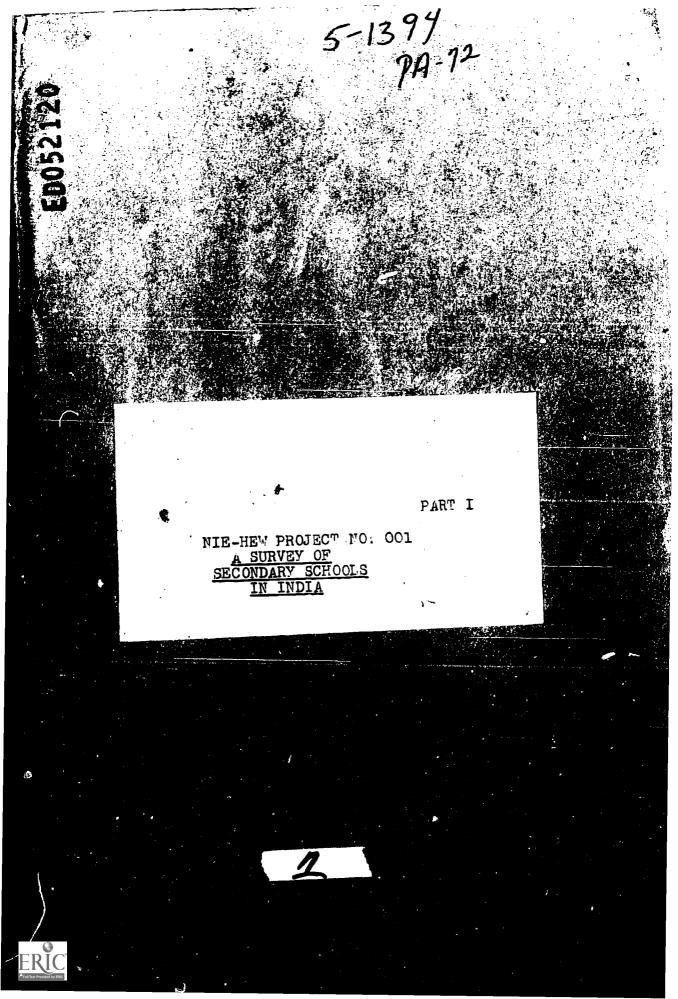
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ABSTRACT

The objective of conducting this survey is to locate areas where the secondary education program in India needs to be strengthened. The investigation studies the areas of: 1) physical facilities available in the secondary schools; 2) administration and staff; 3) subject enrollments; 4) curriculum and evaluation; and, 5) cost patterns. To gather data in these areas a questionnaire was developed with 108 major questions. These questions were structured under the following twelve headings: 1) general identification; 2) school enrollment; 3) curriculum offerings and time allocations; 4) physical facilities; 5) teaching staff; 6) administrative organization; 7) school finance; 8) examination and evaluation; 9) instructional program; 10) school library; 11) co-curricular activities; and, 12) pupil's welfare. This guestionnaire was administered to a 10% sample drawn on a random stratified basis from the total number of secondary schools in India in 1960-1961 and 1961-1962. The results of the survey are reported in statistical tables by question and are summarized in Chapter 4 through Chapter 12. Generally it was found that a more extensive sampling is needed to permit all the types of generalization desired, and that the present study should be considered as exploratory in nature. Additional statistical tables are included in SO 001 590 through SO 001 592. (Author/AWW)





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EY OF SCHOOLS SECO IN INDIA (PROJECT REPORT)

(SURVEY QUESTIONS NO. 1 TO 20)

COUNCIL MONOGRAM

NIE-HEM PROJECT NO:0E-4-21-001 DEPARTMENT OF FIELD SERVICES NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING 1966



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FORTORD

Mine MIE-HET Projects were taken in hand by the National Institute of Education (MIE) in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Melfare (HEM) on October 1, 1963. Project Mo:OE-4-21-001: A Survey of Secondary Schools in India, was undertaken by the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, now called the Department of Field Services of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The Survey Report is presented.

he survey is significant from the point of view of future planning and strengthening of secondary school The fulfilment of the constitutional directive programme. (Article-45) regarding the introduction of universal, free and compulsory primary education will generate pressures on the expansion of secondary education at an accelerated pace during the Fourth and subsequent plan periods. The large scale expansion of secondary education is also inevitable from the point of view of meeting the additional requirements of teachers for primary schools, and for filling of a vast variety of intermediate occupations for the expanding economy. Besides the quantitative aspects, the need for qualitative improvement of secondary education is equally important. Such a programme of expanding secondary education, with inescapable needs for qualitative improvement, will involve finances of huge dimensions. Since our resources are limited, the Survey Report is likely to throw light as to how best to plan for an efficient Contd.../



secondary school programme within the minimum cost. The findings of the survey also provide leads for improvement of both pre-service and inservice training of the secondary school teachers/administrators and point out the needed reforms in the administration, organization, supervision and control of secondary education.

(L.S. CHANDRAKANT) JOINT DIRECTOR-NCERT.

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PREFACE

With the setting up of the National Council of Educational Research and Training in September, 1961, it was decided to take up such surveys in the field of education as would help the Council to locate the areas and the problems demanding immediate research in the field of education. The Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education was entrusted with the work of undertaking the Survey of Secondary Scho 1s in the country. Shri P.D.Sharma, the then Deputy Director of DEPSE initiated the preliminary work on this survey. An Advisory Committee consisting of Shri Raja Roy Singh, Joint Director (NCERT), Prof. T.K.N.Menon, the then Director (DEPSE), Dr. Helen M.Walker and Dr. Shoe Maker, member of the Teachers College Columbia University Team was set up.

The preliminary draft of the survey questionnaire for collecting necessary data from the schools was prepared by Shri P.D.Sharma. The preliminary draft questionnaire was reviewed by the Advisory Committee. The draft was also referre to the Principals and Hony. Directors of 92 Extension Services Departments attached to Secondary Teacher Training Colleges in the country for their comments and suggestions. The draft questionnaire was further discussed in the zonal conference of Hony. Directors and Coordinators of Extension Services Departments held in early 1963. The questionnaire was further reviewed by Shri K.L.Joshi, Chief (Education); Shri D.P.Nayar, Director (Education); and Dr. S.N.Saraf,



Assistant Chief (Education) of the Planning Cormission, Government of India. Further-more, the questionnaire was tried in 14 Secondary Schools to discover discrepancies and inaccuracies.

The modifie draft questionnaire together with the research design of the Project was put over to the Office of Education of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for consideration as proposal for financial assistance under their programme of international projects. The proposal was accepted. The project was sanctioned from October 1, 1963 for two years to expire by September 30, 1965 but was extended by nine months to close by July 31, 1966. Shri T.D.Sharma left DEPSE in July, 1963 and Shri I.S.Chaudhri, Evaluation Officer (Examination & Evaluation Unit) took over as Principal Investigator.

Soon after the project was sanctioned the National Council set up Projects Progress Review & Steering Committee. The Committee revised the modified draft questionnaire and finalised it. The Committee met in 16 meetings, held at intervals through out the duration of the project to review the progress and discussed further megsures to steer it to its completion.

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1977 schools in the country. 84 Extension Services Departments through out the country were involved in the collection of data. As a result of the nation-wide machinery of the Extension Services Department undertaking the

collection of data, 95% of the returns were obtained. Design for processing the Teachers' proforma,

Principals' proforma and Librarians' proforma were developed by Shri K.N.Hiriyanniah, Senior Research Officer, Education dirvey Unit. The Teachers' proforma were processed at Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar through the good services of Shri I.J.Patel, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Principals' proforma were processed under the supervision of Shri S.N.Katiyar, Coordinator, Extension Services Department, Central Institute of Education with the help of a group of secondary school teachers of Delhi.

The staff engaged on the project was throughout assisted by almost the entire staff of the DEPSE including the Central Examination Unit without whose integral help it would perhaps have not been possible to do cutire spadework required by the diverse needs of the Project.

I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude and sincere thanks to all persons involved in this Project and also to Shri J.P.Naik, Member-Secretary, Education Commission, Dr. S.K.Mitra, Head of the Department of Psychological Foundation, Dr. S.N.Mukerjee, Head of the Department of Educational Administration, Dr. S.N.Mehrotra, Deputy Secretary (Education), Government of Uttar Pradesh and Dr. R.H.Dave, Head, Examination & Evaluation Unit for their valuable assistance in designing the format of the report. My gratitudes are also extended to all the Heads of the Secondary Schools who supplied the data needed for the Project.



CHAPTER I

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

In collaboration with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, through the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education undertook: A Dational Survey of Secondary Schools.

FIRST PHASE: FINALISATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey Objectives:

The general objective of conducting the Survey is to locate the areas where the Secondary Education Programme needs to be strengthened. The investigation studies the areas of: (i) Physical Facilities; (ii) Administration & Staff; (iii) Subjects Enrolment; (iv) Curriculum & Evaluation; and (v) Costing Paterns.

The Survey was intended to be merely a fact gathering operation. The survey technique was used to gather factual information regarding the actual conditions of schools. The areas were broken down into their component parts so that they could become manageable specifics. It was an organised attempt to analyse, interpret and report the status of Schools. The survey required a scientific collection and examination of pertinent data concerning specific areas systematically presented or constructively interpreted with a view to improvement of phases with which it dealt.

The study is significant from the point of view of future planning and strengthening of Secondary School Programme. The fulfilment of the constitutional directive (Article-45) regarding the introduction of universal, free

and compulsory primary education will generate pressures on the expansion of secondary education at an accelerated pace during the Fourth and subsequent plan periods. The large scale expansion of secondary education is also inevitable from the point of view of meeting the additional requirements of teachers for primary schools, students for universities and also for filling of a vast variety of intermediate occupations for the expanding economy. Besides the quantitative aspects, the need to lay stress on the qualitative aspect of secondary education is equally important. Such a programme of expanding secondary education, with inescapable needs for qualitative improvement, will involve finances of huge dimensions. Since our resources are limited, the present study will throw light as to how best to plan for an efficient secondary school programme within the minimum cost. The findings of the survey will also provide leads for improvement of both pre-service and inservice training of the secondary school teachers/administrators and will point out the needed reforms in the administrative organisation, supervision and control of secondary education.

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Survey Coverage:

The Survey covers all the States and also the Centrally administered areas of Delhi; Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur; Pondicherry and Tripura.

Categorization of the schools as a whole takes into consideration the variable dimensions of: (1) Rural/Urban; (2) Government/Non-government; (3) Boys/Gi-rls; and (4) High/ Higher Secondary Schools.



Samples were chosen to be representative of each of above categories and the numbers are proportional to the number of corresponding elements in the population. Consequently, the number of samples drawn from heterogeneous data have been larger than if the data were homogeneous. Since the lists from which the sample was drawn represented random ordering of population cases, the technique of fixed intervals was considered as random sampling.

Survey Sample:

The Survey is based upon a 10% sample drawn on a random stratified basis from the total number of secondary schools in the country in 1960-61 or 1961-62. Only in the case of Rural Girls Schools a 50% sample. has been taken for the reason that the number of such schools in some of the States is very low and would not give adequate representation on the basis of a 10% sample. However, a 10% sample has been used as a basis for drawing overall conclusions. The size of the sample depended upon the extent to which the individuals were representative of the population to be studied, the inclusiveness of the sample, the types of groups involved, the number of categories of data required, and the methods of analyses of data. It was absolutely essential that the size of total sample be large enough to permit valid analyses of the sub-samples used in the smallest break-down of data to be made.

For purposes of sampling complete lists of Secondary Schools with information to enable classifications and the various categories were collected. The 10% sample was drawn on a random basis from the complete list

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of Secondary Schools, State-wise. Any deviation from the required number in each category was adjusted by further random p cess. The total number of schools included in the sample was 1977.

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The lists of Secondary Schools obtained from the State Governments from which the sample wes drawn were presumed to include the entire population as defined. Of course, it was difficult to obtain lists which could guarantee a complete definition of the population. So the sample was drawn from that part of the defined population which was readily accessible. The obtained sample could, therefore, only be considered as a representative of those lists pertaining to the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Survey Questionnaire:

A comprehensive questionnaire covering various espects of Secondary Education was drafted for the purpose. The Survey questionnaire consists of 108 items grouped under structures of: (1) General Identification; (2) School Enrolment; (3) Curricular Offerings and Time Allocations; (4) Physical Facilities; (5) Teaching Staff; (6) Administrative Organisation; (7) School Finance; (8) Examination and Evaluation; (9) Instructional Programme; (10) School Library; (11) Co-curricular Activities and (12) Pupil Welfare.

In the prepration of the questionnaire it was thought fit to formulate a preliminary draft and to secure expert criticism of its make-up and content. The copies of the draft questionnaires were also submitted to a few individuals similar to those who were to receive it eventually; they were asked to fill it out;

and while it was still fresh in mind, to discuss it. In this way ambiguous questions and any questions using unfamiliar words or words which were apt to cause confusion or misunderstanding could be brought to attention. Questions which the tryout group tended to omit or to answer superficially were then revised and the whole questionnaire was improved. In editing the try out certain items were cross-checked for consistency of responses in different parts of the questionnaire.

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Special attention was baid to the mechanical arrangement and appearance of the questionnaire in order to get good returns. Arrangement of items was made attractive, to be easy on the eyes to offer a minimum of difficulty in passing from one question to another and in checking the intended response. The questionnaire was designed to elicit a higher percentage of valid returns. The length of the questionnaire was dependent entirely upon the extensiveness of the data required and was not controlled by the expected number or percentage of returns. However, it was possible to make the long questionnaire appear shorter by the way in which it was reproduced.

Manual of Instructions: V

The Survey Questionnaire was accompanied by two Manuals of Instructions. "The Manual of Instruction for filling in the Survey Questionnaires" had been developed to contain definitions/explanations of concepts involved in items of the questionnaires, Sore 48 concepts were explained so as to facilitate the filling in of the Survey Questionnaire by the Heads of the Selected Institutions.

"The Manual of Instruction for checking the filled in Survey Questionnaires" was developed to facilitate the scrutiny of the Survey Questionnaires filled in by the Heads of the Selected Institutions, by the Co-ordinators/Scrutineers, and the Technical Staff associated with the Survey Project. The Instructions dealt with explanation of procedures and laid down item-wise procedure for scrutiny to verify the completeness and consistency of the data.

SECOND PHASE: COLLECTION OF DATA

Contacting State Governments:

Directors of Education in all the 16 States and 6 Union Territories were addressed to secure willingness of the Heads of the 1977 Selected Institutions situated in their respective jurisdictions. They were elso requested to allow the Extension Services Departments attached to the Secondary Teachers' Training Institutions, in their areas, to undertake the work of scrutiny of the filled-in questionnaires by calling Meetings of the Heads of the Selected Institutions allotted to them.

Honorary Directors of the Extension Services Departments were addressed (on December 3, 1963) to appoint Co-ordinators/Scrutineers to undertake the work of scrutiny of the filled-in Survey Questionnaires to be submitted to them by Heads of the Selected Institutions allotted to them in order to verify the completeness and consistency of the data supplied.

Survey Training Seminars:

Four Survey Training Seminars of two days duration each for 84 Co-ordinators/Scrutineers selected for the



purpose of scrutiny of the Survey Questionnaires were conducted (in January/February 1964) at Bangalore (Southern India); Udaipur (Northern India); Ahmedabad (Western India); and Patna (Eastern India) elong-with the Annual Zonal Conferences of the Honorary Directors and Coordinators of the Extensic Services Departments to discuss the draft Survey Questionnaire; the two Manuals of Instructions and the Survey Conduct Programme.

E_arlier, the Coordinators/Scrutineers were asked to administer the draft Survey Questionnaire in schools of their argas. As a result of the discussion in the Survey Training Seminars and pretesting of the draft questionnaire, certain changes were made in the Survey Questionnaire, the Manuals of Instructions and the Survey Conduct Programme.

Contacting the Schools:

Heads of the Selected Institutions were addressed individually to intimate to them the significance of the Project, to explain to them the Conduct Programme and to seek their consent. A preliminary letter asking whether or not the individual school would be willing to participate in the proposed study was issued on December 3, 1963. This was not only a courteous approach but a practical way of discovering those who would co-operate in furnishing the desired information. 80% of schools responded immediately because of initial report established only through correspondence.

The original request was also sent to the Administrative Heads of Schools because it could be possible that when a superior officer turned over the questionnaire to Heads of Schools in his jurisdiction to fill out, there was implied some feelings of obligation. This was

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done because of the fact that rec-ipients were more likely to answel if a person organisation, or institution of prestige had endorsed the project. It was also considred desirable at times to facilitate contact with the Heads of Schools through intermediaries such as inspectors, supervisors and administrators who were sought to write personal letters of recommendation or authority to create an interest in the problems being studied.

Survey Conduct Programme:

Survey Questionnaire (both Office Copy and True Copy) along with Manuals of Instructions, three Staff Proformas, the "Acknowledgement Form ", the "Completion Chit" and the "Accompanying Letter" were got printed and despatched (on May 4, 1964) to Herds of Selected Institutions and the Coordinators/Scrutineers in the Extension Services Departments.

Within a fortnight of the despatch of the questionnaires to the Heads of the Selected Institutions, the Extension Services Departments were aske? to call meetings of the Heads (or their nominees) of the Selected Institutions for checking the filled-in survey questionnaires wherein preliminary scrutiny work was to be undertaken. After another fortnight the Extension Services Departments were to receive back the complete filled-ir- questionnaires to be scrutinized by the Coordinators/Scrutineers and pass them to DEPSE for further analyses, compilation and reporting.

Administering the Questionnaire:

The set of the survey questionnaire included a cover letter to explain the objectives of the survey. The

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letter promised Token Tonorarium of Rs. 25.00 for filling in of the questionnaire as an inducement to the respondent for compliance with the request. This letter of transmittal for the cuestionnaire was to solicit the co-operation of individuals in providing the information requested.

It was thought desirable to include with the covering letter and the set of Survey Questionnaire an "Acknowledgement Form" to be mailed back immediately acknowledging receipt of the set of the Survey Questionnaire. This "Acknowledgement Form" was printed with the blanks for the respondent to give his name, designation, address and identification number allotted to the institution. It was also to be used to provide identification information of the person responsible for answed-ing the questionnaire if he differed from the one to whom it was originally sent.

Survey Scrutiny Meeting as

Two printed copies of the survey questionnaires were despatched to the Heads of the Selected Institutions, one of them being a loose shee-t, ripboned Office Copy and the other being the bound True Copy. To begin with, the replies to the questionnaire were to be entered in the Office Copy by using erased and replaced by correct alternatives. Later on, these entries were transferred in ink into the True Copy. The Manuals of Instructions, enclosed therewith, could be referred to whenever required.

The conduct of Survey Scrutiny Meetings afforded group interview questionnaire method in which the Coordinators/ Scrutineers met serveral Heads of the Institutions in a group to discuss the problems under investigation; the points of



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view taken in dealing with the a cas, and asked each member of the group to answer the questionnaire. If there was any apparent ambiguity in the items, from the point of view of the respondents, the Coordinators/ Scrutineers had an opportunity to clarify them at the moment. About 80% of the Heads of the Selected Institutions attended theme meetings. This procedure has been found to yield a much higher percentage of returns of the questionnaire than what could be obtained by the simple correspondence methods.

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Follow-up Procodures:

Some follow-up procedures were used to solicit the cooperation of recipients of the questionnaire in order to reduce the possibility of receiving an insufficient return of the completed questionnaires. On request, a second mailing of the questionnaire was made in favour of those who had misplaced the original set of survey questionnaire. There were about 5% of such cases. In certain cases personal letters, individually written and signed had to be sent, enclosed with a second set of survey questionnaire making a special appeal for cooperation.

About a month after sending out the questionnaire, a letter was mailed to the receipients calling their attention to submit the "Acknowledgement Form" duly filled-in. For those who had already compiled with this formality, a reminder was sent to obtain the "Completion Chit". After reasonable time, those subjects who did not return the questionnaire were approached by a letter reminding them that the completed questionnaire had not been received. This brought in some additional



The reminder was effective with those who responses. had just out off or forgotton to fill out or mail the document. A further step in the follow-up process involved a personal letters of reminder, repeated a number of times in some cases. In extreme cases, recourse to telegrams, phone-calls and personal visits brought additional response After enough effort of this sort had been made without result, the remaining members of the sample who had made no returns were then visited by the Coordinators/Scrutineers and interviewed in the usual fashion. Also, if any of the returned questionnaire proved to be faulty on careful editing, + the Coordinators/Scrutineers called on the subjects in order to make the necessary corrections.

Scrutiny of the questionnaires.

The scrutiny of the Survey Cuestionnaires was handled by Heads of the Selected Institutions, at their own level by reference to "The Manual of Instructions for Checking the filled-in Survey Questionnaires." Secondly, the scrutiny was handled by Heads of the Institutions themselves in the survey scrutiny meetings convened by the Coordinators/Scrutineers. Thirdly, the Coordinators/Scrutineers did the checking up of the survey questionnaires submitted to them by Heads of the Allotted Institutions. At the fourth level, the technical staff of the survey project did overhead checking in DEPST itself. The scrutiny work lasted for about a year and even after that only 75% of the questionnaires could be finalised for data processing. The remaining questionnaires were included without their being finalised.

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The limitation of words have been particular hazards in the questionnaire. The same words meant different things to different people. The questionnaire makers had their own interpretation whereas the respondents had many different interpretations. Considerable correspondence was taken up with the Heads of the Institutions as well as the Coordinators/Scrutineers in order to stream-line Interpretations of concepts involved. Even after that it may be mentioned that the questionnaire method could be least valid since further ambiguity might exist due to misinterpretations of the questions to be answered.

Receint of the Questionnaires:

The more important the research tonic and the more backing researcher has for his study the greater are the possibilities of receiving good response from the re ipients of a questionnaire. 1372 out of 1977 questionnaires were received back in DEPSE giving a percentage of 94.7. Of course, much time did e apse before this percentage of returns could be achieved and that has been due to intervening examination periods, vacations, holidays and other periods that were exceptionally busy ones for this recipients in different parts of the country during the time when the questionnaire was administered.



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Conclusions based upon small percentages of returns are often suspected of bias, although this is not necessarily true. If the sampling is well done that is, if it is representative of the individuals in the population, the percentage of returns is not particularly meaningful in itself. The most important factor in the analyses of data is to have an adequate number of questionnaires originally distributed and this has been fairly achieved in this project.

Non-Besponding Schools:

105 out of 1977 that is 5% of Heads of Sample Schools who failed to return the questionnaire were often those who were either indifferent to the project or were hostile to it for some reason. Some losses have occurred because the heads of some schools were transferred to other institutions and the incharge took no interest. <u>Accuracy of Data</u>:

It is possible for the data furnished to suffer from inaccuracies due to clerical errors made at the time when they were recorded. More over, bias has a way of creeping in even when it is least expected. In the questionnaire there is a possibility that an individual may answer according to what he thinks, rather than how he really feels. Also in reporting from the schools registers and records there could be a loss in reliability.

Moreover, it has been difficult to make certain that the respondents answered the questions truthfully.

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The internal checking of responses is probably the simplest and commonest way of testing the consistency of data and this was adopted through out the scrutiny. There is every reason to believe that responses are highly consistent even over a substantial period of time and that they, therefore, represent enduring qualities rather than transie ory phenomena. Of course, there could be no way to eliminate completely the fallibly human element and certain errors could be attributed to Technical Assistants with limited ability and interest in the research project. Use of mechanical tabulating devices might have helped to reduce errors but there could be the possibility of fault, bias or contamination.

THIRD PHASE: ANALYSES OF DATA

Survey Studies:

The Survey Dota was to be reported on an all India basis and also on the State-wise basis. Before the finalisation of the questionnaire, the formats of tables in which the data was to be finally reported has been prepared. This helped in checking of the questionnaire with regard to its suitability and comprehensiveness. Also, the plan of the analyses was prepared much in advance. The research Survey Studies were tentatively listed

to cover all the 103 items of the Survey Questionnaire. Some of the studies were mere compilation of the data to be collected whereas the studies were designed to go deeper into the co-relations among the different concepts involved.

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Contacts were established with the IBM World Trade Corporation, New Delhi to (1) finalise Machine Penort Formats; (2) develop Code Sheets/Card Designs: and (3) estimate total time/Cost required for data processing. Agreement was signed with the IBM, World Trade Corporation, New Delhi, and data processing was to be completed within 90 working days counted from 12th July, 1965. Codification of the Questionnaires:

For analyses by the Funch Card Methods, it was desirable to determine the codes to be used for transfeeringeach item of information to the tabulating cards. Technicians from I31 were consulted to develop the most efficient system of coding. Code sheets for all 36 Punch Cards designs were developed.

As a first step in the analyses of qualitative data it was felt necessary to code the facts that were involved. Code numbers were assigned for all possible responses to permit easy transference of data to machine tabulation cards. Codification of the questionnaires was undertaken by the Froject's Staff. Simultaneously, the Control Sheets laying out number of punch cards needed for each of 36 punch card designs per questionnaire were prepared.

Rigorous research usually implies that the coding system should have been developed prior to the acquisition of data. But this was not possible and good arguments could be advanced for developing the coding system after the data were gathered.

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Data Processing:

The scope and magnitude of the Project demanded its conduct by use of the punched cards and statistical machines with the possible speed and precision. All pertinent information needed in the analyses of the study was transcribed from the filled-in questionnaires to the tabulating cards in the form of punched holes. Data was thus numerically coded. The actual punching, verifying, sorting and tabulating of data was done by IBH technicians. All the data has been classified and recorded permanently on records. If further analyses, using more complex operations are desired, later, the information is readily available.

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Certain data needed to be grouped, classified and tabulated in some summary form. Out of 36 punch card designs data in respect of 29 of them was picked up by the IBA technicians from the source documents themselves. Transe ription Code Sheets regarding the remaining 7 punch card designs covering widely spread out sub-items (76 in number and running into 851 Punch Card Columns) in the Survey Questionnaire were developed with the help of the IBM and transcription was undertaken by the Project's Staff.

There could be some wisdom in performing a part of data processing by hand methods. Even using the closed form type of question items, provision was made for unanticipated responses. Providing an "other" category permitted the respondents to indicate what might



be their most important response, one that the questionnaire builders had not anticipated. Such items did not justify the use of machine methods. So the usual procedure to copy the information from the schedules on to work sheets was adopted. Hanual Data Processing regarding open-end unanticipated response sub-items (58 in number and running into 92 table columns) in the Survey Questionnaire was completed by the Projects' Staff.

Quantification of Data:

The problem of converting a series of qualitative facts into quantitiative series more readily amenable to analyses and interpretation, had been one of the most perplexing problems. The descriptions were quantified in order to analyse them more precisely. Descriptive statistics such as percents, proportions, the mode and frequency-enumeration were used. Observations were classified and ranked. Deciding the number of units, to use in a scale has been largely an empirical matter. Equal interval scales were formed to establish linear relationships among data. Ratio scales were generally adopted to assign numerical values to observations that were commonly qualitative. The statistical relationships, so obtained, were used to establish functional relationships among variables. In short, date was reduced to manageable proportions.

Each statement, in survey, pictures, a prevailing condition at a particular time. In certain cases, the



simplest form of representing research findings have been adopted for presentation in one column of data qualities or values of a variable (data) with the frequency of occurrence of each in a corresponding second column. To make tabulations more useable, the data have been placed in frequency distributions. To give logical order to the tabulation, variables in growth or size have been arranged in an ascending or discending order, rather h than happeardly. The sizes of intervals have been chosen not to be so small that the advantage of summarization is lost, nor so large that important characteristics of the distribution are lost. The preferred intervals have been invariably used.

Interpretation of Data:

The interpretation of ouestionnaire returns and preparation of analyses were planned in advance of time the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The process of interpretation may introduce distortion in an unknown direction and by unknown amounts and in order to guard against such mishaps, care was exercised to do the interpretation as objectively as possible.

It was also necessary to decide how to interpret and differenciate between responses on the questionnaire that were marked with "Zero" and those that were omitted. In analysing the data the "No Information" or omitted items have not been averaged with others in an **item**. Of course, when "Zero" was used to indicate a value, rather than no information, it was not excluded in averaging the values or in other techniques of summarization.



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FOURTH PHASE: PREPARATIO 1 OF FINAL REPORT: Survey Tabulations:

Since work on the Project involved the collections of a large quantity of data, it was necessary to organise those data into tables to analyse them effectively. Considerable time was spent to make tables of all data as the Project was originally planned in order to see overall characteristics that would be difficult to see in their raw state as given by the questionnaires. Upon those initial tables, data processing was planned out and after the processed data was received, it was found necessary to reformulate the tables during the process of analysing and interpreting the data. The summary tables have been developed as simple as their material and purpose could permit. Care has been taken to avoid use of long tables of minor importance. An attempt has been made to see that the tables presenting Survey results should be self explantory and should not require extended reading of the text in order to understand them. Just how much tabular data should be presented has been a matter of judgement. As a general rule, only those statistics that are crucial have been presented. Sometimes, especially in a table of continous data whose extreme values were frequent and relatively uninteresting residual category has been employed.

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On account of the length of rows in them, certain tables have been set length-wise on the page. In complex tables using several columns and rows it has been sometimes desirable to double space at strategic points, usually every fifth row. When there is a lack of available information, the space has been filled-in with dots (....). (.) signifies that the information, to be given, is not required there. () denotes that the figures, although present, are too small to be given there and interpreted. The sums of percentages may differ slightly from 100 because of rounding errors. Discussion presents the detailed analyses of the data a little more forcefully and with more attention to differences in value. Interpretation provides adequate exposition of the true meaning of the material presented in terms of the purpose of the study being reported. The value of highly manipulated tabular reporting, of course, depends upon the basic accuracy of originally obtained data.

What to do about missing data has been a particularly perplexing problem to which there could be no completely satisfactory solution. As a result of the spare response to certain items, it is wondered whethere the data that have been obtained are of limited validity. The information in the unreturned responses could change the results of the investigation materially. The very fact of no response might imply certain type of reactions, reactions that can never be

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included in the summary of data. Needless to say, the cmaller the percentage of responses, the smaller the degree of confidence one may place in the adequacy of the data collected. It is rather difficult to estimate, in the abstract, what percentage of cuestionnaire be responses is to/considered adequate or satisfactory. Therefore, for objectivity of reporting the proportion of responses received have been included in the tables under "n/V" variations where n is the number of responses and N is the total sample. May be, it is through responses that the success or failure of this educational research can be established.

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Draft Report:

In writing the first draft of the report, it was found desirable to begin with the development of tables for the presentation of the data so obtained. All the tables were made on separate pages to avoid re-writing them during the process of writing and revising the research report. The writing of the research report has not been an easy task. It may be noted that the report does not contain "all the facts", rather a tremendously selective process was involved. The report consists of all components of the study which appear to have worthwhile significance.

Textual and tabulation forms have been adopted to present evidences. The tabular form has been used in the presentation of quantitative data. Attempts have been made to make the tables complete and meaning full



in themselves. The data presented in a single table constitutes a logical unit of evidence followed by further textual explanation. Judgement has been suspended if data were found inadequate.

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Survey Findings:

To guard against the charge of unscientific carelessness or intellectual dishonesty, all the filled-in questionnaires, IBM data processed sheets, and punched cards have been preserved ready to be produced for checking and verification at any time. The basic data and the computations based on them have been preserved so that everything could be checked by anyone who would desire to question #he validity of the analyses.

The thinking process requires at every stage of progress added increments of evidence in order that inferences, hypotheses or theories tentatively held may be identified as valid, verified as correct, or rejected as untenable. No generalization announced have the value of absolute truth. There is always more to do because better techniques could become available and new data of evidence might be uncovered. There is always additional evidence on hypotheses under consideration, which time, more funds or further increments of skill, energy and intelligence may bring to light. Any reader of the report could have divergent opinion with respect of its implication and recommendations in terms of his own understanding of the problems, evidence, and conclusion presented. But it would be in the fitness of things if repetition of the Project (whole or in parts)



is undertaken for verification, although subsequent surveys may not slavishly repeat procedures and methods or use identical techniques.

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The research report does not end with a note of finality but indications of some unfinished business that could be the next preoccupation of any fellow researcher would be vercentible through out. Moreover, problems exist in a variety of levels of logical abstractions. The solution of one problem could generate a set of others. The conduct of any research investigation is similar to the opening of Pandora's Box in the respect that many other problems of research are released. The kinds of needed research that grows out of this Survey have been indicated towards the end of the report. In many cases it is found that a more extensive sampling is needed to vermit all the types of generalization desired, and that the present study should be considered as exploratory in nature.

> (I.S. CHAUDHRI) PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR IN_CHARGE OF THE PROJECT NO: OE_4-21-001.



CHAPTER 2

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

In the year 1835 when Machulay's Minute was out Lord William Bentinck's Government passed a resolution that provisions should be made for the continuance of schools where indigenous learning was being imparted. The Missionaries dominated in this role by introducing Secondary Schools with English as medium of instruction. To support these institutions Lord Hestings in 1844 proclaimed that for service in public offices preference should be given to those who were educated in English Schools. Thus in the early stages the Secondary Education in India started with the prospects of job.

The Wood's despatch of 1854 after reviewing the then prevailing educational systems recommended that:

a) the department of public instruction be created under the charge of the Director of Public Instruction.

b) the universities be established to conduct examinations and issue certificate.

c) large number of high schools be set up to cater to the educational needs.

Wood's despatch further supported 'the diffusion of arts and sciences' but gave no decision about the medium of instruction. This gave rise to two types of schools namely:

a) Vernacular schools imparting education through the regional languages and,

b) Anglo-Vernacular schools teaching English along with native languages.



But neither of the type offered any opportunity for either technical or vocational bias at this level. The course became only examination oriented rather than learning oriented.

Hunter's Commission set up on 1882 to go into the question of education in India recommended:

a) the opening of commercial and vocational schools,

b) the institution of grants-in-aid for secondary schools.

This resulted in the opening of secondary schools with diversified courses. This did not gain adequate support both from the public and private sectors. However the private enterprises found some incentive in the grants-in-aid scheme and thus between 1882-1902 there was some exprnsion in secondary education.

The University Commission set up in 1902 reviewed the entire position of the universities regarding the high school examination with the result universities controlled secondary education. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 required that 'the schools had to be recognised by the universities'. The universities began granting recognitions, formulating their own rules and regulations. The Act of 1904 also recommended the provision of one Course at the high school stage leading to the university examination and the other course leading to vocational trade, commerce and other jobs in various occupations. Nevertheless, these recommendations were not accepted.

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As time lapsed, there was a fear that the universities dominated the secondary education which resulted in some States in India starting of Boards of Secondary Education with the following objective in view:

a) to prescribe syllabuses for secondary schools to conduct examinations at the school leaving stage and (b) issue certificates to the successful candidates.

In 1913 the Government of India resolution recommended 'a school complete in itself and independent of universities'. Further the resolution recommended a preliminary recognition to the secondary schools by the education departments of the States.

Calcutta University Commission, 1917, headed by Sadler probed into the domain of secondary education and recommended that improvement of Secondary Education is a must if university education should improve. The Hartog Committee which emerged later to review the position of education in the country recommended:

a) that there should be diversified curricula in the secondary schools after the middle stage,

b) that the teacher's training should be made more satisfactory and,

c) that the teacher's pay should be adequate. The Abbot-Wood Report 1936-37, suggested that a parallel system of vocational institutions be set up side by side with the academic institutions.

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Since education is a continuous process a defect at any stage would ultimately culminate in weakening the system. The strength of a chain lies in the weakest link. The University Education Commission, 1948, painfully declared that "our secondary education remains the weakest link in our educational machinery and needs urgent reform".

Thus emerged the Secondary Education Commission 1952-53, which suggested the introduction of diversified courses at the secondary level with conversion of high schools into higher secondary/multimurpose type with a broad based curriculum at the secondary level.

Although several committees and commissions commented, recommended and suggested so many changes, the real condition of the secondary education was not forthcoming. Althoug' the First and Second Five Year Plans had completed their quinquennial durations the educational planners and administrators were still in darkness about the Secondary education in the country as a whole.

There were variations in the organisational pattern in all the States and Union Territories in the country (Table No.1). Such a variation was prevailing not only between the States/Union Territories but also within the same State in various school stages. While there were some States which stipulated the system of primary, middle and secondary stages, thereby meaning high/higher secondary, some other States began with elementary and secondary stages thus amalgamating the middle stage mostly with primary stage. The heterogeneity



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was being felt not only in the organisational or structural pattern but also in all aspects of education. As secondary education forms the terminal stage for those youth who enter life on the one hand and transitional stage for those who join instituions of higher learning on the other, it was compelling on the party of all those who are grossly engaged in the qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in our education to have a view on all aspects of secondary education in the country.

This necessitated a study of the actual working condition of the secondary schools in the country. Since there were a large number of secondary schools, about 22,000, in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan it was felt impossible to study all the secondary schools in the country covering all aspects. With the result, the need for a sample survey of the secondary schools arose.

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CHAPTER 3

SURVEY DESIGN

Objectives:

As already referred to in the preceding pages the present survey was intended to cover information about:

1. Physical facilities available in the secondary schools.

2. Administration and staff.

3. Subjectwise enrolments.

4. Curriculum and Evaluation.

5. Cost patterns.

As any Survey implies fact finding, the present Survey also was intended to collect information in the secondary schools as they exist at present. For this purpose the information to be gathered was grouped under separate, specific heads to enable further analyses, interpretation and reporting of the data much easier. Coverage:

The Survey covers all the Stages and Union Territories in the country. To enable adequate representation of secondary schools under all categories, although the State/Union Territory was taken as the unit as a whole, the institutions were considered under the following categories:

i) Rural/Urban

ii) Government/Non-Government

- iii) Boys/Girls, and
 - iv) High/Higher Secondary.



The samples were drawn on random sampling basis keeping the list of the schools supplied by the States in the same order as preserved by the States.

The Survey covers all types of secondary schools namely high/higher secondary, post-basic and multipurpose schools. But during the time of analyses all the categories were grouped together for purposes of discussion. <u>Puestionnaire</u>:

To study the various aspects of secondary schools cited in the earlier paragraphs a comprehensive questionnaire was developed with 10° major questions. These 108 questions were structured under the following 12 headings:

i) General identification

- ii) School enrolment
- iii) Curriculum offerings and time allocations
 - iv) Physical facilities
 - v) Teaching staff
 - vi) Administrative organisation
- vii) School finance
- viii) Examination and Evaluation
 - ix) Instructional Programme
 - x) School Library
 - xi) Co-curricular activities, and

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xii) Pupil's welfare.

The draft questionnaire was tried out in some secondary schools to enable the personnel engaged in the survey have a first hand knowledge of the terms used in the cuestionnaire which were likely to present difficulties to the responding schools. The draft questionnaire was further circulated amongst different departments of the Council to elicit expert comments and opinions on the questionnaire regarding modifications and improvements. After all the suggestions were received the items and sub-items were suitably placed under the respective group.

To enable the respondents to provide correct information two sets of manuals of instructions were prepared:

i) for filling the questionnaire, and

ii) for scrutinising the filled-in questionnaire.

The manual of instruction for filling the cuestionnaire contained explanations as well as definitions of the concepts involved in the items of the framed questionnaire. The manual of instruction for scrutinising the filled-in survey questionnaire was developed to help the coordinators, the agency for collecting the filled-in questionnaire, as well as the technical staff engaged in checking the filled-in questionnaire in respect of complete, correct and consistent information regarding various items included in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire along with the manuals of instructions was forwarded to the Health, Education and Welfare Department of U.S.A., who were the Co-sponsors of this Project along with N.I.E., for their suggestions and modifications, if any. However, the questionnaire was returned after due accord of their approval without any change.



As the Survey was undertaken by the then Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education (present Department of Field Services) the Coordinators of various Extension Services Departments all over the country were entrusted the job of collecting the filled-in questionnaires from the sample schools. These Coordinators had been trained in 4 different Centres regarding the scrutiny of the filled-in questionnaires. In their turn the Coordinators conducted two meetings with the headmasters attached to them for the purpose of filling the questionnaire as also for clarifying the discrepancies.

The filled-in questionnaires were in the first instance, scrutinised by the heads of the sample schools and later forwarded to the coordinators. The coordinators had a further scrutiny of these questionnaires and sought clarifications for the discrepancies observed by them from the schools. Final scrutiny was done by the project staff and the discrepancies observed were referred back to the sample schools. While some schools readily responded some institutions did not respond even after 4 or 5 reminders.

The Survey report was to be presented on an All India pattern with presentation of **salient** features Statewise as well. No ouestion was to be omitted. The Survey was tentatively supposed to complete in 2 years time but was extended by further 10 months.

Apart from the Coordinators who were to collect the filled-in questionnaire and scrutinise at their level there were a team of Project staff who were fully engaged

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at the head-quarters to handle the Survey. The technical staff of the Survey comprised of the Principal Investigator assisted by a Research Associate, a Senior Technical Assistant and 4 Technical Assistants and on the cherical side a Stenographer and two typists. The Director of the Department of Field Services was also the Director-in-charge of the project and was always available for guidance on any issue.

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CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF SCHOOLS

Tables No. 2 and 3 furnish information about the population of India in 1961 (Censum of India paper No.1, 1962) and the number of secondary schools and enrolments in India in 1961-62 (Education in the States, Ministry of Education). Further table 3 provides schools enrolments in classes I to XI for the year 1960-61 as estimated in Third Five Year Plan, Planning Commission Government of India, P.F. 604 and 606.

Although efforts were made to obtain the latest list of schools from all the States pertaining to a base year the lists supplied belonged to either 1960-61 in some States and 1961-62 in others. While the actual Survey began in May 1964 the sample schools drawn were not from the most up-to-date and were at least 2 years old. A 10% sample was deemed to provide the real situation of the entire secondary schools and these samples were drawn from the list of schools supplied by the States either for the year 1960-61 or 1961-62 considering various categories viz. Rural/Urban, Government/Non-Government, boys/girls, high/higher secondary schools. At the time of drawing the sample the State was kept as a unit. As a 10% representation of rural girls institutions, which were scarce, would not provide adequate information, exception was made in this category in that 50% samples were drawn in this group. Even then only 1977 schools could be mustered in the sample (table4).



Despite repeated pressure on the sample schools 100% return of the questionnaires could not be achieved. Only 1873 (94.7%), table 4, of the 1977 sample schools returned the questionnaire. Further even from among the responding schools neither all the questions in the ouestionnaire had been answered nor the answers furnished for all the questions / correct. Although such discrepancies, inconsistencies and incomplete answers were pointed out to the responding schools (in some cases 4 to 5 reminders) not all the institutions could answer all the items correctly. If mmission of such incomplete/ inconsistent questionnaire in toto had been taken, not even a single questionnaire would have been available for anal, es. As such, it was decided to omit the incomplete, inconsistent responses while analysing that item. Hence 'n' the number of samples responding to an item differs from item to item and is not 1873 in all cases.

Location of the school

Table No.6 to 12 furnish information regarding the location of schools populationwise, with municipal facility, with other secondary schools serving varying range of villages and the pupils who have to walk varying distances to have access to the secondary schools.

From table No.6 it is found that large number of schools (34%) are located in places having populations less than 5000 while 31% schools are located in places with population more than 20,000. All the remaining



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35% schools cater to the places with population between 5000 to 20,000.

In table 10.8 we find that 31% schools are situated in places having municipalities or corporations and the rest are located in areas which do not have municipalities.

While 50% of the secondary schools serve the public community in their individual capacities the remaining 50% schools serve the community collectively as seen from tables 9,10. In the latter category the number of institutions vary from 2 to more than 5.

Ouite a large number of secondary schools (44%) as seen from table No.11 serve between 1 to 10 villages each while another 9% schools serve more than 50 villages each. The remaining schools serve between 11 to 50 villages each.

From the location of the schools observed earlier as many as 65% publis have to cover a distance of less than 2 Kms. to have access to a secondary school (Table No.12). <u>Years of Establishment</u>

These could be studied under the following 4 years as provided in the table:-3

i) the number of secondary schools during the pre-independence period which constitute 52% in the sample.

ii) the secondary schools opened in between post-independence and pre-plan periods 13%.

iii) the secondary schools opened during theFirst Five Year Plan 16%.

iv) Schools opened during the Second Five Year Plan 16%, and the remaining 3% schools were opened during the early years of the Third Five Year Plan.



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School classes

Although the coverage of the Survey was intended to be exclusively for the secondary stages, as there were sample schools covering all the stages of school education, from table 14, we find various class patterns in the sample school.

In the sample schools it was observed that as many as 23% secondary schools comprised of classes VI to XI while 15% schools had classes V to X. There were 11% schools in each of the categories V to XI and VIII to XI. The other categories comprised of 7% schools having classes VI to XI, and a similar percentage having classes VI to VII. There were only 4% schools having standards VIII to X and 2% schools having standards IX to XI. There were also sample secondary schools having Primary, pre-primary schools an unsery, kindergarten and infant classes.

From table No.15 it is found that 38% secondary schools started with middle sections, 33% with high schools sections and 2% with higher secondary sections. The remaining 27% secondary schools started with primary sections in them. Table Nos.16 and 17 show that 73% of the schools were up graded into high or higher secondary schools at some time or the other and at some stage or the other.

Large number of institutions (58%), are coeducational and of the remaining schools 22% *for girls. Among the co-educational schools some admit pupils only upto primary stage while some other schools admit upto middle stage only.



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While Table No.18 provides the category of 1 schools under co-educationa, boys and girls, from table No.19 it is found that 67% schools are high schools including those with multipurpose characteristics while the remaining 33% schools are higher secondary schools including the multipurpose group. Table No.20 gives an idea of the number of residential (1%), partially residential (18%) and non-residential (81%) secondary schools.

Of the total sample schools 29% are managed by the Government including those sponsored by the Government (tables 21 to 26). The 46% institutions which are managed by private agencies include 28% schools managed by educational bodies, 10% schools by proprietory bodies and e% schools by religious Missions. In the remaining 25% schools, 9% schools emerge from local bodies and 16% from other managements.

Among the private schools only 6% are unaided while the remaining 94% are aided. It is worthwhile to point out that even some secondary schools under the Management of Municipalities or Sanitary Boards have reported receiving aids. There were also instances reported wherein some schools which applied for aid but had not received the same till the time of the Survey.

Except the schools which are located in cold places (1%), which start their academic session from February or March, the academic session of the schools is mostly in the months of June (43%), July (19%) or January (23%) (table 27). The last category is mainly in the States of West Bengal and Bihar. While 12% schools

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start their session in April the remaining 2% schools commence their school year from May.

From table Wo.28 it is observed that in 61% schools the average number of total working days is between 200 to 224. There are also cases, in 1% schools, where the number of working days was less than 175 in 1962-63 while in another 4% schools this lay between 175 to 199. In the remaining **3**±% schools the total number of working days during the year 1962-63 exceded 225.

But the situation in respect of actual days was far from satisfactory in comparision to the total number of working days. This is clearly seen from table No.29 where 48% of the schools have recorded the number of teaching days ranging between 175 to 199. Only 29% schools have actual teaching days in the range of 200 to 224 days and another 15% schools had teaching days between 150 to 174. But from among the 34% schools which recorted that they had more than 225 working days there were only 6% schools having more than 225 days for actual teaching. There were 2% schools having less than 150 teaching days.

The number of teaching days range from 5 to 6 days a week with mode at 5½ days. As many as 57% schools have this system. From table 30 it is found that another 28% sample schools utilise 6 days in the week and the other 15% schools work for only 5 days. Of course the number of working days per week vary from one school stage to another. In Maharashtra State where night schools function the schools function all through the week without any break.



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Host of the schools have either seven periods a day (44%) or eight periods a day (46%). There are also institutions (6%) which have nine periods a day, ten periods (1%), and even eleven periods (2%) on a full working day. On the other hand there are 2% sample schools which have either five or six periods on a full teaching day (table 31).

The distribution of periods between the two sessions in a day is not even in that one session will have more working periods in one session than the other on a full working day. In some schools the number of periods on a full working day differs even among different standards in the same school stage.

On half workding day 58% schools (table 32) work for four periods while another 34% schools devote five periods. Among the remaining schools in 5% schools it is observed that three periods are alloted for teaching and the rest six periods.

In some schools it is found that only the last working day of the month is a half teaching day while in some schools functioning with six days a week, half teaching day is meant for extra : o. al activities.

From Rajasthan and West Bengal it is found that there were two schools, one in each State, functioning in three shifts. Otherwise 90% of the schools are single shift schools and 10% work in double shifts (table 33).

In the 10% schools which run in double shifts, 7% schools have common teaching staff with an average of four common teachers while the other 3% schools functions with independent teaching staff.



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In case of single shift schools, normally schools function between 10.00 or 11.00 AH to 4.00 or 5.00 PM with total teaching time of 5-6 hours on a full working day. Not all schools follow this pattern. Only 31% schools in Summer and 36% schools in winter follow this pattern. In other cases the variations are considerable.

Among the double shift schools the first shift which have the practice of functioning from 7.00 AM or 9.00 AM in the morning, to 11.30 AM or 12.00 noon in summer (48%) the duration of teaching time is 4.5 hours on a full working day. In winter only 24% of the first shift schools follow this pattern. However, the schools functioning in the second shift which start at 11.00 AM or 12.00 Noon (44%) and work up to 5.00 PM or 6.00 PM have a total teaching time of 5 to 6 hours in summer, but only 24% of these schools continue with this pattern in winter.

There are schools which vary their school timings every month. In schools working in sessions the recess or break ranges from half an hour to one hour. In some schools winter teaching time is cut short by even one hour a day. The variations in school hours can be seen from tables 34-36.

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CHAPTER 5

ADMISSION AND THROLME IT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Since free and compulsory primary education was a constitutional guarantee, in almost all the sample secondary schools with primary sections in them there was no restriction of admission to the Ist class. But the admissions to other higher classes/standards are through tests or achievements in the immediately preceding final examination (table 37).

At the secondary stage there is no restriction for admission of pupils in 49% schools. While 38% schools consider achievement of pupils in the immediately preceding final examination before providing admission, in another 3% schools the admission of pupils is based on the area or zone to which they belong. This is revealing in table 16.

From table Vo.38 it is found that during the academic year 1962-63 none of the pupils was rejected in 62% secondary schools. In 28% schools the rejection of admission was between 1% to 10% pupils while another R% schools rejected between 11% to 50%. In the remaining schools the rejections were beyond 50%.

Departmental Rules are laid down for reservation of seats to pupils but the percentage of reserved seats differ from school to school. The reservation procedure is followed in 55% schools as seen from table 39. Tables 40 and 41 present the percentage of seats reserved as well as the categories for whom the seats are reserved. Some schools report preference to certain categories of pupils rather than reserve.



Due to the increased facilities for education the number of institutions are also increasing and expanding. As such, while survey covered the years 1959 through 1963 for studying the trend in enrolment it was found that some institutions which were included in the lists supplied by the State Departments of Education either for 1960-61 or 1961-62 were non-existent in the earlier years. The increase in the number of institutions can be seen from table 42843. As a result, the schools which were opened in 1959-60 and onwards have no enrolment figures for the preceding years under study in the survey. Similar is the case in respect of schools which were opened either in 1960-61 or 1961-62. Further, in some schools the records of the preceding years were not traceable and hence no data could be supplied.

Through table 42 it is observed that for the year 1959 in 1697 sample secondary schools the enrolment was 6,86,000. This comprised of 4,97,700 (72.6%) boys from 1307 institutions and 1,88,300 (27.4%) girls from 1072 institutions. However as the number of institutions increased through the years 1959 to 1963 the enrolment also increased correspondingly. In the year 1963 when there were 1951 sample secondary schools furnishing information on enrolment the total enrolment was 9,36,300 recording an increase of 36.4%. This constituted 6,57,300 (70.2%) from 1466 schools and 2,79,000 (29,8%) girls from 1304 schools. The yearly increase in enrolment of boys, girls and the total for the interim years was between 5-8%, 6-7% and 6,93 respectively.



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The subjectwise enrolment is provided in table Nos.44 and 45 for boys, girls and total. The percentage is with respect to the total enrolment in tables 42,43 and covers all the subjects reported by schools. Further tables 46 to 48 offers information regarding various subjects provided in different classes and as some questionnaires did not provide complete information some gaps could be found.



CHAPTER 6

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CURRICULAR OFFERINGS AND TIME ALLOCATION

The curricular offerings can be grouped under two categories namely compulsory and elective/optional subject, stream/group. As there are certain subjects even under compulsory group which can be offered as an elective subject, particularly under craft, tables 46 to 48 present various subjects that are provided in secondary schools and tables 49 and 50 provide the additional subjects that are in demand either under compulsory category or elective/optional category in 51% schools. Under compulsory category the demand for additional subjects is mainly in respect of crafts whereas in case of elective/optional it is mainly for groups as a whole.

The scheme of providing compulsory subjects as well as their number differs from State to State. For example, the study of compulsory subjects terminates at the end of VIII standard and from IX standard onwards the pupils study only those subjects under elective groups for the next 3 years consecutively in Delhi. In the States of West B ngal, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar which have higher secondary patterns as well, the study of compulsory subjects terminates at the secondary stage much earlier than the final year school leaving. However, where the high school patterns are in vogue the compulsory subject has to be studied upto the school leaving stage.

The compulsory subjects provided in the States are Hindi, English, Mother tongue/regional language,



Nathematics, Science, Social Studies, among the examining subjects and crafts and physical education among the non-examining subjects.

While Hindi is offered as First Language in all the States having Hindi as mother tongue in other States it is to be offered compulsorily under the 'nird Language. Due to the three language system in all the States various languages are provided that are recognised in the constitution as regional languages as also the classical languages like Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian and Arabic. Even the rare languages like Santhali in certain parts of Orissa and Ardhamagadhi in parts of Maharashtra are provided in some schools. Manipuri language is also provided in some schools.

Although English is provided as compulsory in all the States except Uttar Pradesh, this is only compulsory upto X standard in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. While the pupil offers English upto X standard, he can successfully complete the course at the end of school stage without offering English, provided he does not seek admission in the university. In Uttar Pradesh, English forms one of the many Modern European Languages which a pupil may not offer for successful completion of the course. In Uttar Pradesh the XI and XII standards which are termed Intermediate do have English compulsory but in IX and X classes which form high school sections only, English is not compulsory.

Before discussing further compulsory subjects General Science, Mathematics and Social Studies it is worthwhile to discuss the status of these

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subjects in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. In these two States a public has to offer 4 subjects including two languages in the compulsory group. For the other two subjects that the pupil has to offer under compulsory group, the pupil has an option to offer any two of the above three subjects under the compulsory group. Thus in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra these subjects form both compulsory as well as elective subjects.

In Uttar Pradesh the girl students can offer Domestic Science in lieu of Elementary Mathematics. In Assam and West Bengal in place of Social studies, History and Geography are taught and only in XI.standard the subject is designated as social studies.

Although Mathematics has been provided under compulsory group as either General Mathematics, Elementary Mathematics or Mathematics in all the States no sample school has broken this into component contents such as Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigenometry or Mensuration. But in case of Social Studies which is compulsory in all the States and the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland where they have been provided as History, Geography and Civics in some cases some of the schools have provided information under independent subjects even though the curriculum is designated as social studies. Similarly General Science which is also taught as Elementary Science in all the States has been provided under Physics, Chemistry, Biology and or Physiology and Hygiene as part of contents in General Science. Hence although enrolment has been provided in respect of these individual subjects

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these may be considered under the group of social studies and General Science in compulsory group.

