CHAPTER - VII

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

In this Chapter we propose to deal with the growth of direct expenditure, total, per pupil and per institution, by type of management of schools and colleges. There are three types of recognised institutions by management government (which include institutions managed by the Centre, States and District and Municipal Boards), private aided and private unaided).

A - Growth of Direct Expenditure by Management (According to Levels of Education) : First Level of Education

It can be seen from Table I that whether in terms of the proportion of direct expenditure, or of the proportion of students or of the proportion of institutions, government elementary schools occupy an important place.

Government institutions claimed 77 per cent of the direct expenditure incurred on the first level of education in both 1950-51 and 1960-61. The amount of the direct expenditure shared by the government elementary schools increased from N.340.9 million in 1950-51 to N.902.8 million in 1960-61, giving a decennial growth rate of 164.8 per cent. Government institutions also accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of institutions in 1960-61 and enrolled 77 per cent of the total number of students.

Next in importance comes the private aided elementary schools. They accounted for 21 per cent of the direct expenditure in both the terminal years of the previous decade. In absolute amount, it went up to B.242.7 million in 1960-61 from B.93.8 million in 1950-51. This gives a growth rate of 156.8 per cent.

The proportion of the private aided institutions to total was 21 per cent in 1960-61, and that of students in such institutions to total was also 21 per cent.

Private unaided institutions compared to government and private aided institutions are not of much significance at the first level of education. They accounted for 2 per cent of the direct expenditure as well as 2 per cent of the total number of institutions and 2 per cent of students in 1960-61. The direct expenditure claimed by private unaided institutions increased from &.8.3 million in 1950-51 to &.24.2 million in 1960-61, indicating a growth rate of 191.6 per cent.

Table IA shows that the direct expenditure per pupil of government elementary schools was the highest at E.22.7 in 1950-51. In 1960-61 also it was the highest at E.31.6. This gives a growth rate of 39.6 per cent. As against this, the direct expenditure per pupil of private aided institutions was E.18.8 in 1950-51. It rose to E.30.3 in 1960-61, giving a higher growth rate of 61.6 per cent.

Thus government institutions are spending more per pupil.

The direct expenditure per government institution was also the highest at &.1705 in1950-51. It was &.3033 in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 78 per cent. For the private aided institutions, it was &.1526 in 1950-51 and &.2975 in 1960-61, indicating a growth rate of 95 per cent. Though the number of pupils per government elementary school was a little lower at 96 in 1960-61 than that of 97 in 1950-51, the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution, as has been observed, increased rapidly.

For the private aided institutions, the number of pupils per school went up from 80 in 1950-51 to 99 in 1960-61, i.e. by 37 per cent. But the increase in the direct expenditure per pupil and institution was higher than that of the number of pupils per institution. This goes to show that direct expenditure per pupil and institution increases far more rapidly than the increase in the number of pupils per school.

Second Level of Education :

From Table II it can be seen that unlike the first level of education, at the secondary school level private aided institutions figure importantly. Private aided institutions accounted for more than one-half of the direct expenditure incurred on secondary school level. The direct expenditure shared by private aided institutions increased from B.151.5 million in 1950-51 to B.429.2 million in 1960-61, i.e. by 183.3 per cent. Similarly, private aided institutions formed 55 per cent of the total number of institutions in 1950-51. It was reduced to 52 per cent in 1960-61. 59 per cent of the students were enrolled in private aided schools in 1950-51. The proportion of students enrolled was 59.5 per cent in 1960-61. Private unaided institutions claimed 8 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51. Their share was 7 per cent in 1960-61. In absolute amount this share was Rs.21.00 million in 1950-51. It rose to B.53.3 million in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 154 per cent for the period as a whole.

Private unaided secondary schools formed 16 per cent of the total in 1950-51. In 1960-61, they formed 15 per cent of the total. And the proportion of the students enrolled was 12 per cent and 8 per cent respectively in 1950-51 and 1960-61. The share of the government institutions in the total direct expenditure was of the order of 8.95.4 million in 1950-51 or 35.6 per cent. In 1960-61, the share of the government institutions was 8.312.2 million or 40 per cent. This gives a growth rate of 236.6 per cent. In 1960-61, government institutions accounter for 33 per cent of the total number of institutions and also 33 per cent of the total number of students.

From Table IIA it can be seen that the direct expenditure per pupil of government secondary schools is once again the highest. It was N.99 in 1950-51. It rose to N.123.5 in 1960-61, i.e. by 24.8 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution was the highest at N.35,110 in 1950-51. It was N.46,201 in 1960-61, giving a decennial growth rate of 29.6 per cent. As against these growth rates, the increase in the number of pupils from 353 in 1950-51 to 370 in 1960-61 per government institution was of the order of 5 per cent only.

For private aided institutions, the direct expenditure per pupil was of the order of &.75.8 in 1950-51. And that was E.91.3 in 1960-61. This gives a growth rate of 20.4 per cent. Direct expenditure per private aided institution

of &.28,456 in 1950-51 rose to &.38,387 in 1960-61, i.e. by 35 per cent. With regard to private aided institutions also the above two growth rates are higher than that of the number of pupils per institution. It was 368 in 1950-51 and 418 in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 13.6 per cent.

Thus the direct expenditure per pupil was lower in private aided institutions where the number of pupils was larger.

The direct expenditure per pupil of private unaided schools is the lowest. It was N.52.8 in 1950-51 and N.88.8 in 1960-61, indicating a growth rate of 68.2 per cent. The direct expenditure per private unaided secondary school was of the order of N.13,329 in 1950-51. In 1960-61, it was N.17,067. This gives a growth rate of 28.4 per cent. The direct expenditure per pupil and institution increased despite the fact that the number of pupils per private unaided school declined from 271 in 1950-51 to 204 in 1960-61, i.e. by 33 per cent.

Thus not only the direct expenditure per pupil and institution increases far more rapidly than the increase in the number of pupils per institution but also the direct expenditure per pupilis high for institutions where the number of pupils is less. For private unaided institution the direct expenditure per pupil as well as per institution increased with the decline/in the number of pupils per institution over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61.

Third Level of Education :

Table III shows that the private aided institutions accounted for 61.4 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51 and 65.8 per cent in 1960-61. In absolute amount it wentup from &.101.3 million in 1950-51 to &.340.6 million in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 236.2 per cent. Private aided institutions enrolled 60 per cent of the students in 1950-51. It rose to 69 per cent of the students in 1950-51. It rose to 69 per cent in 1960-61. The number of students in private aided institutions increased by 178.4 per cent over the period under review. Similarly, they accounted for 53 per cent of the institutions in 1950-51 and 56 per cent in 1960-61. The increase in the number of private aided institutions gives a decennial growth rate of 173 per cent.

