

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 Rs.340.9 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.242.7 million in 1960-61 from Rs.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 Rs.8.3 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.22.7 in 1950-51. In 1960-61 also it was the highest at Rs.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 Rs.18.8 in 1950-51. It rose to Rs.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 Rs.1705 in 1950-51. It was Rs.3033 in 1960-61, giving a growth rate of 78 per cent. For the private aided institutions, it was Rs.1526 in 1950-51 and Rs.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 Rs.151.5 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.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 Rs.95.4 million in 1950-51 or 35.6 per cent. In 1960-61, the share of the government institutions was Rs.312.2 million or 40 per cent. This gives a growth rate of 236.6 per cent. In 1960-61, government institutions accounted 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 Rs.99 in 1950-51. It rose to Rs.123.5 in 1960-61, i.e. by 24.8 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution was the highest at Rs.35,110 in 1950-51. It was Rs.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 Rs.75.8 in 1950-51. And that was Rs.91.3 in 1960-61. This gives a growth rate of 20.4 per cent. Direct expenditure per private aided institution

of Rs.28,456 in 1950-51 rose to Rs.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 Rs.52.8 in 1950-51 and Rs.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 Rs.13,329 in 1950-51. In 1960-61, it was Rs.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 pupil is 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 went up from Rs.101.3 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.7.6 million or 4.6 per cent in 1950-51. In 1960-61, it went up to Rs.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 Rs.56.2 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.493 in 1950-51. It rose to Rs.653.6 in 1960-61, i.e. by 32.6 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution increased from Rs.1,96,504 in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.417.0 in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.540.5, whereas there were 360 students in a government college where the direct expenditure per pupil was Rs.693.

B - Growth of Direct Expenditure by Management

(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 corresponding proportions were 59 per cent.~~ In 1960-61, the corresponding

proportions were 59 per cent, 61 per cent and 57 per cent^{respectively.}
 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 Rs.19.4 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.68.5 million or 29.7 per cent in 1950-51. It rose to Rs.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 Rs.76.3 in 1950-51. It rose to Rs.98.3 in 1960-61, i.e. by 28.8 per cent. Similarly, the direct expenditure per government institution was also the highest at Rs.36,053 in 1950-51 and at Rs.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 in 1950-51 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 Rs.49 in 1950-51. It was Rs.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 Rs.26.4 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.8.8 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.1.7 million in 1950-51 to Rs.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 Rs.352.7 in 1950-51 and Rs.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 Rs.32,444 in 1950-51 and Rs.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 Rs.122.0 in 1950-51. It was higher at Rs.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 Rs.196.6 in 1950-51 to Rs.284.4 in 1960-61, i.e. by 44.6 per cent. The direct expenditure per institution showed an 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

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 non-professional 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 Rs.400 in 1950-51. It was Rs.488 in 1960-61. This gives an increase of 22 per cent. The direct expenditure per private aided college increased from Rs.2,78,395 in 1950-51 to Rs.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 were 31.6 per cent, 43 per cent and 8.7 per cent ^{respectively.} 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 institutions moved up to 41 ^{per cent} in 1960-61 from 27 ^{per cent} 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 Rs.982 in 1950-51 and Rs.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 Rs.779 in 1950-51 to Rs.813 in 1960-61, i.e. by 4.4 per cent. As against this, the direct expenditure per institution declined by ^{8.5}~~14~~ per cent and the number of pupils per institution fell by 14 per cent.

Table VIII shows that private special education colleges, aided and unaided together, accounted for ⁶⁹70 per cent of the direct expenditure, enrolled ⁷⁰69 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

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 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 prominent, 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 students was higher than that of the institu^{-tions.}~~tion~~/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 sort of 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 whereas the direct expenditure per pupil increased by 28 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.