Under compulsory group the total number of subjects ranges from one (in Delhi) to 6(in Madras and Kerala). In Delhi this one subject is English which is compulsory for all the students in the school leaving examination (Higher Secondary) with Science as elective. Perhaps for other elective groups these could be even more.

Under elective/optional subject/group (stream) the minimum number of subjects to be offered ranges from two (in Uttar Pradesh) to six (Gujaret and Maharashtra). Before further discussing the elective groups it is worthwhile to consider the pattern prevailing in Kerala and Madras. In these two States instead of elective/ optional group/subject there are what are known as Diversified courses. This comprises of secretarial courses including precis writing and some technical and fine arts subjects. The publi who will offer only one subject from among the various subjects provided under diversified courses will not write the second language paper provided at the Ist level.

In Gujarat State and Western Maharashtra where a pupil has to offer at least 7 subjects of which only 4 are compulsory for successfully completing the course, only subjects in the category of technical, commercial and agriculture are grouped. Otherwise, there is no elective group/stream system. As in these two States there is option for a pupil to offer with a total

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minimum of 7 subjects unto a maximum of 10 subjects there is ample scope to choose subjects of any combination. The total number of subjects provided in the curriculum are 95.

The various elective groups/streams provided in the States which have group system are Humanities, Science, Agriculture, Technical, Commercial, Home Science and Fine Arts. In Uttar Pradesh at the High School stage there is Literary group which contains the subjects prescribed under humanities in other States. The subjects generally provided under each of the elective groups are:

I. <u>Humanities Group</u>: Classical languages, History, Civics, Geography, Economics, Mathematics, English, Drawing, Sociology, Psychology, Arts, Education, Military Science, Modern Indian Languages, Home Science, Logic, Commerce, Economic Geography, Commercial Geography, Music, Dancing and Painting, Indian Administration, European Modern / Languages,

II.<u>Science Groups</u>: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Hygiene and Physiology, Classical Languages, Modern Indian Languages, Home Science, Geography. III. <u>Commerce Group</u>: Typewriting, Elements of Commerce, Commercial Geography, Shorthand, Banking, Commerceal Arithmetic, Commercial Economics, Accountancy, Practice of Commerce.

IV. Agriculture: General Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Science, Agronomy, Biology, Farm Management, Horticulture, Agriculture Engineering, Crop Cultivation, Agriculture Chemistry, Physics and Climatology.



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V. <u>Technical Group</u>: Geometrical and Mechanical Engineering, Workshop Practice, Applied Mechanics, Mechancial and Electrical Engineering, Applied Mathematics, General Engineering and Drawing, Physics and Chemistry, Printing Technology, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Machine Drawing, Dyeing Technology, Building Material, Textile Technology.

VI. <u>Home Science Groun</u>: General Home Science, Home ^Management, Home Mursing, Food Nutrition, Lanudry, Embroidery and Needle work, Hygiene and Physiology, Cooking, Home Economics, Mother craft.

VII. <u>Fine Arts Group</u>: Music, Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Appreciation of Arts, Designing, Dancing, History of Arts, Modellings.

VIII.<u>Literary Group</u>: (In Uttar Pradesh High Schools only): History with allied Geography, Geography with rudiments of Astronomy, Commercial Geography, classical languages, Modern Indian Language, Modern Foreign Language, Drawing, Mathematics, Economics and Music.

The subjects mentioned under each group are the subjects provided under the corresponding groups and not all subjects under each group are provided in all the States with elective pattern.

The number of subjects to be offered under optional/elective group/Stream/subjects ranges from two to three normally excluding the compulsory subjects. Except in Uttar Pradesh and that too at the High School stage, pupils offering subjects in one particular

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group prescribed, cannot offer subjects from another group. In Uttar Pradesh for high school examination, however, there is provision for a pubil under scientific group to/ffer one subject from this group and another subject from literacy group.

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In the States of Kerala and Madras which have no elective groups but only diversified courses which a pupil may or may not offer there is scope for a pupil to successsfully complete the school leaving course with the prescribed subjects under compulsory group only. In the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra where there are no elective group systems followed rigidly but elective subjects, a pupil should offer at least three elective subjects but he can also offer upto a maximum of 6 elective subjects at the school leaving examination. In other States including Intermediate examination of Uttar Pradesh a pupil should offer not more then 3 subjects under each of the presc ibed elective/ optional/group/stream.

Although the syllabus and curriculum with the timings has been laid down by Departments of Education or Boards of Secondary Education or Universities that have control over the secondary schools it is observed that there is variation in the time alloted by schools for subjects under compulsory group. The variation in the allotment of time is not only between schools but also between different standards in the same school at the secondary level.

Among the various compulsory subjects English consumes more time than any other subject per week in all the States. While secondary schools in Mysore

State devote 4-5 hours per week for teaching English, in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Delhi this is 7-8 hours per week. In all other States the range is between 5-6, 6-7 or 6-8 hours respectively per week.

Regional languages follow in order of priority with regard to the time allocation in that the weekly time allocation ranges from 3-4 hours (Orissa, Punjab) to 6-7 hours per week in Jammu & Kashmir. In other States this ranges between 4-5 to 5.6.

In the States where Hindi is taught compulsorily under three language scheme generally 5 hours per week are alloted.

Of the other three examining subjects under compulsory group although most of the States devote even time for all the three subjects namely General Science, Social Studies and Mathematics it is observed that Mathematics receive partial treatment as against the other two subjects.

In case of general science and social studies the range of time is from 2-3 (Bihar, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa) to 4-5 hours (Assam and Jammu & Kashmir). In all other States it is between 3-4 hours per week.

For Mathematics Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa devote just 2-3 hours a week while in West Bengal this is 6-7 hours and Kerala 5-6 hours a week. Otherwise this range is between 3-4 hours per week in all other States except Assam where it is 4-5 hours a week.

The two non-examining subjects crafts and Physical Education are provided minimum time in



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the weekly time table under the compulsory subjects which generally range from 1 to 3 hours a week in all the States and in Assam this time is even less than an hour for Physical Education. Table 51 provides a view of the weekly allocation of time for various subjects under compulsory group in all the States.

Table 52 presents the weekly time allocation in respect of the elective/optional group/stream in vogue. Although in Mysore State the pupil has to offer three subjects under elective group the total time alloted for the group as a whole is 6 hours whereas in States like Punjab, Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Delhi this time is as much as 20 to 22 hours per week. Although there is a slight variation in allocation of time between the elective groups in the same State such variation is not considerable. The groups for which there is extra time bias are science, agriculture or technical which possess either practical work or workshop. The times are adjusted as to keep the balance of the total time although there may be some variation in time between subjects within the group.

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CHAPTER 7

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The financial position of the schools depend much upon the managements under which the schools are governed. As for Government managed schools either by the centre or State, the position is different from schools which are managed by local bodies such as Municipalities, District Boards, Cantonement Boards, Sanitary Boards, Zila Parishads or Village Panchayats or privately managed schools receiving Government aids and the privately managed unaided schools.

Moreover, the income and expenditure pattern differs from one management to another. While Government managed and in some cases even the local body managed schools carry on without any reserve fund etc., in other cases the schools would have a reserve fund or endow-ment without which they cannot function. Other incomes such as donations, school fees, grants received from the Government also add to the school fund. On the expenditure side the privately managed schools have to manage their expenses, both recurring as well as nonrecurring, by pooling all the resources. INCOME

For the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 for which the school finance was studied (table 105 the bulk of the income to the schools was from Government which accounted for 46% of the total income during these five years which comprised of both Central Government (3%-4%) and State Government (43% to 49%) shares. School fees contributed to 10% of the income. In the -chools



under Private management, the management's contribution was only 6%-7%. But from other sources such as donation from public, pupils, sale of certain materials the income ranged between 27%-32% of the total income in some schools. Corresponding figures for exclusively secondary classes were 45%-55% from Government, 12%-14% from fees 6%-7% from managements and between 25%-30% from other sources.

Before discussing further it is necessary to boint out some of the short comings in this section: (a) Some secondary schools which had middle sections also in them could not furnish information for middle classes and secondary classes separately.(b) In some Government schools, local body schools as well as private schools this information was not evailable as managements in case of local body as well as private schools did not provide information while the Government schools totally ignored the same.

Hence the size of responding institutions, n, for such items is very small.

The average income of a secondary school including middle sections wherever in existence was Rs. 45,634/- in the year 1962-63 as against Rs.34,352/in the year 1958-59 (table 106). But from table 107 it is found that large amount of this came from secondary classes alone. The average income in the secondary classes was Rs.45,012/- in 1962-63 as against Rs.30,197/in the year 1958-59 (tables 107 & 108). During the period under study it was observed that the income was on the increasing trend.

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As was observed about the increased income in table 105 for the years under reference the increased expenditure pattern is also visible in table 109 in respect of the total expenditure for middle and secondary sections taken together. The average expenditure of a school rose from Rs.35,844/- in 1958-59 to Rs. 53,447/- in 1962-63 of which between 87%-90% accounted for recurring ones and the rest for non-recurring. Similarly for secondary classes alone the expenditure figures were Rs. 32,644/- in 1958-59 and Rs.47,872/in 1962-63 constituting 86-88% recurring and 12-14% non-recurring respectively (tables 110 and 112).

It is seen that major portion of the recurring expenditure is consumed by salaries to the staff, both teaching and non-teaching. This accounts for more than 80%. Items of science equipment and library have just 1% each. The remaining recurring expenditure is shared among provident fund contributions, school building repairs, rent, furniture equipments, office contingencies, sports and games etc., (table 111). With respect to recurring expenditure for secondary classes under salaries to teaching staff as there were common staff in some schools for teaching this could not be found separately. In respect of other items it is more or less the same.

As the schools were not very clear about the recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure certain items which have been provided under recurring expenditure by some schools are reported under non-recurring heads in others, table 113.



These items are science equipment and library equipment and these items consume quite a proportionate amount under non-recurring expenditure rather than the recurring ones. The other most important items under this category are land purchase 2-10%; building construction 38-53% and building extension 6-13%. <u>Reserve Fund and Endowments</u>

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Only 47% of the responding schools (table 115) have either reserve fund or endowment. While the average reserve fund possessed by schools having reserve fund is Rs.7493/-, the average amount under endowment amount to Rs. 22947/-. On an average in institutions having reserve fund and or endowment the total amount is Rs.12,604/- per school (table 116). In respect of the schools not having reserve fund/endowment it is learnt that such rule was not in operation when those schools were opened.

While some schools have either reserve fund or endowment there are some schools which have both. Under endowments it is found that some schools own land or other immovable property which have not been taken into consideration while determining the statistic. From table 117 it is found that 61% schools have deficit budget.

School Fees

The average rate of school fee per annum ranges from Rs. 50-61 in the VII standard including the States which have VII standard in their high/higher secondary stage to Rs.122-133 in the XII standard per annum. For other standards in between the figure ranges from Rs.54-56 in the VIII standard to Rs.84-86 in the XI standard per annum and goes on gradually increasing

from standard to standard (table 1197. A substantial portion of this fees accrues as tuition fee which ranges from Rs.33-38 in the VII standard to Rs.97-101 in XII standard. The other items of fees include admission, library, sports games, laboratory, audio-visual, lunch, uniform, medical, internal examination and transport fee. There is one more category known as other fees (table 120).

Although these are the average uniform rate of fees for the country as a whole there are some exceptional schools. For example, a school in Mysore State is allowed to collect one and a half times the tuition fee prescribed. In some States the school fee is charged on the basis of parents income as also according as the parents are tax payers or non-tax payers. Transport and laboratory fees are to be paid by only those pupils who avail themselves of these services. In some schools at the time of first admission to the school the pupil has to pay one month's tuition fee as admission fee. In some States fee is not charged from pupils upto certain classes/stage.

Fee concessions and Scholarships

In the year 1962-63, 5.5% pupils secured (table 121-124) half free ships while 28% pupils secured full free student ships. The half free ships category composed of a group of 5.4% boys and 5.7% girls and 30.3% boys and 22.6% girls under free student ships. The recipients of free ships are generally from low income groups, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward classes, wards of non-gazetted officers, political suffers, defence personnel or school teachers. Government reimburses the fees in most of the above

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cited categories.

In addition there are laid down policies which vary from State to State in respect of free and compulsory education and pupils derive maximum benefits out of this.

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Scholarships

In the year 1962-63, 4.8% secondary pupils on role received scholarships (table 125-135) which were from various categories comprising of central and State Governments (0.5% each), local bodies 2.9%, 0.7% by other agencies and 0.1% instituted by schools themselves. Of the 4.8% pupils who received scholarships about 3% pupils also enjoyed full free studentships. These scholarships were categorised as merit, merit-cum-means, backward class scholarships, scholarships for wards of political sufferers and other scholarships.

The average value of a single scholarship was maximum in respect of backward classes (Rs.631/per annum) and was minimum under other categories (Rs.100/-). However merit scholarship was of the value of Rs.501/- per annum while all the other categories ranged in between.



CHAPTER 8

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS

Generally examinations are conducted at two levels. School examinations for periodical checking of the pupils' progress and promotion from one standard to the next and school final examinations conducted by the boards of secondary education, universities or Departments/Directorates of Education at the external level. Internal Examinations: The internal examinations are conducted in different frequencies in various States (Table 142). When these examinations are conducted quite frequently say, weekly, fortnightly or monthly they are termed periodical tests while if they are conducted at an interval of every three months they are called examinations. While all the responding schools conduct half yearly examinations, in addition, 78% schools conduct quarterly examinations. As there are no hard and fast rules laid down by the Departments such periodical tests vary from chool to school among the responding institutions.

Although all schools conduct annual exeminations (table 142) only 25% of the responding schools base their class promotions on annual examinations only while in 70% institutions the promotion is based on terminal examinations, and periodical examinations in addition to annual examinations. The remaining schools adopt other schemes. For these purposes, cumulative record cards are preserved in 39.4% of the sample secondary schools (table 143).



In 42% of the sample schools (tables 149 & 150) the practice is to get the question papers set by subject teachers of another class while in 28% schools the teachers teaching the subject in the same class set the question papers. While 18% schools organise themselves into groups and set the question papers the remaining 12% schools have other arrangements for setting the question papers. There is provision for moderation in setting the question paper in 43% schools (table 151).

As observed in tables(152-154) the answer scripts are valued by subject teachers of another class in 39%schools while the teachers teaching the same class value the answer books in 31% of the schools which have responded to this item. In 22\% schools teachers teaching the same subject in another section value the answer scripts while the remaining 9% schools have other provisions for getting the answer scripts valued. As there are institutions adopting moderation procedures for question papers similarly there are institutions (35%) which have provision for moderation in valuation of answer scripts.

In addition to the examinations on the basis of which the results are declared there are some more procedures based on the results. For example it is observed that some schools do not admit pupils who fail twice in the same class. In fact this procedure is current in large number of institutions. Similarly in some schools the pupils who failed in the same class twice are promoted on considerations. There are also schools which promote pupils to the next higher classes irrespective of their achievements in

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the annual examinations if they were detained in the same class for more than 3 years.

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The trend regarding promotion of publis during the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 was highly irregular in that it was both increasing as well as decreasing during the period under reference (table 147). In the VIII, IX and XI standards the pass percentage of the publis for the period under study after fluctuations decreased from 83.4%, 80.5% and 66.4% in the years 1958-59, to 80.8%, 77.9% and 63.8% respectively during the year 1962-63 whereas in classes X and XII the same increased from 69.8% and 49.8% in 1958-59 to 71.2% and 55.7% respectively in 1962-63.

During the year 1962-63 amongst the pupils who were on role in the secondary schools in the country it was found that as many as 13.6% pupils had failed in the same class from 1 to 3 years or more (table 148). Only 86.4% pupils on role had been promoted to the classes in the immediately preceding years. Amongst the pupils on role who had failed in the same class there were 1.6% pupils who had failed in the class twice, 0.2% thrice and the remaining 0.1% more than thrice. External or School Leaving Eveminations

All the secondary schools prepared pupils for some school leaving examination or the other but largo number of them 73-74% (table 136) prepared pupils for high school examinations. Higher secondary examinations claimed another 11-13% schools while the remaining schools prepared pupils for post-basic, Indian School Certificate, high multi-purpose and other examinations.

Although almost all pupils in the school leaving classes registered for examination for which the institutions prepared them all would not appear (write) in the examination. This was either due to the pupils leaving the school in the middle or sickness or having been detained by the schools for not complying with conditions laid down by institutions.

Thus it was found from tables 138 & 139 during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 only 90%-99% of the registered publis appeared (wrote) in the high school examination of whom 49%-58% publis successfully completed the course. However III divisioners contributed a lot to the successful group with 48%-52% while the Ist divisioners were between 11%-15%. The rest secured IInd division. But the higher secondary group was much better in all respects in that the percentage of those pupils appeared, passed and secured Ist, and IInd division were much more than amongst the high school pupils. The other categories are also provided in tables 138 & 139.

Failures in school leaving examinations for 1962-63 Core/compulsory subjects:

Amongst the core subjects English recorded maximum failures (table 140), more then 50% all over the country. This was true of all States as well. In the other group of languages, language as stood at the first level (regional language) recorded less than 10% failures except Malayalam (11%-20%) in Kerala. Except French and Sindhi (21%-30% in each case), failures in other languages in the group of modern Indian or European was also less than 10%. In case of General

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Science (in some States referred to as General knwoledge), Flementary Mathematics in some States) and Social Studies (considered as History, Geography and Civics in some States) the failure percentage was between 11% + 50%.

Elective/Optional Groups/Stream.

In the humanities group large number of failures reported by schools was in respect of English as elective contributing to more than 50% (table 141). But in Science group the failures were mainly in physics and chemistry, and biology (more than 50%). The failures in other groups can also be found in table 141. <u>Medium of Instruction</u>

Except the States of Assam, Maharashtra and Punjab (tables 155,156) it is found that in all other States more than 90% of the secondary schools provide instruction in their regional languages. In the above mentioned States, 83.6% schools provide Marathi medium in Maharashtra /Assamese medium in Assam, 80.6% schools provide and in Punjab 54.4% schools provide/Punjabi and 46.7% schools Hindi. Except Orissa, in all other States English is also provided as another medium of instruction with 75% sample schools in Kashmir and 30% schools in Mysore providing English medium but in other States it is far less. Amongst other languages Urdu is provided in many schools.

The institutions prescribed additional academic programmes to pupils (table 158) in that they allot daily home work to pupils. While this ranges from 1 to 2 hours in the early school standards for pupils studying



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. . in secondary classes this ranges between 2 to 3 hours a day.

In many schools, 83.8%, (tables 154-161) additional programmes are provided to help the weak pupils in their academic progress. Extra coaching is provided in 65.9% schools and in 4.8% schools separate sections have been made of weak pupils to impart intense coaching. In the remaining schools other measures are followed.

For imparting better Science education, the schools in addition to possessing laboratory and equipment report (tables 162, 163) that they provide facilities such as supplementary reading material (36% schools), Science clubs (24%), field trips (20%), Science museums (15%) and Science projects (11%).

The arts and crafts provided in 54% secondary schools during the year 1962-63 (table 164) were: needle work, gardening, sewing, tailoring, wood work, weaving, spinning, book binding, drawing, clay modelling, cardboard carpentry and machine work. But not all schools posses' craft instructors. Only 66.8% of the schools (table 158) have craft instructors. Amongst these 66.8% schools 20% schools have two craft instructors and only 60.8% of these institutions possess full time instructors and the rest part time instructors. Of course, most of the instructors handle more than one craft, if more crafts are provided in the same school.

While certain crafts like machine work, required large investment there were crafts like flower making



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which needed minimum investments. On an average the investments ranged between Rs. 13,750/- (for machine work) and Rs.25/- for flower making in respect of the equipments.

Table 164 provides various arts & crafts provided in the sample schools in different States and their enrolment respectively.

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CHAPTER 9

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND LIBRARY SERVICES

Physical Education

Almost all the States in their curriculum provide for physical education under core subjects. But at the implementation stage this differs from school to school in each State, as found in table 69 which provides for weekly allocation of time in clock hours. While some schools enforce this in the form of physical training (P.T.), other schools implement this in the form of games (Table 168). Thus it is observed that in 48% schools out-door games are compulsory for all pupils. From table 169 it is found that in 20% reporting schools more than 90% pupils attend out-door games regularly. The percentage of schools providing various physical education activities can be seen from table 170.

However, one can find the popularity of gymnasium from table 1.1 wherein only 8% schools report of having gymnasium. Despite physical education forming a core subject in the curriculum table 172 reports 11.6% schools as not possessing play grounds. But in case of institutions having playground facilities 26% schools have their playground beyond their premises (tables 173, 174).

The average annual expenditure of a secondary school on physical education (table 176) which was Rs. 950/- in 1958-59 and rose to Rs.1148/- in 1961-62 came down to Rs.895/- in 1962-63. Similar fluctuation could be noticed under the head of recurring expenditure for the corresponding years but on the other hand under the non-recurring head the trend was one of increasing.

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In only 84% of the sample schools, table 175, there is games fund. The sports and games fund collected from pupils is utilized under recurring expenditure and the institutions do not maintain any records for the money spent from fees and from others separately. In 43.9% schools minimum attendance is prescribed for physical education classes (table 177). This ranges from less than 35% in some schools to more than 80% in some schools (table 178). However, the norm is at 80%.

As some schools have brought physical education under their regular curriculum they neither fix any minimum attendance nor do they provide time outside school hours. In such schools time for physical education is provided in regular school hours. In co-educational schools, while in some schools girls are exempted from attending physical education classes in other schools girls have to attend less classes in comparison to boys.

The schools generally conduct annual sports, table 176, and organise sports week, inter class and inter school matches, table 179. Quite' good number of schools (table 180), participate in sports activities organised at different levels such as district sports meets, divisional/regional sports meet, etc. (table 181).

School Library

In many schools (72.7%) the school library is situated either in a class room or elsewhere (table 182). Only 27.3% of the sample schools



responding to this item have special rooms designed for locating the school library (table 183). But in only 15% of these schools there is seating capacity for forty munils or more (table 184). Of the remaining 85% schools, in as many as 56% schools the seating capacity ranges from 1 to 20 while the rest accommodate between 21 to 40 punils.

Table 185 indicates that just 10.4³ among the schools have separate reading room. Otherwise the reading rooms are attached to the library or part of the library is converted as reading room (table 186).

The books in the library comorise of reference books, textbooks and books for general reading (table 197). Further the books have been categoris d as books for teachers (^6% schools) as also other types of books.

The contents of the library are (table 188) 52% books for general reading, 12% textbooks, 10% books for teachers. There were only 9% books for reference purpose. The average number of books per school is 2775.

All the schools possess books in English in their school library. In addition to books in their regional languages, some schools possess books in Sanskrit and Urdu as well (table 189-190). As many as 35% books in the school libraries are in English.

Class libraries are not very popular with the schools in the country since only 28.15 schools (table 191) report separate class libraries out of which 22% schools have class libraries for classes VIII to X (table 192). Some of the schools having primary



as also middle sections in addition to secondary classes have reported separate libraries under each stage.

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In 28.1% of the schools having class libraries the books are changed ouite frequently (table 193) whereas in case of other schools such change takes place at an interval of one, two, three or even more than three years. There are institutions where the books are added to these libraries as and when the grants are received for the purpose (table 194).

In majority of the cases (67%), (table 195) the subject teachers assist the heads of the institutions in selection of books to the school library. In every few institutions (1%), the management has a lone hand in selecting books to the school library Otherwise special committees or managements assisted by heads of institutions or other agencies select books (table 196).

Almost all the school libraries are closed on days when the schools do not work (table 203). The school library normally remains open during the school hours (table 197) although the books may not be issued daily to all the pupils. In some schools the practice of issuing books is only in the school recess time while in some schools separate library periods are alloted in the school time table. Tables 198-202 provide information regarding the timings available for library service facilities on week days as also holidays (if eny).

In addition to the library periods provided in the school time tables, it is further found that

the recess intervals, leisure periods and in some schools even outside school hour facilities for reading in the library are provided in schools (tables 204,205).

While vast majority of schools (96%), (table 210), subscribe to daily newspapers which on an average run to 3 newspapers per school, 87% schools subscribe to journals and periodicals. On an average the professional journals subscribed to are 2 per school as against the periodicals and journals which have an average of 8 per school.

The chief sources of income to the library are the fee recovered from pupils (72%) and the grants received from the Government (18%). Other sources contribute to the remaining 10% (tables 211,212). In some schools even management contribute a nominal sum. The annual expenditure in respect of books purchased and the newspapers and periodicals subscribed rose from Rs.478/- in 1958-59 to Rs.619/in 1962-63 as revealed in table 213. In 50% of the schools there is library fund (table 214).

During the years 1958-59 - 1962-63 under study 28.5% schools received library grant (table 215). The average grant received by a school was Rs.989/in 1958-59 which touches the lowest in 1959-60 with Rs.706/- but was never beyond Rs.84^R/- during the 5 years under reference (tables 215,216). In some schools it is observed that book grants are received once in 5 years. Some institutions received grants for burchase of books in the form of coupons rather than in terms of money.



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Librarians

Although all the schools have library facilities it was found that 78% schools (table 206) had librarians of whom 63% were part-time librarians (table 207) and the remaining 15% are full-time librarians. In 50% of the schools having part time librarians they are teachers (table 208). Other persons are in charge of library in 5% schools while the remaining 8% schools have clerks who also perform the duties of the librarian.

As more detailed information had been sought, separately, for librarians (through school librarians Proforma) some biographical information was available in respect of the 15% (273) full-time librarians. Amongst these full time librarians separate tables enclosed at the end, it is observed from table (i) that 68% of them were below 30 years of age while 9% were beyond 46 years and the rest in the age group 31 to 45 years.

With regard to emoluments the librarians in the schools under private management were at a considerable disadvantage (table ii) in comparison to those serving in Government schools. While there were librarians under private management who had emoluments less than Rs.50/- (1% schools) per month there were also librarians under similar managements with emoluments more than Rs.250/- (1% schools) per month. But as many as 89% had monthly income less than Rs.150/- while the rest have their emoluments ranging between Rs.151/- to 250/- per month.



Amongst the 273 full-time librarians it is found, table iii, that only 43% are confirmed in their jobs and 35% are temporary and the remaining 22% are on probation. In this respect librarians under private management seem to fare better in that 50% of them are confirmed as against 21% under Government.

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Academically, 84% of the full time librarians are undergraduates and among the remaining 16%, 3% were nost graduates and the rest graduates. Professionally only 31% were trained for librarianship. Of the trained nersons, 6% were graduates and 2% post graduates while the rest were undergraduates. But the Government instituions had more trained librarians (53%) as against privately manged schools (24%). Table iv provides information under these categories.

The pay scales differ not only between the States but also within the same State. Furthermore the pay scales depended upon the gualifications, academic as well as professional, management, Government and non-government and in many cases even between rural and urban schools. However, the minimum pay scale recorded was by 2 privately managed schools in the rural areas in Orissa whose untrained undergraduates were in the pay scale of Rs.24-34 per month while in West Bengal one Government school located in urban area had a full time librarian, a graduate with training in librarianship in the pay scale of Rs. 170-380/-. In all other States under all categories the pay scale lay between these tow ranges.



CHAPTER 10

PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND STAFF

-74-

om 1859 schools responding the item on the ownership of the buildings it is observed that as many as 72% of the responding schools own the school buildings as observed from table 57. Amongst the States in Assam 97% schools own their school buildings apart from Nagaland where all the schools own their buildings. On the other estreme the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra have reported only 24.4% and 16.9% of their schools as being owned. In these States it is understood that as there is provision of grants for rents in respect of the school buildings although the school buildings might have been owned by institutions they would have reported the buildings as rented for receiving grants. Otherwise in all the States, with exception of Mysore (46.1%), more than 60% schools own their school buildings. Among the Union Territories only Goa, Daman and Diu has just 30% schools which own the school building whereas Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry report more than 60% ownership.

Taking the country as a whole, 15% schools have fully rented buildings while another 6.1% schools have partly owned and partly rented buildings. Of the remaining 6.9% schools, 5.7% schools are located in free buildings but not owned and the rest on long lease. There are 11% schools (table 58) which share their school buildings with other institutions.

But the location of the schools is far from satisfactory as seen from tables 53, 54 in that they lack either drainage/sewage facilities or located in places full of



dust, heavy traffic, very busy places or in unhealthy places.

Despite being located in such poor localities it is seen from table 75 that 67% schools inform that they possess adequate sanitary arrangements. In table 76 one can see the various sanitary arrangements available in schools amongst different categories.

From table 72 it is observed that all the schools do not have facilities even for drinking water. Of the 88% schools which declare the provision for water facilities from tables 73 and 74, it is seen that these institutions utilise water pitchers, taps, wells, tube wells and hand pumps to provide the water facility while there are schools which have other facilities as well.

The average campus are of a secondary school as furnished in table 25 is 18611 sq. metres of which only 9% comprises of built-up area. Play ground occupies 56% of the total area while farm accounts for another 18%. Only 5% of the area is used for gardens by 56% schools while the remaining 12% of the area is utilised for other purposes. On an average a secondary school has 13 rooms with an average floor area of 51 sq. metres per room 59-65. Apart from items like science laboratories and workshop which could have more than one room, it is observed that in case of stores records sports and games, music etc. there are schools which have more than one room. The average are in case of assembly halls is 169 sq. metres and auditorium 205 sq. metres while laboratory has only 69 sq. metres of built up space.

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In the 26% secondary schools which have hostels (table 66), the average number of seats provided per school is 44 of which 68% seats are for boys and 32% for girls respectively. But during the year under review namely 1962-63 the number of seats utilised was 85%, 90% and 86% for boys, girls and total as provided in table 67.

The facility of electricity is provided in 53% of the responding schools according to table 70. But all the rooms in all these 53% schools are not provided with light as only 32% schools, table 71, have facility of electric light in all the rooms. Only 14% sample schools have electric facilities and 11% schools possess power circuits for laboratory work.

Teaching Staff

In the beginning of the year 1962-63 (tables 86 & 87) the number of sanctioned posts on an average was 20 and 93.2% of the posts had been filled-in. Of the 10.3% teachers who left the institutions there were teachers who had left on transfer from schools either under Government management or by the same management, through resignations, for higher studies, by promotion, changing over to new professions, dismissals, retirement and even due to marriage (in case of women only).

In 53% of the schools reporting assistance to the heads of the institutions, there were personnel such as assistant head, helpers, vice-principals or supervisors (tables 98 & 99). In some schools of Maharashtra there were superintendents who would assist the principals and held higher status.

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In no school does the head of the institution plan the school programmes independently. Such planning is normally done in staff meetings (43% schools), heads

of institutions in consultation with their teachers /by subject teachers collectively in staff meetings(15% schools), independen-(29% schools),/by subject teachers (9% schools). Some tly 3% schools have other arrangements of planning their school.

> programmes while at other places educational inspectorates provide calendars for the school plans (table 103). On an average 11 staff meetings are held during an academic year as seen for the year 1962-63 (table 102).

Apart from staff meetings, the common activities for teachers are study circles, teachers forums, Readings circles, and extension lectures for which on an average the institutions devote 2 hours per session. In case of seminars and workshops it is 4 to 7 hours per meeting per day while educational tours occupy about 20 hours (tables 88 & 89).

As on 31st March, 1963, 95.5% of the teaching posts were filled-in as against the sanctioned posts (table 79). But only 69% teachers working (table 80) were trained amongst the responding schools. The remaining 31% untrained teachers were found in almost all schools. In 38% secondary schools the teaching posts were lying vacant.

From table 82 it is observed that as many as 73 vacant posts had been filled-up for more than 6 months while 9% more posts were lying vacant for between 4-6 months. The remaining 19% posts were vacant for less than 3 months.

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Only in respect of general science and mathematics, the number of vacant posts could be obtained which was 24% (table 84). For other vacant posts subjects were not specified. From among the schools responding it was found that there were 8% teachers working/60% schools who were under qualified (table No.83).

The average number of teaching posts during the year 1962-63 from the responding schools was 21 (table 80). In 27% schools the teacher pupil ratio was between 21-25 (table 85). The minimum 11-15 pupils per teacher was recorded in 7% schools and there were 1% of sample schools which responded having one teacher for more than 50 pupils. The position at the secondary level does not differ widely (table 84) in comparison to the school levels as a whole in that the teacher pupil ration in 25% schools is between 21-25. But in 5% secondary schools the teacher pupil ratio is less than 10 while in 1% schools it is more than 50.

INSERVICE TRAINING TEACHERS

Long-term:

Only 36% of the responding schools have reported deputing teachers for long term inservice training programme such as university courses, teacher education, audio-visual training library training, guidance services and other types of training, tables (90 & 91) covering just 3.2% of the total teachers. But for short term courses (table 92) these figures were more encouraging although not satisfactory in that 63.5% schools have reported deputation of teachers to short-term courses which was of the order of 8.2% teachers.



This is due to the fact that the institutions have to incur extra expenditure particularly in respect of long term in-service training programmes since absence of teachers would mean disturbance in normal functioning of schools. This is particularly true of most of the schools under private managements wherein the managements would not provide any incentive of benefit such as pay with allowance to deputed teachers or slight variations in the conditions. As such it was found that from among the 3.2% teachers deputed to long-term inservice training courses from 36% schools which responded to that particular item only 0.9% had been deputed with full pay and admissible allowances (table 93) and the remaining 2.3% had to be contented with conditions such as full pay without allowances, earned leave, leave without pay or other conditions as laid down by managements.

In case of short-term courses from among the 64.5%schools covering 8.2% teachers being deputed to the shortterm programme only 42.9% schools covering 4.7% teachers reported about the conditions for deputing teachers to the course (table 92). However, 3.4% of the total 4.7%teachers in this category were deputed on full pay with allowances.

<u>Staff Welfare</u>

Except in the State of Nagaland (table 69) where all the schools provide staff quarters, in other States or Union Territories not all schools provide staff quarters. Even in the 18.2% schools which report that there are staff quarters on an average for 4 staff members, some institutions have reported that they have quarters for

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Principals only. Although complete evidence is lacking, the staff quarters as reported by the sample schools are mainly for Principals or the IV class servants. However, there are few schools which provide quarters for other members of the teaching staff as well.

The most popular old age benefit to retiring teachers is Provident Fund in 79.7% of the responding institutions (table 96.97). In 42% schools there is provision for pension and another 26% schools report Gratuity as well. In 23.6% schools insurance arrangements are also provided to teachers. In 1.4% schools such benefits as re-employment opportunities and family pension also exist. These benefits are provided in schools in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh as well as Uttar Pradesh.

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CHAPTER 11

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND PUPIL WELFARE

The most common activities found in the schools are morning assembly, drama and debates (66%). The next group of popular activities are excursions and trips, essay writing, elocution 'ool magazine clubs, school parliament, scouts and guides, NCC, ACC and National Discipline Scheme in 33% to 66% of the schools. Activities like hobby clubs and Junior Red cross were reported from less than 33% schools as seen from tables 217,218. The co-curricular activities are organised school wise in some schools and classwise in some schools. Some schools have both schoolwise and classwise activities.

While some activities get direct support from the Government as well as management, other resources like donations and subscriptions from the public, from school teachers as also parents are forthcoming. Some schools levy additional fee for activities (table 220). The only activites for which the expenses are borne by the Government are NCC and ACC. The average expenditure on such activities which was Rs.719/- in 1958-59 per school rose to Rs.901/in 1962-63 (table 221). The average time spent by schools per week for co-curricular activities is given in table 219.

The welfare organisations in schools which look after the pupil welfare (table 222) are staff-cum-students committees (44% schools), student committees (38%), staffcum-parents committees (21%) and other pupil welfare organisations (9%). The activities associated with these organisations are collection of funds, promotion of social



efficiency of the individuals and helping the poor, needy and backward pupils (table 223, 224).

Further, to protect pupils' academic progress, 63.1% schools (tables 225) provide consultation services between class teachers and parents, in 24.3% schools teachers visit homes of pupils, in 31.5% schools parent teacher associations are also in practice, 226-288. In addition to the welfare activities mentioned in earlier paragraph other facilities such as book banks (12.8%), mid-day meals (11%) and transport (3.2%) are also available in schools (tables 229-231).

In 61 schools pupils welfare funds are available (table 232). These are accrued from donations, charities, voluntary contributions from teachers, pupils, parents and the public. While there were schools charging fee from pupils (table 233) for pupil welfare fund, for some schools even Government grants were forthcoming.

The pupil welfare fund is utilised (table 234) for purchasing books and stationery for poor pupils (39% schools), examination fee (25% schools), clothing the needy pupils (14%) meeting hostel charges and others.

In 56% schools which collected welfare fund during the year 1962-63 the average amount per responding school was Rs.352/- (table 235), and on an average 36 pupils derived the benefit of the welfare fund from the reporting schools (table 236). Either the managing committees or heads of the institutions, teachers as also pupils in some schools administer the pupil welfare fund (table 237).



School uniform is not compulsory in all the schools and in 73% schools the uniforms are prescribed (table 238). But only 43.3% of these schools insist upon wearing the uniform daily 239-241. Even among the schools where the uniforms are to be worn daily by pupils in only 27.2% schools the uniform is worn by more than 80% pupils daily. From table 242 the periodicity regarding the wearing of uniforma by pupils in schools can be found.

Medical Examination is not compulsory in all the schools (table 243). Only 44.9% schools have medical examination for all pupils. In 35.1% schools medical examination is arranged pariodically while in 7.2% schools medical examination ; only for those pupils who need it. Medical examination is conducted for all pupils in 2.6% schools at the time of admission only (tables 244,245).

No schoo!' has a full time doctor. The doctors employed by the schools (tables 246,247) either on stipendiary or honorary basis visit the schools from time to time and have medical check up of the pupils. Some schools avail of the facilities of doctors from Government dispensaries. Some schools in Maharashtra report medical examined on of pupils in alternate years.

First aid equipment is available in 67% schools while dispensary facilities are available in 12.2% schools (tables 248,249). Of the schools having dispensary facilities it is observed that only 10.5% schools avail themselves of this facility daily (table 250). The number of pupils benefited by the school dispensaries in a week are given in table 251.

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The average expenditure during 1962-63 among the responding schools was Rs.362/- per school. While some institutions bear the expenditure of their dispensaries, table 252, other bodies incur this expenditure in other schools. Of the 9.7% schools having doctors for pupils, table 253, 6.5% schools pay the doctors while the remaining 3.2% doctors work in an honorary capacity (254). The annual pay/honorarium per doctor in the school ranged from Rs.20/- to Rs.2400/- (table 255,256).

In 34.6% of the sample schools (table 257) guidance services are available to pupils. The personnel who offer these services are either counsellors (18% schools), career masters (9.9%) and others in charge of the programme (6.3%) as observed in tables 258,259.

The major function of the guidance services (tables 260, 261) is to disseminate information about educational opportunities, careers and occupations. Offering educational guidance in selecting elective subjects, advising pupils on their personal problems. Helping pupils in getting jobs are additional services rendered by them. In 6% schools some follow up of the school leavers is also reported while another 1% schools report certain miscellaneous type of activities.

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CHAPTER 12

HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS

When the questionnaires were despatched to the 1977 sample secondary schools, some additional proformas such as (i) proformas for the headmaster/headmistress/ principal, (ii) school teacher, and (iii) school librarian, were also issued to the schools to collect detailed information about these personnel involving their age, qualifications, experience, service conditions as well as work load.

All these proformas have been analysed separately for each category. The analyses of the librarians proforma received from 273 of 1977 sample secondary schools have been discussed under the heading physical education and School Libraries in an earlier chapter (8). The analyses of the 30,400 teachers proforma received from the 1871 secondary schools along with the report has been submitted separately. In this chapter it is proposed to provide the analyses of 1791 filled-in proformas received from among the 1871 secondary schools which returned the filled in questionnaires.

From table I it is observed that while 2% of the heads of institutions were in the early age group of 25-29 years there were 3% headmasters who were 60 years or over. However, 44.5% heads of the institution were between the age groups 30 to 44 years.

Amongst the responding heads of institutions 24% served in Government schools while the remaining 76% served the schools under private management.



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1% were beyond 60 years of age. The status of the heads was in accordance with their age, experience and maturity in that between the age groups of 40 to 59 the percentage was fluctuating evenly among them.

Under privately managed schools such extreme cases as those in the age group of 25-29 (2%) or beyond 60 years (7%) were more. Further there 35% heads of institutions in the age group of 30 to 44 years which confirm doubts that there is no set pattern for appointing personnel.

The disparity in pay scales arises mainly due to: (i) managements - Government and non-government (ii) qualifications - both academic as well as professional, and (iii) category of schools namely high and higher secondary scales. Although rural and urban is not a predominant factor still it is observed that there is distinct advantage in institutions in urban areas than in rural.

From table II it can be seen that the minimum pay scale was declared as 70-150 by a head of the institution in Maharashtra in a non-government institution, who was a trained graduate with diploma at the professional training while a head of a non-government higher secondary (intermediate) institution in Uttar Pradesh with a doctorate degree (of course without professional training) declared his pay scale as Rs.500-1200. Thus it is observed that while the Government schools maintain uniformity in their pay scales the institutions under private management offer wide disparity. From amongst the schools under Government



management the minimum of pay scale Rs.140-250 was reported from Madras for a headmaster of a high school whereas the maximum recorded was from West Bengal Rs.350-523. The pay scale furnished by the head of the institution from Madras State is the pay scale of high school teacher and as such that headmaster must be acting in charge of the school. At the end slab there were other States Bihar (Rs.560/-), Gujarat (Rs.650/-) and Rajasthan (Rs.540/-) which have higher pay. Otherwise the pay scales in all other States lie within this renge for high schools.

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In case of higher secondary schools under Government management minimum was reported from Orissa with Rs.200-700 while the maximum was recorded in West Bengal and Delhi with Rs.425-680. In Punjab the upper end of the pay scale is much higher than any other State with Rs.750/- Otherwise in all other States the pay scales range between the two limits. <u>Total Emoluments</u>

The total emoluments include all admissible allowances. Further the initial pay of the head of institution would depend upon his length of service on the basis of which he would have drawn his increments and the admissible allowances on the basic pay. Further this would differ between different managements as also between high/higher secondary schools as seen from table III.

The emoluments had been analysed in the class interval of Rs.100/- with minimum at Rs.200/- or below and maximum of Rs.600/- or above. In high schools, in the States of Gujarat (8%), Kerala (12%), Madras (6%) and Mysore (7%) heads of institutions reported their total emoluments under Rs.200/- while in the States of Rajasthan and West Bengal there was no head of the institution with

his/her total emoluments less than Rs.300/. In most of the remaining cases the range of emoluments between Rs.201/- to Rs.500/- except 1% heads of institutions from Mysore State who reported that their total emoluments were beyond Rs.600/- and some heads of institutions from Maharashtra who reported their emoluments between Rs.501-600.

With respect to higher secondary schools only 2% heads of institutions from Madhya Pradesh reported less than Rs.200/- emoluments and some heads of institutions in Orissa emoluments between Rs.201-300. Otherwise in all other cases the total emoluments exceeded Rs.301/- and 57% heads of institutions of Delhi reported their emoluments beyond Rs.600/- while 1% from Madhya Pradesh have reported the same. In all other cases the emoluments range between Rs.301/- Rs.600/-.

Qualifications

The heads of institutions in high schools possessed varied types of qualifications both academic as well as professional. On the academic side while there were heads of institutions who were under graduates there were also heads who held doctorate degrees. However, many of them, 62%, as reported to in table IV were trained graduates while another 20% were post-graduates having training. Only 4% were untrained graduates. Even amongst those trained all but 10% held teachers' degree or post-graduate degree in teaching.

In the higher secondary schools all but 5% of the heads of institutions were trained. The 5% untrained category comprised of 1% heads who held doctorate degrees and the remaining 4% were untrained post-graduates.



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Of the other heads of institutions 64% heads of institutions held post-graduate degree either in the academic subjects or professionally.

Experience

Most of the heads of institutions had previously serged as teachers as well as heads of schools in other institutions both under private and Government managements (table V). About 62.5% belonged to this category. Another 13% heads of schools in addition to being teachers and heads of secondary schools had teaching experience in teacher training institutions. In case of others in addition to all or some of the above experiences they had experience as inspecting officers also.

Professional Security.

Of the reporting heads of institutions it is found that 63% were confirmed in their jobs while the other categories included temporary (18%), on probation (12%) and on other conditions (6%) as reported in table VI. Generally confirmation is done on the length of the service apart from other considerations.

There were many heads of institutions under private management as against those under Government management whose jobs were confirmed as heads of institutions. Further in the group of those heads of institutions with less than 5 years experience, there were 3% under private management as against 2% under Government management. Otherwise in many cases the heads of institutions had more than 10 years experience.

In the category of temporary hands under both managements many headmasters had more than 10 years

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experience and in some cases 30 years or more. Similar is the case of those heads of institutions who were on probation.

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Teaching and Work load

In 73% schools the heads of the institutions were teaching two classes or more, table VIII, and 55% heads of institutions taught two or more subjects. Among these heads of institutions, 49% devote more than 9 hours per week for teaching while in 2% schools the heads of the institutions utilise less than 3 hours per week for teaching purposes.

Most of the working hours of the heads of institutions are spent in administration and supervisory work than teaching (table VIII). About 36% heads devote more than 44 hours per week for school work while in 3% schools the heads have reported only 20 hours per week for the school work. Otherwise it is observed that 57% heads of institutions spend between 25 to 44 hours per week with 47% devoting 30 hours or more for their normal school work. The work load of the heads of institutions include classroom teaching, supervision of teaching and guidance, administration and in addition meeting the pupils or their parents to discuss their problems.

Opinion on School Standards

By virtue of their experience the heads of institutions were asked to rate the present educational standards on a 3-point scale viz:

- i) higher now than fifteen year ago,
- ii) lower than fifteen years ago, and
- iii) the same as it was fifteen years ago.

The consensus of the opinion amongst the heads of the institutions, table IX, irrespective of the managements was that the standards had definitely lowered down according to 65% heads whereas another 28% were of the opinion that the academic standards were better now than 15 years ago while 7% maintained that the standards are about the same.



Organizational Pattern of School Mucation in Different States and Union Territores of India

1

Tare of the State	Printer and a	Middle School Stage	Secondary Stage
Andhra Pradesh	I - V	V I~ VIII	IX-XI/IX-XII
Assam A.D	· I-III	IA-AI	VII-X/VIII-XI
<u>Ri</u> har	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-XI/VIII-XI D.
Gujarat	$T - I^{T}$	A-AII	VIII-XI
Jauru and Kashmir	T-A	AI-AIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Lera la	I-IV	ν-νττ	VIII-X
Nachya Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-MI
Fadras	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
l'aharashtra (a) Hestorn Naharashtra	I-VII	~	VIII -XI
(b) Vidarbha Regi (c) Marathwada	on I-IV	V-VII or VIII	VIII or IX-XI
	I-IV	V-VII	VITI-X/VITI-XI
Nysore	т- <u>т</u> у	V-VII	VIII-X/VIII-XI
Nagaland A.I	B.I-II	III-VI	IX-X/IX-XI
Orissa	.T-V	VI-VII	VIJI-XI/VIII-XI(Sp.)
Punjab	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
Rajasthan]- 7/	VI-VIII	TX-X/IX-XI
Uttar Fradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/XI-XII
Vest Bengal	T-V	TITA-ATI	TX-X/TX-XI
Andaman, Micobar	I-V	AI-AIII	IX-X-
Dadara, Nagar Have	li I-IV	v-vJI	VIII-XI
Delhi	J-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Goa, Damar & Diu	I-V	V-VII	VIII-Xi
llimachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X/IX-XI
L.N.& A. Islands	I-IV	V-VII	X-IIIV
Manipur	A.B.I-II	III-VI	VII-X/VII-XI
NEFA	A.P.I-III	IV-VI	VII-X
Pondicherry	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XI
Tripura	I1	VI-VIJI	IX-X/IX-XI



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Table: Population of India according to

3r.	; ; ;]tates/"nion			Ро	Population 1961	
10,	Territories	Frtal) Rural	trban I	i Total	
1.	Ardira Pradesia .	369 •8	297.1.	62.7	181.61	
2.	Assan	118.6	109.5	9.1	63.2	
3.	Tihar	464.5	425.4	39.1	223.0	
1.	Gujarat	207.3	153.1	53 . 1	106.3	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.6	29.7	5.9	18.9	
5.	Kerala	169.0	143.5	25.5	83.6	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	323.7	277.4	46.3	165.7	
з.	Madras	336.8	246.9	89.9	169.1	
9.	Naharashtia	395.5	283.9	111.6	204.2	
10.	Mysore	235.8	183.2	52 .6	120.4	
11.	Orissa	175.4	164.4	11.0	87.7	
12.	Punjab	203.0	162.2	40.8	108.9	
13.	Rajasthan	201.5	1.68.7	32.8	105.6	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	737.4	6 42.6	94.8	386.3	
15.	West Bengal	349.2	263.8	8 5.4	185.9	
16.	Jelhi	26.5	2.9	23.6	14.8	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	13.5.	12.9	0.6	7.1	
18.	Manipur	7.8	7.1	0.7	3.08	
19.	Tripura	11.4	10.4	1.0	5.0	
20.	Nagaland	3.6	3.4	0.2	1.9	
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6.2	N.A.	N•A.	3.0	
22.	Pondichery	3.6	2.8	0.8	1.8	
23.	Other Territories	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL: INDIA	4392.3	3597.7	788.3	2262.9	

£Recorded in Census of India, Paper



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1961 census and school engolment in classes I-XI.

Darna J	es		Rural	ales -	; Total	Bove
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································	[lotal	france and the second s		<u>x 100a1</u>) Boys
149.5	32.1	1 78. 2	147.6	.30.6	28.20	17.5
5 7. 8	5.4	55 . 1	51.7	3.7	10.68	6.7
211.4	21.6	231. 5	214.0	17.5	3 2₊0	24.0
78.3	28.0	99.9	74.8	25.1	20.0	12.3
15.7	3.2	1.5.6	13.9	2.7	1.97	1.5
70.8	12.3	85.4	72.7	12.7	23.44	12.5
140.8	24.9	157.9	136.6	21.3	20.00	16+0(
123.3	45.8	167.7	123.6	44.1.	3 3 .50	31.9
142.3	61.9	191.2	1.41.6	49.6	39.00	24.4
92.9	2 7. 5	115.4	90.3	25.1	21.44	1. 3. 6
81.6	6.1	87.7	82.8	4.9	10.00	7.00
86.4	22.5	941.1	7 5 .8	18.3	16.86	12.9
88.2	17.4	95.9	80.5	15.4	11.51	9. 5
334.0	52.3	351.1	308.6	42.5	40.43	3 2.00
135 .7	50.2	163. 2	128.0	35.2	28.52	18.6
1.6	13.2	11.6	1.3	10.3	2.91	1.68
6.7	0•4	6.4	6.2	0.2	0.80	0.6:
3.5	0.3	3.9	3.5	0.4	-	-
5.4	0.5	5.5	5.0	0.5	-	-
1.8	0.1	1.7	1.6	۲. ()	-	-
$\mathbb{N} \cdot \mathbb{A} \cdot$	N•A•	3.2	№.А.	r.A.	-	-
1.4	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.35	0.20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1832.5	427.3	2129.4	1765,2	360.9	343.40	233.76

No: 1 of 1962.



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1		lrent 1 -VIII	96 0-61	(ir. lakh	s)* in cla IX-XI	SSES
Girls (Total	Foys	Girls	Total	l Boys	Girls
10.70	3.55	2.74	0.81	1.86	1.62	0.24
3.39	2.05	1.19	0.56	1.10	0.87	0.23
07.8	5.50	4.90	0.60	3.10	2.90	0.20
7 .7 0	3.56	2.67	0.89	1.48	1.14	0.34
0.43	0.60	0.51	0.09	0.20	0.17	0.03
7.C •86	5.44	3.18	2.26	2.25	1.39	0.86
-1.0 0	3.27	2.73	0.54	0.78	0.67	0.11
12.24	6.36	4.44	1.92	2.66	1.98	0.68
14.53	7.25	5 .3 5	1.90	3.15	2.42	0.73
7.80	3.64	2 .6 6	0.98	1.47	1.16	0.31
2.50	0.85	0.74	0.11	0.40	0.36	0.04
4.60	3.75	2.75	1.00	1.45	1.•25	0.20
2.00	1.91	1.66	0.25	0.86	0.79	0.07
8.43	8.60	7.50	1.10	5.12	4.60	0.52
9.85	4 .7 2	3.60	1.12	2.38	2.00	0.38
1.23	1.02	0.70	0.32	0.54	0:40	0.14
0.17	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	_ `	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
-	-	-		- .	-	-
	с			<u></u>		nan an
109.64	62.88	48.22	14.6	6 29.08	23.91	5.17

*Estimated in Third Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, pp. 604-606



<u>3</u> ~.	STATES/UNION					INSTIT	UTIONS
0.) TERRITORIES (- Bas	ic MTOTAL		Jeconda GIRLS	ary TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	2	182	32	214
2.	Assam	-	-	-	35	6	41
3.	Bihar	15	1	16	219	19	2 39
4.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	31	2	33
6.	Kerala	3	-	3	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	754	159	913
8.	Madras	3	l	4	-	-	-
9.	M_{a} harashtra	-	-	-	92	18	110
10.	Mysore	-		-	169	49	218
11.	Orissa	2	-	8	8	1	9
12.	Punjab	2	2	4	203	73	2 7 6
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	288	31	319
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1583	310	1893
15.	Vest Pengal	-	-	-	758	185	943
16.	Delhi	-	_	-	198	106	304
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	19	5	24
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tripura	-	-	-	7	l	8
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	A & N	-	-	-	2	1	3
24.	Dadar & Nagar Have	əlf _	_	-	-	-	-
25.	L.M.&A. Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.E.F.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INDIA	27	4	31	4550	998	5548

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	0 CTPLS				TOTAL	Q	BOYS
7	8	9	10	11	12		13
1095	124	1219	142	19	161		146403
521	69	59C	-	-	-		22532
1334	7 4	1408	241 7	146	2563		141852
1103	107	1210	-	-	-		-
34 0	56	29 6	-	-	-		12869
779	1·17	926	17-1	82	256		-
4	-	4	-	-	-		252058
12 7 0	243	1513	136	126	262		-
22 29	224	2493	-	-	-		67781
ა '79	7 8	657	-	-	-		96125
4 7 6	-10	516	119	1	120		4091
9 3 5	276	1211	356	994	1350		200725
200	45	331	-	-	-		100018
-	-	-	-	-			843225
848	273	1121	-	-	-		383581
-	-	-	-	-	-		134191
6 6	2	68	-	-	-		8101
76	9	85	-		-		-
21	6	27	-	-	-		4056
13	-	13	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-
24	9	33	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-	-		623
2	-	2	-'	-	-		-
1	-	1	-	-	-		-
5	-	5	-	-	-		-
<u>94</u> 5ء ۱	1742	13727	3344	1368	4712		241 8 2 3 1

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1961-62*	k				
Sheondary		ENR	OLMENT High	*	
	Iotal (F	oys (G		Total	
1.1	15	16	17	18	
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3 9 7 6 8	186171	305 0910	105556	45646 6	
5769	28301	1663 22	56543	222865	
13126	1 54 97 8	38671 8	29 32 4	416042	
-	-	302980	106 5 7 4	409554	
1329	14198	61883	2.1 36	86019	
-	-	444136	332328	776 464	
739 23	325981	6 7 6	12	68 8	
-	-	538874	220386	759260	
1830 4	86085	614277	234 73 8	849015	
33873	129998	112352	36760	149112	
723	4814	96466	12769	109235	
61613	262338	414321	141387	555708	
13657	113675	113562	15651	129213	
178264	1021489	-	-	-	
108003	491584	250932	112769	363701	
8 4984	2 1917 5	-	-	-	
3 797	11898	22261	3886	26147	
-	-	20809	6084	2 68 93	
1593	5649	7889	3624	1151	
-	-	3942	1513	5455	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	8255	4296	12551	
32 3	94 6	-	-	-	
-	-	160	40	200	
-	-	484	19	503	
-	-	898	227	1125	
639049	3 057 280	3919107	1 448 622	5 367729	

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*Education in the states 1961-62 by Ministry of Education, Govt. of India. Full Text Provided by ERIC 110

Further ofSecondary Schools included in the Survey in different States and Union Territories and the number of Ochools repl-ving the Questionnaire.