The direct expenditure shared by the private unaided institutions was of the order of E.7.6 million or 4.6 per cent in 1950-51. In 1960-61, it wentup to E.14.3 million, forming 2.8 per cent of the direct expenditure. This gives a growth rate of 88 per cent. The proportion of students enrolled in private unaided institutions declined from 11.3 per cent in 1950-51 to 5.8 per cent in 1960-61. However, the number of students enrolled increased by 26.5 per cent. The proportion of private unaided institutions to total also declined from 13.3 per cent in 1950-51 to 10.0 per cent in 1960-61. The number of private unaided institutions increased by 139 per cent.

As against this, government institutions accounted for 34 per cent and 31.4 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51 and 1960-61 respectively. In absolute amount it went up from &.56.2 million in 1950-51 to &.162.8 million in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 190 per cent. Number of pupils enrolled in government institutions showed an increase of 119 per cent. But the proportion of the total enrolment of students in such institutions declined from 28.3 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.3 per cent in 1960-61. The proportion of the government institutions to total declined to 32.3 per cent in 1960-61 from 34.1 per cent in 1950-51. The number of government institutions increased by 142 per cent.

For the level as a whole, the direct expenditure showed an increase of 213 per cent, whereas the number of pupils increased by 144 per cent and the number of institutions went up by 158 per cent. Thus the growth rate of the direct

expenditure was higher than that of the number of pupils and institutions.

From Table IIIA it can be seen that the direct expenditure per pupil of government colleges is the highest. It was E.493 in 1950-51. It rose to E.653.6 in 1960-61, i.e. by 32.6 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution increased from E.1,96,504 in 1950-51 to E.2,34,921 in 1960-61, i.e. by 19.5 per cent. But the number of pupils per institution managed by government bodies declined from 399 in 1950-51 to 360 in 1960-61, i.e. by 10 per cent. Thus with the decline in the enrolment per institution, both the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution increased.

The direct expenditure per pupil of private aided colleges increased from No.417.0 in 1950-51 to No.503.2 in 1960-61, i.e. by 21.6 per cent. The direct expenditure per private aided institution also increased by 23.3 per cent. The number of pupils per private aided institution showed a nominal increase of 2.2 per cent. Thus with the small increase in the number of pupils per institution, both the increase in the direct expenditure per pupil and institution has shown a much faster increase.

The direct expenditure per pupil of private unaided colleges increased from Rs.167 in 1950-51 to Rs.248.1 in 1960-61,

giving a growth rate of 48.6 per cent, whereas both the direct expenditure per institution declined by 21.3 per cent and the number of students per institution went down by 47.1.

For the level as a whole also the direct expenditure per pupil showed an increase of 28 per cent and the direct expenditure per institution showed an increase of 21 per cent whereas the number of students per institution declined by 4.8 per cent.

Furthermore, the direct expenditure per pupil is low in institutions where the enrolment is high. The average enrolment of students per private aided college was 568 in 1960-61 and the direct expenditure per pupil was &.540.5, whereas there were 360 students in a government college where the direct expenditure per pupil was &.693.

<u>B - Growth of Direct Expenditure by Management</u> (According to types of Education) :

From Table IV it can be seen that private aided institutions accounted for 62 per cent of the direct expenditure incurred on secondary non-professional schools in 1950-51. The proportion of the students enrolled in these institutions was 59 per cent in 1950-51. And that of private aided institutions to total was 61 per cent. In 1960-61, the correspondingproportions were 59 per cent. In 1960-61, the corresponding

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respectively. proportions were 59 per cent, 61 per cent and 57 per cent/ The increase of the order of 184.7 per cent in the direct expenditure shared by the private aided general education schools was higher than that of 142 per cent and 128 per cent in the number of students and institutions respectively.

Private unaided non-professional secondary schools claimed 8.5 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51. It declined to 6.8 per cent in 1960-61. However, the amount of the direct expenditure increased from No.19.4 million in 1950-51 to No.47.1 million in 1960-61, i.e. by 143 per cent. The proportion of the students enrolled in such institutions declined from 12.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6.7 per cent in 1960-61. Similarly, the proportion of the private unaided institutions to total was lower at 10.8 per cent in 1960-61. It was 13.2 per cent in 1950-51. The growth rate of 143 per cent for the direct expenditure was higher than that of 25 per cent for the enrolment of students and of 92 per cent for the number of institutions.

As against this, the share of the government institutions in the direct expenditure was of the order of E.68.5 million or 29.7 per cent in 1950-51. It rose to E.236.0 million or 34.2 per cent in 1960-61, indicating a growth rate of 244.5 per cent. Similarly, the number of students in government general education schools increased from 0.9 million or 28.1 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.4 million or 32.0 per cent in 1960-61, i.e. by 166.6 per cent. Likewise, the number of government institutions moved up from 1900 or 26 per cent in 1950-51 to 5299 or 30.7 per cent in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 179 per cent. The growth rate for the direct expenditure was higher than that for the number of students and institutions. The increase in the total direct expenditure incurred on general education schools of the order of 199 per cent was higher than that of 134 per cent in the number of pupils and of 136 per cent in the number of institutions.

Table IVA shows that the direct expenditure per pupil of government general education schools is the highest. It was &.76.3 in 1950-51. It rose to &.98.3 in 1960-61, i.e. by 28.8 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution was also the highest at &.36,053 in 1950-51 and at &.44,541 in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 23.6 per cent. But the number of students per government institution declined from 466 in 1950-51 to 454 in 1960-61, i.e.by 2.6 per cent.

As against this, the direct expenditure per pupil of private aided schools went up from Rs.75.2 in1950-51 to Rs.88.4 in 1960-61 - an increase of 17.6 per cent. The

direct expenditure per private aided institution increased to Rs.40,302 in 1960-61 from 32,233 in 1950-51, i.e.by 25.3 per cent. The number of students also increased from 426 in 1950-51 to 453 in 1960-61, i.e.by 6.3 per cent. The direct expenditure per pupil of government schools was higher by 10 per cent than that of private aided schools, but the average number of students per institution in both types of management of schools was the same in 1960-61.

The direct expenditure per pupil of \$ private unaided schools was \$.49 in 1950-51. It was \$.94.2 in 1960-61. This gives a decennial growth rate of 92.3 per cent. The direct expenditure per institution increased by 26.3 per cent. But the number of students enrolled in such school declined from 404 in 1950-51 to 288 in 1960-61, i.e. by 28.7 per cent.

For all the three types of management of non-professional schools, the direct expenditure per pupil and institution showed a faster increase of 28 per cent and 26 per cent respectively than the increase of 0.7 per cent only in the number of students.

Thus for the government and private unaided institutions, with the decline in the number of students enrolled, the direct expenditure per pupil as well as per institution

increased at a rapid rate. For the private aided institutions also the growth rates of the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution were much higher than that of the number of pupils.