TABLE - I

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions By Management
(First Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure(In Rs.million) | | | | Number of Pupils (in million) | | | | Number of Institutions | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| 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 (2.0) | 1169.7 (100.0) | 28.6 (76.7) | 8.0 (21.4) | 0.7 (1.9) | 37.3 (100.0) | 296942 (77.1) | 80660 (21.0) | 7380 (1.9) | 384982 (100.0) |
| Growth rate | 164.8 | 156.8 | 191.6 | 164.1 | 90.7 | 60.0 | 75.0 | 82.8 | 92.4 | 28.4 | 31.6 | 72.2 |

Note: Figures in brackets in column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure claimed by the government, private aided and private unaided institutions.

Figures in brackets in Column 3 denote the proportions of the total enrolment of pupils in government, private aided and private unaided elementary schools.

And those in brackets in column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - IA

Direct Expenditure per Pupil, Per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution
(First Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per pupil (In Rs.) | | | Direct Expenditure per Institution (Rs.) | | | No. of pupils per institution | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|------|----|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | | |
| 1950- 1951 | 22.7 | 18.8 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 1705 | 1526 | 1516 | 1982 | 97 | 80 | 71 | 96 |
| 1960- 1961 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 31.4 | 3033 | 2975 | 3279 | 3012 | 96 | 99 | 97 | 97 |
| Growth rate | 39.6 | 61.2 | 61.6 | 44.7 | 77.9 | 95 | 116.3 | 52.0 | - | 23.8 | 36.6 | - |

TABLE - II

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(Second Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure(In Rs. million) | | | Number of Pupils | | | Number of Institutions | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Govt. Insti-tutions | Private aided insti-tutions (2) | Private unaided insti-tutions | Total (a+b+c) | Govt. insti-tutions | Private aided insti-tutions (3) | Private unaided insti-tutions | Total (e+f+g) | Govt. insti-tutions | Private aided insti-tutions (4) | Private unaided insti-tutions | Total (i+j+k) |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| 1950-1951 | 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 (100.0) | 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 (100.0) | 7067 (33.1) | 11181 (52.3) | 3123 (14.6) | 21371 (100.0) |
| Growth 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 in brackets in column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure claimed by the government, private aided and private unaided institutions. Figures in brackets in column 3 denote the proportions of the total enrolment of pupils in government, private aided and private unaided secondary schools. And those in brackets in Column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - IIA

Direct Expenditure per Pupil per Institution and Number of Pupil per Institution
(Second Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per Pupil (in Rs.) | | | Direct Expenditure per Institution No. of Pupils per Institution (In Rs.) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | | | | | |
| 1950- 1951 | 99.0 | 75.8 | 52.8 | 78.7 | 35073 | 28456 | 13329 | 27828 | 353 | 368 | 271 | 353 |
| 1960- 1961 | 123.5 | 91.3 | 88.8 | 101.7 | 45451 | 38387 | 17067 | 37607 | 370 | 418 | 204 | 369 |
| Growth rate | 24.8 | 20.4 | 68.2 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 34.9 | 28.4 | 35.1 | 5 | 13.6 | -33.0 | 4.5 |

TABLE - III

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(Third Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. million) | | | Number of Pupils | | | Number of Institutions | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| 1950-1951 | 56.2 (34.0) | 101.3 (61.4) | 7.6 (4.6) | 165.1 (100.0) | 114022 (28.3) | 243150 (60.4) | 45561 (11.3) | 402733 (100.0) | 286 (34.1) | 437 (52.6) | 108 (13.3) | 831 (100.0) |
| 1960-1961 | 162.8 (31.4) | 340.6 (65.8) | 14.3 (2.8) | 517.7 (100.0) | 249060 (25.3) | 676913 (68.9) | 57628 (5.8) | 983601 (100.0) | 693 (32.3) | 1192 (55.7) | 258 (12.0) | 2143 (100.0) |
| Growth rate | 190.0 | 236.2 | 88.2 | 213.4 | 119.3 | 178.4 | 26.5 | 144.3 | 142.3 | 172.8 | 139.0 | 158.0 |