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51.10.	State/Union Territory	No. of secondary schools selected.	No. of schools returning the ques- tionnai re	Percentage of Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
l.	Andhra Pradesh	148	148	100.0
2.	Assam	84	69	82 . 0
3.	Bihar	159	134	84.3
<u>.</u> .	Gujarat	7 9	78	98.7
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	31	29	93.5
6.	Kerala	106	106	100.00
7.	Madh ya Pradesh	97	97	100.00
8.	Madras	165	165	100.00
¢.	Mahomashtro	173	166	95.6
10.	Mysore	90	90	100.0
11.	Orissa	48	46	95.8
12.	Punjab	190	186	97.9
13.	Rajasthan	67	67	100.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1.92	186	96.9
15.	West Rengal	260	229	88.1
16.	De lr [.]	3 5	35	100.0
17.	Himachel Pradesh	15	12	80.0
18.	Manipur	11	5	45.5
19.	Tripura	9	8	88.9
20.	Nagaland	3	2	66.7
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	10	100.0
2 2 •	Pondicherry	5	5	100.0
	INDIA: TOTAL	1977	1070	94.7



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	0	Q		
	States/Thior	Q TOTAL Q	TCTAL	_
	Territories	SCHOOLS I ITSTED I	SULVIN SANPLE	
•••••	<u>(</u>	<u> </u>	i	
	Andhra Pradesh	1425	148	
)	Assam	720	84	
3.	Dihar	1555	159	
4.	Gujarat	772	79	
5.	Januu & Kashmir	246	32	
5.	Kerala	910	106	
7.	Maduya Pradesh	921	97	
3.	Madras	1461	165	
).	Maharashtra	1.706	1,73	
16.	Nyso re	857	90	
11.	Ori ssa	430	48	
12.	Punjab	.513	190	
13.	Rainsthan	642	67	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1841	192	
15.	West Fengal	2051	260	
16.	Delhi	322	35	
17.	Rimacnal Pradesh	106	15	
18.	Fanipur	83	11	
19.	Tripura	35	9	
20.	Pagaland	30	3	
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	87	lC	
22.	Pondicherry	37	5	
TOT	AL INDIA	17750	1077	



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Table: Survey Sample by structures.

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-	-	25	2	-	-	5		
-	-	3	-	-	-	-		
17	2	7	l	-	-	l		
53	- 1 5	61	26		l	-		
434	3 43	95	10	- 4 4	· 22	23		
33	3		-	2	l	-		
46	4 5	- 3	-	⊥ / ■	-	_		
2 3 42	2 4	-	-		1	-		
-	-	241	64	- 4	- 2	-		
147	15	-	24	2	1	6		
107	11	8	1	7	3	-		
26	2	-	•	-	-	-		
1 i	1	12	1	-	-	-		
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13	l	1	-	3	2	-		
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BOYS			GIRLS					



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	BC	YS		<u> </u>	CIRLS					
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-	7 54	75	20	2	12	6	-	-		
-	476	48	13	l	22	11	-	-		
-	1090	109	87	9.	8	4	l	l		
-	345	34	-	-	2	l	-	-		
-	1	l	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	408	41	-	-	36	18	-	*=		
3	-	-	18 5	19	-		1	l		
-	787	79	-	-	4 3	22	-	-		
-	532	53	-	-	4	2	-			
-	298	30	17	2	5	3	-	-		
-	2 79	28	l	- 1	-	-	-	-		
12	202	20	62	6	22	11	6	3		
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-	817	82	3 0 9	31	109	54	24	12		
3	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-		
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-	51	5	-		3	1	-	-		
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-	14	1	-	-	-	-				
ī	31	3	-	-	13	l	-	-		
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	_ 		•					<u> </u>		
20	6601	6 61	1083	112	289	140	37	20		



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Ulla No.	l Staues/Union Territories 	ICHAL SCHOOLS ITSTED	TOTAL SURVEY SAMPLE
	ò	\$ }	
1.	Andh ra Pradesh	1425	148
2.	Assan	720	84
3.	Dihar	1555	159
4.	Gujarat	77%	79
5.	Jauru & Kashmir	246	31
6.	Kerala	910	100
7.	liadh y a Pr ade sh	921	95
3.	lladras	1461	19.3
9.	Maharashtra	1703	173
.0.	My so re	817	90
11.	Orissa	430	48
12.	Panjah	1.13	190
13.	Rajasthan	642	5 ⁻²
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1841	192
5.	West Bengal	2051	260
LE.	Delhi	3 29	35
L7.	Himachal Pradesh	109	1.5
18.	Manipur	83	
L9.	Tripura	8 . 3	9
20.	Nagaland	30	С
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	87	10
22.	Pondicherry	37	6
	TOTAL INDIA	17750	1977



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	<u>رام</u>	BOYS H.S				GIRLS	<u> </u>
ools	Cample Nample		sarple	, cirools		V H ≬schools	•S• (sample
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6	1	16	2	l	l	l	l
LS	2	3	-	2	-	9	l
35	7	-	-	26	3	-	-
35	3	21	2	41	4	l	l
91	9	-	-	24	2	-	-
	-	176	18	-	-	98	1_0
14	l	-	-	24	2	-	-
79	8	-	-	23	2	-	-
31.	3	40	4	8	l	18	2
25	З	3	1	19	2	l	l
71	7	60	G	37	7	65	7
82	8	80	8	24	2	21	2
26	3	34	3		l	36	4
l	-	18	2	2	7.	6	1
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9 8	64	5 7 8	61	331	36	368	41



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			<u>: 01'-G0''</u>					
	POYS			GIRLS				
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284	28	133	13	68	7	20	2	
1.94	12	10	l	42	4	5	l	
162	1.6	98	1.0	43	4 <u>r</u>	J.C	l	
234	27	-	-	⁴ ±2	4	-		
1.7	2	3	l	14	l	l	l	
1,59	36	-	-		4	-	-	
-	-	165	17	-	-	49	5	
t.z.D	42	-	-	14ϵ	15	-	-	
848	85	-	-	177	18	-	-	
258	26	39	4	79	8	15	2	
58	6	2	1	7	l	-	-	
109	11.	133	13	67	7	53	5	
38	4	3 8	4	1.5	2	8	l	
168	17	429	43	103	10	126	13	
226	23	225	23	202	20	109	11	
-	-	74	7	-	-	40	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	
14	l	-	-	3	l	-	_	
9	1	2	l	-	-	-	-	
-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	
36	4	L 7	-	6	l	_	-	
5	l	-	-	5	l	-	-	
3200	322	1351	138	1068	.108	436		



SURVEY AVESTICE : 2

Ee.2

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A SUBVEN OF STOOLDARY SONOLS IN INDIA

Table: Location of Sample Schools.

<u>51.</u>	N States/Union Termitories	<u>Percentage</u> Other) Places	Tehsil	ls locat (Dist (Plac	rict (N
<u>.</u> •	Andara Pradesh	65.5	18.5	16.0	148/ 148
?.	Assam	56.5	39.1	4.4	69/84
3.	Dihar	65.4	30.8	3.8	133/159
4.	Gujarat	50.0	29.5	20.5	78/79
5.	Jaaru & Kashmir	65.5	10.4	24.1	29/31
6.	Kerala ·	76.4	14.2	9.4	106/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	47.4	35.1	17.5	97/97
8.	lidras	72.1	17.6	10.3	165/165
9.	Maharashtra	49.1	18.8	32.1	165/173
10.	Mysore	51.1	22.2	26.7	90/90
11.	Orinsa	52.2	37.0	10.8	46/48
12.	Pa ijab	67.6	15.7	16.7	185 /19 0
13.	Rajasthan	49.2	25.4	25.1	67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	48.6	15.9	35.5	183/192
15.	West Dengal	71.9	19.7	8.4	228/260
16.	Delhi	17.7	2.9	79.4	34/ 35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	58.3	41 .7		12/15
18.	Manipur	80.0	20.0		5/11
19.	Tripura	37.5	62.5		8/9
20.	Nagaland	50.0		50.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00			10/10
22.	Pondicherry		30•0	80.0	5/5
	TOTAL: INDIA	60.1	21.5	18.4	186 <i>5</i> /1977



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A SURVIC OF SIGNIDLEV SCHOOLS THINDIA

Table: Population of Flacer where Sample Schools are situated.

Sl. In . (States/ rice. Lerritor es	Percentage of Schools situated at Places where the opulation is n								
		15000-	110,000- ≬ 15,000	115,000-	<u>ç20,000</u>				
T tudhna Trad ah	45.0			2.8	06 E 3 10 /3 10				
1. Ardhra Frad _o sh	45.8	19.4	5.5		26.5 140/148				
2. Ansan	32.4	19.1	17.6	7.4	23.5 68,/84				
3. Bihar	48.9	22.9	6.9	4.6	10.3131/100				
4. Gujarat	33.3	·.6 .7	6.7	2.7	30.7 75/79				
5. Jauru & Kashmir	42 .9	17.9		10.7	28.6 28/31				
6. Kerala	20.0	32.4	10.5	8.6	28.6 105/106				
7. Machya Pladesh	43.3	17.5	10.3	1.0	?7. 8 97/07				
S. Madras	34.4	17.8	8.0	6.1	33.7 163/105				
9. Maharashtra	25.8	17.6	7.5	3.8	45.3 159/173				
10.hysore	33.0	22.7	6.8		37.5 88/90				
ll.Orissa	22.2	37.8	15.6	6.7	17.8 45/48				
ردبر ^ت ن ر	45.0	21.7	19.0	3.3	20.0 180/190				
13.Rajasthan	40.6	20.3	٩.4		29.7 61/67				
14.Uttar Pradesh	31.8	15.6	5.6	2.2	44.7 179/192				
15.Vest Bengal	25.6	19.2	11.9	8.2	35.2 210/260				
16.Delhi	9.4	15.6	9.4	S•3	59.4 32/35				
17.Himachal Pradesh	58.3	25.0	16.7		10/15				
18.Manipur	40.0		40.0	20.0	5/11				
19.Tr'pura	12.5	37.5	12.5	37.5	8/9				
20.Nagaland	50.0				50.0 2/3				
21-Goa, Dawan & Diu	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0 10/10				
22.Pondicherry	20.0			20.0	60.0 5/5				
TOTAL: INDIA	34.3	20.7	9.0	4.7	31.3 1818/1977				



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A SULTAN OF MOCTOLIN BOLCOLD UN MIDTA

Taile: Sample Schools situated at places having symicipality.

Fc •	Itates/Chief. (Territorios (at places	$ \begin{pmatrix} n \\ \sqrt{N} \end{pmatrix}$	
		<u><u> </u></u>	<u>(envricipalit</u>	<u> </u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3 5	65.5	148/148
2.	Assam	26.1	73.9	69/8-1
3.	Pihar	20.1	79.9	131/159
• 2 •	Gujarat	•••6	55.2	78/79
5.	Jahru & Kashrir	3.2.5	65 .6	<u>29/31</u>
6.	Verala	22.6	77	106/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25.4	51.6	97/97
8.	Fadras	30.9	69.1	165/165
9.	Haharashtra	61.4	38.6	166/173
10.	lysore	55.6		90/90
11.	Priss a	19.6	802	-1618
12.	Panjab	.9	58.1	186/190
13.	Bajasthan	£6.3	53.7	67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	53. 6	16.1	183/192
15.	Most Bengal	39.5	60.5	228/36 0
16.	Delhi	91.4	8.6	35/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	33.3	667	12/15
1.8 .	Manipur	30.0	80.0	5/11
19.	Tripura	12.5	87.5	8/9
20.	Fagaland	ð 0 .0	50.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Danand & Div	70.0	30.0	10/ 0
22.	Pondiche ry	100.00	0.0	5/5
	TOTAL : : INDIA	31.1	68.9	1869/1977



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15. 3(111)

JURVEY WISCINI : 3(iii)

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- •]		i Torcenhage	ol penools	l N n
No.	I Topritories	i situated i alone	o situated	
8				*******************
-	Ardhra Pradesh	63.5	36.5	148/148
2.	Assan	37.7	62.3	69/84
3.	Pillar	77.6	22.2	131/159
4.	Gujarat	61.3	38.7	78/79
5.	Jarmu & Kashmir	51.7	-18.3	29/ 3 1
6.	Kerala	-19.1	5C • 9	106/106
7.	Madiya Pralesh	42.3	57.7	9 7/97
8.	Hadras	55.1	42.9	165/16 5
9.	Maharshtra	.12.2	57.8	166/173
10.	Mysore	50.0	6 50.0	90/ 90
11.	Orissa	65.2	3.1.8	£6 / }8
12.	Panjab	42.5	57.5	186/190
13.	Hajasthan	63.7	34.3	67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4:.2	55.8	183/192
15.	West Bengal	39.9	60.1	<u>%8/%60</u>
16.	Delhi	14.3	8 5 .7	35/35
٦ 7.	Simachal Pradesh	91.7	8.3	12/15
18.	Hani pu _r	20.0	80.0	5/11
19.	Tripura	37. 5	62.5	8/9
20.	lagaland	100.0	0.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Daman Diu	30.0	70.0	10/10
22.	Pondicherry	20.0	80.0	5/5
	TOTAL :: INDIA	50.1	49.9	1869/197



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To. 3(iv)

SURVEY (UBST C : 3(iv)

A SULLIN OF JUCOHDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Furber of Secondary Schools situated in the location of Sample Schools.

31.	IO. States /Union Territories	in _suc	locati h scho		re m	s situated umber of Imore tha five	n n
ı.	Andhra Pradesh	29.1	12.7	9.1		49.1	55/י48
2.	Assam	47.7	15.9	6.8		29.5	44/84
3.	Bihar	30.0	20.0	13.3	10.0	26.6	30/159
4.	Gujarat	31.3	3.1	9.4	6 . 3	50.0	* 32/79
5.	Jammu & Kashmi	r59.8		13.4		2 6 •6	15/31
6.	Kerala	46.3	13.0	9.3	7.4	24.1	5.1/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	36 . 4	20.0	3.6	5.5	34.5	55 /97
8.	Madras	42.8	20•8	5.2	6.5	24 .7	77/ 1.65
9.	Maharashtra	15.6	13.3	3.3	4.4	63.3	90/173
10.	lysore	29.5	6.8	20.5	6.8	36.4	41/90
11.	Orissa	50.0	6.3		25.0	18.7	16/48
12.	Panjab	42.4	16.0	15.1	6 .6	19.8	106/190
13.	Rajasthan	30.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	43.5	23/67
11.	Uttar Pradesh	16.8	16.8	10.9		55.4	101/192
15.	West Dengal	38.1	13.4	18.7	4.5	25.4	134/260
16.	Delhi	25.0	3.6	7.2	10.7	53.6	28/35
17.	Himacha l Pradesh	100.00)				1/15
18.	Manipur		75-0			25.0	4/11
19.	Tripura	16.7	33.3		33.3	16.7	6/9
20.	Nagaland						
21.	Goa, Danand		14.3			85.7	7/10
22.	<pre>{ Diu Pondicherry .</pre>	25.0			25.0	50.0	4/5
1997)	TOTAL :: INDIA	33.2		10.4		36.8	926/1977



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 $Bo_{1}S(T)$

SURVEN QUESTICE :3(v)

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A SURVICE OF LOCEDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Sabla: jumber of willages source by Sa da Schools

Sl. 10, States/Union Territories	s X - 1.1	rcentare unber of 00 11-20	'villa-	.5		
	<u> </u>	Ĵ		ý 	É	50
1. Andhra Pradesh	5 2	34.9	6.2	3.1	3.1	1.6 12 4/ 148
2. Assam	22.7	50 . 3	22.7	7.6	9.1	7.6 66/84
3. Bihar	15.7	30.5	22.8	12.6	10.2	18.1127/159
4. Gujarat	66.2	27.7		3.1		3.1 65/79
5. Jarmu & Kasladir	-10.9	27.3	22.7	-1.5		4.5 22/3P
6. Kerala	96.2	3.8		•••		104/106
7. Madhya Pradesh	29.3	22.0	24.4	6.1	2.1	15.9 82/97
8. Malras	11.5	33. 5	10.5	5.9	4.0	4.6152/165
9. Malarashtra	59.1	24.3	7.8	2.6	3. 5	2 .6115/17 3
l0.Mysore	55 .8	18.2	14.3	5.2	2.0	3.9 77/90
ll. Orissa	9.3	18.6	20.9	.1.7	11.6	34.9 43/46
12. Panjab	56.0	31.4	6.3	1.3	2.3	2.9 175/190
13. Rajasthan	35.2	27.8	16.7	3.7	3.7	13.0 54/67
14. Uttar Pradesh	2 2•8	20.8	8.1	9.4	6.0	3?=91 49/1 <u>9?</u>
15. West Bengal	34.7	36.3	16.6	5.2	1.6	5.7 193/260
16. Delh î	89.5	10.5		* - ~		19/35
17. Himachal Pradesh	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	33.3 12/15
18. Manipur	40.0	40 .0	20.0			5/11
19. Tripura	37.5	12.5	2 8. 0		<u> </u>	25.0 8/9
20. Nagaland	100.0		-			2/3
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	77.8	11.1	11.1			9/10
22. Pondicherry	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0		5/5
TOTAL :: INDTA	43.7	25.9	11.9	5.4	3.8	9.4 1620/197
ÎC.	• 1	23				***



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WTI QUINTON : 3(vi)

5.ľo.	State/Union (Territories)	Percentage of pupils
		Less than 2 Percentage of Responding Schools
		100.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.0
2. 3.	Assan Bihar	100.0
3• 4.	Gujarat	100.0
5 .	Jameu & Kashmir	100.0
5.	Kerala	100.0
7.	Nadhya Pradesh	100.0
8.	Madras	100.0
9.	Maharashtra	100.0
10.	My s ore	100.0
11.	Ori ss a	100.0
12.	Panjah	100.0
13.	Rajasthan	100.0
14.	Uttar Prade s h	100=0
15.	West Bengal	100.0
16.	Delli	100.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0
18.	Manipur	100.0
19.	Tipura	100.0
20.	Nagaland	100.0
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100.0
22.	Pondicherry	100.0

TOTAL :: INDIA

100.0



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: 12 : (2)

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A SURVEY OF RECORDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Distances from which pupls come to Sample sche

COmmerce 20	chools from distances of	
kil metres (between 2 and 5 kilometres	2
Percantige of Pupils	Percentage of Responding School	Percentage of Fup
		•
51.8	97.3	27.1
67 . 3	100.0	34.4
52 .3	98.5	34.8
81.2	85.7	13.9
36 . 6	85.7	20.4
0.0	97.2	33.0
S7.7	95.7	21.6
62.4	100.0	25.8
74.4	87.6	15.8
63.5	96.6	24.0
60 .3	97.8	25,2
70.3	94.5	22.3
70.4	88.1	20.8
59. 6	98.3	27.7
66.4	98.2	25.3
82.4	90. 9	14.6
43.4	100.0	39.5
59 .7	100.0	33.3
64 - 6	100.0	27.1
21.2	100.0	25.0
66.6	100.0	22.0
68.1	100.0	28.1
64.9	95.6	25.1



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Percentage of Responding Schools	More than 5 kilometres Percentage of Pupils	
8.1.	11.1	147/148
96.9	13.1	64/84
90.1	12.9	132/159
65.2	4.9	77/ 79
78.6	13.0	28/31
76 • 2	9.0	106/108
82.9	10.7	94/97
92.0	118	163/165
68.5	9.8	162/1 73
84.6	12.5	89/90
89.1	11.5	46/48
74.6	7.1	131/190
70.1	8.8	67/67
84.0	12.7	181/192
78.5	8.3	228/260
54.5	3.0	33/35
100.0	17.1	12/15
100.0	7.0	5/11
100.0	8.3	8/9
100.0	53.8	2,/3
88.9	11.4	9/20
80.0	3.8	5/5
80.6	10.0	1839/1977



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SURVEY QUESTION : 4

Vears of establishment of complexisheds have been categorised into structures of (i) before 1947; (ii) between 1947 and 1950; (iii) between 1951 and 1955; (iv) between 1956 and 1960; and (v) 1961 onwards so as to conform to Indian Historical Periods of (i) before the year of Independence; (ii) years after Independence and before the beginning of Five Year Plans the pre-plan period; (iii) period of the 1st Five Year Plan; (iv) period of the 2nd Five Year Plan; and (v) the beginning year of the 3rd Five Year Plan, respectively.





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STREN (1 BITC) : .

A DEPUTY OF STOOLD, TY SCHOOLS THE TYDEA

Incla: fear of Istablishment of Comple Schools.

	Status/Trinn Territories	t brito	relletwee	Jehools r. I stwee	n Thetree	en (176	<u>N</u>
		1947	(1947 a) (1959	nd)1951 (1955	nd[1953 a []960	e tom	ardsį
1.	Andira Prasish	45.1	15.5	18	24.6		1 42/148
2.	Assar.	53.6	11.6	10.1	24.6		69/8 4
3.	Bihar	42.4	19.7	22.0	15 . 0		1 3 2/159
4.	Gujarat	55.1	2.6	21.8	19.2	1.3	78/79
5.	Jaunu & Kashmi $_{\mathbf{r}}$	50.0	18.2	22.7	9.1		22/31
6.	Kerala	69.8	8.5	6 .6	13.2	1.9	94/97
7.	Madhya Pradesh	56•4	9.6	10.6	17.0	6.4	94/97
3.	Madras	36•0	10.4	11.6	28.7	13.4	164/165
9.	Fahrashtra	54 .2	. 6.0	23. 5	15.1	1.2	166/173
10.	Lyso re	38.2	12.4	12.4	30.3	6.7	86/90
11.	Ori nsa	32.6	1 9. 6	8.7	39.1		46/48
12.	Panjab	63.6	10.8	18.7	5.1	1.7	176/190
13.	Rajasthan	85.7	4.8	J.2	4.8	1.6	63/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	51.1	22.2	18.3	8.3		1 8 0,/193
15.	West Bengal	55.7	1 6. 7	21.0	6.6		228/260
16.	Delhi	27.3	15.2	12.1	24.2	21.2	3 3/ 35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	63.6		27.3	9.1		11/15
18.	Nanipur	40.0			60.0		5/3.1
19.	Tripura	33.5	25.0	25.0	12.4		8/9
20.	Nagaland	100.0					2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Diu	80.0		10.0		10.0	10/10
22•	Pondicherry	60.0		20.0	20.0		5/ 5
TOT	AL :: INDIA	52.2	12.8	16.2	16.0	2.8	1829/ <u>197</u> 7



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~ 7 1	Istat s/Union	(
51. To.	VIarri tories	vII	1- III	1- 	1-	l- XI	1- XII		- 111 X		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	_									
		-	-	-	-	20.3	2.7	-	-	-	
2.	Assam	•	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Gujarat	1.3	-		-	2.6	-	-	-	-	
5.	Jamu & Kashnir	-		-	55.2	13.8	-	-	-	-	
6.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	
7.	Nadhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	
Π.	Madras	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.0	
9.	liaharashtra	1.2	1.2	-	0.6	6.0	-	-	-		
10.	Nyso re	-	-	-	3.4	1.1	•	-	-	-	
11.	Orissa	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Panjab	-	•	1.1	35.0	17.7	-	-	-		
13.	Rajasthan	-	~	-	6,0	7.5	-	-	-		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	4.9	1.1	7.1	-	_	-	
15.	West Bengal	-	-	-	0.9	3.5	-	0.4	_	0.4	
16.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	35.3	-		_	2.9	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	50.0		-	_	_		
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	40.0	-	
19.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	40.0		
	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	_	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	
22.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	• 2 •	
<u></u>	TOTAL : : INDIA	0.2 (.1	0.1	5.8	7.0	0,9	0.1	0.1	0.8	

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No. 5

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA Survey Question: 5

Table: Classes provided in Sample Schools in 1964-65.

	1V-		<u></u>	<u> </u>			<u>v-</u>	- <u>VI</u> -				VJ-	VII-
<u> II</u>	IX	X	<u>XT</u>	XII	<u>VI</u>	<u>II X _</u>	<u></u>	VIII	IX	<u> </u>	<u>X</u> I	XII	<u> </u>
-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.2	8.8	-
-	-	82.4	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
-	-	-	3.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	9.1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	42.3	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	-	_
-	-	•=	-	-	-	89.6	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.6	-	3.6	88.5	-	_
-	-	-	-	-	4.2	16.9	37.4	-	_	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	1.1	-	-	7.9	2.3	-	2.3
-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	_		41.3	8.7	-
-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	12.4	6.6	_	_	18.3	7.5	-	_
-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	3.0	_	-	28.4	46.3	-	-
1.1	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	_	31.7	-	53.6	_
-	-	-	0.4	-	-	51.8	40.8	_	-	-	1.8	-	_
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	618	-	_
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	8.3	8.3	_	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	_	20.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	50.0		-	
-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	50.0
- 10	(* 0	-		-	-	-	30.0	-	-	-	10.0	_	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-		20.0	-	-
,								-	-				
.10				-	-								

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/ 	- <u>1+1</u> - X	VIII- _X	XI	VIII- XII	IX- X	IX- XI	TX- XII	
.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	143/148
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	68/84
		0.8	62.1	3.0	-	-	0.8	132/159
•	-	1.3	47.4	-		-	-	78/79
-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	29/31
•		7.6	-	-	-	-	-	106/106
2.1	-	-	-	-	1.0	22 .7	-	97/97
-	***	-	-	-	` -	1.8	-	165 /165
.6	u in	0.6	30.7	-	0.6	-	-	166/173
-	7.9	62.9	2.3	-	-	-	-	89/90
•	-	-	47.8	-	-	-	-	43 /48
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	163/190
•	-	***	-	-	-	7.5	-	6
-	■.	-	-	~	-	-	-	183/192
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228/230
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34/35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/15
-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	5/11
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	8.⁄9
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2/3
-	-	-	-	-		**	-	10/10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ,	5./5
0.2	<u> </u>	3.6	10.6	0.2	0.1		0.2	1864/1 977

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ERIC

SURVEY QUESTION: 6

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A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: First Starts of Sarple Schools.

ST. lio•	States/Mnion (Territories (ntage of first star		s which we	ere		(n j
1:13 •		Prima	ry)liddle	<u>QHigh</u>	Higher Secondu	Multi		
	Q Q			j Senoo.	School	School	l≬Sc	hool
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.2	48.6	14.2				148 /Ľ
2.	Assam	14.5	53.6	31.9				69/84
S.	Bihar	6.1	10.6	7 7.3	0.8	4.5	8.0	13 2/15
4.	Gujarat	9.1	62.3	28.6				77/ 79
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.1	10.3	27.6			~ _	29/31
6.	Kerala	20.8	44.3	34.9	~~			106/100
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32.3	33.3	24.0	10.4			96/ 97
з.	Madras	20.6	45.8	33.5				165/ 368
9.	Maharashtra	16.3	35.5	47.6	0.6			90/ 90
10.	Mysore	11.1	15.6	67.8	2.2	3.3		90/90
11.	Orissa	13.0	28.3	58.7				i6.4.8
12.	Panjab	49.2	24.9	24.3	1.6			185/ 190
13.	Rajasthan	79 , 1	13.4	6.0	1.5			67 / 67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	23.6	64.3	9.9	2.2			182/182
15.	West Fengal	22.3	44.5	32.3	0.4	0.1		228/260
16.	Delhi	29.4	14 .7	8.8	47.1			3 4/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	83.3	3.3	8.3				12/15
18.	l'a n ipur		40.0	6 0.0				5/11
19.	Tripura	37.5	37.5	25.0				8/9
20.	Nagaland	50.0		50. 0	~ ~			2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Di	u40.0	20.0	30 .0	~-	10.0		10/ 10
22.	Pondicherry	20.0	40.0	40.0	<u>مه</u> ۹مه			5/5
TOTA	AL :: INDIA	26.6	37.7	33.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	1862/197

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SURVEY QUESTION : 7(a)

A SURVIN OF THEORDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Sample Schools having been upgraded.

	States/Union Territories	Percentage of Schools N n					
		(ever upgraded	never upgra	ded (N			
l.	Andhra Pradesh	86.5	13.5	148/148			
2•	Assan	68.1	31.9	69 /8 4			
3.	Bihard	37.3	62.7	134/15୨			
. •	Gujarat	7.1.1	25.9	78/79			
5.	Jammu & Kashmi _r	89.7	10.3	29/31			
5.	Kerala	65.1	31.9	106/106			
' •	Nadhya Pradesh	90.7	9.3	97/97			
3.	liadras	64.8	35.2	165/165			
).	Maharashtra	53.0	47.0	166/173			
.0.	Mypore	32.2	67.8	90/90			
.1.	Orissa	41.3	58 .7	46/48			
2.	Panjab	82.8	17.2	186/190			
3.	Rajasthan	97.0	3.0	67/67			
4.	Uttar Pradesh	96.6	3.4	183/192			
5.	jest Bengal	91.7	8.3	228/260			
6.	Delhi	51.4	48.6	35/35			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0	0.0	12/15			
8.	Manipur	60.0	40.0	5/11			
9•	Tripura	100.0	0.0	8/9			
0.	Nagaland	50.0	50.0	2/3			
1.	Goa, Daman & Diu	60.0	40.0	10/10			
2•	Pondicherry	60.0	•10 •0	5/5			
 T	OTAL :: INDIA	73.0	27.0	1869/1977			



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अ - ™ ्गाइटारा : 7(b)

. Fo.	States/Unich Territories	ስ ኛ	_				
Š				r <u>v to r</u> id -(1951- (1961	Q TO T.
Č		<u>1917</u>			1960 (ondards	
_							
1-	Andhra Fredesh	8.8	3.4	10.8	8.1	-	31.1
2.	Assam	10.1	-	2.9	1.4	-	14.
3.	Bihar	4.5	-	-	-	-	.
4.	Gujarat	5.1	-	1.3	1.3	-	7.7
5.	Jarru & Mashmir	?(7	-	20.7	20.7	-	62,1
6.	Kerala	13.2	4.7	₹.	0.9	-	18.8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	17.5	4.1	8.2	1.0	-	30. 8
З.	l'ad ra s	12.1	1.8	3.0	3.0	0.6	20.5
9.) alterashtra	7.2	1.2	3.0	1.2	-	12.0
10.) y so re	6.7	-	. 🗭	1.1	1.1	8.0
11.	Orissa	13.0	-	-	-	-	13.0
13.	Panjab	20.4	5.4	14.0	5.9	_	45.
13.	Rajasthan	37.3	19.4	11.9	4.5	_	73.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	13.7	3.8	3.8	2.7	_	24.0
15.	West Bengal	12.3	3.9	3.5	1.3	_	21.0
16.	Delini	8.6	5.7	8.6	-	_	22.9
17.	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	16.7	33.3	-	_	75.0
18.	Manipu _r	-	-	•	-	-	_
19.	Tripura	25.0	-	12.5	-	-	37. 5
20.	Nagaland	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	20.0	10.0	10.0	-	40.0
2 :2•	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-0.0
TOTA:	L: INDIA	12.6	3.4	5.4	2.8	0.1	24.3

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A SURVEY OF GECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA No.: 7.(b)

SURVEY QUESTION

Table: Sample Schools upgraded stage by stage-in different years.

		Pe	rcentage of	Npgraded Sch	nools.
lior mi before 1947	1947- 1950	igh school 1951- 1955	1956- 1960	() 1961 () onward	TOTAL C
]e.9	10.8	16 0			
24.6		16.2	19.6	16.2	79.9
	11.6	10.1	15.9	2.9	65.1
10.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	-	15.6
16.7	2.6	20.5	21.8	9.0	70.6
-	-	13.8	48.3	6.9	69.0
27.4	19.8	9.4	8.5	-	65.1
18.6	4.1]^.4	16.5	2.1	5 4.7
16.4	7.9	10.9	22.4	6.1	63.7
13.9	6.6	6.0	11.4	3.6	41.5
8 .9	4.4	3.3	5.6	1.1	23,3
21.7	15.2	2.2	2.2	-	41.3
12.4	5.4	23.7	19.9	4.3	65 .7
19.4	6.0	9. 0	7.5	10.4	52.3
1541	17.5	19.1	18.6	5.5	79.8
16.7	9.2	8.3	20.2	11.4	65.8
5.7	-	8.6	-	-	14.3
8.3	-	33. 3	16.7	-	58.3
-	~	20.0	20.0	-	40.0
12.5	-	12,5	12:5	12.5	50.0
-	50.0	-		-	50.0
10.0		10.0	20 5 0	10.0	50.0
-	-	-	20.0	20.0	40.0
15.9	8.4	11.9	15.5	5.8	57.5



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)efore 19:7	or middle to656 1947- 1950	▼ 1951- ↓ 1955	≬ 1956- ≬ 1960	(1961- (onwards	O TOT.
<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1.0	1.0	9.3	11.3
-	-	-	-	-	. –
-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2
-	-	-	-	-	-
0.5	-		0.5	5.4	6.4
-	-	1.5	34.3	1.5	37.3
1.1	2 €6	3.6	0.5	0.5	7.5
-	-		-	-	-
-	2.9	-	22.9	-	25.8
-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3
-	-	۰.	-	-	-
-	-	-	12.5	-	12.5
-	-	-	-	- 、	-
-	-	10:00	-	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.0
-	-	-	-	-	-
0.2	0.2	0.6	1.9	l.4	4.3

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<u>51.</u> F	C.C. States/Union [Territorles	Ç			· · · · · · · · ·	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· · · · · · · ·
		0 0 nefor 0 1947	from bas: e 1947- 1950	ic to h 1951- 1955	igh <u>scho</u> 1956- 1960	ol. 1961 onwa	
-	Ann alls a Thursda alls						
1.	Andhra Fradesh	-	07	-	2.0	0.7	3,4
2.	Assam	-	-	•	-	-	-
З.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Nadbya Pradesh	-	-	•	-	-	-
8.	Madras	-	•	-	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	-	0 6	-			0.6
10.	Mysore	-	•	-	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Panjab	-	-	-	5ء 0	-	0.5
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	_
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	•	-
15.	Vest Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	_
16.	Delhi	-	-		-	-	-
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	_
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	_		_
19.	Tri pu <i>r</i> a	-	-	-	-	_	_
20.	Nagaland	-	-	_	,	-	-
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	_	_	-	-	-
22.	Pondicherry	_	-	-	-	-	-
in 14 8	a a contacta ta	-	-	-	-	•	-
TO	TAL: INDIA	•	0.1	-	0.2		0.4

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<i>,</i>					
	Percentage o	of Upgraded	Schools.		
	from basic	to higher	secondary s	chool. (1961 onvar	te & Total
: (before 194	7 1947-50	1951-55	1990-1900	(1901 011Wa (13 1 1000-
					_
-	-	-	~		-
-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	~	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	_	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
_	_	_	1.2	- 7	1.2
-	-	-	1 • C		± • =
-	-	-	-	-	-
—	-	-	-,	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2.9	_	2.9
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	_	_	_	_	-
	-	-			_
-	-	-	-	-	
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-	.	-	-	_	• • •
*	•			. An der die die die die die andere andere die die die die die die die die die di	1 7 8 8 8 8 8 9
		-	0.2	-	0.2
	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~				i − − En antar ar ar in in anti-ar ar ar articles ar articles ar articles ar articles article

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	from 1 7 1917-1950	igh to high	r secondary 1956-60	school. (1961 onwar	ds TOTAL	C N
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4			.	
-	-	2.7	7.4	6.1	16.2	148/14
-	-	-	5.8	2.9	8.7	69/ 84
0.8	-	0.7	8.2	14.9	24.6	134/18
-	-	-	•	-	-	78/79
-	-	-	13.8	10.3	24.1	29/31
-	-	-	-	-	-	106/10
-	-	3.1	54.6	20.6	78.3	97/97
• 4	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	165/16
0.6	-	1.2	4.8	1.8	8.4	166/17
-	-	1.1	5.6	1.1	7.8	90/90
-	-	-	6.5	2.2	8.7	46/48
-	-	-	10.8	17.1	25 .9	186/19
-	-	1.5	14.9	4.5	20.9	67/67
7.1	11.5	20.2	9.3	14.2	62.3	183/19
-	-	~	25.9	27.2	53.1	228/26
5 .7	-	-	11.4	5.7	22.8	35/35
-	-	-	8.3	8.3	16.6	12/15
-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	5/11
-	-	-	25.0	12.5	3 7 . 5	8/ 9
-	-	-	-	5	-	2 /3
-	-	-	-	-	-	10/10
-	u	-	-	-	-	5/5
0.9	1.1	2.6	11.4	9.8	25.8	1859/19

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16.3(a) A RUNDA OF STOCK MARY SCHOOLS IN REPORT Table : Sample Schools by Sex.

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Territoriss i		Percenta, es	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tion/ (n
	Doy's Schools		Co-educa ixed 3cl	
1. Anthra Pradesa	10.8	13.5	75.7	148/148
2. Aspan	11.6	21.7	66.7	67/84
3. Bika	38.6	4.5	66.9	133/159
4. Guj:rat	0 . 3	10.2	80.8	78/79
5. Jahru & Hashrir	41.8	27.6	27.6	29/3]
6. Kerala	8.5	19.8	717	106/106
7. Madhya Fradesh	37.8	8.3	63.9	97/97
8. Nadras	7.9	24.2	67.9	165/165
9. Faharashkra	10.8	10.8	78.4	166/173
10.Nysore	16.7	16.7	66.6	90/90
11.0riesa	21.7	10.9	67.4	46/48
12.Panjab	27.4	29.6	43.0	186/190
13.Bajasthan	2 2	13.5	58.2	67 /6 7
14.Uttar Pradesh	47.0	17.7	40.3	181/
15.Vest Fengal	29.8	3 8 • 8	31.4	228/260
16.Delhi	55.9	29.4	14.7	34/35
17.Himachal Pradesh	8.3	16.7	75.0	12/15
18.Nanipur	20.0	20.0	60.0	5/11
19. Tripura	37.5	25.0	37.5	8/9
20.Nagaland	0.0	0.0	100.0	2/3
21.Goa, Daman & Diu	0.0	30.0	70.0	10/10
22.Pondicherry	20.0	20.0	60.0	5,15
TOTAL:: INDIA				

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SUBVIT JUDIE (1) : 3(b)

A JURTY OF STOCIDARY SOLOCIS IN INDIA

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TABLE: Sample Schools by Type.

Tour bering			ercenta			(n
lerritories (())	Schools (1	igh/ T	Higher/ Seconda	Wigher ry Tecondary	(Post (Pasic elSchoo	
		2.7	12.9	4.8		147/ 140
1.Andbra Pradesh	79.6	2.1	4.4	4.4		68/94
2.Assam	91.2			10.6		132/159
3.Fihar	50.0	25.0	14.4	T(•0		77/79
4.Gujarat	84.4	15.6	~-			29/31
5.Jammu & Kashmi		~~	10.3	13.8		
6.Kerala	96.2	2.8	÷-	1.0		10 5/ 106
7.Madhya Pradesh	1.0	~_	72.2	26.8		97/97
8.1 ^r adras	84.1	15.9		_~		164/165
9.Maharashtra	84.6	5.8	3.6	4.8	1.2	163/173
10 Mysore	70.0	20.0	8.9	1.1		9 0/ 30
11.0rissa	91.3	~	6.5	2.2		46/48
12.74, 4b	32 .9	 .	25.3	3 בר	0.5	186/190
13.Rajasthan	37.9		43.9	18.2	~-	66/67
14.Uttar Pradesh	27 .3	4.9	48.6	19.1		183/ 192
15.West Bengal	. 4 3.9	3.9	13.4	38.8	140 am	22 8/26 0
16.Delhi			98.1	2.9	_~	34/35
17.Hinachal Prad	lesh40.0		50.0	10.0		10/15
18.Manipur	80.0		20.0	1 1	aa 4 4	5/11
19.Tripura	37.5	12.5	37.5	12.5		8/9
20.Nagaland	100.0					2/3
21.Goa, Daman &	Diu80.0	10.0		10.0		10/10
22.Fondicherry	100.0					55/5
TOTAL : : INDIA	60.1	7.0	20.1	12.6	0.2	1853/197



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A SUPUN OF CHONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

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Table: Jample Schools having Residential Provisions.

	Pondicherry	100.0	-		
		700.0		~ 7	5/5
л .	Goa, Daman & Diu	66.7		33•3	9/10
20•	Nagaland	50.0	50.0		2/3
.9.	Tripura	62.5		37.5	3 / 9
.8.	Panipur	60.0	20.0	20.0	5/1].
.7.	Himachal Pradesh	77. 8		22.2	9/15
.6.	Jelhi ,	96. 9		3.1	32/35
L5.	West Bengal	78.2	0.9	20.9	220/260
14.	Uttar Pradesh	86.1	_ ~	13.9	180/192
13.	Jujusthan	73.4	4.7	15.9	63/67
.2.	Panjab	85 .3	1.1	13.6	177/190
.1.	(rissa	10.9		89.1	46/48
.0.	Mysore a	87.2		12.8	86/90
7.	Nadhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra	81.1 87.7 79.6	1.2 1.3	18.9 11.1 19.1	90/90 163/195 157/173
5.	Kerala	86.3		13.7	102/106
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.0	4.0	8.0	25/31
	Grja rat	93.4		6 .6	76/79
3.	Bihar	73.1	0.8	26.1	130/159
2.	Assar	67.2	-	32.8	67/84
L.	Andhra Pradesh	93,7		6.3	14 3/ 148
			(Residentia Chools	l (Partly day) partly i residentia [Schools.	Q

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Sl.x ; vates/Union	§		<u></u>	مريد و ومريد
	(Govt. (Govt. Spasored	Covt. Subsidize	I TOTAL d (
1. Andhra Pradash	10.1	0.7	-	10.8
2. Assam	7.2	-	39.1	46.3
3. Bihar	3.0	1.5	7.5	12.0
4. Gujirat	11.5	-	2.6	14.1
5. Jahru & Kashmir	7 ∩.3	-	-	79.3
6. Kerala	25.5	-	-	25.5
7. liadhya Pradesh	71.2	-	-	71.2
8. Madras	5.5	8.5	1.8	15.8
9. Maharashtra	1.2	-	7.2	8.4
10. Mysore	15.6	-	1.1	16.7
ll. Orissa	23.9	19.6	2.2	45.7
12. kanjab	65.0	-	2.2	67.2
13. Rajasthan	77.6	-	-	77.3
14. Uttar Pradesh	9.3	0.5	3.3	13.1
15. West Bengal	3.1	1.8	8.8	13.7
16. Delhi	65.7	-	-	65.7
17. Himachal Pradesh	100.0	-	-	100.0
18. Namipur		20.0	40.0	60.0
19. Tripura	50.0	-	-	50.0
20. Nagaland	50.0	-	-	50. 0
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	10.0	-	-	10.0
22. Pondicherry	60.0	-	-	60.0
TOTAL :: INDIA	23.0	1.7	4.7	29.4

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SURVEY QUESTION: 9 Table: Scenet Options IN TIDIA Table: Scenet Options by Lanager ent.

				Do ro ont			s manazod	lar		
	inici- Col ittee	lluni- [cipal [cormitt	(Dist. (Tour) ee(i iasuk Fouri	Chil P Chil P Chil Piri- Chal	007 IS (Panela (yat (Samiti	- (ranch- layat Union	(Santary (Four)	[Total	Y
	÷.7	-	_	-	64.9)	-		69.6	
	-	-	-		<u>e</u>	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	~	-		-	-	
		-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	C.9	
	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	
	3 •C	-	49.7	-	-	-	-	-	53.3	
	2.5		-	**	6.0	-	-	•#	3.5	
-	6.7	3.3	1.1	6.7	-	-	3.3	1.1	22.2	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	2.2	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	0.5	0.5		-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
	0.4	-	-	-	-	-			0.4	
	2.9	2.9	-	-	••	-	-		5.8	
	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	- *	-	
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۲	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1 1-12, -12-1		मन्त्र रण्डाण्ड्या के प्राप्त कर क्रा	• • • • • • • • • •			e. A a artes arte artes artes a	, 		
1	•6	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.7 (0.2	0.2	0.1	8.6	

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معمود معرف مراجع	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Q	
Religious Neligious Nasions	C Educational Fodies	(Proprietory Bodies	TOTAL	OTHERS	
	<u> </u>		a deninana sa manara	infanentin into iona	<u>.</u> լածել է է աստաս
6.8	5.4	3.4	15.6	4.7	148/].48
2.9	2.9	39.1	44.9	8.8	69/84
3 .7	3.7	34.3	41.7	45.3	134/159
1.3	83.0	-	83. 3	4.2	78/79
10.3	3.4	-	13.7	7.0	29/31
40.6	14.2	14.1	68.9	4.7	106/106
3.1	14.4	1.0	18.5	6.2	97/97
13.3	21.2	1.8	36.3	4.9	165/16 5
4.8	83.1	0.6	88.5	1.8	166/173
8.9	47.8	~	56.7	4.4	90/90
4.3	2.2	13.0	19.5	32.6	46/4 3
10.8	15.6	0.6	26.9	5.9	186/190
-	22.4	-	22.4	-	67/67
7.1	73.2	4.4	84.7	1.2	183/192
3.1	2.6	28.1	33.8	52.1	228/260
-	20.0	~	20.0	5.8	35/35
	-	-	-		12/15
20.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	-	5/11
12.5	-	-	12.5	37.5	8/9
50.0	-	-	50.0	-	8/9 2/3
10.0	50.0	20.0	80.0	10.0	
20.0	-	20.0	40.0	-	10/10 5/5
8.1	28.0	9.7	45.8	16.2	1869/1977

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No. 9(c)(i)

SURVEY QUESTION: 9(c)(i)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Roligious Vissions managing Secondary Schools

Sl. Mo. (States/Urion Territories (Religious Missions

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Christian Hissions.
2.	Assam	-
3.	Bihar	Christian Missions and Rama Krishn Missions
4.	Gujarat	- PARTING PARTICIPAL P
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Catholic Mission, United Church of North India and Arya Samaj.
6.	Kerala	Shri Rama Krishna Mission, Christian Missions, stc.
7.	Nadhya Pradesh	Christian Mission
8.	Madras	Missionary Societics and Lutheran Churc
9.	Maharashtra	Christian Churches and Jain Sabhas
10.	llysore	-
11.	Orissa	-
12.	Panjab	Sikh/Khalsa Missions, Jair Samaj, Ama Saman, Dev Samaj, Sanatan Dharam and Christian Missions.
13.	Rajsthan	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-
15.	Vest Fongal	Christian Missions
16.	Delhi	-
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-
18.	l anipur	Indi-Burna Pioneer Mission
19.	Tripura	-
20.	Nagaland	Bapdist Missions
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Christian Missions
2 3.	Pondicherry	Christian Missions.

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No. 9(c)(ii)

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SURVEY QUESTION: 9(c)(ii)

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A SURVEY OF FROM DARY SCHOOLD IN INDIA

Table: Iducational Societies/Trusts managing . secondary schools

SI.No	• (States/Union • Territories	Educational Societies/Trusts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Educational Societies, Samities and Trusts
2.	Assam	Educational Samities
3.	Bihar	Educational Committees and Trusts
4.	Gujarat	Educational T _r usts, School Mandals, Shiksha Samities, Educational Socidies and Vidya Sabhas
5.	Jannu & Kashmir	-
6.	Kerala	Educational Societies and Trusts
7.	Madhya ^P rad _C sh	Shiksha Samities, Educational Trusts, Educational Societies and Shiksha Mandals
88	Madras	Educational Trusts, Educational Societies, Schools Committees and Singams
9.	Maharashtra	Educational Societies, Vidya Vikas Mandals, Educational Trusts, Shikshan Sanstha, Vidya Sabhas and Shikshan Samities
10.	Mysore	Educational Societies, Educational Trusts, Vidya Samities, Vidyapeeths and Vidya Sanghs
11.	Oriss a	-
12.	Punjab	DAV. Managing Committee, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Guru Nanak Education Trust, Hariyana Educational Society, etc.
13.	Rajasthan	Arya Samaj Education Society, Charitable Trust, Shikshan Sanghs, Mahila Sanghs, Vidya Samities and Vidyapeetsh
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Educational Trusts, Vidya Mandir Sabhas, Shiksha Parcharni Sabhas, Vidyalaya Asso- ciation, Shiksha Sanghs, Vidya Samities, Educational Societics, School Parishads, Shiksha Mandals and Vidya Mandirs.
15.	West Bengal	Shiksha Parishad and Vidya Sabhas
16.	Delhi	Arya Shiksha Samiti, Jain Shiksha Bhavan, Ramjas College Society, Salwan Education Trust, etc.
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-
18,	Manipur	Educational Societics
19.	Tripura	-
20. 21. [C?2.	Nagaland Goa, Daman & Diu Pondicherry	School Trusts and Educational Societies

No. 9(c)(iii)

SURVEY QUESTION: 9(c)(iii)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Proprietory Bodies Managing Secondary Schools

SI.M	o. States/Union Territories	Proprietory Poddes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Assan	Local Managing Cormittees approved by the Government.
3.	Bihar	-
4.	Gujarat	-
5.	Jannu & Kashmir	7
61	Kerala	-
7:	Madhya Pradesh	~
8.	Madfas	School Trusts and managements
9.	Laharashtra	- '
10.	Mysore	-
11.	Orissa	Local Managing Committees
12.	Punjab	-
13 [`]	Rajasthan	-
14,	Uttar Pradesh	Private Managing Committees.
15.	West Bengal	-
16.	Delhi	-
17.	Himachal Pradesh	- .
18.	Manipur	School Managing Committees
.9	Tripura	-
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-
22.	Pondicherry	-

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No. 9(d)

SURVEN QUISTION: 9(d)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Other Educational Bodies Managing Secondary Schools

SI.1	o. States/Union Territories	Other Educational Bodies
1.	Andhra Fradesh	Educational Committees and Social Service Loague
2.	Assam	-
3.	Bihar	Local Public Managements, Local Manager Committees and Private Managing Committee
1.	Gujarat	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	School Managing Committees
6.	Kerala	-
7.	Yadhya Prad _e sh	–
8.	Nadras	Welfare Organizations
9.	Paharashtra	Individual Organizations for Welfare
10.	Mysore	Private Managing Committees
11.	Orissa	Local Managing Committees
12.	Punjab	Local Management and Registered Bodies to manage the schools.
13.	Rajasthan	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Individuals running the institutions
15.	Mest Fengal	Managing Committees and Local Managemen
16.	De lh i	School Managing Committees
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-
18.	Manipur	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Local Managing Committees.
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-
22.	Pondicherry	-

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SURVEY QUESTION : 10

A SUIVIL OF ECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Aided Frivate (Sample) Schools.

Sl.Fo.	States/Union Territories	(Percentage of Private) Schools n					
tation a state		(Aided	Unaided	N			
1.	Andh ra Pradesh	9 5.9	4.1	49/148			
2.	Assam	85.7	14.3	42/84			
3.	Bihar	84.9	15.1	1153/153			
4.	Gujarat	98.5	1.5	66/84			
5.	Jannu & Kashnir	100.0	0.0	5/31			
6.	Kerala	97.5	2.5	79/106			
7,	Nadhya Pradesh	95.7	4.3	23/97			
8.	Madras	97.2	2.8	71/165			
9.	Maharashtra	98.0	2.0	152/173			
10.	Nysore	98.3	2.0	152/173			
11.	Orissa	66.7	33.3	24/46			
12.	Panjab	84,1	15.9	63/190			
13.	Rajasthan	1.00.0	0.0	15/67			
14.	Uttar Pradesh	97.6	2.4	164/192			
15.	West Bengal	96.7	2.4	216/229			
16.	Delhi	100.0	0.0	9/35			
17,	Himachal Pradesh			0/15			
18.	Manipur	80.0	20.0	5//11			
19.	Tripura	100.0	0.0	3/9			
20.	Nagaland	100.0	. 0.0	1/2			
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	77.8	22.2	9/10			
22.	Pondicherry	100.0	0.0	2/5			
T	OTAL :: INDIA	94.2	5.8	1180/1977			

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No. 11

SURVEY QUESTION : 11

A SURVEN OF SECOUPARY SCHOOLS IN _ INDIA

Table: Nonth of Commencement of the School year.

Sl.No.[States/Union Territories	0 0 Jan 0 ary	Conner year i u-(Feb-	icing t n March	of Schools the academic Apri-May June July N [] []]
	_	J.TY_	l	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.3			98.0 0.7 148/148
2. Assam	94.2	5. 8		69/84
3. Bihar	99.2	5.8	-	132/159
4. Gujarat				100.0 78/79
5. Jammu & Kashmir				100.0 29/31
6. Kerala	1.9			98.1 106/106
7. Nadhya Pradesh				1.0 1.0 98.0 97/97
8. Madras				0.6 98.8 0.6165/165
9. Maharashtra				0.6 1.2 90.4 7.8 166/173
10. Mys∩re	1.0			1.1 97.8 90/00
ll. Orissa				100.0 46/48
12. Panjab			0.5	99.5 186/190
13. Rajasthan	1.5			98.5 67/67
14. Uttar Pradesh				0.5 99.5 183/192
15. West Bengal	99.6			0.4 228/260
16. pelhi				91.2 8.8 34/35
17. Himacnal Pradesh			25.0	75.0 12/15
18. Manipur		20.0	.80.0	5/11
19. Tripura	100.0			8 / 9
20. Nagaland		100.0		2/3
21. Goa, Daman & Diu				100.0 10/10
22. Pondicherry				100.0 5/5
TOTAL : : INDIA	23.4	0.4	0.4	11.9 2.0 42.6 19.3 1867/197

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A SURVAL OF 3 DOU DATE SCHOOLS IN TINDIA

Table: Total number of working days in the Cample Schools during 1962-63.

31.MC	A Territories A		days days mobetwee 150 an	nbetvee		n 1 25 ar	(n nd) I e (
•	<u> </u>		≬174	1199	224		Ĵ
1.	Andhra Pradesh		•	1.3	9 6. 3	3.4	148/148
2.	Assam			3.0	46.3	50.7	67/84
3.	Bihar		0.8	1.5	50.8	47.0	10,353
·1 •	Gujarat			1.3	42.3	56.4	78/79
5.	Jannu / Kashmir			3.7	40.7	55.6	27/31
6.	Kerala			13.2	86.8		106/108
7.	Madhya Pradesh		3.1	4.2	80.2	12.5	96/97
8.	Madras	- •••			100.0		164/ 168
9.	Maharashtra		0.6	4.3	24 .7	70.4	162/173
10.	Nysore	~~	1.1	10.3	85.1	3.5	87/90
11.	Orissa			2.2	28 .3	69.5	46/48
12.	Panjab		÷-	1.6	31.7	66.7	180/190
13.	Raj sthan				11.9	88.1	67/37
14.	Uttar Pradesh			7.3	63.7	29•0	179/192
15.	West Rengal	0.5		5.8	67.4	26.3	224/260
16.	Delhi		3.0	6.1	84.8	6.1	33/3 5
17.	Himachal Pradesh				58.3	41.7	12/15
18	Manipur			20.0	20.0	60.0	5/11
19.	Tripura					100.0	8/9
20.	Nagaland				50.0	50.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Diu		11.1	33.3	33.3	22.2	9/10
22.	Fondicherry	-		20.0	80.0		5/5
TOT	AL :: INDIA						

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A SURVEN OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN JIDIA

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Table: Actual number of Teaching Days in the Haple Schools during 1962-63.