Unlike general education schools by management, government professional schools occupy a very important place. They accounted for 72 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51. In 1960-61, it was 75 per cent. The direct expenditure increased from B.26.4 million in 1950-51 to R.85.1 million in 1960-61, i.e. by 222 per cent. The number of students enrolled in government professional schools increased from 75,127 or 40 per cent in 1950-51 to 1,92,092 or 49 per cent in 1960-61, i.e. by 156 per cent. The number of government professional schools was of the order of 820 or 35 per cent in 1950-51. It was 1,768 or 43 per cent in 1960-61. This gives a growth rate of 116 per cent over the decade. The proportion of the direct expenditure shared by the government professional schools was much higher than the proportion of students enrolled in such schools and also than the proportion of government institutions to total. The increase in the direct expenditure was higher than that both in the number of students and in the number of institutions.

Private aided professional institutions come next in order of importance. Their share in the direct expenditure increased from N.8.8 million in 1950-51 to N.22.8 million in 1960-61, i.e. by 160 per cent. The proportion of the direct expenditure to total declined from 24 per cent in 1950-51 to 20 per cent in 1960-61. Likewise, the proportion of the students enrolled in private aided professional schools declined to 26 per cent in 1960-61 from 38.6 per cent in 1950-51. The proportion of private aided professional institutions to total was lower at 26.7 per cent in 1960-61. It was 38.5 per cent in 1950-51. However, the number of students and institutions showed an increase of 45.6 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Here also the latter two growth rates were lower than that of the former.

Private unaided professional schools claimed 4.4 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1950-51. And that claimed was higher at 5.4 per cent in 1960-61. The amount of the direct expenditure increased from No.1.7 million in 1950-51 to No.6.2 million in 1960-61, i.e. by 265 per cent. The proportion of students enrolled in such institutions also increased from 21 per cent in 1950-51 to 26 per cent in 1960-61. And that of institutions moved up to 30.6 per cent in 1960-61 from 26.5 per cent in 1950-51. The increases in the number of pupils and institutions work out 161 per cent and 38 per cent respectively over the period under review. Both these growth rates are lower than that of 265 per cent for the direct expenditure (See Table V).

It is interesting to note here that though enrolment in private unaided professional schools was as high as that in private aided professional schools, the proportion of the direct expenditure shared by the former was 5.4 per cent only as against 20 per cent for the latter.

Table VA shows that the direct expenditure per pupil of government professional schools is the highest. It was No.352.7 in 1950-51 and No.443.0 in 1960-61. This gives a growth rate of 25.6 per cent. The direct expenditure per government institution was the highest at No.32,444 in 1950-51 and No.48,133 in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 48.4 per cent. The number of pupils per government institution also increased from 92 in 1950-51 to 109 in 1960-61, i.e.by 18.5 per cent. For private aided professional schools, the direct expenditure per pupil was of the order of No.122.0 in 1950-51. It was higher at No.228.0 in 1960-61. This indicates a growth rate of 87 per cent over the decade. The direct expenditure per private aided professional school showed an increase of 110.6 per cent. And that in the enrolment per school was of the order of 18.8 per cent.

The average number of students per institution was 109 in government professional schools as against 95 in private aided professional schools. But the direct expenditure per pupil of government professional schools was roughly two times higher than that of private aided schools.

Similarly, for private unaided institutions also the increase has taken place in the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution and in the number of students per institution. The respective growth rates were 45.5 per cent, 78 per cent and 28.1 per cent.

The direct expenditure per pupil of professional schools increased from B.196.6 in 1950-51 to B.284.4 in 1960-61, i.e. by 44.6 per cent. The direct expenditure per institution showed in increase of 74.4 per cent. And that in the enrolment of students per school was of the order of 21.3 per cent.

Thus the increases in the direct expenditure per pupil or per institution have been much faster than that in the number of pupils enrolled per institution.

Table VI shows that private general education colleges, in relation to general education colleges managed by government bodies, are predominant in terms of the proportion of direct expenditure, of the proportion of students enrolled and of the proportion of the total institutions. The proportion of the direct expenditure shared by the private aided general education colleges rose to 81 per cent in 1960-61 from 75 per cent in 1950-51. And that of pupils enrolled in such institutions increased from 66 per cent in 1950-51 to 77 per cent in 1960-61. The proportion of the private aided general education colleges was 62 per cent in 1950-51 and was higher at 65 per cent in 1960-61.

The proportion of the direct expenditure claimed by the private unaided general education colleges declined from 4.7 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.4 per cent in 1960-61. And that of pupils was reduced to 5.4 per cent in 1960-61 from 10.4 per cent in 1950-51. As against this, the proportion of the private unaided institutions to total increased from 12.8 per cent in 1950-51 to 14.9 per cent in 1960-61.

All the above three types of proportions have shown a declining tendency for government general education colleges. The proportion of the direct expenditure shared by the government general education colleges declined from 21.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 16.2 per cent in 1960-61. The proportion of pupils enrolled in such institutions declined to 18 per cent in 1960-61 from 23 per cent in 1950-51. And

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that of the government colleges went down to 20 per cent in 1960-61 from 26 per cent in 1950-51.

For both the government and private aided nonprofessional colleges, the growth rate of the direct expenditure was higher than that of the enrolment and also that of the total number of institutions.For the government colleges, the former was 128 per cent whereas the latter two were 74 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. With respect to private aided colleges, the growth rate of the direct expenditure was of the order of 217 per cent whereas that of the number of pupils was 159 per cent and that of the institutions was 118 per cent. For private unaided general education colleges, the increase in the number of institutions was of the order of 145 per cent. As against this, that in the direct expenditure was 50 per cent and in the number of pupils was 17 per cent only.

Table VIA shows that the direct expenditure per pupil of private aided general education colleges was &.400 in 1950-51. It was &.488 in 1960-61. This gives an increase of 22 per cent. The direct expenditure per private aided college increased from &.2,78,395 in 1950-51 to &.4,04,539 in 1960-61, i.e.by 45 per cent. And that in the number of pupils per institution was 19 per cent. For government general education colleges, the corresponding growth rates respectively. were 31.6 per cent, 43 per cent and 8.7 per cent Private aided institutions spend nearly 20 per cent more per pupil than government colleges, even though the average enrolment of students per institution is lower in government colleges. Thus the increase in the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution was higher than that in the number of pupils per institution.

It can be seen from Table VII that though the proportion of the direct expenditure claimed by the government professional colleges, the proportion of the pupils enrolled in such colleges as well as the proportion of the total institutions declined over the decade, government professional colleges occupy a very important place. They shared 66 per cent of the direct expenditure in 1960-61, enrolled 52 per cent of the students and accounted for 50 per cent of the total institutions. For private aided professional colleges, the above three proportions increased over the period under review. The proportion of the direct expenditure increased from 23 per cent in 1950-51 to 31 per cent in 1960-61 whereas that of the enrolment increased from 25 per cent in 1950-51 to 40 per cent in 1960-61 and that of the number of per cent per cent institutions moved up to 41/in 1960-61 from 27/in 1950-51.

