



REPORT

on

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

For the Year 1924-25

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BOMBAY

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1924-25

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

1. The delay in the submission of this Report is due entirely to the pressure of work in this office and especially to the Director of Public Instruction himself having been unable to find time to complete it at an earlier date. To the same cause must be attributed the obvious defects of the Report.

2. The main features of the year as revealed by the statistics may be summed up as follows :—

The total number of institutions increased by 305 to 15,300.

Institutions. Recognised institutions increased by 354 to 13,814, while unrecognised institutions decreased by 49 of 1,486. Of the recognised institutions, 14 are Arts and 7 Professional Colleges, and 478 are Secondary schools, 12,892 Primary schools, and 422 Special schools. The 12,892 Primary schools were distributed among 9,808 out of 26,731 inhabited towns and villages, the number of towns and villages with Primary schools showing an increase of 197. The number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 29,242, but those in unrecognised institutions decreased by 12,410 to 45,856. The decrease in the latter was mainly

Pupils. due to the disappearance of the so-called National schools in the Northern Division. The total number of pupils under instructions thus increased by 16,832 to 1,018,772, of whom 822,450 were boys, and 196,322 girls. Of the total number under instruction, 4,472 were Europeans, 32,035 Indian Christians, 776,480 Hindus (including Aborigines and Depressed classes), 185,769 Mahomedans, 45 Budhists, 16,878 Parsis, 608 Sikhs, and 2,485 others.

3. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by over Rs. 12½ lakhs to about Rs. 339 lakhs. Of the total expenditure, 54·3 per cent. was defrayed from Government funds, 15·2 per cent. from Board funds (3·7 per cent. from District Local Board, and 11·2 from Municipal funds), 17·7 per cent. from fees, and 12·8 per cent. from other sources. The following table shows the

expenditure from Provincial Revenues for 1923-24 and 1924-25, and the distribution of the total expenditure under various heads :—

| | | | | | 1923-24 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | Institutions | | | Percentage |
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| University | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,03,131 | ..... | 12,03,131 | 6.8 |
| Secondary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,08,340 | 5,00,788 | 21,09,128 | 11.0 |
| Primary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,00,34,244 | 10,08,747 | 1,10,42,991 | 57.6 |
| Special | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,23,406 | 2,15,079 | 13,38,485 | 7.0 |
| Buildings | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,69,908 | 1,94,274 | 11,64,182 | 6.1 |
| Miscellaneous including scholarships | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,03,343 | 99,540 | 7,02,883 | 3.6 |
| Total | | | | | 1,55,42,372 | 20,18,428 | 1,75,60,800 | 91.6 |
| Direction and Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. | .. .. | 13,95,034 | 7.3 |
| Exchange and expenditure in England | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. | .. .. | 2,14,672 | 1.1 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 1,68,81,525 | 20,74,309 | 1,91,70,506 | 100 |

| | | | | | 1924-25 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | Institutions | | | Percentage |
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| University | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,19,051 | ..... | 14,19,051 | 7.6 |
| Secondary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,90,198 | 4,98,416 | 21,88,614 | 11.8 |
| Primary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95,94,816 | 11,04,205 | 1,06,99,021 | 57.4 |
| Special | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,97,573 | 2,02,591 | 13,00,164 | 7.0 |
| Buildings | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,93,176 | 59,074 | 7,52,250 | 4.0 |
| Miscellaneous including scholarships | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,89,625 | 1,14,590 | 7,04,215 | 3.8 |
| Total | | | | | 1,50,84,439 | 19,98,876 | 1,70,63,315 | 91.6 |
| Direction and Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | 13,46,004 | 7.2 |
| Exchange and expenditure in England | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2,26,110 | 1.2 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 1,63,66,887 | 20,42,432 | 1,86,35,429 | 100 |

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION

4. The strength of the several Educational services on 31st March, 1925, was as follows :—

| Service | | | | | | Posts |
|--|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| <i>All India (Indian Educational Service)</i> | | | | | | |
| Administration | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | |
| Collegiate Branch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | |
| <i>Provincial (Bombay Educational Service)</i> | | | | | | 61 |
| Teaching, Inspecting, and General | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | |
| Collegiate Branch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | |
| <i>Subordinate (Subordinate Educational Service)</i> | | | | | | 113 |
| Inspecting | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 | |
| Teaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | 664 | |
| Clerical | .. | .. | .. | .. | 367 | |
| Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | |
| <i>Miscellaneous or special appointments in all the above branches</i> | | | | | | 1,205 |
| Indian Educational Service | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| Bombay Educational Service | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | |
| Subordinate Educational Service | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | |
| Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 77 |
| | | | | | | 1,456 |

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools was 26,420. Thus, excluding menials, the total establishment of the Department was 27,876.

Of the 63 Indian Educational Service posts, 18 were held by Europeans (excluding those on leave preparatory to retirement) and the remainder, excepting 5 which remained vacant, by Indians—either permanent or acting.

5. I proceeded on leave for eight months in April, 1924, and Mr. Hesketh, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, acted for me. On my way back to India I was deputed by Government to visit Aden and to report on the condition of the schools at that place. Mr. Hesketh was placed on special duty for three months from March, 1925, in connection with the reorganization of the Educational services in this Presidency and Mr. Miller officiated in his place.

The cost of Direction was Rs. 1,42,544 and that of Inspection Rs. 12,05,385. The 2 together formed 3·98 per cent. of the total expenditure on public instruction, and 7·3 per cent. of the Provincial expenditure on Education, a figure which appears to be less than for any other Province in India except the United Provinces.

I referred at the opening of the Report to the volume of work which falls on the Director of Public Instruction and his office. The causes for this are many. Apart from the increase of work brought about, both directly and indirectly, by the Reforms, the dominating factor is the far stricter check exercised by Government over all expenditure. To this may be added the continually growing interest taken in Education by all sections of the public, as well as the increasing tendency of all who are interested (whether publicly or privately) to apply to Headquarters rather than to the local officers. Finally, and especially since the close of the year under Report, the transfer of the control of the Primary schools under the Primary Education Act of 1923 from the Department to the Local Authorities involves an amount of correspondence which the Director of Public Instruction and his office are unable to cope with.

CHAPTER III

UNIVERSITY

6. Apart from the University School of Economics and Sociology, there are 17 Arts Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Of these, 13 are in British Districts and 4 are maintained by the States of Baroda, Kolhapur, Junagadh, and Bhavnagar. The Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. Arts College at Nasik was affiliated during the year. The Royal Institute of Science still continued to be treated as part of the Elphinstone College.

The number of Professional Colleges affiliated to the University increased by 1 to 8, the increase being due to the affiliation of the Law College, Poona.

The total number of students in the affiliated Colleges rose by 771 to 11,379 (including 32 students from the Agricultural College who are reading for the Collegiate Diploma). Of these, 8,847 were in Arts Colleges and 2,532 in Professional Colleges. There are no separate Colleges for women. The following table gives the number of women in the several Arts and Professional Colleges :—

| | | | | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|---------|
| Arts and Science | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 363 |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 4 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 58 |
| Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Total | .. | | | | 355 | 429 |

A more detailed account of the Arts and Professional Colleges in British Districts will be found in Chapters IV and V.

7. The total receipts of the University increased by Rs. 14,722 to Rs. 6,80,250, and the total expenditure from Rs. 4,55,948 to Rs. 5,01,096.

8. The following table gives the results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the Academic year 1924-25 :—

| — | Number of candidates examined | First Class | Second Class | Pass | Total passes | Percentage of passes |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|
| M.A. | 97 | 2 | 18 | 42 | 62 | 63·91 |
| B.A. (Hons.) | 464 | 18 | 174 | 127 | 319 | } 54·70 |
| B.A. (Pass) | 503 | .. | .. | 210 | 210 | |
| I.A. | 2,018 | 9 | 101 | 772 | 882 | 43·70 |
| M.Sc. | 14 | 1 | .. | 11 | 12 | 85·7 |
| B.Sc. | 247 | 11 | 23 | 94 | 128 | 51·82 |
| I.Sc. | 961 | 46 | 182 | 285 | 513 | 53·38 |
| F.Y.A. | 3,782 | .. | .. | 2,318 | 2,318 | 61·29 |
| Matriculation | 8,343 | .. | .. | 3,912 | 3,912 | 46·9 |

The First Year Arts examination is conducted by the Colleges. The Principals of the Elphinstone and Gujarat Colleges report that they found that the standard in the First Year Arts class was low and that a large number of those admitted to that class were not really fit to enter upon a University career. The complaint is an old one and is clearly due to the low standard of the Matriculation Examination. This necessarily affects the condition of education throughout the College course. From the fact that only 43 per cent. passed in the Intermediate Arts examination (*viz.*, second year) it would appear that the test applied in the First Year Arts examination in some Colleges was unduly lenient.

The Principal, Elphinstone College, observes that "English remains unpopular, as the Honours courses are considered extremely difficult" and the vernacular classes attract very few students indeed though "we have able and keen teachers." The Syndicate Report for 1924-25 shows that out of 192 candidates who secured Honours in the B.A. examination only 23 took English against 69 History and Economics, 54 Sanskrit, and 16 Physics and Chemistry.

In commenting on the low standard of the knowledge of English possessed by most students the Principal of the Gujarat College remarks :—

"Unless we are to accept the students' English, which we see growing up as a new *hybrid lingua franca* of India, we must increase the number of teachers whose mother tongue is English on our College staffs and find the machinery to see that our students read widely in "Modern English."

9. The University Reforms Committee, to which a reference was made in the last Report, continued its enquiries throughout the year and submitted its report in May, 1925.

University Reforms Committee.

10. The average number of students on the rolls of the Department of Sociology during the year was 16. Two lectures a week were delivered on the following subjects :—

University School of Sociology and Economics.

1. Nature, Genesis, and Development of Civilization.
2. Stages of Civilization in Human History.
3. The Institution of Marriage.
4. Culture-periods of the West.
5. The Institution of Rank, with special treatment of Caste.

Students worked on various social problems and contributed articles and notes to local newspapers and magazines.

The number of students in the Department of Economics was 25 in the first term, and 24 in the second term. Besides the usual lectures for the M.A. course a short course on the use of statistics in Economics Research was given by Professor Vakil in the first term. Special lectures on Town-Planning and Practical Demography were also delivered by Captain B. M. Gilbert-Lodge and Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S.

The total expenditure of the School amounted to Rs. 39,254.

11. A revised scheme of Postgraduate studies was introduced during the year. The subjects in which under this scheme Postgraduate studies. Postgraduate work is to be developed are (in addition to Sociology and Economics, in which the University has already a school), Sanskrit and the allied languages, History (more especially Indian History), and Mathematics. Under this scheme the University itself is to initiate and direct Postgraduate work in Bombay City and is to be assisted in this work by two Boards, one for the management of Postgraduate studies and the other for actual research work. The University has set apart Rs. 17,000 for Postgraduate lectures. Every student who wishes to take the M.A. degree by research is to be registered as a research student. If the scheme proves successful it is intended to enlarge its scope so as to include other subjects and other centres of Postgraduate teaching.

12. The Advisory Committee received during the year 45 applications (38 for admission to British Educational Provincial Advisory Committee. institutions, and 7 for accommodation at 21, Cromwell Road, London). The number of inquiries by personal visits increased by 47 to 492, while the number of inquiries in writing decreased by 50 to 722. The number of students who applied for information regarding various institutions in Great Britain, America, and Germany was 564 as against 561 in the preceding year. Six hundred and eighty-one prospectuses were issued to applicants. Five circulars based on letters and instructions received from the High Commissioner were issued for the benefit of students desirous of prosecuting their studies in foreign countries.

13. The University Training Corps had 617 on its rolls against 644 in the preceding year and against the full University Training Corps. sanctioned strength of 664. All the Colleges in Bombay, Poona, and Dharwar, as well as the Willingdon College, Sangli, have platoons attached to them. The Fergusson College contributed the largest contingent (97), the Grant Medical College coming second with 81.

CHAPTER IV

ARTS COLLEGES

14. The total number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University rose by 1 to 17, of which 13 are in British Arts Colleges. Districts and 4 in Indian States. Of the former, 4 are maintained by Government, 7 are aided, and 2 unaided. The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, which had not yet been separately affiliated to the University, continued to be treated as part of the Elphinstone College.

All the Arts Colleges, except the Gokhale Education Society's H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik, which was newly affiliated during the year, and the Sind National College, are First Grade Colleges. The former has applied to the University to be raised to the First Grade status. The University have laid it down as a principle that they will not recommend Second Grade Colleges for affiliation unless it is their intention to provide for the whole course in the near future.

The number of students in all Arts Colleges in British Districts (exclusive of the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 716 to 7,050, of whom 353 were women as against 280 in the preceding year. The increase was shared by all the Colleges except the Deccan, St. Xavier's, Sind National, and Willingdon Colleges, the Fergusson College having the highest number (1,154) on its rolls. The number of resident students in hostels was 1,502, a decrease of 121.

15. The total recurring expenditure on Arts Colleges, excluding the Royal Institute of Science, amounted to Rs. 16,08,104, an increase of Rs. 1,84,630 over the cost for the previous year. The expenditure was met from the following sources :—

| | Percentage. |
|---|-------------|
| Government grant | 32·4 |
| District Local Board and Municipal funds .. | 1·5 |
| Fees | 53·3 |
| Other sources | 12·8 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |

Of the 9 non-Government Colleges, all except the Gokhale Education Society's H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik, and the Willingdon College, Sangli, received grants from Government.

The expenditure on Government Colleges rose by Rs. 71,465 to Rs. 5,62,388, and the Government contribution by Rs. 51,219 to Rs. 3,37,835. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Government College was Rs. 314.

The total expenditure on non-Government Colleges increased by Rs. 1,13,165 to Rs. 10,45,716, the average annual cost per student being Rs. 210.

16. The following table gives the total number of students in each College and the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in March, 1925, for each :—

| Name of College | Number of students in College | Total number examined | Passed in Class I | Passed in Class II | Passed | Total passed | Percentage of total passes |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------------|
| <i>B.A. Examination</i> | | | | | | | |
| Elphinstone College | 359 | 52 | 4 | 27 | 10 | 41 | 78.84 |
| Deccan " | 245 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 25 | 55.55 |
| Wilson " | 799 | 56 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 30 | 53.57 |
| St. Xavier's " | 1,139 | 75 | 3 | 16 | 40 | 59 | 78.66 |
| Gujarat " | 636 | 48 | .. | 15 | 15 | 30 | 62.50 |
| Fergusson " | 1,154 | 99 | 3 | 14 | 33 | 50 | 50.50 |
| D. J. Sind " | 612 | 49 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 42 | 85.71 |
| New Poona " | 529 | 48 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 56.25 |
| Karnatak " | 542 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 38 | 57.57 |
| M.T.B. Arts " | 247 | 11 | .. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 63.63 |
| Willingdon " | 451 | 57 | .. | 7 | 20 | 27 | 47.36 |
| Average for University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54.70 |
| <i>B.Sc. Examination</i> | | | | | | | |
| Royal Institute of Science | 43 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 29 | 67.44 |
| Wilson College | 24 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 14 | 58.33 |
| St. Xavier's " | 16 | 2 | .. | 2 | 6 | 10 | 62.50 |
| Gujarat " | 16 | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 50.00 |
| Fergusson " | 81 | .. | 2 | 4 | 27 | 33 | 40.74 |
| D. J. Sind " | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 40.00 |
| Average for University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51.82 |

17. The numbers in the Arts classes are generally so large as to make Tutorial work, it practically impossible for Professors and students Collegiate Teaching, to come into personal contact and to do tutorial and Subjects. work at any rate in the main subjects. Mr. Hamill, Principal of the Gujarat College, observes in this connection :—

"Nevertheless the fact remains that so long as our classes are so large, little or no tutorial work is possible. If our Colleges are really to do their work they must be so staffed as to enable teachers to watch the work of individual students from day to day. This I found to be possible in the Honours English class. The result is that in the College Examinations 10 students of the Junior year scored an average of 36.4 per cent. each in Honours English, while the same students in Compulsory English, where mass lecturing has to be adopted, scored only 29 per cent. It is

“then only by reducing numbers or greatly increasing staffs that any real attempt can be made to induce our students to work for themselves and to see that they are working on right lines. This is what I understand by tutorial work and it is, in my opinion, what our colleges ought to be doing. At present the numbers in the Science classes are not too great to prevent this kind of work. When they become too great, then one hesitates to contemplate what collegiate Science teaching will become.”

Mr. Hampton of the Karnatak College reports that, as several members of his staff live on the premises of the College, many students took the opportunity of calling at their bungalows for help and advice and the Professors concerned were always ready to come to their assistance.

18. It is reported that the indifference with which college activities were regarded during the Non-cooperation period Discipline and has now completely disappeared. The lady College Life. students of the Elphinstone College took an active part in College Societies, organised oratorical competitions, and formed a branch of the Girl Guide Association.

The Principal of the Elphinstone College reports that, although the Gymkhana of his College is financially a flourishing body and offers students good facilities for games, a small body of enthusiasts only take advantage of them, the majority never going near the playing fields. The University have recently commenced to take an active interest in the physical well-being of students. The D. J. Sind College has engaged a Japanese Physical Culturist.

19. Perhaps the most notable event of the year was the Diamond Jubilee of the Deccan College, which was celebrated Events of Importance. at a gathering presided over by His Excellency the Governor.

As stated in the last Report, Inter-Science Classes were newly opened in the Karnatak College during the year.

The extension of the Wilson College buildings and laboratories and the new Science wing of the St. Xavier's College were completed during the year. The Fergusson College also constructed a hostel block for the accommodation of Backward class students. The new buildings of the Willingdon College were formally opened during the year.

20. The number of students increased by 44 to 141, of whom 59 were reading for the Inter-Science, 67 for the B.Sc., and Royal Institute of Science. 13 for the M.Sc. In addition to these, 12 were reading for the B.A. with Chemistry and Physics.

The Institute now affords excellent facilities for scientific research. The staff of the Institute was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. K. R. Gunjekar, M.A., B.Sc., as Professor of Applied Mathematics.

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 39,265 to Rs. 2,38,153, of which 92·2 per cent. was met from Provincial funds and the remainder from fees.

The following sums were spent during the year on the purchase of apparatus for the several branches of the Institute :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Physics | .. | .. | .. | 19,089 |
| Chemistry | .. | .. | .. | 21,730 |
| Biology | .. | .. | .. | 7,973 |
| Library | .. | .. | .. | 12,571 |
| Stores and Workshop | .. | .. | .. | 3,526 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 64,889 |

Thirty-one researches were undertaken during the year, 6 candidates having submitted theses for the M.Sc. Examination (by research) of the Bombay University.

CHAPTER V

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

21. This Chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the University. An account of other Professional institutions such as Industrial and Technical schools, Engineering and Commercial classes, is given in Chapter IX.

22. As anticipated in the last Report the number of students in the Government Law College, Bombay, fell by 316 to 568 as a result of the opening of a Law College in Poona. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 74,624 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,347. The Law Library was as usual used by a number of students as well as outside subscribers. At the First LL.B. Examination 311 passed out of 855, and at the Second LL.B. Examination 258 out of 564.

The Indian Law Society's Law College, Poona, newly affiliated by the University was opened in June, 1924. There were 406 students on the rolls. Like the Government Law College, this College is also self-supporting, the total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 59,211 and Rs. 41,044 respectively.

The total number of students in the two Law Colleges was 974 against 884 in the Government Law College during the year before. There was thus a net increase of 90 in the number of Law students.

23. The Grant Medical College, which is under the control of the Medical Department, had 772 students on the rolls against 946 in the preceding year. The reduction was made with a view to improving the efficiency of the instruction. The results of the University examinations are given in the Government of India Table VIII printed with this Report.

24. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency, had 39 students (including 3 women) on the rolls as against 34 in the preceding year. Of these, 24 were teachers deputed from Government schools and 15 from non-Government schools.

Since May, 1924, the College has been under a new Principal, Mr. H. R. Hamley. The Principal of the Elphinstone High School, which is used as the practising school for the College, was made Vice-Principal of the College also so as to bring the College and the school into closer relationship.

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 19,909 to Rs. 75,639, and the total annual cost per student by Rs. 251 to Rs. 1,940.

The sub-joined table gives the results of the B.T. Examination. The figures include ex-students :—

| — | | | Number appeared | Number passed | Remarks |
|---------|----|----|--------------------|------------------|--|
| Part I | .. | .. | 42 | 39 | Five passed in 1st class. One student passed in 1st class in Part II. Seven passed in 1st class in Parts I and II taken together. |
| Part II | .. | .. | 38 | 31 | |

Mr. Hamley makes the following observations on the organization and activities of the College :—

“ The organization of the College and its time-table of lectures, demonstrations, discussions, and teaching practice is very largely determined by the requirements of the University B. T. Examination. The consequence is that students are inclined to adhere too closely to specified text books and to stereotyped methods of class teaching applicable to the half-hour lesson required for the examination. The requirements of the examination also influence the staff in the choice of material, for it cannot be taken for granted that any of the examiners will be taken from amongst its members. The organization of the College must remain as at present until some measure of independence is given to it by the University.

“ During the year an effort was made to extend the influence of the College in other directions. This was done in two ways :—

“ (1) by encouraging its members to take an interest in schools and other educational organizations outside the College and

“ (2) by attracting teachers from these institutions to the College. The following instances may be noted :—

“ (i) Several members of the staff were invited to give demonstration lessons in schools and lectures to educational societies.

“ (ii) Several students of the College gave lectures and demonstrations in the vernacular to societies of Primary teachers. These were very well carried out and were greatly appreciated.

“ (iii) Many teachers from Bombay and elsewhere attended College lectures and demonstrations, in some cases for several weeks' duration.

“ (iv) The College was made the Head Quarters of the new ' Bombay Teachers' Union.' The staff and students took a keen interest in the Union and made a substantial contribution to its work.

“ (v) *S. T. Lectures.*—An important extension of the work of the College was the institution of a course of lectures to assist teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination. The lectures were given by Mr. R. P. Kar on the ' Principles of Education ' and by myself on the ' Methods of Education.' The response was very encouraging, as teachers came regularly

“ twice-a-week from schools as far away as Dadar and Bandra.
 “ A class of about 60 teachers was formed. It is note-worthy
 “ that the attendance varied only a little throughout the term.
 “ The other members of the staff will be invited to assist in
 “ this course of lectures next term.”

25. The Government Engineering College, Poona, had 187 students on the rolls, a decrease of 12 below the preceding Engineering. year's figure. This decrease is reported to be mainly due to the withdrawal of the concession of readmission on payment of half the usual fees after failure to pass any one of the yearly examinations.

The expenditure of the College increased by Rs. 10,114 to Rs. 1,97,237.

Forty-four candidates were sent up for the B.E. (Civil) Examination, of whom 28 passed, one securing a First Class. Out of 12 candidates for the B.E. (Mech.) Examination, five passed.

Interesting Geological and Engineering tours were conducted, and many places of scientific and professional interest were visited. During the Geological tour the Wardha Valley Coal fields and the interesting Geological area near Nagpur were visited ; also the Manganese mines of Ramtek, as well as Ujjain, Bhopal, Katni, and Jubbulpore. The B. E. class visited various engineering works in Bombay including the Harbour, Reclamation, and Development works, railway workshops and the new Tansa pipe line. Visits were also paid to works of engineering interest in the neighbourhood of Poona such as the Bhatgarh dam, the Cantonment water-supply works, etc.

Schemes for the extension of the College and workshop buildings required to enable the College to admit a larger number of students were sanctioned by Government.

The N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, is now a full grade College. The number of students increased by 14 to 114 and the expenditure by Rs. 29,646 to Rs. 80,384. The construction of the power house and workshop and the installation of the requisite machinery now afford to students greater facility for practical work. The staff is reported to have been strengthened by the addition of a part-time Lecturer in Geology and of assistant Professors in Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering. A combined Geological and Engineering tour was undertaken at Christmas. The B.E. students also visited places of engineering interest.

26. The Poona Agricultural College, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture, had 189 students Agriculture. (including 32 students attending the Diploma Class), against 171 in the preceding year. The expenditure increased by Rs. 20,988 to Rs. 1,37,659. Sixty-four candidates appeared for the B.Ag. examination and 59 passed, while 43 out of 61 passed the Intermediate Agricultural examination.

A Committee appointed by the University, with Dr. H. H. Mann as Chairman, recommended certain changes in the Agricultural course so as to bring the 1st year students into closer contact with the general

aspects of Agriculture. The revised course has since been sanctioned and introduced in the College. It provides also for the inclusion of Agricultural Engineering as a compulsory subject, and gives greater possibilities for specialisation.

The College functions as an Employment Bureau for its graduates and thus secures employment for them.

27. The number of students attending the degree classes was 257 against 225 in the preceding year. There were 325 Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. 8 graduates were admitted to the Intermediate Commerce Class. As many as 23 of these 113 new students came from other Provinces. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,993, of which Rs. 34,912 was met from Provincial funds.

It is reported that graduates from this College find no difficulty in obtaining employment on reasonable salaries, and a large number of the past students are said to be doing well in business. The Commerce Graduates' Association has recently started a Social Club for its members, which is said to be meeting with much success.

Special courses of lectures open to outsiders as well as to College students were delivered by the staff at the College during the year on 'Cotton Markets,' 'The Financial basis of the Reformed Constitution,' and 'Salesmanship.' The College Banking Association, which is the latest addition to the students' organizations in the College, commenced the publication of their own periodical—"The Banking Magazine."

CHAPTER VI

SECONDARY EDUCATION

28. A fuller account of Secondary Education for girls is given in Chapter XII headed "Education of Girls," while an account of European Schools appears in Chapter XIII. Combined statistics for all these schools will be found in the Government of India Tables.

29. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys and Girls decreased by 3 to 399, but the number of pupils in them increased from 67,891 to 72,216. There were 150 High and 207 Middle Schools for boys, and 24 and 18 respectively for girls. By management, 33 with 10,041 pupils were Government Schools, 26 with 497 pupils District Local Board Schools, 63 with 7,544 pupils Municipal Board Schools, 224 with 45,668 pupils aided, and 53 with 8,466 pupils were unaided.

30. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys and girls rose by Rs. 3,16,056 to Rs. 47,98,207, of which 33 per cent. was met from Provincial funds, 3 per cent. from District Local Board and Municipal funds, 47 per cent. from fees, and 17 per cent. from other sources. The maintenance grants paid to aided schools amounted to Rs. 8,16,823, showing an increase of Rs. 32,893.

The average cost of an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys and of a pupil attending one was respectively Rs. 12,088 and Rs. 64. The average annual cost per pupil in a Government, Board, Aided, and Unaided School was Rs. 101, 45, 57, and 73 respectively. The rise in cost of a pupil in a Government school was due to the increase in the scales of pay sanctioned in 1921 for teachers in the Bombay Educational Service and the Subordinate Educational Service. For Government Secondary schools the nett cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 61·8, and the average fee receipts were Rs. 39·4. The average fee receipts per head in Government, District Local Board, Municipal, Aided, and Unaided High Schools were Rs. 41·6, 33·4, 26·4, 31·3, and 58·1 respectively. The high rate of fees in Unaided schools is due to the higher fees charged in some of the Bombay schools.

The following table gives the rates of fees charged in Government Secondary Schools :—

| Standard | | | | Mofussil | | | Bombay | | |
|----------|----|----|----|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | |
| I | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| II | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| III | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| IV | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| V | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| VI | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| VII | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

All recognised schools are required to charge not less than two-thirds of the fees charged in Government schools.

31. Of the 3,943 teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 17·5 per cent. are trained and 36 per cent. possess a University degree. In Government High Schools 61 per cent. of the teachers are trained and 73 per cent. are graduates. In non-Government High Schools 10·3 per cent. of the teachers are trained and 37·9 per cent. are graduates. The average number of pupils to each teacher was 19 in Government schools and 18 in non-Government schools.

It will thus be seen that, while the majority of teachers in Government schools are trained, the proportion of trained teachers in other schools is very small. This is largely due to the fact that the only institution for Secondary teachers is the Government Secondary Training College, in which most of the places have hitherto been reserved for teachers from Government schools. The graduate teachers in Government schools are now, however, practically all trained and in future more places will be open in the Secondary Training College to teachers from other schools. The Department will thus be in a position to insist more rigorously on the requirement that all schools shall have a certain proportion of trained teachers. No Government teacher is now confirmed until he is trained—i.e., passes the B. T. examination.

In addition, the Department conducts an examination for the award of the S. T. C., which is regarded as a general qualification to teach in a Secondary school. The holder of this certificate is not however classed as a "Trained" teacher, as he has not undergone a regular course of training in a training institution. At the examination held in August, 1924, 107 candidates appeared, of whom 42 obtained certificates.

It is recognised that there is a great need for the provision of training for undergraduate teachers.

The average monthly pay of the Head Master of a Government High School in the Presidency (excluding Bombay) is Rs. 486, as against Rs. 259 for a High School under private management, the average for assistant masters being Rs. 128 and Rs. 63 respectively. The pay given in non-Government schools is altogether insufficient to attract competent teachers and this reacts most unfavourably on the condition of the schools and on Secondary education generally. It is useless to expect the teaching profession to perform their work efficiently unless they are paid a fair wage. I regard this as the most important matter affecting the whole question of Secondary Education.

Apart from the question of pay, teachers in private schools are at a great disadvantage compared with those in Government service for want of some suitable provision, in the form of a Pension or Provident fund, on retirement. A scheme for a Provident fund has been worked out, but in view of the present financial stringency it has not been found possible to provide for the estimated initial expenditure of about Rs. 47,000. Is it too much to hope that some philanthropist may come

forward and help the cause of education by offering a donation towards the establishment of a Provident fund scheme? There appears to me to be scarcely any object on which donations could be employed to the greater advantage of the welfare of the community as a whole.

32. The number of students in Anglo-Vernacular Secondary schools residing in hostels was 3,474, which is less than 5 per cent. of the total number. Of the 24 Government High Schools, 17 have their own hostels. The number of boys living in them, however, was only 666, though there is accommodation for over 1,000. Although in making admissions to Government High Schools preference is given to those who wish to live in the hostels, it is found difficult to fill them. It is said that boys prefer to live in private hostels partly because these are cheaper and partly because they are thus not subjected to the strict control exercised in the Government hostels. A large number of boys live in hostels maintained by special communities. The control in these is said to be effective, and the conditions of life, including food, fairly satisfactory. But in private hostels, or "hotels" as they are commonly called, the food is generally cheap and nasty and the conditions as a rule unhygienic. It would be hard to exaggerate the moral value of the hostels attached to Government schools, which are as a rule under the direct supervision of the Head Master, who lives on the spot. Most of these have a separate reading-room with newspapers and light literature, and arrangements are made for indoor games.

33. English-teaching schools increased by 1 to 45, and the number of pupils in them by 815 to 11,651. Of the total number of pupils, 813 were Europeans, 7,278 Indian Christians, and 3,560 Indians. The increase in the number of pupils in these schools appears to be due to the spread of education among the Christian population in the suburbs of Bombay.

34. The total recurring expenditure increased by Rs. 85,376 to Rs. 9,19,547, and the Government grant by Rs. 18,343 to Rs. 2,41,923. The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 79 and Rs. 20·9 as against Rs. 78 and Rs. 20·8 respectively in the preceding year. The average fee per pupil decreased by Re. 1 to Rs. 39·1. The expenditure was met as follows:—

| | Rs. | Percentage |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Fees | 4,52,464 | 49 |
| Government grant | 2,41,923 | 26 |
| Other sources | 2,25,160 | 25 |
| | <hr/> 9,19,547 | <hr/> 100 |

35. Of the 613 teachers, 111 were trained and 81 possessed degrees. The average pay of a teacher increased from Rs. 85 to Rs. 92. The average number of pupils to a teacher

(iii) Teachers.

was 19. Six teachers, of whom 5 were women, appeared for the S. T. C. examination and one, a woman teacher, passed.

36. The English-teaching schools sent up 315 candidates for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom (iv) Examinations. 206 passed. Only 5 candidates from English-teaching schools appeared for the Cambridge Certificate examination, which is the examination for which the European schools mainly prepare.

By their nature these schools approximate more nearly to Anglo-Vernacular schools than to European schools and it would appear to be open to doubt whether adequate reasons exist for classing them as separate from Anglo-Vernacular schools.