31.10	V States/Union Territories	Perce	ntage of hing days	S-hools h	ðn
		less th 150	anobetwee	n≬between d≬175 and	(between 1225) 200 and and (224 (above)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.4	16.9	62.1	17.6 2.0 148/148
2.	Assan	1.5	16.4	31.3	46.3 4.5 67/84
3.	Bihar	5.4	23.8	33.1	33.1 4.6 130/159
1 - <u>r</u> •	Gujarat		9.0	50.0	37.2 3.8 70/79
5.	Jammu & Kashmir		11.1	48.1	29.6 11.1 27/31
6.	Kerala		7.5	85.8	6.6 106/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4.2	33.3	36. 5	26.0 96/97
8.	Madras	1.2	10.4	78.0	10.4 164/165
9.	Maharashtra	0.6	5.0	37.3	42.9 14.3 161/173
10.	lysore	4.5	22.7	54.6	17.0 1.1 88/90
11.	Orissa	2.2	14.6	58.7	19. 6 46/48
12.	Panjab	0.6	5.5	29.8	46.417.6 181/190
13.	Rajasthan		3.0	23,9	65.217.9 67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.6	25.1	36.3	30.2 2.8 179/192
15.	Mest Bengal	2.2	17.0	52,5	23.3 4.9 223/260
16.	Delhi	3.0	24.2	33.3	39.4 33/3 5
17.	Himachal Pradesh		18.2	9.1	54.5 18.2 11/15
18.	Manipur			60.0	20.0 20.0 5/12
19.	Tripura		** ••	25.0	62.512.5 8/9
20.	lagaland				50.0 50.0 2/3
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu		44.4	22.2	22.2 11.1 9/10
22.	Pondicherry			80 •.0	20.0 5/5
	TOTAL: INDIA	2.1	15.3	47.5	29.2 5.9 1834/1977



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A SURVEY OF STOCHDARY SCHOOLS IN I MDIA

Table: Number of Teaching Days per week in Sample Schools

S.10.(States/Union (Percentage of Schools having teaching) [Territories] days per week as] n								
	5	days 🛿	52 days	6 days				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.7	93.3	6.0	1 48/1 48			
2.	Assam	1.5	91.2	7.3	68/84			
3.	Bihar	1.5	96 . 2	2.3	133/159			
4.	Gujarat		96.1	3.9	100/100 7 7/79			
5.	Janau & Kashnir		89.3	10.7	28/31			
		07 0	1 .9	0.9	106/106			
6.	Kerala	97.2	•					
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2.1	59.8	38.1	97/97			
8.	Madras	94.5	2.4	3.1	164/165			
9.	Maharashtra	1.8	87.4	10.8	166/173			
10.	Myso re	1.1	96.7	2.2	90/9 0			
11.	Orissa		93.5	6.5	46/48			
12.	Panjab	0.5	20.4	79.0	186/190			
13.	Rajasthan	1.5	37.3	61.2	6~/67			
14.	Uttar Pradesh		5.5	94.5	183/192			
1 5.	West bengal	0.4	83.5	16.1	228/260			
16.	Delhi	2.9	2.9	94.1	34/35			
17.	Himachal Pradesh		75.0	25.0	12/15			
18.	Manipur	20.0	60.0	20.0	5/11			
19.	Tripura		75.0	25.0	8/9			
20.	Magaland	50.0	50.0		2/3			
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10.0	30.0	60.0	10/10			
22.	Pondicherry	80.0	20.0		5/5			
T	DTAL :: INDIA	15.0	56.5	28.4	1863/1977			

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No. 14(i)

A SURVLY OF JECOI DARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Number of School Periods in the Time-Table for full teaching day.

S.NC.	States/Union (Territories)			ge of S ull tea			ng per	ious	ð ð n
		5 (6		8	9 (10 (11	T II
1.	Andhra Pradesh			96.4	4.0				14 8/14 8
2•	Assam		2.9	46.4	49.3			1.4	69/84
3.	Bihar	0. 8		45.6	47.4	0.8		4.5	133/159
4.	Gujarat			1.3	89 .7	6.4		2.6	78/79
5.	Jammu & Kashmir				3.6	53. 5	42.8		28/31
6.	Kerala	1.0	1.0	~ 96. 2	1.8				105/106
7.	Madhya P ra desh		1.0	13.4	70.1	15.5		~=	97/97
8.	Madras		-	93.3	6.7	-	-	-	1 65/165
9.	Maharashtra	6.1		16.4	64.2	7.9	1.2	4.2	165/173
10.	Mysore		ĿA	90.1	7.8	1.1	-	-	90/90
11.	Orissa			56.5	43.5	-		-	46/4 8
12.	Panjab			-	85.5	10.2		4.3	186/190
13.	Rajasthan			3.0	88.0	9.0		-	67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh			12.0	82.0	4.9	0.5	0.5	183/192
15.	West Bengal	0.4	1.8	62.7	3 0.3	1.8		3.1	228/260
16.	Delhi				47.1	44.1	8.8	-	34/35
17.	Himachal Prades	h			50.0	50.0	**		12/15
18.	Manipur	4	40.0	40.0				20.0	5/11
19.	Tripura	12.5		75.0	12.5				8/9
20.	Nagaland			50. 0				50.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Daman & Di	u -		60.0	40.0			* -	10/10
22.	Pondicherry	20.0		20.0	60.0				5/5
TO	TAL :: INDIA	0.8	0.6	44.1	45.9	5.8	1.0	1.8	1864/1977

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Fo. 11 (ii)

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SURVER OUSSETCE : 14(11)

A BUTYIN OF BIDGEDARY SCHOOLS IN TIDIA

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Table: Number of School Periods in the Title-Table for half teaching day.

C.Fe.States/Union Territories	Pel Pel	centage on hal	e of g f tear	chools hav	ing perio	ods	ð g n
	03		5	6	7	8	N
1. Andhra Pradesh	1 -	100.0	-	-	-	_	143/14 3
2. Assam	4.5	8 7.9	7.6	-	-	-	66/8 4
3. Pihar	-	52 .4	36.0	1.6	-	-	125/ 159
4. Gujarat	-	-	93.4	5.3	1.3	-	75/77
5. Jannu & Kashmi	ir-	10. 3	82.8	6.9	-	-	29 /3 1
6. Kerala	3.0	88.2	8.8	-	-	-	3 4/106
7. Madhya Pradesh	n 1.3	68.4	29.0	1.3	-	-	7 6/17
8. Madras	-	90.2	9.8	-	-	-	71/1 65
9. Naharashtra	2.0	2 3. 5	71.1	3.4	-	-	149/ 173
10. Mysore	65.6	25.5	7.8	1.1	-	-	90/ 90
11. Orissa	-	60.0	33.3	6.7	-	-	45/48
12. Panjab		6.5	85 .7	7.8	-	-	77/1 90
13. Rajasthan	-	78.4	17.6	2.0	-	2.0	51/67
14. Uttar Pradesh	2.2	79.7	15.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	138/192
15. Mest Bengal	2.0	62.8	3 3.2	1.0	1.0	-	202/260
16. Delhi	-	20.0	60.0	20.0	-	-	15/35
17. Himachal Prade	esh -	50.0	50.0	-	-		10/ 16
18. Manipur	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	2/11
19 Tripura	-	7 1,4	14.3	14.3	-	-	7/9
20. Nagaland	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	3./3
21. Goa, Daman & I	Diu –	60.0	40. 0	-	-	-	5/10
22. Pondicherry		33.3	66.7	-	-	-	3/5
TOTAL::INDIA	5.4	5 7.6	34.7	2,3	0.3	0.2	1414/1977

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Table: Supple Schools working in Shifts.

<u>3.1</u> 0	• States/Thion Interior	Percenta	ge of gehools	working	•
		Single Shift	Double Shift	Trible Shift	
• • • •					• • • • •
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.6	1.4	-	148/148
2∙	Assam	98.6	1.4	-	69/84
3.	Bihar	95.5	4.5	-	132/159
4.	Gujarat	82.1	17.9	-	7 8/79
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.6	3.4	-	29/31
6.	Kerala	99 .0	1.0	-	105/ 106
7.	Nadhya Pradesh	56.7	43.3	-	97/97
8.	Madras	100.0	-	-	16 3/ 165
9.	liaharashtra	70.6	29.4	-	163/173
10.	l'yso re	86.7	13.3	-	90/90
11.	Orissa	. 97.8	2.2	 ,	46/48
12.	Parjab	96.2	3.8	-	185/190
13.	Rajasthan	86.4	12.1	1.5	66/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	91.8	8.2	-	183/192
15.	West Pengal	96.5	3.1	0.4	228/260
16.	Jelhi	76.5	23.5	-	34/35
17.	Himchal Pradesh	100.0	-	-	12/15
18.	Manipur	100.0	-	-	5/11
19.	Tipua	100.0	-	-	8/9
20.	Magaland	100.0	-	-	2/3
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	70.0	30 •0	-	10/10
32.	Pondicherry	100.0	-	-	5/5
by so the second				a ta ta segunda ange	
	TOTAL :: JNDTA	90.4	9 ,5	0.1	1859/1977

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SURVEY QUESTION: 15(a)

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	Shift	Routi Surna Chang Minta	Lne/ er ged/	Opening/ Closing Hours	5.00-	6.00- 6.59	5 1	8.00- 8.59
		Q		č	Ŏ			Ĺ
					é			
	Single Shift	Sur	me r	Opening	-	0.7	8.2	29.5
				Closing	-	-	-	-
		Wir	nter	Opening	-	-	13,7	13.0
				Closing	-	-	-	-
	Double Shift	(First)	Surmer	Opering	-	~-	-	50.0
				Closing	-	-	-	-
			Winter	Opening	-	-	50.0	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
	Double Shift	(Second)	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
			Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
	Single Shift		Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
			Winter	Opening	- (-	-
				Closing	-	-	- ,	-
	Double Shift	(First)	\mathbf{Summer}	Opening	-	- 1	0.00	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
# -			Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	.	-	-
	Double Shift	(Second)	\mathbf{Summer}	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	 :	-	-
			Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
				Closing	-	-	-	-
				158		-		•

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SURVEN QUESTION : 15(a)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Morbing Hours in Sample Schools

				Perc	centage of	Schole	·		
	9.00-	(10.00-	§ 11.00-	12.00-	§ 13.00-§	14.00-	(15.00-	16.00-	
	9.59	0 ≬10.59	¢ § 11.59	§ 12.59	13.59	14.59	0 015.59)16.59	Ŏ
		Q Q	Q	Q Z	v e V v		Č	Q	è
		- R		AND	HRA PRADES				
	11.6	50.0			- <u>-</u>	-			
			6.2	24.7	2.7			63.7	
	8.2	43.8	- - -						
		0.7		41.7	1.4		2.1	44.5	
	50.0								
			5 -		100.0				
	50 .0 ^							_	
		5 0.0			50.0				
							_		
					100.0				
			~_					50.0	
		50.0			50.0		_=		
					50.0 ASSAM			50.0	
	1.5	86.7	11,8						
							7 6 : 6	23.5	
		41.2	4.4						
			514 cm		1.5	2.9	30.9	8.0	
		100.0							
4									
•						-			
			100.0						
								100.0	
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17.00-	18.00-	19.00-		21.00-	22.00-	<pre>% cf % Repo- % rting % schools</pre>	(% of (non- (report)ing	- <u>e</u> n
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Single Shift	\mathbf{Summor}	Opening	78.6	11.9	
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	Winter	Opening	50.0	50.0	
		Closing			
Double Shift	(Second) Summer	r Opening	33.3		
		Closing		~_	
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single Shift	Summer	Opening	6.3	21.9	3.1.
		Closing			
	Winter	Opening	3.1	26.6	4.7
		Closing			
Double Shift	(First) Summer	Opening		85.7	7.1
		Closing			
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Double Shift	(Second) Summer	r Opening		7.1	₩
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tW	inter	Opening				
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	Winter	Opening			9.1	9.1
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(11130)		Closing				
	Winter	Opening		2.4	69.0	69.0
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		Closing			27.0 	
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(First)		Closing				
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ouble Shift	Summe r	Opening			 4.1	
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		Closing	-	-	-	-
Double Shift (First)	Summer	Opening	-	-	91.7	8.3
(11100)		Closing	-	-	-	-
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		Closing	-	-	-	-
Double Shift (Second)	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
()cconu) -		Closing	-	-	-	-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
		Closing	~	-	-	-
Single Shift	St mme r	Opening		80.0	13.3	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	2.2	-
		Closing	-	-	100.0	-
Double Shift	Summer	Opening	-	-	_	-
(First)		Closing	-	-	100.0	-
	Winter	Opening	~	-	-	-
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ouble Shift	Summer	Opening		-	-	-
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	Closing	-	-	
	Winter Opening	-	-	_ 0.6
	Closing	-	-	
Double Shift	Summer Opening	-	85.7	14.3 -
(First)	Closing	-	-	
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Double Shift	Summer Opening	-	-	
(Secon)	Closing	-	-	
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Single Shift	Summer Opening		29.8	61.4 -
	Closing	-	-	
	Winter Opening	-	1.8	5.3 -
	Closing	-	-	
Double Shift (First)	Surmer Opening	-	22,2	77.8 -
(11150)	closing	.	-	
	Winter Opening	-	-	66.7 11.1
	Closing	-	-	
Double Shift (Second)	Surmer Opening	-	-	
t interesting the second s	Closing	-	-	
	Winter Opening	-	-	
	Closing	-	-	
Triple Shift (First)	Summer Opening	-	-	100.0 -
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0	Winter Opening	-	-	100.0 -
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		Closing	-	-	-	-
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(Third)		Closing	-	-	-	-
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		Closing	-	-	-	-
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Single Shift	Surmer	Opening	-	11.3	73.8	1.2
		Closing	-	-	-	-
	Winter	O peni ng	-	2.4	3.0	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
Double Shift	Summer	Opening	-	26.7	6 6 .7	-
(First)		Closig	-	-	-	-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	66.7	26.7
		Closing	-	-	-	-
Dould Shift	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
(Second)		Closing	-	-		-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
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Single Shift	Summer	Opening	0.9	46.4	1.4	-
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	Winter	Opening	-	8.1	2.3	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
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ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

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(Second)		Closing		-		-	-	-
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Single Shift	Summer	Opening				-	30.8	26.9
		Closing		-		-	-	-
	Winter	Opening		-		-	15.4	-
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Double Shift	Summer	Opening		-		-	100.0	-
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		Closing		-	-	-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
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Single Shift	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
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ingle Shift	Summer	Opering	-	-	50.0	-
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ingle ghift	Summer	r Opening	-	-	-	85.7
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			Closing	-	-	-	-
Single Shift		Summer	Openin g	-	-	-	80.0
			Closing	-	-	-	-
		Winter	Opening	-	-	-	40.0
			Closing	-	-	-	-
Single Shift		Summer	Opening	0.1	16.8	26.5	4.9
			Closing	-	-	-	-
		Winter	Opening	-	1.7	5.5	2.0
			Closing	-	.=	-	~
Double Shift	(First)	Summer	Opering	-	18.6	73.6	4.5
			Closing	-	-	-	-
		Winter	Opening	-	5.6	58.4	11.2
			Closing	-	-	-	-
Double Shift	(Second)	Summer	0pe ni.n g	-	1.1	2.3	-
			Closing	-	-	-	~
		Winter	Opening	-	0.6	0.6	-
			Closing	-	-	-	-



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1		1.7	3.9	-	-	-	18.1	61.0
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Triple Shift (First)	Sumer	Opening	-	50.0	50.0	-
		Closing	-	-	~	-
	Vinter	Cpening	-	50.0	50.0	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
Triple Shift (Second)	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
		Closing	-	-	~	-
	Vinter	$openin_G$	-	-	-	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
.mple Shift (Third)	Summer	Opening	-	-	-	-
		Closing	-	-	-	-
	Winter	Opening	-	-	-	-
		Closing	**		-	-



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S.No.	States/Union Territories	Shift	Season
 l.	Andhra Pradesh	Single Shift	Routine/Jummer
		\$	Changed/Vinter
		Doublt Shift	Routine/Summer
		(First)	Changed/Vinter
		Double Shift	Routine/Summer
		(Second)	Changed/ilinter
2.	Assam		
		Single Shift	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Minter
		Double Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
		(11130)	Changed/Winter
		Double Shift	Routine/Summer
		(Second)	Changed/Winter
3.	Bihar:		
		Single Shift	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter
		Double Shift	Routine/Summer
		(First)	Changed/Winter
		Double Shift	Routine/Summer
		(Second)	Changed/Winter



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SURVET (#139710" : 15(a)

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	Percentage of Schools having Working Hours.							
2.00- 2.59	§ 3.00-	4.00_0		(0.00- (6.59	0 0 7.00− 0 7.59	8.00- 8.59		
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	2.9	7.4	32.4	1.5				
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16.87		6 •3	84.1	4.8				
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85		100.0						
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	200 ang	16. 7	66.6	16.7				



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STRUM GUATTON: 15(a)

Percentage of reporting Institution	Percentage of non-reporting Institution	
99.4	0.6	146
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44.2	ā5.8	68
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98.4	1.6	126
95.2	4.8	126
100.0		6
100.0	_ m	6
100.0		6
3.00.0	States	6



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4.	Gujarat		
		Single Shift	Routine/Summer
			Charged/Hinter
		Double Shift (First)	Routine/Surmer
			Changed/Winter
		Double Shift (Second)	Routine/Surmer
			Changed/Vinter
5.	Janu & Kashmir		
		Single Shift	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter
		Double Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter
		Double Shift (Record)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
6.	Kerala:		
		Single Shift	Reutine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
		Double Shift (First)	Routine/Surrer
			Changed/Winter
		Double Shift (Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
7.	Madhya Pradesh:		
		Single Shift	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter
		Double Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
		Double Shift (Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter



• 35 • (5)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
**		26 .6	43.8	26.6		
	12.5	21.9	23.4	29.7		
	7.1	57.1	28.6			
	7.1	4 2 .9	14.3			
-		14.3	71.4			-
		28.6	21.4			
			35.7	64.3		
		3.6	64.3	32.1		
-				100.0		
	6 2 - 49					
				100.0		• ·
			100.0			–
		1.9	92.3	4.8		
		1.0	30.8			
		100.0				
	~~		. -			
		100.0				
	1.8 ·	38.2	16.4	40.0		1.8
		10.9	20.0	54.5	1.8	1.8
	11.9	73.8	11.9			~ _
	26. 2	52.4	7.1			
-	2.4	14.6	53.7	24.4	~_	
		24.4	56.1			c, m



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97.0	3.0	64
87.5 .0	12.5	64
92.8	7.2	14
64.3	35.7	14
85.7	14.3	14
50.0	50. 0	14
100.0		28
100.0		28
100.0		l
	100.0	l
100.0		1
1.00.0		l
99.0	1.0	104
31.8	69.2	104
100.0		l
***	100.0	l
, 100.0		l
100.0	100.0	l
98.2	1.8	55
89.0	11.0	55
97.6	2.4	42
85.7	14.3	42
95.1	4.9	42
80.5	19.5	42



196

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• 35 • (7)

3. Madras:				
	Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
				Changed/Minter
9. Maharashtra:				
	Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
				Changed/Vinter
	Double	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
	Jouble	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
10. Mysore:				
	Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
	Double	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			i	Changed/Winter
	Double	Shift	(Segond)	Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
ll. Orissa:				
	Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
	Double	Sh <u>i</u> ft	(First)	Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter
	Double	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
				Changed/Winter



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• 35 • (3)

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		0.6	97,5	1.2	0.6	
		0.6	27.0	~=	*	
11.4	7.0	18.4	36.8	23.7	0.9	
5.3	12.3	14.9	22.8	12.3	0.9	
	4.1	57.1	30.6	2.0	~=	
2.0	18.4	34.7	12.2	2.0		
		12.2	67.3	10.2		
2.0	4.1	14.3	49.0	2.0		
	د ه به	2.6	82.0	15.4		
	1.3		10.3	-		
	25.0	75.0				
	•••	8.3				
		16.7	75.0	8.3		
			8.3			
		55.6	42.2	2.2		
		2.2	82.2	13.3		
		100.0				
		100.0		17 0		
		100.0		*=		
		100.0				-

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• 35 • (9)

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99.9		163
27.6	72.4	163
98.2	1.8	114
68.5	31.5	114
93.8	6.2	49
69.3	30.7	49
89.7	10.3	49
71.4	28.6	49
100.0		78
11.6	88.4	78
100.0		12
8.3	91.7	12
100.0	-	12
8.3	91.7	. 12
100.0		45
97.7	2.3	45
100.0		1
100.0		1
100.0		l
100.0		1

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12. Panjab

Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	${\tt Shift}$	(Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter

13. Rajasthan:

14. Uttar Pradesh

Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Vinter
Double	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
		·	.Charged/Minter
Triple	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Triple	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Triple	shift	(Third)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Single	Shift		Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter



• 35 • (11)

	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8
		*-	0.6	8.9	83.8	1.7	
				0.6	19.6	77.6	1.7
				14.3	85.7		
				71.4	28.6		
		* •••	14.3	71.4	14.3		
			71.4	28.6			
	••						
		*-	5.3	87.7	5.3	1.7	
				15.8	71.9	8.8	1.8
			33.3	44.5	22.2		
			44.5	22.2	11.1		
				85.7	14.3		
				100.0			
			100.0	74		740) 6 70	
r	-	-					
							•• ••
			_ ~			****	
		` ~~				100 Co	
	••						
		0.6	36.3	53.6	8.3		0.6
,			3. 6	36.9	56.5		0.6
			53 .3	46.7			
٢		26.7	46 .6	26.7	-		
			20.0	60.0	13.3	6.7	
		6.7	26.7	46.6	13.3	6.7	



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• 35 • (12)

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100.0		179
99.5	0.5	179
100.0		7
100.0		7
100.0	·	7
100.0		7
	·	
100.0		57
98.3	1.7	. 57
100.0		9
77.8	22.2	õ
100.0		9
	100.0	9
100.0		l
100.0		1
	100.0	1
	100.0	1
	100.0	1
	100.0	1
99.4	0.6	168
97.6	2.4	168
100.0		• 15
100.0		15
100.0		15
100.0		15



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· 3는 · (13)

15. West Bengal

Single	Shift		Routine/Sum er
			Changed/Winter
Double	shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Double	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Triple	Shift	(First)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter
Triple	Shift	(Second)	Routine/Summer
	•		Changed/Winter
Triple	Shift	(Third)	Routine/Summer
			Changed/Winter

16. Delhi

Single Sh	nift	Routine/	Summer
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Changed/Winter

Double Shift (First) Routine/Summer

Changed/Winter

Double Shift (Second)Routine/Summer

Changed/Winter

17. Himachal Pradesh

Single Shift	H outine/Summer
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Changed/Winter

18. Manipur:

Single Shift Routine/Summe	Single	Shift	Routine/Summer
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Changed/Winter



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: 35 · (14)

	2	3	<u>^</u>	5	6	7	8
		4.5	44.6	45 .9	2.3	-	-
		3.2	19.8	53.1	7 \$7	-	_
		14.3	85.7			_	-
		28.6	57.1			-	-
			28.6	57.1	14.3	-	-
		14.3	14.3	42.8	14.3	-	· _
÷			100.0			-	-
				100.0	_ ~	_	-
					₩-	-	-
			_ =			-	-
						-	-
						-	-
-							
			7.7	80.8	11.5	-	
				57.7	42.3	-	-
			-	87.5	12.5	-	-
				100.0		-	· _
	_ *=			100.0	- *2	-	-
				100.0		-	-
				66.7	33.3	-	-
		610 610		8.3	83.3	-	-
							•••
				100.0		-	-
				60.0		-	-

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• 35 • (15)

16.2	220 320
	7
14.3	7
	7
14.3	7
	1
	l
100.0	l
100.0	l
100.0	7
100.0	l
	26
	26
	8
	8
	8
	8
	12
8.4	12
-	
-	5
40 :0	5
	 14.3 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0



: 35 : (16)

19. Tripura:	
Single Shift	Routine/Surmer
	Changed/Winter
20. Nagaland	
Single Shift	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	
Single Shift	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Double Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Double Shift (Second)	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
22. Pondicherry:	
Single Shift	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
TOTAL : INDIA:	
Single Shift	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Double Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Double Shift (Second)	Routine/Summer
	Changed Winter



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• 55 • (17)

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	 .	37.5	62.5	~~~~~		160 100
		37.5	62.5	- 		
			_			
*****	den .		50.0	50.0		
	* *		100.0			
			85.7	14.3	3 49 7 45	~~~
		-		14.3		
•••		66.7	33.3	** =		
		66 .7	33.3			
	33.3	66 .7			÷=	
	33. 3	66.7				p
			40. C	60.0		-
		6		40. 0		~ _
	1.2	23 .6	54.9	1.8.00	0.4	0.1
	2.0	8.0	35.7	18.0	8.7	0.4
	7.9	57.9	25.3	6.2	~-	
	16.3	39 . 3	18.0	2.2		
•••••• ,	1.1	16.6	62.9	13.1	016	
	3.4	21.1	43.4	5.1	0.6	



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100.0		0
		8
100.0		8
700 0		_
1.00.0	- <u>-</u>	2
100.0	· •	2
100.0		7
14.3	85.7	7
100.0		3
100.0		3
100.0		3
100.0	~-	3
1.00.0		5
40 .0	60.0	5
9 9.0	1.0	1683
73.2	26.8	1683
97.3	2.7	178
76.4	23.6	178
94.9	5.1	178
74.7	25.3	178
		1

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: 35 · (19)

Triple Shift (First)	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Triple Shift (Second)	Routine/Summer
	Changed/Winter
Triple Shift (Third)	Routine/Surmer
	Changed/Winter

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• 35 • (20)

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		50.0				
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• 35 . (21)

100.0		2
100.0		2
	100.0	2
- 	100.0	2
	100.0	2
	100.0	2



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10.15(b)

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SURVEY QUESTION : 15(b)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Number of Common Staff members to both the shifts in double shift schools.

51.10	o. States/Union (Territories	schools hav	of Percent ring of -cho f. inot hav icormon istaff	age Percenta olsof schoo ing having idouble jshifts.	lsinur jof icor jsta	ber jn in mon (1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.4		1.4	8	148/148
2.	Assam	1.4		1.4	l	69/34
3.	Bihar	3.7	0.8	1.5	4	134/15)
4.	Gujarat	11.5	6.4	17.9	3	78/79
5.	Janmu & Kashmir	3.4		3.4	1	29/31
6.	Kerala	0.9	-		1	106/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	29 .9	13.4	43.3	3	07/07
8.	Madras			~~		165/165
9.	Maharashtra	24.7	4.7	29.4	3	166/17 3
10.	Ny sore	11.1	2.2	13.3	11	90/90
12.	Orissa	2.2		2.2	<i>0</i> ,	46/48
12.	Panjab	1.1	2.7	3.8	7	67/67
13.	Rajasthan	7.5	·* •6	12.1	6	67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.5	2.7	8.2	3	183/192
15.	West Bengal	1.3	1.8	9.1	6	278/2 60
16.	Delhi	14.3	9.2	23.5	3	35/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	~	*	~ ~	-	12/15
18.	Manipur			د ی ہے۔	-	5/11
19.	Tripura		**		-	8/9
20.	Nagaland				-	2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Div	120.0	10.0	30.0	2	10/10
2 2.	Pondicherry				-	5/5
T	OTAL : : INDJA	.6.8	2.7	9.5	4 1	.869/1977

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A SURVEY OF SWOODARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Procedures followed in making new addissions in Sample Schools.

On the Dails on the of mark of the basis of anead for an an or the previous by the basis all for at previous for the basis of anead for an all the basis of all the basis of an all the basis of all the bas	S1.No. States/Union Percentage of Schools making in Allerritories advissions						
2. Assam 46.4 46.4 1.4 33.3 69/6 3. Pihar 7.24 50.0 24.6 134/3 4. Gujarat 24.1 1.3 10.0 75.4 78/7 5. Jammu & Kashmir 13.8 13.8 75.9 29/3 6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/11 7. Malhya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97/2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/10 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/12 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/90 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 166/13 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta ' Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2			On the basis of marks obt- ained in the previous final exa-	on the basis of tests given by the	area/	ljion at 🕺 🛛	
2. Assan 46.4 46.4 1.4 33.3 69/6 3. Pihar 7.24 50.0 24.6 134/3 4. Gujarat 24.1 1.3 10.0 75.4 78/7 5. Jammu & Kashmir 13.8 13.8 75.9 29/3 6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/11 7. Malhya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97/2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/10 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/12 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/90 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 166/13 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta ' Pradesh 60.6 441.2 2.2							
3. Pihar 7.24 50.0 24.6 134/1 4. Gujarat 24.1 1.3 10.0 75.4 78/7 5. Jamnu & Kashmir 13.8 13.8 75.9 29/3 6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/14 7. Mathya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97/2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/14 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/96 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/15 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2	1.	Andhra Pradesh	3 2.4	80.4	1.4	14.2 148/148	
4. Gujarat 24.1 1.3 10.0 75.4 78/7 5. Jamnu & Kashmir 13.8 13.8 75.9 29/3 6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/14 7. Mathya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97/9 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.4 4.8 68.7 166/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.4 4.8 68.7 166/14 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/9 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/14 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/15 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 <	2.	Assam	46.4	46.4	1.4	33.3 69/84	
5. Jammu & Kashmir 13.8 13.8 75.9 29/3 6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/14 7. Malihya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.3 73.2 97/2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.4 4.8 68.7 166/14 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/94 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/14 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/18 15. Mest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/24 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 </td <td>3.</td> <td>Pihar</td> <td>·24</td> <td>50.0</td> <td></td> <td>24.6 134/160</td> <td></td>	3.	Pihar	· 24	50.0		24.6 134/160	
6. Kerala 17.9 2.8 1.9 79.2 106/10 7. Mathya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97/2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/10 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.4 4.8 68.7 166/12 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/90 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/15 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta * Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/15 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/26 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/1 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 <	4.	Gujarat	24.1	1.3	10.0	75.4 78/79	
7. Makhya Pradesh 24.7 9.3 6.2 73.2 97.2 8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/10 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.4 4.8 68.7 166/12 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/90 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/12 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/12 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/12 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 28/22 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/1 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/1 19. Tripura 100.0 2/2 <td>5.</td> <td>Jammu & Kashmir</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>13.8</td> <td></td> <td>75.9 29/31</td> <td></td>	5.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.8	13.8		75.9 29/31	
8. Madras 17.0 39.4 1.2 58.8 165/14 9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/14 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/94 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/14 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/15 15. West Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/94 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/34 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/14 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 2/2 20. Magaland 50.0 80.0 10.0	6.	Ke r ala	17.9	2.8	1.9	79.2 106/106	
9. Maharashtra 30.7 8.1 4.8 68.7 166/11 10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/91 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/14 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/61 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/15 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/26 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/16 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 2/2 20. Magaland 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	7.	Na li hya Pradesh	24.7	9.3	6.3	73.2 97/97	
10. Mysore 47.8 3.3 7.8 51.1 90/9 11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/4 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/19 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/19 15. West Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/29 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/1 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	8.	Madras	17.0	39. 4	1.2	58.8 165/165	
11. Orissa 41.3 28.3 4.3 56.5 46/14 12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/14 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/14 15. West Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/26 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/36 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/16 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/12 19. Tripura 100.0 2/2 20. Magaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/16	9.	Maharashtra	3C.7	8.1	4.8	68.7 166/173	
12. Panjab 96.8 14.0 1.1 83.9 186/19 13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/19 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/29 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/39 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/19 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/12 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Magaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	10.	Mysore	-17.8	3.3	7.8	51.1 90/90	
13. Rajasthan 40.3 14.9 1.5 58.2 67/6 14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/19 15. West Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/29 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/39 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/19 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 1. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	11.	Orissa	41.3	28.3	4.3	56.5 46/18	
14. Utta · Pradesh 60.6 44.2 2.2 36.0 183/19 15. Hest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/29 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/39 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/19 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Magaland 50.0 100.0 -2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	12.	Panjab	96.8	14.0	1.1	83.9 186/190	
15. Mest Bengal 64.0 82.5 0.9 11.4 228/3 16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/1 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/1 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	13.	Rajasthan	40.3	14.9	1,5	58.2 67/67	
16. Delhi 20.0 28.6 45.7 42.9 35/3 17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/14 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/15 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Magaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	14.	Utta · Pradesh	60.6	44.2	2.2	36.0 183/192	
17. Himachal Pradesh33.3 8.3 66.7 12/14 18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	15.	Mest Bengal	64.0	82.5	0.9	11.4 228/260	
18. Manipur 80.0 60.0 5/17 19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	16.	De lh i	20.0	28.6	45.7	42.9 35/35	
19. Tripura 100.0 12.5 8/9 20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	17.	Himachal Prades	h 3 3•3	8.3		66.7 12/15	
20. Nagaland 50.0 100.0 2/2 21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/10	18.	Manipur	80.0	60.0		5/11	
21. Goa, Daman& Diu 50.0 80.0 10.0 10/IC	19.	Tripura		100.0		12.5 8/9	
	20.	Nagaland	50.0	100.0		2/3	
	21.	Goa, Daman& Diu	50.0	80.0		10.0 10/IO	
22. Pondicherry 40.0 60.0 20.0 20.0 5/5	22•	Pondicherry	40. 0	60.0	20.0	20.0 5/5	
TOTAL :: INDIA 37.9 35.8 3.4 48.6 1869/1	TOT	AL :: INDIA	37.9	35.8	3.4	48.6 1869/197	7



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Nc. 17

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A SRUVEY OF JECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

SURVEY QUESTIC: : 17

Table: Degree of Selectivity in Admissions to the levest of Secondary classes in Sample Schools.

51.1	o. States/Union A Territories	Percentage of schools rejecting [pupils. [n			
		Tone (M b. 5739n 11 M and 50%	More I I than 1 50%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.1	47.3	23.6	2.0 1.8/148
2.	Assam	·1 9 • 4:	36.2	13.0	1.4 63/84
3. 4. 5.	Bihar Gujarat Jannu & Kashmir	48.5 80.8 93.2	43.3 12.8 3.4	6.0 3.8	2.2 134/159 2.6 78/79 3.4 29/31
6.	Kerala	96.2	1.9	1.9	106/106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	79,5	11.3	8.2	1.0 97/97
8.	Madras	65.5	32.7	1.8	165/165
9.	Maharashtra	69.3	21.1	7.8	1.8 166/173
10.	My so re	80.0	15 .6	2.2	2.2 90/90
11.	Crissa	65.2	26.1	8.7	45/48
12.	Panjab	90.8	5.4	1.6	2.2 186/190
13.	Rajasthan	77.6	13.4	6.0	3.0 67/67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	45.4	39 .9	1 0.9	3.8 183/192
15.	West Bengal	31.1	50.4	11.0	7.5 228/260
16.	Delhi	71.4	14.3	114	2.9 35/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0			12/15
18,	Manipur	40.0	40.0	20.0	5/11
19.	Tripura	75,0	25.0		8/9
20.	Nagaland		50.0	50.0	2/3
21 •	Goa, Daman & Diu	50.0	50.0		10/10
22•	Pondicherry	60.0	40.0		5/5
•	TOTAL: INDIA	62.1	27.6	7.8	2.5 1869/1977



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To. 18(a)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Sample Schools having reservations in places for idmission.

<u>31.1</u> 0	V States/Union (V Territories	Percentage of	3chools tions, not hav	ing in
			(reserve	tions 1
			A7 5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.5	91.5	148 / 14 8
2.	Assam	62.3	37.7	43/84
3•	Bihar	61.2	38.8	134/159
<i>€</i> .•	Gujarat	50.0	50.0	7 8/ 7 ୨
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	48.3	51.7	29/31
6.	Kerala	20.7	7 9 .3	1 06/1 06
7.	Nadhya Pradesh	56.7	43.3	97/9 7
8.	Madras	64.9	35.1	165/165
9.	Maharashtra	39.2	50. 8	166/173
10.	Ny so re	38.9	61.1	90/90
11.	Orissa	95 . 7	4.3	46 /48
12.	Panjab	49.6	50.5	186/190
13.	Raj ast han	76.1	23.9	67/ ∃7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	87.4	12.6	183/192
15.	West Bengal	7 0.2	29.8	2 28/ 260
16.	Delhi	40.0	60.0	35/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	11.7	58.3	12/15
18.	Manipur	60.0	40.0	5/11
19.	Tripura	75.0	35.0	8/9
20.	Magland	50.0	50.0	2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Diu	50.0	50.0	1 0/ 10
22.	Pondicherry	40.0	60.0	5/5
	TOTAL:: INDIA	54.6	45.4	1869/1977



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18(b)(i)

SURVIN QUISTION : 18(t)(1)

A DUWEN OF STOCIDARY SCHOOLS IN MIDIA

Table: Percentage of reservations in places for admission in Sumple Schools.

	IStates/Union (Territories	1 Perc	entage of reservati		<u>aving</u>		Q
1		20%	v (between	(between)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.5					1/18/1/13
2.	Assam	62 .3		~_			69/84
3.	Bihar	61.2					151/150
·z •	Guja r at	5 0 . 0		- ->	*** ***		7 8/79
5.	J_{a} mmu & Kashmir	48.3					29 /3].
6.	Kercla :	19.8	0.9			****	106/ 106
7.	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	3.1				9 7/ 97
8.	Madras	46 .7	6.7	11.0	0.6		1 35/165
9.	Haha rashtr a	38.6	0.6				166/173
10.	Nyso re	37.8	1.1			_ ~	9C/90
11.	Orissa	95 .7					46/48
12.	Panjab	48.9	0.5				186/180
13.	Rajasthan	76.1					67 /6 7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	86.9				3.5	1 83 /192
15.	West Bengal	70. 2					228/260
16.	Delhi	-20.0		**			35/35
17.	Himachal Pradesh	41.7					12/15
18.	lianipur	0•01	20.0				5/11
19.	Tripura	7 5.0					8/9
20.	Nagaland	50.0					2/3
21.	Goa, Damand & Div	a 50. 0				_~	10/!0
22.	Pondicherry	40.0					5/ 5
TC	DTAL :: INDIA	52.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	1869/1977



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~<u>a. 10(1)(≣i)</u>

A JUTNIM OF MORE DIRY MOTICELS IN THEMA

Table: Ategories of Teservations rule is place for admission in secondary schools

3.0	Ita ss/Union Terribories	Categorios of Reservations
1.	"dura r ^a adesh	Children of Contral Soveriment exployees, civilian accached to defense, ex-service- men and cld pupils.
2.	Assam	Political sufferers, Mazdoors, trible peoples, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
3.	Bihar	Vards of Govt. servanes on transfer, State Govt. employees, teachers, defence personnel, police officers, DVC employees and colliery employees.
4.	dujarat	Relatives of leachers and brothers and sisters of pupils who are already studying in the school.
5.	Jarru & Kashmir	-
6.	Kerala	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backword castes, bickturd classes, Aadiwasis, harijans, defence personnel, Covt, servatio, cold-codths and brothers and sisters of the pupils.
8.	Madras	Eachward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, political sufferers, defence persons, Govt. se vants, and brothers and sisters of the childrer in schools.
10.	Mysore	children of central Govt. employees, poor christian students, tamil students and urdu schools.
11.	Orissa	Children of Covt. servants on transfors.
12.	P un jab	Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, back- ward classes and Govt. servants on transfers.
13.	Rajasthan	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, bed- ward classes, Govt. servanes, defence por- sonnel, teachers, freedor righters, employees under transfers, orphans, factor employees, war disable persons and floating population.
15.	West Fengal	Scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, i military employees, Govt. servants on transfers, State Covt. employees, teachers, defence personnel, refugges scholarship holders and girls students

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• 41 • (2) SURVEY QUESTICE : 18(b)(ii)

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3.No.	States/Union Territories	Categories of Reservations
າດ.	Jelhi	Reservations are government by the discretion of the management and rules framed out by the Education Directorage.
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-
18.	Nanipur	Scheduled castes, trible peoples, pupils affected by change of residence and students of outstanding merits.
19.	Tripura	Refugges and wards of Govt. servants
20.	Nagaland	- .
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Political sufferers, children of teachers & Sentral/State Govt. employees.
32.	Pondicherry	Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.



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31.	States/Union Territories	(J.c	ेंड ्र		I	III	T7
	Andhra Fradesh.	-	-	1	0.3	0.7	1.0
			i,		0.8	0.7	0.8
			-	2.	1.6	1.4	1.8
		Ĉ.	5	1.3(-7.1)0,9(+12.5)0.8(+14.3)	0.9(+10.(`
				1.2(+30.	0) 0.8(0.0)	0.3(+14.3)	0.8(0.0)
			-	3.5(÷2.1	.)1.7(+6.2)	1.6(+14.3)	1.7(-5.6)
		i	.5	1.27.7	')0 . 9(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	1 .1(+2 22)
	ν.			±•3(+8•3)0.8(0.0)	0.7(-12.5)	0.8(0.0)
			-	.5(.0)	1.7(0.0)	1.5(-6.2)	1.9(+11.7)
			ł	N.2(0.0)	0.9(0.0)	0.9(+12.5)	1.0(+9.0)
				1.4(+7.7)0.9(+ 12 . 5)0.9(+28.5)	0.9(+12.5)
				2 .6(+4. 0)1.8(+5.8)	1.8(+20.0)	1.9(0.0)
		3	•	1.3(0.0)	0.9(0.0)	0.9(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)
				1771)1.0(+11.1)0.9(0.0)	1.0(+11.
			Ţ	ટ .5∖-3 .≿	3) 1.9(+5.6)1.8(0.0)	2.1(+10.5)
		•/ .	• ±	(+4.()) (+18.	7) (+28.5)	(16.7)



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10 19 • 42 • (2)							
A SURVEY ON S_CONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA Table: Classwise enrolment in Sample Schools for five years 1959(9) to 1963(3) as on 31st Harch each (along with year to year increase or decrease per centages) and guinguennial $3 \neq$ -percentage increase/decrease.							
V	VI VI	VII	VIII	IX			
1.1	7.6	6.5	5.8	5.6			
0.8	2.6	2,2	د. 0	1.8			
1.9	10.2	8.7	7.8	7.4			
1.1(0.0)	9 .0(+ 18.4)	7.1(+9.2)	6.3(+8.6)	6.2(+10.7)			
0.8(0.0)	3.2(+23.0)	2.3(+4.5)	2.0(0.0)	1.9(+5.6)			
1.9(0.0)	12.2(+19.6)	0.4(+8.C)	8.3(+6.4)	8.1(-9.4)			
1.0(-9.0)	9.4(+4.4)	7,7(+8 .4)	6.8(+7.9)	6.6(+6.4)			
0.9(+12.5)	3.2(0.0)	2.6(+13.0)	2.3(+15.0)	2.1(+10.5)			
1.9(0.0)	12 .6(+ 3.3)	10.3(+9.5)	9.1(+9.6)	8.7(+7.4)			
1.3(+30.0)	9.6(+2.1)	9.1(+18.1)	8.4(+2.3)	7.7(+16.2)			
0.9(0.0)	3.6(+12.5)	2.9(+11.5)	2.5(+8.7)	2.4(+14.3)			
2.2(+15.8)	13.2(+4.7)	12.0(+16.5)	10.9(+19.7)	10.1(+16.1)			
1.1(-15.4)	9.8(+2.1)	3.5(-6.6)	8.3(-I.2)	8.1(+5. ?)			
1.0(+11.1)	3.7(+2.7)	3,1(+6.9)	2.7(+8.0)	2.8(+16.2)			
2.1(-4.5)	13.5(+2.3)	11.6(-3.3)	11.0(+0.9)	10.9(+7.9)			
(+10.5)	(+30, 9)	(+33.3)	(+41.0)	(+47.3)			



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• = 4 • (3)

(ENROTHING FIGURES IN 1000).

X	XI	XII	Total	n
4,8	4.5	C.4	40.5	106
1.4	1.2	C.1	15.2	109
6 _• 2	5.7) .5	55 .7	131
5.0(+4.2)	4.9(+8.9)	0.6(+50.0)	44.2(+9.1)	115
1,5(+7.1)	1.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	16.3(+7.2)	113
6 .5(±.8)	6.1(+7.0)	0.7(+40.0)	60.5(+8.6)	142
5.3(+6. 0)	4.9(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	46.5(+5.2)	126
1 .6(+6. 7)	1.1(-8.3)	0.1(0.0)	17 .5(+7.3)	124
6.9(+6.1)	6.0(-1.6)	0.8(+14.3)	64.0(+5.7)	148
6.1 (+ 15.1) 5.1(+4.1)	0.3(+14.3)	52.0(+11.8)	⊥24
1 .6(0.0)	1.2(9.1)	0.2(+100.0)	19.3(+10.3)	121
7 .7(+11.6) 6.3(+5.0)	1.0(+25.0)	71.3(+11.4)	145
6 .4(+4. 9)	5.5(+7.8)	0.9(+12.5)	52 . 4 (+9. 8)	126
1.8(+12.5) 1 .3(+8.3)	0.2(0.0)	20.7(+7.2)	1 25
8 ₀ 2(+6 ₀ 5)	6 .8(+7, ⊛)	1.1(10.0)	73.1(+2.5)	1 47
(+32,2) (+19.3)	(+120.0)	(+31. 2)	

Contd...2.

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				•=6 • (=)		
۰. ٥.	States/Union Territories.	ears	Sex		II	III	IV
3.	Assam	9	a.	*	*	0.1	2.6
			G	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
			Т	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.8
		C	З	* (-)	* (-)	0.1 (0.0)	2.4(-4.0)
			G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	1.3(0.0)
			Т	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	3.7(-2.6)
		l	В	* (-)	* (_)	0.1(0.0)	2 .6(+8.3)
			.7	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	1.3(0.0)
			- n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	3.9(+5.4)
		2	В	* (-)	+ (_)	0.1 (0.0)	2.7(+3.8)
			G	0,1(0.)	0.1(0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	1.3(0.0)
			ſ	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	4.0(+2.5)
		3	В.	* (-)	* (-)	* (-)	2.7 (0.0)
			G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	1.4(+7.7)
			 ان	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)	4.1(+2.5)
		. 1	<u>+</u>	(0.9)	(0.0)	(010)	(7.9)
	BIHAR	9	E	-	-	-	0.8
			G	-	-	-	0.1
			Т	-	-	-	0 .9
		O	В	-	-	-	0.7 (-12.5)
ĸ			G	-	-	-	0.1 (0.0)
			Т	-	-	-	0.8 (-11#1)
		1	в	-	-	7	0.3 (-57.1)
			Ğ	-	-	. 🛥	0.1 (0.0)
			Т	-	-	-	0.4 (-50.0)
		2	В	-	-	-	0.3 (0.0)
			G	-	-	-	0.1 (0.0)
			т	-	-	-	0.4 (0.0)
		3	В	-	-	-	0.4 (+33.3)
		0	G	-	-	-	0.1 (0.0)
			ч Т	-	-	-	0.5 (+ 25.0)
			, <u>+</u>				(-44.<)
			P 11				



		· -2 · (5)		
V	<u></u>	VII	VIII	<u>IX</u>
2.3	2.1	2 .9	2.2	1.8
1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7
3,5	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.5
2.4(+4.3)	2.2(+4.7)	3.0(+3.4)	2.4(+9.1)	1.9(+5.6)
1.3(08 .3)	1.1(0.0)	1,2(0.0)	1 0(+25,00)	0.7(0.0)
3.7(+5.7)	3.3(+3.1)	4.2(+2.4)	3.4(+13.3)	2.6(+4.0)
2.6(+ 8.3)	2.3(+4.5)	3.1(+3.3)	2.7(12.5)	2.3(+21.0)
1.2(0.0)	1.3(+13.1)	1.3(+8.3)	1.1(+10.0)	0.9(+28. 5)
3,9(+ 6 ,4)	3.6(+9.1)	4.4(+4.7)	3.8(+11.7)	3.2(+23.0)
2.6(0.0)	2.6(+13.0)	3.2(+3.2)	2.7(0.0)	2.6(+13.0)
1.2(-7 .7)	1.3(0.0)	1.5(+15.4)	1.2(+9.1)	1.0(+11.1)
3.8(-2.5)	3.9(+8.3)	4 •7(+6 •8)	3.9(+2.6)	3.6(+ 12.5)
2.6(0.0)	2.5(-3.8)	3.1(-3.1)	2.7(0.0)	2.5(-3.8)
1 .3(+8,3)	1.2(-7.7)	1.5(0.0)	1.4(+16.7)	1.1(+10.0)
3.9(+2.6)	3.7(- 5.11)	4.6(-2.1)	4.1(+5.1)	3.6(0.0)
(+11.4)	(+15.6)	(+12.2)	(+36.7)	(+44.0)
0•9	3 _° 2	3.0	9.8	8.8
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
1.1	3.5	3.3	10.4	9.2
0.8(-11.1)	3.3(+3·1)	3.3(+10.0)	10.7(+9.1)	9.5(+7.9)
0.1(-50.0)	0.2(-33.3)	0.2(-33.3)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)
0.9(-18.1)	3.5(0.0)	3.5(+6.0)	11.3(+8.6)	10.0(+8.7)
0.8(0.0)	3.3(0.0)	3.5(+6.0)	11.8(+10.2).	10;3(+8.4)
0.*(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.5(0.0)
0.9(0.0)	3.5(0.0)	3.7(+5.7)	12.5(+10.6)	10.8(+8.0)
0.4(-50.0)	3 .4(+3. 0)	3.3(-5.7)	12.1(+2.5)	11.4(+10.7)
? .1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.8(+14.3)	0.6(+20.0)
0.5(-44.4)	3.6(+ 2.8)	3.5(-5.4)	12.9(+3.2)	12.0(+ 11.1)
0.4(0.0)	3.0(-11.7)	3,4(+3.0)	12.4(+2.5)	11.8(+2.6)
0 .1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)
0 . 5(0 .0)	3.2(-11.1)	3.6(+ 2 .8)	13.2(+2.3)	12.5(+4.1)
(-54.5)	(-8.5)	(+9.1)	(+26.9)	(+35. 8)



x	¥	42•(6) XII Total	<i>'</i> _
1.5		- 15.4	50
C.5 ·	-	- 6.9	50
2.0	-	- 22.3	64
1.6(+6.6)	-	- 16.1(+4.5)	53
0.5(0 .0)	-	- 7.4(+7.2)	<i>5</i> 4
2.1(+5.0)	-	- 23.5 (+5.3)	68
1.8(+12.5)	0.2 (-)	- 17.7(+9.9)	54
0_7(+4.0)	* (-)	- 8:0(+8.1)	56
2.5(+19.1)	0.2 (-)	- 2 5. 7(+9.3)	69
2.1(+16.6)	0.2(0.0)	- 18.8(+6.2)	56
0.8(+14.3)	0.1 (-)	- 8.7(+8.8)	57
ଃ .9(+16 ,0)	0.3 (-)	- 27.5(+7.0)	69
2.2(+4.8)	0.2(0.0)	- 18.5(-1.6)	54
0,8(0,0)	0.1(0.0)	- 9.0(+3.4)	56
3,0(+3 ,1)	0.3(0.0)	- 27.5(0.0)	69
(+50.0)	(-)	(+23•3)	
7.9	6 . 3	0.1 41.0	123
0.4	0.3	0.0 2.4	43
8.3	6.6	0.1 43.4	1.30
8,4(+6.3)	6 . 9(+9 .5)	0.2(+100.0)43.8(+6.8)	125
0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	* (-) 2.4(0.0)	50
8.8(+6.0)	7:3(+10:6)	0.2(+100.0)46.2(+6.4)	130
9 .2(+9. 5)	7.4 (+7.2)	0.6(+200.0)47.2(+7.7)	126
0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	* (-) 2.7(+12.5)	53
9.6(+9.1)	7.8(+6.8)	0.6(+200.0)49.9(+8.0)	131
10.2(+10.8)	7.9(+6.7)	0.9(+50.0) 49.9(+5.7)	127
0.5(+25.0)	0.4(0.0)	* (-) 3.0(+11.1)	6 3
10.7(+11.4)	8 .3(6. 4)	0.9(+50.0) 52.9(+6.0)	134
11.2(+9.8)	8 .8(+11. 4)	1.3(+44,4) 52.7(+5.6)	127
0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	* (-) 3.1(+3.3)	67
11.7(+9.3)	9 .2(+10.8)	1.3(+44.4) 55.8(+5.4)	131
(+40.8)	(+120.0)	(+120.0) (+28.5))



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			• 42 • (7)		
D.States/Union Territories.	Yours	Sex	I	`Ⅱ	III
4. Gujarat.	9	В	0.2	0.1	0.1
		G	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Т	0.3	0.2	0.2
	0	В	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		T	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0•2(0•0)
	1	В	0.1(-60.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
	2	T B	0.2(-33.3) 0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0) 0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0) 0.1(0.0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		Т	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
	3	В	0.1(_50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		Ť	0.2(-33.3)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
		% <u>+</u>	(-33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5. Jammu & Kashmir.	9	В	0.5	0.4	0.4
		G	0.7	0.3	0•4
		Т	1.2	0.7	3 . 0
	0	В	0.4(-20.0)	0.3(-25,0)	0.3(-25.0)
		G	0.7(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(0.0)
		Т	1.1(-8.3)	0.7(0.0)	0.7(-12.5)
	1	В	0.5(+25.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		G	0.6(-14.3)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
		Т	1.1(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.7(0.0)
	2	В	0.6(:20.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		G	0.6(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
		Ţ	1.2(+9.1)	0.7(0.0)	0.7(0.0)
	3	В	0.7(+16.7)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		G	0.8(+33.3)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
		T	1.5(+25.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.7(0.0)
		% +	(+25.0)	(0.0)	(-12.5)



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I	v	: 42: VI	() VII	VIII
~ . 1	3.6	2.1	2.5	5.7
<	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.9
C ,1	2.4	3.1	3.7	7.6
0.1(0.0)	1.4(-12.5)		2.8(+12.0)	5.9(+3.5)
0.1(-)	0.9(+12.5)	0.9(-10,0)		2.3(+21.0)
0,2(+100.0)	2.3(-4.1)	2.8(-9.6)		8.2(+7.9)
0.1(0.0)	1.6(+14.3)	1.9(0.0)	2.6(-7.1)	6.5(+10.2)
0.1(0.0)	1.1(+22.2)	1.0(+11.1)	1.2(0.0)	2.6(+13.0)
0.2(0.0)	2.7(+17.3)	2•9.(+3•5)	3.8(<u>-</u> 50)	9.1 (+10.9)
0.1(0.0)	1.7(+6.2)	1.9(0.0)		7.2(+10.7)
0.1(0.0)	1.2(+9.1)	2(+20_0)	1.1(-8.3)	2.9(+11.5)
0.2(0.0)	2.9(+7.4)	3.1(+6.9)	3.6(-5.2)	10.1(+10.9)
0.1(0.0)	1.8(+5.8)	2.0(+5.2)	2.4 (- 4.0)	7.5(+4.1)
0.1(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	L.3(+18.1)	3.3(+1 3 .8)
0,2(0 .0)	3,0(+3,4)	3.2(+6.0)	3,7(+2.7)	10.8(+6.9)
(+100.0)	(+25.0)	(+3.2)	(0.0)	(+42.1)
0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(+16.6)	0.8(0.0)
0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(-25.0)	0,3(0,0)	0.3(0.0)
0.8(0.0)	0.8(+33.3)	1.1(-8.3)	1.0(+11.1)	1.1(0.0)
0.3(-25,0)	0.4(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.8(0.0)
0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0,4(+33,3)	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)
0.7(-12.5)	0.8(0.0)	1,2(+9,1)	1.0(0.0)	1.2(+9.1)
0.3(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.8(+14.3)	0.9(+12.5)
0.4(0.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(-25.0)
0.7(0.0)	0.7(-12.5).	1.2(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)	1.2(0.0)
0.3(0.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0 .7(- 12.5)	0,8(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)
0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)	0•4(+33•3)	0.3(0.0)
D.7(0.9)	A. 7(0.0)	1.1 (-8.3)	1•2(+9•1)	1.3(+8.3)
(-12.5)	(+16.7)	(-8.3)	(+33.3)	(+18.1)