With regard to private unaided professional colleges, all the three proportions declined over the decade. In 1960-61, they were 3.7 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively.

Only with regard to government professional colleges, the increase in the direct expenditure of the order of 243 per cent was higher than that of 230 per cent in the number of pupils and that of 226 per cent in the number of government professional colleges. For the private aided professional colleges, the increase in the direct expenditure of the order of 393 per cent was lower than that of 475 per cent in the number of pupils in such institutions and that of 525 per cent in the number of such institutions. With respect to private unaided professional colleges, the increase in the direct expenditure was of the order of 205 per cent. This was higher than that of 55 for the number of pupils in such institutions, but lower than that of 257 per cent for the number of institutions. The total direct expenditure incurred on professional colleges education showed an increase of 274 per cent. This was higher than that of 259 per cent for the number of pupils in professional colleges but lower than that of 310 per cent for the number of professional colleges.

Table VIIA shows that the direct expenditure per pupil of government professional colleges was the highest at B.982 in 1950-51 and B.1014 in 1960-61. It increased by 3.2 per cent. The direct expenditure per government professional college was also the highest and increased by 4.6 per cent. As against this, the number of pupils per government institution went up by 1.3 per cent. Thus. the former two growth rates were higher than that of the latter.With regard to private aided professional colleges, the direct expenditure per pupil, per institution and the number of pupils per institution, declined. Eventhough the average enrolment of students per institution is larger in government professional colleges, government institutions spend 64 per cent more per pupil than private aided institutions. For private unaided professional colleges, the direct expenditure per pupil increased by 11.5 per cent whereas the direct expenditure per institution declined by 14.4 per cent and the number of students per institution declined from 238 in 1950-51 to 219 in 1960-61, i.e. by 8 per cent. The direct expenditure per pupil of professional colleges increased from &.779 in 1950-51 to &.813 in 1960-61, i.e. by 4.4 per cent. As against this, the direct expenditure per institution declined by 14 per cent and the number of pupils per institution fell by 14 per cent.

Table VIII shows that private special education G? colleges, aided and unaided together, accounted for 70 per cent of the direct expenditure, enrolled $\stackrel{7^{\circ}}{\leftrightarrow}$ per cent of the students and formed 75 of the colleges for special education in 1960-61. As against this, government colleges for special education shared 31 per cent of the direct expenditure, enrolled 30 per cent of the students and accounted for 25 per cent of the special education colleges.

It can also be seen from the table that the growth rate of the direct expenditure was higher than that of the number of pupils and institutions. For government institutions, the increase in the direct expenditure was of the order of 211 per cent whereas that in the number of pupils was 144.5 per cent and in the number of institutions was 147.6 per cent. With regard to private aided institutions, the corresponding growth rates were 361.5 per cent, 342.6 per cent and 140.4 per cent respectively. For private unaided colleges, the increase in the direct expenditure was of the order of 200 per cent. This was higher than that of 123 per cent for the number of pupils. But the number of private unaided institutions declined by 5 per cent.

Table VIIIA shows that the number of pupils per government institution declined from 148 in 1950-51 to 147 in

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1960-61 whereas the direct expenditure per pupil increased by 34.3 per cent and that in the direct expenditure per government institution was of the order of 32.7 per cent. As against this, the increase in the number of pupils per private aided institution was of the order of 74 per cent. This was considerably higher than that of 9 per cent for the direct expenditure per pupil. The increase in the direct expenditure per pupil. The increase in the direct expenditure per private aided institution of 102 per cent was higher than that for the number of enrolment of students.

C - Conclusions :

(1) At the first level of education, whether in terms of the proportion of direct expenditure or of the proportion of the total enrolment of students or of the proportion of the total number of educational institutions, government institutions occupy an important place. As against this, at both the higher levels of education - secondary school level and college level - private aided institutions, figure importantly in terms of the above three proportions. According to type of education by management also private aided general education schools and private aided colleges for general and special education are prominant, whereas government professional schools and colleges occupy a very important place. Private unaided institutions are not as important as the government and private aided institutions.

(2) For all the three levels, for all the three types of school and college education and for all the three types of management of schools or colleges, the increase in the direct expenditure over the decade was higher than that in the number of students and institutions.

(3) The growth rates of the number of students in government schools and of the number of government institutions, were more or less similar. Only at the third level of education, the latter was higher than that of the former. For the private aided institutions, whether of school or college level, the increase in the number of -tions. students was higher than that of the institut/As against this, with regard to private unaided secondary school and college institutions, the increase in the number of institutions was higher than that of students.

For general and professional education schools and also for general and special education colleges, the number of pupils increased more rapidly than the increase in the number of institutions. Only for professional colleges of all types of management together, the latter was higher than that of the former. Here it is interesting to emphasize that

in government and private unaided institutions and for professional education colleges where the increase in the number of institutions is greater than that in the number of pupils, the enrolment per institution has declined during the period and with that the direct expenditure per pupil has increased.

(4) Direct expenditure per pupil and per institution certainly bear some <u>sortof</u> relationship with enrolment per institutions. This relationship differs from level to level and from institution to institution. At the first level of education, the enrolment per institution remained almost unaltered, though the direct expenditure per pupil increased by 45 per cent and the direct expenditure per institution went up by 52 per cent. At the secondary school level, the enrolment per institution increased by some 5 per cent but the increases of the order of 29 per cent in the direct expenditure per pupil and of 35 per cent in the direct expenditure per institution were far more rapid. At the college level, in fact, the number of students per institution declined by 5 per cent and that of institution by 21 per cent.

For private aided schools or colleges, the increases in the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution

were much faster than that of the number of pupils per institution. For government elementary schools, though the number of pupils per institution remained unchanged, both the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution increased rapidly. For government secondary schools, the number of pupils per school showed a nominal increase of 5 per cent whereas that in the direct expenditure per pupil and per institution was of the order of 25 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. At the third level, the enrolment per government college declined whereas the direct expenditure per pupil and institution increased.

According to type of education also, with the increase or decrease in the number of pupils per institution, the direct expenditure per pupil and institution increased rapidly.

(5) Whether at the first, second or third level of education, government institutions spend more per pupil than private aided institutions.

(6) For general education schools, government institutions spend more per pupil eventhough the average number of students per institution is the same in government and private aided institutions. On the other hand for professional schools and colleges, government institutions spend more per pupil than private aided institutions eventhough the average number of students per institution is larger in government institutions.