37. The experiment of introducing English in Primary schools has met with a considerable amount of success. Both English in Vernacular Schools. the number of classes and the pupils attending these classes are on the increase. The number of classes increased by 6 to 31 and the pupils by 400 to 1,360, and there is a growing demand for more such classes.

38. An experiment has been tried whereby boys who have passed the Vernacular Final examination are placed in a Vernacular Final special class and put through the course of Anglo-Vernacular standards I to III in one year. Four such classes were maintained in various Government High Schools and the results are reported to have been most successful. The Head Master of the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat, reports that the students of this class, who were considerably above than the average age for standard III, did decidedly better in English in the written examination (i.e., in spelling and grammar) but were weaker in reading and conversation than the regular students of Anglo-Vernacular standard III. Such boys have a far better knowledge of the vernacular than the ordinary boy, as well as a better knowledge of the other subjects (History, Geography and Arithmetic). The experiment is being continued and is reported to be meeting with great success. In each case the class is placed under a specially selected trained graduate.

39. The teaching of Science is reported to be better as a rule in the Government High Schools, which have well equipped Science Teaching. laboratories and trained teachers, than in non-Government schools.

During the year new laboratories were built for the Government High Schools at Ahmedabad and Godhra, and a new laboratory was commenced at Karwar. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of apparatus.

A special preliminary examination in Science for the School Leaving Certificate examination was held common to all Government High Schools, and a number of private schools also participated. The Inspector of Science Teaching states that the Preliminary examination

has been useful in making students realise the importance of science as a subject and in establishing a uniformity of standard.

Domestic Science continues to be taught in certain girls' schools in Bombay. The work consists mainly of cookery, laundry work, hygiene, and the care of the home.

40. There were 2,220 candidates for the Elementary and 1,040 for the Intermediate Examinations, of whom 1,047 and 468 passed respectively. The Examiners report—"It is a matter for satisfaction that in Object Drawing, the most important subject in the drawing curriculum, more general progress has been made since the institution of the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations than in any other, and it is clear that teachers are realising the importance of beginning to teach drawing from the solid from the infants' department onwards."

41. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork complains that in most schools new buildings are erected without suitable accommodation being provided for the teaching of Drawing. He further reports that "from an educational stand-point the stumbling block against the full value being derived from the drawing lessons is the ingrained attitude of many of the Drawing Teachers and Masters towards the subject. They are still apt to look upon themselves as very special teachers whose chief duty it is to discover budding artists. The lessons which the pupils receive in the other class-rooms under other teachers seem to be of no interest to them and the suggestion that the drawing might be connected with the History and Geography lessons, the pupils making in their note-books sketches of the architectural style of the period, the particular features of a country, etc., is not taken seriously. As pointed out in my last report, I feel the Drawing Teacher stands too much apart from the life and activities of the school."

"The proper co-ordination between the work in Drawing and that in other school subjects is perhaps too much to expect until better educated and trained teachers are forthcoming."

42. A Physical Instructor was appointed in February, 1925, for the organization of physical training in schools and colleges in the Presidency. A special training class was held in Bombay which was attended by teachers in Government institutions. The question of revising the methods of instruction in Government schools is under consideration.

A certain percentage of the boys in most schools, especially Government schools, play games, and in some few schools they are compulsory. Every inducement is given to the staff in Government schools to take an active part in the boys' games and for appointment to the service preference is given to men who are good at games.

43. The total number of scouts increased by 1,980 to 7,163. The number of local scout associations increased from 36 to 42 and the number of troops from 185 to 245. To meet the demand for trained Scout Masters eight training camps were held. A new monthly journal "The Boy Scout Gazette" was started as the official organ of the Scouts to record the activities of the troops of the Presidency and to keep them in touch with the work of scouts in other parts of the world.

The Girl Guide movement is restricted to the larger towns. The movement was specially active in Poona, Bombay, and Karachi.

44. *English.*—In Government schools the teaching of English is by the Direct Method. There is still a certain amount of prejudice against the method, largely on the part of those who fail to appreciate its advantages, not the least of which is the rapidity with which a language can be acquired under an intelligent teacher.

45. The reports from the Educational Inspectors appear to show that Government High Schools continue to be far above the average of other schools, especially in respect of accommodation, size of classes, qualifications and pay of teachers, equipment, and facilities provided for side activities. The demand for admission and the results of the School Leaving Certificate examination year after year fully demonstrate the superiority of the instruction given in Government institutions. Strictness is applied in the matter of admission and promotion. A definite number of places, however, are reserved for Mahomedans and other classes which are educationally backward. But for this fact the average level of the education in most Government High Schools would be far higher than it is.

The Educational Inspector in Sind remarks "The conditions of some of the aided schools is far from satisfactory. Very few have an endowment fund and consequently very few can pay adequate salaries." The result is that teachers in these schools have no incentive to work and the standard of teaching is correspondingly low.

In some schools the state of affairs is aggravated by the existence of "so-called managers who are not educationists and who regard the running of a school as a business proposition. The Head Master is merely a subordinate or is not in a position to effect reforms. The lack of authority from which he suffers stifles initiative. There is an absence of that efficient organisation and that co-operation among the teachers which bring life into a school."

"The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, reports "The general knowledge of the students is generally poor and little or no attempt is made to cultivate a taste for 'hobbies' of any kind. The classes are taught in the mass and the students receive very little individual attention."

“The case is very much worse with the majority of private schools, which are greatly hampered by lack of adequate resources. On this account, they are, in many cases, very badly housed and poorly equipped. The teachers are mostly untrained and there are constant changes in the staff, which is, again, often inadequate. The fact is that there is a great and growing demand for English education which is reckoned as the only passport to useful employment.”

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, states “Although the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in standards I-V in all subjects except English is permitted by the Department, there is a general reluctance on the part of schools to adopt it freely and to the fullest extent for fear lest their pupils should suffer in their acquisitions in English. Hence, both teachers and pupils suffer from a serious handicap, viz., of having to teach and learn through a language of which they do not possess sufficient knowledge. The result of this is that most of the teaching done (and the knowledge acquired) is wordy, meaningless, and unreal. It is gratifying to note that the University in its new regulations for the School Leaving Examination has permitted candidates for the School Leaving Examination to answer questions in 2 out of 5 subjects, viz., in History and the Second Language, in the vernacular. The concession given does not, however, appear to go far enough. There appears to be little reason why it should not be extended in Geography, Mathematics (at any rate Arithmetic), and Science.”

The passages quoted show that the chief factors which dominate the work in the schools are fees and the University Examination. The Reports of the Divisional Inspectors further show that there is seldom any enthusiasm on the part of the students for reading beyond the texts. There is a lack of intellectual desire for general information and practically no effort is made in the majority of schools to teach the proper methods of study or to develop habits of close application. The Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, writes :—

“There are students in the higher classes who have rarely used a good dictionary. The tendency to depend on ready made answers and examination guides is not abating. Most of the students who fail do not know the right method of study and mechanically cram ready made answers without even an effort to understand them. Irregular attendance and habits of work are responsible for the failure of many a student.”

46. The period for which the Joint Examination Board was constituted expired in June, 1924, and up to July, 1925, when a new Board was constituted, the examination was conducted by the Syndicate of the University.

At the Examination, 6,076 candidates appeared from British Districts and 2,865, i.e., 47 per cent. passed, while 596 passed out of 1,733 candidates for the Government Service Certificate.

The percentage of passes for Government schools was 53, for aided Anglo-Vernacular schools 38, and for unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools

43. excluding the figures for Bombay schools. For the Bombay aided and unaided schools, the figures were 52 and 49 respectively. Very poor results were shown by private schools in the Northern Division, the percentage being 17 for aided and 25 for unaided institutions. The percentage for aided schools in the Southern Division was 30.

Altogether, 268 High Schools presented candidates for the Examination. Of these, only 20 schools (of those which sent up not less than ten candidates) secured over 65 per cent. of passes.

These results cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It might reasonably be expected that three quarters of the boys would be able to pass an examination which is, after all, nothing more than the annual examination in the curriculum which they have been studying for the past year, especially when it is remembered that the requirements for a pass in 1924 were only 33 per cent. of the total in languages, 25 per cent. in other heads, and 33 per cent. in the grand total. The position of affairs will, however, be seen to be worse when it is remembered that all the boys in the VIIth standard are not sent up for the examination, many being kept back because it is recognised that they have little chance of passing it. The chief cause of this state of affairs is injudicious promotions, especially to the VIth and VIIth standards. Practically every boy who enters a Secondary school aspires to appear for the School Leaving Examination. The majority are undoubtedly unfitted for the study of a course leading up to this examination and would have been more wisely diverted at an early stage to a course of studies for which they were better fitted. But now, as in the past, the fetish of the Matriculation dominates secondary education and alternative curricula are practically non-existent, every Anglo-Vernacular High School in the Presidency following a curriculum which leads up to the School Leaving Examination. It is true that this Examination serves a double purpose, being partly for the purposes of the University Matriculation and partly as a qualification for Government service; but common papers are set for both examinations, the only difference being that while a pass in Vernacular is necessary for the latter the candidate is not required to take a Classical language. Thus the instruction in the schools for the two examinations is the same, and in practice it is generally the weaker boys, and those who are not likely to be able to raise the money to go to College, that take the Government examination.

I have elsewhere (paragraph 8) pointed out that it is the low standard of the Matriculation test that is the chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of higher education, a large proportion of the youths who enter the Colleges being unfitted both by their natural capacity and by their previous education to take advantage of a course of higher studies. But it is not that the syllabus itself requires to be made more difficult; what is required is that a stricter test should be applied and that unfit boys should not be allowed to pass. The result would be felt not only in the Colleges, but in the schools themselves, which would thus be brought to realise that no useful purpose would be

served by promoting unfit boys to the VIth and VIIth standards. The inadequacy of the test at present applied causes the schools to promote boys that they themselves recognise as unfit, on the mere chance that they may pass. Thus, on my remarking some years ago to the Head Master of a certain High School that certain boys of his were unfit for the VIIth standard, he replied "I agree. But it is quite possible that they will pass the Matriculation."

The following quotation from the report of the Educational Inspector, B. D. is an indication of the opinion that is generally held about the examination :—

"Instances are not wanting in which Matriculated boys are not able to pen a letter or a petition of half a dozen lines without committing half a dozen mistakes of spelling and grammar of a serious nature.

"The Head Master, Nasik High School, thinks that there has been a distinct lowering of the standard of efficiency in High Schools and that the candidates who have passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination in recent years are much inferior to those who passed the old Matriculation Examination."

The following remarks from the reports of the Examiners are interesting and illuminating :—

English.—"First, we found the average candidate's work this year, not excluding from this category papers from the Bombay centre, very poor indeed. It struck us, as we corrected the papers, that among the candidates sent up for the School Leaving Certificate examination, there was, by far, a large number of students that ought not to have been sent up. As will be noticed, the highest number of marks obtained in General English is only 56 this year. In the text paper it is 71. In point of the percentage of passes Dharwar stands at the bottom (44 per cent.) and Kolhapur is only a little better (48 per cent.). Bombay tops the list (65 per cent.); next comes Baroda (60 per cent.); then follow Poona and Rajkot (59 per cent.); Surat and Hyderabad come next (58 per cent. and 56 per cent. respectively). Then come Karachi (54 per cent.) and Ahmedabad (49 per cent.). The two candidates that obtain the highest total number of marks in English (122 and 114 respectively) come from Hyderabad and Surat.

"It is now many years since the Bombay University adopted the practice, in vogue at other Indian Universities, of examining candidates in prescribed English text books at the School Leaving Certificate examination. We are afraid the change has not shown better results. The new departure has only produced an overabundant harvest of annotations that invariably encourage cram. The texts are not studied as intelligently and carefully as they ought to be done."

History.—"The work of the candidates is on the whole not very satisfactory. The fact that the majority of the successful candidates have obtained marks below 35 per cent. goes to show that most of them did not appear well prepared. The quality of the answers on the Indian Administration and the modern period of the History of England is

“exceedingly poor. The candidates’ knowledge of the Maratha History
“is as inadequate as it is inaccurate.”

Science.—“There is no doubt that the students and their schools
“have neglected Science this year. Like last year, even those candidates
“who were certified by their Head Masters that they had passed the
“Preliminary Examination in Science, have scored 1 or even 0 mark in
“our paper. We do not understand how the Head Masters can justify
“their certifying such students to have *satisfactorily completed* the
“prescribed course in Science. We expected more honesty and a keener
“sense of responsibility from Head Masters, at least, who are expected
“to mould the life and character of the future generation.”

With regard to the preceding it should be explained that in the year
under report Science was a certificate subject for the purposes of the
Matriculation examination, but an examination subject for the purpose
of the Government examination. It has now been made an examination
subject for the Matriculation.

CHAPTER VII

PRIMARY EDUCATION

47. In this Presidency Primary education is defined as education given wholly through the vernacular in any of the prescribed vernacular standards. In other words, all purely vernacular schools are classed as Primary. This classification does not agree with that in the Government of India tables, in which education in Upper Primary standards, viz., vernacular standards V to VII, is treated as Secondary. In the Primary Education Act the term "Elementary education" has been used for "education imparted in infant classes and vernacular standards I to IV inclusive."

Thus Elementary standards in this Presidency correspond with Primary standards in the Government of India tables.

48. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 346 or 2·8 per cent. to 12,892, and the number of pupils in them by 22,137 or 2·7 per cent. to 855,131. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

| | Number of schools | | Number of pupils | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Government .. | 38 | 36 | 5,289 | 5,175 |
| District Local Board .. | 8,495 | 8,834 | 504,935 | 517,381 |
| Municipal .. | 1,335 | 1,396 | 190,088 | 200,814 |
| Aided .. | 2,585 | 2,508 | 127,978 | 125,607 |
| Unaided .. | 93 | 118 | 4,704 | 6,154 |
| Total .. | 12,546 | 12,892 | 832,994 | 855,131 |

All the Divisions except the Southern Division show an increase in the number of schools and pupils. The decrease in the Southern Division is reported to have been wholly in Aided schools. By Divisions the increase or decrease in pupils was as follows :—

| | | |
|----------------------|----|-------------|
| Bombay Division .. | .. | .. + 763 |
| Central Division .. | .. | .. + 8,663 |
| Northern Division .. | .. | .. + 12,309 |
| Southern Division .. | .. | .. — 861 |
| Sind .. | .. | .. + 1,258 |

The average number of pupils in a school for boys was 65. The average number in a Government, District Local Board, Municipal, Aided, and Unaided school was, respectively, 141, 59, 159, 47, and 46.

49. Of the pupils in Primary schools for boys, 9·9 per cent. were in the upper Primary stage of instruction, i.e., in standards V to VII, and 90·1 per cent. in the lower Primary stage. Of the latter, 33 per cent. were in the Infant class.

50. On the average one boy's Primary school served an area of 10·8 square miles and there was one school for every 2·4 inhabited towns and villages. The male population under instruction in Primary schools was 6·8 per cent.

51. The total expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 3,45,694 to Rs. 1,69,87,891. Of this amount, 63·0 per cent. was met from Government funds, 25·6 per cent. from Board funds, 3·4 per cent. from fees, and 8·0 per cent. from other sources. Expenditure on Primary education formed over 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

The following table gives the average cost of educating a pupil in a boys' Primary school under each class of management :—

| | | | | | Total cost | Cost to Government |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22·6 | 22·1 |
| District Local Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17·7 | 15·7 |
| Municipal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21·1 | 11·7 |
| Aided | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15·8 | 3·5 |
| Unaided | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18·1 | .... |
| Total .. | | | | | 19·4 | 13·2 |

52. The fee collection in Primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 5,10,477, which formed 3·6 per cent. of the expenditure. No child in a Government school or a Board school is debarred from admission for inability to pay fees, while the children of cess-payers are admitted at greatly reduced rates. Of the 156 Municipalities, 43 have made Primary education free. In Sind all pupils in Primary schools are admitted free. The average annual fee per pupil in a Primary school for boys remained stationary at 11 annas. The following table shows the average annual fee per pupil by management :—

| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|---|
| Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| District Local Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Municipal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Aided | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 7 |
| Unaided.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| | | | | | 0 11 10 | | |

53. Of the total number of District Local Board schools for boys, 29·4 per cent. are held in their own buildings, 4·2 per cent. in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 17·7 per cent. are held in exclusively rented buildings, and 48·7 per cent. are housed free of rent in *chardis*, temples,

dharamshalas, or private houses. Twenty-four new buildings were erected by the District Local Boards and 13 were under construction, while nine buildings were extended.

Many of the District Local Board schools are reported to have been housed in buildings not intended for school purposes and the Educational Inspector, C. D., reports that the number of such schools has increased during the year. The Educational Inspector, N. D., reports :—

“The difficulty in providing school buildings is, as is well known, their prohibitive cost according to the Public Works Department standards. To quote a very remarkable instance, the Local Board school building at Bhalaj in the Kaira district recently cost us the formidable amount of Rs. 31,836. It is hoped that the Committee recently appointed by Government to consider the question of cheap designs for Primary school buildings will be able to produce really simple and cheap designs. The District Local Board, Kaira, has recently produced a cheap design of a school building for 100 pupils estimated to cost Rs. 4,000, i.e., Rs. 40 per pupil. As remarked in my last year's report, the best solution of the difficulty appears to be to encourage the village people to construct buildings for their schools according to a simple type design allowing for ample sitting room, light, and ventilation. The Honourable Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas has recently indicated to me a desire to provide funds for constructing school buildings in the Surat district to which he belongs on these simple lines in villages in which people offer to contribute their own quota towards their cost. I am considering the matter and hope shortly to draw up a scheme for the purpose.”

54. The total number of teachers in Primary schools, male and female, increased by 678 to 30,651, of whom 48·7 per cent. were trained. The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Boys' schools in each Division :—

| | 3rd year | 2nd year | 1st year | Total trained |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bombay Division | 606 | 751 | 1,085 | 2,442 |
| Percentage to total | 12·6 | 15·6 | 22·6 | 50·8 |
| Central Division | 755 | 1,329 | 1,844 | 3,928 |
| Percentage to total | 10·1 | 17·7 | 24·6 | 52·4 |
| Northern Division | 882 | 649 | 1,792 | 3,323 |
| Percentage to total | 18·0 | 13·2 | 36·5 | 67·7 |
| Southern Division | 980 | 1,124 | 1,145 | 3,249 |
| Percentage to total | 23·9 | 27·5 | 28·0 | 79·4 |
| Sind | 679 | 388 | 812 | 1,879 |
| Percentage to total | 27·4 | 15·7 | 32·8 | 75·9 |
| Total .. | 3,902 | 4,241 | 6,678 | 14,821 |
| Percentage to total | 16·4 | 17·8 | 28·1 | 62·3 |

| | | Qualified | Unquali- fied | Total untrained | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Bombay Division | .. .. | 1,867 | 502 | 2,369 | 4,811 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 38·8 | 10·4 | 49·2 | 100 |
| Central Division | .. .. | 3,305 | 262 | 3,567 | 7,495 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 44·1 | 3·5 | 47·6 | 100 |
| Northern Division | .. .. | 1,469 | 111 | 1,580 | 4,903 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 30·0 | 2·3 | 32·3 | 100 |
| Southern Division | .. .. | 718 | 126 | 844 | 4,093 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 17·5 | 3·1 | 20·6 | 100 |
| Sind | .. .. | 547 | 50 | 597 | 2,476 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 22·1 | 2·0 | 24·1 | 100 |
| Total | .. .. | 7,906 | 1,051 | 8,957 | 23,778 |
| Percentage to total | .. .. | 33·3 | 4·4 | 37·7 | 100 |

The percentage of trained teachers is remarkably high. The number of Third year trained teachers is unduly high in some Divisions, notably in the S. D. No doubt, the higher the qualifications of the teachers the better. But it must be remembered that a Third year teacher is a costly article, and he is certainly not required in schools which teach the lower Primary course only, whereas in the S. D. there are many such schools with Third year trained masters.

Of the Primary schools for boys and girls, over 52 per cent. are one teacher schools, and most of the remainder are understaffed. It is this understaffing that is responsible more than any other factor for the unsatisfactory condition of the schools, and especially of the smaller schools. The Educational Inspector, N. D., remarks :—

“As observed in my last year's report, nearly all the Local Board Primary schools are understaffed. None has a separate headmaster and nearly 34 per cent. of them are schools with one teacher teaching three or four classes at a time. Further, the schools suffer from the pupils' irregularity in attendance. There should be little wonder if in these circumstances the teacher merely and mechanically hastens his pupils through the prescribed course, regardless of the quality of the work done and the methods of teaching employed. To improve this state of things, it appears to be absolutely necessary to provide an additional teacher in each of these one-teacher schools. Even in the smallest schools teaching beyond the Infant class, at least two teachers appear to be necessary, 1 for the Infant class and 1 for the standards. Unless the teaching staff is thus strengthened, the Infants must inevitably suffer from neglect and stagnate in the same calms.”

55. The following table gives the distribution of children in the different standards of the Primary schools :—

| — | | | | Boys | Percentage to total | Girls | Percentage to total |
|---|----|----|----|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Infants | .. | .. | .. | 203,342 | 29·8 | 78,077 | 45·8 |
| Standard I | .. | .. | .. | 127,701 | 18·6 | 32,605 | 19·1 |
| " II | .. | .. | .. | 113,381 | 16·5 | 25,070 | 14·7 |
| " III | .. | .. | .. | 92,464 | 13·5 | 17,322 | 10·2 |
| " IV | .. | .. | .. | 80,081 | 11·7 | 10,994 | 6·5 |
| Total Lower Primary stage .. | | | | 616,969 | 90·1 | 164,068 | 96·3 |
| Standard V | .. | .. | .. | 32,954 | 4·8 | 4,055 | 2·4 |
| " VI | .. | .. | .. | 18,702 | 2·7 | 2,136 | 1·3 |
| " VII | .. | .. | .. | 16,092 | 2·4 | 155 | .... |
| Total Upper Primary stage .. | | | | 67,748 | 9·9 | 6,346 | 3·7 |
| Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages) .. | | | | 684,717 | 100 | 170,414 | 100 |

The main feature of these figures is that of every three boys who enter the Infant class only one reaches the IVth standard, while of those who complete the IVth standard successfully and may be regarded as literate it is believed that the majority relapse into illiteracy in a few years time. The main causes for this state of affairs are, first, irregular attendance, and, secondly, ineffective teaching. The ineffectiveness of the teaching is chiefly due to the insufficiency of teachers, especially in the case of the one teacher school. It is not surprising that in a village school in which one teacher has to teach both the infants and four classes the results should be unsatisfactory and that a large proportion of the children should fail to get beyond the Infant Class, and it is of course in the small village schools that, largely owing to the poverty and apathy of the parents, attendance is most irregular. The problem is to get the children into the schools and to keep them there till they have become literate. Compulsion is probably the most effective means of securing attendance where the parents are not alive to the advantage of getting their children educated : to improve the chances of the child's becoming literate when he has once joined a school the most obvious means is to supply an adequate number of teachers, and the first step in this direction is to add a second teacher to all one-teacher schools. Unfortunately, the fetish of numbers has hitherto prevailed, quality being sacrificed to quantity. It is hoped that the Boards, who have now taken over the management of the village schools, will diagnose this situation correctly and will apply the right remedies. The facts stated appear to show that those remedies are the introduction of compulsion and the abolition of the one-teacher school.

56. A reference was made in the last Annual Report to the experiment of introducing the double shift system in Primary schools in the C. D. The experiment was continued in about 60 schools in that Division, and was also tried by several Municipalities in the B. D. The reports received from the Educational Inspectors show that the experiment has not proved successful. The Educational Inspector, C. D., reports :—

“ Though the arrangement is a mere make-shift it may have to be resorted to till adequate funds for all the necessary additional assistants can be found. Parents who often want to be relieved of the task of looking after their children as long as possible in the day cannot take kindly to it. The same remark applies to the teacher. He is not likely to make it a success, unless he is remunerated adequately for the extra and intensive work which he is called upon to do.”

57. An account was given last year of the attempt to introduce education of a nature specially adapted to the needs of the children of agriculturists by means of an alternative curriculum, with an agricultural bias, for the three upper Primary standards. Twenty-three such classes had been opened by the end of the year under report. Each school has a teacher who has received special training at one of the Agricultural schools conducted by the Agricultural Department. An alternative syllabus for the Vernacular Final examination has been sanctioned to suit the curriculum of the agricultural-bias classes. They are reported to be extremely popular, and the experiment gives every promise of proving successful. Several applications for such classes have been received from villagers in different parts of the Presidency. The Educational Inspector, C. D., reports :—

“ On the occasion of my visit to the field when the pupils were at work the villagers, including some important agriculturists, expressed their satisfaction at the attempt to provide active field work for their children. They assured me that the children taught under the Agricultural course are sure to take more kindly to agricultural pursuits and might be expected to stick to the village and prove to be better farmers. One of them told me that the children in the class even now spoke to their parents about making changes in the method of cultivation in their fields. The results of the cabbage crop (which was new to the locality) in the class farm had convinced them of the feasibility of growing that crop in the village to their great advantage. The agricultural-bias course is best calculated to remove the impression that the school course unfits children for the hard and active life of an agriculturist.”

58. Owing to the reasons stated in last year's Report, it was not possible for any District Local Board or Municipality to take over the control of Primary education under the Act of 1923. The Rules under the Act were finally sanctioned by Government in October, 1924.

59. Twelve District Local Boards submitted schemes for the expansion of Primary education, of which four were sanctioned during the year. The sanctioned schemes involved the opening of 413 new schools with an additional staff of 265 teachers and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,86,000, two-thirds of which was to be borne by Government. The remaining 8 schemes were for the opening of 252 schools with an additional staff of 106 teachers.

60. At the Vernacular Final Examination held in 1925, 8,351 appeared, of whom 3,697 or 44·2 per cent. were successful. The figures for the previous year were 7,484, 3,466, and 43·6 respectively. The percentages of passes in the different Divisions were B. D. 47·5, C. D. 43·7, N. D. 38·9, S. D. 38·9, and Sind 61·0.

61. In spite of the difficulties which exist in most places in the way of keeping up school gardens, many schools are reported to have excellent gardens.

Vernacular versions of "Instructions to teachers for the teaching of Nature Study and School Gardening" were prepared and distributed for the guidance of teachers. The Educational Inspector, N. D., reports :—

"With a view to directing the attention of Primary school teachers to the importance of these subjects, the Departmental Instructions for the teaching of these subjects were reprinted in the Shala Patra and prizes of Rs. 10 (one for each district) were offered to school masters who showed the best school gardens at the time of inspection. The offer has had a very stimulating effect, the number of school gardens in the Surat district alone having gone up during the year from 25 to 75. The arrangement that has been made in the Shala Patra Office for the free supply of seeds to teachers on application has also evoked interest. The demonstrations in fruit culture arranged for in Batliwala's Nursing Farm at Kunta are also being attended to by about 40 boys belonging to neighbouring schools with zest. An arrangement has also been recently made for demonstrations in horticulture to boys of the Local Board School at Umarsadi in Bhiladwalla's Nursery at the Pardi Railway Station. Demonstrations in insect study by Professor Asana of the Gujarat College were also arranged for at the time of the Conference of Inspecting Officers held in September last at the P. R. Training College."

62. The Children's Co-operative Societies, of which there were 421 in Primary schools, are reported to be doing well in most places. These societies encourage thrift and self-help among the pupils and are a great boon as enabling the children to secure school requisites at a reasonable price. The progress of these societies is sometimes hampered by competition from local shop-keepers. It is also reported that in some cases the Head

Masters fail to give all the encouragement they might, because they dislike the trouble of supervision and keeping the accounts.

63. Compulsory education (for boys only) was in force in five Municipalities. The following table shows the proportion of children attending school per mille of the population :—

| Name of the Municipality | Year of introduction | Population | | | Number of pupils previous to introduction | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------|---------|---|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Bandra .. | 1920 .. | 15,626 | 12,318 | 27,944 | 907 | 361 | 1,268 |
| Satara City .. | 1921 .. | 10,208 | 9,837 | 20,045 | 1,174 | 550 | 1,724 |
| Dhulia .. | 1923 .. | 15,309 | 14,188 | 29,497 | 1,710 | 570 | 2,280 |
| Surat .. | 1919 .. | 61,711 | 55,723 | 117,434 | 6,041 | 2,343 | 8,384 |
| Byadgi .. | 1920 .. | 2,889 | 263 | 5,502 | 397 | 112 | 519 |

| Name of the Municipality | Year of introduction | Number of rolls on 31st March 1925 | | | Number of pupils per mille of population | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Bandra .. | 1920 .. | 1,613 | 855 | 2,468 | 103 | 69 | 88 |
| Satara City .. | 1921 .. | 1,978 | 732 | 2,710 | 194 | 74 | 135 |
| Dhulia .. | 1923 .. | 2,364 | 1,162 | 3,526 | 154 | 82 | 119 |
| Surat .. | 1919 .. | 5,292 | 2,955 | 8,247 | 86 | 53 | 70 |
| Byadgi .. | 1920 .. | 606 | 183 | 789 | 201 | 70 | 143 |

The average number for these five bodies works out to 89 per mille, an increase of 19 per mille over the attendance before compulsion was enforced. The figure for the whole Presidency was 52 and for Baroda State 89 for the same period. The results at Surat have been disturbed by the interregnum of non-cooperation. The comparatively low figure for Bandra is due to the fact that a large proportion of the population are Christians and their children attend English-teaching schools and are not included in these figures.

For the Criminal Tribes Settlements, in which compulsion is rigidly enforced, the number of children attending school was 176 per mille of the population.

CHAPTER VIII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

I. *Training of Secondary School Teachers*

64. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which is the only institution at which teachers for Secondary schools are trained, has been dealt with in Chapter V along with other Professional institutions affiliated to the Bombay University. Besides this institution, there are three Normal Schools, which train women teachers for European and English-teaching schools. An account of these schools is given in Chapter XIII.

II. *Training of Primary School Teachers*

65. The total number of institutions for men and women decreased by 1 to 30 and the number of students attending them by 91 to 1,719. Of these, 12 with 1,032 pupils are for men and 18 with 687 pupils are for women. By management, 16 are Government, 1 Municipal, 11 Aided, and 2 Unaided. Of the pupils under instruction, 1,183 (including 41 Depressed Class students) are Hindus, 179 Mahomedans, 318 Indian Christians, 23 Parsis, and 16 others.

66. The expenditure on training institutions decreased by Rs. 1,06,041 to Rs. 5,58,917. Of this, 78·4 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial, 4·0 from Municipal, and 5·3 from District Local Board Funds.

67. Of the 16 Government institutions, 11 with 1,032 students are for men and 5 with 687 students are for women. The total expenditure on the institutions for men decreased by Rs. 1,11,647 to Rs. 3,11,816 and the total expenditure on the institutions for women by Rs. 23,499 to Rs. 1,24,925. The cost of educating a pupil in institutions for men was Rs. 363, of which Rs. 323 was paid by Government, and that in institutions for women was Rs. 553, Rs. 513 being contributed by Government.

68. Of the 11 aided institutions, with 453 pupils, one with 76 pupils is for men and 10, with 377 pupils, are for women. The Union Training School, Ahmednagar, which is now the only aided training institution for men in the Presidency, is maintained by the American Mission. It takes the same examination as the Government Training institutions. The cost per pupil in this institution was Rs. 176, of which Government contributed Rs. 99. The cost per pupil in an aided institution for women was Rs. 223, of which the Government contribution was Rs. 85.

The Training College maintained by the Indian Women's University at Hingne (Poona) follows a course of its own, extending over three years. The Management have recently applied for Government recognition.

69. The output of Government Training institutions for men was 928 (672 1st year men, 235 2nd year men, and 21 3rd year men) as against 1,371 of last year. The Women's Training institutions sent out 214 (96 1st year, 71 2nd year, and 47 3rd year), as against 203 last year. The reduction in the output was due to the fact that in some districts the proportion of trained teachers was, from the economic point of view, excessive.

70. As reported last year, the course has been reduced from three years to two years. The new course covers practically the same ground as the old one, the redistribution having been facilitated by the omission of the classical languages and of algebra, which was effected some four years previously. At the same time provision has been made for additional practical work, and effect has been given to the following measures :—

- (1) Replacement of formal Sloyd by hand-work.
- (2) Revision of the Drawing syllabus.
- (3) Introduction of both clay work and hand-work as obligatory subjects.
- (4) Inclusion of music as an optional subject.