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IX	λ	XI	`XII	Total	n
÷.9	3.7	2.8	-	23.8	69
1.6	1.3	1.6	-	9.7	58
e.5	5.0	4.4	- .	33.5	77
4.9(0.0)	3.9(+5.4)	3.0(+7.1)	-	24.2(+1.7)	69
1.7(+6.2)	1.4(+7-7)	1.1(-31.2)	~	9.8(+1.0)	64
6.6(+1.5)	5.3(+6.0)	4.1(-6.8)	-	34.0(+1.4)	77
5.3(+4.1)	4,2(+7.7)	3.2(+6.7)	-	25.7(+6.2)	69
2 .0(+17.6)	1.5(+7.1)	1.1(0.0)	-	10.8(+1.0)	66
7.3(+10.6)	5.7(+7.5)	4.3(+4.8)	-	36.5(+7.3)	76
5,8(+9,4)	4.6(+9.5)	3.4(+6.2)	-	27.5(+7.0)	69
2 4(+20.0)	1.9(+26.7)	1.2(+9.1)	-	12.2(+12.9)	67
8,2(+12,3)	6.\$(+ <u>14</u> .0)	4.6(+6.9)	-	39.7(+8.8)	77
6.1(+5.1)	5.1(+10.8)	3.8(+11.7)	-	29.0(+5.4)	69
2. 7(+12.5)	2.3(+21.0)	1.6(+33.3)	-	14.0(+14.7)	69
8.8(+7.3)	7•4(+13.8)	5.4(+17.4)	-	43.0(+8.3)	77
(+35.4)	(+48.0)	(+22.7)		(+28.3)	
0.8	0.6	-	-	5.5	17
0.2	0.1	-	-	3.4	11
1.0	0.7	-	-	8.9	27
0.7(-12.5)	0.7(+16.6)	* (-)	-	5,6(+1,8)	19
0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.0(-)	-	3.5(+2.9)	11
0.9(-10.0)	0.9(+28.5)	* (-)	-	9.1(+2.2)	27
0.8(+14.3)	0.8(+14.3)	0.1(-)	-	5.9(+5.3)	19
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-)	-	3.8(+8.5)	13
1.0(+11.1)	1.0(11.1)	0.2(-)	-	9.7(+6.6)	27
0.8(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	-	6.3(+6.7)	20
0.2(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	3.6(-5.2)	14
1.0(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)	0.3(+50.0)	-	9.9(+2.0	28
0.9(+12.5)	0 .9(+12.5)	0.2(0.0)	-	6.5(+3.2)	20
0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	4.1(+13.9)	13
1.2(+20.0)	1.2(+9.1)	0.3(0.0)	-	10.5(+6.0)	28
(+20.0)	(+71.4)	(-)		(+17.9)	



		_	• - 6	• (ic)		
1. States/Union Y 10. Territories	ear S	ex	T	II	III	ŢΥ
h. Herala	6	В	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
		(-	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
		Ţ.	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.7
	0	3	0.9(-18.1)	1.0(0.0)	0.9(0.0)	0.9(0.0)
		G	1.0(0.0)	1.0(+25.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.8(0.0)
		Т	1.9(-9.5)	2.0(+11.1))1.7(0.0)	1.7(0.0)
	1	В	0 .6(-33. 3)	0.6(-40.0))0.6(-33.3)	0.6(-33.3)
		G	0.9(-10.0)	0.8(-20.0)	0.7(-12.5)	0.6(-25.0)
		Т	1.5(-?1.0)	1.4(-30.0))1.3(-23.5)	1.2(-29.4)
	2	В	0.1(-83.3)	0.1(-83.3))0.1(-83.3)	0.1(-83.3)
		G	*(-)	*(-)	0.1(-85.7)	*(-)
		т	0.1(-93.3)	0.1(-92.8)0.2(-84.6)	0.1(-91.6)
	3	З	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0 .1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		G	*(-)	*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)
		Т	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)
	Ø,	+	(-95.?)	(-94.4)	(-28.2)	(-20.2)
7. Madhya Pradesh	9	В	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
		G	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
		Т	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
	0	В	0.4(+3.3)	0.3(+50.0)0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)
		G	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		Т	0.8(+14.3)	0.6(+20.0)0.5(+20.0)	0.6(+20.0)
	1	В	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(+33.3)0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		G	0.5(+?5.0)	0.^(+33.3	10.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)
		Т	1.0(+25.0)	0.8(+33.3)0.7(+15.7)	0.7(+16.7)
	?	В	0.4(-20.0)	0.3(-25.0)0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
		G	0.3(-40.0)	0.3(-25.0)0.2(-50.0)	0.3(-25.0)
		Т	0.7(-30.0)	0.6(-25.0)0.5(-28.5)	0.6(-14.3)
	3	В	0.3(-25.0)			0.2(-33.3)
		G	0.3(0.0)		0.3(+50.0)	
		Т	0.6(-14.3)	0.5(-16.7		0.5(-16.7)
RIC.	% + -		(-14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

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	42:	(11)	<u> </u>
v vi	VII	VIII	IX
1.7 5.5	5.1	5.6	6.5
1.5 4.9	4.3	4.1	4.5
3.2 10.4	9 .4	9.7	11.0
2.0(+17.6) 7.2(+30.9)	5.0(-1.9)	6.8(+21.4)	6.8(+4.6)
2.0(+33.3) 6.1(+24.5)	A.5(+4.6)	5.0(+21.9)	4.7(+4.4)
4.0(+?5.0) 13.3(+27.9)	9.5(+1.0)	1].9(+21.6)	11.5(+4.5)
2.0(0.0) 7.7(+6.9)	7.4(+48.0)	9.((3 2.3)	7.2(+5.8)
1.8(-10.0) 6.9(+13.1)	6.7(+48.9)	6.4(+28.0)	5.0(+6.4)
3.8(-5.0) 14.6(+9.5)	14.1(+48.4)	15.4(+30.5)	12.2(+6.0)
4.5(+125.0) 7.5(-2.6)	7.2(-2.7)	13.4(+48.9)	7.4(+2.7)
A.4(+144.4) 6.8(-1.4)	6.6(-1.5)	10.4(+62.5)	5.3(+6.0)
8.9(+134.2) 14 .3 (-2.0)	13.8(-2.1)	23.8(+54.5)	12.7(+4.1)
5.6(+24.4) 6.7(-11.9)	6.8(-5.6)	13.4(0.0)	10.6(+43.?)
5.2(+18.1) 6.0(-11.7)	6.2(-6.0)	10.2(-1.9)	7.5(+41.5)
10.8(+21.3) 12.7(-12.6)	13.0(-5.8)	23.6(-0.2)	18.1(+42.5)
(+237.5) (+22.1)	(+38.3)	(+143.3)	(+64.5)
0.2 4.8	3.8	3.5	4.1
0.3 1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
0.5 5.8	4.7	4.3	4.7
0.3(+50.0) 5.8(+20.8)	4.8(+26.3)	4.1(+17.1)	5.1(+24.4)
0.3(0.0) 1.2(+20.0)	1.0(+11.1)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)
0.6(+20.0) 7.0(+20.6)	5.8(+23.4)	4.9(+13.9)	5.8(+23.4)
0.3(0.0) 5.9(+1.7)	5.4(+12.3)	4.7(+14.6)	6.2(+21.5)
0.4(+33.3) 1.3(+8.3)	1.2(+20.0)	1.0(+25.0)	0.9(+28.5)
0.7(+16.7) 7.2(+2.9)	6.6(+13.7)	5.7(+16.3)	7.1(+18.3)
0.2(-33.3) 5.7(-3.4)	5.5(+1.8)	4.9(+4.2)	6.6(+6.4)
0.3(-25.0) 1.2(-7.7)	1.2(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)	1.4(+54.4)
0.5(-?8.5) 6.9(-4.1)	6.7(+1.5)	6.0(+5.2)	8.0(*12.6)
0.2(0.0) 5.9(+3.5)	5.4(-1.8)	5.2(+6.1)	8.1(+2?.7)
0.3(0.0) 1.3(+8.3)	1.2(0.0)	1.2(+9.1)	1.1(-2'.4)
0.5(0.0) 7.2(+4.3)	6.6(-1.5)	6.4(+6.7)	9.2(+15.0)
(n.0) (+21.1)	(+40.4)	(+48.8)	(+95.7)

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X	XI	XII	Total	n
4.6	2.3		35.1	
0,4	1.8		27.9	93
8.0	4.1		63.0	104°
(.7(+2.1)	1.3(-43.4)		37.5(+6.8)	80
3.2(-5.8)	1.0(-44.4)		30.0(+7.5)	25
7.9(-1.2)	2.3(-43.9)		67.5(+7.1)	10?
5.1(+9.5)	0.4(-69.2)	-	41.3(+10.1)	81
3.6(+12.5)	0.3(-30.0)		33.6(+12.0)	97
8.7(+10.1)	0.7(-6.9)		74.9(+10.9)	105
5.1(0.0)	*(-)		45.5(+10.1)	82
3.4(-5.6)	*(-)		37.2(+10.7)	98
8.5(-2.3)	0.1(+25.7)		82.7(+10.4)	106
5.1(0.0)	0.0(-)		48.6(+6.8)	82
3.4(0.0)	*(-)		38.2(+4.3)	. 97
8.5(0.0)	*(-)	_ ~	87.4(+5.6)	106
(+6.2)	(-)		(+38,7)	
3.3	1.1		21.9	61
0.5	0.1		5.3	37
3.8	1.2		27.2	78
4.1(+24.2)	1.6(+45.4)		27.0(+23.2)	63
0.6(+20.0)	0.3(+200.0)		6.3(+12.8)	40
4.7(+23.7)	1.9(+58.3)		33.3(+22.4)	83
5.1(+?4.4)	3.0(+87.5)		32.0(+18.5)	75
0.7(+16.7)	0.5(+66.7)		7.6(+20.6)	44
5.8(+23.4)	3.5(+84.2)		39.6(+18.9)	90
5.6(+9.8)	4.1(+36.7)		34.0(+6.2)	82
1.1(+57.1)	0.7(+40.0)	* =	8.1(+6.5)	44
6.7(+15.5)	4.8(+37.1)		4 ⁻ .1(+6.3)	90
6.1(+8.9)	5.0(+21.9)		36.8(+8.2)	87
0.8(-27.2)	0.7(0.0)		7.7(+4.9)	56
6.9(+2.9)	5.7(+18.7)		44.5 ⁽ +5.7)	96
(+81.6)	(+26.7)		(+63.6)	

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Contd. 5.

<u>530</u>

• 42 • (13)	
Sl. States/Union Year Sex I II III No. Territories	IV
8. Madras 9 3 0.4 0.3 0.3	0.3
G 0.4 0.4 0.4	0.4
T 0 8 0.7 0.7	0.7
0 B 0.4(0.0) 0.3(0.0) 0.3(0.0)) 0.4(+33.3)
(٥.4(٥.٠) ٥.4(٥.٥) ٥.4(٥.٥)) 0.3(-25.0)
T 0.8(0.0) 0.7(0.0) 0.7(0.0)) 0.7(0.0)
1 B 0.4(0.0) 0.4(+33.3)0.4(+33	.3)0.4(0.0)
G 0.5(+25.0) 0.4(0.0) 0.4(0.0)) 0.4(+33.3)
T 0.9(+12.5) 0.8(+14.3)0.8(+14	.3)0.8(+14.3)
2 B 0.4(0.0) 0.3(-25.0)0.4(0.0)) 0.4(0.0)
G 0.4(-20.0) 0.4(0.0) 0.3(25.0	0) 0.4(0.0)
T 0.8(-11.1) 0.7(-12.5)0.7(-12	.5)0.8(0.0)
3. B 0.3(-25.0) 0.3(0.0) 0.4(0.0)) 0(0.0)
G 0.3(-25.0) 0.4(0.0) 0.3(0.0)) 0.4(0.0)
T 0.6(-25.0) 0.7(0.0) 0.7(0.0)) 0.8(0.0)
$\% \pm (-25.0) (0.0) (0.0)$	(+14.3)
9. Maharashtra 2 B 0.7 0.5 0.5	0.5
6 0.3 0.4 0.3	0.3
T 1:0 0.9 0.8	0.8
0 B 0.7(0.0) 0.5(0.0) 0.5(0.0))
G 0.4(+33.3) 0.4(0.0) 0.4(+33	.3)0.4(+33.3)
T 1.1(+10.0) 0.9(0.0) 0.9(+12	.5)1.0(+25.0)
1 B 0.7(0.0) 0.5(0.0) 0.6(+20	.0)0.5(-16.7)
G 0.4(0.0) 0.4(0.0) 0.3(-25	.0)0.4(0.0)
T 1.1(0.0) 0.9(0.0) 0.9(0.0)) 0.9(-10.0)
2 B 0.7(0.0) 0.6(-20.0)0.6(0.0)) 0.5(0.0)
G 0.4(0.0) 0.4(+33	.3)0.3(-25.0)
T 1.1(0.0) 1.0(+11.1)1.0(+11	.1)0.8(-11.1)
3 B 0.8(+14.3) 0.6(0.0) 0.6(0.0)) 0.6(+20.0)
G 0.5(+25.0) 0.4(0.0) 0.4(0.0)) 0.4(+33.3)
T $1.3(+18.2)$ $1.0(0.0)$ $1.0(0.0)$) 1.0(+25.0)
% + (+30.0) (+11.1) (+25.0)	



• =2 • (14)

			/	
J	VI	VII	VITI	IX
ſ.5	۶.3	6.5	6.5	6.4
0.1	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.7
0.2	12.3	9 . ?	0.S	9
0.3(+20.0)	9.3(+12.0)	7.3(+12.3)	7.0(+7.7)	6.8(~6.2)
0.4(0.0)	4.4(+10.0)	3.8(+22.5)	3.4(+13.3)	2.9(+7.4)
1.0(+11.1)	13.7(+11.3)	11.1(+15.6)	10.4(+9.4)	9.7(+6. 6)
0.6(0.0)	9.3(0.0)	8.2(+12.3)	7.2(+11.4)	7.\$(+10.3)
0.4(0.0)	5.1(+15.9)	4.5(+18.4)	4.2(+23.5)	3(+17.2)
1.0(0.0)	1 4.4(* 5.1)	12.7(+4.4.4)	12.0(+15.4)	11.0(+13.4)
0.7(+16.7)	10.0(+7.5)	9.0(+9.7)	9.3(+19.2)	8.8(+17.3)
0.4(0.0)	6.1(+19.6)	5.1(+13.3)	4.8(+14.2)	4.7(+38.2)
1.1(+10.0)	16.1(+11.8)	14.1(+11.0)	14.1(+17.5)	13.5(+22.7)
0 .7(0.0)	10.1(+1.0)	9.1(+1.1)	9.4(+10.0)	9.7(+10.2)
0.5(+25.0)	6.1(0.0)	5.0(-1.1)	5.1(+6.2)	5.0(+6.4)
1.2(+9.1)	16.2(+0.6)	14.1(0.0)	14.5(+2.8)	14.7(+°.9)
(+33 .3)	(+31.7)	(+46.9)	(+52.6)	(+61.5)
· . 5	4.0	3.9	10.7	۶.7
2.2	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.2
6.7	6.0	5.6	13.4	10.9
4.8(+6.7)	4.5(+12.5)	4.3(+10.2)	11.3(+5.6)	10.1(+16.1)
2.4(+9.1)	2.1(+5.0)	1.8(+5.9)	3.1(+14.8)	2.3(+4.5)
7.2(+7.4)	6.6(+10.2	6.1(+8.9)	14.4(+0.7)	12.4(+13.7)
5.7(+18.7)	5.2(+15.6)	4.7(+9.3)	11.8(+4.4)	10.6(+4.9)
2.7(+12.5)	2.4(+14.3)	2.1(+16.7)	3.4(+9.6)	2.8(+21.7)
8.4(+16.7)	7.6(+15.1)	6.8(+11.4)	15.2(+5.6)	13.4(+2.1)
6.2(+8.8)	5.8(+11.5)	5.1(+8.5)	12.0(+1.7)	11.2(+5.6)
2.9(+7.4)	2.7(+12.5)	2.4(+14.3)	3.9(+14.7)	3.1(+10.7)
9.1(+8.3)	8.5(+11.8)	7.5(+10.3)	15.9(+4.6)	14.3(+6.7)
6.3(+1 .6)	5.9(+1.7)	5.7(+11.8)	12.3(+2.5)	11.5(+2.6)
3.1(+6.9)	3.0(+11.1)	2.7(+12.5)	4.3(+10.2)	3.5(+12.9)
9.4(+3.3)	8.9(+4.7)	8.4(+1 2. 0)	16.6 (+4.4)	15.0 (+4.3)
(+40.3)	(+48.3)	(+50.0)	(+?3.8)	(+37.6)

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• 42 : (15)

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X	XI	XII	Total	n
5.1	4.2		38.8	87
2.0	1.4		18.1	103
7.1	5.6		56.9	119
5 .4(+5.8)	4.1(2. 4)	**	41.8(+7.7)	83
2.3(+15.0)	1.6(+ 1 4.3)		20.4(+12.7)	112
7 .7(+8. 4)	5.7(+1.8)		62.2(+9.3)	127
5.4(^.0)	4.7(+14.6)		45.1(+7.9)	100
2.4(+4.3)	1.^(+18.7)		23.6(+15.7)	120
7.8(+1.3)	6.^(+14.0)		68.7(+ 10.4)	140
6.4(+18.5)	4.1(-12.7)		49.7(+10.2)	122
3.0(+25.0)	2.1(+10.5)		27.6(+16.9)	144
9.4(+20.5)	6.2(-6.0)		77.3(+12.5)	165
7.8(+11.8)	5.5(+34.1)		53.5(+7.6)	122
3.8(+26.7)	2,5 (+19.0)		29.4(+6.5)	147
1.6(+23. 4)	(0.° ⁽⁺⁾ 0.8		82.9(+7.2)	165
(+63.4)	(+42.8)		(+10.5)	
5.5	4.2		44.6	140
1.8	1.1		15.0	125
8.3	5.3		59.6	163
7.7(+18.4)	4.5(+7.1)		49.5(+10.9)	143
L.8(0.0)	1.2(+9.1)		16.2(+8.0)	123
9.5(+14.4)	5.7(+7.5)		65.7(+10.2)	165
8.8(+14.3)	5.5(+2.2)		54.4(+2.9)	141
? .2(+2 ?.?)	113(+8.3)	**	18.5(+14.2)	133
.0(+15.%)	6.8(+19.3)		72.9(+10.9)	163
.6(+9.1)	6.2(+11.2)		58.3(+7.1)	141
9.5(+13.6)	1.5(+15.4)		20.6(+11.3)	135
9.1(+10.0)	7.7(+13.2)		78.9(+8.2)	164
.2(+6.2)	6.8(+9.7)		61.3(+5.1)	143
.8(+12.0)	1.7(+13.3)		22.6(+12.6)	134
.0(+7.4)	8.5(+1 0.4)		83.9(+6.3)	165
+56.6)	(+60.4)		(+40.7)	

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SURVEY QUESTION: 19

Class enrolements have been given in thousands, for convenience sake.

Average number of sections in classes have been computed for responding institutions only.



				<u>_()</u>		
31. States/Union No. Territories	Year	Sex	T	II	111	IV
10. Mysore	9	В	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		G	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		т	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	0	В	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		т	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)
	l	В	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
		G	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		Т	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
	2	В	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-100.0)	0.2(0.0)
		G	0.1(-100.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0:0)
		T	0.2(-3.3)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
	З	В	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0:0)
		G	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-100.0)0.1(0.0)
		T	0.2(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
	% ±		(0.0)	(+50.0)	(+50.0)	(0.0)
ll. Orissa	9	В				0.6
		G				0.1
		Τ				0.7
	0	В			.	0.2(-66.d)
		G				0.1(0.0)
		Т				0.3(-42.8)
	1	В				0.1(-50.0)
		G				0.1(0.0)
		T				0.2(-33.3)
	2	В				*(-)
		G			-	*(-)
		Т				*(-)
	3	В				*(-)
		G				.* (-)
		Т				*(-)
0		1 +				(-)

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			27 (19	
<u>v</u>	VI	VII	VIII	TX .
0.5	0.9	0.9	5.7	5.0
0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.1
ΰ.C	1.5	ī.4	7.4	6.1
0.6(+20.0)	0.9(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)	6.4(+12.2)	5.4(+8.0)
0.2(-33.3)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	1.7(0.0)	1.4(+27.2)
(0.0)	1.5(0.0)	1.5(+7.1)	8.1(+9.4)	6.8(+11.4)
0.6(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)	1.1(+10.0)	7.1(+10.9)	5.8(+7.4)
0.3(+50.0)	9.6(0.0)	0.6(+20.0)	2.2(+29.4)	1.3(-7.1)
0.9(+12.5)	1.6(+6.7)	1.7(+13.3)	9.3(+14.1)	7.1(+4.4)
0.5(-16.7)	1.1(+10.0)	1.1(0.0)	7.6(+7.0)	6.5(+12.0)
0.3(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(0.0)	2.3(+4.5)	1.6(+23.0)
0.8(-11.1)	1.8(+12.5)	1.7(0.0)	৫.9(+6.4)	8.1(+14.1)
0.6(+20.0)	0.9(+38.2)	1.4(+27.2)	8.6(+13.1)	7.1(+9.2)
0.3(0.0)	0.6(-14.3)	0.7(+16.7)	2.8(+21.7)	2.0(+25.0)
0.9(+12.5)	1.5(-16.7)	2.1(+23.5)	11.4(+15.1)	9.1(+12.3)
(+12.5)	(0.0)	(+50.0)	(+54.0)	(+49.1)
0.7	0.9	9.0	1.7	1.3
0.].	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.8	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.5
0.6(-14.3)	1.0(+11.1)	0.9(+12.5)	1.9(+11.7)	1.6(+23.1)
0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.7(-12.5)	1.2(+9.1)	1.1(+10.0)	2.2(+15. B)	1.8(+20.0)
0.2(-66.6)	1.0(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)	1.9(0.0)	1.7(+6.2)
0.1(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)
0.3(-57.1)	1.3(+8.3)	1.2(+9.1)	2.2(0.0)	2.0(+11.1)
0.1(-50.0)	1.0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2.2(+15.8)	1.7(-0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
0.2(-33.3)	1.3(0.0)	1.3(+8.3)	2.5(* 13.6)	2.0(0.0)
*(-)	1.1(+10.0)	1.1.0.0)	2.3(+4.5)	2.1(+23.9)
*(-)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(0.0)
*(-)	1.4(+7.7)	1.4(+7,7)	2.7(+8.0)	2.4(+20.0)



(+42.1)

(+40.0)

(+27.2)

(+60.0)

<u>X</u>	XI	XII	Total	n
4.4	1.1		19.0	54
1.0	0.2		5.8	48
5.4	1.3		24.8	7 0
4.5(+2.3)	1.1(0.0)		20.5(+7.8)	60
1.0(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)		6.2 (+6.9)	53
5.5(+1.8)	1.4(+7.7)		25.7(+7.6)	75
4.9(+8.9)	1.2(+9.1)		22.2(+1.3)	66
1.2(+20.0)	0.4(+33.3)		7.1(+14.5)	60
6.1(+10.9)	1.6(+14.3)		29.3(+9.7)	82
5.2(+6.1)	1.4(+16.7)		24.1(+8.5)	7?
1.2(8.0)	0.3(-25.0)		7.6(+7.0)	64
6.4(+4.9)	1.7(+6.2)		31.7(+8.2)	87
5.6(+7.7)	1.0(-28.5)		25.6(+6.?)	73
1.4(+16.7)	0.2(-33.3)		8.5(+11.8)	65
7.0(+9.2)	1.2(-29.4)		34.1(+7.5)	87
(+29.6)	(-7.7)		(+37.5)	
1.1	0.8		7.8	37
0.2	0.1		1.3	19
1.3	0.9		9.1	۷0
1.2(+9.1)	0.9(~12.5)		8.2(+5.1)	40
0.1(-50.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.3(0.0)	20
1.3(0.0)	1.0(+1.1)		9.5(+4.4)	45
1.4(+16.7)	0.9(0.0)	0.0(-)	8.3(+1.2)	41
0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)	1.5(+5.4)	25
1.6(+23.1)	1.0(0.0)	*(-)	9.8(+3.1)	45
1.6(+14.3)	1.2(+33.3)	0.1(-)	8.9(+7 .6)	41
0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)	1.5(0.0)	25
1.8(+12.5)	1.3(+30.0)	0.1(-)	10.4(+6.1)	43
1.6(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	9.5(+6.7)	41
0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)) *(-)	1.7(+13.3)	27
1.8(0.0)	1.4(+7.7)	0.1(0.0)	11.2(+7.7)	44
(+38.4)	(+55.6)	(-)	(+23.0)	
0			Cont	a 0



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				• ~±.	z • (2))		7.1 .
JL. No.	Otates/ I Union Territo= ries.	lears	Sett	I	ĪĪ	111	17
12.	Punjab.	9	 3	2.3	2.2	3 .2	3.2
730			2	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
			7	5.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
		0	Б	2.8(0.0)	2.1(-4.5)	2 .3(+ 4.5)	3.3(+4.5)
			Ģ	3.3(+3.4)	2.2(+10.0)	2.1(+10.5)	2.1(+10.5)
			7	6.2(+3.4)	4.3(+2.4)	4.4(+7.3)	4.4(+7.3)
		1	•	2.9(+3.5)	2.1(0.0)	2.2(-4.3)	2.3(0.0)
			G	3.5(+ 6.0)	2.5(+13.6)	2.3(+9.5)	2.3(+9.5)
			T	6.4(+4.9)	4 .6(+7.9)	4.5(+2.2)	4.5(+4.5)
		2.	В	4,6(+58.6)	2.3(+9.5)	2.2(0.0)	2 .2(-4. 3)
			G	5.7(62.8)	2.7(+8.0)	2.6(+13.0)	2.7(+17.4)
			T	10.3(+60.9)	5.0(+8.7)	4.8(+6.7)	4.9(+6.5)
		3	В	4.3(-6.5)	3.1(+34.8)	2.4(+9.1)	2.4(+9.1)
			G	5.0(-12.2)	3.4(+25.9)	2.6(0.0)	2.3(+3.7)
			T	9.3(-9.7)	6.5(+30.0)	5.0(+4.1)	5.2(+6.1)
			% <u>+</u>	(+57.6)	(+54.7)	(+21.9)	(+26.8)
10.	Rajasthar	1.9	B	0. 5	0.4	0.4	0.4
			G	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
			T	6.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
		0	В	0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0.3(-25.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)
			T	0.8(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(0.0)
		1	В	0.4(-20.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(0.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(-33 -3)	0.2(-33.3)
			T	0.7(-12.5)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(-16.7)
		2.	В	0.3(-2 5.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0.3(0.0)
			G	0.2(-33. 3)	0.1(-50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
			T	0.5(-28.5)	0.4(-33.3)	0.5(-16.7)	0.5(0.0)
		3	В	0.3(0.0)	0.2(-33.3)	0.2(-33.3)	0.3(0.0)
			G	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
			T	0.5(0.0)	0.3(-25.0)	0.4(-20.0)	0.5(0.0)
Full Text Provided by ERIC			7 <u>0+</u>	(-37.5)	(-50.0) 233	(-33.3)	(-16.7)

j	71	VII	VIII	I.:
-				
ം 5	9.3	8.3	7.9	3 . 6
2.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.2
3.7	12.2	10 .9	10.0	7.8
7.1(+9.2)	10.1(+31.2)	3.5(+2.4)	7.4(-j.3)	7.9(+19.7)
3 .2(+4.5)	3.3(+13 .8)	2.3(+12.0)	2.3(+9.5)	1.7(+41.6)
9.4 (+ 8.0)	13.4(+9.8)	11.3(+4.6)	9.7(-3.0)	9.6(+23.7)
6.9(-2.8)	11.0(+8.9)	2.5(+12.9)	8.0(+8.1)	7.8(-1.2)
2.4(+4.3)	3.8(+15.1)	3.2(+14.3)	2.6(+13.0)	2.0(+17.6)
9 .3(-1.0)	14.8(+10.4)	12.3(+12.2)	10.6(+9.2)	9.8(+2.1)
8.6(- 4.3)	11.3(+2.7)	10.5(+9.3)	8.9(+11.2)	8.8(+12.8)
2.4(0.0)	4.2(+10.5)	3.5(+9.4)	2.9(+11.5)	2.6(+30.0)
9.0(-3.2)	15.5(+4.7)	14.0(+9.3)	11.8(+11.3)	11.4(+16.3)
3.5(- 1.5)	11.7(+3.5)	10.8(+2.8)	9.7(+8.9)	9.1(+3.4)
2 .7(+12.5)	4.6(+9.5)	3.8(+8.5)	8.4(+17. 2)	3.2(+23.0)
9.2(+ 2.2)	16.3(+5.1)	14.6(+4.4)	13.1(+11.0)	12.3(+7.9)
(+5.7)	(+33.6)	(+35.1)	(+31.0)	(+57.7)
0.4	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.3
0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
0.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.8
0.4(0.0)	3.3(+10.0)	2.3(+16.7)	2 .3(+4.5)	3.8(+15.1)
0.2(-33-3)	0.8(+33.3)	0.6(+20.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.5(0.0)
0.6(-14.3)	4.1(+13.8)	3.4(+17.2)	2.8(+7.7)	4.3(+13.1)
0.4(0.0)	3.7(+12.1)	3.0(+7.1)	2.5(+8.8)	4.0(+5.2)
0.2(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.6(+20.0)
0.6 (0.@)	4.5(+9.7)	3.6(+5.9)	3.0(+7.1)	4.6(+6.9)
0.4(0.0)	4.1(+10.3)	3.3(+10.0)	2.7(+8.0)	4.2(+5.0)
0.2(0.0)	1.0(+25.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(+2 0.0)	0.7(+16.7)
0.6(0.0)	5.1(+13.3)	4.0(+11.1)	3.3(+10.0)	4.9(+6.5)
0.4(0.0)	4.3(+4.9)	3.3(0.0)	2.8(+3.7)	4.7(+11.9)
0.2(0.0)	1.0(0.0)	0.9(+23.5)	0.6(0.0)	0.8(+14.3)
0.6(0.0)	5.3(+3.9)	4.2(+5.0)	3.4(+3.0)	5.5(+12.2)
(-14+3) RIC	(+47.2)	(+44,3)	(+20.0)	(+44.7)

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		•	=2:(22)	
X	XI	III	Iotal	11
			· ·	
5.7			53.6	114
1.3	-	-	21.2	99
7.0	-	-	74.3	172
5.7(0.0)	* (-)	-	56 .1(+ 2.5)	116
1.2(-7.7)	* (-)	-	23.0(+11.3)	104
3.9(-1.4)	0.1(-)	-	79.7(+6.5)	176
3 . 3(+19 . 3)	0.3(-)	-	60.4(+7.5)	118
1.7(+41.6)	0.2(-)	-	26.3(+11.0)	109
8 .5(+23.2)	1.0(+900.0)		86,7(+8,8)	178
7.1(+4.4)	1.5(+87.5)	-	66.1(+9.4)	121
1.9(+11.7)	0.3(+5 0.0)	-	31.5(+19.7)	109
9.0(+5.8)	1.3(+80.0)	-	57.6(+1.2.5)	182
7,?(+8,4)	1.7(+13.3)	-	69 .3(+ 4.8)	122
2.3(+21.0)	0.5(+66.6)		34.3(+8.9)	117
10.0(+11.1)	2 .2(+ 22.2)	-	103.6(+6.1)	183
(+42.3)	(-)		(+32.4)	
2.7	0.7	-	16.3	44
0.4	*	-	3.6	26
3.1	0.7	-	19.9	59
2.9(+7.4)	0.9(+28.5)	-	17.8(+9.2)	50
0.4(0.0)	* (_)	7	4.0(+11.1)	31
3.3(+6.4)	0.9(+28.5)	-	21.8(+9.5)	65
3.1(+6.9)	0.9(0.0)	-	19.0(+6.7)	53
0.4(0.0)	0.1(-)	-	4.2(+5.0)	33
3.5(+6.1)	1.0(*11.1)	-	23.2(+6.4)	67
3.3(+6.4)	1.2(+33.3)	-	20.5(+7.9)	55
0.5(+25.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	4.5(+7.1)	33
3.8(+8.5)	1.3(+30.0)	-	25.0(+7.7)	67
3.3(0.0)	1.4(+16.7)	-	21.1(+2.4)	54
0.6(+20.0)	0.4(+300.0)	-	5.2(+15.6)	35
3.9(+2.6)	1.8(+38.4)	-	26.3(+5.2)	66
0 [(² 5.3)	(+63.6)		(+00.2.)	

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51 10.	States/ Union Territo-	Years	Sex		12 • (23) II	III	IV
_===	21es.	`					
14.	Ut:a r Pradesh	9	В	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
		G	1.1	0.8	8.0	0.9	
			т	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2
		0	В	0.4(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
			G	1.1(0.0)	0.9(+12.5)	0.9(+12.5)	1.0(+11.1)
			T	1.5(0.0)	1.2(+20.0)	1.2(+9.1)	1.3(+8.3)
		1	В	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
			G	1.1(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)	1.1(+22.2)	1.1(+10.0)
			T	1.5(0.0)	1.3(+8.3)	1.4(+16.7)	1.4(+7.6)
		2	В	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.5(+66.7)
			G	1.2(+9.1)	1.1(+10.0)	1.1(0.0)	1.2(+9.1)
			т	1.6(+6.6)	1.4(+7.7)	1.5(+7.1)	1.7(+21.4)
		З.	В	0.4(0.0)	0.2(-33.3)	0.3(-25.0)	0.4(-20.0)
			G	1.0(-16.7)	1.0(-9.1)	1.1(0.0)	1.1(-8.3)
			T	1.4(-12.5)	1.2(-14.3)	1.4(-6.6)	1.5(-17.6)
			% <u>+</u>	(-6.6)	(+20.0)	(+27.2)	(+25.0)
15.	West	9	В	0.1	C .3	0.6	0.6
	Bengal.		G	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
			Т	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2
		0	в	0.1(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.6(0.0)
			T'	0.4(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	1.1(0.0)	1.3(+8.3)
		l	в	0.1(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.5(-16.7)	0.6(-14.3)
			G	0.3(0.0)	ୁ ,4 (0.0)	0.6(+20.0)	0.6(0.0)
			T	0.4(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	1.1(0.0)	1 .2(-7.7)
		2	в	0.2(+100.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.6(+20.0)	0.6(0.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)
			T	0.5(+25.0)	0.8(+14.3)	1.2(+9.1)	1.3(+8.3)
		3	в	0.2(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(0.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.5(-16.7)	0.6(-14.3)
			T	0.5(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	1.1(-8.3)	1.2(-7.0)
ERIC			% <u>+</u>	(+25.0)	(+14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)



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V.	VI	VII	VIII	IX
****		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
0 . 3	9.6	7.3	8.0	13.5
0.9	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.2
1.2	12.0	10.0	10.8	15.8
0.4(+33.3)	10.3(+8.4)	3 .8(+12. 8)	8.8(+1 .0)	13.5(+0.7
0.9(0.0)	2.7(+8.0)	2 .4(+9.1)	2.2(-21.4)	2.3(+4.5)
1.3(+3.3)	13.0(+8.3)	11.2(+12.0)	11.0(+1.8)	15.8(0.0)
0.4(0.0)	11 . (+7.7)	9.8(+11.3)	9.8(+11.4)	14.7(+8.9)
1.1(+22.2)	3.1(+14. 8)	2.7(+12.5)	2.7(+22.7)	2.4(+4.3)
1.5 (+15.4)	14.2(+9.2)	12.5(+11.6)	12.5(+13.6)	17.1(+8.2)
0.5(+25.0)	11.7(+5.4)	10.1(+3.0)	10.5(+7.1)	16.3(+10.9)
1.2(+9.1)	3.5(+12.9)	2.9;+7.4)	2.8(+3.7)	2.8(+16.7)
1.7(+13.3)	15.2(+7.0)	13.0(+4.0)	13.3(+6.4)	19.1(-11.6)
0.4(-20.0)	12.7(+8.5)	10.7 (+5. 9)	10.7(+1.9)	16.7(+2.4)
1.2(0.0)	4.0(+14.3)	3.3(+13.7)	3.2(÷14.2)	3.2(+14.3)
1.3(-5.8)	16.7(+9.8)	14.0(+7.7)	13.9(+4.5)	19.9(+4.2)
(+33.3)	(+39.1)	(+40.0)	(+28.7)	(+25.9)
8.7	3.8	8.5	7•4	7.1
5.4	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.0
14.1	13.9	13.1	11.2	10.1
8.6(-1.1)	8.3(0.0)	8.7(+2.3)	7.8(+5.4)	7.4(+4.2)
6.1(+12.9)	5.5(+7.8)	5.2(+13.0)	4 .3(+1 3 . 1)	3.4(+13.3)
14 .7(+4. 2)	14 .3(+ 2 . 8)	13.9(+6.1)	12.1(+8.0)	10.8(+6.9)
9.3(+11.6)	9.3(+5.7)	9.2(+5.7)	8.4(+7.7)	8.6(+16.2)
6.7(+9.8)	°.3(+14.5)	6.0(+15.4)	5.2(+20.9)	4.1(+20.6)
15.3(+10.9)	15.6(+9.0)	15.2(+9.3)	13.6(+12.4)	12.7(+17.6)
10.7(+11.4)	10.1(+8.6)	9.7(+5.4)	8.6(+2.9)	8.9(+3.5)
7.9(+17.9)	6.8(+7.9)	6.4(+6.7)	5.6(+7.7)	4.6(+12.2)
18.6(+14.1)	16.9(+8.3)	16.1(+5.2)	14.2(+4.4)	13.5(+6.3)
10.8(+0.9)	10.9(+7.9)	10.0(+3.1)	3.9(+3.4)	8.7(-2.2)
ડ .3(+5. 0)	7.4(+8.8)	6.6(+3.1)	5.8(+3.6)	4.6(0.0)
19.1(+2.6)	18 .3(+ 8.2)	16.6(+3.1)	14.7(+3.5)	13.3(-1.4)
(<u>*</u> °5.4)	(+31.6)	(÷26.7)	(+31.2)	(+31.6)
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Z	XI		Total	1.
		. 60° Rai yu, Sai r . Sai an an Tai an an Tai an an Ta	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
13.9	3.1	5. 2	65 .4	141
1.9	0.9	0.6	17.6	80
13.8	7.0	5.8	83.0	181
14.5(+5.0)	5.6(-8.2)	3.5(+25.0)	69.7(~3.5)	141
2 .1(+1 0 .5)	0.9(0.0)	0.9(+5 0.0)	18.4(+4.5)	81
16.7(+5.7)	6.5(-7.1)	7,4(+27,6)	83 .1(+6.1)	183
13.4(+5.4)	5.9(+5.3)	6.3(-3.1)	74.6(+7.0)	142
2.3(+9.5)	1.0(+11.1)	0.9(0.0)	20.5(+11.4)	90
17.7(+5.9)	6.9(+6.1)	7.2(-2.7)	95.1(+7.9)	183
17.^(+10.3)	7.1(+20.3)	3 .8(+7. 9)	81.4(+8.1)	144
2.4(+4.3)	1.2(+20.0)	1.0(+11.1)	22.3(+9.7)	90
19.4(+9.6)	8.3(+16.9)	7.8(+3.3)	103.7(49.0)	1 9 3
17.2(+1.1)	7.9(+11.2)	7.4(+8.8)	35 .1(+4. 5)	143
2.3(+16.7)	1.5(+25.0)	1.2(+20.0)	24.4(+9.4)	100
20.0(+3.0)	9.4(+13.2)	8.6(+10.2)	109.5(+5.6)	183
(+26.5)	(+34.3)	(+48.2)	(+31.8)	
4.7	0.7	-	47.5	141
1.8	0.2	-	25.5	125
6.5	0.9	-	73.0	219
5 .3(+12 . 8)	1.3(+35.7)	-	49.6(+4.4)	144
2.2(+22.2)	0.3(+50.0)	-	28.7(+12.5)	133
7.5(+15.4)	1.6(+77.8)	-	78.3(+7.2)	222
6.0(+13.2)	2.3(+76.9)	-	55.0(+10.8)	145
2.5(+13.6)	0.6(.100.0)	-	33.1(+15.3)	140
3.5(+13.3)	2.9(+81.2)	-	83.1(+12.5)	225
3.3(+5.0)	2.0(-13.0)	-	58.0(+5.4)	145
2.9(+16.0)	0.9(+50.0)	-	37.2(+12.3)	144
9.2(+8.2)	2.9(0.0)	-	95.2(+8.0)	226
6.8(+7.9)	3.0(+50.0)	-	60.8(+4.8)	147
3 .3(+1 3.8)	1.1(+22.2)	-	3 8.9(+4.6)	146
10.1(+9.7)	4.1(+41.3)	-	99 .7(+4. 7)	227
(+50.4)	(+355.6)		(+ 3 6.3)	
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S1. Ng.	States/ Union Territories	Years	Sex	·	⊐∠•(20) II	111	IV
16	Delhi.	9	В	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
			G	0.3	0.3	0.3	C . 3
			Т	1.0	1.0	1.0	12
		0	B	C.8(+14.3)	0.7(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.8(-11.1)
			Ģ	0 .4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)
			Т	1.2(+20.0)	1.1(+10.0)	1.1(+10.0)	1.2(0.0)
		1	В	0.5(-37.5)	0.5(-28.5)	0.6(-14.3)	0.6(-25.0)
			G	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0,4(0,0)	0.4(0.0)
			Т	0.9(-25.0)	6.9(-18.1)	1.0(-9.1)	1.0(-16.7)
		2	В	0.4(-20.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.7(+16,7)
			G	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
			Т	0.8(-11.1)	0.9(0.0)	1.0(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)
		3	ß	0.4(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.5(-16.7)	0.6(-14.3)
			G	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(0.0)
			Т	0.8(0.0)	0.9(0.0)	1.0(0.0)	1.0(-11.1)
			% <u>+</u>	(-20.0)	(-10.0)	(0.0)	(-16.7)
17.	Himachal Pradesh.	9	В	0.5	0.4	r :	0.3
	• 1 800311,		G	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
			Т	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
		0	В	0.5(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
			G	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)
			Т	0.7(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(+20.0)	0,5(+25.0)
		1	B	0.5(0.0)	0.4(-20.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)
			G	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)
			Т	0.7(0.0)	0.6(-14.3)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(0.0)
		2	B	0.5(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
			G	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)
			Т	0.8(+14.3)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(+20.0)
		3	B	0.5(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
			Т	0.8(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(0.0)
FRIC	5 ″		% <u>+</u>	(+14.3)	(+16.7)	(+20.0)	(+50.0)

ERIC Auttaxt Provides by ERIC

	: 42: (27)							
ν	VI	VII	VIII	тх				
				b t				
0.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5				
C.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5				
1.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0				
1.0(+11.1)	2.1(+5.0)	1.9(+11.7)	1.6(+6.6)	1.5(0.0)				
C.4(+33.3)	1.0(0.9)	0.9(+50.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(+20.0)				
1.4(+16.7)	3.1(+3.3)	2.8(+21.7)	2.3(+9.5)	2.1(+5.0)				
6.6(-40.0)	2.1(0.0)	1,8(-5,2)	1.7(+6.2)	1.8(+20.0)				
0.5(+25.0)	1.1(+10.0)	6.9(6.0)	0.8(+14.3)	0.8(+33.3)				
1.1(-27.2)	3.2(+3.2)	2.7(-3.5)	2.5(+8.7)	2.6(+23.8)				
C.7(+16.7)	2.1(0.0)	1.8(0.0)	1.7(0.0)	1.9(+5.5)				
0.4(20.0)	1.5(+36.3)	1.1(+22.?)	1.1(+37.5)	1.0(+25.0)				
1.1(0.0)	3.6(+12.5)	2.9(+7.4)	2.8(+12.0)	2.9(+11.5)				
0.6(-14.3)	2.6(+23.8)	2.2(+2?.2)	1.9(+11.7)	2,2(+15.8)				
0.4(0.0)	1.5(0.0)	1.3(+18.2)	1.1(0.0)	1.1(+10.0)				
1.0(-9.1)	4.1(+13.9)	3.5(+20.6)	3.0(+7.1)	3.3(+13.8)				
(-16.7)	(+36.6)	(+52.1)	(+42.8)	(+65.0)				
C.3	0.6	e.5	0.4	0 3				
G. 1	0.1	0.1	*	*				
0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3				
0.4(+3?.3)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(+20.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.3(0.0)				
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)	*(-)				
0.5(+25.0)	0.8(+14.3)	0.7(+i6.7)	0.6(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)				
0.4(0.0)	0.8(+.4.3)	0.6(0.0)	0.6(+20.0)	0.4(+33.2)				
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)				
0.5(0.0)	0.9(+12.5)	0 .7(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.4(+33 .3)				
0.4(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(+25.C)				
0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)				
0.5(0.0)	1.0(+11.1)	0.8(+14.3)	0.7(0.0)	0.6(+50.0)				
0.4(0.0)	0.7(-12.5)	0.7(0.0)	0.6(0.0)	0.5(0.0)				
0.2(+10.0)	0.1(-50.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)				
0.6(+200.0)	0.8(-20.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.7(0.0)	0.6(0.0)				
(+50.0)	(+14.3)	(+33,3 <u>)</u> 2 <u>4</u> .)	(+75.0)	רא 100,0)				



: 42 : (23)

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		•	2 • (2)	
X	XT	XI	Total	n
C.9	C.2	-	11.6	18
C.3	0.2	-	4.7	12
1.2	0.4	-	16.3	25
1,1(+2?,2)	0.3(+50.0)	-	12.3(+6.0)	19
0.4(+^3.3)	0.2(0.0)	-	5.7(+21.2)	14
1.5(+25.0)	0.5(+25.0)	-	18.0(+10.4)	28
1.1(0.0)	0.5(+66.6)	-	11.8(+4.0)	19
0.5(+25.0)	0.3(+50.0)	-	6.5(+14.0)	14
1.6(+6.6)	0.8(+60.0)	-	18.3(+1.6)	28
1.3(+18.1)	0.7(+40.0)		12.4(+5.0)	21
0.6(+20.0)	0.4(+33.3)	_	7.7(+18.4)	16
1,9(+18,7)	1.1(+37.5)	-	20.1(+9.8)	31
1.6(+23.0)	0.9(+28.5)	-	14.9(+12.9)	24
0.8(+33.3)	0.5(+25.0)	-	8.3(+7.8)	16
2.4(+26.3)	1.4(+27.2)	-	22.3(+10.9)	35
(+100.0)	(+250.0)		(+36.8)	
0.3	-	-	4.0. (8
*	-	-	1.1	8
C.3	-	-	5.1	10
0.3(0.0)	-	-	4.4(+10.0)	9
*(-)	-	-	1.2(+9.1)	9
0.3(0.0)	-	-	5 .6 (+9.8)	11
0.4(+33.3)	-	-	4.9(+11.3)	20
*(-)	-	-	1.2(0.0)	20
C.4(+33.3)	-	-	6.1(+8.9)	12
C.3(-25.0)	*(-)	-	5.1(+4.0)	10
*(-)	*(-)	•••	1.4(+16.7)	10
0.3(-25.0)	*(-)	- .	6.5(+6.5)	12
0.4(+33.3)	•(-)	-	5.1(0.0)	10
0.1(-)	*(-)	-	1.6(+14.3)	10
0 . 5(+ 66.6)	*(-)	-	6.7(+3.1)	12
(+66.6)	<u> </u>	246	(+31.3)	

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III 51. States/Union Years Sex Ι ĪΙ IV <u>No.</u> Territories 18. B 0.2 0.1 Maninur Э ----G 0.1 0.1 - -- -Т **^.3** 0.2 ---0.2(+100.0)Ĵ 0.2(0.0) 0 ------0.1(0.0) 0.1(0.0)G - --- -0.3(0.0)0.3(+50.0)T --0.1(-50.0) 0.1(-50.0) 1 В ----- --0.1(0.0) G 0.1(0.0)- -- -0.2(-33.3) 0.2(-33.3) Τ - -2 В 0.1(0.0) 0.1(0.0) ----0.1(0.0) G 0.1(0.0) - -0.2(0.0) 0.2(0.0) Т - -3 0.1(0.0) 0.1(0.0) В - -0.1(0.0) 0.1(0.0) G ----0.2(0.0) Ţ 0.2(0.0) - -(-33.3) (0.0)9 + В 10. Tripura 9 - --G - ----_ _ Т - -В 0 G Т - -1 В - -G Т 2 В G T 3 В G Т --% +

: 42: (29)



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?	VI	VII	VIII	ĪX
0.2	0.1	́	0.3	0.2
*	0.1	0.1	*	*
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
0.1(-50.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(0.0	0.2(0.0)
0.1(-)	* (-)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0)	^.4(^.^)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)
* (-)	*(-)	0.1(-)	0.1(-)	*(1)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(+33.2)	0.3(+50.0)
0.1(-50.0)	0.2(0.0)	°.4(0.0)	∩.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
0.1(-)	0.1(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)
0.2(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)
0.2(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.0)
(0.0)	(+50.0)	(+25.0)	(+33.3)	(+100.0)
*	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
*	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
*(-)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
*(-)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.7)	0.2(0.0)
*(-)	0.7(+16.7)	0.7(+16.7)	0.6(+^0.0)	0.5(0.0)
	0.5(+25.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(0.0)
	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
* -	0.8(+14.3)	0.8(+14.3)	0.7(+16.7)	0.5(0.0)
*=	0.5(0.^)	0.4(-20.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(+33.3)
	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)
••• <u>-</u>	0.8(0.0)	0.8(0.0)	0.8(+14.3)	0.7(+40.0)
	0.5(0.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.5(0.0)	0.4(0.0)
	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)
	0.9(+12.5)	0.9(+12.5)	0.8(0.0)	0.8(+14.3)
(-)	(+50.0)	(+50.0)	(+60.0)	(+60.0)

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X	XI	XII	Iotal	n	
r.2			1.5	4	
÷			^.3	4	
0.2			1.8	5	
പദ(+5റ.റ)		,	(د.13+)1.7	4	
*(-)			C.3(0.0)	4	
0.3(+50.0)			2.0(+11.1)	5	
0.2(-33.3)			1.7(0.0)	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{t}}$	
*(-)			0.4(+33.3)	4	
0.2(-23.3)			2.1(+5.0)	5	
∩ . 3(+50.0)			1.7(0.0)	4	
*(-)			0.5(+25.0)	4	
0.3(+50.0)			2.2(+4.8)	5	
0.3(0.0)			1.7(0.0)	4	
*(-)			0.6(+20.0)	4	
0.3(0.0)			2.3(+4.5)	5	
(+50.0)			(+27.8)		
0.1			1.6	6	
0.1			1.0	5	
0.2			2.5	8	
0.3(+1^0.0)	0.2(-)		1.8(+20.0)	6	
0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)		1.2(+20.0)	5	
0.3(+50.0)	0.3(-)		3.0(+20.0)	8	
0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)		2.0(+11.1)	6	
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.3(+8.3)	5	
0.3(0.0)	0.2(-33.3)		3.3(+10.0)	8	
0.3(+50.0)	0.1(0.0)		2.1(+5.0)	6	
0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.7(+30.7)	5	•
0.5(+66.6}	0.2(0.0)		3.8(+15.1)	8	
0.3(0.0)	0.1(0.0)		2.2(+4.5)	6	
0.3(+50.0)	0.1(0.0)		2.0(+17.6)	5	
0.6(+20.0)	0 2(0.0)		4.2(+10.5)	8	
(+ <u>\$</u> 0,0)	(-)		(+68.0)		



51.	States/Union Territories	Years	Sex	I	II	<u>III</u>	IV
20	Nagaland	9	3				0.1
			C.				*
			T				0.1
		0					0.1(0.0)
			G				* (-)
			T				0.1(0.0)
		7_	B				
			Ģ				
			T				
		2	В				
			G				
			T				
		3	В				
			Ģ				
		% ±	- -				(-)
21.	Gos, Daman & D)iu 9	P	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
			G	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
			Т	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
		0	В	0.2(0.0))0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			G	0.2(0.0)0.2(+1^0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			Т	0.4(0.0)0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
		1	В	0.2(0.0) 0. 1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			G	0.2(0.0)0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			Т	0.4(0.0)0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
		2	в	0.2(0.0)0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			G	0.3(+5).0)0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			T	0.4(0.0)0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
		з.	В	0.2(0.0)0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			G	0.3(0.0)	0.2(+10.0)	0.2(+100.0)
			T	0.5(+25.0	0.3(-30.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)
		Ţ,	+	(+25.0)	(+50.0)	(+50.0)	(+50.0)



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Ÿ	VI	VII	VIII	IX
9.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
*	*	*	*	*
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)	0.1(-50)
*(-)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)
0.1(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
*(-)	*(-)	0.1(-)	0.1(-)	*(-)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
*(-)	*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
*(-)	*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	*(-)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.3(+50.5)	0.2(020)	0.1(0.0)
(0.0)	(0.0)	(+50.0)	(0.0)	(-50.0)
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
0.1(-50.0)	0.1(-50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.3(-25.0)	0.3(0.0)	0 . 4 (* 33. 3)	0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0:2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(0.0)
∩.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(^0)	0.2(+100.0)
0.5(+25.0)	0.5(+25.0)	0.4(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)	0.4(+33.3)
(+25.0)	(+66.7)	(+33.3)	(+35.3)	(+100.0)



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Х	XI	XII	Total	n	
0.1			0.8	2	
*			0.1	2	
0.1			0.9	8	
0.1(0.0)			0.7(12.5)	2	
* (***)			0.1(0.0)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.8(-11.1)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.6(14.3)	2	
*(-)			0.1(0.0)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.7(-12.5)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.7(+16.7)	2	
*(-)			0.1(+0.0)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.8(+14.3)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.7(-0.0)	2	
*(-)			0.2(+100.0)	2	
0.1(0.0)			0.0(+12.5)	2	
(0.0)			(0.0)		
0.1	0.1		1.5	6	
0.1	0.1		1.3	9	
0.2	0.2		2,8	9	
0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.6(+6.6)	7	
0.1(0.0)	*(-)		1.4(+7.7)	9	
0.3(+50.0)	0.1(-59.0)		3.0(+7.1)	9	
0.1(-50.0)	0.1(0.9)	40 MI	1.5(-6.2)	7	
0.1(0.0)	0.1(-)		1.5(+14.3)	9	
0.2(-33.3)	0.2(+100.0)		3.1(+3.3)	9	
0 -2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	+ -	1.6(+6.6)	7	
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.6(0.0)	9	
0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)		3.2(+3.2)	9	
0.2(0.0)	0.1(0.0)		1.9(+18.7)	7	
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)		2.0(+25.0)	10	
0.3(0.0)	0.2(0.0)		` 3.9(+21.9)	10	
(+50.0)	(0.0)		(+39.2)		



Contd.....12.