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TABLE - I

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions By Management

(First Level of Education)

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Year	ULTECU Govt. Insti- tutions	Private Brivate aided insti- tutions	Jurece Experience In Mentation Govt. Private Private Total Insti- aided unaided (a+b+c tutions insti- tutions tutions	<u>Total</u> (a+b+c)	Govt. Govt. Insti- tutions	Govt. Private Private Tota Govt. Private Private Tota Insti- aided unaided (e+f tutions insti- insti- tutions tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	(9) (1)	Govt. Insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	<u>rota</u> l (1+j+k)
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1950- 1951	,340.9 (77.0)	93.8 (21.1)	8.3 (1.9)	443.3 (100.0)	15.0 (73.5)	5.0 (24.5)	0.4 (2.0)	20.4 (100.0)	154312 (70•0)	62660 (27.5)	5608 (2•5)	223570 (100.0)
1960- 1961	.902.8 (77.2)	242.7 (20.8)	24.2 Ø2.0)	1169.7 (100.0)	28.6 (76.7)	8.0 (21.4)	0.7 (1.9)	37.3 296942 (100.0) (77.1)	296942 (77.1)	80660 (21.0)	7380 (1.9)	384982 (100•0)
Growth rate 164.8	164.8	156.8	191.6	164.1	7.06	60.0	75.0	82•8	92.4	28.4	31.6	72.2
Note: H	Figures governme	Figures in brackets government, private	Figures in brackets in column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure claimed by government, private aided and private unaided institutions.	umn 2 denot and private	ote the] te unaid	the proportions of t unaided institutions.	ns of the itions.	e direct	expendi ¹	ture clai	lmed by t	the
, ,	Pigures Jovernme	in bracke nt, priva	Figures in brackets in Column 3 denote the proportions of the total government, private aided and private unaided elementary schools.	umn 3 den and priva	ote the te the te the te unaid	the proportions of the tot unaided elementary schools.	ns of the tary schc		enrolment of pupils in	t of pup:	ni sli	
	And thos private	te in brac unaided i	And those in brackets in column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.	olumn 4 d ns to tot	enote tha al.	e proport	ions of (governme	nt, prive	ate aide	l and	

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TABLE - IA

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Direct Expenditure per Pupil, Per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution

(First Level of Education)

	Direct	Expenditure (In k.)	Direct Expenditure per pupil (In №.)	Liq	Direct 1 Instit	Direct Expenditure per Institution (B.)	re per .)		No.of p	upils pe	No. of pupils per institution	tion
Үеаг	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	First level	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private uunaided insti- tutions	First level	Govt. in sti- tutions		Private Private aided unaided insti- insti- tutions tutions	First level
1950- 1951	22.7	18.8	21.4	21.7	1705	1526	1516	1982	76	80	71	96
1960- 1961	31.6	30.3	34 • 6	31.4	3033	2975	3279	3012	96	66	97	76
Growth 39.6 rate	39.6	61.2	61.6	44.7	6•17	95	116.3	52.0	1	23.8	36.6	· 1
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TABLE - II		
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Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management

(Second Level of Education)

	Direct 1	Expenditu	Direct Expenditure(In E.million	ill ion)	Number c	Number of Pupils			Mumber	of	Institutions	, ,
Year (1)	Go vt. Insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions (2)	Private unaided insti tutions	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions (3)	Frivate unaided insti- tutions	Total (e+f+g)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions (4)	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (i+j+k)
	જ	q	, U	đ	9	f	ß	ч	ч	e.	Я	Ч
1950-	95.4 (35.6)	151.5 (56.5)	21.0 (7.9)	267.9 (100.0)	1.0 (29.4)	2.0 (59.0)	0.4 (11.6)	3.4 2720 (100.0) (28.3	2720 (28.3)	5324 (55.3)	1583 (16.4) (9627 (100.0)
1960- 1961	321.2 (40.0)	429.2 (53.4)	53.3 (6.6)	803.7 (100.0)	2.6 (32.9) (4•7 (59 • 5)	0.6 (7.6)	7.9 7067 (100.0) (33.1)	7067 (33.1)	11181 (52.3)	3123 (14.6) (21371 (100.0)
Growth 236.6 rate	236.6	183.3	154.0	200.0	160.0	135.0	50.0	132.0	160.0	110.0	97.3	122.0
Note 	figures governme: the prop secondary	in bracke nt, priva ortions o f schools 1 private	Figures in brackets in column 2 denote the proportions of the digovernment, private aided and private unaided institutions. Figuthe proportions of the total enrolment of pupils in government, secondary schools. And those in brackets in Column 4 denote the aided and private unaided institutions to total.	umn 2 den and priva al enrolm se in brad	ote the I te unaid: ent of p ckets in ons to to	proportion ad instit apils in Column 4 tal.	ns of the utions. H governmer denote t	direct figures : it, priv the prop	expendi₁ in brack¢ ate aideó ortions c	12 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure claimed by the 1 private unaided institutions. Figures in brackets in column 3 den enrolment of pupils in government, private aided and private unaid in brackets in Column 4 denote the proportions of government, priv stitutions to total.	Den D	y the 3 denote unaided private

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Direct Expenditure per Pupil per Institution and Number of Pupil per Institution (Second Level of Education)	Direct Expenditure per Insti s ution No.of PupilSper Institution (In B.)	Govt. Private Private Second insti- aided unaided level tutions insti- insti- tutions tutions	353 368 271 353	3 70 418 204 369	5 13.6 -33.0 4.5
ution and Num ation)	e per Insti t u •)	Private Second unaided level insti- tutions	13329_ 27828	17067 37607	28.4 35.1
e per Pupil per Institution (Second Level of Education)	ect Expenditure (In ^{Es.}	Private aided s insti- tutions	28456	38 387	34.9
liture per Pu (Second		Second Govt. level insti- tution	78.7 35073	101.7 45451	29.2 29.6
Direct Expend	iture per Pul	te Private unaided - iinsti- 18 tutions	52.8	8 .8 8	68.2
Η.	Direct Expenditure per Pupil (in &.)	Govt. Private insti- aided tutions insti- tutions	99.0 75.8	123.5 91.3	24.8 20.4
	Voor		1950- 1951	1960- 1961	Growth 24.8 rate

TABLE - IIA

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TABLE - III

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management

(Third Level of Education)