Note: 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 unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - IIIA

Direct Expenditure per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupil per Institution
(Third Level of Education)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per Pupil (In Rs.) | | | Third level | Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In Rs.) | | | No. of Pupils per Institution | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------|------|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | |
| 1950- 1951 | 493.0 | 417.0 | 167.0 | 409.9 | 196504 | 231808 | 70370 | 198976 | 399 | 556 | 422 | 482 |
| 1960-61 | 653.6 | 503.2 | 248.1 | 525.7 | 234921 | 285738 | 55426 | 241577 | 360 | 568 | 223 | 459 |
| Growth rate | 32.6 | 20.6 | 48.6 | 28.3 | 19.5 | 23.3 | -21.3 | 21.4 | -10.0 | 2.2 | -47.1 | -4.8 |

TABLE - IV

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institution by Management
(General Education Schools)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. million) | | | Number of Pupils (Million) | | | Number of Institutions | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| | | | | | | | (3) | | | | (4) | |
| 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 (100.0) | 1900 (26.1) | 4424 (60.7) | 964 (13.2) | 7288 (100.0) |
| 1960-61 | 236.0 (34.2) | 406.0 (59.0) | 47.1 (6.8) | 689.1 (100.0) | 2.4 (32.0) | 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 | 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: 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.

TABLE - IVA

Direct Expenditure per pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution
(General Education Schools)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per pupil (In Rs.) | | | All general educa- tion schools | Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In Rs.) | | | No. of Pupils per Institution | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------|-----|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | | |
| 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 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 |

TABLE - V

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(Professional Education Schools)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. million) | | | | Number of Pupils | | | | Number of Institutions | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) | l |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | (4) | l |
| 1950- 1951 | 26.4 (71.6) | 8.8 (24.0) | 1.7 (4.4) | 36.9 (100.0) | 75127 (40.1) | 72147 (38.6) | 39920 (21.3) | 187194 (100.0) | 820 (35.0) | 900 (38.5) | 619 (26.5) | 2339 (100.0) | |
| 1960- 1961 | 85.1 (74.6) | 22.8 (20.0) | 6.2 (5.4) | 114.1 (100.0) | 192092 (49.1) | 105018 (26.0) | 104164 (25.9) | 401274 (100.0) | 1768 (42.7) | 1107 (26.7) | 1270 (30.6) | 4145 (100.0) | |
| Growth rate | 222.4 | 160.0 | 264.7 | 209.2 | 155.7 | 45.6 | 160.9 | 114.2 | 115.6 | 237 | 38.2 | 77.2 | |

Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 denote the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on professional schools claimed by government, private aided and private unaided institutions.

Figures in Brackets in column 3 denote the proportions of the students enrolled in government, private aided and unaided institutions. And those in Column 4 refer to the proportions of government, private aided and unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - VA

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

| Year | Direct Expenditure per Pupil (In Rs.) | | | | Direct Expenditure per Institution (In Rs.) | | | | No. of Pupils per Institution | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All professional education schools | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All professional education schools | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All professional education 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 | 97 |
| Growth rate | 25.6 | 87.0 | 45.5 | 44.6 | 48.4 | 110.6 | 78.0 | 74.4 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 21.3 |

TABLE - VI

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(General Education Colleges)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. million) | | | | Number of Pupils | | | | Number of Institutions | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) | |
| (1) | a | b | c | (2) | d | e | f | (3) | h | i | j | (4) | l |
| 1950-51 | 24.9 (21.6) | 90.2 (74.7) | 5.7 (4.7) | 120.8 (100.0) | 79939 (23.4) | 226179 (66.2) | 35326 (10.4) | 341444 (100.0) | 134 (25.5) | 324 (61.0) | 67 (12.8) | 525 (100.0) | |
| 1960-61 | 56.9 (16.2) | 285.2 (81.4) | 8.5 (2.4) | 350.6 (100.0) | 138843 (18.1) | 584890 (76.5) | 41280 (5.4) | 765013 (100.0) | 214 (20.0) | 705 (65.1) | 164 (14.4) | 1083 (100.0) | |
| Growth rate | 128.0 | 216.6 | 50.0 | 140.2 | 73.7 | 159.0 | 17.0 | 124.3 | 60.0 | 117.6 | 144.8 | 106.3 | |