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S1. No.	States/ Union Territories	Years	Sex	·	42 : (35) II	I'I	IV
22.	Pandicherry	9	В	*	•	*	*
			G	c .1	0.1	0.1	0.1
			Т	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		0	В	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)
			G	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
			Т	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
		1	B \	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)
			 G	0 .2(0. 0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)
			Т	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)
		2	В	0,1(-)	*(-)	*(-)	* (-)
			G	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)
			T	0,3(+50,0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.1(-50.0)
		3	В	0.1(0.0)	*(-)	*(-)	*(-)
			G	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0,2(0,0)	0.2(+100.0)
			Т	0.4(+33.3)	0.3(+50.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)
:			% <u>+</u>	(+300.0)	(+200.0)	(+100.0)	(+100.0)
23	Total:Indi	a 9	В	9.3	7.7	8.1	12.?
			G	9.7	7,3	73	9.0
			Т	19.5	15.0	15.4	21.2
		0	В	9.8(0.0)	7.9(+3.9)	8.3(+2.4)	12.1(+0.8)
			G	10.2(+5.1)	8.0(+9.6)	7,9(+8,2)	9.5(+5.9)
			T	20.0(+2.5)	15.9(+6.0)	16.2(+5.2)	21.6(+1.4)
		1	В	9.2(-6.1)	7.5(-5.0)	7.9(-4.8)	11.2(-7.4)
			G	10.6(+3.9)	8 .5(+6.2)	8.4(+6.3)	9.7(+2.1)
			Т	19.8(-1.0)	16.0(+0.6)	16.3(+0.6)	20.9(-3.2)
		2	В	10.4(+13.0)	7.1(-5.3)	7.5(-5.0)	10,7(-4.4)
4,			G	11.9(+12.2)	8.0(-5.9)	8.1(-3.5)	· 9.8(+1.C)
			Т	2?.3(+12.6)	15.1(-5.6)	15.6(-4.3)	20.5(-1.9)
		3	В	10.0(-3.8)	7.6(+7.0)	7.4(-1.3)	11.0(+2.8)
			G	11.1(-6.7)	8.7(+8.7)	8.2(+1.2)	9.8(0.0)
			Т	21.1(-5.7)	16.3(+7.9)	15.6(0.0)	20.3(+1.4)
ERIC FullText Provides by ERIC			% <u>+</u>		(+8 .6) 253	(+1.3)	(-1.4)

253

V	VI	VII	VIIT	IX
*	÷	*	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
*(-)	*(-)	* (_)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0 .1(0.0)	C.1(0.0)	C.1(C.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0,1(0,0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
*(-)	*(-)	*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
0.2(+100.0)	0,1(0,0)	0.1(0.0)	C.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
C.2(+106.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.?(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
*(-)	0.1(0.0)	C.1(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)
n.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(+100.0)
0.2(0.0)	C.3(+50.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0,3(+50,0)
*(-)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(+100.0)	0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)
0.2(0.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.3(+50.0)	0.3(0.0)	0.4(+33.3)
(+100.0)	(+200.0)	(+200,0)	(+50,0)	(+100.0)
31.9	74.3	67.0	86.4	97 2
17.4	30.7	26,6	28 .2	23.7
49.3	105.0	93.6	114.6	110.9
32.9(+3.1)	81.9(+10.2)	72.5(+8.2)	93.1(+7.7)	94,0(+7,8)
19.2(+10,3)	34.4(+12.0)	29.6(+11.2)	31.0(+9.9)	26,0(+9,7)
52 . 1(+5 .6)	116.3(+10.8)	102.1(+9.0)	124.1(+8.2)	120.0(+8.2)
34.3(+4.2)	86.8(+5.9)	80.6(+11.1)	103.0(+10.6)	102.6(+9.1)
20.8(+8.3)	38.5(+11.9)	35.1(+18.5)	36.8(+18.7)	29.8(+14.6)
55 . 1(+5 . 7)	125.3(+7.7)	115.7(+13.3)	139.8(+12.6)	132.4(+10.2)
38.1(+11.0)	90.6(+4.3)	85.0(+5.4)	115.0(+11.6)	112.1(+9.2)
24.8(+19.2)	42.2(+9.6)	37.7(+7.4)	44.1(+19.8)	35.6(+19.4)
62.9(+14.1)	132.8(+5.9)	122.7(+6.0)	159.1(+13.8)	147.7(+11.5)
39.1(+2.6)	92.4(+1.9)	86.8(+2.2)	118.8(+3.3)	121.4(+8.2)
26.8(+8.0)	43.5(+3.0)	39.5(+4.7)	47.5(+7.7)	40,9(+14,8)
65.9(+4.7)	135.9(+2.3)	126.3(+2.9)	160.3(+4.8)	162.3(+9.8)
(+33.6) C	(+29.4)	(+34.9)	(+45.1)	(+46.3)
ERIC		254		

x	хI	XII	Total	n
**************************************	0.1		0.4	2
C.1	*	_	1,0	3
0.1	0,1	_	1.4	4
0.1(-)	6.1(0.6)	_	0 .5(+25.0)	2
0.1(0.0)	6,1(-)	-	1.1(+16.0)	3
0,2(+100,0)	0.2(+100.0)	•• .	1.6(+14.3)	4
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	_	0.6(+20.0)	2
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	1.3(+19.1)	3
0,2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	_	1.9(+18.7)	4
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	0.8(+33.3)	3
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	-	1.6(+23.0)	3
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	-	2.4(+26.0)	5
0.1(0.0)	0.1(0.0)	_	0.9(+12.5)	3
0.1(0,0)	0.1(0.0)	-	2,0(+25.0)	3
0.2(0.0)	0.2(0.0)	-	2.9(+20.8)	5
(+100.0)	(+100,0)		(+107.1)	
72.1	35.1	5.7	497.7	1307
18.5	9.2	0.7	188.3	1072
49,8	44.3	6.4	686.0	1697
77.7(+7.7)	37.0(+5,/)	7.3(+29.0)	534,5(+7,4	1360
19.7(+6.4)	8.8(-4.3)	1.0(+42,8)	205.4(+9.0)	1130
97.4(+7.5)	45.8(+3.4)	8.3(+29.7)	739,9(+7,8)	1756
85.5(+12.6)	42.2(+14.0)	7,6(+4,1)	578.5(+8.2)	1406
2?.2(+12.7)	9.5(+7.9)	1.1(+10.0)	231.0(+12.4)1210
107.7(+10.5)	51.7(+12.9)	8.7(+4.8)	809.5(+9.4)	1797
93.7(+9.5)	46.6(+10.4)	8.6(+13.1)	625.2(+8.0)	1454
25.2(+13.5)	10.9(+14.7)	1.3(+18.1)	259.6(+12.3)	1257
118.9(+10,4)	57,5(+11,2)	9.9(+13.8)	894.8(+9.3)	1840
100.0(+6.7)	53.2(+14.1)	9.6(+11.6)	657.3(+5.1)	1466
28.6(+15.4)	13.0(+19.2)	1.5(+15.4)	279.0(+7.4)	1304
128.6(+6.4)	66.2(+15.1)	11.1(+12.1)	936,3(+5,8)	1851
(+41.9)	(+49.4)	(+73,4)	(+36.4)	



NO: 19(B)

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S1. NO:	States/Union Territories	I Year I_ I I I I	IĬ	II I	III
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1959	1.6	1.4	1.3
		1960	1.7	1.4	1.4
		1961	1.7	1.5	1.5
		1962	1.9	1.6	1.0
		1963	1.9	1.7	1.6
2.	Assam	1959	1.0	1.0	1.3
		1960	1.0	1.0	1.3
		1961	1.0	1.0	1.3
		1962	1.0	1.0	1.0
		1963	1.0	1.0	1.0
з.	Bihar	1959			
		1960		-	
		1961			
		1962			
		1963			_=
4.	Gujarat	1959	2.7	2.0	2.0
	-	1960	2.7	2.0	2.0
		1961	2.7	2.0	2.0
		1962	2.7	2.0	2.0
		1963	2.3	2.0	2.0
	•				



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• 43 i (2)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table: Number of Sections in different classes of sample Schools during 1959 to 1963 as on 31st March each year.

				0.5	
	<u>ge number c</u> I V I	VI Į	VII Å	VIII Ì	IX
	,,,,,,, _				
1.4	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
1.4	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
1.4	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
1.5	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
1.5	.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	ר .7
1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
2.0	1.7	1 .7	1.6	1.9	1.8
2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2
2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.4
2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.6
2.0	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.1



				n	
XX	XI	XII	Total I		
2.0	1.9	3.8	12.6	118	
1.9	1.9	3.1	12.4	130	
1.8].8	2.6	12.5	138	
1.7	1.8	2.7	13.0	139	
1.7	1.6	2.8	13.5	140	
1.2	1.9		9.5	60	
1.2	1.0		9.6	62	
1.3	2.0		10.5	63	
1.3	2.0		10.8	64	
1.3	2.0	**	10.9	65	
1.6	1.4	1.3	7.9	120	
1.6	1.5	1.3	8.2	122	
1.7	1.5	1.5	8.5	122	
1.8	1.6	1.7	8.8	121	
1.9	1.7	1.8	9.2	121	
2.0	1.7		10.7	76	
2.1	1.7		11.4	76	
2.0	1.7		12.2	75	
2.2	1.6		13.0	77	
2.9	2.2		16.4	84	



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•	43	2	(4)
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			I	II	III
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1959	1.7	1.1	1.2
		1960	1.7	1.1	1.2
		1961	1.5	1.3	1.3
		1962	1.4	1.1	1.1
		1963	1.6	1.2	1.1
6.	Kerala:	1959	2.6	2.6	2.4
		1960	2.6	2.6	2.3
		1961	2.3	2.6	2.3
		1962	1.3	1.5	1.5
		1963	2.2	1.5	٦.Ę
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1959	1.8	1.5	1.5
		1960	2.0	1.7	1.6
·	~	1961	2.1	1.7	1.6
		1962	2.1	1.8.	1.8
		1963	2.1	1.9	1.9
8.	Madras	1959	2.0	1.8	1.9
		1960	2.2	1.9	1.9
		1961	2.4	2.1	1.9
		1962	2.4	2.3	2.0
		1963	2.9	2.1	2.1
8.	Maharashtra	1959	1.7	1.5	1.4
		1960	1.6	1.6	1.5
		1961	1.8	1.6	1 .6
		1962	1.9	1.7	1.6
		1963	2.0	1.7	1.7



• 43 • (8)

v	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
1.3	1.3	1.4	.4	1.4
1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
1.2	1.3].4	1.4	1.3
1.3	1.4	1.4	J.5	1.4
2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9
2.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.9
2.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
2.7	3.9	3.7	5.6	3.2
2.8	3.4	3.5	5.4	4.2
1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1
ז. 5	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3
1.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.4
1.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
1.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5
1 .7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2
1.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2
1.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
1.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
2.10	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
1.9	1.7	17	2.1	2.1
1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2
2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.4
2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4
2.1	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.4
	1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.7 2.8 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.1	1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.4 2.1 2.7 2.1 3.6 2.4 3.8 2.7 3.9 2.8 3.4 1.4 2.3 1.5 2.6 1.6 2.5 1.9 2.5 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 1.9 1.9 2.10 2.9	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 2.1 2.7 2.6 2.1 3.6 2.6 2.4 3.8 3.6 2.7 3.9 3.7 2.8 3.4 3.5 1.4 2.3 1.9 1.5 2.6 2.2 1.6 2.5 2.4 1.8 2.5 2.4 1.9 2.5 2.3 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.8 2.6 2.3 2.10 2.8 2.5 1.9 1.9 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.8	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.9 3.7 2.7 3.9 3.7 2.7 3.9 3.7 2.6 2.2 2.0 1.6 2.5 2.4 1.5 2.6 2.2 2.6 2.4 2.7 2.5 2.4 1.9 2.5 2.3 2.7 2.5 2.4 1.7 2.8 2.4 2.9 2.7 2.5 1.9 1.9 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.8 2.0 1.9 2.4



• 43 • (*E*)

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Х	XI	XII	Total	n
1 €7	2		11.7	19
1.4			11.3	20
1.4	1.0		11.6	21
1.6	2.0		11.5	21
1.5	1.7		12.0	21
2.3	1.7		15.9	102
2.1	1.9		17.1	103
2.2	1.9		18.2	10.3
2.2	1.0		20.4	104
2.3	1.0		21.0	105
2.0	1.9		10.1	78
2.2	1.7		11.3	82
2.2	2.0		11.7	90
2.2	2.2		14.4	92
2.2	2.0		12.6	95
2.1	1.8		12.6	121
2.0	1.7		12.9	128
1.9	1.8		13.2	143
1.9	1.6		13.0	159
2.0	1.7		14.1	146
1.9	1.7		9.8	156
1.9	1.6	_=	10.6	157
2.0	1.7		11.7	155
2.2	1.8		12.4	155
2.2	1.8		13.0	155

ERIC Full Taxt Provided by ERIC

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			I	II	III
10	Mysore	1959	1.5	1.5	1.5
		1960	1.5	1.5	1.5
		1961	1.5	1.5	1.5
		1962	1.5	1.5	1.5
		1963	1.5	1.5	1.8
11.	Orissa	1959			
		1960			
		1961			· ••
		1962			
		1963			
12.	Panjab:	1959	1.5	1.3	1.?
		1960	1.5	1.3	1.3
		1961	1.5	1.3	1.3
		1962	1.8	1.4	1.3
		1963	1.9	1.5	1.4
13.	Rajasthan	1959	1.4	1.2	1.2
	-	1960	1.5	1.4	1.3
		1961	1.4	1.3	1.3
		1962	1.4	1.2	1.2
		1963	1.2	1.2	1.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh:	1959	1.6	1.3	1.3
		1960	1.7	1.4	1.5
		1961	1.8	1.5	1.6
		1962	1.7	1.6	1.6
		1963	1.6	1.5	1.6



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: 43 : (3)

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IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3
1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.2
1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.1
1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.2
1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.3
1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6 7	1.5	1.5
1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
1.4].4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
1.1	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	୧.6
1.1	1.2	۶.0	1.7	1.5	° . 5
1.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	ି•3
1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.3
1.3	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.5
1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.6
1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.5
1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.6
1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	°.6
1.4	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.8



:43 (9)

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XI 2.0 1.8	XII 	Total 8.3	n 69
1.8			69
		_	
		8.3	75
1.9		8.1	83
1.8		8.6	87
1.5		8.9	85
		7 0	37
1.3		7.2	
1.2		6.8	41
1.3		S.7	42
1.2		7.1	42
1.2		7.4	42
2.0	a a	11.1	163
1.7		11.3	166
		11.8	170
2.0			
			171
2.3		12.6	1 7 5
2.4		10.3	60
2.4		10.4	65
1.7		10.2	67
1.6		11.7	67
1.8		12.4	65
			- 74
			174
2.0			174
2.0	2.1	13.7	17 3
2.0	2.0	15.5	177
	2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 1.7 1.6 1.8 2.1 2.0	2.3 $$ 2.3 $$ 2.4 $$ 2.4 $$ 1.7 $$ 1.6 $$ 1.8 $$ 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1	2.3 $$ 12.7 2.3 $$ $1^{2}.6$ 2.4 $$ 10.3 2.4 $$ 10.4 1.7 $$ 10.9 1.6 $$ 11.7 1.8 $$ 12.4 2.1 2.0 12.6 2.0 2.1 13.1 2.0 2.1 13.7



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			·I	II	III
15.	West Bengel	<u>959 -</u>	1.4	1.8	2.3
		1960	1.4	1.9	2.0
		1961	1.3	1.8	2.1
		1962	1.4	1.8	2.3
		1963	1.4	2.0	2.1
16.	Delhi	1959	2.0	2.0	2.0
		1960	1.9	1.8	1.9
		1961	1.9	1.°	2.0
		1962	1.6	1.7	2.0
		ר 9 63	1.7	1.3	1.9
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1959	1.4	1.4	1.4
		1960	1.4	1.3	1.3
		1961	1.8	1.4	1.6
		1962	1.7	1.7	1.6
		1963	1.9	1.9	1.8
18.	Manipur	1959			1.7
		1960			1.7
		1961			2.5
		1962			۶.0
		1963			2.0
19.	Tripura	1959			
		1960			
		1961			
		1962		~ •	
		1963			



: 43 : (11)

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IV	v	71	VII	VIII	IX
2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
5.3	1.9	٩.٢	1.8	6. ר	1.5
2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
2.5	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
2.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2
2.0	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.6
2.1	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5
2.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6
		۰ ۸].4	1.4	1.6
1.1	1.2	۰.4 م	1.4	1.6	ı.4
1.2	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4
1.2	1.6	٦.7		1.8	1.9
1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7		
1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.3
1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	٦.5
2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.5
2.0	_ 1.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.8
2.0	1.3	1.5	۶.2	1.6	୧.୦
		1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
	2.0		5.0	1.8	1.6
	1.0	2.3 2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
		2.5 2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
		2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
 ,		2.0	C • 1,2	ε. ο -	



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х	XI	XII	Total	n
1.3	1.2		10.1	2 06
1.3	1.6		10.5	208
1.4	1.6		10.8	212
1.4	7.1		11.5	21 3
1.4	1.7		12.0	216
2.2	1.9		17.2	25
1.9	1.9		17.5	26
1.9	1.6		17.6	29
2.0	1.6		17.3	32
2.0	1.8		17.9	32
1.8			12.0	9
1.8			12.7	10
1.8			13.7	11
1.5			14.9	11
],4	1.0		16.6	11
1.7			10.0	5
1.5			12.3	5
1.3			11.5	5
1.8			12.0	5
1.8			12.0	5
1.1			7.8	8
1.1	1.0		8.7	8
1.3	1.3		9.9	- ' 8
1.4	1.7		11.0	8
1.6	1.3		12.5	8



	•		I	II	III
20	<u>Teteland</u>	959			
		1260			
		196			
		1962			
		1963			
21.	Gos,Daran & Diu	1959	۶.3	1.5	1.5
		1960	2.3	1.3	1.3
		1961	2.3	1.3	٦.3
		1962	2.3	1.3	1.3
		1963	3.0	. 3	1.3
22.	Pondicherry	1959	1.5	1.5	5.٢
		1960	2.0	2.0	۶.0
		1961	2.5	3.0	2.0
		1962	2.5	2.5	2.5
		1963	3.5	3.0	2.5
TOTAI	:: INDIA	1959	1.7	1.5	1.5
		1960	1.7	1.5	1.5
		1961	1.7	1.5	1.6
		1962	1.9	1.5	1.6
		1963	9. ۲	1.6	1.6

<u>D.V.Malik</u>

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IV	v	VI	VIT	VITI	ĪX
2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5.0	 0	2.0	£.0	2.0
	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0
	2.0	3.0	۶.0	2.5	2.0
1.5	3• د	1.2	. 1.3	1.3	1.4
1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
1.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
			_		
1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0
2.0	1.5	1.0	0. ۲	1.5	ī.8
2.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3
3.0	۰.0	₽.5	. -		
2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.2
1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
1.6	5.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3





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x	XI İ	XII	Total	r.
1.5			11.0	2
1,5			11.0	2
1.5			S.5	2
2.0			10.0	2
۶.0		· ~	11.0	2
			11.3	'7
1.5	1.3			
1.4	1.3		12.5	7
1.2	1.0		13.3	7
1.4	1.0		13.5	7
1.3	1.2		13.9	8
1.7	2.0		10.3	4
1.7	1.7		15.3	4
1.5	1.7		16.7	4
	•• -		15.3	4
1.5	1.5		16.5	Ĵ
1.0	1.7	5 .0	11.0	1619
1.9	1.7	2.0	11.	1672
1.9	1.7	2.0	11.9	1723
1.9	1.7	2.0	12.7	1758
2.0	1.8	2.0	13.3	1762



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SURVEY QUESTION: 20

Subjects Enrolment Percentages have been calculated with reference to enrolment figures from Q.19.



Fo:20 A

· 44 · (2)

A SURVEY OF SECONDARY

Table: Subjects enrolment percentages (boys, girls total) -CORE/COMPULSORY SUBJECTS-

		····	
	Core/Compulsory subject:		ANDHRA
l.	English	(100, 100, 100,)	(100, 100, 100,)
2.	Hindi	187-94, 68-6., 8 3- 9	1)(77-87, 63-83, 74-86)
з.	Urdu	(3-5, 5-7), 4-5)	(6-7, 10-13, 7-8)
4.	Tamil	(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)	(0-1, 3.5, 1)
5.	Telgu	(83-93, 81-89, 84-9	2) (82-97, 83-91, 82-88)
6.	Marathi	(1, 0-1, 1)	(1,, 1)
7.	Oriya	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0.1,, 0-1)
8.	Sanskrit	(2, 1, 2,)	(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)
9.	Social Studies	(69-79, 59-71, 70-7	5) (60-71, 41-58, 59-67)
10.	History	(16-16, 27-34, 19-2	1)(20-29, 39-46, 26-31)
11.	Geography	(14-16, 20-25, 15-1	7)(10-20, 23-34, 13-22)
12.	Civics	(7-9, 2-9, 6-7)	(17-22, 13-24, 17-22)
13.	Economics		(3-6, 4-6, 1-5)
14.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
15.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)	(79-92, 79-85, 80-85)
16.	Physics		(8-14, 11-19, 9 -15)
17.	Chemistry		(8-14, 9-14, 8-14)
18.	Biology		(8-14, 8-14, 8-14)
19.	Hygiene	(1,, 1)	
20.	Home Scienco		(, 7-11, 21)
21.	Natural Science		(0-1, 0-5, 0-1)
22.	Arts	(3-9, 26-32, 8-15)	(10-13, 19-22, 13-15)
23.	Crafts	(69-79, 74-76, 71-7	8) (68-75, 57-70, 65-72)
24.	Drawing	(80-93, 90-100, 83-94) (77-86, 80-90, 78-84)

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CHOOLS IN INDIA

in sample schools classes during 1959 to 1963

<u>v</u>	
X	XI
<u>PRADESH</u> (100, 100, 100,)	(100. 100, 100,)
(79.87, 63-80, 76-82)	(79- 87, 59 -8 1, 76-82)
(7-8, 10-14, 7-9)	(7-8, 5-10, 6-8)
(0-1, 4-5, 1)	(0-1, 4-6, 1)
(79-89, 85-90, 81-85)	(82-89, 85-90, 83-85)
(1-2,, 1)	(1-2,, 1-2)
(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
(1-2, 1, 1-2)	(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)
(57-68, 46-61, 55-64)	(60-71, 52-66, 59-66)
(18-28, 29-45, 24-31)	(16-22, 31-37, 20-25)
(9-17, 22-26, 13-19)	(7-16, 19-22, 10-17)
(17-22, 13-24, 17-22)	(16-20, 14-23,16-22)
(3-6, 2-6, 0-6)	(1-3, 5, 1-3)
(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
(71-85, 72-85, 73-83)	(74-82, 69-83, 74-80)
(9-16, 10-17, 9-16)	(10-15, 10-17, 10-15)
(9-16, 8_15, 9-15)	(10-15, 9-15, 10-15)
(8-14, 7-15, 9-14)	(9-13, 9-15, 9-13)
(, 8-11, 2)	(, 9-13, 2)
(0-1, 2-3, 0-1)	(, 2-3, 0-1)
(11-13, 16-22, 12-14)	(12-15, 21-24, 14-17)
(64-74, 60-67, 63-69)	(61-74, 58~68, 61-70)
(71-78, 67-80, 71-74)	(68-80, 61-73, 62-75)



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XII	N	- 	
(100, 100, 100,)	245		
(20-49, 13-47, 21-49)	145		
(10-26,, 8-22)	16		
(, 17-25, 3-4)	5		
(14-57, 42-74, 18-60)	145		
(2-5,, 1-4)	З		
~~	1		
	8		
(34-46, 40-94, 38-54)	137		
(7-32, 6-33, 6-31)	53		
(2-7, 13-25, 3-6)	39		
(13-28, 6-37, 12-25)	32		
(, 13-25, 2-4)	4		
(100, 100, 100)	145		
(36-49, 33-46, 30-41)	145		
(5-28, 21-28, 4-23)	18		
(5-28, 1- 28, 4-28)	17		
(1-30, 1-27, 1-26)	17		
	<u></u> 3		
(, 2- 2 5,0-4)	3		
(, 13-20, 2-4)	2		
(38-68, 18-20, 35-57)	26		
(74-82, 72-94, 57-81)	121		
(54-82, 21-56, 52-69)	136		



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	VIII	IX
25.Music	(, 1-3, 0-1)	(, 1-2, 0-1)
26.Neodlework	(, 1, ^^9-1)	(, 1, 0-1)
27.Physical Edn.	(89-92, 85-92, 85-92)	(88-93, 85-92, 89-93)
28.Moral Education	(11-13, 16-19, 12-14)	(8-10, 12-17, 9-12)
29.Citizenship	(7-8, 9-12, 7-9)	(5-7, 6-10, 6-8)
Training 30.Activities	(0-1, 1, 0+1)	(0-1, 1-, 0-1)
31.Literary Associa-	(0-1, 0-2, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
tions 32.Radio Broadcasts	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1,)
		ASSAM
1.English	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
2.Hindi	(59-69, 70-78, 64-71)	(6-9, 0-13, 4-10)
3.Bengali	(13-15, 19-25, 16-17)	(15-17, 18-23, 16-18)
4.Assamese	(72-75, 58-69, 68-73)	(68-74, 58-67, 65-71)
5.Sanskrit	(65-69, 56-68, 64-69)	(64-70, 24-34, 54-58)
6.Persian	(2-4, 0-1, 2-3)	(2-3, 0-1. 2-3)
7.Arabic	(2-4, 0-1, 2-3)	(2-4, 0-1, 1-3)
8.Social Studies	(3-15, 10-18, 6-16)	(11-18, 2-12, 11-15)
9.History	(18-94, 92-96, 91-95)	(16.93, 94-100, 91-95)
10.Geography	(87-99, 87998, 88-99)	(85-93, 85-100, 96-9 5)
ll.Civics	(2-4, 5-7, 1-4)	(2-7, 6-11, 2-8)
12.Mathematics	(99-100, 86-100, 97-100)	(97-99, 29-40, 76-82)
13.Domestic Science		(1-4, 0-1,)
& Ar i thmetic 14.General Science	(52-99, 94-95, 94-98)	(53-57, 69-71, 57-61)
15.Physics	(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)	(2-6, 1-2, 1-5)
16.Chemistry	(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)	(2-6, 1-2, 1-5)
17.Biology	(0-2, 1-2, 1-2)	(1-3, 0-2, 1-2)
18.Hygienet to	(0-1, 14-17, -4-5)	(0-1, 16-38, 5-11)
19.Home Scienco	(, 7-13, 2-4)	(, 8-9, 2)
20.Arts	(2, 5-6, 2-3)	(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)
21.Crafts	(19-22, 25-30, 22-24)	(4-9, 8-24, 6-14)



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Χ	XI
(, 1-2, 0-1)	(, 1-2, 0-1)
(, 1, 0-1)	(, 2, 0-1)
(89-96, 91-00, 80-94)	(89-02, 00-92, 86-92)
(8-10, 11-19, 9-12)	(, 11-25, 2-4)
(5-6, 4-11, 5-7)	(4-6, 2-6, 4-6)
(0-1, 1, 1)	(1,2,1)
(0-1, 1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
(0-1, 0-1, 0-1,)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
(5-12, 0-13, 4-12)	
(12-19, 19-24, 14-20)	(, 82-89, 19-26
(64-75, 55-64, 62-71)	(39-50,, 27-48)
(60-67, 22-34, 54-57)	(, 16-17, 4-5)
(3-4, 0-1, 2-3)	
(2-5, 0-1, 2-3)	
(9-15, 1-15, 7-14)	(33-50,, 27-48)
(10-100, 88-100, 87-100)	(20-26, 64-90, 24-37)
(82-91, 79-100; 83-93)	(10-22,, 7-17)
(3-7, 2-11, 4-6)	(19-25, 74-90, 23-38)
(95-99, 28-45, 78-86)	(66-77, 18-100, 55-76)
(1-3, 0-1,)	
(52-77, 17-75, 56-63)	(66-74, 11-100, 55-76)
(2-6, 0 -, 2-4)	(21-24, 10-17, 20-23)
(2-6, 0-, 2-4)	(21-24, 10-17, 20-23)
(2-5, 0-, 2-3)	(15-17, 1-17, 12-17)
(1, 11-3, 6-30)	
(, 8-1, 2-3)	(, 56-66, 13-19)
(0-1, 1, C-1)	(, 8, 2,)
(1-10, 8.22, 3-13)	(



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		· 44 · (3) VIII	IX
22.	Drawing .	(1, 1-13, 0-4)	(1, 1-15, 0-5)
23.	Music	(, 0-1, 0-1)	(, 0-1, 0-1)
24.	Physical Edn.	(32-55, 36-62, 34-54)	(32-55, 36-64, 33-55)
25.	Moral Education	(2-4,, 2-3)	(^-4,, ?-3)
~1 }	English	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
-2.	Hindi	(91-94, 57-86, 91-93)	(92-94, 57-86, 92-93)
^3•	Urdu	(779, 0-8, 7-8)	(7-8, 1-9, 7-8)
4.	Bergali	(1-2, 15-19, 2-3)	(2, 14-15, 2-3)
5.	Santhali	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
6.	Maithali		
7.	Sanskrit	(57-60, 84-88, 59-6?)	(57-60, 85-90, 58-60)
8.	Persian	(2-3, 0-2, 2-3)	(2-4, 0-1, 2-4)
9.	Sccial Studies	(94-98, 97-99, 94-98)	(93-98, 96-99, 93-98)
10.	History	(13-17, 1-9, 13-16)	(14-18, 1-11, 14-17)
11.	Geography	(14-17, 3-23, 14-17)	(15-18, 2-15, 15-18)
12.	Civics	(?-4, 0-1, 2-4)	(2-4,, 3-4)
13.	Economics	(1-2, 1-9, 1-3)	(1-3, 1-11, 1-3)
14.	Commerce	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
15.	Mathematics	(94-95, 86-94, 93-96)	(94-96, 84-90, 94-95)
16.	General Science	(35-40,19-28, 34-39)	(37-47, 21-28, 36-4
17.	Physics	(10-13, 0-1, 9-12)	(10-12, 0-2, 9-12)
18.	Chemistry	(10-11, 0-2, 9-10)	(9-10, 0-2, 9-10)
19.	Biology	(0-4, 0-1, 0-4)	(0-3,, 0-3)
20	Hygiene and Physiology	(0-1, 9-24, 1)	(0-1, 9-21, 1)
21.	Domestic Science	(, 3-7, 0-3)	(, 2-9, 0-3)
22.	Arts	(0-6, 5-11, 1-6)	(0-6. 4-7, 0-3)
23.	Crafts	(37-40, 47-85, 39-45)	(37-44, 45-52, 38-4)
24.	Drawing	(2-7, 18-23, 3-7)	(3-6, 17-26, 3-7)
25.	Music	(, 0-3, 0-1)	(, 1-2, 0-1)



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: 44 : (9)
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XI

Х (2, 1-73, 0-4)(--, 1, 0-1) (35-53, 17-53, 32-55) (3-4, --, 2-3) BIHAR (100, 100, 100)(91-93, 51-84, 91-92) (7-9, 0-8, 7-8)(2, 13-17, 2-3)(0-1, ..., 0-1) (0-1, --, 0-1) (20-24, 17-27, 20-24) (1-3, 0-2, 1-3)(94-99, 97-100, 94-99) (8-13, 0-3, 7-13)(13-16, 0-10, 32-13) (7-10, 0-1, 6-9) (12-17, 8-27, 12-16)(28-31, 2-6, 27-30) (49-60, 64-75, 49-60) (10-12, 1-2, 9-11) (9-10, 1-2, 9-10) (1-3, 0-1, 1-3)(3, 8-21, 3-4) (---, 3-9, 0-1) (1-4, 3-8, 0-5) (14-29, 36-49, 13-29) (1-3, 18-22, 2-4) (--, 0-3, 0-1)

(--, 6-8, 1-2) (--, 1-6, 0-1) (24-38, 100, 28-56) (100, 100, 100)(9.0-93, 49-92, 90-92) (7-9, 1-8, 7-9)(2, 9-27, 3)(0-1 - . 011)(0-1, --, 0-1)(21-24, 4-25, 20-24) (1-3, 0-1, 1-3)(94-98, 96-99, 94-98) (8-14, 0-1, 8-13) (14-16, 1-2, 13-15) (9-11, 0-1, 8-11) (14-16, 1-14, 14-16)(28-30, 1-14, 27-29) (51-59, 61-73, 51-59) (10-11, 0-2, 10-11) (9-10, 0-1, 9-11) (1-3, 0-1, 1-3)(3-4. 8-19, 3-4) (--, 6-10, 0-1) (9-4, 3-7, 0-4) (13-20, 32-56, 15-31) (1-3, 0-33, 1-3) (--, 1-6, 0-1)



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XII		n
		61
		1
		44
		1

(100, 100, 100)	133
(87-100, 77-100, 88-100)	183
(1-6, 10, 1-6)	5 7
(0-1,, C-1)	17
	l
	1
(35-77, 23-100, 36-77)	9 5
(1-4,, 1-4)	22
(100, 100, 100)	133
(3-10,, 3-9)	45

(3-19,	17, 2-7)	
(2-7, -	, 2-7)	

(6-18, 16, 6-18)

(--) (41-73, --, ...,) (24-44, 16-83, 24-48) (7-21, --, ?-20) (13-21, --, 12-20) (1-56, --, 1-16) (2-6, 16, 2-7)

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		: 44 : (11) VIII	IX
26.	Physical Education	(34-39, 33-37, 34_39)	(34-38, 32-41, 34-38)
			GUJARAT
l.	English	(98-10, 90-100,96-100)	(99-100, 90-100, 97-100)
2.	Hindi –	(97-98, 93-99, 97-98)	(98, 93-100, 96-99)
З.	Urdu	(1, 0-1 1,)	(1, 0-1, 1)
4.	Sindhi	(1, 0-1, 1)	(1, 0-1, 0-1)
5.	Gujarati	(95-96, 92-99, 94-97)	(95-96, 93-100, 94-97)
6.	Sanskrit	(25-30, 40-43, 39-33)	(76, 79-84, 77-79)
7.	Persian	(0-1, 1, 1)	(2, 2-3, 2)
8.	French	(1, 0-1, 0-1)	(1, 0-1, 0-1)
9.	Social Studies	(91-98, 93-100, 93-98)	(91-98, 93-100, 94-99)
10.	History	(1-3, 0-1, 1-2)	(1-2, 0-1, 1-?)
11.	Geography	(1, 0-13, 1-4)	(2-3, 3-16, 3-6)
12.	Civics	(1, 0-1, 1)	(1-2, 0-1 1,)
13.	Mathematics	(98-100, 94-100, 98-100	0)(97-100,91-100,95-100)
14.	General Science	(99.100,94-100,98-100)	(97-99, 94-100, 97-100)
15.	Physics	(1 ₇ , 1)	(1,, 1)
16.	Chemistry	$(1_{7} - , 1)$	(1,, 1)
17.	Biology	(1, 0-1, 1)	(1, 0.1, 1)
18.	Home Science	(, 13-18, 4-5)	(, 16-20, 4-5)
19.	Hygiene and Physiology	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-7, 0-3)
20.	Arts	(2-4, 1-6, 2-3)	(1-4, 1-5, 1-3)
21.	Crafts	(4-8, 26-39, 12-15)	(3-8, 29-33, 11-14)
22.	Drawing	(89-100,67-79,83-93)	(80-91, 60-66, 76-83)
23,	Music	(, 1-2, 0-1)	(, 1-2, 0-1)
24.	Physical Education	(92-98, 81-87, 91-94)	(91-99, 82-88, 90-96)
25.	Activities	(1, 2, 1)	(1, 2, 1)
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X (25-30, 29-55, 26-30) <: . • (100, 89°100, 98-100) (98-99, 97-101, 30-100) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(94-98, 92-100, 93-99) (76-77, 78-83, 77-79) (1-2, 2-3, 1-2)(0-1, --, 0-1) (89-95, 93-100, 91-96) (2-4, 1-2, 1-3)(^-5, 8-18, 6-8) (8-14, 1-2, 5-10) (93-100, 84-100, 93-100) (92-97, 93-100, 94-98)(4-5, 1-2, 3-4) (4-5, 1-2, 3-4)(--, 15-25, 4-6) (2-4, 3-12, 2-6) (1-5, 0-2, 2-4) (2-6, 2-11, 3-7)(50-68, 24-32, 44-51) (--, 1, 0-1) (25-30, 41-46, 30-34) (0-1, 2, 0-1)

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      (23-86, 5-100, 23-96)
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      (72-85, 81-91,)76-21)
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      (98-100, 100, 99-100)
      (48-51, 68-74, 53-57)
       (C-1, 1-2, 0-1)
       (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
       (77-81, 78-85, 78-81)
       (2-3, 1-3, 2-3)
      (40-51, 33-50, 39-40)
       (9-14, 1-22, 9-15)
       (76-89, 49-54, 67-78)
       (91-100, 93-99, 92-98)
       (9-11, 5-12, 8-11)
       (7-10, 4-10, 6-9)
       (--, 1-4, 0-1)
       (10-18, 7-17, 9-17)
       (0-1, 0-1, 1)
       (1, 1, 1)
       (7-11, 4-13, 6-12)
       (25-30, 41-46, 30-34)
       (0-1, 1-2, 0-1)
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		VIII	<u>JAMU</u> IX
l.	English	(98-100, 94-100, 98-100)	(99-100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(34-40, 32-66, 35-43)	(25-29, 33-74, 28-38)
з.	Urdu	(38-50, 10-43, 30-48)	(36-44, 23-62, 35-45)
4.	Panjabi	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,-1-5, 0-1)
5.	Sanskrit	(7-17, 17-33, 12-19)	(3-11, 25-31, 8-15)
6.	Persian	(12-18, 3-14, 12-14)	(6-8, 3-57, 6-16)
8.	Arabic	(0-1,, 0-1)	
87	Bedhi	(1, 0-1, 1)	
9.	Social Studies	(50-55, 21-42, 47-5^)	(57-74, 16-53, 55-68)
10.	History	(36-47, 33-80, 38-54)	(26-38, 47-84, ? · -f 1)
11.	Geography	(45-57, 32-80, 46-60)	(37-52, 47-81, 43-52)
12.	Civics	(1, 0-25, 1-7)	(1,, 0-1)
13.	Mathematics	(90-100, 88-92, 90-99)	(92-100, 39-92, 89-97)
14.	General Science	e(92-100, 55-100, 88-100)	(34-46, 5-42, 21-43)
15.	Physics		(24-33, 3-8, 21-28)
16.	Chemistry		(16-24, 1-8, 14-21)
17.	Biology	~_	(1-2, 1, 1)
18.	Hygiene and Physiology	~~	(1, 2-8, 0-2)
19.	Arts	(, 4-6, 1)	(1, 2-8, 0-2)
20.	Crafts	(0-5, 11-16, 3-7)	(4-13, 0-1, 3-10)
21.	Drawing	(41-50, 6-33, 35-41)	(23,295-1-5 95)1 9-30)
22.	Sewing	(, 9-41, 2-12)	(, 25-32, 6)
23.	Physical Education.	(35-44, 15-52, 35-42)	(47-51, 33-61, 44-53)

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(0-1, 1-2, 0-1)	
(5-12, 22-29, 8-15)	
(7-11, 2-43, 6-16)	
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(48-68, 14-63, 41-57)	
(29-50, 30-86, 34-57)	
(42-62, 27-88, 44-67)	
(1,, 1)	
(94-100, 42-93, 89-98)	
(20-42, 9-53, 18-41)	
(26-42, 4-10, 22-43)	
(18-24, 4-10, 16-21)	~-
(1, 2, 2, 1)	
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KERALA

		VIII	IX
1.	English	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(8-100, 99-100, 99-100)	(99-100, 100, 99-100)
з.	Urdu	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
4.	Tamil	(0-1, 1-4, 1-2)	(0-1, 1-4, 1-2)
5.	Kannada	(1, 0-1, 0-1)	∢1, ೧-1, 0-1)
6.	Malayalam	(80-98, 96-99, 97-98)	(97-98, 98-99. 98)
7.	Sanskrit	(2-4, 3-4, 2-4)	(3-4, 3-4, 3)
8,	Arabic	(1-2, 0-1, 1)	(1, 0-1,1)
9,	French	(, 0-1, 0-1)	(, 0-1, 0-1)
10.	Social Studies	(96-99, 99-100, 97-99)	(98-99, 100, 99)
11.	History	(1, 0-1, 0-1)	(1, 0-1, 0-1)
12.	Geography	(1, 0-1, 0-1)	(1, 0-1, 0-1)
13.	Civics	(, 0-1, 0-1)	(, 0-1, 0-1)
14.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
15.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
16.	Arts	(814, 22-25, 15-20)	(11-15, 18-27, 14-20)
17.	Crafts	(74-83, 86-91, 79-86)	((73-78, 86-89, 79-82)
18.	Drawing	(63-78, 57-75, 60-77)	(56-62, 51-59, 55-61)
19.	Music	(1, 3-5, 2-3)	(0-1, 0-5, 0-8)
20 .	Sewing	(2-3, 3-5, 1-4)	(1, 3-5, 1-2)
21.	Physical Edn.	(80-89, 87-91, 83-89)	(78-81, 87-90, 82-85)
22.	Moral Education	(, 2-3, 1)	(, 2-3, 1)
			MADHYA PRADESH
1.	English	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(96-97, 92-94, 95-96)	(92-95, 73-90, 92-94)
з.	Urdu	(3, 6-7, 4)	(3-4, 1-9, 2-4)
4.	Bengali	(0-1, 1, 0-1)	(, 1, 0-1)
5.	Marathi	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(1-2, 0-2, 1-2)
6.	Gujarati	(1-3, 4-6, 2-3)	(1-2, 3-8, 1-2)



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(100, 100, 100)(99-100, 99-100, 99-100) (0-1, --, 0-1)(0-1, 1-4, 1-2) (1, 0-1, 0-1)(97-98, 97-98, 97-98) (3-4, 3-5, 3-4) (1, 0-1, 1)(--, 0-1, 0-1) (98-99, 99-100, 99) (1, 0-1, 0-1)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (--, 0-1, 0-1) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(8-12, 19-28, 13-16) (64-74, 78-88, 70-79) (53-61, 50-56, 52-59) (0-1, 0-4, 0-2) (1, 3-5, 1-2)(75-81, 86-91, 79-85) (--, 2-3, 1)

(100, 100, 100)(92-98, 84-91, 92-96)(3, 6-14, 3-5)(--, 1, 0-1)(1-2, 0-2, 1-2)(1-2, 1-5, 1-2)

XI (100, 100, 100)(45-100, 100, 45-100) (0-1, --, 0-1)(--, 1-2, 0-1) (54-99, 98-99, 54-99) (5-9, 4-5, 4-7)(1-4, 0-1, 1-3) (--, 1, 0-1) (90-99, 100, 94 -99) (1,10, --, 0-6) (1-10, --, 0-6) (--) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(4-11, 7-29, 10-10) (66-85, 89-96, 76-87) (52-85, 50-68, 51-78) (3, --, 2) (--, 5-24, 2-9) (14-100, 87-100, 80-100) (--, 3-7, 1-3)

(100, 100, 100) (83-90, 61-92, 80-92) (4-9, 2-10, 4-9) (--, 1, 0+1) (2-3, 1, 2-3) (1-4, 4-6, 1-4)



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VIII IX 7. Sanskrit (86-92, 86-90, 86-91) (81-90, 89-93, 82-90)8. Social Studies (94-97, 96-100, 95-97) (85-98, 98-100, 86-98) 9. History (1, --, 1)(1-2, --, 1-2)10. Geography (1-2, --, 1-2)(1, --, 1)(1-9, 1-2, 1-8) 11. Civics 12. Economics (1, --, 1)13. Mathematics (95-99, 93-99, 96-99) (2-11, 0-14, 3-11)(86-97, 79-100, 85-97) 14. General Science (85-89, 54,62, 80-84) 15. Physics (1, 1, 1)16. Chemistry (0-1, 1, 1)17. Biology (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)18. Home Science (--, 2, 0-1) (--, 0-1, 0-1) 19. Arts (--, 0-12, 0-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(24-26, 39-47, 26-30) 20. Crafts (80-96, 56-88, 80-95) (6-13, 16-23, 8-14) (0-1, 13, 0-2)21. Drawing (--, 2, 0-1) 22. Music (--, 12, 2) (77-81, 58-90, 74-82) 23. Physical (77-81, 64-79, 75-80) Education 24. Moral Education (2-3, 2-4, 2-3) (1, 0-1, 1)MADRAS

(100, 100, 100)1. English (100, 100, 100)(41-52, 47-56, 43-52) (66-86, 65-84, 66-84) 2. Hindi (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) 3. Urdu (96-98, 89-93, 94-96) (96-100, 90-92, 95-97) 4. Tamil (2-3, 4-6, 3)(2-3, 3-6, 3-4)5. Telugu (0-1, 1-2, 0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 1) 6. Malayalam (1-2, 2-7, 2-4) (1-2, 1-5, 1-2)7. Sanskrit (97-100, 99-100, 98-100)(97-99, 98-99, 98-99) 8. Social Studies 9. Civics (1-2, --, 1-2) (1-2, --, 1)(98-100, 99-100, 98-100) (97-99, 99-100, 99-100) 10. Mathematics 11. General Science (98-100, 99-100, 98-100)(97-99, 99-100,98-99)



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: 44 · (21) XI (72-88, 83-91, 74-88) (39-85, 42-100, 39-87)(75-98, 90-100, 78-98)(44-97, 37-97, 43-97) (1, --, 1)(0-12, 0-1, 0-11)(0-1, --, 0-1) (1, --, 1)(4-15, 2-14, 4-14)(1-2, 0-25, 1-5) (82-97, 73-99, 81-96) (1-2, --, 0-1) (1-2, --, 1)(0-1, 2, 0-1)

(0-1, 2, 0-1)(71-92, 64-86, 70-92) (0-1, 10, 0-2)(--, 5, 1;) (76-82, 51-89, 74-83) (1, 0-1, 1)

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 $(61-78, 60-86, 53-81)$ '
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(96-100, 90-92, 94-97)$
 $(2-3, 4-6, 3)$
 $(0-1, 1-2, 0-1)$
 $(1-2, 3-7, 2-4)$
 $(94-93, 98-99, 96-99)$
 $(1_72; --, 1)$
 $(97-100, 99-100, 95-100)$
 $(93-96, 99-100, 95-97)$

(44-97, 37-98, 43-97) (45-98, 38-89, 44-95) (0-1, 14, 0-2)-(50.85, 30-91, 48-86) (1, 0.1, 0-1)(100, 100, 100)

(59-74, 64-84, 61-77) (C-1, O-1, O-1) (95-99, 87-92, 93-97) (2-3, 4-6, 3)(0-1, 3-6, 1-2) (1-2, 3-8, 2-4) (94-99, 98-99, 96-99) (2, --, 1-2)(96-100, 98-100, 94-100) (92-97. 99-100, 94-98)



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		VIII	IX
12.	Home Science	(, 6-9, 2-3)	(, 5-9, 2-3)
- 9	Lrts	(2-6, 52-57, 18-22)	(6-14, 54+61, 22-28)
14.	Crafts	(91-94, 90-96, 90-95	5)(66-75, 85-92, 72-80)
15.	Drawing	(91-93,83587,89-91)	(77-86, 79-88, 78-85)
16.	Music	(2, 2-5, 2-3)	(2-3, 2-4, 2-3)
17.	Sewitz:	(, 1, 0-1)	(, 1, 0-1)
18.	Neeálework	(, 7-9, 8-3)	(, 7-9, 2-3)
19.	Physical Education	(93-97,92-97,92-97)	(93-97, 94-98, 93-97)
20.	Citizenship training	3(48-52, 64-71,53-57)	(47-53, 64-69, 53-57)
21.	Moral Education	(61-64,67-66,63-68)	(61-68, 66-67, 64-69)
22.	Hobbies	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(2-5, 0-1, 2-3)
23.	Vernacular Translation		(2-3, 1, 1-2)
			MAHARASHTRA
1.	English	(99-100,95-99,99-100	MAHARASHTRA
2.	English) (100, 95-9%, 100) (96-99, 100, 98-100)
2. 3.	English Hindi	(96-99,100,97-100)) (100, 95-9%, 100) (96-99, 100, 98-100)
2. 3. 4.	English Hindi Urdu	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2)	(100, 95-9, 100) (96-99, 100, 98-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2)
2. 3. 4. 5.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3)	(100, 95-95, 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$
2. 3. 4. 5.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2)	(100, 95-95, 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi Telugu	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(100, 95-9; 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$ $(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)$ $()$
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi Telugu Kannada	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 0-1)	(100, 95-9; 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$ $(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)$ $()$ $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi Telugu Kannada Marathi	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 0-1) (96-97,71-98,92) (1, 10-15. 3-4)	(100, 95-9, 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$ $(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)$ $()$ $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$ $(95-97, 71-76, 90-92)$
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi Telugu Kannada Marathi Gujarati	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 0-1) (96-97,71-98,92) (1, 10-15. 3-4)	(100, 95-9; 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$ $(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)$ $()$ $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$ $(95-97, 71-76, 90-92)$ $(1, 12-15, 3-4)$
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	English Hindi Urdu Bengali Sindhi Telugu Kannada Marathi Gujarati Sanskrit	(96-99,100,97-100) (1-2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 2-5, 1-2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 0-1) (96-97,71-98,92) (1, 10-15. 3-4) (27-28,33-36,29-30)	(100, 95-9; 100) $(96-99, 100, 98-100)$ $(1-2, 1-2, 1-2)$ $(0-3, 1, 0-3)$ $(0-1, 4-6, 1-2)$ $()$ $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$ $(95-97, 71-76, 90-92)$ $(1, 12-15, 3-4)$ $(68-72, 59-66, 67-71)$



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(--, 5-7, 1-2) (8-12, 63-63, 22-27) (65-68, 81-92, 70-76) (69-75, 77-85, 73-76) (1-2, 1-5, 1-2) (--, 1-2, 0-1) (--, 5-7, 2-3) (87-92, 94-98, 89-94) (43-49, 61-71, 49-56) (61-64, 69-77, 64-68) (2-3, 0-1, 1-2)(2-3, 0-1, 1-2)

(100, 93-96, 100) (96-99, 100, 98-100) (1-2, 0-2, 1-2) (0.2, 1-2, 0-2) (1, 6-8, 2)

(0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (96-97, 64- 72, 91-92) (1, 11-16, 3-4) (65-69, 57-64, 65-68) (2, 2-3, 2) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) XI

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(--, 5-6, 1-2)

(7-14, 53 52, 23-27)

(61-86, 82-90, 69-72)

(66-71, 68-83, 67-73)

(1-2, 1-5, 2-3)

(--, 1-3, 0-1)

(--, 4-8, 1-2)

(86-91, 96-97, 99-92)

(31-36, 35-90, 32-42)

(59-63, 68-75, 62-64)

(1-5, 0-1, 1-4)

(2, 0-1, 1-2)
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- (82-88, 76-79, 81-85) (100, 100, 100) (2, 1-2, 1-2) (0-3, 1-2, 0-3) (0-1, 7-11, 2-3)
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 (97-99, 56-66, 89-92)
 (0-1, 13-19, 3-4)
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	VIII	IX
13. Aradhmagandhi		(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
14 Social Studies	(87-95, 65-78, 83-91)	(87-95, 70-80, 85-92)
15. History	(7-9, 22-29, 11-13)	(6-8, 16-24, 8-11)
16. Geography	(7-9, 22-28, 11-12)	(7-8, 20-28, 10-12)
17. Civics	(3-6, 15-18, 6-9)	(3-6, 12-17, 5-8)
18. Economics	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-2, 0-1, 0-1)
19. Commerce	(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
20. General	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(, 0-1, 0-1)
Knowledge 21. Mathematics	(99-100, 96-98, 9900)(80-84-77-82, 80-8-2)
22. General Science	(94-99, 96-100, 95-100)(92-100, 95-98, 93-100)
23. Physics	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-2, 1-3,1-2)
24. Chemistry	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-2, 2-7, 1-2)
25. Biology	(0-3, 0-3, 0-3)	(0-4, 0-3, 0-4)
26. Hygiene and	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
Physiology 27. Arts	(0-3, 6-9, 1-4)	(0-3, 6-9, 1-4)
28. Crafts	(16-25, 33-43, 21-23)	(17-23, 36-45, 21-27)
29. Drawing	(82-88, 69-75, 80-86)	(65-68, 54-66, 62-67)
30. Music	(2, 5-9, 1-4)	(, 1-2, 0-2)
31. Dancing	(, 0-1, 0-1)	(, 0-1, 0-1)
32. Physical Edn.	(84-93, 91-95, 87-93)	(85-90, 92-93, 87-91)
33. Moral Edn.	(0-1, 6-7, 2)	(1, 7, 2)
34. Activities	(8-9, 9-13, 8-10)	(8-9, 8-14, 9-10)

MYSORE

1.	English	(100, 100, 100)	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(53-71, 55-71, 53-70)	(50-71, 58-68, 52- 70)
3.	Urdu	(8-11, 5-6, 7-10)	(8-11, 4-6, 7-9)



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(1-2, 0-1, 1)(83-94, 68-80, 85-92) (6-9, 15-24, 8-12) (9-11, 20-28, 12-14) (3-6, 11-18, 6-9)(0-2, 0-1, 0-1)(0-1, --, 0-1)(---, 0-1, 0-1) (81-82, 78-80, 81-82) (92-100, 92-95, 34-100) (3-7, 7-11, 4-8)(3-6, 8-10, 4-6)(2-4, 0-2, 1-4)(1-2, 0-2, 1-2)(0-3, 5-7, 1-4)(19-25, 29-35, 23-27) (39-44, 36-47, 39-45) (---, 0-2, 0-2) (--, 0-1, 0-1) (83-89, 89-93, 85-90) (0-1, 7-8, 2)(6, 9-14, 7-8)

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(1-2, 0-1, 1-2) (50-62, 44-66, 49-62) (2-3, 3-10, 3-5) (43-50, 46-64, 44-51) (6.13, 5-15, 7-13) (0-3, 0-1, 0-2) (0-1, --, 0-1)(62-74, 56-65, 61-70) (88297, 84-93, 87-95)-(20-24, 10-14, 18-22) (19-22, 7-11, 15-19) (0-5, 0-3, 1-4)(11-22, 20-25, 13-23) (0-2, 0-4, 1-2) (3-7, 4-10, 3-8)(4-10, 5-10, ---10) (--, 1, 7-1) (--, 0-1, 0-1) (--, 31-42, 36-42) (0-1, 1-10, 1-2)

(100, 100, 100) (53-94, 58-68, 52-70) (9-11, 5-6, 9-10) (100, 100, 100) (64-90, 70-99, 67-90) (8-13, 3-8, 9-11)