	Direct	Expend i tu	Direct Expenditure (In E.million)	million)	Numbeı	Number of Pupils	Тв		Numbe	Number of Institutions	itutions	-
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (e+f+g)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unsided insti- tutions	Total (i+j+k)
(1))	(2)	-)	(2)			(4	~	
	ថ	ą	c	ð	θ	f	ър	р	ŗ	į	k	Ч
1950-	56.2	101.3	7.6	165.1	114022	243150	45561	402733	286	437	108	831
1991	(34.0)	(61.4)	(4.6)	(100.0)	(28.3)	(60.4)	(11.3)	(100.0) (34.1)	(34.1)	(52.6)	(13.3)	(100.0)
1960-	162.8	340.6	14.3	517.7	24 9060	676913	57628	983601	693	1192	258	2143
1961	((31.4)	((31.4) (65.8)	(2.8)	(100.0)	(25.3)	(68.9)	(5.8) ((100.0) (32.3)	(32,3)	(25.7)	(12.0)	(100.0)
Growth rate	Growth 190.0 rate	236.2	88•2	213.4	119.3	178.4	26.5	144.3	142.3	172.8	139.0	158.0
No te:	Figures third le denote t unaided and unai	Figures in brackets in G third level shared by th denote the proportions o unaided institutions. An and unsided institutions	ts in Col d by the tions of ons. And tutions t	Figures in brackets in Column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on the third level shared by the government, private aided and unaided institutions. Those in Column 3 denote the proportions of the total number of students enrolled in government, private aided and unaided institutions. And those in Column 4 refer to the proportions of government, private aided and and unaided institutions to total.	ote the] t, privan number (Jolumn 4	proportio te aided of studen refer to	ns of the and unaid ts enroll the prol	e direct led inst: led in g(portions	expendi itutions overnmen of gove	e the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on the private aided and unaided institutions. Those in Column 3 umber of students enrolled in government, private aided and lumn 4 refer to the proportions of government, private aide	rred on t n Column e aided a rivate ai	ង 2 ឧឧ៨

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TABLE - IIIA

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Direct Expenditure per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupil per Institution

(Third Level of Education)

2	Direct	Expenditu (In R.)	Direct Expenditure per Pupil (In B.)	tijl	Direct 1	Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In R.)	re per I n Bs.)	nsti-	No. of]	Pupils po	No. of Pupils per Institution	ution
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	1	Private Private aided unaided insti- insti- tutions tutions	Th ird I evel	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private Third unaided level insti- tutions	Th ird level	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private Private aided unaided insti- insti- tutions tutions	Third level
												4
1950- 1951	493.0	417.0	167.0	409.9	196504	231808	70370	198976	399	556	422	482
1960-6	1960–61 653.6	503.2	248.1	525.7	234921	285738	55426	241577	360	568	223	459
Growth 32.6 rate	32.6	20.6	48.6	28•3	19.5	23•3	-21.3 21.4	21.4	-10.0	2•2	-47.1	-4.8

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Growth of Direct Expenditure. Pupils and Institution by Wanagement

(General Education Schools)

	Direct	Expenditu	Direct Expenditure (In &.million	(noillim	Numb) Number of Pupils(Million)	illiM)ali	ion)	Numbeı	Number of Institutions	itutions	
Үеаг	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. in sti- tutions	Privat aided insti- tution		Private Total unaided (e+f+g) insti- tutions	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unsided insti- tutions	Total (i+j+k)
(1)	ឈ	ب م	(2) c	ğ	, O	f (3	e B	Ч	1	ت ٦	(4) k	н
1950- 1951	68.5 (29.7)	142.6 (61.8)	19.4 (8.5)	230 .5 (100 . 0)	0.9 (28.1)	1.9 (59.4)	0.4 (12.5)	3.2 1900 (100.0) (26.1)	1900 (26.1)	4424 (60.7)	964 (13.2) (7288 (100 . 0)
1960-6	1960-61 236.0 (34.2)	406.0 (59.0)	4'7.1 (6.8)	689.1 (100.0)	2.4 4.6 (32.0) (61.3)	4.6 (61.3)	0.5 (6.7) (7.5 (100.0)	5299 (30.7)	10074 (58.5)	1853 (10.8)	17226 (100.0)
Growth rate	Growth rate, 244.5	184.7	142.8	199.0	166.6	142.1	25.0	134.4	178.9	127.7	.92•2	136.3
Note:		in brack educatior in brack aided and ivate aid	Figures in brackets in Column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on general education schools shared by the government, private aided and unaided institutions. Figures in brackets in Column 3 refer to the proportions of the students enrolled in government private aided and unaided institutions. And those in Column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and unaided institutions to total.	umn 2 der shared by umn 3 rei instituti aided ins	ote the 7 the gov fer to th lons. And stitution	the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on the government, private aided and unaided institutions. to the proportions of the students enrolled in government, a. And those in Column 4 denote the proportions of govern- tutions to total.	ns of th private ions of Column 1.	e direct aided an the stud 4 denote	expendi d unaide ents enr the pro	ture incu d institu blled in portions	urred on ttions. governmer of goverr	Lt,

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TABLE - IVA

Direct Expenditure per pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution

(General Education Schools)

	Direct]	Expenditu (In B.)	Direct Expenditure per pupil (In B.)	Liq	Direct I tu	Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In B.)	re per Ir Es.)	ısti-	No. of I	Pupils p	No. of Pupils per Institution\$	ution\$
Year	Govt. insti- tutièns	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	All general educa- tion schools	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	All general educa- tion schools	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	All general educa- tion schools
1950 - 1951	76.3	75•2	49.0	72.0	36053	32233	20125	31627	466	426	404	433
1960- 1961	98.3	88.4	94.2	91.9	44541	40302	25413	40000	454	453	288	436
Growth 28.8 rate	28•8	17.6	92.3	27.6	23.6	25.3	26.3	26.2	-2.6	6.3	-28.7	0.7

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TABLE - V

(Professional Education Schools)

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	Direct	Expenditu	Direct Expenditure (In E.million)	million)	Numbe	Number of Pupils	ils		Number	Number of Institutions	itutions	
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Frivate unaided insti- tutions	Total (e+f#g)	Govt. insti- tut ion s	Private aided insti- tutions	Frivate unaided insti- tutions	Totel (i+j+k)
(1)			(2)			0	(3)				(4)	
	ស	Ą	υ	đ	θ	ધ્ન	50	д	۰.H	÷	К	
1950-	26.4	8 . 8	1.7	36.9	75127	72147	39920	187194	820	006	619	2339
1951	(11.6)	(24.0)	(4.4)	(100.0)	(40.1)	(38.6)	(21.3) (100.0)	(100.0)	(35.0)	(38.5)	(26.5)	(100.0)
1960-	85.1	22.8	6.2	114.1	192092	105018	104164	401274	1768	1107	1270	4145
1961	(74.6)	(20.0)	(5.4) ((100 .0)	(49.1)	(26.0)	(25.9)	(100.0) (42.7)	(42.7)	(26.7)	(30.6)	(100.0)
Growth rate	222.4	160,0 264.7	264.7	209.2	155.7	45.6	160,9	114.2	115.6	237	38.2	77.2
Note:	Figures in bra professional s Figures in Bra private aided ment, private	in bracké onal schc in Bracké aided and ivate aid	in brackets in Column onal schools claimed b in Brackets in column aided and unaided inst ivate aided and unaide	Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 denote the proportions of the professional schools claimed by government, private aided and Figures in Brackets in column 3 denote the proportions of the private aided and unaided institutions. And those in Column 4 ment, private aided and unaided institutions to total.	ote the l ernment, ote the l ons. And titutions	te the proportions of the mment, private aided and te the proportions of the is. And those in Column 4 .tutions to total.	as of the aided and as of the Column 4 1.		expendit e unaided ts enroll to the pr	direct expenditure incurred on private unaided institutions. students enrolled in government, refer to the proportions of gove	rred on tions. vernment, s of govern-	