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 government, private aided and private unaided institutions. And those in brackets in Column 4 refer to the proportions of government, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - VIA

Direct Expenditure per Pupil, per Institution and Number of Pupils per Institution
(General Education Colleges)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per Pupil (In Rs.) | | | | Direct Expenditure per Institution (In Rs.) | | | | No. of pupils per Institution | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All general educa- tion colleges | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All general educa- tion colleges | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | All general educa- tion colleges |
| 1950- 1951 | 311.5 | 400.0 | 161.3 | 353.7 | 185813 | 278395 | 85075 | 230095 | 597 | 698 | 527 | 650 |
| 1960- 1961 | 409.8 | 487.8 | 206.0 | 458.3 | 265888 | 404534 | 51829 | 323730 | 649 | 830 | 252 | 706 |
| Growth rate | 31.6 | 22.0 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 43.1 | 45.3 | -64.1 | 40.7 | 8.7 | 19.0 | -109.1 | 8.6 |

TABLE - VII

GROWTH of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(Professional Education Colleges)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. million) | | | | Number of Pupils | | | | Number of Institutions | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | 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 unaided insti- tutions | Total (i+j+k) |
| (1) | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| | | | (2) | | | | (3) | | | | (4) | |
| 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) | 131 (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 (100.0) | 427 (50.1) | 350 (41.1) | 75 (8.8) | 852 (100.0) |
| Growth rate | 242.6 | 393.3 | 205.3 | 274.4 | 230.3 | 475.1 | 54.7 | 258.8 | 226.0 | 525.0 | 257.1 | 309.6 |

Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 refer to the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on professional education colleges accounted for by the government, private aided and private unaided institutions. Those in brackets in Column 3 refer to the proportions of students enrolled in government, private aided and unaided institutions. And those in brackets in Column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and private unaided institutions to total.

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

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TABLE - VIII

Growth of Direct Expenditure, Pupils and Institutions by Management
(Special Education Colleges)

| Year | Direct Expenditure (In Rs. thousands) | | | Number of Pupils | | | | Number of Institutions | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided insti- tutions | 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 (i+j+k) | |
| | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
| (1) | | | (2) | | | | (3) | | | | (4) | |
| 1950- 1951 | 862 (39.1) | 1253 (56.5) | 108 (4.4) | 2224 (100.0) | 3116 (42.2) | 3719 (50.4) | 546 (7.4) | 7381 (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) | 9125 (100.0) | 7621 (30.0) | 16459 (63.6) | 1217 (5.0) | 25297 (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 | 147.6 | 140.04 | -5.0 | 112.2 |

Note: Figures in brackets in Column 2 refer to the proportions of the direct expenditure incurred on special education colleges claimed by the government, private aided and private unaided institutions. Those in brackets in Column 3 denote the number of pupils enrolled in government, private aided and unaided institutions. And those in brackets in Column 4 denote the proportions of government, private aided and unaided institutions to total.

TABLE - VIIIA

Direct Expenditure Per Pupil, Per Institution and Number of Pupils Per Institution
(Special Educational Colleges)

| Year | Direct Expenditure per pupil (In Rs.) | | | Direct Expenditure per Insti- tution (In Rs.) | | | No. of pupils per Institution | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|-------|------|
| | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided special educa- tional colleges | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided special educa- tional colleges | Govt. insti- tutions | Private aided insti- tutions | Private unaided 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 |