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		TIIV	IX
4.	Tamil	(1, 9-10, 3)	(1, 8-9, 2-3)
3.	Telugu	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
6.	Kannada	(68-73, 68-75, 68-74)	(67-71, 67-75, 67-71)
7.	Marathi	(1, 1-2, 1)	(1, 1-2, 1)
З,	Sanskrit	(12-16, 11-16, 13-15)	(12-15, 13-18, 13-16)
9.	Arabic	(0.1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)
10.	Persian	(1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
11.	Social Studies	(79-90, 75-86, 79-89)	(75-94, 70-88, 74-92)
12.	History	(4-17, 13-18, 6-16)	(4-19, 12-20, 7-19)
13.	Geography	(4-8, 13-18, 6-18)	(4-20, 12-20, 6-20)
14.	Civics	(4-12, 13-16, 6-12)	(4-17, 12-19, 6-17)
15.	Economics	(2, 1, 2)	(0-1,, 0-1)
16.	Commerce		(0-1,, 0-1)
17.	Mathematics	(89-98, 92-100, 92-99)	(95-98, 94-100, 96-98)
18.	General Seience	e(88-96, 95-100, 91-97)	(88-97, 83-100, 8788)
19.	Physics	(1-7, 2-5, 1-6)	(1-6, 1-6, 1-5)
50 •	Chemistry'	(1-7, 2-5, 1-5)	(2-5, 1-5, 1-4)
21.	Biology	(1-5, 2-5, 1-5)	(2-5, 1-5, 1-4)
82.	Hygiene and Physiology	~-	
23.	Nature Study	(1, 0-1, 1)	(1, 1, 1)
24.	Arts	(7-11, 8-22, 9-14)	(3-10, 5-13, 4-10)
25.	Crafts	(22-54, 30-54, 23-54)	(21-58, 23-52, 23-57)
26.	Drawing	(37-46, 31-40, 36-44)	(30-34, 28-35, 30-32)
27.	Tailoring	(0-1, 2-4, 1-2)	(, 3, 1)
28.	Physical Edn.	(82-89, 69-73, 79-86)	(79-93, 65-79, 76-88)
29.	Moral Education	1(3-5,, 2-4)	(4-5,, 3-4)
30.	Citizenship Tra	g.(d-1,0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
31.	Radio Broadcast	ts(2-3, 5, 2-1)	(1,, 1)
32.	Activities	(1, 3-8, 1-3)	
33.	Hebbies	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
34.	School Assembly	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)



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X (1, 7-10, 2-3) (0-1, --, 0-1) (67-70, 62-75, 66-71) (1, 1-2, 1)(11-15, 13-17, 12-15) (0.1 ---, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 0-1)(73-94, 67-88, 74-93) (5-20, 12-20, 6-20) (5-21, 12-20, 6-18) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(0.1, 0-1, 0-1)(95-99, 93-100, 95-99) (87-98, 84-100, 86-98) (1-8, 0-6, 1-6) (2-6, 0-4, 1-5) (2-6, 0-4, 1-5) (1, 0-1, 1)(1, 0-1, 1) (1-12, 4-8, 1-11)(22-46, 28-45, 24-45) (20-31, 25-36, 21-30) (78-88, 65-81, 48-86) (4-6, --, 3-4) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(1, 1, 1)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)

XI (82-89, 62-86, 80-88) (3-5, 3-9, 4-5) (16-30, 9-22, 16-28) (2, 0-2, 2)(73-86, 76-100, 74-88) (1, 1, 1.) , 7-17 (1-2, 2-4, 1-2)(1, --, 1)(89-100, 93-100, 91-100) (80-89, 97) 100, 94-90(6-13, 3-7, 6-11) (6-13, 3-7, 6-11) (2. 0-1, 2)(0-26, 13-33, 2-96) (62-66, 53-75, 60-68) (42-69, 54-67, 44-69) (98-100, 69-100, 93-100) (17-20, --, 14-18) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (2, 2, 2)(1-2, 1-4 1-2)



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1. English 2. Hindi 3. Urdu 4. Bengali 5. Telugu 6. Oriya 7. Sanskrit 8. Persian 9. Social Studies 10. History 11. Geography 12. Civics 13. General Knowledge 14. Mathematics 15. General Science 16. Physics 17. Chemistry 18. Domestic Science 19. Arts 20. Crafts 21. Drawing 22. Music 23. Physical Education 24. Moral Education 25. Activities 26. Radio Boradcasts

VIII (100, 100, 100) (82-87, 98-100, 84-80) (1, --, 1)(1, 4-7, 1-2) (1-2, 4-15, 2-3)(95-97, 78-92, 93-96) (88-99, 72-100, 90-99) (1, --, 1)(50-98, 15-89, 46-97) (2-50, 9-85, 3-54) (2-50, 9-85, 3-54) (6-13, 1-40, 5-16) (21-26, 1-7, 19-23) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100)(1, --, 1)(1, ---, 1) (3, 23, 2-3)(7-42, 70-83, 16-47) (47-52, 81-88, 52-56) (--, 28-29, 3-5) (88-93, 86-92, 88-93) (9-10, 1-5, 8-10) (10-13, 4-9, 9-12) (6, 1-9, 5-7)



27. Library

IX (100, 100, 100)(65-83, 65-100, 65-84) (1, --, 1)(1, 4-8, 1-2)(1-2, 6-14, 2-3)(95-97, 81-88, 94-95) (87-96, 100, 90-97) (1, --, 1)(85-97, 55-100, 81-97) (3-13, 0-45, 3-17) (2-22, 14-46, 2-25)(2-8, 0-27, 4-7) (15-22, 2-8, 14-19) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(2, 01, 2)(2, 0-1, 2) (--, 12-20, 8-3) (2, 26, 2-3) (10,34, 49-84, 15-38 (4, 1-10, 1-4) (--, 23-34, 3-4) (88-92, 90-94, 88-93) (9-11, 1-6, 8-11) (11-16, 5-10, 10-14)(4-5, 5-6, 4-5) (5-7, 4-10, 5-7)

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(1-3, 6-13, 2-4)	-	2
(94-97, 82-88, 92-96)	-	45
(93-94, 92-100, 86-95)	-	45
(1,, 1)	-	5
(31-96, 20-100, 29-96)	-	-15
(30-62, 51-80, 59-65)	-	88
(60-62, 51-80, 59-65)	-	28
(2-13, 2-33, 2-16)	-	26
(14-20, 2-11, 14-18)	-	9
(100, 100, 100)	-	45
(100, 100, 100)	• ·	45
(1,, 1)	-	1
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(, 14-28, 2-3)	- .	3
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(7-25, 22-58, 9-28)	-	17
(3-4, 1-10, 4)	-	30
	-	2
(87-94, 46-67, 82-89)	-	42
(12-18, 2-11, 12-17)	-	2
(13-19, 8-10, 12-18)	-	4
(5-7, 7-10, 5-7)	· 🖛	l
(7-8, 2-10, 6-7)	-	3



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VIII VIII

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⊥.	Englisn	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(94-96, 2-92, 94-95)
3.	Panjabi	(90-92, 83-90, 90-93)
4.	Sanskrit	(25-28, 15-21, 23-26)
5.	Social Studies	(98-100, 69-84, 93-99)
6.	General Knowledge	(0-2, 2, 0-2)
7.	History	(0-4, 0-4, 0-2)
8.	Geography	(2-5, 0-2, 2-4)
9.	Civics	(0-1, 2-3, 0-1)
10.	Economics	
11.	Arithmetic & Household Accounts	1(, 17-21, 4-5)
12.	Mathematics	(100, 69-84, 94-99)
13.	General Science	(96-99, 97-100, 98-99)
14.	Physics	
15.	Chemistry	
16,	Biology	
17.	Hygiene and Physiology	·
18.	Bomestic Science	(, 11-15, 3)
19.	Arts	(0-1, 3-4, 1-2)
20.	Crafts	(8-15, 31-44, 15-23)
21.	Drawing	(, 0-1, 0-1)
22.	Music	(, 0-1, 0-1)
23.	Sewing	(, 4-5, 1-2)
24.	Needle work	(, 6-11, 1-3)
25.	Tailoring	(, 0-1, 0-1)
26.	Cooking & Laundry	(, 1-2, 0-1)
27.	Agriculture	(6-8, 1, 5-7)
28.	Physical Education	(59-61, 38-51, 57-58)
-	Activities	(0-1, 3-5, 1-2)
3 0.	Nacional Discipline Scheme	(, 0 0, 0 a)
31.	Moral Education	(, 3-5, 1)

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(100, 100, 100)(63-82, 61-25, 64-82) (36-65, 43-79, 40-68)(11-16, 6-12, 10-16)(99-100, 6-79, 92-97) (0-5, 2, 0-4)(1-14, 1-11, 1-14)(1-11, 0-7, 2-4)(1-2, 2-4, 1-3)(0-1, 1-4, 1)(---, 18-35, 4-6) (100, 61-79, 92-98) (33-53, 28-55, 33-53) (19-23, 5-8, 16-21) (19-23, 5-8, 16-21) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(0-1, 11-22, 2-5)(--, 1, 0-1) (1-4, 2-4, 1-4)(19-35, 21-36, 20-35) (23-31, 1-2, 18-28)(--, 2-3, 0-1) (3-4, --, 2-3) (53-59, 46- 49, 53-59) $(--, 1, 0\bar{1})$ (--, 3-4, 0-1)

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(100, 100, 100) (61-81, 57-85, 60-81) (38-59, 39-68, 40-62)(13-17, 6-12, 12-16) (100, 55-78, 94-97) (0-4, 2, 0-4)(2-15, 2-14, 2-15)(0-16, 1-10, 0-15) (1-4, 2-3, 1-3)(0-3, 1, 1-3)(---, 20-37, 4-7) (100, 55-78, 94-97) (29-49, 26-46, 29-48) (20-23, 5-10, 17-21) (20-23, 5-10, 17-21) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(0-1, 15-24, 3-5) (---, 1, 0-1) (1-3, 1-5, 1-3)(13-33, 15-30, 13-32) (27-32, 1-2, 19-27) (--, 2, 0-1) (2-5, --, 2-4) (54-59, 48-61, 53-59) (--, 1, 0-1) (--; 2.2, 0-1)



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(100, 100, 100)	·	183
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(1, 7-19, 1-5)	~~	74
(2-30, 24-89, 4-32)	50 Au	181
(,		8
(16-20, 17-47, 19-21)		29
(, 8-34, 3)		3 0
(1-20, 35, 8-16)		15
(16-20, 4-37, 3-18)		5
(14
(25-32, 41-50, 27-35)		171
(20, 29-41, 8-26)		182
(7-25,, 5-21)		45
(7-25,, 5-21)		45
(1,, 1-4)		4
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		VIII
1.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(100. 100, 100)
3.	Urdu	(1,, 1)
4.	Panjabi	(1,, 1)
5∙	Sindhi	(0-1, 4-17, I-1)
6.	Sanskrit	(79-89, 40-47, 74-80)
7.	Social Studies	(88-94, 61-71, 84-90)
8.	History	(6-8, 28-38, 10-12)
9.	Geography	(13-14, 30-35, 16-21)
10.	Civics	(1-3, 10-14, 2-4)
11.	Commerce	(13-17, 1, 11-13)
12.	General Science	(5-7, 4-17, 5-8)
13.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)
14.	General Science	(100, 100, 100, 100)
15.	Domestic Science/Home S	cience(, 30-45, 6-8)
16.	Arts	(2-3, 17-21, 5-6)
17.	Crafts	(75-81, 44-64, 71-78)
18.	Drawing	(32-38, 25-29, 31-36)
19.	Music	(, 9-36, 1-6)
20.	Sewing	(, 17-29, 3-5)
	Physical Education	(66-69, 37-48, 63-65)
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l,	English	(82-90, 58-83, 82-89)
2.	Hindi	(100, 100, 100)
3.	Urdu	(2,, 2)
4.	Bengali	(0.1,, 0-1)
5.	Panjabi	(, 5-7, 1-2)
6.	Sindhi	(0-1, 1-2, 1)
7.	Sanskrit	(24-28, 10-18, 22-25)



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RIJASTEIN X IX (10, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100) (3-7, 0-1, 2-6) (4-16, -2, 3-15) (100, 100, 100) (100, 190, 100) (2-3, 2-7, 2-3) (1-2, 3-6, 2-2) (1-3, 2-7, 1-2) (1-2, 1-6, 1-3) (0-1, --, 0-1)(1, --, 0-1) (2-5, --, 2-4) (1-6, --, 0-5) (4-6, 1-4, 4-6) (4-6, 1-7, 4-6) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (0-1, --, 0-1) (0.1, --, 0-1) (34-59, 16-70, 32-57) (46-64, 15-65, 42-63) (3-4, 1-9, 3-4) (2-5, 2-8, 3-4) (--, 1, 0-1) (---, 1, 0-1) (--, 7-24, 3-4) (--, 22, 3) (45-65, 5-17, 40-58) (51-67, 5-22, 45-59) UTTAR PRADESH (90-97, 97-99, 91-97) (96-97, 97-99, 96-97) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (0-1, --; 0-1) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (--, 2-3, 0-1) (--, 1-6, 0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1) (4-5, 1-2, 4)(4, 0-3, 4)

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(100, 100, 100)	-	67
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(1-8, 1, 1-7)	-	54
(100, 100, 100)		67
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-	-	4
-	-	12
(0-12, 3-26, 1-11)	-	3
(100, 100, 100)	-	67
(100, 100, 100)	-	67
-	-	4
-	-	7
(12-98, 26-79, 9-98)	-	61
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. -	-	6
(, 48, 6)	-	1
(22-65, 6-28, 22-51)		52
(98-100,98-100,97-99)	(97-100	97-99)
(100, 100, 100)	(97-100) (100,100	181 9,100)181
(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,,	0-1) 11
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(, 2-3, 0-1)	(0-1,2-3	3,0-1) 2
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(2-3, 1, 1-2)	(2-3,1-3	3,2-3) 81



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8.	Arabic	(1,, 0-1)
9.	Angami	(, 1-2, 0-1)
19.	German	(1,, 0-1)
11.	Social Studies	(89-94, 63-93, 86-94)
12.	History	(6-8, 6-10, 6-3)
13.	Geography	(8-9, 7-11, 8-10)
14.	Civics	(3-4, 1-5, 2-4)
15.	Economics	(1, 1-2, 0-1)
16.	Commerce	(0-3,0-1, 1-2)
17.	Mathematics	(96-100, 84-100, 94-100)
18.	General Science	(93-96, 62-92, 87-98)
19.	Physics	
20.	Chemistry	
21.	Biology	
22.	Home Science	(, 21-35, 6-9)
23.	Arts	(22-26, 21-34, 23-27)
24.	Crafts	(68-76, 42-61, 64-70)
25.	Drawing	(25-28, 6-15, 21-25)
26.	Music	(1, 6-13, 2-4)
27.	Sewing	(, 1, 0-1)
28.	Tailoring	
29.	Agriculture	(10-12, 0-1, 7-10)
30.	Physical Education	(79-86, 54-73, 76-84)
31.	Moral Education	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)
l.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(18-28, 9-19, 14-24)
3.	Urdu	(0-2,, 0-2)
4.	Bengali	((93-96, 93-98, 95-96)
5.	Panjabi	(, 0-1, 0-1) .



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(0-1, --, 0-1) (0-1, --, 0-1)
(0-1, 2-5, 0-2) (0-1, 1-4, 0-1)
(1-3, 3-10, 2-4) (2, 3-4, 2-3)
(94, 1-4, 3-4) (
$$c, 1-2, 3-4$$
)
(4-5, 3-5, 4-5) (4-5, 3-4, 4-5)
(4-5, 1-4, 4-5) (5-6, 1-2, 5)
(1, --, 1) (0-1, --, 0-1)
(99-100, 4-32, 85-90) (92-100, 3-14, 92-87)
(2-5, 5, 2-5) (2-4, --, 1-4)
(4-5, 1-2, 4-5) (3-6, 1-2, 3-5)
(4-6, 1-2, 4-5) (3-6, 1-2, 3-5)
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(5-6, 1-2, 5-6) (4-7, 1-2, 3-6)
(--, 74-89, 10-12) (--, 77-92, 9-12)
(2-3, 0-3, 2-3) (2-3, 0-2, 2)
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(16-20, 20-29, 17-21) (14-17, 16-29, 15-18)
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WEST BLAGAL

(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(8-19, 3-14, 6-17)(5-9, 3-8, 4-9)(0-2, --, 0-2)(0-2, --, 0-1)(93-95, 93-100, 93-96)(89-92, 94-100, 90-93)(--, 0-1, 0-1)(--, 0-1, 0-1)



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(2-3, 0-1, 1-2)	(2-3,, 2-3)	32
(3-4, 0-1, 2-4)	(3-4, 0-1, 3-4)	27
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(1,, 1)	(1,, 1)	174
(9-12, 0-1, 8-11)	(8-9, 0-1, 7-8)	21
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(2-6, 0-1, 2-5)	(3-4,, 3-4)	18
(, 1-4, 0-1)	(, 2-3, 0-1)	51
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(0-1,, 0-1)	(0-1,, 0-1)	5 6
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VIII (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) 6. Nepali (79-83, 90-93, 84-87) 7. Sanskrit (0-1, --, 0-1) 8. Persian (2, 0-1, 1) 9. Arabic (1-2, 0-1, 0-1)10. Social Studies (98-100, 96-99, 98-100) 11. History (98-100, 96-100, 98-99) 12. Geography (3, 4, 0-2, 2-3)13. Civics 14. Economics (2-3, 0-1, 1-2)15. General Knowledge (99-100, 98-100, 100) 16. Mathematics (98-100, 96-100, 99) 17. General Science 18. Physics 19. Chemistry 20. Biology (2-3, 9-13, 4-6)21. Hygiene (0-1, 35-42, 13-15) 22. Home Science/Domestic Science (0-1, 5-9, 2-4)23. Arts (24-46, 75-80, 43-58) 24. Crafts (21-27, 36-38, 28-31) 25. Drawing (--, 5-10, 2-4) 26. Music (--, 1-2, 1) 27. Dancing (--, 0-5, 0-1) 28. Sewing (--, 1-2, 0-1) 29. Needlework (54-55, 39-42, 49-50) 30. Physical Education (0-2, 0-1, 0-1) 31. Moral Education (1-2, 3-4, 2)32. Library 33. Hobbies



X IX (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(28-69, 43-57, 33-66) (0-1, --, 0-1) (1-2, 0-1, 1) (32-68, 25-48, 30-61) (25-69, 46-70, 32-69) (22-67, 42-78, 29-70) (5-9, 2-5, 4-7) (2-12, 3-5, 3-9) (1-2, 0-1, 1) (96-100, 98-99, 97-100) (99-100, 95-98, 99-100) (0-1, 2, 1)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)7 (0-1, 1-3, 1-2) (--, 4-9, 1-2) (--, 12-20, 4-6) (1, 2, 1)(1-3, 2-4, 1-3)(33-65, 36-44, 34-56) (0-3, 5-10, 2-5)(--, 1, 0-1) (26-31, 11-14, 22-26) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (0-2, 0-1, 1)(1-2, 2-4, 2-3)(--, 0-1, 0-1) (---, 0-1, 0-1)

(0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (28-68, 27-93, 28-75) (0-1, ---, 0-1) (1, 0-1, 1) (32-62, 21-46, 29.57) (31-69, 49-67, 37-69) (29-68, 49-72, 35-69) (6-10, 3-5, 5-8) (4-15, 1-6, 5-11))1-2, --, 1) (96-98, 95-99, 97-98) (99-100, 94-98, 98-100) (0-1, 2, 1)(0-1, 1, 0-1)(0-2, 1-3, 1-2) (--, 3-11, 1-3) (--, 13-19, 4-6) (3-13, 1-6, 4-9)(0-3, 2-7, 1-4) (--, 1, 0-1) (24+31, 10-14, 21-26) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)

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	VIII
1. English	(100, 100, 100)
2. Hindi	(95-100, 92-100, 94-100)
3. Bengali	(4-5, 6-13, 5-7)
4. Panjabi	(1, 4-5, 1-2)
5. Sanskrit	(44-63, 31-50, 42-52)
6. Social Studies	(89-98, 93-97, 90-98)
7. History	
8. Geography	
9. Civics	(, 4-8, 1-3)
10. Economics	
11. Commerce	
12. Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)
13. General Science	(100, 41=72, 77-92)
14. Physics	
15. Chemistry	
16. Biology	
17. Hygiene and Physiology	- .
18. Home Science	(, 13-34, 4-10)
19. Arithmetic and Domestic Science	(, 9-22, 4-8)
20. Arts	(3-19, 2-46, 7-13)
21. Crafts	(13-19, 10-19, 14-19)
22. Drawing	(85-100, 8-37, 61-75)
23. Music	(2-3, 10-21, 5-8)
24. Agriculture	(4-9,, 2-7)
25. Physical Education	(78-79, 71-100,74-82)
26. Library	(4-5,, 3)



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IX (100, 100, 100) (89-91, 63-95, 72-84) (2-4, 7-12, 4-6)(2-6, 3-7, 1-6)(--, 17-98, 6-8) (9-14, 9-24, 12-16) (4, 4, 1-3) (3-8, 8-15, 5-11) (8-12, 9-28, 8-15) (3-9, --, 2-5) (70-81, 10-27, 51-62) (6-20, 7, 6-18) (11-21, 1-3, 10-16) (11-21, 1-3, 10-16) (6, 2-3, 1-5) (1-2, 2-5, 1-3) (--, 8, 3) (--, 18-27, 7-9) (1, 6, 1-2)(--, 17-19, 6-7) (18-26, 5-8, 13-21) (2-6, --, 2-4)

(2-6, --, 2-4) (70-77, 68-91, 70-79) (4-7, --, 3-5)

DELHI X (100, 100, 100)(41-71, 37-95, 56-62) (3-5, 8-16, 4-8)(3-7, 1-9, 3-5)(--, 8, 3) (3-13, 4-84, 4-17) (2, 1, 0-2)(6-8, 7-14, 7-9) (9-13, 6-19, 7-13) (4, --, 3)(73-83, 14-21, 54-59) (2-11, 5-7, 4-8) (18-23, 0-3, 13-17)(18-23, 0-3, 13-17) (--, 3, 1) (1-2, 2-4, 1-2) `(--, 8, 3) (---, 0-32, 3-8) (1, --, 1)(--, 22-30, 8-10) (18-22, 3-8, 13-17)(3-7, --, 2-5) (66-75, 74-86, 69-76) (6-9, --, 4-6)



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(27-41, 48-95, 36-55)		35
(3-18, 9-11, 5-10)		2
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(3-9, 1-21, 2-12)	-	23
(, 11; 4)	-	32
(1-10, 2-14, 1-11)	-	11
(5,, 2)	-	1
(3-8, 2-9, 4-7)	-	9
(5-24, 5-9, 5-13)	-	8
(3,, 2)	-	3
(58-78, 9-21, 36- 59)	6	35
(, 4, 1)	-	26
(19-51, 1-2, 2-28)	-	7
(19-51, 1-2, 2-8)	-	7
	-	2
(1-5, 1-5, 1-5)	-	2
(, 6, 2)	-	2
(, 18-38, 7-17)	-	4
(1-3,, 1-2)	-	4
(-	13
(19-34, 2-11, 14-19)	-	28
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(1-4,, 0-2)	-	2
(57-79, 76-100, 76-88)	-	31
(7-31,, 4-17)	-	1



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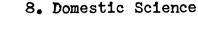
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HIMACHAL PP: ESH

VIII l. English (100, 100, 100) (88-92, 100, 90-96) 2. Hindi 3. Urdu (10-36, 11-86, 11-43)4. Panjabi 5. Sanskrit (8-27, 13-54, 7-33) 6. Social Studies (66-100, 98-100, 73-100) 7. History (34, 72, 33) (34, 2, 30) 8. Geography 9. Civics (11-11, 11-14, 11-12) 10. Economics 11. Mathematics (89-100, 39-76, 88-100) 12. General Science (70-99, 73-100, 71-97) 13. Physics 14. Chemistry 15. Biology 16. Hygiene and Physiology 17. Arts (3-4, 3-5, 3-4) (25-33, 58-59, 31-36) 18. Crafts (25-37, 29-34, 22-39) 19. Drawing (47-63, 53-99, 52-67) 20. Physical Education (10, 100, 100) 1. English 2. Hindi (85-91, 37-67, 82-89) (85-91, 37-67, 82-89) 3. Manipur 4. History (100, 100, 100) 5. Geography (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100)6. Mathematics

(65-75, 33-100, 66-77)

MANIPUR



7. General Science

IX (100, 100, 100)(84-96, 45-100, 84-97) (4, 3, 3)(2-19, 37-59, 2-25) (39-100, 52-100, 39-100) (1-87, 10-27, 3-86) (1-25, 3-7, ...,) (3, 17-20, 2-5) (1-9, 2-24, 1-11)(92-100, 47-100, 88-100) (23-70, 52-97, 25-70) (19-45, 3-7, 17-42) (19-45, 3-7, 17-42) (1, 6, 2)(--, 18-44, 2-5) (10_36, 23-57, 11-39) (19-39, 1-37, 16-39) (37-67, 44-97, 38-71) (100, 100, 100)(82-91, 34-58, 79-87) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(---, 42-100, 1-4)

X (100, 100, 100) (85-92, 57-83, 85-9) (4-11, 26-57, 5-15) (31-96, 21-100, 36-100) (2-78, 12-38, 4-74)(2-45, 6-13, 2-23) (2-3, 14-30, 2-4) (1-3, 2-38, 1-5) (87-100, 42-100, 82-100) (17-52, 35-100, 22-55) (22-41, 4, 19-38) (22-41, 4, 19-38) (3, --, 3)(--, 23-31, 1-5) (9-41, 21-70, 10-43) (19-39, 48, 17-39) (43-58,43-100, 43-61) (100, 100, 100)(84-92, 61-62, 92-90) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)

(--, 39-100, 2-5)



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		VIII
Ģ.	Draving	(3 2. 67, 31)
10.	Physical Education	(9.42, 63-100, 11-45)
l.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(25-90, 17-33, 15+64)
З.	Bengali	(100, 33-39, 69-77)
4.	Sanskrit	(56-96, 70-100, 74-98)
5.	Arabic	(4-8,, 2-4)
6.	Social Studies	
7.	History	(56-100, 100, 74-100)
8.	Geography	(56-100, 100, 74-100)
9.	Civics	(10-19,, 5-11)
10.	Economics	
11.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)
12.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)
13.	Hygiene and Physiology	
14.	Crafts	(62-70, 12-83, 45-76)
15:	Drawing	(, 61- 67, 23-29)
16.	Physical Education	(16-30, 65-69, 40-46)
1.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(78-100, 58-83, 69-82)
3.	History	(100, 100, 100)
4.	Geography	(100, 100, 100)
5.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)
6.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)
7.	Hygiene	(18-28, 17-43, 18-31)
8.	Scriptures	(18-22, 17-24, 18-31)

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IX (25, 33, 36) (12-44, 42-100, 14-49)(100, 100, 100)(7-12, --, 4-7)(100, 26-37, 67-76) (34-96, 7-21, 33-v5) (1-10, --, 0-6) (45-53, 17-91, 39-70) (31-84, 3-83, 8-74) (12-84, 3-83, 8-74) (8-50, 1-3, 6-32) (8-50, 1-3, 6-32) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(--, 7-18, 3-8) (45-61, 76-88, 61-68) (13-23, 63-73, 36-52) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(19-23, 23-38, 19-25)

Х (60, 62, 60) (13-100, 39-100, 13-100) TRIPURA (100, 100, 100)(100, 24-29, 62-69) (42-70, 2-10, 22-41) (3-9, --, 1-5)(34-55, 8-85, 30-67) (26-77, 15-93, 21-84) (27-77, 15.93, 21-84) (40-48, 2-3, 21-27) (22-57, 2-3, 12-30) (100, 100, 100)(100, 100, 100)(--, 9-20, 4-10) (26-27, --, 13-14) (14-26, --, 8-13) NAGALAND (100, 100; 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100)(17-39, 18-30, 18-37)



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(100, 1-9, 42-89)	-	7
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(25-60, 100, 43-76)

		VIII
l.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	196-1 00, 61-90, 81-85)
З.	Marathi	(0-0, 4-8, 3-5)
4.	Sanskrit	(0-4, 4-8, 3-5)
5.	French	(39-48, 19-17, 30-43)
6.	Portuguese	(13, 6, 10)
7.	Social Studies	(77-95, 79-92, 81-84)
8.	History	(23-41, 26-47, 24-4-1)
9.	Geography	(23-41, 32-63, 27-50)
10.	Civics	(23-35, 30-45, 30-38)
11.	General Knowledge	(4-13, 6-9, /-11)
12.	Mathematics	(67-78, 81-90, 76-82)
13.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)
14.	Physics	(33-38, 12-23, 24-31)
15.	Chemistry	
16.	Arts	(, 7-12, 3-6)
17.	Crafts	(, 17-45, 8-22)
18.	Drawing	(28-41, 32-73, 32-55)
19.	Music	(, 9-16, 4-8)
20.	Physical Education	(48-85, 43-86, 55-84)
21.	Moral Education	(4-9, 1-6, 1-8)
1.	English	(100, 100, 100)
2.	Hindi	(33-49, 11-28, 26-49)
з.	Tamil	(70-89, 87H100, 77-92)

- 4. French
- Social Studies 5.
- 6. History
- 7. Geography

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(100, 100, 100) (96-100, 73-94, 88-97) (1-2, 4-20, 3-7)(1-2, 4-20, 3-7)(36-39, 24-37, 31-38) (76-95, 82-91, 80-93) $(20_46, 25_{-50}, 23_{-47})$ (20-36, 32-59, 26-14)(20-46, 31-52, 26-17)(57-81, 78-88, 88-63) (100, 100, 100) (32-48, 11-36, 22-43) (--, 4-12, 1-5) (--, 10-26, 3-11) (4-9, 23-30, 14-17)(--, 7-11, 3-5) (41-85, 36-75, 46-80) (0-5, 4-8, 1-5)(100, 100, 100)

IX

(18-35, 94-100, 14-53) (62-66, 95-100, 68-90) (14 - 22)

Х (100, 100, 100) (92-100 61-91, 82-96) (2-4, 4-17, 3-7)(2-4, -17, 3-7)(33-37, 15-42, 26-38) (100, 100, 100)(23-42, 22-43, 23-43) (61-78, 60-72, 61-76) (23-42, 32-50, 27-42) (64-78, 73-90, 69-81) (100, 100, 100) (33-38, 15-43, 26-38) (33-38, 15-43, 26-38) (--, 6- 16, 2-6) (--, 12-20, 4-8) (--, 17-25, 7-10) (35-75, 17-83, 44-78) PONDICHERRY (100, 100, 100) (14-34, 100, 16-56)

(60-84, 100, 72-90) (18-40, --, 10-28)

- (14-34, 100, 16-56)
- (62-100, --, 44-84)
- (66-100, --, 44-84)



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XI	XII	n
(100, 100, 100)	-	10
(93-97, 56-90, 81-93)	-	9
(3-15, 4-8, 5-12)	-	2
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(29-34, 18-37, 27-35)	-	4
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(100, 100, 100)	-	. 9
(32-48, 34-57, 33-50)	-	6
(62-72, 65-85, 63-75)	-	9
(32-38, 42-57, 37-50)	-	6
	e .	2
(70-77, 81-94, 75-90)	-	10
(100, 100, 100)	-	10
(29-34, 18-37, 27-35)	-	2
(29-34, 18-37, 27-35)	-	2
(, 7-13, 3-4)	-	l
(, 8-13, 3-5)	-	Ľ,
(, 13-23, 4-9)	-	10
	-	1
(30-63, 20-65, 40-64)	-	3
	-	1
(100, 100, 100)	-	4
(9-21, 100, 27-40)	-	. 3
(55-84, 100, 55-88)	-	4
(16-46,, 12-45)	-	1
(9-22, 100, 15-40)	-	3
(79-100,, 60-100)	-	1
(79-100,, 60-100)	-	1



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8.	Mathematics	(100, 100, 100)
э.	General Science	(100, 100, 100)
10.	Crafts	(25-51, 100, 43-67)
11.	Drawing	(25-63, 100, 43-76)
12.	Music	(, 73-96, 21-33)
13.	Physical Education	(25-63, 100, 43-76)

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IX

(100, 100, 100)
(100, 100, 100)
(17-35, 100, 14-53)
(13-83, 100, 14-53)
(, 84-100, 4-26)
(17-23, 100, 14-50)

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(100, 100, 100) (100, 100, 100) (14-34, 100, 16-58) (14-34, 100, 16-56) (--, 87-100, 16-24) (14-34, 100, 16-56)



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XI	XII	n
(100, 100, 100)	-	4
(100, 100, 100)	-	4
(9-22, 100, 15-40)	-	3
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	lect	tive Groups Subjects	·/111	
I.,	SC	EHOR GLUUA:		÷ • -
	1.	Nodern Indian Languages	•	
	2.	Nethemetics	-	
	3.	Biology	_	
	4.	Physics	-	
	5.	Chemistry	-	
	5.	Classical Languages		
	7	Physical Science	-	
	8.	Biological Science	-	
		TCTAL.		
II	CO 1	LEFCE GEC J. :		
	1.	Elements of Commerce		
	2.	Accountency	-	
	3.	Bock Keeping	-	
	4.	Typing	-	
	5,	Shorthand	-	
	6.	Drefting & Frecis	·	
	7;	Commercial Geography	-	
	8.	Commercial Economics		
		TCT/L	—	

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A SULVER OF SECONDARY SOLV LO IN INDIA

Table: Subjects enrolment percentages (boys, mirls, total) in sample schools classes during 1959 to 1963.

-RE TTY PLOUS SUBJECTS-

IX	Z
A	DITLA IN ADESH
(1-2,1,1-2)	(1-2,1-2,1)
-	(1-3,1-2,1-3)
-	(1-2,3-4,2-3)
-	(1,4-5,1-2)
•	(1,4-5,1-2)
(1-2;0-1,1)	(1,0-2,1)
(1-2,1,1)	(1-2,0-2,1)
(1-2,1,1)	(1-2,0-2,1)
,1,1)	(275,5-7,2-5)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(1-3, -, 1-2)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(1-2,0-1,1-2)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1,)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	((0-1.0-1,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
(J-1,0-1,0-1)	(1-2,0-1,1-2)



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XI	XII	n
(1,1-2,1)	(7,3-7,6-7)	l
(2-3,1-2,2-3)	(5-21,8-70,5-19)	4
(2,3-5,2-3)	(4-14,20-53,7-18)	3
(1,4-5,1-2)	(3-4,28-70,7-13)	2
(1,4-6,1-2)	(3-4,28-70,7-13)	R
(1,9-2,1)	(6-7,2-5,6-7)	l
(1,1-2,1)	(7,3-7,6-7)	1
(1,1-2,1)	(7,3-7,6-7)	l
(2-6,5-8,3-6)	(11-29,33-70,11-32)	4
(?;*,2)]>)	(-13, - , 5-1)	4
(-1,-,0-1)	(0-3,-,0-2)	l
(2,0-1,2)	(5-10,-,4-8)	4
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-3,-,02)	3
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-3,-,0-2)	2
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	2
(0-1,-,0-1)	(2-3,-,2)	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	(2-3,-,2)	1
(1-2,0-1,1-2)	(5-13,-,4-11)	5

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SURVEY QUESTION 20B

		•	
III,	HOM	E SCIENCE GROUP	VIII
	1.	House Craft	-
	2.	Cookery	-
	з.	Laundry	-
	4.	Hygiene & Physiology	-
		Total	-
IV.	ΤĘC	CHNICAL GROUP	
	1.	Mechanical Engineering	-
	2.	Electrical Engineering	-
	з,	Applied Mechanics	-
	4,	Applied Mathematics	-
	5.	Geometrical & Mechanical Drawing	-
	Tot	al	-
		ASS AM_	
I.	HUN	MANITIES GROUP:	
	1.	Classical Languages	(4-6,1-8,2-4)
	2,	THistoy	(5-6,5-12,3-4)
	з.	Civics	(5-8,5-7,3-5)
	4.	Geography	(1-8,5-13,1-6)
	5,	Home Science	(-,7-13,)
	6.	Logic	(0-1,1,0-1)
		Total	

II. SCIENCE GROUP: 1. Mathematics (1-3,1-2,1-2) 2. BiobAgy (0-4,3,0-3) 3. Physics (3-4,1-3,2-3) 4. Chemistry (3-4,1-3,2-3) Total ...



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IX	x
-	(-,2-3,1)
-	(-,2-3,1)
-	(-,2-3,1)
-	(-,2-3,1)
-	(-,3,1)
-	
-	£ 0-3,-,0-1)
(0-1,,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0;1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(1-2,-,0-1)

(2-4, 2-5, 2-3)(4-6, 2-5, 2-3)(4-6, 5-8, 3-5)(1-3, -, 1-2)(-, 7-8, ...)

(2-3,1-2,1-2)

(3-4,1-2,2-3)

(3-4,1-2,2-3)

(1-2,-,0-1)

(3-5, 2-3, 2-3) (5-7, 7-10, 4-5) (5-78-9, 4-5) (1-3-, 1-2) 9-, 7-10, ...) (2-4, 1-2, 1-3) (1-2, -, 1) (3-5, 1-2, 2-4) (3-5, 1-2, 2-4) \cdots



XII XI n (-,2-5,0-1) (-,14-40,2-7) ī (-,14-40,2-.) (-,2-5,0-1) 1 (-,2-5,0-1) (-,14-40,2-7) Ţ (-,2-5,0-1) (-,14-40,2.♥) 1 (-,2-3,0-1) (-,14-18,2-3) l (2-5,-,2-4) (1, -, 1)2

x -	ł
(-	1
(2-5,-,2-4)	l
-	1
(2-5,-,2-4)	2
	(- (2-5,-,2-4) -

(22-30,16-26,16-29)	-	3
(32-45,51 62,23-43)	-	2
(29-44,57-64,21-42)	-	3
(12-21,-,9-16)	-	3
(-,54-76,)	-	1
-	-	1.
-	-	-
(17-27,14-15,12-25)		3
(4-12,-,4-9)	-	3
(30-31,14-15,21-29)	-	· 3
(30-31,14-15,21-29)	-	3



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III.	FINT ARTS GROUPS	VIII
	1. Appreciation of Arts	(-,0-2,)
	2, Music	, (,0-2,)
	3. Draving & Painting	(-,0-2,)
	Total	(-,0-2,)

HUMANITIES GROUP: (13-29,6-9,13-28) 1. Classical Languages (10-14, 20-43, 10-13)2, History (12-18, 43-58, 12-17)3. Geography (1-20, 1-10, 2-19)4. Mathematics (30-38,22-34,30-46) 5. Everyday Science (0-1, -, 0-1)6. Modern Indian Languages (29-54, 46-68, 30-53)7. H ygine & Thyaiology (-,21-33,...) 8. Domestic Science 9. Commercial Ceography 10. Civics & Economics (6-32, 4-8, 4-22)(0-1, 6-9, 0-1)11. Music (1-12, 0-18, 1-12)12. General Scienne 💈 Total ... **II.** SCIENCE GROUP: 1. Methematics

(70-91,4-17,64-84) (1-11,1-9,1-11) (59-77, 3-20, -55-72) (59-77,3-20,55-72) (-,0-1,0-1) (0-1,4-1,0-1)



2. Biology

3. Physics

4. Chemistry

Total

5. Hygiene & Physiology

6. Classical Languages

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IXX(-,0-1,...)(-,0-1,...)(-,0-1,...)(-,0-1,...)(-,0-1,...)(-,0-1,...)

<u>BIHAR</u>

(3-4,5-8,3-5) (41-44,19-38,37-41) (54-59,46-60,50-55) (1-3,1-9,2-3) (11-13,27-31,12-14) (0-1,-,0-1) (18-23,43-72,19-23) (-1,20-31,...)- (6-7,3-8,5-6) (n-1,4-8,0-1)(1-2,11-24,1-3)

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(27-32,2-18,24-29) (1-3,0-10,1-4) (28-32,1-19,25-30) (88-32,1-19,25-30) (-,0-1,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (14-16,39-33,16-19)(23-33,16-27,21-30)(47-53,27-41,44-50)(4-5,7-14,4-6)(4-7,1-10,4-7)(1,0-1, 1)(37-39,56-62,37-40)(-,18-25,...)(0-1,-,0-1)(43-46,35-56,41-44)((0-1,1-3,0-1))(0-1-,0-1)

(24-30,1-10,22-26) (2-4,1-7,1-4) (25-31,2-17,23-29) (26-31,2-17,23-29) (0-1,0-1,0-1) 10-1,0-1,0-1)



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XI	XII	N
(-,3-6,)	· -	1
(-,3-6,)	-	l
(-,3-6,)	-	ĩ
(-,3-6,)		1

(15-18,45-56,16-20)	(15-26,2,15-26)	26
(23-23,16-27,21-30)	(24-32,6-40,21-29)	83
(47-53,27-41,44-50)	(48-54,25-43,45-51)	111
(4-5,7-14,4-6)	(1-7,2,1-7)	26
(5-6,2-11,5-6)	(3,-,3)	28
(1,0-1,1)	(1-2,-,1-2)	4
(35-39,46-74,36-40)	(6-18,9-83,7-71)	85
(-,12-28,)	-	ε
(0-1,-,0-1)	(2,-,2)	2
(43-46,35-56,41-44)	(21-40,17-67,27-86)	93
(0-1 ,1,4, 0-1)	< -	3
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	3
•••	•••	-

(23-28,1-5, 21-26)	(40-45,17,38-66)	107	
(2-4,1-4,2-4)	(6 -17, 9-13, 6 -16)	18-	•
(25-31,2-9;22-89)`	(49-67,9-17,45-73)	109	
(25-31,2-9,22-29)	(49-67,9-17,45-73)	109	
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	3	
(0-2,-,0-2)	-	3	
•••	• • •	-	



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III.	AGRICULTURE GROUP:	VIII
	1. General Agriculture	-
	2. Horticulture	-
	3. Economics	~
	. Total	-
.VI	COMMERCE GROUP:	
	1, Elements of Commerce	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2, Typing	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3, Shorthand	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4. Commercial Geography	(0-1,-,0-1)
	5. Everyday Science	i, 🗕
	6. Business Methods	(0-1,-,0-1)
	7. Book Keeping & Commercial Arithmetic	(0-1,-,0-1)
	8. Civics & Economics	(0-1,-,0-1)
	9. Rural Economics	· -
	Iotal ,	· • .
I.	COMMERCE GROUP	
	1. Elements of Commerce	(1-3,0-2,1-3)
	2. Book Keeping	(1,0-1, <u>1</u>)
	3. Typing	. (1 -4,0≏2,1-3)
	4. Shorthand	u
	Total	
II.	Technical Group:	
	1. Workshop Practice	(1,-,1)
	2. Geometrical & Mechanical Dra	awing (1,-,1)
,	3. Mechanical & Electrical Engineering	(1,-,1)
•	Total	• • •



XI	X
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)

(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	-
• • •	•••

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(1-4,0-2,0-3)	(0-3,0-1,0-2)
(0-2,-,0-2)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-4,0-2,0-4)	((1-3,0-1,1-2)
-	(0-1,-,0-1)
• • •	•••
(2,-,1)	(2-3,-,1-2)

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(2,-,1)	(2-7,7,1-2)
(1,-,1)	(1-2,-,1)
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XI	XII	N
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	l
(0-1,-,0-1)	~	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1

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I. HUMANITIES GROUP:	VIII
1. Classical Languages	-
2, History	•
3. Civics	
4. Economics	-
5. Mathematics	-
6. English	-
7. Education	-
8. Modern Indian Languages	—
9. Music	-
Total	-
II. Science Group:	
1. Mathematics	-
2. Biology	- ,
3. Thysics	-
4. Chemistry	-
5. General Science	-
6. English	-
7. Physiology	-
Total	-
III. AGRICULTURE GROUP:	
1. Farm Management	-
2. English	-
3. Agrfcultural Biology & Chemistry	-
4. General Agriculture &	-
Soil Management Total	-

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IX	JAMMU &	KASHMIR	X
(1-5,3,1-2)			(2-0,-1)
(0-2,-,0-1)			(1-3,-,1-2)
(1-4,19-16,1-5)			(1-3,13,1-3)
(2,3-16,1-3)			(-,13,:%^)
(2-3, -,2)			(3-4,-,2)
(2-9,10-16,2-7)			(1-4,13,2)
(1-3,10-21,1-6)			(1-3,13,1-3)
(1-5,10-16,≩-5)			(1-5,13,1-3)
(-,3,1)			(-,6,1)

• • •

(3-4,-,2-3) (1-2,7-14,1-3) (3-6,7-14,1-3) (3-6,7-16,1-3) (3,-,+++) (3-8,7-14,1-4)(3,-,...) (2-6,-,1-2)(1,13,1-2)(2-3,13,2)(2-3,12,2)(3-6,-,...)(2-6,13,2)(3-6,-...)

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(2,-,1)(2,-,1)(2,-,1)(2,-,1)(2,-,1)

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XI (3-4,4-13,4-5) (3, -, 2) (4-6, 2-17, 5-8) (-,11,4) (5,-,4) (11,9-17,2-12) (4-6,11,3-7) (3-4,11,3-7)(-,7-17,3)

... 2 (5,-,4) 2 (4,11-23,4-8) 2 (9,11-23,4-11) 2 (9,11-23,4-11) 1 -2 (11,11-23,4-11) . 1 1 1 1 1 -1



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IV.	HOME SCIENCE GROUP	VIII
	1. General Home Science	· - ·
	2. Home Management	-
	3. Home Nursing	-
	4. Food Mutrition	-
	5. English	-
	Total	-
۷.	Technical Group:	
	1. Elements of Textile Tec	hnolegy -
	2. Mathem atics	-
	3. Physics	•
	4. Chemistry	-
	Total	-
J.	7 70 • · · ·	
I.	HUMANITIES GROUP:	
	1, Classical Languages	-
	2, History	(-,0-1 , 0-1)
	3. Civics	(- ,
	4. Geography	-
	5, Economics	-
	6. Mathematics	
	7. English	(-,0-1 ; 0-1)
	8. Modern Indian Languages	-
	9, Hygine & Physiology	-
	10. Domestic Science	-
	Total	• • •



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IX	x
-	-
(-,2,0-1)	(-,4,1)
(-,2,0-1)	(-,4,1)
(-,2,0-1)	(-,4,1)
(-,2,0-1)	(-,4,1)
(-,2,0-1)	(-,3,1)
(1-2,-,1-2)	(1-3,-,1-2)
(1-2,-,1-2)	(1-3,-,1-2)
(1-2,-,1-2)	(1-3,-,1-2)
(1-2,-,1-2)	(1 -3 ₉ -,1-2)

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(1-2,-,1-2)

(1-3,-,1-2)

-	-
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(3-5,0-6,0-5)
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1;0-1)	(3-5,1-5,2-5)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(3, 2, 3)
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
-	(1,0-1, 1)
-	(+,2,0-1)
-	(-,1,0-1)
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(-,9,2) (-,4-23,2-5) (-,4-23,2-5) (-,4-23,2-5) (-,4-17,2-3)

(-,4-23,2-5)

(4-5,-,3-4)

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$$(4-5,-,3-4)$$
-1 $(4-5,-,3-4)$ -1 $(4-5,-,3-4)$ -1 $(4-5,-,3-4)$ -1



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SCITTOR GROUP: VIII II. 1. Nodern Indian Languages -(-,0-1,0-1) 2. Mathematics 3. Biclory (-,0-1,0-1)4. Physics (-,0-1,0-1) 5. Chemistry 6. Geography 7. Hygiene & Thysicelogy , Total COLLE C. GROUP: III. 1. Book Keeping 2. Typing 3. Shorthand 4. Commercial Geography 5. Mathematics . Total FINE ARTS GROUP: IV. 1. History of Arts 2. Modelling 3. Drawing & Painting Total TECENICAL GROUP. v. 1. Mechanical Engineering 2. Electrical Engineering 2. Norkshop Practice 4. Geometrical & Mechanical Drawim **Total**



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IX	X
-	(-,2-3,1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(2-5,0-5,0-4)
-	(3-4,4-5,3-5)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(6-10,0-7,5-8)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(6-10,0-9,0-9)
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
•••	•••
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
-	-
-	
-	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
~	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
-	(0-1,0-1;0-1)
(0-1, ~ ,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)

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ZI	XII	n
(2,6,3)	-	5
(12-19,9-32,10-33)	-	36
(10-16,9-28,10-20)	-	34
(22-35,15-31,19-33)	-	36
(22-35,14-38,18-33)	-	42
(-,4, 2)	-	5
(1,1,1)	-	4
•••	-	-
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
-	-	1
- .	· _	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
•		
-	-	1
	-	I
-	-	1
-	• •	1
		1
(0-2,-,1)	-	1
(1-2, -, 1)	-	1
(1-2,-,1)	-	1
(1-2,-,1)	-	1
(1-2,-,1)	-	1

I. HUMINITIES GROUI :

	1. Classical Languages	-
	2. History	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3. Civics	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4. Georraphy	(0-1,-,0-1)
	5. Economi.cs	-
	6. Mathematics	-
	7. English	-
	8. Draving	-
	9. Psychology	-
	10. Nodern Indian Langu	eges -
	11. Home Science	-
	12. Eygiene & Physiology	y -
	13. Philosophy	-
	14. Music	-
	Total	(0-1,-,0-1)
II.	SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1, 1 athematics	(0-1,-,0-1)
-	2. Biology	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3. Physics	(1-2,2-3,1-2)
	4. Chemistry	. (1-2,2-3,1-2)
	5. Geography	-
	6. English	-
	Total	(1-2,2-3,1-2)
III.	AGRICULTURE GROUP:	
	1. General Agriculture	-
	2. Agriculture Science	-
,	3. Animal Husbandary &	Zoology -
	4. Horticulture & Boton	ay
•	Total 353	-

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(0-1,0-5,0-1) (27-31,11-27,25-27) (28-39,27-53,27-39) (25-31,22-31,26-29) (6-20,2-22,6-19) (0-1,0-1,0-1)

-

(0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,1-2,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (-,13-36,2-3) (-,9-16,1-2) (-,2,...) (0-1,1-4,0-1) (29-41,39-61,**32**-33)

(28-35,2-13,25-32) (5-14,6-23,5-14) (42-44,18-31,38-41) (42-44,18-31,38-41) (1,0-4,1)

(41-45,18-31,33-37)

(8-4, 0-1, 2-3)(1-3, 0-1, 1+2)(0-1, -, 0-1)(1-2, 0-1, 1)(3-4, 0-1, 2-3) (0-1, 0-4, 0-1) (25-32, 15-22, 23-29) (24-39, 29-50, 24-28) (25-31, 20-34, 24-39) (7-17, 1-21, 6-16) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1) (1, -1) (0-2, -, 0-1) (0-1, 1-4, 0-1) - (-, 12-33, 1-2) (-, 10-16, 1-2) (-, 1, ...) (6-1, 1-4, 0-1)(29-41, 36-58, 22-32)

(28-37,4-10,25-33) (4-13,7-21,4-13) (42-43,19-32,37-40) (38-43,15-32,35-40) (1-6,0-3,1-5) (0-1,-,0-1) (41-43,15-32,32-37)

(2-4,0-1,2-3) (0-3,0-1,0-2) (0-1,-,0-1) (1-2,0-1,1) (2-4,2-1,1-3)



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(1-3, 0-5, 0-2)4 (24-28, 6-28, 22-25)71 (27 - 34, 13 - 52, 25 - 34)82 (18-28,5-33,19-26) 67 (4-15, 3-22, 4-15) 45 (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)3 (0-1,-,0-1) 1 (0-1,-,0-1) 5 **(-,2-3, ...)** 1 6 (1-11,0-7,0-11) 11 (-,0-30,0-3)(-,5-12,0-1) 3 (-,1, ...) 1 (0-1, 1-4, 0-1)6 82 (29-38,22.59,22-31) (32-36, 3-14, 29-33) 73 43 (11-13, 14-23, 10-13)(46-49, 16-33, 42-45) 78 (46-49, 17-34, 42-46) 78 (1, 0-3, 1)10 (0-1, -, 0-1)2 78 (47-50, 17-35, 39-41) (2-4, 0-1, 2-3)9 8 (1-2, 0-1, 2-3)3 (0-2,-,0-2) (1-3, 0-1, 1-3)4 9 2-4,0-1,1-3)



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IV.	CUIDER A.CU.:	
	1: Elements of Commerce	-
	2. Accountancy	(1,-,0-1)
	3. Book Keeping	(1,-,0-1)
	4. Typing	-
	5. Connercial Geography	-
	6. Commercial Economics	(1,-,0-1)
	7. Business Nethods	(1,-,0-1)
	8. Benking	-
	9. English	-
	10. lodern Indian Languages	-
	Total	(1,-,0-1)
V.	HOLE SOUTHCE GROUNT:	
٠	1. House Craft	-
	2. Needle Work	-
	3. Cockery	· •
·	4. Kome Management	
	5. Home Economics	· · · · ·
	. Total	-
VIJ	FINE ARTS BLOUF:	
•	l. History of Arts	-
	2. Painting	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
	3. Drawing & Designing	-
	4. Music	-
	5. Modelling	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
-	Total	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
VII.	TECHNICAL GROUP:	
	1. Applied Mathematics	-
	2. Applied Science	-
	3. Mechanical & Civil Engi	neering -
	Total	-
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(1-3,0-1,1-3)	(1-4,0-1,1-3)
(2-6,0-1,2-5)	(1-5,0-1,0-5)
(2-5,0-1,2-5)	(1-5,0-1,0-5)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-, 0-1)
(1-2,0-1,1-2)	(1-2,0-1,1-2)
(3-4,0-1,1-4)	(1-4,0-1,0-3)
(5-6,0-1,4-5)	(3-7,0-1,2-5)
-	-
-	-
-	-
(7-10,0-1,5-7)	(4-10,0-1,3-8)
(-,2-5,0-1)	(-,1-7,0-1)
(-,2-5,0-1)	(-,1-7,0-1)
$(0-1_22-3_30-1)$	(0-1, 1-3, 0-1)
(0-1, 2-3, 0-1) (0-1, 3-8, 0-1)	(0-1,1-3,0-1) (0-1,3-7,1)
	-
(0-1,3-8,0-1)	(0-1,3-7,1)

(0-1, -, 0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1, 0-1 ;0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)

(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-, 0-1)	(0-1,-, 0-1)



XI	ZII	n
(7-3,0-1,1-3)	-	9
(1-4, 0-1, 1-4)	1	3
(1-4,0-1,1-4)	-	13
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	2
(2,-, 2)	-	5
(0-5,0-1,0-4)	- *	8
(6-9,-, 6-8)	-	8
(0-3,-, 0-3)	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(9-11,0-1,7-10)	-	15
(-,2-5,0-1)	-	2
(-,2-5,0-1)	-	2
	-	1
(-,2-5,0-1)	-	2
(-,5-8,1)	-	1
(-,2-5,0-1)	-	2
(-,2-6, 1)		
(1,0, 1)	-	5
(1, 0-1, 1)	-	6
(0-1,-, 0-1)	•	3
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	2
(1, 0-1, 1)	•	6
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	, -	1