The course of training for women teachers was also considered and it was decided that for women teachers the course should extend over three years but that the first examination should be at the end of the second year and the final at the end of the third year. A tentative course was prescribed, but the question of thoroughly revising the courses to suit the altered conditions is still under consideration.

71. Experiments were tried in the Beacon method of teaching reading at the Training College for Men, Poona, and in the Training Colleges for Women at Poona and Dharwar, and in the Mission schools at Belgaum, with a view to adapting this method to the local vernacular, and it is reported that the results have been very encouraging. It is said that by this method, under trained teachers, the Primer can be finished in one-half the time usually taken. Another great advantage of the method is that it creates a desire for reading. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks "A new method of teaching reading to infants was given a trial during the latter part of the year in the Practising School. It suggested itself to Mr. Joshi, an assistant master in the College. A very few words are first presented to the children—names of familiar objects. Each of these words is made up of two letters one containing the अ sound and the other the इ sound. The class is shown the objects and the names placed side by side, and the forms of the words are impressed upon it. When the children are able to recognise and distinguish the words, the latter are split up into their component letters. These are afterwards joined into new word combinations—also names of objects known and got read. Then two words are taken as one whole. One of them is a noun and the other its attribute. The object that word stands for is shown

“and talked about before-hand. Care is taken to utilize known letters “in different combinations and to introduce only a few new letters “each time.”

The recent changes introduced in the methods of work in Training Colleges have resulted in greater emphasis being placed on the practical side of the training. This was amply demonstrated by the specimens of work, viz., charts, models, pictures, etc., exhibited at Educational exhibitions held at various places.

Reference to the side activities provided for in Training institutions is given in the following extracts. The Principal, Training College for Men, Hyderabad, reports :—

“The main feature of the year under review has been the raising of “lantern lectures to 30 delivered by the members of the staff on slides “supplied by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction. “The student teachers evince a keen interest on the lectures and they “are trained to manipulate the lantern and deliver lectures to Practising “school boys.”

The Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar, remarks :—

“The Co-operative Society formed in March, 1924, has had a year’s “trial and has proved a successful undertaking and will now be formally “registered. The students have not only been supplied with books and “stationery but with other articles such as soap, towels, *rumals*. The “year’s profit entitles a share-holder to a dividend of 1 anna on each Re. 1 “share, and allows an increase of Rs. 5 to the permanent fund and a balance “of Rs. 10 to be utilised in helping poor students with books.”

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports :—

“Tribunals of students to try petty offences committed by students “have been set up on an elective basis on the Gujarati and Urdu sides of “the P. R. Training College. It is reported that these tribunals work “satisfactorily and that they relieve the housemasters of much of their “burden of hostel work.”

CHAPTER IX

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Remarks on Professional and Engineering Colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Chapter V.

72. The Committee of Direction for Technical Education, which is entrusted with the inspection of Technical and Industrial schools, had 23 schools under its control, attended by 1,220 pupils. In the majority of these schools boys are trained in Carpentry applied to house-building, furniture-making, carriage-building, etc., or in weaving on hand-loom.

The expenditure of the Committee during the year was as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---------------|
| Establishment and other charges | 4,283 |
| Inspection charges | 6,766 |
| Examination charges | 6,781 |
| Total .. | <u>17,830</u> |

The Teaching Inspector appointed by the Committee visits all the schools as often as possible during the year. The annual examination of the schools under the control of the Committee is conducted by examiners appointed by the Committee. Rules for the conduct of this examination have been framed on the lines of those in force at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Papers for the written examination are set both in English and the Vernacular and marks are allotted for practical work done in a specified time under the supervision of the examiner. At the last annual examination 720 pupils were examined, of whom 643 passed, 163 pupils having successfully completed the full course.

The general complaint is that the students do not remain to complete the full course, but the Secretary remarks that it is a proof that boys who have only had an elementary training are found useful in Railway or other workshops. The Committee also complain of the inadequacy of the salaries of the teachers employed in these schools. The Secretary remarks :—

“ The remarks previously made about the poorness of the teaching staff in the schools under the control of the Committee continue to hold good, though in some schools, notably at Dhulia and Surat, considerable improvements have been made. It is only to be expected when the pay of the Superintendent or Head Master is below that of the ordinary fitter that such pay will only attract men who are either incompetent, lazy, or unambitious.”

73. The workshops attached to the College of Engineering, Poona, are for the training of students in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering to serve as Foremen, Overseers, etc. For the first two years there is a common course for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering classes, and bifurcation at the beginning of the third year. A student can thus complete the Mechanical or Electrical Engineering course in three years, and both the courses in four years.

The number of students increased by 25 to 221. Although admission was confined to matriculates there was no difficulty in getting the required number of qualified candidates. Some discretion had, however, to be shown to Mahomedan and Backward class students.

Several extended tours were undertaken during the year for the benefit of third year students of both the classes, the Electrical Apprentices class visiting the Gokak Falls, the Kannambadi Dam, the Kolar Gold Fields, and other places, while the Sub-overseers class visited Shahabad, Dhowlaishwaram Anicut, the Mir Alum Tank, and the Ellora Caves.

74. The number of students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, increased by 93 to 456, who were distributed among the various Departments as follows :—

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Mechanical | .. | .. | .. | 114 |
| Electrical | .. | .. | .. | 129 |
| Textile | .. | .. | .. | 109 |
| Chemistry | .. | .. | .. | 37 |
| Sanitary | .. | .. | .. | 67 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 456 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

At the Entrance examination held in June, 1924, 250 candidates appeared, of whom 152 were admitted. Of these, all but 18 had passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination or a higher University examination, two having passed the B.Sc.

The Secretary remarks :—

“ In the year under review 76 of the Institute students appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute examination, of whom 53, that is 69·7 per cent. were successful. These figures compare very favourably with the results obtained elsewhere. In six subjects 25 students appeared and 25 passed.

“ The following are the figures :—

| | Percentage of passes |
|---|-------------------------|
| “ Of the total number of candidates in the world .. | 64·1 |
| “ Candidates from Great Britain and Ireland .. | 65·3 |
| “ Overseas Dominions excluding India .. | 58·1 |
| “ Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay .. | 69·7” |

The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 2,65,333 and the Government grant was Rs. 1,25,000. The total cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 667, of which Rs. 314 was borne by Government.

The Secretary reports :—

“During the year the only change in the syllabus of any importance was to arrange for the completion of the practical work in plumbing during the first three sessions so as to devote more time in the final year to sanitary engineering purposes. As has been the case for the past few years there was a great demand for admission to the Electrical Engineering Department and several candidates who were crowded out in that department declined admission to any other department although a number accepted places, in one or other of these.

“The usual practice of sending the 4th year students for outside practice during the first six months was continued and in consequence of this several obtained positions before sitting for the annual examination.

“The practice of admitting qualified Bombay students in preference to those from other Presidencies, was continued. Of the 152 students admitted, 99 were *bona-fide* Bombay students.”

75. The number of pupils in the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, increased by 12 to 128. There are three Departments—Spinning, Weaving, and Mechanical Engineering, and the length of the course is three years.

The Superintendent reports that two important improvements, viz., the raising of the standard for entrance from Vernacular Standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular Standard III to the Vernacular Final Examination or Anglo-Vernacular Standard V and the change in the time of the examination from April to June were responsible for attracting students of higher qualifications and thus in raising the general standard of efficiency. Of the 85 candidates, who appeared for the Entrance examination, 44 possessed certificates of standards above standard V and 4 were Matriculates.

Thirteen students from the Institute appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held in May, 1924, and 10 passed, 2 in the First Class, 4 in the Second Class, and 4 in the Pass Class.

76. The Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, had 85 students on the rolls against 75 in the preceding year. Students are trained in the full Mechanical Engineering course extending over three years, which includes Pattern-making, Moulding and Foundry work, Smithing, Turning, and Carpentry. Many applications for admission had to be refused for want of a sufficient number of machine tools. The Municipality has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3,000 towards the purchase of additional equipment.

77. One State Technical Scholarship was awarded during the year for the study of Sugar Technology, including Sugar Chemistry, Engineering, and Agriculture, at the Abudon Sugar School of the University of Louisiana, U. S. A.

Two scholarships were awarded for research work in Technical Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, of which only one was taken up. Two scholarships were also offered for higher training in Electric Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which only one was actually awarded, there being no suitable candidate for the other.

78. A reference was made in the last Report to the demonstrations held by the Department of Industries in connection with the introduction of weaving as a spare-time occupation for agriculturists. Weaving schools maintained by the Department of Industries.

The Department of Industries maintained Weaving schools at Parola (East Khandesh), Bhingar (Ahmednagar), Nasik, and Bagalkot (Bijapur), in which instruction was imparted in weaving cotton and mercerised bordered sarees, dhotis, shirting, coating, etc.

Seven demonstrations were also in progress at various places during the year. As many as 343 fly shuttle looms were introduced through these demonstrations.

The Superintendent of Industries reports :—

“ The chief activities of the Department were directed as usual towards introducing better and more economical methods and appliances in hand loom weaving, dyeing and calico printing. Though the year under report was not quite prosperous to the mill industry yet it was fairly favourable to hand loom industry specially at weaving centres where silk and other fancy cloth was prepared. Here a hand loom weaver could earn from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month, while on the Khadi and other cotton goods his wages did not amount to more than Rs. 35 per month. Even the wool weaver (Dhangar) had his share in earning fairly good wages.

“ The experiment of training agriculturists into hand weaving to be followed by them as a spare-time occupation was continued during the year at Hoshalli (District Dharwar). Some agriculturists were taught to weave Khadi, plain dhoti, and plain shirting, and also heavy kinds of cloths, such as plain durries, gudars, and Chuddars. Accommodation was provided for eight agriculturists at a time in the school. As a result of the effort, six persons of the first batch took up hand weaving seriously by purchasing fly shuttle looms during the year, but eight more have shown their willingness to purchase fly shuttle looms through the Head Master in charge of the weaving school. Last year the same experiment was tried at Hulkoti and two dozen fly shuttle looms were introduced amongst the Agriculturists.”

79. Besides the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Commerce. Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, there are 38 Commercial schools and classes, with 2,427 pupils, an increase of 4 schools and 402 pupils. These schools impart instruction in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial correspondence, Commercial Law, etc. Most of them prepare pupils for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The expenditure of these schools was Rs. 1,18,628, of which Rs. 6,339 was met from Provincial funds.

The following table gives the results of the Senior and Junior examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce held in May, 1924 :—

| Subject | Senior | | Junior | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Number appeared | Number passed | Number appeared | Number passed |
| 1 Book-keeping and Accountancy .. | 444 | 75 | 96 | 12 |
| 2 Methods and Machinery of Business .. | 162 | 37 | 5 | .. |
| 3 Banking and Currency .. | 82 | 25 | .. | .. |
| 4 Commercial and Industrial law .. | 105 | 37 | .. | .. |
| 5 Political Economy .. | 22 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 6 Company Law .. | 24 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 7 Advanced Arithmetic .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 Composition .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 9 Shorthand .. | 7 | 1 | 65 | 8 |
| 10 Typewriting .. | 4 | 2 | 23 | 8 |
| 11 Salesmanship .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 Drawing .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 13 Handwriting .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |

A special grant of £ 200 was sanctioned for three years to Dr. S. M. Dhume for research work on Banking in India with special reference to the problem of Industrial Finance in India.

80. The Accountancy Diploma Board held 6 meetings during the year and considered 60 applications for recognition of apprenticeship.

At the Diploma Examination of the Board held in April, 1924, in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, and Rangoon, 242 candidates appeared, and 55 or 22·7 per cent. passed.

81. Among institutions controlled by other Departments, the B. J. Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, had 259, 168, and 55 students respectively, and the Veterinary College, Bombay, had 69. The Agricultural Department maintained 6 Agricultural Schools, which were attended by 169 pupils.

The Fine Arts

82. The Sir J. J. School of Art had 427 students (including 17 girls), against 376 in the preceding year.

The Reay Art Workshops had 148 students learning various crafts as against 118 in the preceding year.

The total number of students learning the various crafts were distributed as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-------|
| Cabinet making | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Carpet weaving | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Engraving and Enamelling | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| Gold and Silver, Copper and Brass, and Repousse | | | | |
| Beating .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Iron work .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Jewellery .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Shape-making | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Stone carving | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Wood carving | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 148 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

The course in the several classes varies from 18 months to five years according to the subject and the previous knowledge of the craft possessed by each student.

The expenditure increased by Rs. 20,511 to Rs. 1,56,221, of which Rs. 1,47,167 or 94·2 per cent. was borne by Government.

The Pottery section had 9 students. Advice was given to 14 persons in connection with Pottery manufacture, and 24 samples of clay and other Pottery materials were analysed and tested. The Pottery section has since been closed.

The School of Art proper had 272 students, of whom 50 learnt Drawing, 73 Painting, 16 Modelling, 10 Special shading, while 21 attended the Drawing Teachers Class and 106 the Architectural Classes. I quote from the Report of the Principal :—

“ The work in the Painting Classes was conducted regularly and good work was executed in

“ (1) Drawing of the undraped figure from Life.

“ (2) Painting of the draped figure from Life.

“ (3) Drawing and Painting of the Head from Life.

“ The general standard of work was undoubtedly superior to the work of previous years. It is satisfactory to note that in the Painting and Drawing Classes, the number of students continues to increase steadily. The greater part of the year was taken up by the decorative panels for the Baliwalla Grand Theatre by the students of the Mural Decoration Class. These students were responsible for painting twenty-two panels measuring 11" × 2' 6" and one larger panel 32' × 5'. The last mentioned

"panel was an original composition of thirty-two life-size figures depicting the heroes of the Rāmāyana and the Mahābhārata with the Goddess Saraswati in the centre. This frieze proved a great attraction to the Public at the Annual Exhibition of Students' work.

"His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson kindly presided over the Annual Prize Distribution which was very largely attended and made a notable speech in favour of the encouragement of Indian Art. His Excellency's previous informal visits to the School of Art when he inspected the students' work were exceptionally encouraging to all."

83. The School of Architecture, which forms a part of the Sir J. J. School of Art, had 129 students, of whom 20 were in the fifth year. The course consists of five years and the classes are held for two hours in the morning. Most of the students are employed as draftsmen in the offices of architects. This school supplies Architectural Assistants to practising Architects in Bombay and throughout India.

Special lectures were delivered by a number of leading architects in Bombay and Mr. Claude Batley, R.I.B.A., took about 20 students to Nasik where good work is reported to have been produced.

The Principal reports :—

"The privilege of exemption from their Intermediate examination granted by the Royal Institute of British Architects to students of the School passing the Government Diploma Examination has proved a great incentive to the better class of student to join the School and encourage the teaching staff to endeavour to maintain and increase the standard."

84. The School of Drawing and Design attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, comprises two classes, one attended by boys who have passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing examination and who wish to take further lessons in design, and the other by artisans and apprentices engaged in various local crafts in which a knowledge of drawing and design is necessary. There were 5 in the former class and 25 in the latter, of whom 19 were *bona-fide* craftsmen.

85. Apart from the instruction in Music given in ordinary schools, there were 11 Music schools and classes, with 1,135 pupils. Of these, 10 received grant-in-aid from Government. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 17,798 and the Government grant was Rs. 3,890.

CHAPTER X

ORIENTAL STUDIES

86. The following table gives the number of candidates who obtained Honours at the B.A. examination in April, 1925, in the several Oriental languages :—

| | Number of candidates who obtained Honours in | | |
|--|--|---------|---------------------|
| | Sanskrit | Persian | Avesta and Pahalavi |
| Total number who obtained Honours .. | 54 | 7 | 2 |
| Number who obtained 1st Class Honours (included in the above figures) .. | 7 | 2 | .... |

No candidate obtained Honours in Arabic.

87. Among the special institutions for imparting elementary instruction in Oriental Languages are Special Institutions. Pathshalas for the study of Sanskrit and Madressahs for the study of Arabic and Persian. Pathshalas fell by 4 to 53 and the pupils in them by 429 to 2,038. Of these, 35 with 1,652 pupils were recognised and 18 with 386 pupils were unrecognised. The total expenditure of recognised institutions decreased by Rs. 2,795 to Rs. 34,676 and the Government grant by Rs. 2,270 to Rs. 7,761. There are about a dozen Madressahs which impart instruction in Persian or Arabic.

Besides the above expenditure, Rs. 1,200 was spent by Government on personal allowances to Shastris and Moulvis.

Research Institutes. The following institutions carry on original research in Oriental studies :—

1. The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
2. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
3. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The K. R. Cama Institute specialises in Iranian literature. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society deals particularly with Palæography and Archæology.

All these institutions are reported to be doing useful work, keeping in touch with foreign societies, maintaining useful libraries, offering prizes for original work, and inviting suitable men from abroad to deliver lectures.

Professor Ernst Herzfeld delivered a public lecture at the K. R. Cama Institute in November, 1924. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute was visited during the year by two Oriental scholars, Dr. J. M.

Unwalla and Professor Sten Konow, the former having delivered two lectures on the "Religion of the Parthians" and "Indian Iconography". Another lecture was delivered by Mr. H. G. Rawlinson on the Anniversary day of the Institute, the subject being "A Century of Oriental Research."

Thirty-six manuscripts were lent by the Bhandarkar Institute to thirteen Indian scholars and one was lent to a scholar outside India, the total number of manuscripts on loan to scholars in and outside India being seventy-seven.

The work of all these institutions is hampered by want of funds, particularly for the purchase of manuscripts and valuable books, and by the absence of some agency to co-ordinate their activities. Directions in which cooperation seems possible are the establishment of a central library and joint action in offering prizes and inviting lecturers.

Apart from these institutions there are two museums with valuable manuscripts and material for Oriental Research :—

1. The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
2. The Parasnis Museum, Satara.

Of the nine works in the Press in connection with the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series, the printing of five works,

Publications. viz., *Anubhāsyā*, *Gaudavāho Kavyādarsa* part iii, *Kavyālamkārsārsangraha*, and *Prakriyākaumudī* is almost completed, and the rest are in various stages of progress, about 2,264 pages having been actually printed during the year. The work is being conducted for Government by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the annual grant of Rs. 12,000 awarded for the purpose having been recently renewed for a further term of ten years.

A tentative edition of one *Parvan* (the *Virāta Parvan*) of the *Mahābhārata* was issued for criticism and the work of collation and preparation is reported to have progressed fairly. With a view to expedite the work still further, the Council of the Bhandarkar Institute has appointed a full-time general editor for the work.

CHAPTER XI

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

38. The work in connection with Visual Instruction is entrusted to a Special Officer in the B. E. S., who supervises the working of the 99 lanterns possessed by the Department. He also prepares new slides and arranges for the circulation of sets of slides among institutions and officers possessing lanterns. He also tours and gives lectures to Educational institutions and to the public.

The following table shows the number of lanterns possessed by the Department and the work done :—

| Year | Number of lanterns in use | Number of slides used | Number of lectures delivered | Average number of lectures per lantern |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1923-24 | 98 | 17,552 | 1,916 | 19·6 |
| 1924-25 | 99 | 18,268 | 2,593 | 26·2 |

These lanterns are distributed among 27 Government Secondary Schools, 15 Training Institutions, and 57 Inspecting Officers. The following table gives details of the lectures given by the Government Secondary Schools, Training Institutions, and Inspecting Officers during the year :—

| Name | Number of lanterns in use | Number of slides used | Number of lectures delivered | Average number of lectures per lantern |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Government High and Middle Schools. | 27 | 7,280 | 695 | 25·7 |
| Training Institutions .. | 15 | 4,372 | 288 | 19·2 |
| Inspecting Officers .. | 57 | 6,616 | 1,610 | 28·2 |
| Total .. | 99 | 18,268 | 2,593 | 26·2 |

Most of the lectures were given in educational institutions ; but these lectures were in many cases open to members of the public. In addition to the lectures given in Educational Institutions, a large number of public lectures were given, especially by the Inspecting Officers : a large proportion of these were on the subject of Health and Hygiene. In this connection the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction reports :—

“ At the request of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby
 “ Week in India, all the lanterns and slides in charge of the Inspecting
 “ Staff in the Presidency were kept at the disposal of the District
 “ organising committees and the services rendered by the Departmental

“lanternists in diffusing knowledge among the masses on child welfare
“and hygiene on the occasion of the celebration of the National Baby
“Week in each District, were greatly appreciated by the Local
“Authorities.”

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction himself delivered 116 lectures, visited 41 institutions, and inspected 64 lanterns.

The policy followed has been to regard this sub-Department as existing not only for the purpose of providing lectures in the ordinary school subjects, but as an Educational Agency to be used for broadcasting to all sections of the public the lessons of beneficent public movements such as the Red Cross Society, Co-operative Credit, Agricultural improvement, and the like, and there exists close co-operation between the sub-Department and the societies and Government Departments which are responsible for such movements.

Further mention is made in paragraph 148 of this Report of the public lectures given.

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

89. The number of institutions for Girls (for Europeans and Indians), public and private, increased by 19 to 1,719. **Schools and Pupils.** Among these, recognised institutions increased by 44 to 1,613, while unrecognised institutions fell by 24 to 106. The girls under instruction increased from 191,913 to 196,322, 130,864 being in girls' schools and 65,458 in boys' schools.

The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of the Presidency was 2·14, the percentages in the different Divisions being 2·0 in the Bombay Division, 1·6 in the Central Division, 3·6 in the Northern Division, 1·9 in the Southern Division, and 1·5 in Sind.

Of the girls under instruction in recognised institutions, 429 were in Colleges—363 being in Arts Colleges, 58 in Medical, 3 in the Secondary Training College, and 1 in the Sydenham College of Commerce—11,990 in Secondary schools, 170,414 in Primary schools, 61 in Medical schools, 744 in Training schools, 360 in Technical schools, 78 in Commercial schools, 53 in schools for defectives, 717 in schools for adults, and 804 in other Special schools.

90. The number of Secondary schools for girls decreased by 5 to 79—6 Government, 2 Municipal, 67 Aided, and 4 Unaided. **Secondary schools.** The number of girls attending Secondary schools increased by 394 to 11,990, including 1,874 in schools for boys. 180 girls passed the School Leaving Examination as against 153 in the preceding year. The High School for Indian Girls, Poona, one of the best schools—both among those for boys and those for girls—in the Presidency, sent up 21 girls for the School Leaving Examination, of whom 20 passed, 7 winning distinction in Mathematics and 2 in Sanskrit. Another excellent school is the Parsi High School, Karachi, which has a magnificent building for its own. This school sent up 28 girls for the School Leaving Examination, of whom 22 passed.

The cost per pupil in an aided High School for girls (including the High School for Indian Girls, Poona,) was Rs. 117, of which Government contributed Rs. 46, the corresponding figures for an aided Middle School being Rs. 90 and Rs. 24 respectively.

91. Primary schools for Girls increased by 37 to 1,474—7 Government, 465 Municipal, 636 District Local Board, 343 Aided, and 23 Unaided. **Primary schools.** The number of pupils attending Primary schools increased by 4,022 to 115,302.

The following table compares the progress of girls' Primary education in the various Divisions :—

| | Number of pupils | | Increase or decrease percentage | Percentage to female population |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | | |
| Bombay Division .. | 27,808 | 28,100 | +1·1 | 1·3 |
| Central Division .. | 23,154 | 23,652 | +2·1 | 0·9 |
| Northern Division .. | 27,614 | 30,709 | +11·2 | 2·1 |
| Southern Division .. | 18,003 | 17,740 | -1·4 | 1·1 |
| Sind .. | 14,701 | 15,094 | +2·6 | 1·0 |

The figures are unsatisfactory especially in view of the large increase which occurred in the figures for boys in Primary schools during the year. In particular, it is most noticeable that in the Central Division, in which there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. in the case of boys the girls increased by 2·1 per cent. only. On the other hand the Northern Division shows an increase of 11·2 for girls, against an increase of 6·6 only for boys. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, reports :—

“ It seems essential to have girls' schools entirely inspected and supervised by women, if education is to grow to any great extent among girls. It is not possible for men inspectors to meet the mothers of the girls and so come in contact with the parents, and it is very difficult for men officers to speak to women teachers on account of Indian customs, hence if the system of employing women as Deputy or Assistant Inspectresses could be entertained, it would be possible to hope that education in the villages would become more popular among the mothers of Gujarat.”

92. The number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 200 to 2,639, of whom 1,685 were trained and 954 untrained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained women teachers in Girls' schools by Divisions :—

| | Trained | | | | Untrained | | | Total trained and untrained |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | 3rd year | 2nd year | 1st year | Total | Qualified | Unqualified | Total | |
| Bombay Division .. | 222 | 77 | 90 | 389 | 122 | 217 | 339 | 728 |
| Percentage to total .. | 30·5 | 10·6 | 12·3 | 53·4 | 16·8 | 29·8 | 46·6 | 100 |
| Central Division .. | 138 | 46 | 104 | 288 | 119 | 62 | 181 | 469 |
| Percentage to total .. | 29·4 | 9·8 | 22·2 | 61·4 | 25·3 | 13·3 | 38·6 | 100 |
| Northern Division .. | 279 | 96 | 175 | 550 | 89 | 79 | 168 | 718 |
| Percentage to total .. | 38·8 | 13·4 | 24·4 | 76·6 | 12·4 | 11·0 | 23·4 | 100 |
| Southern Division .. | 134 | 68 | 89 | 291 | 78 | 54 | 132 | 423 |
| Percentage to total .. | 31·7 | 16·1 | 21·0 | 68·8 | 18·4 | 12·8 | 31·2 | 100 |
| Sind .. | 53 | 61 | 53 | 167 | 43 | 91 | 134 | 301 |
| Percentage to total .. | 17·6 | 20·3 | 17·6 | 55·5 | 14·3 | 30·2 | 44·5 | 100 |
| Total .. | 826 | 348 | 511 | 1,685 | 451 | 503 | 954 | 2,639 |
| Percentage to total .. | 31·3 | 13·1 | 19·4 | 63·8 | 17·1 | 19·1 | 36·2 | 100 |
| Total for 1923-24 .. | 674 | 333 | 554 | 1,561 | 349 | 529 | 878 | 2,439 |
| Percentage to total .. | 27·6 | 13·7 | 22·7 | 64·0 | 14·3 | 21·7 | 36·0 | 100 |

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, remarks :—

“ I have endeavoured while touring throughout Gujarat to hold meetings for teachers employed in girls' Primary schools. Each time a central place in the Taluka has been chosen, and teachers

“ in girls’ Primary schools in the villages in the vicinity of the Taluka town have been invited in to meet together, and I have endeavoured to explain to them up to date methods of teaching young children. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has given me every facility to do this. Meetings of this kind have been held in all the large towns in Gujarat. Every facility and help has also been accorded to me by the Municipal Boards, and frequently the Superintendents of these Municipal schools have attended the meeting, so that I have been brought in close touch with members of the Municipal school Boards. In Broach District the Deputy Educational Inspector and two of his assistants were present at such an assembly. In this way I see more of the teachers and am able to discuss with them any points on which they want assistance as it is not possible for me to visit each and every school in villages in each Taluka. I hope it may also act as a stimulus to teachers who have no way of improving themselves after they leave the Training Colleges and return to village life.

“ It may be interesting to note that some teachers are now inviting me to visit their special town or village and they themselves invite other teachers from the villages around as they evidently realise it is of advantage to them to know something of the modern methods of teaching.

“ I have met with much sympathy and co-operation in this work from the Bombay Municipal School Superintendent, and teachers and managers of aided girls’ schools, where several such meetings have been held, and where in co-operation with the Superintendent of Municipal girls’ schools, Miss Dallas, several schools have invited me to come and observe the result of the suggestions put into daily use, which has been very satisfactory, as it has shown great progress in the work of the pupils.”

93. As a result of the suggestions made by the Special Officer appointed by Government in 1920 to formulate proposals in connection with the expansion and improvement in the education of girls in this Presidency it was decided to hold a separate Vernacular Final Examination for girls in the Presidency proper in the first instance.

Each Division has a Central Committee consisting of the Educational Inspector, the Inspectress of Girls’ Schools, the Lady Superintendent of the Government Training College for Women, and two representatives of recognised girls’ schools. The examination at each centre is conducted by a small local committee specially appointed for the purpose.

The examination was held for the first time in 1924 at 32 centres in the Presidency proper. Of the 915 girls who appeared for the examination 476 or 52 per cent. passed, the percentages of passes for the different Divisions being Bombay Division 56·4, Central Division 56·2, Northern Division 43·9, and Southern Division 63·2.

Two prizes of the value of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 are awarded in each District to the girls who stand highest at the examination.

A similar examination for Sind has since been instituted.

94. The revised curriculum for Primary girls' schools is followed by most of the recognised schools. The curriculum for Primary girls' schools in Sind was also revised during the year. Separate Departmental readers for standards V, VI, and VII of Sindhi Primary girls' schools are under preparation.

95. The following table gives comparative figures of the success of Examinations, women at various examinations :—

| | | M.A. | M.Sc. | B.A. Honours | B.A. Pass | B.Sc. | B.Com. | Intermediate Arts | Intermediate Science | M.B.B.S. | B.T. | Intermediate Com. | Matriculation | Training |
|---------|----|------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|------|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1923-24 | .. | 3 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | .. | 52 | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | 153 | 418 |
| 1924-25 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 16 | 12 | 3 | .. | 180 | 372 |

96. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the total expenditure on the education of girls, because over 33 per cent. of the girls are in boys' schools. The total expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls (excluding those for Europeans) increased by Rs. 1,10,334 to Rs. 41,09,959, of which 39.1 per cent. was contributed from Provincial funds, 33.7 per cent. from District Local Board and Municipal funds, 8.5 per cent. from fees, and 21 per cent. from other sources. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in schools for girls, excluding those for Europeans, was Rs. 101.7 for Secondary and Rs. 25.7 for Primary education. The rate of grant per pupil in aided schools was Rs. 34 in Secondary and Rs. 6 in Primary schools.

97. Apart from the Technical and Industrial institutions, which provide varied facilities for the education of women, and more especially an honest means of livelihood to destitute widows, there are several institutions and societies which cater for the advancement of education among grown up women. The work of the Seva Sadan Society, which has now established branches at several important places, deserves to be specially mentioned. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports :—

“ The efforts of the Seva Sadan Society under the general guidance of Mr. G. K. Deodhar are varied and are directed towards making women self-reliant and self-supporting. His efforts in arranging special classes for grown-up-women are particularly commendable and the fact that the facilities provided by the Seva Sadan are now availed of by about 1,000 grown-up-women speaks for their popularity. It is an interesting sight to witness grown-up-women of over 40

“(occasionally with little children) busy with their Primer and multiplication Tables.”

Of the Classes for Married Hindu ladies maintained by the Seva Sadan Society in Bombay the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, remarks :—

“These classes work for a few hours every day at a time convenient to married women. Classes of this type are much needed in India, as ladies desirous of improving themselves and of filling up of their spare time in an useful way are taught English, music, drawing, needlework, and embroidery. This enables many a woman who may not have had an opportunity of learning in her girlhood days to improve herself in later life and be of more use to her community.”

The Vanita Vishrams at Ahmedabad and Surat, and the Mahila Vidyalyaya, Surat, are also doing useful work.

98. The Sewing Mistress's Code, to which a reference was made in the Report for 1922-23, was found to be unsuitable and Needlework. the question of the introduction of a simpler course in its place is under consideration.

99. Drill is performed in practically every Secondary school and in most Primary schools. A grant was given to the Physical Training and Supervision. Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay for the maintenance of a class for training teachers in Physical culture. There is a great need for extending such training to teachers in schools in the mofussil.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS

100. The number of Europeans in Arts Colleges decreased by twenty-two to thirty-five of whom nine were women. There were 14 Europeans in Professional Colleges, a decrease of four. One student was attending the Agricultural College.

The University Settlement and the Catholic Women's Hostel in Bombay had an average attendance of twenty-three and twenty-five students respectively.

101. The two European schools at Mount Abu have been excluded from the statistics from the current year, as that area does not form part of the British Districts of this Presidency. The two schools, however, continue to be inspected by the Inspector of European Schools for this Presidency.