TABLE - VA

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Direct Expenditure Per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution (Professional Education Schools)

	Direct	Expenditu	Direct Expenditure per Pupil	pil	Direct F	irect Expenditure per Insti- tutiona (In Bs.)	re per Li v Rs.)	nsti-	No. of]	Pupils p	No. of Pupils per Institution	ution
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided i insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	All profe- ssional educa- tion schools	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private All unaided pro insti- ssi tutions edu tio	All profe- ssional educa- tion schools	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti-	Private unaided insti-	All pfofe- ssional educa- tion schools
1950- 1951	352.7	122.0	42.6	196•6	32444	9778	2746	15776	92	80	64	80
1960- 1961	443.0	217.6	62.0	284.4	48133	20596	4882	27527	109	95	82	76
Growth rate	1 25.6	87.0	45.5	44.6	48.4	110.6	78•0	74.4	18.5	18.8	28.1	21.3
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TABLE	

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management

(General Education Colleges)

	+	14 ÷ 5 × 5 × 5 − 11		(~~ + L L + m	ImeriM	Winnher of Pintla	nila a		dmun	Number of Institutions	stitution	, D
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	Private Brivate aided insti-	Private unaided insti-		Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti-	Private unaided insti-	Total (e+f+g)	Govt. insti- tut ions	Govt. Private insti- aided tutions insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (i+j+k)
(1)		amor an a	(2)				(3)			3	(4)	ſ
	ಡ	q	υ	ġ	e	બ	50	д	ŗ 1	ŗ	×,	
1950-5	1950-51 24.9	90.2	5.7	.120.8	79939	226179	35326	341444	134	324	67	525
	(21.6)	(74.7)	(4.7)	(100.0)	(23.4)	(66.2)	(10.4)	(100.0) (25.5	(25.5)	(61.0)	(12.8)	(100.0)
1960-6	1960-61 56,9	285.2	8.5	350.6	138843	584890	41280	765013	214	705	164	1083
	(16.2)	(81.4)	(2.4)	(100.0)	(18.1)	(16.5)	(2.4)	(100•0)	(20•0)	(65.1)	(14.4)	(100.0)
Growth rate	Growth 128.0 rate	216.6	50.0	140.2	73.7	159.0	17.0	124.3	60.0	117.6	ر 144.8	106.3
No te:	Figures general Figures private	in brack(education in brack(aided and	ets in Co. 1 college ets in Co. 3 private	Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on general education colleges shared by the government, private aided and unaided institutions. Figures in brackets in Column 3 denote the proportions of the students enrolled in governmen private aided and private unaided institutions.And those in brackets in Column 4 refer to th proportions of sovernment, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.	a - La	the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on the government, private aided and unaided institutions. the proportions of the students enrolled in government, titutions.And those in brackets in Column 4 refer to the led and private unaided institutions to total.	ms of th private ms of th hose in unaided	e direct aided a e studen brackets institu	expend: nd unai(ts enro in Coll tions to	iture inc ded insti lled in g umn 4 ref o total.	urred on tutions. overnmen er to the	
	* +>4>		· ····	>> } } }		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ł			~	2

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colleges general education pupils per Institution 650 706 All tutions Private unaided insti-Direct Expenditure per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution 252 527 tutions Private . instiaided 698 830 tutions No. of insti-Govt. 649 597 colleges general educa-323730 230095 tion Insti-**Private All** (General Education Colleges unaided tutions ins ti-**Ja**d 85075 51829 tution (In B. Direct Expenditure **Private** tutions insti-278395 aided 404534 tutions insti-185813 265888 Govt. ł colleges general educa-353.7 458.3 tion All Expenditure per Pupil Private unaided institutions tutions 206.0 161.3 Private (In B. instiaided 400.0 487.8 tutions Direct insti-409.8 Govt. 311.5 1960-1961 1950-1951 Year

TABLE - VIA

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45.3

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29.5

27.7

22.0

31.6

Growth

rate

	Direct	Expendit	Expenditure (In B.million	(noillion)	mun	Number of Pu	Pupils		Number	ц о Г	Institutions	
Year	1 10	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	rotal (e+f+g)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Frivate unaided insti- tutions	Total (i+j+k)
(1)	ಹ	م	(2) c	đ	ω	6 н	(3) g	ч	,-	ŗ	(4) k	ч
1950- 1951	30.5 (72.3)	9.8 (23.2)	1.9 (4.5)	42•2 (100•0)	31057 (57.4)	13312 (24.6)	9781 (18.0)	54150 (100.0)	54150 131 (100•0) (63•0).	56 (27•0)	21 (10.0)	208 (100.0)
1960- 1961	104.0 (65.7)	48•4 (30•6)	5.8 (3.7)	158.2 (100.0)	102596 (52.3)	76564 (39.9)	15131 (7.8)	194291 427 (100.0) (50.1)	427 (50.1)	350 (41.1)	75 (8•8)	852 (100.0)
G r owth rate	1 242.6	393.3	205.3	274.4	230.3	475.1	54.7	258•8	226.0	525.0	257.1	309.6
No te:	Figures professic unaided enrolled column 4 to total	Figures in brackets in professional education unaided institutions. ¹ enrolled in government, Column 4 denote the pro to total.	Figures in brackets in Column 2 refer to the proportions of the professional education colleges accounted for by the government, unaided institutions. Those in brackets in Column 3 fefer to the enrolled in government, private aided and unaided institutions. Column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and to total.	Column 2 refer to the proportions of the d colleges accounted for by the government, Phose in brackets in Column 3 fefer to the private aided and unaided institutions. A oportions of government, private aided and	fer to th counted f ckets in ded and u governme	er to the proportion sounted for by the go skets in Column 3 fei led and unaided insti government, private	rtions of the direct expenditure incur he government, private aided and priva 3 fefer to the proportions of students institutions. And those in brackets in vate aided and private unaided institu	the dire ent, pri the pro as. And and pri	direct expenditure incurre private aided and private proportions of students And those in brackets in I private unaided instituti	liture i ed and p of stud bracket ided ins	is of the direct expenditure incurred on overnment, private aided and private fer to the proportions of students tutions. And those in brackets in aided and private unaided institutions	c

TABLE - VII

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TABLE - VIIA

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Direct Expenditure per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Fupils per Institution