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VIII

I.	CCMMELCE GROUP:		
	1. Elements of Commerce	(0-1,-, 0-1)	
	2. Bock Keeping	(0-1,-,0-1)	
	3. Typing	(0-1,-,0-1)	
	4. Shorthand	-	
	5. Drafting & Precis	(0-1,-, 0-1)	
	6. Lathematics	-	
	7. Civics & Commercial Jeography	(0-1,-,0-1)	
	8. Commercial Arithmetic	(0-1,-, 0-1)	
	Total	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	
II.	TECHNICAL GROUN:		
	1. Mechanical Engineerin	g -	
	2. Workshop Practice	-	
	3. Geometrical & Nechani Dr/win		
	4. Engineering Neterial	5 -	
	5. Applied Science	-	
	6. General Engineering & Draving	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	7. Engineering Science	-	
•	8. Building Material	-	
	9. Textile Meaving	-	
	10. Textile Spining	-	
	11. Textile Science	-	

Total



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(0-2,-, Q-2)		(0-4,0-1,2-3)
(0-3,0-1,0-2)		(2-4,0-1,2-3)
(0-3,0-1,0-2)		(2-4,0-1,2-3)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)		(1-3,0-1,1-2)
(20-1,-,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(Ø-3,0-1,0-2)		(3-4,0-1,1-2)
(0-1,-,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-, 0-1)		(1, -, 1)
(2, -, 1)		(2, -, 1-2)
-		(0-1,-, 0-1)
(1, -, 1)		(2-3, -, 1-2)
(1, -, 1)		(2, -, 1-2)
(0+1, -, 0+1)		(0-1, -, 0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	•	(0-1,-, 0-1)
(0-1,-, 0-1)		(0-1,-, 0-1)
₽		(0-1, -, 0-1)
		(0-1, -, 0-1)
(0-1, -, 0-1)		(0-1,-, 0-1)
(2,-, 2)		(4-5,-, 2-3)

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IX	XII	n
(1-4, 0-1, 0-3)	-	12
(1-4, 0-1, 1-3)	-	12
(1-4, 0-1, 1-3)	-	12
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	3
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(1-3, 0-1,0-2)	-	9
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	2
(1-4,0-1,1-2)	•	13
(1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(1, -, 1)		3
(1-2, -, 1-2)	-	6
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	1
(1-3,-, 1-2)	-	7
(1-3, -, 1-2)	-	6
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	1
$(0-1_{2}, -, 0-1)$	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-, 9-1)	-	1
(3-6,-, 2-3)		15



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I. HULAMITIES GROUP:

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		(
	1, Classical Langiages	
	2. History	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3. Civics	(1, 1, 1)
	4. Geography	(1,0-1,1)
	5. Economics	(0-1,-,0-1)
	6. Mathematics	(0-1,-,0-1)
	7. Drawing	(0-1,-,0-1)
	8. Home Science	. 👄
	9. Hyriene & Physology	-
	10. Music	-
	ll. Social	-
	Total	
II.	SCIENCE GLOUP:	
	1. Mathematics	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
	2. Biology	-
	3. Physics	(1,0-1,1)
	4. Chemistry	(1,1,1)
	5. Geography	-
	6. Hygiene & Physiology	-
	7. General Science	-
	Total	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
III.	Home science group:	
	1. Cockery	-
	2. Laundry	. 🖛
	3. Hygiene & Physiology	
	4. Home Lanagement	-
	5. Mother Craft	, -
	6. Home Economics	-
	Total	, 🕶



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IX	Z
(0-1,1-2,0-1)	(0-1,1-2,1)
(2-4,1-2-3)	(2-4,1-2-3)
(5-7,8-10,5-7)	(6,7-10,6)
(5-7,7-10,6-7)	(5-8,7-11,6-7)
(4-6,2-5,4-6,)	(4-5,1-4,4-5)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(1,0-1,1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(-,3-4,0-1)	(-,3-4,0-1)
-,1-2,0-1)	(-,1-3,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
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(6-8,3-4,5-7)	(7-8,3-4,6-7)
(0-1,1,0-1)	(0-1,1,0-1)
(5-8,2-4,5-7)	(6-8,1-4,5-7)
(5-8,2-4,3-7)	(6-8,2-4,5-7)
(0-2,0-3,0-2)	(1-2,0-3,1-2)
(-,0-2,0-1)	(-,0-2,0-1)
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(-,1-2,0-1)	(-,1-2,0-1)
(-,1,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)
(-,1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
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(0-1,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,1-2,0-1)	(1-2,0-1)



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XI	XII	n
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	Ç
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	13
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	27
(1-3,0-1,1-2)	-	25
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	22
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	3
-	-	3
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	5
-	-	1
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	3
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(2-4,0-1,1-3)	-	2 6
(0-1,0-2,0-1)	-	6
(2-4,0-1,1-3)	.	28
(2-4 ,1,2-4)	-	28
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	7
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(-,1-2,0-1)	-	1
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		VIII
IV.	ACRICULEU C. G. ROUP:	
	1. General Atriculture	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2. Animal Husbondry	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3. Agricultural Seience	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4. General Science	-
	5. Mathematics	
	6. Biology	-
	7. Agronomy	-
	8. Horticulture % Botony	-
	9, Chemistry	-
	10, Physics	
	11. Soil Management	(0-1,-,0-1)
	Total	(1,-,0-1)
v.	COMMERCE GRCUP:	
	1. Elements of Commerce	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2. Accountancy	
	3. Book Keeping	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4, Typing	(0-1,-,0-1)
	5. Shorthand	-
	6. Commercial Geography	-
	7. Business Methods	' -
	Total	(0-1,-,0-1)
VI.	TECHNICAL GROUP:	
	1. Workshop Practice	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2, Applied Mathematics	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
	3. Dyeing Technology	-
•	4. Geemetrical & Mechanical Drawing	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
	5. General Engineering	-
	6. Mechanical & Electrical Engineeri	ng (0-1,-,0-1)
	7. Physics & Chemistry	-
	Total	(1-2,0-1,1)

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$$(0-1,-,0-1)$$
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XI -	×II	r.
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	. 3
(1, -, 1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	~	4
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	2
-	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1).	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	ľ
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(1,-,1)	-	1
(0-2,-,0-2)	-	4
(1,-, 1)	-	3
(1,0-1, 1)	-	3
(1,-, 1)	• _	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(1,-, 1)	· · ·	1
(1,0,1,1) -	-	3
(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	-	1
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	3
	~	
(0-2,-,0-1)	-	2
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	•	1
(1,0-1,1)	- -	3
(0-1,-,0-1)	. 	2
(0-1,-,0-1)		2
-	• ,	1
(1-2,0-1,1)	-	5

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		VIII
I. HŲ	MANITISE GROUP:	
1.	Classical Languages	-
2.	H istory	(0-1,1,0-1)
3,	Civics	(0-1,1,0-1)
4,	Geography	(-,1,0-1)
5,	Economics	(0-1,-,0-1)
6,	Mathematics	-
7,	Music	-
8,	Sociology	-
9 _e	Modern Indian Languages	-
10.	Home Science	-
	Total	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
II. SCIE	NCE GROUP:	
l,	Mathematics	(-1,0-1,0-1)
2.	Biology	•• 1
з,	Physics	(-1,0-1,0-1)
4.	Chemistry	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
•	Total	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
-	RICULTURE GROUP:	
	G eneral Agricul ture	-
2.	Agricultural Science	-
-	Cotton Cultivation	-
	Biology	-
-	Total -	-
•	ME SCIENCE GROUP:	
1.	House Craft	-
	Cookery	-
	Laundry	-
. 4	, Hygiene & Physiolegy	-
	Total	-

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IX ·	MYSORE	Х
(1, 1, 1)		(1, 1, 1)
(6-15,6-25,6-17)		(7-16,5-26,7-18)
(2-9,2-11,2-9)		(1-10,5-10,1-10)
4 4-8 ,1-13,3-9)		(5-7,0-11,4-7)
(2-11,2-15,2-12)		(2-12,1-16,2-13)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)		(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)		(-,0-1,0-1)
(1,2,1)		(1,2,1)
(1-2,5-12,2-4)		(2-3,6-15,3-5)
(-,2,0-1)		(-,2,0-1)
(11-23,16-27,12-2	3)	(13,25,15-30,13,

$$(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$$

 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(-, 2-4, ...)$
 $(-, 2-4, ...)$
 $(-, 2-4, ...)$
 $(-, 2-4, ...)$

,26) (33-50,11-26,29-43) (1-4,1-2,1-4)

(5-50,1-29,5-44) (5-50,1-28,5-44) (44-63,24-36,41-57)

(-,2-4, ...) (-,2-4, ...) (-,2-4, ...) (-,2-4, 2...) (-,2-4, ...)



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n XII XI 4 48 (12-25,12,10-23) 26 (1, -, 1) 29 (7-12,6,5-11) 35 (5-13,8,4-12) 2 2 ; 2 13 (9, 12, 9) 2 54 (13-43,17,11-39) 59 (8, 3, 7) 4 . . 59 (8, 3, 7) 58 (8, 3, 7) 67 1 1 1 1 1 1 (-,7-18,...) 1 (-,7-12,...) 1 (-,7-12,...) 1 (-,7=12,...) 1 (-,7-12,...)



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v.	COMMERCE GROUP:	
	1. Elements of Commerce	-
	2. Accountancy	-
	3. Book Keeping	
	4. Typing	
	5. Commercial Geography	-
	6. Economics	-
	Total	-
I. HU	MANITIES GROUP:	
	1. Classical Languages	
	2. History	-
	3. Ec onomics	
	4. Mathematics	-
	5 . Total	-
II.	SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1. Mathematics	-
	2. Biology	-
	3. Physics	-
	4. Chemistry	-
	5. Mechanics	-
	6. Hygiene & Physiology	-
	Total	-
III.	AGRICULTURE GROUP:	
	1, General Agriculture	•
	2. Agricul tural Science	•
	3. Economics	•
	Total	,

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IX		Z
(4-8,1-2,3-6)		(3-8,1,2-6)
(1-4,0-1,0-3)		(1-3,0-1,0-3)
(0-7,1-2,0-6)		(0-7,1,0-6)
(0-1,-,0-1)		(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-2,1-2,0-2)		(0-2,1,0-2)
(1-5,0-1,1-4)		(1-5,-,1-4)
(4-10,2,3-9)		(4-10,0-2,4-8)
	ORISSA	

(2-8,0-1,2-7)	(2-8,9-15,3-9)
(3-5,0-1,3-4)	(4-7,9-15,2-8)
(3-5,0-1,3-4)	(4-7, 0-1, 4-6) (1, -, 1)
(2-8,0-1,2-7)	(2-9,9-15,3-9

(1-8,2-11,1-8)
(0-1,8-19,1-3)
(4-6,9-19,1-8)
(4-6,9-19,1-8)
(1,-, 1)
(1-2,-,1)
. (2-11,9-19,3-11)
(2-3,-,1-3)
_(2-3, -, 1-3)
(2-3, -, 1-3)

(2-3, -, 1-3)

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(1-3,-,1-3)

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XI	XII	n
-	-	13
-	-	5
-	-	11
-	-	2
-	-	4
-	-	7
-	-	14

(35,38,38,59,38-42)	8
(41 , 45,38- 58 ,38-47)	4
(41-45, 31, 31-33)	3
(6-7,-,5)	2
(41-45 ,38-59, 38-47)	8
	(41 , 45,38- 58 ,38-47) (41-45,31,31-33) (6-7,-,5)

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((0-9,1-10,0-9)	(5 2- 59,3-19,3-48)	9
(0-1,10-23,1-3)	(5-6,22-41,10-35)	3
(5-7,11-23,4-9)	(59-65,24-44,35-59)	4
(5-7,11-23,4-9)	(59 -6 5,24-44,35-59)	4
(1,-,1)	-	1
(1-2,-,1-2)		2
(1-11,11-23,1-33)	(59-65 ₀ 24-44,35-59)	9

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IV.	CCLL TILCE GILCUL':	
	1. Commercial Geography	-
	2. Business Methods	-
	3. Typing & Shorthand	-
	4. Bock Keeping & Accountency	-
	Totel	-
V.	HOME SCIENCE GECULT:	
	1. Laundry	-
	2. Home Management	-
	3. Food Nutrition	-
	Total	-
	(\mathbf{u}_{i})	
I.	HUMANITIES GROUP:	
	1. Classical Lan~uages	-
	2. History	.
	3. Civics	-
	4. Geography	-
	5. Economics	-
	6. Mathematics	-
	7. English	
	8. Modern Indian Lanvuage	-
	9. Home Science	•
	10. Music	. 🛥
	Total	•

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IX	X
-	(2,-, 2)
-	(2, -, 2)
-	(2,-, 2)
-	(2,-, 2)
-	(2,-, 2)
	(-,5-10, 1)
-	(-,5-10, 1)
-	(-, 5-10, 1)
-	(-, 5-10, 1)

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(1-2, 1-4, 1-2)(7-14, 7-22, 7-16)(1-13, 5-17, 2-13)(1-3, 1-3, 1-3)(9-11, 5-16, 7-12)(1-2, 2-3, 1-2)(3-12, 5-20, 3-14)(0-3, 0-2, 0-3)(-, 3-6, 0-1)(-, 1-2, 0-1)(3-15, 9-24, 4-17) (1-2, 1-4, 1-2)(5-12, 5-15, 6-13)(1-9, 4-12, 2-9)(0-4, 1-3, 0-1)(7-12, 3-13, 5-12)(1-3, 2-3, 1-2)(3-10, 4-15, 3-11)(0-4, 0-3, 0-3)(-, 2-5, 0-1)((-, 2-3, 0-1))(3-12, 8-10, 4-13)

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XI .	XII	n
(3-4, -, 3)	-	1
(3-4, -, 3)	-	1
(3-4,-, 3)	-	1
(3-4,-, 3)	-	1
(3-4, -, 3)	-	1

(-, 4-8, 0-1)	(-, 9-26, 3-26)	1
(-, 4-8, 0-1)	(-, 9-26, 3-26)	1
(-, 4-8, 0-1)	(-, 9-26, 3-26)	1
(-, 4-8, 0-1)	(-, 9-26, 3-26)	1

(2-7, 1-6, 1-7)	-	14
(34-51, 38-58, 22-49) (**	38
(6-21, 19-46, 8-22)	•	38
(15-25,8-15,13-21)	-	12
(39-54,18-40,23-48)	.	36
(8-12,9-36,8-15)	-	10
(19-35, 36-60, 15-36)		32
(4-19, 2-18, 3-19)	-	7
(-, 6-19, 2-3)	-	4
(-, 2-9, 1-4)	-	3
(38-50, 10-63, 41-49)	-	43
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II.	SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1. Drawing	-
	2. Mathematics	-
	3. Biology	-
	4. Physics	-
	5. Chemistry	•
	6. Geography	-
	7. Hygiene & Physiology	-
	8. English	-
	Total	-
III.	COMPERCE GROUP:	
	1. Elements of Commerce	•
	2. Book Keeping	-
	3. Commercial Geography	-
	4. Typing & Shorthand	-
	5. English	-
	Total	
IV.	HOME SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1. General Home Science	-
	2. Home Management	-
	3. Home Nursing	-
	4. Home Economics	-
	5. Food Nutrition	-
	6. English	-
	7. Modern Indian Languages	-
	8. Drawing & Painting	-
	Total	-



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(1,0-1,0-1) (6-11,0-1,5-9) (0-1, 2-3,1-2) (6-13,2-5,6-11) (6-13,2-5,6-11) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (3-10,2-4,3-8)(4-12,2-6,3-10)

(1-2,-,1)(1,-,1)(1-2,-,1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(1-2,-,1)

(-, 3, ...)(-, 2-3, 0-1)(-, 2-3, 0-1)(-, 1, 0-1)(-, 2, 0-1)(-, 2, 0-1)(-, 2-4, 0-1)

(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(3-12, 0-1, 2-9) (0-1, 1-3, 0-1)(4-13, 2-5, 3-11)(4-13, 2-5, 3-11)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(6-10, 1-3, 5-8)(3-12,1-5,3-8) (1-2, -, 1)(1-,-, 1) (1-2, -, 1)(0-1, -, 1)(1, -, 0-1)(1-2,-,1) (-, 2,0-1) (-,1-2,0-1) (-,1-2,0-1) (-,1-3,0-1) (-,1-2,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (-,0-1,0-1) (-,2-3,0-1)



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XI	XII	n
-	-	1
(34-42,2,28-34)	-	3 0
(3-22,11-18,4-13)	-	17
(37-76,16-22,32-14)	-	3 8
(37-76,16-22,32-44)	-	3 8
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
(1-3,5,1-2)	-	4
(32-40,16-22,28-35)	-	25
(34-41,16-22,30-37)	-	38
(4-5,-,3-4)	-	3
(3-4,-,2-3)	-	3
(4-5,-,3-4)	-	3
-	. •	1
(4-5,-,3-4)	*	2
(4-5, -, 3-4)	-	3
-	-	1
(-,10-12,2)	-	3
(-,10-12,2)	-	3
. • .	-	1
(-,10-12,2)	-	3
(-,8-11,1-2)	-	3
-	- .	1
(2,0-1)	-	1
(-,10-15,2-3)	-	4
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V.	FINE ARTS GROUP:	
	1. Histry of Arts	-
	2. Dancirg	-
	3. Apprecistion of Arts	-
	4. English	-
	5. Music	÷
	6. Drawing & Paknting	-
	Total	-
VI.	TECHNICAL GROUP:	
	1. Electrical Engineering	-
	2. Civil Engineering	-
	3. Applied Mathematics	-
	4. Gematrical & Mechanical Drawing	-
	5. Physics	-
	6. Chemistry	-
	7. English	-
	Total	-

I.	SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1, Drawing	(1,,-, 1)
	2. Mathematics	-
	3. Biclogy	-
	4. Physics	-
	5. Chemistry	-
	6. Geography	-
	7. Erglish	-
	Total	• • •

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IX (-, 0-1, 0-1) (-, 0-1, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1) (-, 1, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1)

- (-, 1-2, 0-1)
- (0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)

x (-) (-, 0-1, 0-1) (-, 2, 0-1) (-, 1, 0-1) (-, 1, 0-1) (-, 1, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1)

(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)

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-(19-23,2-6,17-22) (1-5,8-15,2-7) (17-23,15-19,17-22) (17-23,15-20,17-22) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (1, -, 1)

(19-26, 3-8, 17-24) (2-5, 5-16, 2-7) (16-23, 15-21, 17-22) (16-23, 16-21, 17-22) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)



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	XII	'n
XI		1
-	-	1
	-	3
(-, 6-8, 1)	-	2
(-, 6, 1)	-	3
$(-\tau, 6_{1}, 1)$	-	
(-, 3, 1)	-	2
(-,6, 1)	-	3
(1,-,0-1)	· -	1
(1,-,0-1)	-	1
	-	1
(1,-,0-1)	_	1
(1,-,0-1)	-	1
(1,-,0-1)	~ .	1
(1,-,0-1)	-	- 1
(1,-,0-1)	-	
(1,-,0-1)	-	1



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II.	HUMMITIES GROUP:	
	1. Classical Language	(-, 2-4, 0-1)
	2. History	(-, 7, 1)
	3. Civics	(-, 7, 1)
	4. Geography	-
	5. Mathematics	-
	6. Mathematics	-
	7. English	(1-2,2-5,1-2)
	8. Drawing	(2-3,3-5,2-3)
	9. Modern Indian Language	(-, 7, 1)
	10. Home Science	(-, 2-4, 0-1)
	11. Music	(-, 4-10, 1-2)
	12. Civics & Indian Adminis-	< -
	tration 13. Drawing & Painting	-
	14.Logic & Psychology	**
	Total	(1-3,0-8,1-4)
III.	COMMERCE GROUP:	.
	1, Elements of Commerce	(1-2, -, 1)
	2. Book Keeping	(2-3,-, 2)
	3. Typing	·
	4. Shorthand	
	5. Commercial Geography	(1-2,-, 1-2)
	6. Business Methods	(2, -, 2)
	7. Banking	-
	Total	• • •
IV.	HOME SCIENCE GROUP:	
	1, Hygiene & Physiology	-
	2. Home Management	-
	3. Food Nutrition	-
	Total	-

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17 (3-5, 5-1, 4-5) (7-13,22-35,8-15) (8-23, 34-60, 12-28) (14-17,1-4,11-15) (10-13,3-18,9-14) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (1-2, 2-5, 1-2)(2-4,4-9,2-4) (22-33, 36-49, 22-32) (-, 16-20, 2-3) (-, 9-19, 1-2) (-, 1-7, 0-1) (0-2, 1-3, 0-2)(0-1,-,0-1) (34-42,60-71,29-38)

$$(3-9,1-2,3-8)$$

 $(17-20,1-2,15-18)$
 $(3-11, -, 2-10)$
 $(0-1,-, 0-1)$
 $(8-15,-, 6-14)$
 $(7-15-,6-14)$
 $(1-5,-, 1-4)$
...

(-, 1-3, 0-1) (-, 1-3, 0-1) (-, 1-3, 0-1) (-, 1-3, 0-1)

$$(4-5, 3-12, 4-5)$$

 $(B-22, 33-51, 10-26)$
 $(7-22, 33-51, 10-26)$
 $(14-17, 1-5, 11-13)$
 $(4-12, 2-19, 4-13)$
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $(1-3, 2-7, 1-3)$
 $(3-4, 5-11, 3-4)$
 $(19-31, 22-49, 18-32)$
 $(-, 18-30, 2-4)$
 $(-, 1-6, 0-1)$
 $(0-3, 1-3, 0-3)$
 $(0-1, -, 0-1)$
 $(30-43, 65-73, 32-35)$

(-, 1-2, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1) (-, 1-2, 0-1)



XI	XII	n
(3-4,6-18,3-5)	-	15
(6-11,13-54,8-16)	-	26
(8-28,14-37,8-34)	-	36
(7-15,2-7,7-14)	-	21
(9-23,11-23,9-23)	-	23
(0-1,1-2,0-1)	-	5
(0-1,4-13,1-2)	-	9
(1-2,7-10,1-3)	-	9
(16-35,3-48,15-37)	-	43
(-,22-56,2-6)	•	5
(-, 17-26,1-4)	-	6
-	•	3
	-	4
(1-3,-, 1-3)	-	1
(39-45,5-67,36-42)		37
(8-13,3, 8-10)		8
(15-21,3,15-16)	-	19
(1-6,-, 1-5)	-	10
(1,-, 1)	-	2
(2-10, 2-9)	-	12
(2-5, -, 2-4)	· •	12
(2-7, -, 2-6)	-	6
	-	-
(-, 2-19, 0-1)	→	1
(-, 2-19, 0-1)	-	1
(-, 2-19, 0-1)	-	1
(, 2-19, 0-1)	-	1



		VIII
-7 _•	FINE TO GROUN:	
	1. Designing	-
	2. Appreciation of dats	-
	3. Ilusic	(-, 3-4, 0-1)
	4. Nodelling	· •
	5. Drawing & Painting	(, 3-4, 0-1)
	6. Still life	· •
	Total	(, 3-4, (1 #1)
VI.	TECIMIC.L. GECUP:	
	1. General Engineering &	-
	Drawing 2. General Science	-
	3. Ap lied Mathematics	-
	4. Total	-

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I. HUMMITIES GROUP:

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1,	Classical Languages	(3-5,4-7,3-5)
2.	H i st ory	(0-2,4-7,9-12)
3.	Civics	(0-1,4-8,)
4.	Geography)	(0-1, 4-6,)
5.	Economics	(0-12, 2, 0-9)
6.	Nathematics	(1-10, -, 1-8)
7.	English	(1-2, 1-6, 2-3)
8.	Drewing	(2-3, 1-3, 2-3)
9.	Socilogy	-
10.	Psychology	-
11_{\bullet}°	/rts	(3-4,6-12,3-19)
12.	Education	-
13.	Military Science	-
14.	Modern Indian Languages	(1-2, 5-8,)
15.	Home Science	(, 9- 7,)
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(0-1, --, 0-1)(0-1, --, 0-1)(0-1, --, 0-1) 2; (1, --, 1) (0-1, --, 0-1) (-, 1, 0-1) (0-1, --, 0-1) (0-1, --, 0-1) (1, -, 1) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)

(1-2, --, 1-2)(0-1, --, 0-1)(0-1, --, 0-1)(0-1, --, 0-1)

(9-11, 10-13, 10-11) (11-14,21-35,12-16) (21-25,43-54,24-28) (15-18,10-13,15-16) (25-30,42-47,27-31) (1-2, 5-6, 2) (1, 0-2, 1) (6-7, 4-5,6-7)- (0-1, 0-5, 0-1) (7-8,5-9,6-8)- (1-2, 1-4, 1=2)--, 1-16, 0-2) (9-15,8-14,9-11) (10-14,25-38,12-16) (21-25,48-58,24-29) (16-19,9-25,16-25) (26-31,41-49,28-32) (1-2, 5-6, 1-2) (1, 0-2, 1) (5-7, 4-5, 5-6) (-, 5, 1) (1, 4, 1) (7-9,4-8,7-8) -- (0-1, --, 0-1) (0-2, 1-5, 1-2)(--, 0-19, 0-2)



XI	XII	n
(2,, 1)	~	1
(1-2,, 1-2)	-	1
(, 1-11, 0-1)	-	ź
(1-2, -, 1-2)	-	1
(1-2, 0-6, 0-2)	-	3
(2-4, -, 1-3)	-	1
(1-4, 0-1, 1-2)	-	2
(2-2,, 1-7)	-	1
-	-	1
-	-	1
• • • •	-	1
(8-9,7-12,8-9)	(8-9,6-11,9-9)	106
(8-13,18-28,9-14)	(10-13,20-31,11-15)	124
(18-27,41-57,22-30)	(23-31,48-50,27-32)	138
(14-22,6-11,13-15)	(15-18,7-15,14-16)	109
£22-2 9,37-49,25-31)	(29-34,39-49,30-35)	136
(2-3, 0-1, 1-2)	(2, 0-1, 2)	23
(0-1, 1, 0-1)	(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)	9
(2-3, 3-5, 2-3)	(2-4, 3-5, 2-4)	4:0
(0-1, 5-10, 1-2)	(0-1,5-9,1-3)	7
(3-4, 17-23,5-7)	(3-5, 20-25, 6-25)	2.2
(2-3,5-8, 1-9)	(2-4,0-4,2-4)	59
(2-3,22-32,5-7)	(2-3,23-31,5-6)	18
(1-2,,1)	(1,, 1)	6
(0-1, 2-4, 0-1)	(1, 1-5, 1-4)	2 C



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(--, 6-20, 1-3)

(--, 9-21, 1-5)

		VIII
с. н	16. Logic	-
	17. Comerce	(1,1,1)
	18. Cormercial	-
	19. Nusic	(1,19-18,3-11)
	20. Dancing	(-,3-4,1)
	21. Painting	.
	22. Total	• • •
11.	SCIENCE :	
	1. Nodern Indian Languages	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2. Military Science	-
	3. Drawing	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4. Nathematics	-
	5. Biology	(11-14,-,9-11)
,	6. Physics	(11-14,-,9-11)
	7. Chemistry	(11-14,-,9-11)
	8. History	(0-1,-,0-1)
	9. Civics	. (0-1,-,0-1)
	10. Geography	(0-1,-,0-1)
	11. Economics	(0-1, -, 0-1)
	12. Arts & Crefts	(1,-,1)
	13. Music	₩.
	14. Classical Languages	(0-1,-,0-1)
	15. Geology	-
	16. English	· •
	Total	• • •
III.	Age Iculture Group:	
	1. General Agriculture	(1-2,-,0-1)
	2. Animal Husbandary	-
	3. Agricultural Science	-
	4. Arts	(0-1,-,0-1)
	5. General Science	(1,-,1)

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IZ. (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (1, -, 1)(6-8, 0-1, 5-6)(3-7,4-7,4-7) (27-32,6-12,24-28) (12-14,1-4,11-12) (12-13, 1-4, 11-12)(1-2,0-1,0-1)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(5-6,0-1,4-6) (342,0x1,1) (6-7,0-15-6) (1,0-1,0-1) (2,0-1,2)(0-1, -, 0-1)(3-5,-,3-4) ((0-1, -, 0-1)(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)

(3-5,-,3-4)

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7 (0-1, -, 0-1)(0-1, -, 0-1)(0-1, 7-14, 1-2)(0-1,-,0-1) (5-7,0-1,5-6) (3-7,4-7,3-6) (24-32,5-18,22-28) (10-16, 0-4, 9-14)(10-15,0-4,9-13) (1, 0-1, 1)(0-1, - ,0-1) (6-8,0-1,5-7) (1, 0-1, 1)(4-7,0-1,1-2) (1-2,0-1,1-2) (1-3, 0-1, 1-2)(0-1, -, 0-1)(3-5, -, 3-5)(0-1,-,0-1) s(0-1,-,0-1) (3-5,-,3-4)

ZI	XII	n
(1-2,-,1)	(1,-,1) , ~,	4
-	•	3
1 -	•	3
(0-1,8-13,1-2)	(0+1,7-10,1-6)	29
(–	+	1
(041,-,0-1)	- -	1
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-		7
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	I
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	25
(22-28,1-4,19-24)	(19-24,1-3,17-21)	33
(9-15,5-14,9-12)	((9-12,4-10,9-11)	82
(27-32,1-7,25-29)	(24-29,1-7,22-26)	37
(27-33,1-7,24-29)	(24-30,1-7,22-27)	36
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	23
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1, -, 0-1)	1 0
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	47
(0-2,-,0-1)	(0-1 ,-,0-1)	15
(0-1,-,0-1)	(1,-,0-1)	28
(0-3,-,0-2)	(0-1,-,0-1)	7
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	32
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	1
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(1-2,-,1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	14
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(0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)		5 12
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	VIII
5. Drawing	(1,-,0-1)
7. Modeum Indian Longuages	(^-1;=,0=1)
8. Cotton cultivation	-
9. History	-
10. Civics	•
11. Geography	-
12. Economics	-
13. Lathematics	-
14. Biology	-
15. Classical Languages	-
16. Commercial Goography	,
17. Agronomy	-
18. Chemistry	-
19. Agricultural Engineering	-
20. Conmerce	(1 , -, 0-1)
21. Climatology	-
22. Statistics & Elementary Arithmetic	-
Total	(0-1,-,0-1)
CONLIME GROUP:	
1. Elements Commerce	(1-14,-,1-11)
2. Accountancy	-
	·
3. Book Keening	(0-1,-,0-1)
3. Book Keening 4. Typing	(0-1,-,0-1)
·	(0-1,-,0-1) - (0-1,-,0-1)
4. Typing	-
4. Typing 5. Shorthand	- (0-1,-,0-1)
 Typing Shorthand Commercial Geography 	- (0-1,-,0-1) (1 ,-,0-1)
 Typing Shorthand Commercial Geography Economics 	- (0-1,-,0-1) (2 ,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)
 4. Typing 5. Shorthand 6. Commercial Geography 7. Economics 8. Business Methods 	- (0-1,-,0-1) (2 ,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)
 4. Typing 5. Shorthand 6. Commercial Geography 7. Economics 8. Business Methods 9. Banking 	- (0-1,-,0-1) (2 ,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)



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- 92-5,-,1-3)
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- 92-5,-,1-3) (4-5,-,4-5)
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(4-5,-,4-5) (0-1,-,0-1) (1,-,1)
(4-5, -, 4-5) (0-1, -, 0-1) (1, -, 1) (0-1, -, 0-1)
(4-5, -, 4-5) (0-1, -, 0-1) (1, -, 1) (0-1, -, 0-1) (0-1, -, 0-1)
$(4-5_{2}-,4-5)$ (0-1,-,0-1) (1,-,1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) $(3-4_{2}-,2-3)$
$(4-5_{2}-,4-5)$ (0-1,-,0-1) (1,-,1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) $(3-4_{2}-,2-3)$ (1,-,1)
(4-5, -, 4-5) (0-1, -, 0-1) (1, -, 1) (0-1, -, 0-1) (0-1, -, 0-1) (3-4, -, 2-3) (1, -, 1) (2, -, 1-2)
(4-5, -, 4-5) (0-1, -, 0-1) (1, -, 1) (0-1, -, 0-1) (0-1, -, 0-1) (3-4, -, 2-3) (1, -, 1) (2, -, 1-2) (2-3, -, 2)

7 (u-2,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (2-3,-,2) -(0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (2-5,-,2-4) (4-5,-,4) (0-1,-,0-1) (1,-,1) (0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (3,-,2-3) (1,-,1) (1-2,-;1-2) (2-3,-,2) (0-1,-,0-1) (^______)-___) (1,-,1)



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-	(0-1,-,0-1)	1
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	1
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-	-	1
(3,-,2-3)	(0-2,0-1)	2
-	(0-2,-,1)	2
(3,-,2-3)	-	2
	-	1
(2,-,1-2)	•	1
-	(1,-,0-1)	1
(4-5,- ,3)	(2-4, -, 2-3)	14
(2-3,-,2-3)	(3,-,2-3)	30
$(1_{1}-1)$	(1-2,-,1-2)	2
(2,-,3)	(2-3,-,1-3)	- 8
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	2
(1-2,-,1-2)	(1-3,-,1-3)	- 13
(2-3,-,1-2)	(2-3, -, 1-3)	20
(3-4,-,2-3)	(2-3,-,1-3)	15
(3-5, -, 3-4)	(4-6, -, 3-5)	11
(4,-,3-4)	(4-5,-,4)	20
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	2
(0-1,-,(+1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	4
(2-3,-,2)	(1-2, -2)	7
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	VIII
13. English	~
14. Nodorn Indian Languag	jes -
15. History	(0-1,-,0-1)
16. Civics	(0-1,-,0-1)
17. Georgraphy	(0-1,-,0-1)
18. Arto	-
19. Music	-
20. Classical Languages	(0-1,~,0-1)
21. Drawing	-
Total	(1-2,-,1-2)
HOLE SCIENCE BROUP:	
1. House Craft	⊷ .
2. Neecle work	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
3, Cockery	(-,0-1,0-1)
4. First Aid	(-,1-2,0-1)
5. Souing	(-,1-2,0-1)
6. Drawing & Painting	-
Total	•••
FINE ATS BROUP:	
1. History of Arts	(-,1-2,0-1)
2. Vocal Music	(0-1,2,0-1)
3. Drawing	(-,0-1,0-1)
4. Painting	-
5. Instrumental Music	-
6. Sculpture	-
7. Drawing	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
8. Classical Langueres	(-,0-1,0-1)
9. Socielogy	-
10. Psychology	-
11. Mistory	
12. Civics	-

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Z (0 5,0,0-1) (0-1, -, 0-1)(0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1) (1;-,1) (0-1, -, 0-1)(0-1,-,0-1)

(0-1,-,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)

(0-1,0,1,0-1) (1,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (0-1,-,0-1)

(-,1-3,0-1) (0-1, 2-6, 0-1)(-,0-1,0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1)()-1,2-6,0-1) (-,0-1,0-1)(-,1-2,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1)

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(-,2,0-1) (0-1,2-7,0-1) (-,0-1,0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1)(0-1, 2-6, 0-1)(-,0-1,0-1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1)(-,1,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1) (0-1,0-1,0-1)



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(0-1,-,0-1)	-	3
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	14
(2,-,0-2)	(3,-,2)	7
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	15
(-	-	3
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	3
-	-	9
(0-1,-,0-1)	-	2
(5-7,-,4-5)	(6-8,-,5-7)	32
••	(0-1,-,0-1)	1
(0-1,1-4,1-2)	··· _y y• _/	1
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0- 1 0 -	· · · · • • •	-
(-,3-6,0-1)	(-,4-8,1-4)	1
(0-1,5-6,1)	(0-1,5-7,1-3)	6
(-,0-1,0-1)	(~.0-1,0-1)	1
(0-1,1-4,0-1)	(0-1,2-5,0-1)	5
(0-1,4-9,1)	(0-1,4-6,1-2)	5
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)	1
(0-1,1:3,0-1)	(0-1,1-2,9-1)	3
(-,1-2,0-1)	(-,1-3,9-1)	4
(-,0-1,0-1)	(,0-1,0-1)	1
(-,0-2,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)	3
(-,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	5
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	4

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(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
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(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
	· •
(0-1,8-10,1)	(0-1,8-11,1)
(1,1,1)	(0-1,e,0-1)
(1,0-1,1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,5-7,1)	(-,2-3,0-1)
(1,0-1,1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(-
(0-1,-,0-1)	-
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,1-2,0-1)
(0-1,1-3,1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
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(0-1,1,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)
-	-
(0-1,-,0-1)	-
(0-1,-,0-1)	
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(3-6,0-3,3)	(1-9,,1)



		VII
	13. Geography	
	14. Education	-
	15. Lathematics	-
	16. Economics	-
	17. House Science	
	Total	(0-1,3-5,1)
VII.	T.C.NIC.L G.CUP:	
	1. Nooderaft	(0-1,-,0-1)
	2. Book craft	(0-1,-,0-1)
	3. Teiloring	(0-1,-,0-1)
	4. Spinning & Merving	(0-1,-,0-1)
	5. Inductrial Chemistry	-
	& Science 6. Eusic	-
	7. Arts	(0-1,-,0-1)
	8. History	-
	9. Civics	-
	10. Geography	(0-1,-,0 4 1)
	11. Education	- ••
	12. Nathematics	-
	13. Economics	(0-1,-,0-1)
	14. Drewing	(0-1,-,0-1)
	15. Modern Indian Languages	(0-1,-,0-1)
	16. Classical Languages	(0-1,-,0-1)
	17. Military Science	-
	18. English	-
	19. Commerce	-
	20. Commercial Geography	-
	21. Ceremics & Science	
	22. Metal Work	(0-1,-,0-1)
	23. Home Science	•
	Total	(0-2,-,0-1)

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(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	4
(-,1-2,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)	2
(-,0-1,0-1)		3
(-,l=2,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)	3
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)	1
(0-1,16-21,2-3)	(0-1,15-23,2-11)	6
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	8
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1, -, 0-1)	8
(-,2-3,0-1)	(-,1-2,0-1)	8
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	8
-	-	1
-		3
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	8
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,1,0-1)	7
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	9
(-,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)	9
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-2)	5
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,2-3,0-1)	4
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	((0-1,0-1,0-1)	13
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	6
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	7
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	9
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)	2
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(-,1,0-1)	(-,1-2,0-1)	2
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(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)	1
(1-9,,1)	(1,,1-3)	17



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HURAMITT STOCUS	(0-1,1,0-1)
1. Classical Languages	(0-1,-,0-1)
2. Mictory	(0-1,-,0-1)
3. Geonraphy	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
4. Nothematics	
5. Enclish	_
6. Draving	-
7. Psychology	-
8. Nodern Indian Languages	
9. Home Science	(-,1,0-1)
10. Hygiene & Thysiology	-
11. Loric	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
12. Civics & Economics	(0-1,-,0-1)
13. Indian Administration	-
14, Music	-
15. Economic Geography	-
16. Social Studies	-
Total	•••
SCIENCE GROUP:	
1. Mathematics	-
2. Biology	-
3. Physics	-
4. Chemistry	-
5. Mechanics	-
6. Geography	-
7. Hygiene & Thysiology	-
Total	-



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(6-17,7-22,5-14) (5-33,7-38,3-27) (14-25, 14-26, 10-19)(17-22,17-21,14-17) (11-14,11-14,7-11) (7-14,6-16,5-10) (1, 0-5, 1-2)(1-2, 1-4, 1-2)(0-1,-,9-1) (-;+1;0+1) (0-1, 1-2, 0-1)(0-1,1-2,0-1) (0-1, 0-1, 0-1)(0-1,0-1,0-1) (0-1, 9-12, 2-3)(0-1, 9-14, 2-4)(0-1, 2-4, 1-2)(0-1, 2-5, 1-2)(2-9,4-11,2-7) (1-8, 1-12, 1-8)(18-24,13-17,13-18) (17-23,11-17,13-17) (-,1-2.0-1) (-, 0-1, 0-1)(-,0-1,0-1) (-,0-1,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (-,1,0-1) (-,0-1,0-1)

(10-23,2-6,6-14)(2-9,1-5,2-5)(11-26,3-8,7-15)(11-26,2-8,7-16)(1-2,0-1,1)(0-1,0-1,0-1)(0-1,0-1,0-1)

$$(9-22, 1-5, 4-13)$$

 $(1-8, 1-5, 1-5)$
 $(9-25, 3-7, 5-15)$
 $(10-25, 2-7, 5-15)$
 $(1-3, -, 0-1)$
 $(0-1, 0-1, 0-1)$
 $-, 0-1, 0-1)$

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(7-19,14-28,7-14)	-	36
(31-41,54-67,26-34)	-	87
(23-32,26-51,19-24)	-	5 3
(0-2,1-6,1-5)	-	31
-	-	1
	-	1
(1-2,2-4,1)	-	7
	-	1
(-,14-22,3-4)	-	31
	-	C
(3-12,3-25,3-12)	-	41
(16-31,22-29,15-23)	-	68
(-,1-2,0-1)		1
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	2
(-,6,1)	-	_ 1
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•••	-	•
		76
(21-37, 3-12, 12-23)	-	
(6-12,4-13,4-8)	-	45
(25-42,11-29,14-26)	-	71
(25-43,11-26,14-27)		76
(4-6,-,2-4)	-	15
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	-	• 3
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	2
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VIII

III.		
	1. General Agriculture	-
	2. Animal Husbandry	-
	3. Farm Management	-
	4. Agricultural Science	•
	5. Lavonomy	-
	6. Crop ciltivation	-
	Tetal	-
TV.	COLLES CE GROUP:	
	1. Elements of Commerce	-
	2. Book Keening	-
	3. Commercial Georgraphy	-
	4. Business Oramisation	-
	5. Business Mathods	-
	6. Short hand & Typing	-
	7. Civics & Economics	-
7.	HOLE SCHEVER GUEUL:	
	1. General Home Science	-
	2. Cockery	-
	3. Laundry	-
	4. Hygiene & Mysiology	-
	5. Biology	-
	6. Home Management	-
	7. Fizst Aid	-
	8. Mother Craft	e .
,	9. Home Nursing	-
	10. Food Nutrition	-
	11. Home Relationship	-
	12. English	-
	Total	· —



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(0-1,-,)-1)	(0-1 ₂ -20-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(1 · 2, -, 0-1)
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(1-5,01,03)	(1-3,0-1,0-1)
(2-6,0-1,1-2)	$(2-5_{2}0-1_{2}0-1)$
(2-3,0-1,1-2)	(2-4,0-1,1-2)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(2-8,0-1,2-4)	(3-6,0-1,2-3)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	$(0-1_{2}0-1_{2}0-1)$
(2-5,0-1,1-3)	(2-4.9-1.2)
(0-1,2-4,0-1)	(0-1,1-3,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(0-1, 1-2, 0-1)	(0-1,1,0-1)
(0-1,0-1,0-1)	(0-1,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(A ₁ 0-1 ₂ 0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,)-1,0-1)
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(2-6,-,1-3)	-	8
(2-7,-,1-4)	-	17
(1-4,1-3,0-2)	-	10
	-	1
(5-14,1-3,3-11)	-	15
(0-1,1-3,0-1)	-	7
(5-12,1,3-9)	-	9
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	-	1
(-,0-2,0-1)	-	2
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	-	2
(-,0-2,0-1)	-	2
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	1
(-,0-2,0-1)	-	2
(-,0-2,0-1)	-	2
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	1
(-,0-2,0-1)	-	2
-	-	1
(-,1-3,01)	-	7



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		VIII
710	RINE MUSS GROUMS	
	1. Designing	
	2. Yocal Music	-
	3. Instrumental Music	-
	8. Sculpture	-
	5, Appreciation of Arts	-
	6. Drewing & Painting	-
	7. Home Science	-
	Total	-
VII.	TECHNICIL GROUP:	
	1. Applied Mechanics	، جه
	2. Applied Mathematics	-
	3. Geometrical & Mechanical	-
	Drawing 4. General Engineering	-
	5. Physics & Chemistry	-
	Total	-
ľ	HUNZMITIES GROUP:	
	1. Classical Languages	-
	2. History	-
ŧ	3. Civics	**
	a, Economics	-
-	5. Mathematics	-
	6. Drawing	-
	7, Modern Indian Languages	-
	8. Hygiene & Physiology	-
	9, Domestic Science	-
	10, Music	-
	Total	-



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(-, 1, 0-1)	(-, 1, 0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	-,0-,0-1)
(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
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(-,0-1,0-1)	(-,0-1,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(1,-,0-1)	(1, -, 0-1
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(0-1,-,0-1)	(0-1,-,0-1)
(1,-,0-1)	(1,-,0-1)
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DELIII

$$(3-5, 15-29, 3-7)$$

 $(14-25, 7-21, 12-20)$
 $(8-14, 4-8, 7-10)$
 $(7-19, 16-37, 6-19)$
 $(1-4, 2-3, 0-3)$
 $(8-18, -, 6-12)$
 $(4-11, 0-4, 2-9)$
 $(2-2; 0-6, 0-1)$
 $(-, 4-7, 1)$
 $(0-2, 3-7, 01)$

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$$(3-5, 18-24, 3-7)$$

 $(12-24, 8-21, 11-20)$
 $(9-14, 4-11, 6-12)$
 $(5-18, 14-34, 4-17)$
 $(1-3, 1-5, 0-2)$
 $(5-16, 0-1, 3-8)$
 $(2-10, 0-2, 3-8)$
 $(0-1, 5-7, 1-2)$
 $(-, 5-10, 2)$
 $(-, 4-8, 0-1)$



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(-,1,0-1)	-	1
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(-,0-1,0-1)	-	1
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(-,0-1,0-1)	-	2
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	2
-	-	1
(-,0-1,0-1)	-	2
(1-4,-,1-3)	-	9
(2-4,-,1-3)	-	4
(1-2,-,0-1)	-	1
(1-4,-,1-2)	-	3
(2-4,-,1-3)	-	3
•••	-	-
(5-10,22-32,4-7)	-	11

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II.	SCTINU: GALLUI:	
	1. Nathenatics	
	2. Biology	-
	3. Enyptics	-
	4. Chemistry	-
	5. Classical Languages	
	6. Geometrical & Machanical Drawing	**
	Total	-
III.	COLLET CO GROULT:	
ı	1. Elements of Communce	-
	2. Economics	-
	3. Mathematics	-
	4. English	-
	5. Modern Indian Languages	. 🛥
	6. Classical Languages	••
	Totel	-
IV.	FINE ARTS CAUP:	
	1. Dancing	-
	2. Instrumental Music	•
	3. Classical Languages	
	4. Domistic Science	-
	5. Appreciation of Arts	
	6. Drawing & Painting	-
	7. Vocal Music	•
	Total	-



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(3-8,1-15,1-6) (0-1,3-11,1-3) (11-16,4-11,9-12) (11-16,4-11,9-12) (0-1, -, 0-1) (11-14,01,7-9)

(5-19, -, 4-13)(5-17, -, 4-11)(3-6, -, 2-4)(3, -, 2)(2-10, -, 2-5)

(-, 1-4, 0-1)(-, 1-5, 02)(-, 8, 2)(-, 10, 3)(-, 2, 1)(-, 2-6, 1-2)(-, 1-2, 1) Z

(6,3-17,2-5) (1, 4-13, 2-3)(11-17,6-13,-14) (11-17,6-13,11-+4) (0-1, -, 0-1) (12-15,01,8-10)• • • (4-15, -, 3-10) (4-16, -, 3-11) (2-3, -, 1-2)(2, -, 2) (2-10, -, 2-5) (-,4-6,1-2) (-, 3-4, 1)(-,3,1) (-,14,5) (-,4-6,1-2) (-, 3-7, 1-2)(-,2-4,1) ...



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(9-23,01,5-16)	-	8
(0-1, -, 0-1)	-	1
(8-21,6-14,10-17)	-	10
(8-21,6-14,10-17)	-	10
(1-4,5-14,2-8)	-	2
(6,4-19-2-8)	-	6
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- (4-17, -, 3-11)(4-14, -, 3-9)(2-7, -, 1-4)(3, -, 2)(2-10, -, 1-7)(1, -, 1)
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I.		
	1. Clousidal Lonranges	
	2. Mistory	-
	3. Civics	-
	4. Geography	-
	5. Economics	-
	6. Mathematics	-
	7. Enclish	-
	Total	-
II.	SCIENCE GECUP:	
	1. Drawing	••
	2. Mathematics	-
	3. Physics	•
	4. Chemistry	-
	5. Classical Languages	-
1	6. Civics & Hypiene	-
·	7. Enclish	•
	Total	•• \
111.	COLIMECE GROUP:	
	1. Elements of Commerce	-
	2. Book Keeping	-
	3. Connercial Geography	-
	4. Leonomies	-
	5. Shorthand & Typing	-
	6. English	4 0
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(1-5,1-20,1-6)	(4,-,4)
(9,19-30,2-12)	(8,18,10)
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(12,19-32,2-15)	(8,18,10)
(-,1,0-1)	.
(9,19-31,2-13)	(8,18,10)
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(4-11, 3-4, -10)	(3-5,4,3)
(5,1,4)	(5,-,4)
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(5,1,4)	(5,-,4)
(4-5,9,3-5)	(3-9,7-0,3-9)
(3-15,3-12,3-15)	(8-16,5,3-15)
(4,-,3)	(5,-,)
(5,1,4)	(5,4)
(3-6,2-6,3-6)	(2-4,2,3)
(1-2, -, 1-2)	(1-2, -, 1)
(3-6, 3-6, 3-6)	(2-4,2,3)
(3-6,2-6,3-6)	(2-4,2,3)
(2-5,2-6,2)	(1-2,2,1-2)
(1-6,2-6,1-6)	(1-4,2-4,3)
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(31,-,33-25)		1
(23,-,11-17)	-	1
(31,-,33-25)	.	1
(31,-,23-25)	-	1
(31, -, 14-23)	-	1
(0,-,6-25)	•	1
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I.	HULDITISS GROUN:-	
	1. Classical Languages	••
	2, History	
	3. Geography	-
	4. Mathematics	**
	5. Psychology	-
	6. Home Science	-
	7. Hygiene & Physiclogy	-
	8. Logic	-
	9. Civics & Economics	-
	10. Music	
	Total	-
II	SCI MCE GROUP:	
	1, Nathematics	-
	2, Biology	-
	3. Physics	-
	4. Chemistry	-
	5, Mechanics	
	Total	-
III.	COLLINGE GLOUP:	
	1. Business Organization	
	2. Business Methods	-
	3. Shorthand & Typing	-
	4. Book Kaeping & Commercial	-
	Arithmetic 5. Civics & Economics	
	Total	-



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(15-35,6-31,11-21)(18-33,6-20,13-21)(1-6,1-17,2-4)(0-1,-,0-1)(12-4-7,...)(-,4-13,...)(-,7-12,3-5)(0-2,4-13,2-4)(13-37,5-15,10-26)(-,0-2,0-1)

((10-13, -, 6-7) (5-9, 0-1, 3-5) (0-3, -, 0-2) (4-6, 0-1, 3-4) (5-9, 0-1, 3-5) $(17-36_2-17_1-14)$ (22-31,6-30,14-19) (4-8,2-21,3-5) (0-1,-,0-1) $(13,5-2_2...)$ $(-_26-20,6)$ $(-,11-14_26)$ (1-5,3-9,2-4)(2-31,7-13,8-21)

7

(5-16,4-7,3-8) (4-10,10-15,2-5) (15-22,16-19,7-11) (15-22,16-19,7-11) (3,-,1)

$$(8, -, 4)$$

 $(4-15, 1, 2-7)$
 $(0-5, -, 0-2)$
 $(3-10, 0-1, 2-5)$
 $(4-15, 1, 2-7)$



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(6-42,11-15,5-21)	-
(9-25,23-36,9-31)	-
(2-13,21-41,2-5)	**
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(-,4-15,)	-
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(1-4,-, 1-2)	-
(3-16,-,2-8)	-
(5-20,-,3-10)	, ••
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		VIII
IV	HCLE SCIENCE GF.CU.:	
	1. General Hond Sci.nce	-
	2. Mygione & Physiology	-
	3. Biology	-
	Total	-
V.	FINE ATTO GROUP:	
	1. Dancing	
	2. Appreciation of Arts	-
	3. Music	-
	4. Drawing & Mainting	•
	5. Home Science	
	Total	-
VI.	TECHNIC/1 GROUN:	
	1. Applied Nochanics	-
	2. Applied Nathematics	**
	3. General Engineering & Dreving	-
	4. Physics & Chemistry	-
	Total	



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(-,11-16,4-6) (-,9-20,4-10) (-,4,2) - (-,9-20,4-1) (-,1,...) (-,1,...) (-,3-6,...) (-,3-7,...) (-,3-7,...) (-,3-7,...) (-,2-4,...) (-,2-5,...)

(-,2,...) (-,1-2,...)

((,-, 1)	· • •
(1-6,-1-3)	(7,-,3)
(2-6,-,1-3)	(7,-, 3)
(2-6,-,1-3)	(7,-,3)
(2-6,-,1-3)	(7,-,3)



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(-,6-8,)	-	1
(-,4-7,)	-	1
(-,2-3,)	-	1
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I.	HALMITINS GLOUN:				
	1. History	-			
	2. Civics	-			
	3. Domostic Science	-			
	4. French	-			
	5. Jortuquese	-			
	6. Lover Mathematics & Geometr ical Drawing	-			
	Total	=			
II.	SCIENCE GROUN:				
	1. Nathematics	-			
	2. Biology	-			
	3. Physics	-			
	4. Chemistry	-			
	5. Goometrical & Mechanical Dr whay	••			
	6. Portuguese	-			
	Total	* *			



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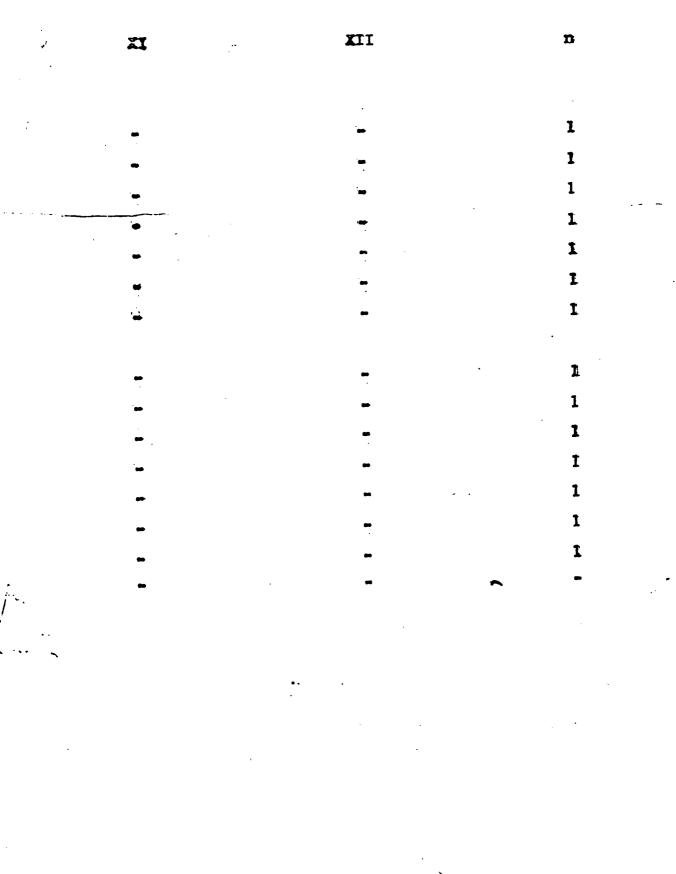
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(1,1,1)		
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(15,9,12)		
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(15,9,12)		
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(9,2,5)		
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