There were nine High Schools for European boys and thirteen for European girls, and eight Middle Schools for boys and five for girls, a decrease of one girls' Middle School, owing to the closing of the League of Mercy's Home School, Nasik. The League have since removed their Home to Khandala and the orphans attend the St. Peter's Girls' High School. The following table gives the number of pupils attending European schools during the last two years :—

| | Schools | | | Pupils | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Increase or decrease | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Increase or decrease |
| High Schools for Boys .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 1,323 | 1,232 | —91 |
| High Schools for Girls .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 2,320 | 2,322 | + 2 |
| Middle Schools for Boys .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 370 | 383 | +13 |
| Middle Schools for Girls .. | 6 | 5 | —1 | 302 | 299 | — 3 |
| Total .. | 35 | 34 | —1 | 4,315 | 4,236 | —79 |

Of the total number of pupils in European Secondary schools, 3,464 were Europeans and 772 Indians, a decrease of twenty-nine and fifty respectively. The percentage of Indians to the total number of pupils in European schools was 18·2 as against 19·0 in the preceding year. European pupils in all classes of schools (European, English-teaching, and Anglo-Vernacular) numbered 4,283, of whom 2,003 were boys and 2,290 girls.

102. The total recurring expenditure of European High and Middle schools was Rs. 8,70,030, an increase of Rs. 60,183, or 7.4 per cent. There was an increase of nearly 5 per cent. in the previous year. The total annual cost was met from the following sources :—

| | | | Rs. | Percentage |
|------------------|----|----|-------|------------|
| Government grant | .. | .. | 80.7 | 39 |
| Fees | .. | .. | 69.7 | 34 |
| Other sources | .. | .. | 55.2 | 27 |
| | | | 205.4 | 100 |

The actual cost of educating a pupil in a European school was Rs. 205, an increase of nearly Rs. 15.

The Maintenance grants awarded during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,847, an increase of Rs. 1,499 over the grants awarded to the same schools last year.

103. The total number of teachers in European schools decreased by 11 to 356, of whom 167 or 46.9 per cent. were trained, as compared with 35.4 per cent. in the previous year. The average pay of a teacher was Rs. 158 per mensem, an increase of Rs. 3.

104. The Cambridge Local Examinations, for which European schools prepare, was held, as usual, at seven centres in the Presidency. The following table gives the results for the last two years :—

| | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Number appeared | Number passed | Percentage | Number appeared | Number passed | Percentage |
| School Certificate. | 90 | 51 | 57 | 92 | 45 | 49 |
| Junior .. | 154 | 83 | 54 | 143 | 89 | 62 |
| Preliminary .. | 98 | 63 | 64 | 103 | 57 | 55 |

A certain number of pupils from European schools appear for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, although there is no special provision in any of these schools for preparing pupils for this examination. Of the 21 pupils who appeared for the examination held in March last, eighteen were successful.

The Oxford Higher Local Examination, for which senior pupils in European High Schools and students in European training institutions only are allowed to appear, was held in December, 1924, at Poona. Thirty-two candidates appeared for the examination in different subjects, of whom twenty-three passed.

105. With the exception of Railway schools practically every European school in the Presidency is conducted by a religious Order or Society, or has a cleric as Head or attached as Chaplain. In almost all cases work of a purely religious nature is supplemented by whole-hearted service in all those activities of school life which make for the happiness and good of the pupils.

106. Provision for physical education for boys and girls is made in all schools. The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements have scarcely left any school untouched. Special classes on modern lines are held by the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay for the benefit of women teachers. Two teachers from European schools obtained Physical Training Certificates during the year.

107. There were ten Boys, and seventeen Girls schools with boarding-houses attached to them. The number of boarders in these hostels was 625 and 1,018 respectively.

All these boarding-houses make their own arrangements for medical supervision.

108. Scholarships have, since last year, been awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 8,766, of which Rs. 2,676 was spent on scholarships in High Schools, Rs. 4,020 in Arts Colleges, and Rs. 2,070 in Professional Colleges.

109. There are no European Training institutions for Men in this Presidency. Three male teachers from Boys' schools appeared for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination, of whom two were successful.

Of the three training institutions for Women, the St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent Normal class, Bombay, prepare students for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate, the Oxford Higher Local, and the Kindergarten examinations, while the Normal class attached to the Queen Mary High School, Bombay, prepares candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination only. The number on the rolls in all these institutions on 31st March was 57. Fourteen stipends of the value of Rs. 40 per mensem were sanctioned during the year, of which thirteen were actually awarded.

Twenty-two candidates from these Training institutions appeared for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination, of whom twelve passed. Three candidates appeared for Part I of the Kindergarten examination, all of whom were successful, two out of three candidates passing in Part II of the examination. In addition to these candidates, three appeared for Part I and two for Part II of the examination at the Murree centre, of whom all were successful.

The Kindergarten examination conducted by the Department on the lines of the National Froebel Certificate examination in Britain was instituted in 1919. In the same year the Punjab expressed a desire to send up candidates and a centre was established at Murree. Negotiations are now practically complete for the entry of Madras Presidency into the examination. Our wish and hope is that in time the examination will be accepted all over India.

Possession of the certificate indicates the successful completion of a sound and thorough training—practical and theoretical—in Infant school work, and the certificate is in very many respects superior to the Secondary Teachers' Certificate.

110. The Commercial classes attached to the Young Women's Christian Association continue to impart **Special Instruction.** instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. The number on the rolls of these classes was fifty-seven.

A telegraph class is maintained in the Boys' branch of the Barnes High School, Deolali.

111. Special reference was made in last year's report to the transfer of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools to Deolali near Nasik. **General.** The opening ceremony of the new buildings there was performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 30th January, 1925. The Society have left behind a portion of the two schools, particularly the day-pupil portion forming a new mixed school. This mixed school is known as the Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla. The Society's two schools removed to Deolali are known as the Barnes Boys' High and the Barnes Girls' High Schools, Deolali.

These schools, situated in healthy surroundings, have the great advantage of starting an experiment fresh and untrammelled, and it is to be hoped that their success will be commensurate with the spirit and courage of their founders.

It will be noticed that in spite of the appreciable rise in the percentage of trained teachers the rise in grants was very much less than the rise in salaries. This is practical proof of the fact that European schools are in general practising economy and concentration of effort.

For the efficient maintenance of European Education there is little doubt that a policy of concentration is to be commended. Schools in small centres should confine their energies to maintaining efficient primary schools and these schools should act as feeders to High Schools established in appropriate places. By this means saving can be effected and useless competition avoided, and High Schools will be enabled to pay for a more highly qualified type of teacher.

It should be obvious also that the communities for whom these schools are primarily intended were never in greater need of sound education for their children than they now are.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS

112. The number of Mahomedans under instruction in all classes of institutions increased by 2,272 to 185,769, of whom 162,364 were in recognised institutions, as against 157,002 in the preceding year, the increase being shared by all the Divisions. The number in public institutions rose by 5,332. The fact that there is a smaller increase in the total figure is due to a decrease of 3,060 pupils in unrecognised schools.

The following table shows the position of Mahomedan education in the different Divisions :—

| | Number of Mahomedan pupils in recognised institutions | | Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to total pupils of all castes in such institutions | | Percentage of Mahomedan population to total population |
|--|---|---------|---|---------|--|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | |
| Bombay Division | 31,742 | 31,909 | 15·0 | 15·0 | 8·3 |
| Central do. | 26,743 | 27,209 | 10·3 | 10·0 | 6·1 |
| Northern do. | 26,938 | 29,365 | 14·9 | 14·9 | 10·7 |
| Southern do. | 24,867 | 25,333 | 14·8 | 15·2 | 10·8 |
| Sind | 46,117 | 47,685 | 43·3 | 43·8 | 73·4 |
| European and English-teaching Schools .. | 595 | 633 | 3·9 | 4·0 | .. |
| Total .. | 157,002 | 162,334 | 16·6 | 16·7 | 19·6 |

The literacy figure for Mahomedans is 4·9 per cent., as against 5·28 for all communities in the Presidency, the percentage in the case of Hindus being—Advanced Hindus 13·7, Intermediate 4·2 and Backward 3·0.

The following table compares the distribution of pupils among the different classes of institutions :—

| | Pupils in | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Arts Colleges | 235 | 333 |
| Professional Colleges | 106 | 100 |
| Secondary Schools | 6,439 | 7,053 |
| Primary Schools | 145,364 | 149,690 |
| Special Schools | 4,808 | 5,158 |
| Total recognised .. | 157,002 | 162,334 |
| Total unrecognised .. | 26,495 | 23,435 |
| Grand total .. | 183,497 | 185,769 |

113. It is impossible to calculate exactly the expenditure on Mahomedan Education because 37·8 per cent. of
Expenditure. Mahomedan pupils are educated not in special institutions but in the ordinary schools. The expenditure may, however, be roughly estimated at over Rs. 47½ lakhs, of which over Rs. 26 lakhs or about 54 per cent. was contributed by Provincial funds.

114. In the University Examinations for Degrees one Mahomedan passed the M.A., 27 the B.A., 4 the B.Sc.,
Examinations. 14 the LL.B., 5 the M.B.B.S., 3 the B.Ag, and 3 the B.T. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation and Government service 191 and 27 respectively passed. At the Vernacular Final Examination 564 passed, 333 in the Presidency proper and 231 in Sind.

115. The number of Mahomedans in public institutions increased by 5,332 to 162,334. Of these, the number in
Special Institutions. special institutions increased by 3,543 to 100,925 and that in ordinary institutions by 1,789 to 61,409. The number of special institutions increased by 132 to 1,941. Of the total number of Mahomedans under instruction, 92·2 per cent. are in Primary schools, of whom 56·9 are in special primary schools—the Urdu schools in the Presidency proper and the Mulla schools in Sind.

116. In the Presidency proper the number of special institutions increased by 118 to 1,217 and the number
Presidency excluding Sind. of pupils by 1,751 to 76,568. Of the special institutions, 10 are Secondary schools with 766 pupils.

The Educational Inspector, B. D., points out that only 6·8 per cent. of the primary pupils in that Division are in the Upper primary stage and 93·2 per cent. in the Lower. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory ; but it represents a real advance on the previous year's percentages, which were 2 and 98 respectively.

He adds—"There is a growing demand for new Urdu schools from each District, but want of funds and lack of qualified teachers are the "stumbling blocks in the way of further expansion and progress."

117. The following table gives the number of Mahomedan teachers in the various Divisions, with their qualifications :—

| | Trained | | Untrained | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | | Qualified | | Unqualified | |
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Bombay Division | 210 | 210 | 163 | 226 | 423 | 299 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 26.4 | 28.6 | 20.5 | 30.7 | 53.1 | 40.7 |
| Central Division | 355 | 391 | 274 | 297 | 102 | 79 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 48.6 | 51.0 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 13.9 | 10.8 |
| Northern Division | 397 | 446 | 161 | 229 | 40 | 53 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 66.4 | 61.3 | 26.9 | 31.4 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| Southern Division | 451 | 443 | 121 | 142 | 56 | 61 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 71.8 | 68.6 | 19.3 | 22.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| Total | 1,413 | 1,490 | 719 | 894 | 621 | 492 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 51.3 | 51.8 | 26.1 | 31.1 | 22.6 | 17.1 |

| | Untrained— <i>contd.</i> | | Total (Trained and Untrained) | | Number of pupils | Number of pupils per teacher |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | | |
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | | | | |
| Bombay Division | 586 | 525 | 796 | 735 | 21,773 | 29 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 73.6 | 71.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Central Division | 376 | 376 | 731 | 767 | 15,582 | 20 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 51.4 | 49.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Division | 201 | 282 | 598 | 728 | 18,210 | 25 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 33.6 | 38.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Southern Division | 177 | 203 | 628 | 646 | 16,237 | 25 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 28.2 | 31.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,340 | 1,386 | 2,753 | 2,876 | 71,802 | 25 |
| Percentage to total Mahomedan teachers | 48.7 | 48.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

The above figures show that the percentage of trained teachers remains at 51, which is in itself quite a satisfactory figure. The percentage for

the Bombay Division, however, is not satisfactory. But, as has been pointed out in previous years, a more important problem for Mahomedan education is to reduce the number of unqualified teachers, and in this there has been great success, especially in the Bombay Division and the Central Division. The improvement effected has been due to the special steps taken by Government to deal with the matter by opening Central schools for the preparation of boys for the Vernacular Final Examination on the lines of the Central school at Tankaria in the Broach District of the Northern Division, which has been at work for over 20 years. The fact that the number of unqualified teachers has risen in the Northern Division and the Southern Division is less satisfactory and shows a need for the introduction of special measures in those regions.

The Educational Inspector, B. D., reports :—

“ It will be seen that the number of untrained and unqualified teachers in Bombay as well as in the Districts is considerably high and there is urgent need for replacing unqualified teachers by qualified hands. The condition of Urdu girls’ schools is very disappointing. Most of them are under old unqualified male teachers whose only qualification is that they are local Mullas who command respect and confidence of the people but who have no idea of methodical work or regularity of attendance. Under such hopeless teachers, girls stagnate for years in the lower classes and rarely progress beyond the first or second standard. I have noticed cases of girls stagnating in the Infant class for three or four years at a stretch. There is only one first year Urdu trained mistress in the whole Bombay Division.”

“ Bombay City does not fare better in this respect. There is real need for a large number of qualified Mahomedan women teachers and the Bombay Municipality has done well in starting a first year Urdu Training school for girls. A Central Urdu school for training Mahomedan girls for the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination is an urgent necessity for Bombay Division and there is every chance of such a school proving a success at Malegaon or Chandor in the Nasik District.”

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, C. D., reports :—

“ The supply of teachers is more than sufficient for the needs of Urdu schools in Ahmednagar District. In East Khandesh the increase in the number of both trained and untrained teachers has kept pace with the increase in the number of Urdu schools. More trained teachers are required in West Khandesh and efforts are being made to increase their number. The Poona District is in need of more first-year men. The supply of trained teachers falls far short of the requirements of Urdu schools in the Satara District. Many of the teachers who have been trained through the medium of Marathi are not competent to deal efficiently with the Urdu standards. The Sholapur District stands in need of one more third-year trained teacher being added to the teaching staff of the District Local Board.”

There are two forms of curricula followed, the Urdu-Vernacular and the Vernacular-Urdu, it being left to the decision of the Mahomedan

community in the area to determine which shall be followed. In schools following the Urdu-Vernacular curriculum the local Vernacular is now not necessarily taught, the choice being left to local decision. The following table gives the figures for the schools and pupils following the two curricula :—

| | District Local Board | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools | | | | Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools | | | |
| | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | |
| | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils |
| Bombay Division .. | 22 | 950 | 22 | 899 | 136 | 6,038 | 144 | 6,458 |
| Central do. .. | 115 | 5,438 | 122 | 5,232 | 62 | 1,748 | 69 | 1,689 |
| Northern do. .. | 38 | 2,484 | 36 | 2,401 | 68 | 4,546 | 78 | 4,933 |
| Southern do. .. | 178 | 9,551 | 186 | 9,982 | 4 | 138 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 353 | 18,423 | 366 | 18,604 | 270 | 12,470 | 291 | 13,080 |

| | Municipal | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools | | | | Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools | | | |
| | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | |
| | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils | Number of schools | Number of pupils |
| Bombay Division .. | 137 | 12,090 | 138 | 11,483 | 12 | 1,022 | 18 | 936 |
| Central do. .. | 71 | 6,587 | 81 | 6,689 | 15 | 897 | 16 | 934 |
| Northern do. .. | 42 | 3,811 | 51 | 6,247 | 17 | 2,306 | 12 | 1,410 |
| Southern do. .. | 60 | 6,145 | 60 | 6,302 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 310 | 28,633 | 330 | 30,721 | 44 | 4,225 | 41 | 3,280 |

118. The number of Mahomedans under instruction in Sind increased by 2,088 to 57,014 (including 9,552 girls), of whom 47,885 were in public and 9,129 in private institutions. Of those studying in public institutions, 45,219 were in Primary and 2,088 in Secondary schools, 98 in Arts Colleges, 3 in Professional Colleges, 63 in Training institutions, and 414 in other Special institutions. Of the girls, one was in a Secondary school, 17 were in Training schools, 4 in Medical schools, and 7 in other Special schools. Of the total number of Mahomedans under instruction in public institutions, 79·3 per cent. were in Primary schools, of whom 51·8 per cent. were in Special Primary schools (Mulla schools).

There are 4 special Madressahs (with 811 pupils) imparting Secondary education. There are also 719 Special Primary schools with 23,431 pupils.

The percentage of the Mahomedan population under instruction comes to 2·4 (males 3·5 and females 0·9). Mahomedans form 73·4 per cent. of the total population. Mahomedan children constitute 43·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction.

119. Of the 2,777 teachers employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal schools, 1,111 or 40 per cent. are Mahomedans, of whom 784 or about 71 per cent. are trained. Of the 327 untrained teachers 284 are qualified and 43 unqualified.

120. The number of recognised Mulla schools decreased by 3 to 677, but the number of pupils in them increased by 345 to 20,269, of whom 5,252 were in girls' schools as against 5,330 in the preceding year. The number of unrecognised schools increased by 29 to 677 and the number of pupils in them by 163 to 9,118.

The number of Mulla schools teaching the curriculum of Primary schools increased by 55 to 124 and the pupils in them by 2,956 to 5,551. The difficulties which generally hinder the conversion of Mulla schools into full primary schools are the want of suitable buildings and equipment, and, more especially, the want of qualified assistants, the Mullas themselves being unable as a rule to pay for qualified assistants, though they get a special grant of Rs. 16 per mensem for every such teacher employed.

All the Deputy Inspectors report a great increase in efficiency, and it would appear that there is ample justification for the claim. The reports clearly indicate considerable activity on the part of the Departmental officers entrusted with the supervision of the schools. The most encouraging sign is the increasing number of schools which are adopting ordinary primary standards, while the growing tendency of the Mullas to employ qualified assistants of whom there are now 107, must make very greatly for the efficiency of the schools.

As reported in previous years, these schools suffered greatly from the Khilafat movement from 1919 to 1924, every attempt being made by intimidation, secular and religious, to induce the Mullas not to take Government grant. It is greatly to the credit of those Mullas who have withstood the pressure brought to bear on them and have done their best to make their schools efficient. It is reported that the opposition has now taken the form of detraction, no opportunity being lost either in the Press or on the public Platform to decry the work of the Mulla schools and to proclaim them to be useless. It must of course be admitted that the standard of the Mulla schools is generally below that of the District Local Board schools. But the fact is that most of the children who attend them do so because they are induced by the Mulla. If the school were a District Local Board school they would in most cases not attend at all. As stated above, the condition of the Mulla schools is

undoubtedly improving, and the aim is to bring them up to the standard of the ordinary District Local Board school. Above all, it must be remembered that they are cheap. The cost of educating a child in a Mulla school is Rs. 12 per annum, against Rs. 29 in a District Local Board school.

121. The total expenditure on these institutions increased by Rs. 73,558 to Rs. 2,42,833. The main allotments sanctioned were :—

| | Rs. |
|--|--------|
| Capitation grant | 88,594 |
| Grant for assistants | 26,148 |
| Scholarships in District Local Board Primary schools | 11,460 |
| Circulating libraries | 4,000 |
| Improvement of accommodation | 6,000 |
| Equipment | 4,000 |
| Rewards | 1,000 |
| Books and writing materials | 5,000 |
| Prizes for good attendance | 3,000 |

The average grant per school was Rs. 178.

122. There were 82 special Koran classes attached to District Local Board schools as against 85 in the preceding year. A special allowance is paid for this purpose.

123. *Primary Schools*—Six hundred and sixty-three scholarships (447 of the value of Rs. 3 per mensem and 216 of Rs. 2 per mensem) are awarded in Primary schools for boys and girls.

Secondary Schools—Seven hundred scholarships (of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem in standards I—III and Rs. 12½ per mensem in standards IV—VII), to be awarded at the rate of 100 per annum, are distributed in the seven Districts of Sind on the basis of population of Mahomedan pupils. The cost of these scholarships is borne by Government.

In addition to these scholarships six Edward Memorial scholarships and three District Local Board Special scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem each, and one Hamidali scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem are awarded, the District Local Board scholarships being intended for students of the Hyderabad Medical School.

Colleges—In addition to thirteen scholarships provided by the District Local Boards, 48 scholarships, tenable for four years, are given by Government. They are distributed among the seven Districts of Sind, twelve being awarded annually.

There are also six Amir Sir Ali Murad scholarships and five Edward Memorial scholarships, to be awarded to students of a course other than the Arts course.

All the College scholarships are of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION OF INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES

124. The classification adopted in this year's Report follows the lines of last year's Report. Some of the figures show large increases, and in a few cases a somewhat surprising decrease is revealed. These fluctuations appear to be due chiefly to alterations in the caste classifications.

Presidency Proper

The percentages of the total population of all classes in the Presidency proper are as follows :—

| | | | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----|----|------------|
| Advanced Hindus | .. | .. | 9 |
| Intermediate Hindus | ... | .. | 57 |
| Backward Hindus | .. | .. | 23 |
| Mahomedans and others | .. | .. | 11 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 100 |

The sub-joined table gives the number of pupils of each class for Intermediate and Backward Hindus attending educational institutions in 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

| | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Increase | Percent- age increase |
|---------------------------------|----|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Intermediate Classes | .. | 369,568 | 376,996 | 7,428 | 2·01 |
| <i>Backward classes (Hindu)</i> | | | | | |
| Depressed Classes | .. | 46,758 | 49,320 | 2,562 | 5·50 |
| Aboriginal and Hill Tribes | .. | 13,390 | 15,167 | 1,777 | 13·27 |
| Criminal Tribes | .. | 6,517 | 9,235 | 2,718 | 41·71 |
| Total, Backward Classes | .. | 66,665 | 73,722 | 7,057 | 10·59 |
| Grand Total | .. | 436,233 | 450,718 | 14,485 | 3·32 |

The large increase among the Criminal Tribes is due to the special provision made by Government for bringing these tribes under control.

The following table gives the number of pupils of each class attending an educational institution per mille of the population of that class :—

| | | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
|----------------------------|----|----|---------|---------|
| Intermediate classes | .. | .. | 41 | 42 |
| Depressed classes | .. | .. | 33 | 35 |
| Aboriginal and Hill Tribes | .. | .. | 11 | 13 |
| Criminal Tribes | .. | .. | 6 | 9 |

The corresponding figures for Brahmans and for Mahomedans in the Presidency proper are 162 and 84 respectively.

125. There were 676 students of the Intermediate class in Colleges, an increase of 68, and 14,385 in Secondary schools, an increase of 1,787.

The number of Depressed class pupils in Colleges increased by 7 to 24 and of those in Secondary schools by 119 to 658. There were 47 pupils of the Aboriginal Tribes and 12 of the Criminal Tribes in Secondary schools.

126. The following table gives the distribution by Divisions for Intermediate. Intermediate classes :—

| | | | Marathas | Kunbis, Kolis, etc., and Artisans | Linga- yats | Total |
|--|---------|----|----------|--|----------------|---------|
| Bombay Division | 1923-24 | .. | 35,671 | 33,963 | 781 | 70,415 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 35,742 | 41,398 | 783 | 77,923 |
| Central Division | 1923-24 | .. | 57,360 | 74,265 | 7,974 | 139,599 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 60,513 | 75,030 | 8,197 | 143,740 |
| Northern Division | 1923-24 | .. | 503 | 70,191 | 18 | 70,712 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 619 | 65,928 | 2 | 66,549 |
| Southern Division | 1923-24 | .. | 8,831 | 21,703 | 58,128 | 88,662 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 9,797 | 21,190 | 57,629 | 88,616 |
| European and English Teaching schools | 1923-24 | .. | 103 | 73 | 4 | 180 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 133 | 30 | 5 | 168 |
| Total | 1923-24 | .. | 102,468 | 200,195 | 66,905 | 369,568 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 106,804 | 203,576 | 66,616 | 376,996 |

In the Bombay Division the number of pupils of the Intermediate classes increased by 7,508 to 77,923. Of these, 182 were in Colleges, 3,855 in Secondary schools, 72,818 in Primary schools, and 1,068 in Special schools. Three special boarding houses are maintained—two, with 71 pupils, at Nasik, and one, with 20 pupils, at Nandgaon. In the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts children of the Konkani Marathas who are certified to be poor, are given free education in all classes of schools the fees being paid by Government.

In the Central Division there are eight private hostels for Marathas—three, with 68 pupils, in the Poona District, two, with 100 pupils, in the Ahmednagar District, one, with 40 pupils, in the Satara District, one, with

50 pupils, in East Khandesh, and one, with 59 pupils, in West Khandesh. There are two private hostels at Jalgaon and Dhulia, with 25 and 100 pupils respectively ; the latter is for the Leva Kunbis and the former is maintained by the Agricultural Association for the children of Agricultural classes.

Of the 88,616 pupils of the Intermediate classes in the Southern Division, 57,629 or over 65 per cent. are Lingayats. There are four Secondary schools in the Division maintained chiefly for the Lingayat community.

127. The total number of pupils of the Depressed classes under instruction in the Presidency proper increased by 2,562
Depressed Classes. to 49,320, of whom 24 were in Colleges, 658 in Secondary schools, 47,782 in Primary schools, 41 in Training institutions, and 815 in other special schools.

In 1922-23 Government issued a Press Note designed to remove the disabilities of Depressed Class children attending public schools. Among other things, it has been required that schools shall not be held in temples or in other buildings in which objection is taken to the presence of children of this community. Government further ordered that any aided school that discriminates against Depressed Class children shall on that account be penalised in respect of the amount of grant earned.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports :—

“ In spite of loud talk in the Press and on the Platform about the evil of untouchability and the Government orders regarding the discrimination being made against Depressed Class children in public schools, there is at times opposition to Depressed Class children being seated along with caste children. At Hirapur, taluka Chalisgaon, district East Khandesh, several children were withdrawn from the District Local Board school because Depressed Class children were seated along with caste children in the class room. With a firm attitude to allow no discrimination against Depressed class children, the trouble was got over.”

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports :—

“ In connection with the question of untouchability, it needs to be stated that Dheds are, in no small measure, themselves responsible for the persistence of untouchability ; for they are no less caste-ridden than Brahmins, Banias, Patidars, and other advanced classes in this respect. “ For instance, they never permit Chamars or Bhungis to touch them or sit with them. Hence, when children of all the untouchable classes are made to sit together in a school room, the Dhed children immediately protest and walk out.

“ The advanced classes seek to take advantage of this position, and ask why, when untouchables themselves do not agree to sit together, Government should insist on their children sitting with untouchables. “ They plead : Whoever seeks equity must practise equity.

"This is what the plain-spoken say. The cunning try another trick. They address the Dheds direct and say 'Well, if you claim equality with us and make your children sit with our children in the school, we shall stop giving you food and other facilities in the village. You must provide them yourselves.' The result of such direct action is immediate. The Dheds implore the school master to let their children sit outside. If he does not do so, they withdraw them altogether from school.

"We are trying our best to meet these difficulties and slowly but surely making solid progress. The Baniyas of Halol (Panch Mahals) withdrew all their children and practically emptied the school last year as soon as Dheds were let into it. They persisted in their attitude for two or three months, and we also persisted in ours. When they found that we were unrelenting, they softened down and began sending their children to school. At Gothan (Olpad Taluka) in the Surat District, the people refused to let their children be examined in the same room with the Dhed children and withdrew them from the annual examination. The Inspecting Officer thereupon examined the Dhed children and let the other children retire. The people subsequently applied for their examination, but we have refused to accede to their request. We shall examine them only when they agree to let the Dheds sit in the school-room."

128. The number of Primary schools specially maintained for these classes in the Central Division rose by 13 to 37.
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. Of these, 33 are District Local Board, 2 Municipal, 1 aided, and 1 unaided. During the year under report, 7 new schools for Kolis were opened in the Ahmednagar District and 6 schools and 3 classes for Bhils in the West Khandesh District.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils rose from 6,070 to 6,823 (6,292 boys and 531 girls). Of these, 21 (against 4 last year) were in Secondary schools and 5,954 (against 5,870 last year) in Primary schools. There were 166 Primary teachers (against 150 last year) belonging to the Aboriginal classes, of whom 90 were trained.

The Central school for Bhils at Dohad (Panch Mahals) and that for Kaliparaj children at Godsamba in the Surat District have recently been converted into Agricultural-bias schools.

129. The total number of pupils in public institutions increased by 2,718 to 9,235. Of these, 12 were in Secondary schools, 8,766 in Primary schools, 7 in Training institutions, 145 in Technical and Industrial schools, and 305 in other special schools.
Criminal Tribes.

130. Education is free and compulsory for both boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 12 years and for all children who work as half-timers in the mills. The following table gives the population of the several settlements under

the control of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, and the number of pupils attending schools :—

| Settlement | Total population of settlements including men, women, and children | No. of children in day schools | Proportion of day school children to 1000 of total population |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Sholapur | 3,884 | 839 | 216·01 |
| Hotgi | 115 | 22 | 191·30 |
| Indi | 147 | 31 | 210·88 |
| Bijapur | 997 | 172 | 172·52 |
| Special Settlement, Bijapur | 213 | 47 | 220·66 |
| Bagalkot | 349 | 64 | 183·38 |
| Kerur | 107 | 25 | 233·64 |
| Gadag | 978 | 177 | 180·98 |
| Hubli | 2,401 | 430 | 179·09 |
| Dharwar | 320 | 28 | 87·50 |
| Dandeli | 115 | 16 | 139·13 |
| Khanapur | 444 | 54 | 121·62 |
| Gokak Falls including the Sub-settlement at Belgaum | 689 | 165 | 239·49 |
| <i>Nira Project Settlement—</i> | | | |
| (a) Bhatgar | 97 | 14 | 144·33 |
| (b) Chik Mohad | 841 | 139 | 165·28 |
| Baramati | 546 | 94 | 172·16 |
| Ambarnath | 106 | 22 | 207·55 |
| Kurla | 18 | 2 | 111·11 |
| Average for all the Settlements | | | 176·47 |
| Similar average for the Presidency for all communities | | | 44·32 |

I quote from the Report of Mr. Sorley, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer :—

“ The average number of children attending Primary schools in all the settlements during the year under report is 176·47 per mille of

“the population. This compares favourably indeed with the number of children attending the Primary schools per mille of the population in the Bombay Presidency. A few boys and girls attend other schools for higher education. Assistance by way of scholarships, etc., is given to encourage likely students in further studies. If among the settlers suitable persons are found to serve as teachers or maistries preference is given to them. The education imparted in settlement schools differs considerably from that in ordinary schools. Prominence is given to hand training. Manual training, drawing, paper sloyd, wood sloyd work, tin smith work, and tailoring are special features of settlement schools. 376 boys are now receiving manual training in sloyd work. The examination in carpentry is conducted on the lines of the Technical Institute, Bombay. The standard papers of that Institution were set for this year's examination in some of the larger settlements and the answers were sent for correction by the Examination Committee of the Institute.

“The co-operative movement is now well established and gives cause for much satisfaction. Apart from the newly started Producers' Societies all societies are in a strong financial position with good reserve funds. Producers' Societies are of recent origin and though in most cases their future is hopeful it is too early to make any definite forecast of their success. The annual industrial exhibition, which was held at Gadag in February, produced work of a wonderfully high standard. But it has been felt that the absence of any real organization for bringing, directly to the notice of the public, these products of the industrial skill of the settlements is one reason why the general public and the Press have not yet fully recognised the substantial encouragement given to the criminal tribes in the settlements towards the leading of orderly, well regulated lives of industry. The educational progress in all directions has been excellent and there can be no doubt that in settlements a much higher standard is aimed at than is possible in the general community. The proportion of children attending school per mille of the settlement population is 176·47 and is most satisfactory. Education in settlements is given a very practical bent and every year more attention is being paid to the correlation of the manual training classes with the apprenticeship system. The ideal towards which the settlement authorities are working is the turning out of efficient citizens able to earn an honest livelihood for themselves. Much progress in some tribes has already been made in the realisation of this ideal and further progress is possible and likely in the near future.”

131. A brief statement of the scholarships awarded to Intermediate and Backward class pupils in primary and Secondary schools, and in Arts Colleges and Professional institutions, was given in paragraph 121 of the last Annual Report.

The scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools are awarded by the Educational Inspectors, and those in Arts Colleges and Professional institutions by the Director of Public Instruction. In the award of

these scholarships various factors, such as the age, character, ability, and physical fitness of the candidate, and the circumstances of his parents, are taken into consideration. The scholarships for Intermediate classes are fully availed of, but many of those for the Backward classes in the Colleges remain vacant and have to be awarded to students of the Intermediate classes.

132. The following table gives the number and the percentage of Trained and Untrained teachers of each class in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division for the last two years :—

| | | Advanced | | | Intermediate | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| Bombay Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 1,699 | 1,469 | 3,168 | 513 | 536 | 1,049 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 1,797 | 1,440 | 3,237 | 602 | 570 | 1,172 |
| Central Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 2,038 | 2,386 | 4,424 | 1,015 | 944 | 1,959 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 2,389 | 2,180 | 4,569 | 1,322 | 985 | 2,307 |
| Southern Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 1,798 | 341 | 2,139 | 1,252 | 294 | 1,546 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 1,714 | 333 | 2,047 | 1,267 | 371 | 1,638 |
| Total .. | { 1923-24 .. | 5,535 | 4,196 | 9,731 | 2,780 | 1,774 | 4,554 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 5,900 | 3,953 | 9,853 | 3,191 | 1,926 | 5,117 |
| Percentage to total 1923-24 .. | | 65 | 67 | 66 | 33 | 28 | 31 |
| 1924-25 .. | | 64 | 63 | 64 | 34 | 31 | 33 |

| | | Backward | | | Total | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| Bombay Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 42 | 130 | 172 | 2,254 | 2,135 | 4,389 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 42 | 113 | 155 | 2,441 | 2,123 | 4,564 |
| Central Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 62 | 170 | 232 | 3,115 | 3,500 | 6,615 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 90 | 193 | 283 | 3,801 | 3,358 | 7,159 |
| Southern Division .. | { 1923-24 .. | 34 | 39 | 73 | 3,084 | 674 | 3,758 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 32 | 42 | 74 | 3,013 | 746 | 3,759 |
| Total .. | { 1923-24 .. | 138 | 339 | 477 | 8,453 | 6,309 | 14,762 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 164 | 348 | 512 | 9,255 | 6,227 | 15,482 |
| Percentage to total 1923-24 .. | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1924-25 .. | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

It will be seen that for the whole Presidency 36 per cent. of the Primary school teachers belong to the Backward and Intermediate classes.

The following table gives the number of admissions to the Government Training institutions for Primary Teachers in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division during the last two years :—

| Year | | | Advanced | | Inter- mediate | Back- ward |
|-------------------|---------|----|----------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | Brahmins | Non- Brahmins | | |
| Bombay Division | 1923-24 | .. | 105 | 5 | 100 | 5 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 98 | 25 | 142 | 7 |
| Central Division | 1923-24 | .. | 179 | 18 | 263 | 21 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 188 | 31 | 293 | 35 |
| Southern Division | 1923-24 | .. | 10 | 1 | 41 | 1 |
| | 1924-25 | .. | 6 | 3 | 31 | 4 |

These figures clearly show that a genuine attempt is being made to give effect to the orders of Government in the matter of recruitment from the Intermediate and Backward classes.

Sind

133. In Sind, Hindus constitute about 26 per cent. of the population and the Intermediate and Backward classes together form nearly 11 per cent.

The total number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate classes increased by 144 to 5,758, and of those of the Backward classes by 174 to 1,256.

The following table gives the distribution in different classes of institutions :—

| | | | Intermediate | | Backward | |
|-------------------|----|----|--------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Colleges | .. | .. | 10 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Secondary Schools | .. | .. | 254 | 311 | 14 | 32 |
| Primary Schools | .. | .. | 5,124 | 5,212 | 1,063 | 1,201 |
| Special Schools | .. | .. | 226 | 230 | 32 | 23 |
| Total | | | 5,614 | 5,758 | 1,109 | 1,256 |

There are 60 teachers of these communities in Primary schools, of whom the majority are trained.

The bulk of those who are in receipt of education belong to families not indigenous to Sind, representing chiefly Marathas, Gujaratis, and Punjabi Hindus.

Forty-one Government scholarships (6 for boys and 35 for girls) of values varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 are awarded in Secondary schools, and 268 Government and District Local Board scholarships of values varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 are awarded to boys and girls in Primary schools.

CHAPTER XVI

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

134. Of the three Reformatory schools (exclusive of the Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar,) in this Presidency, the Yeravda (Poona) Reformatory School is managed by Government, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys Home is managed by the Salvation Army Mission. The last two schools are in Bombay and are aided by Government.

The following table gives details of the number of boys, expenditure etc., of these institutions for the last two years :—

| Name. | Year. | Average monthly number. | Expenditure. | Monthly cost per pupil. |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Yeravda Reformatory .. | { 1923-24 .. | 148 | 24,141 | 13·6 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 142 | 29,418 | 17·3 |
| David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution .. | { 1923-24 .. | 308 | 89,107 | 24·1 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 306 | 80,278 | 21·8 |
| Willingdon Boys Home .. | { 1923-24 .. | 20 | 11,667 | 48·6 |
| | { 1924-25 .. | 58 | 10,688 | 15·3 |

135. In last year's Report an account was given of this institution and it was stated that it amply fulfilled, both in letter and spirit, the recommendations of the Home Office in London with regard to Reformatory schools, with the exception of an annual school camp at the seaside. The institution has certainly been transformed during the regime of the present Superintendent, Mr. B. H. Kazi, M.A., who is a member of the Bombay Educational Service and was formerly Head Master of a Government High School. Every endeavour is made to conduct the institution as a school and not as a penitentiary, and the moral effect on the boys has undoubtedly been remarkable. Not only are the boys happy, but they have learnt self-respect, and are imbued with a desire to go out into the world as honest citizens. At the last prize-giving, at which His Excellency the Governor presided, a large number of old boys of the school were present. The following remarks made by the Christian Science Monitor, Boston (U. S. A.), will be found interesting :—

“Results like these are attributable to the humane methods of reforming wayward and erring juveniles introduced by the Superintendent. One feature of the School-life is the direct participation of the staff of teachers in all games. The success of the school can be gauged from the fact that several guardians have actually applied for their wards to be admitted into the School as ordinary boarders.”

A separate Urdu teacher was supplied during the year. The school now teaches up to Vernacular standard IV in addition to the various crafts, viz., carpentry, smithing, painting, book-binding, gardening, etc. Tailoring was introduced during the year.

136. The institution is under the management of a special committee, of which Mr. E. J. Bunbury is Chairman. As reported last year, this school has considerable difficulties to contend with and there are admitted defects in the general condition of the school. What these defects are is well shown in the following quotations, from the report of the Chairman who shows moreover the way in which the Committee are trying to deal with them.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.

"If the higher methods are to be successfully employed such as are increasingly in evidence in Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England, it is absolutely essential that the qualifications of the staff should be raised accordingly. Quite apart from routine office efficiency and the proper business-like organisation of our workshops, the moral and character building department must be such as can exercise a personal and fairly intimate influence over the boys. In a school of this size with an average of 320 boys of ages from 8 to 18, the work demanded of the staff, if the school is to be efficiently administered, is of a very exacting and responsible kind. Some of the schoolmasters are taking a greater interest in their pupils both inside and outside their class rooms. There is however still room for further improvement in this direction. The strengthening of the office staff is essential if the Superintendent is to have the necessary time to take charge of his directional duties involving discipline, recreations, after-care employment, individual study of character, purchase of stores for the workshops, control of all the selling departments of the various workshops including interviews with customers, visitors, parents, etc.

"The proposed appointment of a Deputy Superintendent in place of the present Secretary together with proper arrangements for an efficient clerical staff to keep the books up to date and in order are the first essential steps towards this re-organisation of our staff.

"Boys are now separated as far as possible into an upper and lower house over or under 14 years of age. The two main buildings provide the desired separate dormitory accommodation, and this separation is being extended in other directions as far as the working arrangements will permit. Experience shows the importance of this, and whereas very little trouble is ever experienced amongst the juniors, such trouble as does from time to time arise is usually amongst the bigger boys and more especially when they are given any chance of bullying or otherwise influencing smaller boys under circumstances where the necessary supervision of the staff is absent.

"Discipline on the whole has been fairly good. Some slight falling off in this respect was noticeable in the drill due to the absence of a qualified instructor. A Sub-Committee was appointed towards the end of the year to consider the whole question of discipline and the scale of

punishments. Their report is now under consideration by the Managing Committee.

“The co-operation of the Magistrates has resulted in boys being sent to the school for periods sufficiently long to enable them to receive the necessary education and technical training sufficient to fit them for some employment. Formerly boys were frequently sent for a period of one year, which is too short a time to effect much good. On the other hand the Committee have approved of early discharge with the Magistrate’s consent of boys who are sufficiently trained and have shown good character, provided suitable employment can be found for them. Formerly early discharge was usually recommended only on the score of age or for some other special domestic reason. Now the fact that a boy can *earn* an early discharge by good conduct and efficient work is one of their greatest inducements to good behaviour and self-discipline. I am anxious to extend this wholesome practice as far as possible.”

137. The institution is managed by the Salvation Army Mission and is intended primarily for Juvenile offenders but it also receives homeless boys brought in by the Police. Weaving, laundry-work, and fitting are the industries taught.

Salvation Army Willingdon Boys Home.

138. This institution is managed by the Jail Department. The number of inmates was 210 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,325, which was met from Provincial funds. In addition to a course of studies in the Vernacular, instruction is given in Smithing, Carpentry, Masonry, and Gardening.

Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar.

As stated last year, it is the after-care of the boys that is all important. This is fully recognised by all the Reformatory schools, and all take active steps to get suitable employment for their boys as they leave them. The Superintendent of the Willingdon Boys Home reports :—

“Boys whose time is expired are encouraged to correspond with the Superintendent and also to visit the Home when possible. Several have taken advantage of this and have called at the Home with their parents bringing little gifts of fruit, etc., as an expression of their gratituted for the benefits received while in the Home.

“One boy (Anglo-Indian) was sent to Australia during the year. He is doing well and in his last letter to me informed me he had now nine pounds (£9) in the bank. Two boys have become Weaving Masters, one boy is employed by the Bombay Telephone Company as switch attendant, while another is employed on the G. I. P. Railway.”

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES

139. Schools for defectives rose by 1 to 7 and the number of pupils in them by 19 to 233. Three of these schools (two in Bombay City with 110 pupils and one at Karachi with 8 pupils) are for the blind and the remaining 4 schools (2 in Bombay, 1 in Poona, and 1 in Ahmedabad) are for deaf-mutes.

All these schools are maintained by private bodies and receive grants from Government and from Municipalities.

140. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,118, of which Rs. 15,970 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 10,200 from Municipal funds, and Rs. 20,948 from endowments and subscriptions.

141. The blind are taught to read and write English and the Vernacular (Marathi or Gujarati) according to the Braille system and the deaf-mutes to speak or articulate. Various crafts are also taught in both kinds of institutions, of which cane and bamboo work, tailoring, music, and carpentry may be mentioned. The Principal of the Ahmedabad school for deaf-mutes visited during the year similar institutions in Madras and Mysore.

CHAPTER XVIII

EDUCATION OF ADULTS

142. The total number of schools for adults remained stationary at 213, but the number of pupils in them increased by 593 to 7,559. All the Divisions except the Northern Division, showed a decrease in the number of schools. To counterbalance this decrease, there was an increase of 18 schools in the Northern Division of which 17 were opened in Kaliparaj villages in the Surat District. The drop in the Bombay, Central, and Southern Divisions was mainly due to the closing down of the Night Schools maintained by the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay. The Secretary of the Institute reports :—

“The number of the Night Schools in the beginning of the year was 22, of which 9 were in the Central Division (Marathi) and 13 in the Southern Division (Kanarese). The Schools in the Southern Division were closed in September after their final examination. Some schools in the Central Division were also closed after the completion of their course and others had to be closed on account of insufficient and irregular attendance. The expenses of these schools were borne as heretofore by the executors of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey’s will. According to the announcement made by Sir Vithaldas at the Provincial Conference in 1920 this aid to the night schools was promised for an additional period of four years ending with September 1924 ; and the executors of his will could not see their way to continue the aid any longer. The Standing Committee, however, felt that this good work of making the members of co-operative societies literate and thus able to take care of their own affairs should not be stopped altogether and an attempt was, therefore, made to secure funds for the conduct of these schools by the issue of an appeal to District Co-operative Banks and others. We are sorry to note that the response to his appeal was very disappointing ; and the Standing Committee had, therefore, to discontinue the night schools with great regret.”

143. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,39,348, of which Rs. 20,700 was defrayed from Provincial funds.

144. The following table gives the number of Primary schools for adults and the number of pupils in them for the last two years :—

| Division | Schools | | Pupils | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Bombay Division | 84 | 78 | 2,562 | 2,396 |
| Central Division | 51 | 41 | 1,397 | 1,233 |
| Northern Division | 10 | 28 | 236 | 989 |
| Southern Division | 35 | 28 | 1,050 | 794 |
| Sind | 15 | 17 | 529 | 719 |
| Total .. | 195 | 192 | 5,774 | 6,131 |

In the Central Division the schools maintained by the Alegaonkar brothers at Kirkee and the surrounding villages continued to serve a distinctly useful purpose. The Educational Inspector reports :—

“ The schools that deserve special mention are those maintained by the Alegaonkar Brothers and by the Seva Sadan Society. Seven schools are maintained by the Alegaonkar Brothers at Kirkee and in the surrounding villages and are attended by 409 pupils. The schools at Kirkee are mainly for the benefit of adults of the Backward classes working in the Military Factories at Kirkee. The beginning made was very modest. A little school was started in a poor hut and without any special facilities of any kind. Thanks to the self-sacrificing spirit, dogged perseverance and enterprising zeal of the Alegaonkar Brothers. There is now a network of special schools in and around Kirkee for Backward class children who generally went without any education till these schools came into being. The Kirkee schools are now provided with an excellent building of their own. Efforts are made to adapt the curriculum to the special needs of the classes from which the pupils are drawn. A large number of pupils are taught free. All girls are free and a special school is provided for them. An Advisory Board has been formed and is registered as ‘ Kirkee Education Society’. The aim of the Society is to see that the education imparted is conceived in a utilitarian spirit and the pupils acquire a working knowledge of English along with that of Vernacular so as to enhance their economic value. The special feature of the whole organization is that the work is carried on purely as a self-sacrificing enterprise by Brahmins in the best interests of the Backward classes.”

A reference was made in last year's report to the experiment of opening night schools in Kaliparaj villages in the Northern Division. The experiment proved to be a success and as the result of a Conference held by Mr. Vakil in December 1924, at the Kaliparaj Central School,

Godsamba, 17 new night schools were opened in several Kaliparaj villages in the Surat District. The Educational Inspector reports :—

“ I am watching this experiment with great interest, for indigenous night schools appear to me to be the only way in which we can bring Kaliparajs who have to work for their living during the day under instruction. The experiment has already begun to attract attention of advanced communities in the district and enlist their active sympathy and support. E. G., having learnt from Mr. K. M. Vasi, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of Pardi Taluka, that these schools need financial support during the first year of their opening, *i.e.*, until they become eligible for and receive grants-in-aid from the Department, three gentlemen of the Taluka, one Hindu, one Parsi, and one Mahomedan, have given donations of Rs. 50 each to keep them going.”

145. There are five Secondary schools for adults, of which four with Secondary and Special 275 pupils are for men and one with 5 pupils Schools. is for women. Details of these schools will be found on pages 196 and 197 of the Supplement to this Report.

In the Central Division the Seva Sadan Society maintain four special classes for adult women, which impart instruction in English, First-aid, and Sewing.

146. In addition to 26 lantern lectures delivered by the Seva Sadan Society a series of weekly public lectures was Outside Lectures. given on cultural topics of general interest. These lectures were well attended.

The Bhagini Samaj, Jalgaon, held 12 meetings, at which interesting stories from Indian mythology were narrated.

Seven lectures on various subjects were delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and seven under the auspices of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali also arranged for six lectures on educational, social, and scientific subjects.

147. The Adult Educational Association, to which a reference was made in last year's report, maintained three classes Adult Educational Association. conducted by honorary workers. The Honorary Secretary reports :—

“ The Association arranged for three classes as below :—

“ (1) Principles of Economics, conducted by Professor P. A. Wadia.

“ (2) English Lyrics, conducted by Professor R. D. Choksi.

“ (3) Elements of Sociology, conducted by Professor G. S. Ghruye.

“ Each of these classes was attended on an average by 8 to 10 people, mostly clerks from Government offices and other employees. The attendance was steady, and the same people attended from week to week. The classes met, two of them in the University Library, once a week in term time, and the third met in the Parel Working Men's Institute.”

148. Full use was made of the 99 magic lanterns possessed by the Work done by the Department, and public lectures were delivered by the Department. the Inspecting Officers on various topics such as Hygiene, Nature, Art, etc. The slides on the Rāmāyan and the Mahābhārata were reported to be very popular. Special lectures were delivered at the Alandi fair in the Poona District at which slides on Malaria, Physiology, Hygiene, etc., were exhibited for the benefit of the pilgrims, who consisted mostly of illiterate adults.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, who supervises the work of the Departmental Inspecting Officers, toured throughout the Presidency, and himself delivered a number of public lantern lectures on a variety of subjects. The following extract from the Annual Report of that officer gives an account of the measures taken by the Department to stimulate a desire for education among the masses :—

“ In addition to the lantern lectures delivered in schools for imparting general knowledge to the student world, a large number of public lantern lectures, especially by the Inspecting Staff in the Presidency, were delivered in villages for diffusing useful knowledge on Health and Hygiene among the illiterate masses. These lectures are generally held in the open spaces and are well attended and appreciated and serve a very useful purpose of adult education. There is no other means like the lantern to attract and educate the illiterate people and, therefore, full use is being made, in this respect, of the large number of lanterns and slides possessed by the Educational Department.

“ Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and Dnyan Prasarak Mandali of Bombay, lantern lectures were delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction for the benefit of the Mill hands, artisans, and the general public of Bombay on a variety of useful subjects.

149. It must be confessed that the results achieved in the matter of Adult Education are disappointing. Not only has Conclusion. there been little success in spreading secondary and higher education by lectures and extension means, but the results attained in the contest against illiteracy have been insignificant.

150. The chief problem which to-day confronts educationists and statesmen alike is the removal of illiteracy. As Illiteracy. shown elsewhere, only some ten per cent. of the boys who enter a Primary school become literate, and it is generally believed that of those who do become literate by far the greater number, anyhow in the villages, relapse into illiteracy. The problem thus is not only to make the people literate but to keep them literate. Schools for adults are the most obvious means of teaching persons beyond the school-going age to read and write, and such schools can clearly be used as a means of helping those who have learnt to read and write as children to brush up their knowledge and to save themselves from relapsing into illiteracy. The agriculturist, however, has usually a not unnatural disinclination to attend a school, especially at night.

Stimulus has, therefore, to be applied. What has to be determined is the best agency for applying the stimulus, and for organising the schools. It is greatly to be regretted that the funds placed at the disposal of the Co-operative Department by the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey have come to an end, though it would appear that no great success was achieved by that venture, in spite of the fact that a special Inspecting officer was appointed to visit the schools. It is believed that considerable success has been attained in the Punjab through the agency of the Co-operative Department and it would seem that there is room for a sustained effort on these lines in this Presidency.

151. Meanwhile the experiment in the Surat district, to which a reference has been made above, will be watched with interest. The reason for the success of the movement among the Kaliparaj is that there is a strong desire for improvement working among the members of this community, the result, at least in part, of the special endeavours started to promote education among this community some 20 years ago by the establishment of the Central School at Godsamba, the phenomenal success of which has been reported in previous reports.

152. It is, however, recognised that it is unreasonable to expect the masses to remain literate unless they have something to read. At present the stock of literature in the vernaculars suitable for the purpose is small. Reading material in the Vernacular. There is a great need for books of simple character of a kind that will appeal to the average countryman, *written in language which he himself can understand*. Government have offered special rewards for the production of books of the kind required, but hitherto without success. There is a great field for production in the vernaculars of simple story-books, and books of general knowledge of not too advanced a character. Government have now appointed committees (representing the different vernaculars) to deal with the question.

CHAPTER XIX

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

153. Unrecognised institutions are those which do not submit to inspection by the Department and do not ordinarily send in returns.

Introduction. With the exception of a few "National Schools" teaching the Secondary course and two or three institutions affiliated to the Indian Women's University, the unrecognised institutions impart elementary instruction in the Vernacular. The majority of the unrecognised secondary schools are reported to follow the Departmental curriculum.

154. As unrecognised schools are under no obligation to submit statistics to the Department, the figures which are available for such schools cannot be relied upon. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils in each Division for the last two years :—

| Division. | 1923-24. | | 1924-25. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. |
| Bombay Division .. | 171 | 8,145 | 195 | 7,866 | 24 | .. | .. | 279 |
| Central Division .. | 168 | 4,292 | 201 | 5,393 | 38 | 1,101 | .. | .. |
| Northern Division .. | 508 | 35,619 | 344 | 21,734 | .. | .. | 159 | 13,885 |
| Southern Division .. | 43 | 889 | 55 | 1,144 | 12 | 255 | .. | .. |
| Sind .. | 655 | 9,321 | 691 | 9,719 | 36 | 398 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,535 | 58,266 | 1,486 | 45,856 | 110 | 1,754 | 159 | 14,164 |

All the Divisions except the Northern Division showed an increase in schools and pupils. In the Northern Division there was a heavy drop in schools and pupils, owing to the disappearance of so-called National schools. To counterbalance this there was an increase of 51 recognised schools (with 14,226 pupils) in the Northern Division. It would appear that the majority of the National schools ceased to exist as such and either sought recognition by Government or were closed.

The pupils in unrecognised schools formed 4·5 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction as against 5·8 in the preceding year. Of the pupils under instruction, 46·5 per cent. were Hindus and 51·1 per cent. were Mahomedans. The majority of these Mahomedan pupils attend Maktab or Mulla Schools (in Sind), the statistics of which will be found in a separate table printed as an appendix to this Report. The unrecognised Mulla schools in Sind are chiefly such as are not found fit for registration for grant, and most of them confine themselves entirely to religious instruction,

CHAPTER XX

TEXT-BOOKS, LIBRARIES, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

155. The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is President, considers books for use in Secondary schools, while the five Vernacular School Book Committees, with the Educational Inspectors as Presidents, deal with books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu.

No books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government, aided, or recognised school, or in any school approved by a Local Authority.

The following table shows the work done by each Committee during the year :—

| | Number of books received including opening balance | Number of books disposed of | | Balance |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| | | Sanctioned | Rejected | |
| Provincial School Book Committee | 318 | 186 | 26 | 106 |
| Urdu School Book Committee | 65 | 43 | 18 | 4 |
| Marathi Do. | 132 | 100 | 18 | 14 |
| Gujarati Do. | 108 | 65 | 22 | 21 |
| Kanarese Do. | 46 | 36 | 2 | 8 |
| Sindhi Do. | 44 | 28 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 713 | 458 | 94 | 161 |

156. The total number of publications registered during the year increased by 168 to 3,563, of which 2,258 were Publications. books and 1,310 issues of periodicals. Of the total number of publications, 3,461 were original works, 106 translations, and one was a republication. Miscellaneous works, which number 1,712, account for nearly half the total number of publications. Poetry comes next with 497 books, followed by Religion with 403 books.

The books under review contained little that was original. There were numerous translations in all branches, the accuracy of which has been criticised in many cases.

The total expenditure on the encouragement of literature amounted to Rs. 4,902, an increase of Rs. 473. Besides this, grants amounting to Rs. 2,600 were paid to various literary societies, among which the Gujarat and the Deccan Vernacular Translation Societies and the Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangh may be mentioned. These societies are doing most useful work both for the study and for the development of the vernaculars.

157. The total number of registered libraries increased by 8 to 341.

Libraries. Of these, 273 were in British Districts and 68 in Indian States, as against 268 and 65 in the preceding year.

The idea of school libraries being managed by pupils in full Primary schools appears to have become popular among pupils and teachers. There are reported to be 10 school libraries in the Ratnagiri District, with 1,338 books.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society issued 59,080 books and periodicals and added 1,849 new books. They also examined 2,852 old coins and added 52 new ones to their Coin Cabinet. The Sassoon Mechanics Institute issued 84,510 books and periodicals and added 239 new books and 7 periodicals to their library.

Poona,
22nd January, 1927. }

P. LORY,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX

*Statement showing the classification of Scholars
in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency*

| | I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | II.—Indian- Christians including Goans and East Indians. | | Brahmins. | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| Colleges for Men. | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | 22 | 9 | 236 | 42 | 2,945 | 97 |
| Law | ... | ... | 21 | 1 | 524 | 3 |
| Medicine | 6 | 4 | 75 | 14 | 201 | 6 |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | ... |
| Engineering | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 96 | ... |
| Agriculture | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Commerce | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 88 | ... |
| Total ... | 32 | 13 | 363 | 58 | 3,937 | 106 |
| Secondary Schools. | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | 1,120 | 84 | 3,634 | 308 | 17,309 | 193 |
| Middle Schools for Boys | 359 | 220 | 2,034 | 291 | 3,498 | 56 |
| High Schools for Girls | 324 | 1,672 | 188 | 1,746 | 8 | 678 |
| Middle Schools for Girls | 176 | 314 | 114 | 1,109 | 10 | 245 |
| Total ... | 1,989 | 2,390 | 5,970 | 3,454 | 20,825 | 1,172 |
| Primary Schools. | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... { Upper Primary. | ... | ... | 681 | 51 | 9,911 | 210 |
| ... { Lower Primary. | 3 | ... | 11,742 | 3,351 | 41,417 | 7,770 |
| For Girls ... { Upper Primary. | ... | ... | 2 | 403 | 5 | 1,443 |
| ... { Lower Primary. | ... | ... | 390 | 8,340 | 115 | 19,041 |
| Total ... { Upper Primary. | ... | ... | 683 | 454 | 9,916 | 1,653 |
| ... { Lower Primary. | 3 | ... | 12,132 | 6,691 | 41,532 | 26,811 |
| Total Primary ... | ... | ... | 12,815 | 7,145 | 51,448 | 28,464 |
| Special Education. | | | | | | |
| Art Schools for Men... .. | 8 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 107 | 1 |
| Medical Schools for Men | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | 230 | 19 |
| Normal and Training { Men | ... | ... | 94 | ... | 247 | ... |
| Schools for { Women | ... | 53 | ... | 223 | ... | 180 |
| Technical and Industrial { Boys | 4 | ... | 183 | ... | 623 | 6 |
| Schools for { Girls | ... | 21 | ... | 113 | ... | 94 |

I

according to race or creed in recognised and unrecognised institutions
(excluding Sind) on 31st March 1925

III.—Hindus.

| A.—Advanced. | | | | | | B.—Intermediate. | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Other Hindus. | | Jains excluding Chaturth. | | Total. | | Marathas. | | Kunbis, Kolls and other cultivating classes. | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1,228 | 60 | 215 | 3 | 4,338 | 160 | 168 | 6 | 95 | 8 |
| 168 | ... | 27 | ... | 719 | 8 | 49 | ... | ... | ... |
| 160 | 14 | 100 | ... | 461 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | 22 | ... | 135 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | ... | ... | ... | 191 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | ... | 4 | ... | 163 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 1,710 | 74 | 368 | 3 | 6,015 | 183 | 270 | 11 | 116 | 5 |
| 7,419 | 106 | 1,744 | 2 | 26,472 | 301 | 3,706 | 26 | 2,997 | 10 |
| 1,820 | 6 | 826 | 2 | 6,144 | 84 | 952 | 4 | 1,340 | 2 |
| 33 | 659 | ... | 49 | 41 | 1,386 | 3 | 128 | ... | 15 |
| 12 | 125 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 376 | 3 | 23 | ... | 4 |
| 9,224 | 896 | 2,571 | 59 | 32,680 | 2,127 | 4,664 | 181 | 4,337 | 21 |
| 4,145 | 78 | 1,507 | 22 | 15,563 | 316 | 7,260 | 25 | 11,660 | 141 |
| 37,662 | 3,083 | 10,484 | 1,134 | 89,563 | 11,937 | 81,992 | 5,113 | 111,922 | 7,784 |
| 2 | 837 | 1 | 335 | 8 | 2,615 | 4 | 264 | 8 | 562 |
| 123 | 13,453 | 2 | 3,609 | 240 | 36,103 | 99 | 5,368 | 83 | 8,977 |
| 4,147 | 915 | 1,508 | 363 | 15,571 | 2,931 | 7,264 | 289 | 11,653 | 723 |
| 37,785 | 16,536 | 10,486 | 4,743 | 89,803 | 48,090 | 82,091 | 10,471 | 112,006 | 16,761 |
| 41,932 | 17,451 | 11,994 | 5,106 | 106,374 | 51,021 | 89,855 | 10,760 | 123,658 | 17,484 |
| 183 | 3 | 6 | ... | 296 | 4 | 26 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 56 | 9 | 26 | ... | 311 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 3 |
| 45 | ... | 5 | ... | 297 | ... | 156 | ... | 73 | ... |
| ... | 57 | ... | 9 | ... | 246 | ... | 34 | ... | 14 |
| 254 | 8 | 13 | ... | 890 | 14 | 93 | 4 | 84 | 2 |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 103 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |

| III.—Hindus | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| B.—Intermediate—contd. | | | | | | | |
| | | Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains. | | Lingayats. | | Total. | |
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Colleges for Men.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | ... | 18 | ... | 197 | ... | 478 | 9 |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 88 | ... |
| Medicine | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 36 | 7 |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Engineering | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 32 | ... |
| Commerce | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Total | ... | 31 | 1 | 242 | ... | 659 | 17 |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | ... | 1,786 | 3 | 1,934 | 3 | 10,473 | 42 |
| Middle Schools for Boys | ... | 654 | 2 | 691 | ... | 3,637 | 8 |
| High Schools for Girls | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 1 | 3 | 168 |
| Middle Schools for Girls | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 13 | 3 | 51 |
| Total | ... | 2,440 | 40 | 2,675 | 17 | 14,116 | 269 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | { Upper Primary. | 6,030 | 45 | 6,065 | 52 | 31,005 | 263 |
| | { Lower Primary. | 37,904 | 2,569 | 46,158 | 4,199 | 277,976 | 19,665 |
| For Girls | { Upper Primary. | ... | 428 | ... | 170 | 7 | 1,444 |
| | { Lower Primary. | 10 | 7,165 | 11 | 6,492 | 203 | 27,992 |
| Total | { Upper Primary. | 6,030 | 473 | 6,065 | 222 | 31,012 | 1,707 |
| | { Lower Primary. | 37,914 | 9,734 | 46,169 | 10,691 | 278,179 | 47,557 |
| Total Primary | ... | 43,944 | 10,207 | 52,234 | 10,913 | 309,191 | 49,364 |
| <i>Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Art Schools for Men | ... | 17 | ... | 7 | ... | 52 | ... |
| Medical Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 39 | 6 |
| Normal and Training Schools for | { Men | 137 | ... | 31 | ... | 397 | ... |
| | { Women | ... | 24 | ... | 17 | ... | 89 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools for | { Boys | 25 | 5 | 8 | ... | 210 | 11 |
| | { Girls | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 22 |

APPENDIX

| | | | | III.—Hindus—concl'd. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|--|--|
| | | | | Total Hindus. | | IV.—Mahomedans. | | V.—Parsis. | | | |
| | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges for Men. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | ... | ... | ... | 4,918 | 169 | 235 | ... | 620 | 75 | | |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | 861 | 3 | 33 | ... | 51 | ... | | |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | 497 | 27 | 32 | ... | 99 | 11 | | |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ..... | 7 | ... | 19 | ... | | |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | 153 | ..... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | | |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | 177 | ..... | 12 | ... | 51 | 1 | | |
| Total | | | | 6,791 | 200 | 332 | ... | 846 | 87 | | |
| Secondary Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | 37,893 | 344 | 3,592 | 9 | 4,563 | 324 | | |
| Middle Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | 10,152 | 74 | 1,237 | 4 | 326 | 33 | | |
| High Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 1,566 | 53 | 114 | 166 | 1,700 | | |
| Middle Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 427 | 3 | 13 | 26 | 394 | | |
| Total | | | | 48,122 | 2,411 | 4,825 | 140 | 5,071 | 2,451 | | |
| Primary Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | ... | { | Upper Primary. | 53,166 | 755 | 6,199 | 78 | 37 | 5 | | |
| | | | Lower Primary. | 457,401 | 40,066 | 71,826 | 8,557 | 2,387 | 648 | | |
| For Girls | ... | { | Upper Primary. | 24 | 4,370 | 30 | 354 | 3 | 226 | | |
| | | | Lower Primary. | 614 | 69,692 | 860 | 16,567 | 333 | 2,693 | | |
| Total | ... | { | Upper Primary. | 53,190 | 5,135 | 6,229 | 432 | 40 | 231 | | |
| | | | Lower Primary. | 458,015 | 109,688 | 72,686 | 25,124 | 3,220 | 8,330 | | |
| Total Primary | | | | 511,205 | 114,833 | 78,915 | 25,556 | 3,260 | 3,561 | | |
| Special Education. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | 348 | 4 | 24 | ... | 19 | 5 | | |
| Medical Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | 353 | 35 | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | | |
| Normal and Training Schools for | { | Men | ... | 746 | ..... | 104 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | Women | ... | ..... | 347 | ... | 13 | ... | 24 | | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools for | { | Boys | ... | 1,414 | 28 | 51 | ... | 87 | ... | | |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |

APPENDIX

| | | I.—Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | | II.—Indian- Christians includ- ing Goans and East Indians. | | Brahmins. | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--|--------|---|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | |
| <i>Special Education—concl.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Schools for Boys... | ... | 12 | 17 | 175 | 19 | 469 | ... |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | ... | 8 | ... | 30 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | { Boys | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 38 | 8 |
| | { Girls | ... | ... | 20 | 28 | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | { Men | ... | ... | 99 | ... | 198 | ... |
| | { Women | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 286 |
| Other Schools for | { Boys | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1,337 | 116 |
| | { Girls | ... | 8 | ... | 18 | ... | 119 |
| Total | ... | 28 | 102 | 575 | 428 | 3,271 | 829 |
| Total Recognised | ... | 2,052 | 2,405 | 19,723 | 11,085 | 79,461 | 30,571 |
| Unrecognised Institutions for | { Boys | ... | ... | 777 | 42 | 2,124 | 223 |
| | { Girls | ... | ... | 24 | 94 | 18 | 558 |
| Total Unrecognised | ... | ... | ... | 801 | 136 | 2,142 | 781 |
| Grand Total | ... | 2,052 | 2,405 | 20,524 | 11,221 | 81,603 | 31,352 |

I—continued.