	(In B.)	DIFEC LARPENALATE PER AUPLE	D IL	Direct] tu	Expenditure] tution (In Bs.	Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In B.)	us ti-	Number	Number of Fupils per Institu- tion	s pe r Ins	t1tu-
Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	l ofe- ional uca- uca- lleges	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private unaided insti- tutions	All profe- ssional educa- tion college	Govt. insti- tut ions s	4 is is it	Private unaided insti- tutions	All profe- ssional educa- tion colleges
982.1	736.2	350.0	779.3	232824	175000	90476	202885	237	238	466	260
1013.7	636.2	390.0	813.2	243559	138300	77333	185681	240	219	202	228
Growth 3.2 rate 3.2	-13.6	11.5	4.4	4.6	-21.0	-14.4	-8.5 5	1.3	-8-0	-130.7	-14.0
	t. tions . 1	tons 1	ri- Private aided tutions 1 736.2 -13.6	 Private Private All sided unsided profe- insti- scional tutions tutions educa- tion colleges 736.2 350.0 779.3 779.5 636.2 390.0 813.2 -13.6 11.5 4.4 	 Private Private All Govt. ci- aided unaided proferinations instinations tutions educations tutions tutions education tutions 1 736.2 350.0 779.3 232824 7 636.2 390.0 813.2 243559 -13.6 11.5 4.4 4.6 	 Private Private All Govt. ci- aided unaided proferinations instinations educations tutions educations room rion rion rion rion colleges room rion rion rion rion rion rion rion rion	 Private Private All Govt. Private insti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided insti- insti- scional tutions institutions tutions tutions tutions tutions 1 736.2 350.0 779.3 232824 175000 7 636.2 390.0 813.2 243559 138300 -13.6 11.5 4.4 4.6 -21.0 	<pre>. Private Private All Govt. Private Private diaged unsided profe- insti- sided unsided insti- insti- sided unsided tutions tutions tutions insti- tutions tutions tion colleges 7 550.0 779.5 232824 175000 90476 779.5 350.0 813.2 243559 138300 77333 -13.6 11.5 4.4 4.6 -21.0 -14.4</pre>	 Private Private All Govt. Private Private All aided profenations instinations instinations instinations instinations instinations educations tutions tutions education tutions tutions tutions education for an and an another tutions tutions education for an another tutions and another tutions tutions education and an another tutions and another tutions tutions education and another tutions and another tutions tutions education and another tutions education and another tutions tutions education and another tution and another tutions education and another tution and another tution and another tution education and another tution another tution and another tution another tution another tution and another tution another tution and another tution another tution and another tution and another tution and another tution anot	 Frivate Private All Govt. Private Private All Govt. Private insti- aided unaided profe- insti- scional tutions insti- scional tutions insti- scional tutions insti- aided tutions tutions tutions tutions tutions tutions tutions tutions toon tion colleges 736.2 350.0 779.5 232824 175000 90476 202885 237 238 636.2 390.0 813.2 243559 138300 7733 185681 240 219 -13.6 11.5 4.4 4.6 -21.0 -14.4 -8.5 1.3 -8.0 	 Frivate Private All Govt. Private All Govt. Private Contracts insti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferinsti- aided unaided proferies colleges 1 736.2 350.0 779.3 232824 175000 90476 202885 237 238 7 636.2 390.0 813.2 243559 138300 77333 185681 240 219 -13.6 11.5 4.4 4.6 -21.0 -14.4 -8.5 1.3 -8.0 -

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TABLE - VIII

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management

(Special Education Colleges)

	Direc (In	Direct Expenditure (In R. thousands)	i ture ands)		laun	Number of Pupils	upils		M	umber of	Number of Institutions	ions
Year (1)	Govt. insti- tutions		Private Private Total aided unaided (a+b+ insti- insti- tutions tutions (2)	Total (a+b+c)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private P aided u insti- i tutions t	Private Private Total aided unaided (e+f+ insti- insti- tutions tutions (3)	Total (e+f+g)	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided inst1- tutions (/	Private Private aided unaided insti- insti- tutions tutions (4)	Total (i+j+k)
	ರ	Ą	ο	đ	e	£	8	q	ч	į	м.	Ч
1950- 1951	862 (39 . 1)	1253 (56.5)	108 (4.4)	2224 (100.0)	2224 3116 (100.0) (42.2)	3719 (50.4)	546 (7.4)	546 7381 (7.4) (100.0)	21 (22.1)	57 (57•5)	20 (20.4)	98 (100•0)
1960- 1961	2836 (30•8)	6028 (66•0)	2609 (3•2)	91 <i>2</i> 5 (100 . 0)	9125 7621 (100•0) (3 • • Φ)	16459 (وعد و) محمو	1217 (5•0)	1217 25297 (5.0) (100.0)	52 (24•9)	137 (66.0)	19 (9.1)	208 (100.0)
Growth rate	211.1	361.5	200.0	313.6	144.5	342.6	122.9 242.8	242.8	147.6	140.04	-5-0	112.2
No te:	Figures 1 special 4 tutions. private 8	ures in brack cial education fons. Those in vate aided and government, p:	ets in Cc n college n bracket d unaidec rivate aj	Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 refer special education colleges claimed by tutions. Those in brackets in Column private aided and unaided institution of government, private aided and unai	efer to f l by the umn 3 del tions. Ar	to the proportions of the the government, private a 3 denote the number of pup s. And those in brackets i ded institutions to total.	prtions (sut, priv number (in brack lons to 1	of the dirate aide of pupils of pupils cets in Contract of the second se	rect expe a and pri enrollec olumn 4 d	nditure vate une l in gove lenote th	• to the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on • the government, private aided and private unaided insti- 5 denote the number of pupils enrolled in government, is. And those in brackets in Column 4 denote the proportions .ded institutions to total.	on ti- tions

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TABLE - VIIIA

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Direct Expenditure Per Pupil, Per Institution and Number of Pupils Per Institution .

(Special Educational Colleges)

	Direct	Direct Expenditure per pupil (In 18.)	ire per]		Direct Ed	Expenditure p tution (In B.)	Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In B.)	ages) nsti-	No.of p	No.of pupils per Institution	: Institu	tion
Year	Govt. insti- tutions	Private aided insti- tutions	Private All unmaided special insti- educa- tutions tional college	181 81 81 86	Govt. insti- tutions		ate ded ona	All special educa- tional colleges	Govt. insti- tutions	1	Private Private All aided unaided special insti- insti- educa- tutions tutions tional college	All special educa- tional colleges
1950- 1951	277•0	337.0	197.8	301.3	41091	21975	5406	22696	148	65	23	74
1960- 1961	372.1	366.3	214.3	360.7	54541	44293	13723	43870	147	113	64	117
Growth rate	34 • 3	8.7	8.4	19.7	32.7	101.6	154.0	93•3 [.]	-0.7	73.8	204.3	58.1

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