III.—Hindus.

| A.—Advanced. | | | | | | B.—Intermediate. | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|--|--------|
| Other Hindus. | | Jains excluding Chaturth. | | Total. | | Marathas. | | Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes. | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 697 | 2 | 64 | ... | 1,260 | 2 | 99 | ... | 69 | ... |
| 28 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... | 32 | ... | 28 | ... |
| 29 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 55 | ... | 67 | ... |
| 33 | 6 | 12 | ... | 83 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | 3 | 30 | ... | 263 | 3 | 978 | 1 | 360 | 1 |
| ... | 75 | ... | 3 | ... | 364 | ... | 23 | ... | 9 |
| 92 | ... | 23 | ... | 1,452 | 116 | 25 | 4 | 21 | ... |
| ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 146 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,506 | 199 | 179 | 12 | 4,956 | 1,040 | 1,484 | 79 | 748 | 80 |
| 54,432 | 18,620 | 15,112 | 5,160 | 149,025 | 54,371 | 95,773 | 11,081 | 128,854 | 17,550 |
| 2,357 | 178 | 537 | 51 | 5,018 | 462 | 1,310 | 60 | 4,447 | 247 |
| 39 | 435 | 2 | 986 | 59 | 1,979 | 1 | 33 | 5 | 440 |
| 2,396 | 613 | 539 | 1,037 | 5,077 | 2,431 | 1,311 | 93 | 4,452 | 687 |
| 56,828 | 19,333 | 15,651 | 6,217 | 154,103 | 56,802 | 97,084 | 11,124 | 133,306 | 18,237 |

APPENDIX

| III.—Hindus | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| B.—Intermediate—contd. | | | | | | |
| | Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains. | | Lingayats. | | Total. | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| <i>Special Education—conold.</i> | | | | | | |
| Commercial Schools for Boys... | 3 | ... | 83 | ... | 204 | ... |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | 5 | ... | 14 | ... | 79 | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | 15 | ... | 4 | ... | 141 | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | Boys ... 9 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 3 |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | Men ... 235 | 1 | 275 | ... | 1,857 | 3 |
| | Women ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 48 |
| Other Schools for | Boys ... 9 | ... | 138 | ... | 193 | 4 |
| | Girls ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| Total | 455 | 54 | 514 | 21 | 3,196 | 184 |
| Total Recognised | 46,870 | 10,302 | 55,655 | 10,951 | 327,182 | 49,834 |
| Unrecognised Institutions | Boys ... 1,598 | 184 | 730 | 36 | 8,085 | 527 |
| for | Girls ... 2 | 133 | ... | 1 | 8 | 607 |
| Total Unrecognised | 1,600 | 317 | 730 | 37 | 8,093 | 1,134 |
| Grand Total | 48,470 | 10,619 | 56,385 | 10,988 | 335,255 | 50,968 |

I—continued.

—contd.

| C.—Backward. | | | | | | | | D.—Others. | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| Depressed Classes. | | Jungle Tribes. | | Criminal and Hill Tribes. | | Total. | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... |
| 40 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 57 | ... | 38 | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 706 | 28 | 598 | 71 | 288 | ... | 1,592 | 99 | 244 | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 816 | 41 | 630 | 77 | 456 | 1 | 1,901 | 119 | 487 | 2 |
| 43,813 | 5,607 | 14,059 | 1,108 | 8,013 | 1,222 | 65,885 | 7,837 | 34,536 | 6,787 |
| 1,137 | 78 | 522 | 17 | 269 | 10 | 1,928 | 105 | 1,345 | 92 |
| ... | 111 | ... | 29 | ... | 5 | ... | 145 | 5 | 404 |
| 1,137 | 189 | 522 | 46 | 269 | 15 | 1,928 | 260 | 1,350 | 496 |
| 44,950 | 5,696 | 14,581 | 1,154 | 8,282 | 1,237 | 67,813 | 8,087 | 35,686 | 7,233 |

APPENDIX

| | | III.—Hindus—concl'd. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | | Total Hindus. | | IV.—Mahomedans. | | V.—Parsis. | |
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| <i>Special Education—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Schools for Boys | ... | 1,460 | 2 | 104 | ... | 333 | 6 |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | ... | 167 | ..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | ... | 272 | ..... | 212 | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | { Boys | 113 | 17 | 15 | 3 | 5 | ... |
| | { Girls | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Schools for Adults | { Men | 3,956 | 105 | 2,118 | 55 | 9 | ... |
| | { Women | ..... | 413 | ... | 7 | ... | 134 |
| Other Schools for | { Boys | 1,659 | 120 | 1,349 | 69 | 106 | 18 |
| | { Girls | 2 | 149 | 143 | 402 | ... | 18 |
| Total | ... | 10,490 | 1,845 | 4,132 | 549 | 661 | 206 |
| Total Recognised | ... | 576,608 | 118,779 | 88,204 | 26,245 | 9,739 | 6,305 |
| Unrecognised Institutions for | { Boys | 16,376 | 1,176 | 9,712 | 1,647 | 83 | 13 |
| | { Girls | 72 | 3,135 | 513 | 2,434 | ... | 80 |
| Total Unrecognised | ... | 16,448 | 4,311 | 10,225 | 4,081 | 83 | 43 |
| Grand Total | ... | 593,056 | 123,090 | 98,429 | 30,326 | 9,821 | 6,348 |

I—concluded.

| VI.—Others. | | | | | | | | Total of Pupils of all Castes. | |
|----------------|--------|------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Punjabi Sikhs. | | Buddhists. | | Jews and others. | | Total. | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 2,115 | 46 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 520 | ... |
| 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 151 | 24 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 29 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 6,123 | 160 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 557 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 3,123 | 207 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 145 | 597 |
| 93 | ... | 5 | ... | 59 | 24 | 57 | 24 | 15,883 | 2,654 |
| 100 | 35 | 39 | 6 | 1,335 | 1,000 | 1,474 | 1,041 | 697,799 | 165,860 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 26,651 | 2,884 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 609 | 5,693 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27,560 | 8,577 |
| 100 | 35 | 39 | 6 | 1,338 | 1,006 | 1,477 | 1,047 | 725,359 | 174,437 |

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of Scholars according to
IN SIND on

| | | I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians. | | Brahmins. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Colleges for Men.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | ... | 4 | ... | 25 | 8 | 23 | ... |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 4 | ... | 29 | 8 | 30 | ... |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 234 | ... |
| Middle Schools for Boys | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 184 | 1 |
| High Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 1 |
| Middle Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 22 | 419 | 3 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | { Upper Primary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 2 |
| | { Lower Primary | ... | ... | 92 | 1 | 1,259 | 9 |
| For Girls | { Upper Primary | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 30 |
| | { Lower Primary | ... | ... | 1 | 92 | ... | 553 |
| Total | { Upper Primary | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 95 | 32 |
| | { Lower Primary | ... | ... | 93 | 93 | 1,259 | 553 |
| Total, Primary | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 105 | 1,354 | 594 |
| <i>Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools for | { Men | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| | { Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools for | { Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | { Women | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 8 |
| Engineering Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

I

race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions
31st March 1925

III.—Hindus.

| A.—Advanced. | | | | | | B.—Intermediate. | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Other Hindus. | | Jains excluding Chaturth. | | Total. | | Marathas. | | Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes. | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 472 | 39 | 7 | ... | 502 | 39 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 | ... | 6 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 561 | 83 | 13 | ... | 604 | 93 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,724 | 11 | 75 | ... | 4,039 | 11 | 79 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,463 | 7 | 31 | ... | 2,678 | 8 | 119 | 2 | 30 | ... |
| ... | 601 | ... | ... | ... | 602 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6,187 | 644 | 106 | ... | 6,711 | 647 | 191 | 15 | 30 | ... |
| 3,224 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3,321 | 5 | 113 | ... | 26 | ... |
| 29,120 | 669 | 181 | ... | 30,560 | 678 | 401 | 4 | 296 | 2 |
| ... | 181 | ... | 2 | ... | 213 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 |
| 14 | 8,594 | ... | 98 | 14 | 9,245 | 8 | 149 | ... | 84 |
| 3,224 | 184 | 2 | 2 | 3,321 | 218 | 113 | 9 | 26 | 1 |
| 29,134 | 9,263 | 181 | 98 | 30,574 | 9,923 | 404 | 153 | 296 | 36 |
| 32,358 | 9,447 | 183 | 100 | 33,895 | 10,141 | 517 | 162 | 322 | 37 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 1 | ... | ... | 38 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 40 | ... | 1 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX

| | | | | III—Hindus | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|--|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | B.—Intermediate—contd. | | | | | |
| | | | | Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains. | | Lingayats. | | Total. | |
| | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges for Men. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Secondary Schools. | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 7 | ... | 117 | ... |
| Middle Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 2 |
| High Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Middle Schools for Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | 68 | ... | 7 | ... | 296 | 15 |
| Primary Schools. | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | ... | { Upper Primary | ... | 472 | ... | ... | ... | 611 | ... |
| | ... | { Lower Primary | ... | 3,314 | 80 | 3 | ... | 4,014 | 86 |
| For Girls | ... | { Upper Primary | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| | ... | { Lower Primary | ... | ... | 289 | ... | 4 | 3 | 476 |
| Total | ... | { Upper Primary | ... | 472 | 12 | ... | ... | 611 | 22 |
| | ... | { Lower Primary | ... | 3,314 | 369 | 3 | 4 | 4,017 | 562 |
| Total, Primary | | | | 3,786 | 381 | 3 | 4 | 4,628 | 584 |
| Special Education. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools for | ... | { Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | { Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools for | ... | { Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | { Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX

| | III.—Hindus— <i>concl'd.</i> | | IV—Mahomedans. | | V—Parsis. | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Total Hindus. | | | | | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| <i>Colleges for Men.</i> | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | 507 | 33 | 98 | ... | 22 | 5 |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | 102 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 609 | 33 | 101 | ... | 25 | 5 |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | | |
| High Schools for Boys | 4,158 | 11 | 1,369 | ... | 202 | ... |
| Middle Schools for Boys | 2,831 | 10 | 698 | ... | 9 | ... |
| High Schools for Girls | ... | 615 | ... | ... | ... | 144 |
| Middle Schools for Girls | ... | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 7,039 | 662 | 2,087 | 1 | 211 | 144 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | |
| For Boys { Upper Primary ... | 3,992 | 5 | 3,281 | 37 | 2 | ... |
| { Lower Primary ... | 35,574 | 795 | 33,627 | 3,563 | 181 | 7 |
| For Girls { Upper Primary ... | ... | 236 | 16 | 48 | ... | ... |
| { Lower Primary ... | 20 | 9,808 | 723 | 3,924 | ... | 114 |
| Total { Upper Primary ... | 3,992 | 241 | 3,297 | 85 | 2 | ... |
| { Lower Primary ... | 35,594 | 10,603 | 34,330 | 7,487 | 181 | 121 |
| Total, Primary ... | 39,586 | 10,844 | 37,647 | 7,572 | 183 | 121 |
| <i>Special Education.</i> | | | | | | |
| Arts Schools for Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools for { Men ... | 38 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| { Women ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training { Men ... | 49 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... |
| School for { Women ... | ... | 49 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Engineering Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

I—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX

| | I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians. | | Brahmins. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| <i>Special Education—concd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools for | Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools for | Men ... | 1 6 | 7 | 2 | 38 | ... |
| | Women ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | Boys ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | Men ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| | Women ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools for | Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 101 | 8 |
| Total, Recognised | 7 | 7 | 150 | 140 | 1,903 | 605 |
| Unrecognised | Boys ... | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| | Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Unrecognised | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| Grand Total | 8 | 7 | 150 | 140 | 1,914 | 605 |

I—continued.

| III.—Hindus. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--|--------|
| A.—Advanced. | | | | | | B.—Intermediate. | | | |
| Other Hindus. | | Jains excluding Chaturth. | | Total. | | Marathas. | | Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes. | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 132 | ... | 4 | ... | 174 | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 259 | ... | ... | ... | 265 | ... | 172 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 512 | 112 | 4 | 1 | 617 | 121 | 185 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 39,618 | 10,336 | 306 | 101 | 41,827 | 10,942 | 898 | 177 | 353 | 37 |
| 429 | 2 | 3 | ... | 443 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 429 | 127 | 3 | ... | 443 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40,047 | 10,363 | 309 | 101 | 42,370 | 11,069 | 898 | 177 | 353 | 37 |

APPENDIX

| III—Hindus | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|--------|------------|--------|--------------|
| B.—Intermediates— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| | | Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains. | | Lingayats. | | Total. |
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. Girls. |
| <i>Special Education—concd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools for | Boys | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Girls | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 |
| Commercial Schools for | Boys | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | Men | ... | ... | ... | ... | 172 |
| | Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools for | Boys | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 28 | 16 | ... | ... | 214 16 |
| Total, Recognised | | 3,882 | 397 | 10 | 4 | 5,143 615 |
| Unrecognised | Boys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Unrecognised | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | | 3,882 | 397 | 10 | 4 | 5,14 615 |

I—continued.

—contd.

| C—Backward. | | | | | | | | D—Others. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Depressed Classes. | | Jungle tribes. | | Criminal and Hill Tribes. | | Total. | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| 997 | 112 | ... | ... | 73 | 6 | 1,070 | 118 | 48 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 997 | 112 | ... | ... | 73 | 6 | 1,070 | 118 | 48 | |

APPENDIX

| | | III.—Hindus—conold. | | IV.—Mahomedans. | | V.—Parsis. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | | Total Hindus. | | | | | |
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| <i>Special Education—conold.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools for | Boys | 21 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls | ... | 87 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools for | Men | 190 | ... | 10 | ... | 12 | ... |
| | Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools for Boys | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools for Boys | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | Boys | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | Men | 459 | ... | 260 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools for | Boys | 97 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Girls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 854 | 137 | 449 | 28 | 12 | ... |
| Total, Recognised | | 48,088 | 11,876 | 40,284 | 7,601 | 431 | 270 |
| Unrecognised | Boys | 443 | 2 | 7,094 | 1,570 | 8 | ... |
| | Girls | ... | 125 | 94 | 381 | ... | ... |
| Total, Unrecognised | | 443 | 127 | 7,178 | 1,951 | 8 | ... |
| Grand Total | | 48,531 | 11,803 | 47,462 | 9,552 | 439 | 270 |

I—concluded.

| VI.—Others. | | | | | | | | Total of pupils of all castes. | |
|----------------|--------|------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Punjabi Sikhs. | | Buddhists. | | Jews and others. | | Total. | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 82 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 234 | 11 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 719 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 1,341 | 180 |
| 408 | 55 | ... | ... | 82 | 58 | 490 | 113 | 89,450 | 19,807 |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 7,547 | 1,572 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 506 |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 7,641 | 2,078 |
| 418 | 55 | ... | ... | 83 | 58 | 501 | 113 | 97,091 | 21,885 |

APPENDIX II

SPECIAL RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MAHOMEDANS AND PUPILS
ATTENDING THEM AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS, ON
31st MARCH 1925

(a) *Presidency proper*

| Class of institutions and Management. | | | No. of special schools and classes. | Number of Mahomedan pupils. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | In special institutions. | In other institutions. | Total. |
| Colleges | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 332 | 332 |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | | |
| Government | Boys | ... | 3 | 320 | 699 | 1,019 |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Local Board | Boys | ... | 1 | (25) | ..... | (25) |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Municipal | Boys | ... | 2 | 43 (52) | 314 | 357 (52) |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aided | Boys | ... | 4 | 403 (17) | 2,406 | 2,809 (17) |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 176 | 176 |
| Unaided | Boys | ... | ..... | ..... | 597 | 597 |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | Boys | ... | 10 | 766 (94) | 4,016 | 4,782 (94) |
| | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 183 | 183 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | | |
| Government | Boys | ... | 5 | 406 | 270 | 676 |
| | Girls | ... | 1 | 113 | 42 | 155 |
| Local Board | Boys | ... | 578 | 26,984 | 19,746 | 46,730 |
| | Girls | ... | 73 | 2,921 | 735 | 3,656 |
| Municipal | Boys | ... | 226 | 23,758 | 6,156 | 29,914 |
| | Girls | ... | 122 | 9,006 | 490 | 9,496 |
| Aided | Boys | ... | 57 | 4,238 | 4,164 | 8,402 |
| | Girls | ... | 40 | 2,561 | 831 | 3,392 |
| Unaided | Boys | ... | 8 | 719 | 219 | 938 |
| | Girls | ... | 12 | 1,096 | 16 | 1,112 |
| Total | Boys | ... | 874 | 56,105 | 30,555 | 86,660 |
| | Girls | ... | 248 | 15,697 | 2,114 | 17,811 |

| Class of institutions and Management. | No. of special schools and classes. | Number of Mahomedan pupils. | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | In special institutions. | In other institutions. | Total. | |
| <i>Training and other Special Schools.</i> | | | | | |
| Training Institutions. | Boys ... | 2 | 75 | 29 | 104 |
| | Girls ... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Other Institutions | Boys ... | 68 | 8,370 | 642 | 4,012 |
| | Girls ... | 14 | 545 | 8 | 553 |
| Total ... | Boys ... | 70 | 3,445 | 671 | 4,116 |
| | Girls ... | 15 | 555 | 10 | 565 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,217 | 76,568 (94) | 37,881 | 114,449 (94) | |
| (b) Sind. | | | | | |
| Colleges ... | ..... | ..... | 101 | 101 | |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | |
| Government ... | Boys ... | ..... | 381 | 381 | |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Local Board ... | Boys ... | 2 | 111 | 22 | 133 |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Municipal ... | Boys ... | ..... | ..... | 429 | 429 |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aided ... | Boys ... | 2 | 700 | 313 | 1,013 |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Unaided ... | Boys ... | ..... | ..... | 131 | 131 |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | Boys ... | 4 | 811 | 1,276 | 2,087 |
| | Girls ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |

| Class of institutions and Management. | | | | No. of special schools and classes. | Number of Mahomedan pupils. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | In special institutions. | In other institutions. | Total. |
| Primary Schools. | | | | | | | |
| Government | ... | Boys | ... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 54 |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 |
| Local Board | ... | Boys | ... | 1 | 19 | 16,767 | 16,786 |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 121 | 121 |
| Municipal | ... | Boys | ... | 19 | 1,232 | 3,334 | 4,566 |
| | | Girls | ... | 13 | 992 | 497 | 1,489 |
| Aided | ... | Boys | ... | 593 | 18,170 | 932 | 19,102 |
| | | Girls | ... | 93 | 3,018 | 52 | 3,070 |
| Unaided | ... | Boys | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | Boys | ... | 613 | 19,421 | 21,087 | 40,508 |
| | | Girls | ... | 106 | 4,010 | 701 | 4,711 |
| Training and other Special Schools. | | | | | | | |
| Training Institutions. | | Boys | ... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 46 |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Other Institutions. | | Boys | ... | 1 | 115 | 288 | 403 |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| Total | ... | Boys | ... | 1 | 115 | 334 | 449 |
| | | Girls | ... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 28 |
| Grand Total | | | | 724 | 24,357 | 23,528 | 47,885 |

APPENDIX III
MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS
(a) *Presidency proper*

| | Primary Schools. | Other Schools. | Unrecognised Schools. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Institutions for { Boys ... | 13 | 33 | 95 | 141 |
| { Girls ... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 60 |
| 2. Pupils ... { Boys ... | 698 | 2,250 | 4,317 | 7,265 |
| { Girls ... | 967 | 523 | 1,723 | 3,213 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds. | 2,600 | 4,271 | ..... | 6,871 |
| 4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds. | 221 | 100 | ..... | 321 |
| 6. Fees ... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 7. Other sources ... | 7,776 | 8,918 | ..... | 16,694 |
| Total expenditure ... | 10,647 | 13,289 | ..... | 23,936 |

(b) *Sind*

| | Primary Schools. | Other Schools. | Unrecognised Schools. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Institutions for { Boys ... | 587 | 1 | 650 | 1,238 |
| { Girls ... | 90 | ..... | 27 | 117 |
| 2. Pupils ... { Boys ... | 17,712 | 63 | 8,643 | 26,418 |
| { Girls ... | 2,557 | ..... | 475 | 3,032 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds. | 1,20,397 | ..... | ..... | 1,20,397 |
| 4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds. | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| 5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds. | 5,721 | 1,306 | ..... | 7,027 |
| 6. Fees ... | 253 | ..... | ..... | 253 |
| 7. Other sources ... | 1,15,648 | ..... | ..... | 1,15,648 |
| Total expenditure ... | 2,42,019 | 1,313 | ..... | 2,43,332 |

PATHSHALAS

(c) Whole Presidency

| | | Primary Schools. | Other Schools. | Unrecognised Schools. | Total. |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Institutions for | { Boys ... | 2 | 33 | 17 | 52 |
| | { Girls ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Pupils | { Boys ... | 185 | 1,464 | 360 | 2,009 |
| | { Girls ... | ..... | 9 | 26 | 29 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds. | | 816 | 6,945 | ..... | 7,761 |
| 4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds. |  | ..... | 325 | ..... | 325 |
| 5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds. | | 800 | 3,114 | ..... | 3,914 |
| 6. Fees |  | ..... | 316 | ..... | 316 |
| 7. Other sources | | 2 802 | 19,578 | ..... | 22,380 |
| Total expenditure | | 4,418 | 80,258 | ..... | 34,676 |

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1924-25

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

| | | | Percentage of Scholars to total population. | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|------|------|
| | | | Recognised Institutions. | | All Institutions. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | | |
| Area in square miles | ... | 123,541 | | | | | | |
| Population— | | | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 10,138,575 | Males | ... | 7.66 | 7.53 | 8.11 | 7.99 |
| Females | ... | 9,163,144 | Females | ... | 2.02 | 1.97 | 2.14 | 2.10 |
| Total | ... | 19,291,719 | Total | ... | 5.04 | 4.89 | 5.25 | 5.19 |

| | Institutions. | | | Scholars. | | | Percentage of scholars in each class of institution. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|--|-------|
| | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease. | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7 |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| For Males. | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | 14 | 12 | + 2 | 7,092 | 5,896 | + 1,196 | 0.8 |
| Professional Colleges | ... | 8 | 7 | + 1 | 2,532 | 2,712 | - 180 | 0.8 |
| High Schools | ... | 167 | 158 | + 9 | 58,243 | 54,004 | + 4,239 | 6.9 |
| Middle Schools | ... | 232 | 239 | - 7 | 18,560 | 19,025 | + 535 | 2.2 |
| Primary Schools | ... | 11,418 | 11,109 | + 309 | 739,836 | 721,714 | + 18,122 | 87.7 |
| Special Schools | ... | 362 | 366 | - 4 | 17,608 | 17,061 | + 547 | 2.1 |
| Total | ... | 12,201 | 11,891 | + 310 | 843,871 | 819,412 | + 24,459 | 100 |
| For Females. | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Professional Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| High Schools | ... | 46 | 47 | - 1 | 8,587 | 8,393 | + 194 | 6.7 |
| Middle Schools | ... | 33 | 37 | - 4 | 2,713 | 2,620 | + 93 | 2.1 |
| Primary Schools | ... | 1,474 | 1,437 | + 37 | 115,235 | 111,280 | + 4,015 | 89.3 |
| Special Schools | ... | 60 | 48 | + 12 | 2,450 | 1,969 | + 481 | 1.9 |
| Total | ... | 1,613 | 1,569 | + 44 | 129,045 | 124,262 | + 4,783 | 100 |
| UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| For Males | ... | 1,380 | 1,405 | - 25 | 38,964 | 50,595 | - 11,641 | ..... |
| For Females | ... | 108 | 190 | - 84 | 6,902 | 7,671 | - 769 | ..... |
| Total | ... | 1,488 | 1,535 | - 49 | 45,866 | 58,266 | - 12,410 | ..... |
| Grand Total | ... | 15,300 | 14,995 | + 305 | 1,018,772 | 1,001,940 | + 16,832 | ..... |

Note.—There is also one University in the Bombay Presidency which is not shown separately in this table.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
General Summary of

| | | | | Total expenditure. | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction and Inspection | ... | ... | ... | 13,47,929 | 13,38,855 | — 40,926 |
| Universities | .. | ... | ... | 5,01,096 | 4,55,948 | + 45,148 |
| Miscellaneous* | ... | ... | ... | 34,07,813 | 32,89,559 | + 1,18,254 |
| Total | | | | 52,56,838 | 51,34,362 | + 1,22,476 |
| <i>Institutions for Males.</i> | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | ... | ... | 18,85,511 | 16,16,622 | + 2,68,889 |
| Professional Colleges | .. | ... | ... | 10,64,482 | 9,31,358 | + 1,33,124 |
| High Schools | ... | ... | ... | 42,52,416 | 38,72,176 | + 3,80,240 |
| Middle Schools | ... | .. | ... | 9,94,360 | 9,77,736 | + 16,624 |
| Primary Schools | ... | ... | ... | 1,40,80,460 | 1,38,11,949 | + 2,68,511 |
| Special Schools | ... | ... | ... | 17,40,323 | 18,22,506 | — 82,183 |
| Total | | | | 2,40,17,552 | 2,30,32,347 | + 9,85,205 |
| <i>Institutions for Females.</i> | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Professional Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High Schools | ... | ... | ... | 10,82,511 | 10,22,245 | + 60,266 |
| Middle Schools | ... | ... | ... | 2,58,497 | 2,54,047 | + 4,450 |
| Primary Schools | ... | ... | ... | 29,07,431 | 28,30,248 | + 77,183 |
| Special Schools | ... | ... | ... | 3,68,398 | 3,58,034 | + 10,304 |
| Total | | | | 46,16,777 | 44,64,574 | + 1,52,203 |
| Total ... { Direct | | | | 2,86,34,329 | 2,74,96,921 | + 11,37,408 |
| Indirect | | | | 52,56,838 | 51,34,362 | + 1,22,476 |
| Grand Total | | | | 3,38,91,167 | 3,26,31,283 | + 12,59,884 |

N.B.—For explanation of certain items used in the tables

*Includes expenditure

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Expenditure on Education

| Percentage of expenditure from | | | | Cost per scholar to | | | | Total cost per scholar. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Govt. funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Govt. funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 99.9 | ..... | ... | 0.1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.4 | ..... | 84.6 | 11.0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 42.7 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 30.8 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... | ..... |
| 53.7 | 8.4 | 16.9 | 21.0 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 41.4 | 1.2 | 46.5 | 10.9 | 110 | 3 | 124 | 29 | 266 |
| 58.0 | 1.2 | 38.9 | 1.9 | 248 | 5 | 164 | 8 | 420 |
| 33.2 | 1.4 | 50.1 | 15.3 | 24 | 1 | 37 | 11 | 73 |
| 27.9 | 6.4 | 42.8 | 22.9 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 12 | 53 |
| 68.2 | 21.3 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| 63.1 | 9.9 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 62 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 99 |
| 57.4 | 13.9 | 19.0 | 9.7 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 28 |
| | | ... | | | | ... | | |
| | | ... | | | | ... | | |
| 36.2 | 1.0 | 35.5 | 27.3 | 46 | 1 | 45 | 34 | 126 |
| 41.4 | 1.0 | 23.1 | 34.5 | 39 | 1 | 23 | 33 | 95 |
| 38.0 | 46.3 | 2.5 | 13.2 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 26 |
| 55.0 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 31.7 | 83 | 11 | 8 | 48 | 150 |
| 39.1 | 30.0 | 11.7 | 19.2 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 36 |
| 54.4 | 16.5 | 17.9 | 11.2 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 29 |
| | | ... | .. | | | ... | | |
| 54.3 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 35 |

please see memorandum printed separately.
on buildings.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
I.—Classification of

| | | | | For | | |
|--|-----------------|-----|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | |
| Universities | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colleges— | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science* | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Forestry | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Veterinary Science | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | Total | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| High Schools | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 15 |
| Middle Schools | { English | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 46 |
| | { Vernacular... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Primary Schools | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 8,198 | 931 |
| | | | Total | 56 | 8,224 | 992 |
| Special Schools— | | | | | | |
| Art | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Normal and Training | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Commercial | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Agricultural | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Reformatory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Defectives | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Adults | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 24 | 66 |
| Other Schools | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | 6 |
| | | | Total | 37 | 27 | 76 |
| Total for Recognised Institutions | | | | 103 | 8,251 | 1,068 |
| Unrecognised Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total, all Institutions | | | | 103 | 8,251 | 1,068 |

* Includes no

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Educational Institutions

| Males. | | | For Females. | | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Aided. | Unaided. | Total. | Government. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 8 | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 8 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 108 | 19 | 167 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 3 | 46 |
| 123 | 35 | 232 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 25 | 1 | 33 |
| | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| 2,165 | 95 | 11,418 | 7 | 636 | 465 | 348 | 23 | 1,474 |
| 2,396 | 149 | 11,817 | 13 | 636 | 467 | 410 | 27 | 1,558 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | 12 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 13 | 2 | 21 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 8 | 2 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 8 | 26 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ... | 17 |
| 84 | 24 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 55 | 6 | 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 164 | 58 | 362 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 50 | 4 | 80 |
| 2,569 | 210 | 12,901 | 18 | 636 | 468 | 460 | 31 | 1,613 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 106 | 106 |
| ..... | 1,380 | 1,380 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| 2,569 | 1,590 | 12,581 | 18 | 636 | 468 | 460 | 137 | 1,719 |

Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

| | Government. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science (a) & (b). | 1,923 | 1,638 | 746 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law ... | 668 | 450 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... | 772 | 760 | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | 39 | 37 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... | 147 | 124 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... | 189 | 179 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... | 267 | 216 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3,935 | 3,454 | 1,116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools ... | 8,331 | 7,545 | 666 | 247 | 223 | 217 | 3,933 | 3,212 | 42 |
| „ Middle / English ... | 1,227 | 1,170 | ... | 250 | 229 | 110 | 3,567 | 3,123 | 60 |
| „ Schools. (Vernacular. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Primary Schools ... | 4,097 | 3,259 | ... | 482,940 | 355,351 | 472 | 147,615 | 115,448 | 23 |
| Total ... | 13,655 | 11,974 | 666 | 483,437 | 355,803 | 799 | 155,120 | 121,788 | 125 |
| In Art Schools... .. | 457 | 378 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Law Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Medical Schools ... | 482 | 459 | 271 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Normal and Training Schools. | 956 | 818 | 916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Engineering Schools... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Technical and Industrial Schools. | 492 | 383 | 29 | 338 | 255 | ... | 249 | 179 | 33 |
| „ Commercial Schools... | 116 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Agricultural Schools... | 169 | 156 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Reformatory Schools ... | 141 | 113 | 141 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Defectives. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Adults ... | 255 | 185 | ... | 468 | 292 | ... | 1,816 | 1,390 | ... |
| „ Other Schools ... | 69 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 277 | 201 | ... |
| Total ... | 3,137 | 2,654 | 1,450 | 826 | 547 | ... | 2,342 | 1,770 | 33 |
| Total for recognised institutions ... | 20,727 | 18,082 | 3,232 | 484,263 | 356,350 | 799 | 157,462 | 123,558 | 158 |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total, all Institutions ... | 20,727 | 18,082 | 3,232 | 484,263 | 356,350 | 799 | 157,462 | 123,558 | 158 |

a) Includes no scholar
 (b) Includes no scholar

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Educational Institutions for Males

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | Grand total of scholars on rolls. | Grand total of average daily attendance. | Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | Number of females included in column 16. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 4,623 | 4,114 | 679 | 546 | 504 | 77 | 7,092 | 6,306 | 1,602 | 363 |
| ... | ... | ... | 406 | 326 | 86 | 974 | 776 | 86 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 772 | 760 | 907 | 58 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 37 | 22 | 8 |
| 114 | 74 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 301 | 198 | 160 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 179 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | 216 | 61 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4,737 | 4,168 | 769 | 962 | 830 | 163 | 9,624 | 8,472 | 2,038 | 429 |
| 38,809 | 32,737 | 1,834 | 6,918 | 5,968 | 431 | 58,243 | 49,686 | 8,190 | 1,222 |
| 11,240 | 9,305 | 749 | 2,276 | 1,784 | 85 | 18,560 | 15,616 | 1,004 | 652 |
| 100,803 | 78,912 | 916 | 4,381 | 3,290 | ... | 739,836 | 556,260 | 1,411 | 58,149 |
| 160,862 | 120,954 | 3,499 | 13,575 | 11,042 | 516 | 616,639 | 621,561 | 5,605 | 60,023 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 457 | 378 | ... | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 482 | 459 | 271 | 57 |
| 76 | 67 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | 1,032 | 885 | 939 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 747 | 614 | 96 | 44 | 40 | ... | 1,870 | 1,471 | 158 | 28 |
| 363 | 292 | ... | 1,937 | 1,014 | ... | 2,406 | 1,408 | ... | 57 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 156 | 26 | ... |
| 379 | 355 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 530 | 468 | 141 | ... |
| 183 | 124 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 124 | 39 | 24 |
| 3,553 | 2,598 | ... | 890 | 624 | ... | 7,003 | 4,929 | ... | 160 |
| 3,000 | 2,183 | 37 | 141 | 113 | ... | 3,487 | 2,557 | 37 | 207 |
| 8,301 | 6,233 | 245 | 3,002 | 1,691 | ... | 17,608 | 12,896 | 1,722 | 550 |
| 163,890 | 131,375 | 4,503 | 17,529 | 13,563 | 679 | 843,871 | 642,926 | 9,371 | 61,002 |
| ... | ... | ... | 38,964 | 7,66 | ... | 38,964 | 7,664 | ... | 4,456 |
| 163,890 | 131,375 | 4,508 | 56,433 | 21,227 | 679 | 882,825 | 650,592 | 9,371 | 65,456 |

also reading Law.
in Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

| | Government. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science (b) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools ... | 193 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Middle Schools. { English ... | 290 | 231 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 30 | ... |
| „ „ { Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Primary Schools ... | 1,078 | 790 | ... | 34,441 | 23,417 | ... | 53,199 | 35,741 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,561 | 1,165 | ... | 34,441 | 23,417 | ... | 53,238 | 35,771 | ... |
| In Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Normal and Training Schools ... | 253 | 207 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 23 | ... |
| „ Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Defectives ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Adults ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Other Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 253 | 207 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 23 | ... |
| Total for recognised institutions ... | 1,814 | 1,372 | 180 | 34,441 | 23,417 | ... | 53,268 | 35,794 | ... |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total, all Institutions ... | 1,814 | 1,372 | 180 | 34,441 | 23,417 | ... | 53,268 | 35,794 | ... |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Educational Institutions for Females

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | Grand total of scholars on rolls. | Grand total of average daily attendance. | Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | Number of males included in column 16. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of residents in approved hostels. | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7,967 | 6,590 | 1,420 | 497 | 333 | 25 | 8,557 | 6,997 | 1,445 | 937 |
| 2,371 | 1,956 | 356 | 19 | 11 | ... | 2,713 | 2,228 | 356 | 357 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24,804 | 18,374 | 677 | 1,773 | 1,365 | ... | 115,395 | 79,487 | 677 | 3,030 |
| 35,142 | 26,760 | 2,453 | 2,213 | 1,809 | 25 | 125,595 | 88,719 | 2,478 | 4,214 |
| 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 434 | 374 | 999 | 27 | 21 | 25 | 744 | 625 | 434 | ... |
| 294 | 231 | 48 | 38 | 33 | ... | 332 | 263 | 48 | ... |
| 21 | 15 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 15 | 6 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 45 | ... | 21 |
| 552 | 402 | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | 557 | 406 | ... | ... |
| 742 | 552 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 742 | 552 | ... | 145 |
| 2,097 | 1,624 | 283 | 70 | 57 | 25 | 2,450 | 1,911 | 468 | 166 |
| 37,239 | 28,374 | 2,736 | 2,283 | 1,665 | 50 | 129,045 | 90,623 | 2,966 | 4,390 |
| ... | ... | ... | 6,902 | 752 | ... | 6,902 | 752 | ... | 703 |
| 37,239 | 28,374 | 2,736 | 9,185 | 2,418 | 50 | 135,947 | 91,375 | 2,966 | 5,093 |

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,62,454 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| (1) Scholarships | ... | ... | ... | 5,02,827 |
| (2) Hostel Charges | ... | ... | ... | 4,34,108 |
| (3) Sind Book Depot | ... | ... | ... | 1,944 |
| (4) Publication of Sanskrit Series | ... | ... | ... | 17,742 |
| (5) Expenditure on Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Education | ... | ... | ... | 18,547 |
| (6) Dakshina Grants | ... | ... | ... | 18,221 |
| (7) Preparation of Urdu Text-Books | ... | ... | ... | 1,460 |
| (8) Grant for Encouragement to Literature | ... | ... | ... | 5,964 |

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arts Colleges | 5,57,388 | ..... | ..... | 2,41,055 | 2,098 | 8,00,541* |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | |
| Law | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,347 | ..... | 57,347 |
| Medicine | 1,73,271 | ..... | ..... | 2,11,188 | 5,720 | 3,90,179 |
| Education | 75,639 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,639 |
| Engineering | 1,59,106 | ..... | ..... | 28,131 | ..... | 1,97,237 |
| Agriculture | 1,37,825 | ..... | ..... | 7,425 | 2,409 | 1,37,659 |
| Commerce | 34,912 | ..... | ..... | 37,990 | 12,082 | 84,993 |
| Forestry | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Veterinary Science | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Intermediate Colleges | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 11,38,141 | ..... | ..... | 5,83,145 | 22,309 | 17,43,595 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 5,61,897 | 1,268 | ..... | 3,48,364 | 1,802 | 9,13,331 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English | 32,634 | ..... | ..... | 32,451 | ..... | 65,085 |
| Vernacular | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Primary Schools | 90,223 | ..... | ..... | 2,237 | 3 | 92,463 |
| Total | 6,84,754 | 1,268 | ..... | 3,83,052 | 1,805 | 10,70,879 |

* Includes Rs. 2,38,153 on account of the Royal Institute

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Males

| | | | | | | Rs. | |
|--|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| (9) Departmental Publications | | | | | | 2,816 | |
| (10) Personal Allowance to Pandits and Moulvis not in the Service of Government | | | | | | 1,200 | |
| (11) Examination Charges | | | | | | 40,475 | |
| (12) Charges in connection with Indian Students in England | | | | | | 4,198 | |
| (13) Charges in connection with the Primary, Middle and High School Scholarship Examinations | | | | | | 717 | |
| (14) Charges for a Magazine for Mulla Schools in Sind | | | | | | 1,200 | |
| (15) Charges in connection with the Special Mulla committee. | | | | | | 1,099 | |
| (16) Mulla Training class, Sind | | | | | | 4,040 | |
| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | |
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Government funds. | Board funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,22,664 | 6,625 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,246 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,80,910 | 6,625 |
| 57,655 | 500 | 31,914 | 1,07,775 | 3,708 | 2,01,562 | 7,98,327 | 2,925 |
| 59,315 | 6,586 | 45,100 | 91,191 | 8,925 | 2,11,117 | 1,85,370 | 3,280 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 91,63,386 | 7,22,506 | 21,19,699 | 2,94,009 | 66,716 | 1,23,66,216 | 3,41,907 | 2,377 |
| 92,60,356 | 7,29,592 | 21,96,613 | 4,92,975 | 79,349 | 1,27,78,885 | 13,19,904 | 6,562 |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

| | Aided Institutions—contd. | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities ... | ... | 4,24,184 | 54,912 | 5,01,096 | ... | ... | ... |
| Arts Colleges ... | 17,075 | 5,75,628 | 1,82,119 | 10,10,111 | 59,627 | 15,232 | 74,859 |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | | |
| Law ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,044 | ... | 41,044 |
| Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... | 12,750 | 31,388 | ... | 80,384 | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate Colleges... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 29,825 | 10,31,200 | 2,43,031 | 15,91,591 | 1,00,571 | 15,232 | 1,15,803 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | |
| <i>General.</i> | | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... | 23,135 | 12,89,463 | 4,68,368 | 25,72,316 | 3,83,894 | 1,81,423 | 5,65,317 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | |
| English ... | 8,586 | 2,54,323 | 1,78,359 | 6,29,917 | 47,277 | 40,964 | 88,241 |
| Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools ... | 1,59,486 | 1,99,157 | 8,44,522 | 15,46,749 | 15,074 | 59,958 | 75,032 |
| Total ... | 1,91,906 | 17,42,943 | 14,86,247 | 47,43,882 | 4,46,245 | 2,82,345 | 7,28,590 |

* Includes Rs. 2,38,153 on account of the Royal Institute

PRESIDENCY—contd.

1924-25—contd.

Education for Males—contd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. 1,42,537 11,39,911 6,93,176 5,89,625 | Rs. 1,58,257 1,40,418 | Rs. 85,082 19,359 | Rs. 25,812 2,38,298 | Rs. 7 1,683 6,21,171 2,40,964 | Rs. 1,42,544 11,41,594 15,89,298 12,18,654 |
| 25,55,249 | 2,98,675 | 1,04,441 | 2,53,910 | 8,63,815 | 40,86,090 |
| 22,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,24,184 | 54,912 | 5,01,096 |
| 7,80,058 | 6,625 | 17,075 | 8,76,310 | 2,05,449 | 18,85,511* |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 98,391 | ..... | 98,391 |
| 1,73,971 | ..... | ..... | 2,11,188 | 5,720 | 8,90,179 |
| 75,639 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,639 |
| 2,05,352 | ..... | 12,750 | 59,519 | ..... | 2,77,621 |
| 1,27,525 | ..... | ..... | 7,425 | 2,409 | 1,37,669 |
| 34,912 | ..... | ..... | 37,999 | 12,082 | 84,993 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 14,19,051 | 6,625 | 22,825 | 17,15,016 | 2,80,572 | 34,51,089 |
| 14,12,879 | 4,693 | 55,049 | 21,29,496 | 6,50,299 | 42,52,416 |
| 2,77,319 | 9,866 | 53,686 | 4,25,242 | 2,28,248 | 9,94,360 |
| | | | | | |
| 95,94,816 | 7,24,898 | 22,79,085 | 5,10,477 | 9,71,199 | 1,40,80,460 |
| 1,12,85,014 | 7,39,442 | 22,87,819 | 30,65,215 | 18,49,746 | 1,96,27,236 |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

| — | Government Institutions. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Special.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Art Schools ... | 1,48,665 | ..... | ..... | 8,053 | 1,101 | 1,57,819 |
| Law Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical Schools ... | 1,40,158 | 1,700 | ..... | 24,931 | 2,015 | 1,68,804 |
| Normal and Training Schools. | 2,77,537 | 24,849 | 8,118 | ..... | 6,312 | 3,11,816 |
| Engineering Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 52,286 | 50 | 15 | 11,401 | 348 | 64,100 |
| Commercial Schools ... | 1,278 | ..... | ..... | 6,423 | 1,617 | 9,318 |
| Agricultural Schools ... | 51,067 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... | 522 | 53,289 |
| Reformatory Schools ... | 24,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,100 | 29,418 |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Adults ... | 608 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 608 |
| Other Schools ... | 1,19,241 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,19,241 |
| Total ... | 8,15,168 | 28,299 | 3,133 | 50,808 | 17,015 | 9,14,413 |
| Grand Total ... | 26,38,053 | 29,567 | 3,133 | 10,17,005 | 41,129 | 37,28,887 |

PRESIDENCY—concl'd.

1924-25—concl'd

Education for Males—concl'd.

| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | |
|--|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Government funds. | Board funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,227 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 725 | 875 |
| 21,329 | 16,928 | 26,497 | 2,203 | 5,479 | 72,436 | 1,42,146 | 2,048 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,716 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72,477 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,952 | ..... |
| 2,592 | 1,543 | 51,026 | 1,462 | 3 | 56,626 | 9,124 | ..... |
| 250 | 12 | 8,875 | ..... | ..... | 4,137 | 11,977 | 320 |
| 24,171 | 18,483 | 81,398 | 3,665 | 5,482 | 1,33,199 | 2,56,944 | 2,738 |
| 93,04,527 | 7,48,075 | 22,78,011 | 4,06,640 | 84,831 | 1,39,12,064 | 18,59,068 | 17,945 |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

| | Aided Institutions— <i>consolid.</i> | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <i>Special.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Art Schools ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools. | ... | ..... | 5,570 | 12,797 | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering Schools . | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,107 | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | 20,000 | 75,511 | 95,600 | 3,35,400 | 93 | 5,691 | 5,784 |
| Commercial Schools . | 1,000 | 5,377 | 10,035 | 19,123 | 69,499 | 14,783 | 84,282 |
| Agricultural Schools . | ... | ..... | 533 | 533 | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools . | 1,495 | 840 | 16,297 | 91,099 | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives. | 10,300 | ..... | 19,341 | 41,493 | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults ... | 4,141 | 8,945 | 37,114 | 49,324 | 23 | 2,935 | 3,008 |
| Other Schools ... | 896 | 3,669 | 30,110 | 46,872 | 876 | 958 | 1,834 |
| Total ... | 37,739 | 94,442 | 2,04,640 | 5,97,803 | 70,491 | 24,417 | 94,908 |
| Grand Total ... | 2,58,770 | 28,68,585 | 19,33,918 | 69,38,276 | 3,17,407 | 3,21,994 | 9,39,401 |

PRESIDENCY—concl'd.

1924-25—concl'd.

Education for Males—concl'd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,48,665 | ..... | ..... | 8,053 | 1,101 | 1,57,819 |
| | | | | | |
| 1,40,158 | 1,700 | ..... | 24,931 | 2,015 | 1,68,804 |
| 2,84,764 | 24,849 | 3,118 | ..... | 11,882 | 3,24,613 |
| 725 | 375 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,107 |
| 2,15,761 | 19,021 | 46,512 | 89,308 | 1,07,118 | 4,77,720 |
| 3,994 | ..... | 1,000 | 81,999 | 26,435 | 1, 12,728 |
| 51,067 | 1,700 | ..... | ..... | 1,105 | 53,872 |
| 96,795 | ..... | 1,495 | 840 | 21,387 | 1,20,517 |
| 11,952 | ..... | 10,900 | ..... | 19,841 | 41,493 |
| 12,324 | 1,543 | 55,167 | 10,430 | 80,102 | 1,09,566 |
| 1,31,868 | 832 | 4,771 | 4,545 | 31,068 | 1,72,084 |
| 10,97,573 | 49,520 | 1,22,270 | 2,19,406 | 2,51,554 | 17,40,893 |
| 1,63,66,887 | 10,94,253 | 26,44,355 | 52,53,547 | 82,45,687 | 2,86,04,738 |

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-B—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 17,358 spent by the Public Works Department

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------|
| | | Rs. |
| (1) Scholarships ... | ... | 46,140 |
| (2) Hostel charges ... | ... | 8,94,644 |

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| <i>General</i> | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... | 16,395 | ..... | ..... | 1,495 | ..... | 17,890 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English ... | 49,926 | ..... | ..... | 2,928 | ..... | 45,449 |
| Primary Schools | 49,662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 42,770 |
| Total ... | 1,02,283 | ..... | ..... | 3,718 | 108 | 1,06,109 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Normal and Training Schools. | 1,15,937 | 4,736 | 367 | ..... | 3,885 | 1,24,925 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commercial Schools. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Defectives. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Agricultural Schools. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Adults | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 1,15,937 | 4,736 | 367 | ..... | 3,885 | 1,24,925 |
| Grand Total for Females. | 2,18,220 | 4,736 | 367 | 3,718 | 3,993 | 2,31,034 |
| Grand Total for Males. | 26,38,053 | 29,567 | 3,138 | 10,17,005 | 41,129 | 37,28,887 |
| Grand Total for all. | 28,56,273 | 34,303 | 3,500 | 10,30,723 | 45,122 | 39,59,921 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Females

on educational buildings. "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(3) Examination charges Rs.
... 2,878

| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | |
|--|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Government funds. | Board funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,75,082 | ..... |
| 351 | ..... | 1,746 | ..... | ..... | 2,097 | 63,862 | 500 |
| 9,12,883 | 1,37,716 | 11,12,449 | 19,368 | 7,234 | 21,89,650 | 1,48,660 | 300 |
| 9,13,234 | 1,37,716 | 11,14,195 | 19,368 | 7,234 | 21,91,747 | 5,97,104 | 800 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 |
| 3,459 | ..... | 10,992 | ..... | ..... | 14,451 | 46,773 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,925 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,345 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,018 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,328 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,506 | ..... |
| 3,459 | ..... | 10,992 | ..... | ..... | 14,451 | 88,195 | 850 |
| 9,16,693 | 1,37,716 | 11,25,187 | 19,368 | 7,234 | 22,06,193 | 6,70,999 | 1,850 |
| 93,04,527 | 7,48,075 | 29,78,011 | 4,96,640 | 84,831 | 1,29,12,084 | 18,56,068 | 17,945 |
| 1,02,21,220 | 8,85,791 | 34,03,198 | 5,16,008 | 92,065 | 1,51,18,299 | 25,29,357 | 19,706 |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Inspection ...

Buildings, etc. ...

Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

| | Aided Institutions—contd. | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. <i>General.</i> | | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... | 11,119 | 3,63,534 | 2,76,449 | 10,26,184 | 19,435 | 19,003 | 38,437 |
| Middle Schools—English ... | 325 | 57,277 | 88,962 | 2,10,426 | 198 | 327 | 525 |
| Primary Schools | 94,492 | 50,318 | 3,48,534 | 6,42,354 | 3,197 | 29,460 | 32,657 |
| Total ... | 1,05,936 | 4,71,129 | 7,13,995 | 18,78,964 | 22,830 | 48,789 | 71,619 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools ... | ..... | ..... | 1,601 | 2,151 | ... | ... | ..... |
| Normal and Training Schools. | 7,698 | 6,557 | 48,377 | 1,09,405 | 305 | 6,897 | 7,202 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | 1,000 | 4,302 | 29,241 | 50,768 | 12 | 2,525 | 2,537 |
| Commercial Schools. | ..... | 2,829 | 726 | 5,900 | ... | ... | ..... |
| Schools for Defectives. | ..... | ..... | 1,607 | 5,625 | ... | ... | ..... |
| Agricultural Schools. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Schools for Adults | 2,900 | 4,158 | 14,066 | 29,452 | 10 | 320 | 330 |
| Other Schools ... | ..... | 2,670 | 7,416 | 15,593 | ... | ... | ..... |
| Total ... | 11,598 | 20,516 | 1,03,034 | 2,18,893 | 327 | 9,742 | 10,069 |
| Grand Total for Females. | 1,17,534 | 4,91,645 | 8,17,029 | 20,97,857 | 23,157 | 58,531 | 81,688 |
| Grand Total for Males. | 2,58,770 | 28,68,585 | 19,33,918 | 69,38,276 | 6,17,407 | 3,21,994 | 9,39,401 |
| Grand Total for all | 3,76,304 | 33,60,230 | 27,50,947 | 90,36,133 | 6,40,564 | 3,80,525 | 10,21,089 |

PRESIDENCY—concl'd.

1924-25—concl'd.

Education for Females—concl'd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 63,556 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 235 | 63,791 |
| 59,074 | 3,255 | 21,909 | 8,229 | 73,018 | 1,60,485 |
| 1,14,590 | 6,744 | 3,760 | 2,06,555 | 1,13,637 | 4,45,376 |
| 2,37,220 | 9,999 | 25,669 | 2,09,884 | 1,86,880 | 5,69,552 |
| 3,91,477 | ..... | 11,119 | 3,84,464 | 2,96,451 | 10,83,511 |
| 1,06,939 | 500 | 2,071 | 59,698 | 89,239 | 2,58,497 |
| 11,04,205 | 1,38,016 | 12,06,941 | 72,883 | 8,85,886 | 29,07,431 |
| 16,02,621 | 1,38,516 | 12,20,131 | 5,17,045 | 7,70,196 | 42,48,439 |
| ..... | 550 | ..... | ..... | 1,601 | 2,151 |
| 1,66,169 | 4,736 | 19,067 | 6,862 | 59,159 | 2,56,983 |
| 16,225 | ..... | 1,000 | 4,314 | 21,766 | 53,306 |
| 2,345 | ..... | ..... | 2,839 | 726 | 5,900 |
| 4,018 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,607 | 5,625 |
| | | | | | |
| 8,322 | ..... | 2,900 | 4,168 | 14,336 | 29,722 |
| 5,506 | ..... | ..... | 2,670 | 7,416 | 15,592 |
| 2,02,591 | 5,226 | 22,957 | 20,843 | 1,16,661 | 3,68,339 |
| 20,42,432 | 1,63,801 | 12,68,757 | 7,47,772 | 10,73,667 | 54,86,429 |
| 1,63,66,887 | 10,94,962 | 26,44,355 | 52,53,547 | 32,45,687 | 2,86,04,739 |
| 1,84,09,319 | 12,48,063 | 39,13,112 | 60,01,319 | 43,19,364 | 3,36,91,167 |

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha communities :—

| | Primary Schools. | Secondary Schools. | Colleges. |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| (1) Jains | 13,346 | 2,522 | 1 |

† Two broad lines drawn across the table indicate the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Institutions for the General Education of Males

| dus.* | | Muham- madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| Backward.† | Total. | | | | | | |
| 3c | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2,092,434 | 7,849,660 | 2,092,653 | 1,487 | 42,749 | 5,300 | 6,105 | 10,138,575 |
| 39,033 | 178,351 | 48,360 | 13 | 1,048 | 86 | 396 | 236,928 |
| 21,726 | 109,100 | 24,864 | 3 | 840 | 80 | 390 | 139,963 |
| 17,042 | 98,618 | 18,892 | 4 | 895 | 68 | 153 | 121,607 |
| 13,561 | 80,034 | 14,366 | 2 | 802 | 55 | 154 | 97,894 |
| 9,017 | 68,398 | 11,461 | 2 | 598 | 47 | 159 | 82,622 |
| 9,984 | 38,639 | 6,513 | 1 | 875 | 33 | 111 | 47,532 |
| 2,175 | 25,868 | 4,099 | ..... | 777 | 23 | 58 | 31,813 |
| 1,539 | 22,166 | 3,056 | 1 | 724 | 20 | 48 | 26,696 |
| 184 | 8,007 | 841 | ..... | 738 | 10 | 56 | 10,066 |
| 119 | 6,992 | 643 | ..... | 662 | 8 | 42 | 8,567 |
| 63 | 5,509 | 510 | ..... | 624 | 6 | 40 | 6,826 |
| 72 | 5,605 | 432 | ..... | 641 | 6 | 23 | 6,827 |
| 107,505 | 647,287 | 134,037 | 26 | 9,324 | 442 | 1,630 | 816,639 |
| 25 | 2,214 | 140 | ..... | 329 | 7 | 23 | 2,839 |
| 18 | 1,708 | 116 | ..... | 209 | ..... | 21 | 2,194 |
| 3 | 843 | 34 | ..... | 87 | 1 | 7 | 1,012 |
| 6 | 713 | 36 | ..... | 73 | 1 | 3 | 857 |
| ..... | 49 | 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 62 |
| ..... | 86 | 4 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 1 | 110 |
| ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| 52 | 5,627 | 933 | ..... | 722 | 9 | 56 | 7,092 |
| 107,657 | 652,914 | 134,370 | 26 | 9,946 | 451 | 1,666 | 823,731 |
| 3,470 | 17,997 | 20,013 | ..... | 104 | 10 | 10 | 23,564 |
| 111,027 | 670,911 | 154,383 | 26 | 10,060 | 461 | 1,895 | 822,666 |

† The following are included under heading "Backward Hindus" :—

- (1) Aborigines and Hill Tribes.
- (2) Criminal Tribes.
- (3) Depressed classes (untouchables) and
- (4) The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

| | | | | Hin | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | Advanced. | Inter-mediate. |
| | | | | 3a | 3b |
| Total Population | | | | 13,686 | 99,313 |
| School Education. | | | | | |
| Classes. | | | | | |
| Primary | I | ... | ... | 563 | 2,029 |
| | II | ... | ... | 584 | 1,642 |
| | III | ... | ... | 248 | 1,008 |
| | IV | ... | ... | 239 | 775 |
| | V | ... | ... | 231 | 589 |
| ‡ Middle | VI | ... | ... | 207 | 584 |
| | VII | ... | ... | 143 | 412 |
| | VIII | ... | ... | 118 | 161 |
| ‡ High | IX | ... | ... | 110 | 116 |
| | X | ... | ... | 53 | 49 |
| | XI | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| | XII | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 2,496 | 7,418 |
| University and Intermediate Education. | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes— | | | | | |
| 1st year | | | | ... | ... |
| 2nd year | | | | ... | ... |
| Degree classes— | | | | | |
| 3rd year | | | | ... | ... |
| 4th year | | | | ... | ... |
| 5th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Post-graduate classes— | | | | | |
| 6th year | | | | ... | ... |
| 7th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Research students | | | | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... |
| No. of scholars in recognised institutions. | | | | 2,496 | 7,418 |
| No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions. | | | | ... | 118 |
| Grand Total | | | | 2,496 | 7,536 |
| | | | | 53,055 | 31,000 |

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha communities:—

| | Primary Schools. | Secondary Schools. | Colleges. |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| (1) Jains | 4,147 | 56 | ... |
| (2) Lingayats | 6,677 | 14 | ... |
| (3) Marathas | 5,886 | 170 | ... |

‡ Two broad lines drawn across the table indicate the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

(1) Aborigines and Hill Tribes.
(2) Criminal Tribes.
(3) Depressed classes (untouchables) and
(4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

| | Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | Indians Christians. | *Hind | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Advanced, 3a | Inter- mediate. 3b |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | |
| Art Schools | 10 | 31 | 300 | 52 |
| Law Schools ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Medical Schools | 2 | 24 | 378 | 45 |
| Normal and Training Schools... | ..... | 94 | 339 | 397 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | .. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 4 | 183 | 922 | 224 |
| Commercial Schools | 36 | 203 | 1,426 | 220 |
| Agricultural Schools... .. | ..... | ..... | 78 | 79 |
| Reformatory Schools | 3 | 30 | 36 | 141 |
| Schools for Defectives | 2 | 11 | 103 | 27 |
| Schools for Adults ... .. | ..... | 29 | 531 | 2,032 |
| Other Schools ... .. | ..... | 5 | 1,642 | 220 |
| Total | 57 | 610 | 5,755 | 3,437 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | |
| Law ... .. | ..... | 22 | 722 | 88 |
| Medicine | 10 | 89 | 481 | 43 |
| Education ... .. | ..... | 1 | 28 | 5 |
| Engineering | 3 | 9 | 237 | 9 |
| Agriculture | 1 | 13 | 121 | 32 |
| Commerce ... .. | ..... | 13 | 163 | 12 |
| Forestry ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Veterinary Science ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 14 | 147 | 1,752 | 189 |
| Grand Total | 71 | 757 | 7,507 | 3,626 |

* The following are included under Hindus:—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| (1) Jains | 342 |
| (2) Lingayats | 560 |
| (3) Marathas | 1,789 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

for the Vocational and Special Education of Males

| Mus. | | Muham- madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| †Back- ward. | Total. | | | | | | |
| 8c | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ..... | 352 | 24 | 1 | 24 | ..... | 15 | 427 |
| | | ... | | | | ... | ... |
| 4 | 427 | 24 | ..... | 9 | 2 | 1 | 482 |
| 52 | 788 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | 1,032 |
| | | ... | | | | ... | ... |
| 817 | 1,463 | 110 | ..... | 87 | 20 | 3 | 1,870 |
| 6 | 1,652 | 114 | .. .. | 351 | 18 | 32 | 2,406 |
| 10 | 167 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 169 |
| 95 | 272 | 212 | ... .. | .. .. | 1 | 2 | 520 |
| 7 | 137 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ... | 188 |
| 1,957 | 4,520 | 2,433 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 11 | 7,002 |
| 14 | 1,876 | 1,478 | ..... | 124 | ... .. | 4 | 3,487 |
| 2,462 | 11,654 | 4,565 | 5 | 602 | 47 | 68 | 17,608 |
| 54 | 864 | 33 | ..... | 51 | ..... | 4 | 974 |
| ..... | 524 | 32 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 6 | 772 |
| ..... | 33 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 |
| 9 | 255 | 10 | ..... | 22 | 1 | 1 | 301 |
| ..... | 153 | 9 | 7 | 6 | ..... | ... | 189 |
| 2 | 177 | 12 | 1 | 52 | 2 | ... | 257 |
| | | ... | | | | ... | ... |
| | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... |
| 65 | 2,008 | 100 | 8 | 241 | 4 | 12 | 2,532 |
| 2,527 | 13,660 | 4,665 | 12 | 843 | 51 | 80 | 20,140 |

† The following are included under the heading " Backward Hindus " :-

- (1) Aborigines and Hill Tribes.
- (2) Criminal Tribes
- (3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and
- (4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

| | Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | Indian Chris- tians. | *Hindus. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | | Advanced. | Inter- mediate. | † Back- ward. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3(a) | 3(b) | 3(c) | 3 |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools | 58 | 225 | 295 | 89 | 12 | 396 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | ... | 113 | 174 | 38 | ... | 212 |
| Commercial Schools ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults ... | ... | 2 | 364 | 43 | 6 | 413 |
| Other Schools ... | 8 | 18 | 146 | 3 | 2 | 161 |
| Total ... | 82 | 406 | 979 | 173 | 20 | 1,172 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | | | |
| Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 82 | 406 | 979 | 173 | 20 | 1,172 |

* The following are included under "Hindus ":-

| | Schools. | Colleges. |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Jains ... | 13 | ... |
| Lingayats ... | 20 | ... |
| Marathas ... | 66 | ... |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

for the Vocational and Special Education of Females

| Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|--------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4 | | | | | 4 |
| 29 | | 24 | ..... | 17 | 744 |
| 7 | | | | | 892 |
| | | | | | 21 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 7 | | 134 | ..... | 1 | 557 |
| 545 | | 18 | ..... | 2 | 742 |
| 598 | | 177 | ..... | 20 | 2,450 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 598 | | 177 | ..... | 20 | 2,450 |

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

- (1) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes,
- (2) Criminal Tribes,
- (3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and
- (4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI.—Teachers

| Class of Institutions. | Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | A Degree. | Passed Metric or School Final. | Passed Middle School. | Passed Primary School. | Lower qualifica- tions. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Primary Schools.</i> | | | | | |
| Government | 1 | ..... | ..... | 143 | ..... |
| Local Board and Municipal | 2 | 24 | ..... | 14,795 | ..... |
| Aided ... .. | ... | ..... | ..... | 724 | ..... |
| Unaided ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | ..... |
| Total | 3 | 24 | ..... | 15,699 | ..... |
| <i>Middle Schools.</i> | | | | | |
| Government | 18 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Local Board and Municipal | 3 | 8 | ..... | 5 | 3 |
| Aided | 5 | 25 | ..... | 48 | 17 |
| Unaided ... .. | ..... | 5 | ..... | 9 | 1 |
| Total | 26 | 45 | 2 | 74 | 21 |
| <i>High Schools.</i> | | | | | |
| Government | 213 | 36 | ..... | 3 | 19 |
| Local Board and Municipal | 6 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Aided | 64 | 63 | 3 | 63 | 9 |
| Unaided | 4 | 12 | ..... | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 257 | 117 | 3 | 77 | 38 |
| Grand Total | 316 | 186 | 5 | 15,850 | 59 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

(Men and Women)

| Untrained Teachers. | | | | Total trained teachers. | Total untrained teachers. | Grand Total of teachers. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Possessing a degree. | | Possessing no degree. | | | | |
| Certifi- cated. 6 | Uncertifi- cated. 7 | Certifi- cated. 8 | Uncertificated. 9 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | 36 | 144 | 40 | 184 |
| ..... | ..... | 1,538 | 9,877 | 14,821 | 11,415 | 26,236 |
| 2 | 15 | 25 | 3,196 | 724 | 3,238 | 3,962 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 231 | 37 | 232 | 269 |
| 2 | 15 | 1,568 | 13,340 | 15,726 | 14,925 | 30,651 |
| 3 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| 4 | 28 | 29 | 147 | 18 | 208 | 226 |
| 13 | 66 | 75 | 403 | 96 | 557 | 653 |
| ..... | 11 | 6 | 71 | 15 | 88 | 103 |
| 20 | 123 | 112 | 629 | 168 | 834 | 1,002 |
| 25 | 89 | 26 | 36 | 271 | 176 | 447 |
| 19 | 54 | 32 | 91 | 22 | 196 | 218 |
| 100 | 541 | 174 | 860 | 201 | 1,575 | 1,576 |
| 1 | 137 | 10 | 174 | 23 | 322 | 350 |
| 145 | 821 | 242 | 1,161 | 522 | 2,369 | 2,891 |
| 167 | 959 | 1,922 | 15,130 | 16,416 | 18,178 | 34,594 |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VII.—European

| Total European population | | | | ... { Male ... 28,259 | Female ... 13,686 | Total ... 41,945 | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Institu- tions. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily at- tendance. | Number of females in institu- tions for males and vice versa. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Institutions for Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Training Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High Schools | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1,232 | 1,135 | 80 |
| Middle Schools | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 883 | 990 | 166 |
| Primary Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Training Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | | 16 | 1,615 | 1,425 | 246 |
| <i>Institutions for Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Training Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High Schools | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 2,332 | 2,050 | 369 |
| Middle Schools | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 299 | 298 | 111 |
| Primary Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Training Schools | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | 49 | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 15 | ..... |
| Other Schools | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | | 22 | 2,699 | 2,342 | 480 |
| Grand Total for Institutions ... | | | | 38 | 4,314 | 3,767 | ..... |

Expenditure on Buildings includes Re. nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

| | |
|--|----------|
| | Rs |
| (1) Scholarships | 9,990 |
| (2) Hostel (Boarding) charges | 4,34,724 |
| (3) Expenses in connection with Cambridge Local and Kindergarten Examinations | 602 |
| Total | 4,45,316 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education

| Percentage to European population of those at School | | | | | | | ... { Males 6-6 Females... 18-0 | |
|--|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Total ... 10-8 | |
| Teachers | | Expenditure from | | | | | | |
| Trained. | Untrained. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total expenditure. | | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 46 | 1,91,181 | ..... | 99,975 | 97,001 | 3,28,158 | | |
| 9 | 20 | 26,732 | ..... | 13,433 | 22,468 | 69,633 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 66 | 1,57,913 | ..... | 1,13,409 | 1,19,469 | 3,90,791 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | 100 | 1,66,478 | ..... | 1,70,761 | 1,00,199 | 4,37,368 | | |
| 11 | 15 | 17,466 | ..... | 10,074 | 14,341 | 41,871 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 5 | 12,816 | ..... | 4,094 | 4,769 | 21,679 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | 8 | 2,345 | ..... | 2,899 | 726 | 5,900 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | 123 | 1,99,066 | ..... | 1,87,758 | 1,19,965 | 5,06,818 | | |
| 167 | 189 | 3,57,008 | ..... | 3,01,167 | 2,39,434 | 8,97,609 | | |
| Inspection | | 12,565 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,565 | | |
| Buildings, etc. | | 41,290 | ..... | 3,929 | 42,540 | 87,049 | | |
| Miscellaneous | | 1,06,330 | ..... | 2,64,430 | 72,566 | 4,45,316 | | |
| Total | | 1,62,175 | ..... | 2,67,669 | 1,15,096 | 5,44,930 | | |
| Grand Total | | 5,19,183 | ..... | 5,68,826 | 3,64,530 | 14,42,539 | | |

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VIII—Examination

| Examinations. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| | Number of Examinees. | | | Number Passed. | | |
| | Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| DEGREE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| <i>Arts and Sciences.</i> | | | | | | |
| D. Litt. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ph. D. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. Sc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. A. ... | 76 | 8 | 84 | 49 | 4 | 53 |
| M. Sc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. (Honours) ... | 339 | 23 | 361 | 239 | 9 | 248 |
| B. Sc. (Honours) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. (Pass) ... | 961 | 343 | 604 | 124 | 96 | 220 |
| B. Sc. (Pass) ... | 188 | 35 | 223 | 97 | 16 | 113 |
| <i>Law.</i> | | | | | | |
| Master of Law ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bachelor of Law ... | 700 | ... | 700 | 322 | ... | 322 |
| <i>Medicine.</i> | | | | | | |
| M. D. ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| M. B. B. S. ... | 605 | ... | 605 | 193 | ... | 193 |
| L. M. S. (Bombay) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. O. P. & S. (Bombay) ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. S. ... | 8 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| M. Obstetrics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Hyg. ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| D. P. H. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Sc. (Sanitary) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. T. M. (Calcutta) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Engineering.</i> | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of C. E. ... | 82 | ... | 82 | 51 | ... | 51 |
| Bachelor of M. E. ... | 20 | ... | 20 | 9 | ... | 9 |
| <i>Education.</i> | | | | | | |
| B. T. ... | 36 | ... | 36 | 28 | ... | 28 |
| <i>Commerce.</i> | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of Commerce ... | 86 | ... | 86 | 44 | ... | 44 |
| <i>Agriculture.</i> | | | | | | |
| Master of Agriculture ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Bachelor of Agriculture ... | 64 | ... | 64 | 59 | ... | 59 |

* i.e., Appearing from

Results

| FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Number of Examinees, | | | Number Passed. | | |
| Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | | 6 | 3 | | 3 |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | | 15 | 19 | | 19 |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 26 | | 26 | 19 | | 19 |
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| 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

a recognised institution.

| Examinations. | MALES. * | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| | Number of Examinees. | | | Number Passed. | | |
| | Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| Intermediate in Arts ... | 1,160 | 272 | 1,432 | 550 | 104 | 654 |
| Intermediate in Science ... | 712 | 107 | 819 | 385 | 57 | 442 |
| Licentiate of Civil Engineering ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S. T. C.) | 77 | ... | 77 | 23 | ... | 23 |
| Intermediate in Commerce ... | 147 | ... | 147 | 52 | ... | 52 |
| Licentiate of Agriculture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.). | 66 | ... | 66 | 50 | ... | 50 |
| SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| <i>(a) On completion of High School Course.</i> | | | | | | |
| School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation. | 5,158 | 551 | 5,709 | 2,513 | 173 | 2,686 |
| School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Government Service. | 1,514 | 215 | 1,729 | 549 | 45 | 594 |
| European High School ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambridge Senior ... | 30 | 5 | 35 | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| <i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course.</i> | | | | | | |
| Cambridge Junior ... | 63 | 1 | 64 | 33 | 1 | 34 |
| European Middle ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Vernacular Middle ... | 8,752 | ... | 8,752 | 6,336 | ... | 6,336 |
| Vernacular Middle (Final)... | 7,040 | 1,331 | 8,371 | 3,471 | 226 | 3,697 |
| <i>(c) On completion of Primary Course.</i> | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary ... | 7,389 | ... | 7,389 | 4,016 | ... | 4,016 |
| Lower Primary ... | 63,332 | ... | 63,332 | 38,092 | ... | 38,092 |
| <i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course.</i> | | | | | | |
| For Teacher's Certificates— | | | | | | |
| Vernacular, Higher ... | 1,003 | 18 | 1,019 | 822 | 12 | 834 |
| Vernacular, Lower ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Art Schools ... | 15 | ... | 15 | 7 | ... | 7 |
| At Law Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At Medical Schools (L. O. P. S.) | 357 | ... | 357 | 108 | ... | 108 |
| At Engineering Schools ... | 54 | ... | 54 | 47 | ... | 47 |
| At Technical and Industrial Schools. | 86 | ... | 86 | 78 | ... | 78 |
| At Commercial Schools ... | 975 | 69 | 1,044 | 214 | 15 | 229 |
| At Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| At other Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* i.e., Appearing from

FEMALES.

| Number of Examinees. | | | Number Passed. | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| Public.* | Private. | Total. | Public.* | Private. | Total. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 92 | 4 | 96 | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| 32 | 1 | 33 | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| | | | | | |
| 26 | | 26 | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 339 | 28 | 367 | 167 | 13 | 180 |
| 4 | | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| 60 | | 60 | 27 | ..... | 27 |
| 81 | | 81 | 57 | ..... | 57 |
| | | | | | |
| 659 | | 659 | 508 | ..... | 508 |
| 934 | 81 | 915 | 457 | 19 | 476 |
| 182 | | 182 | 86 | ..... | 86 |
| 5,906 | | 5,906 | 3,641 | ..... | 3,641 |
| 494 | 23 | 517 | 359 | 13 | 372 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 21 | | 21 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 12 | | 12 | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

* recognised institution.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INDIAN STATES—1924-25

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

| | | | Percentage of Scholars to total population. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---|-----|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | Recognised Institutions. | | All Institutions. | |
| | | | | | | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Area in square miles ... | 27,982 | | | | | | | | |
| Population— | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ... | 1,974,121 | Males ... | | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | | |
| Females ... | 1,893,698 | Females ... | | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | | |
| Total ... | 3,867,819 | Total ... | | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | | |

| | Institutions. | | | Scholars. | | | Percentage of scholars in each class of institution. |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease. | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| For Males. | | | | | | | |
| Art Colleges ... | 1 | 2 | -1 | 420 | 847 | -427 | 0.3 |
| Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... | 29 | 27 | +2 | 7,452 | 7,078 | +374 | 5.8 |
| Middle Schools ... | 68 | 63 | +5 | 3,469 | 3,216 | +253 | 2.7 |
| Primary Schools ... | 1,939 | 1,883 | +56 | 117,331 | 115,054 | +2,277 | 90.5 |
| Special Schools ... | 33 | 31 | +2 | 949 | 951 | -2 | 0.7 |
| Total ... | 2,070 | 2,006 | +64 | 129,621 | 127,146 | +2,475 | 100.0 |
| For Females. | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... | 1 | ... | +1 | 76 | ... | +76 | 0.6 |
| Middle Schools ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 272 | 211 | +61 | 2.3 |
| Primary Schools ... | 162 | 156 | +6 | 11,653 | 11,501 | +152 | 97.1 |
| Special Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 166 | 159 | +7 | 12,001 | 11,712 | +289 | 100.0 |
| UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| For Males ... | 130 | 147 | -17 | 5,244 | 5,674 | -430 | ... |
| For Females ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 23 | 22 | +1 | ... |
| Total ... | 131 | 148 | -17 | 5,267 | 5,696 | -429 | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 2,367 | 2,313 | +54 | 146,889 | 144,554 | +2,335 | ... |

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INDIAN STATES—1924-25

General Summary of Expenditure on Education

| | Total expenditure. | | | Percentage of expenditure from | | | | Cost per scholar to | | | | Total cost per scholar. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | 1925. | 1924. | Increase or decrease. | Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction and Inspection ... | 47,830 | 47,834 | -4 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Universities ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous* ... | 98,963 | 1,08,902 | -9,939 | 89 | 3 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,46,793 | 1,56,736 | -9,943 | 92 | 3 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Institutions for Males.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges ... | 45,693 | 37,771 | +7,922 | 46 | ... | 53 | 1 | 50 | ... | 57 | 1 | 108 |
| Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... | 2,93,831 | 2,72,801 | +20,940 | 54 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 31 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 30 |
| Middle Schools ... | 1,05,932 | 94,133 | +11,799 | 59 | 2 | 25 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 31 |
| Primary Schools ... | 7,97,476 | 8,08,771 | -11,295 | 86 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Special Schools ... | 32,307 | 31,126 | +1,181 | 26 | ... | 3 | 1 | 33 | ... | 1 | ... | 34 |
| Total ... | 12,75,238 | 12,44,692 | +30,546 | 76 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| <i>Institutions for Females.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools ... | 2,222 | ... | +2,222 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Middle Schools ... | 13,982 | 10,880 | +3,093 | 23 | ... | 4 | 73 | 12 | ... | 2 | 37 | 51 |
| Primarily Schools ... | 1,05,864 | 1,00,412 | -5,452 | 85 | 6 | ... | 9 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 |
| Special Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,22,065 | 1,20,301 | +1,767 | 79 | 5 | ... | 16 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | 10 |
| Total Direct ... | 13,97,306 | 13,64,993 | +32,313 | 75.7 | 6.1 | 18.7 | 4.5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | 18 |
| Total Indirect ... | 1,46,793 | 1,56,736 | -9,943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 15,44,099 | 15,21,729 | +22,370 | 77.3 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 4.6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

BOMBAY
INDIAN STATES—
I.—Classification of

| | For Males. | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Indian States. | District Board. | Municipal Board. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Recognised Institutions.</i> | | | | | | |
| Universities | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colleges— Arts and Science | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Law | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| High Schools | 23 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 29 |
| Middle Schools { English | 58 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 7 | 68 |
| { Vernacular... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools | 1,761 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 13 | 1,939 |
| Total | 1,842 | ..... | ..... | 173 | 21 | 2,036 |
| <i>Special Schools—</i> | | | | | | |
| Art | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Engineering | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Commercial | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Agricultural | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | 8 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Other Schools | 13 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| Total | 26 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | 33 |
| Total for Recognised Institutions. | 1,868 | ..... | ..... | 179 | 23 | 2,070 |
| Unrecognised Institutions | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 130 | 130 |
| Grand Total, all Institutions | 1,868 | ..... | ..... | 179 | 153 | 2,200 |

[illegible]

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

II.A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

| | Indian States. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. 1 | Average daily attendance. 2 | No. of residents in approved hostels. 3 | Scholars on roll on March 31st. 4 | Average daily attendance. 5 | No. of residents in approved hostels. 6 | Scholars on roll on March 31st. 7 | Average daily attendance. 8 | No. of residents in approved hostels. 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools ... | 5,233 | 4,265 | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Middle { English ... | 2,591 | 2,060 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools. { Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Primary Schools ... | 109,940 | 81,281 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 117,764 | 87,606 | 221 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

PRESIDENCY—contd.

1924-25

Educational Institutions for Males

| | Aided. | Unaided. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | 10 | 16 |
| Average daily attendance. | 11 | 14 |
| Number of residents in approved hostels. | 19 | 18 |
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | 18 | 16 |
| Average daily attendance. | 14 | 17 |
| Number of residents in approved hostels. | 19 | 18 |
| Grand total of scholars on rolls. | 16 | 16 |
| Grand total of average daily attendance. | 17 | 17 |
| Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | 18 | 18 |
| Number of females included in column 16. | 19 | 19 |

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

| | Indian States. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| In Art Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Law „ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Normal and Training Schools. | 45 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Engineering Schools ... | 247 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Agricultural ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Reformatory ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Adults ... | 164 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Other Schools ... | 266 | 226 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 722 | 530 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for recognised institutions. | 118,486 | 88,136 | 221 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand total, all institutions... | 118,486 | 88,136 | 221 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Educational Institutions for Males—concd.

| Aided. | | | Unaided. | | | Grand total of scholars on rolls. | Grand total of average daily attendance. | Grand total of residents in approved hostels. | Number of females included in column 16. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 55 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | 169 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 | 27 | ... | 20 | 27 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 104 | ... | 7 |
| 151 | 109 | ... | 45 | 27 | ... | 463 | 262 | ... | 31 |
| 161 | 113 | ... | 66 | 54 | ... | 949 | 697 | ... | 39 |
| 9,835 | 8,053 | ... | 1,300 | 968 | ... | 129,621 | 97,162 | 221 | 6,162 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5,244 | 4,231 | ... | 5,244 | 4,231 | ... | 451 |
| 9,835 | 8,053 | ... | 6,544 | 5,199 | ... | 134,865 | 101,393 | 221 | 6,633 |

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

| | Indian States. | | | District Board. | | | Municipal Board. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | No. of residents in approved hostels. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| READING— | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>School and Special Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools ... | 76 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Middle { English ... | 196 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools { Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Primary Schools ... | 10,567 | 7,365 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 10,839 | 7,543 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| In Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Normal and Training Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Schools for Adults ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ Other Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for recognised institutions. | 10,839 | 7,543 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand total, all institutions. | 10,839 | 7,543 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES —

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by
"Miscellaneous" includes the

(1) Scholarships

(2) Furniture and Apparatus

(3) Hostel (Boarding) Charges

| | Indian State Institutions. | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arts Colleges ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | |
| Law ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medicine ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Education ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Engineering ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Agriculture ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commerce ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forestry ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Veterinary Science ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Intermediate Colleges ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 1,33,712 | 15,748 | 2,500 | 57,780 | 191 | 2,14,931 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English | 57,476 | 850 | 923 | 16,341 | 12,509 | 88,099 |
| Vernacular ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Primary Schools | 6,81,004 | 56,281 | 3,136 | 18,716 | 4,735 | 7,63,872 |
| Total | 8,77,192 | 72,879 | 6,559 | 92,837 | 17,435 | 10,66,903 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Males

the Public Works Department on educational buildings, following main items :—

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| ... | ... | ... | Rs. 36,551 |
| ... | ... | ... | 804 |
| ... | ... | ... | 11,486 |

[illegible]

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

III-A.—Expenditure on

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Direction | ... | ... |
| Inspection | ... | ... |
| Buildings, etc. | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... |

| | Aided Institutions. | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arts Colleges | ... | 24,080 | 488 | 45,693 | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | | |
| Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forestry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intermediate Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 24,080 | 488 | 45,693 | ... | ... | ... |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | ... | 49,923 | 5,504 | 70,550 | 772 | 7,578 | 8,350 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | |
| English | ... | 3,233 | 880 | 9,419 | 6,687 | 1,727 | 8,414 |
| Vernacular | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools | ... | 17,572 | 3,468 | 27,400 | ... | 6,203 | 6,203 |
| Total | ... | 64,728 | 9,852 | 1,07,369 | 7,459 | 15,508 | 22,967 |

Education for Males—contd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Indian state funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 47,805 | 25 | | | | 47,830 |
| 39,851 | 2,194 | | | 1,432 | 43,477 |
| 46,893 | 466 | | 1,109 | 5,404 | 53,872 |
| 1,34,549 | 2,685 | | 1,109 | 6,886 | 1,45,179 |
| 21,125 | | | 94,080 | 488 | 45,693 |
| 21,125 | | | 94,080 | 488 | 45,693 |
| 1,59,835 | 15,748 | 2,500 | 1,02,475 | 13,273 | 2,93,831 |
| 62,782 | 850 | 923 | 26,261 | 15,116 | 1,06,932 |
| 6,87,364 | 56,281 | 3,136 | 36,228 | 14,406 | 7,97,475 |
| 9,09,981 | 72,879 | 6,559 | 1,65,024 | 42,796 | 11,97,239 |

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

III-A.—Expenditure on

| | Indian State Institutions. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Special.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Art Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Law Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Normal and Training Schools. | 4,662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,662 |
| Engineering Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | 17,905 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 340 | 18,309 |
| Commercial Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Agricultural Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reformatory Schools ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Defectives ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schools for Adults ... | 636 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 636 |
| Other Schools ... | 6,650 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,650 |
| Total ... | 29,853 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 340 | 30,257 |
| Grand Total ... | 9,07,045 | 72,379 | 6,559 | 92,901 | 17,775 | 10,97,159 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Males—contd.

[illegible]

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

III-A.—Expenditure on

| | Aided Institutions. | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <i>Special.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Art Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools | | ... | ... | ... | 808 | ... | 808 |
| Agricultural Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reformatory Schools | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Defectives | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools | | ... | ... | 712 | ... | 130 | 130 |
| Total | | ... | ... | 1,112 | 808 | 130 | 938 |
| Grand Total | | 88,808 | 10,340 | 1,54,174 | 8,267 | 15,638 | 23,905 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Males—contd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Indian state funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand total. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4,662 | | | | | 4,662 |
| | | | | | |
| 18,305 | | | 64 | 340 | 18,709 |
| | | | 808 | ..... | 808 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 636 | | | | | 636 |
| 7,362 | | | | 130 | 7,492 |
| 30,965 | | | 872 | 470 | 32,307 |
| 10,96,690 | 75,564 | 6,559 | 1,91,065 | 50,589 | 14,20,417 |

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

III-B.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings. "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

| | Rs. |
|-------------------------------|------|
| (1) Scholarships | 731 |
| (2) Furniture and apparatus | Nil. |
| (3) Hostel (Boarding) charges | Nil. |

| Indian State Institutions. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| <i>General.</i> | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 2,220 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,222 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English | 3,237 | ... | ... | ... | 145 | 3,382 |
| Vernacular | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools... | 87,073 | 5,574 | 669 | 1 | 1,065 | 94,401 |
| Total | 92,529 | 5,574 | 669 | 1 | 1,212 | 1,00,005 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total for Females | 92,529 | 5,574 | 669 | 1 | 1,212 | 1,00,005 |
| Grand Total for Males | 9,07,045 | 73,879 | 6,559 | 92,901 | 17,775 | 10,97,159 |
| Grand Total for all | 9,99,574 | 78,453 | 7,248 | 92,902 | 18,987 | 11,97,164 |

PRESIDENCY

1924-25

Education for Females

| District Board and Municipal Institutions. | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | |
|--|--------------|------------------|-------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| Indian State funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Indian State funds. | Board funds. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,362 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,362 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,362 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,025 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,386 | ... |

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INDIAN STATES—

III-B.—Expenditure on

| | | | | Inspection ... | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | Buildings, etc. ... | | | |
| | | | | Miscellaneous ... | | | |
| | | | | Total ... | | | |
| | Aided Institutions. | | | | Recognised Unaided Institutions. | | |
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | |
| <i>General.</i> | | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | |
| English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | 10,000 | 10,600 |
| Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools ... | ... | ... | 8,101 | 11,468 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 8,101 | 11,468 | 600 | 10,000 | 10,600 |
| <i>Special.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Normal and Training Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools for Adults ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total for Females ... | ... | ... | 8,101 | 11,468 | 600 | 10,000 | 10,600 |
| Grand Total for Males ... | ... | 88,808 | 10,340 | 1,54,174 | 8,267 | 15,638 | 23,905 |
| Grand Total for all ... | ... | 88,808 | 18,441 | 1,65,637 | 8,867 | 25,638 | 34,505 |

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Education for Females—contd.

| Total expenditure from | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Indian State funds. 23 | Board funds. 23 | Municipal funds. 24 | Fees. 25 | Other sources. 26 | Grand Total. 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 498 | | | | | 498 |
| 910 | | | | 206 | 1,116 |
| 1,408 | | | | 206 | 1,614 |
| 2,920 | | | | 2 | 2,922 |
| 3,237 | | | 600 | 10,145 | 13,982 |
| 90,494 | 5,574 | 689 | 1 | 9,166 | 1,06,864 |
| 95,991 | 5,574 | 689 | 601 | 19,313 | 1,22,068 |
| 97,390 | 5,574 | 689 | 601 | 19,519 | 1,23,693 |
| 10,96,620 | 75,564 | 6,559 | 1,91,065 | 50,599 | 14,20,417 |
| 11,93,919 | 81,138 | 7,248 | 1,91,686 | 70,108 | 15,44,009 |

BOMBAY
INDIAN STATES—
IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Insti

| | | | | Hindus | |
|---|----------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | 3(a) | 3(b) |
| Total Population ... | | | | 76 | 6,444 |
| School Education. | | | | | |
| Classes. | | | | | |
| Primary | I¹ | ... | ... | 262 | 6,342 |
| | II | ... | ... | 208 | 4,003 |
| | III | ... | ... | 130 | 3,386 |
| | IV | ... | ... | 87 | 3,061 |
| | V | ... | ... | 51 | 2,404 |
| Middle | VI | ... | ... | 40 | 2,283 |
| | VII | ... | ... | 42 | 1,841 |
| | VIII | ... | ... | 29 | 1,491 |
| High | IX | ... | ... | 18 | 981 |
| | X | ... | ... | 20 | 818 |
| | XI | ... | ... | 12 | 561 |
| | XII | ... | ... | 19 | 758 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 918 | 27,929 |
| University and Intermediate Education. | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes— | | | | | |
| 1st year | | | | 6 | 197 |
| 2nd year | | | | ... | 62 |
| Degree classes— | | | | | |
| 3rd year | | | | ... | 26 |
| 4th year | | | | 1 | 23 |
| 5th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Post-graduate classes— | | | | | |
| 6th year | | | | ... | ... |
| 7th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Research students | | | | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | | 7 | 238 |
| Number of scholars in recognised institutions. | | | | 925 | 28,167 |
| Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions. | | | | 88 | 1,142 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | 1,013 | 29,309 |

¹ Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat, and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

| Primary Schools. | | Secondary Schools. | | Colleges. | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|--|-----------|--|
| (1) Jains | 9,390 | 754 | | 26 | |
| (3) Lingayats | 13,918 | 707 | | 46 | |
| (3) Marathas | 26,330 | 1,499 | | 79 | |

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tutions for the General Education of Males

| dus. | | Muhamma- dans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Back- ward.† | Total. | | | | | | |
| 3(c) | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 484,358 | 1,776,984 | 188,739 | 1 | 806 | 381 | 690 | 1,974,121 |
| 6,208 | 97,324 | 6,048 | ..... | 61 | ..... | 15 | 48,710 |
| 2,649 | 18,940 | 2,488 | ..... | 56 | ..... | 14 | 21,658 |
| 2,220 | 16,268 | 1,931 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 6 | 18,385 |
| 1,725 | 13,419 | 1,532 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 9 | 15,109 |
| 940 | 8,868 | 1,095 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 13 | 10,006 |
| 345 | 6,074 | 592 | ..... | 23 | 1 | 7 | 6,737 |
| 174 | 4,035 | 321 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 2 | 4,432 |
| 138 | 2,915 | 261 | ..... | 29 | ..... | 4 | 3,238 |
| 22 | 1,509 | 83 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 1,629 |
| 8 | 1,162 | 76 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,263 |
| 5 | 815 | 48 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 876 |
| 5 | 1,044 | 64 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1,129 |
| 14,439 | 112,393 | 14,489 | ..... | 381 | 1 | 70 | 128,353 |
| 4 | 215 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 233 |
| 2 | 105 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112 |
| 1 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 |
| ..... | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 393 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 490 |
| 14,446 | 112,786 | 14,509 | ..... | 381 | 1 | 70 | 128,673 |
| 1,010 | 9,333 | 1,907 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 5,244 |
| 15,456 | 116,019 | 16,416 | ..... | 397 | 1 | 70 | 133,916 |

† The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—

- (1) Aborigines and Hill Tribes.
- (2) Criminal Tribes.
- (3) Depressed Classes (untouchables) and
- (4) The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant Class.

! Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Insti

| | | | | Hindus | |
|--|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. |
| | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | Advanced. | Intermediate. |
| | | | | 3(a) | 3(b) |
| Total Population ... | | | | 73 | 6,489 |
| School Education. | | | | | |
| Classes. | | | | | |
| Primary | I§ | ... | ... | 85 | 1,905 |
| | II | ... | ... | 45 | 1,116 |
| | III | ... | ... | 22 | 955 |
| | IV | ... | ... | 20 | 719 |
| | V | ... | ... | 7 | 553 |
| Middle | VI | ... | ... | 33 | 351 |
| | VII | ... | ... | 20 | 164 |
| | VIII | ... | ... | 15 | 40 |
| High | IX | ... | ... | 9 | 7 |
| | X | ... | ... | 6 | 6 |
| | XI | ... | ... | 8 | 1 |
| | XII | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | | 262 | 5,818 |
| University and Intermediate Education. | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes— | | | | | |
| 1st year | | | | ... | ... |
| 2nd year | | | | ... | ... |
| Degree classes— | | | | | |
| 3rd year | | | | ... | ... |
| 4th year | | | | ... | ... |
| 5th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Post-graduate classes— | | | | | |
| 6th year | | | | ... | ... |
| 7th year | | | | ... | ... |
| Research students | | | | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | | ... | ... |
| Number of scholars in recognised institutions. | | | | 262 | 5,818 |
| Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions. | | | | 20 | 8 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | 282 | 5,826 |

† Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat, and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under:—

| | Primary Schools. | Secondary Schools. | Colleges. |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| (1) Jains | 992 | 9 | ... |
| (2) Lingayats | 939 | 2 | ... |
| (3) Marathas | 579 | 35 | ... |

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tutions for the General Education of Females

[illegible]

† The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—

- (1) **Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.**
- (2) **Criminal Tribes.**
- (3) **Depressed Classes (untouchables) and**
- (4) **The rest.**

§ Class I represents infant class.

* Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES—

V.—A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for

| | Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | Advanced. | Intermediate. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 (a) | 3 (b) |
| <i>Schools.</i> | | | | |
| Art Schools | | | | |
| Law Schools | | | | |
| Medical Schools | | | | |
| Normal and Training Schools | | | 13 | 26 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | | | | |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | | 8 | 74 | 107 |
| Commercial Schools | | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Agricultural Schools | | | | |
| Reformatory Schools | | | | |
| Schools for Defectives | | | | |
| Schools for Adults | | | 3 | 65 |
| Other Schools | | | 291 | 48 |
| Total | | 9 | 391 | 255 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | |
| Law | | | | |
| Medicine | | | | |
| Education | | | | |
| Engineering | | | | |
| Agriculture | | | | |
| Commerce | | | | |
| Forestry | | | | |
| Veterinary Science | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Grand Total | | 9 | 391 | 255 |

† The following are included under Hindus :—

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| (1) Jains | 43 |
| (2) Lingayats | 12 |
| (3) Marathas | 154 |

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the Vocational and special Education of Males

| dus.* | | Muhamma- dans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Back- ward.† | Total. | | | | | | |
| 3(c) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 42 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 134 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 257 |
| ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 66 | 134 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| ..... | 339 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 463 |
| 72 | 718 | 222 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 949 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 72 | 718 | 222 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 949 |

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Bindus" :-

- (1) Aborigines and Hill Tribes.
- (2) Criminal Tribes.
- (3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables) and
- (4) The rest.

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INDIAN STATES—

VIII—Examination

| Examinations. | MALES. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number of Examinees. | | | Number Passed. | | |
| | Public*. 1 | Private. 2 | Total. 3 | Public*. 4 | Private. 5 | Total. 6 |
| DEGREE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| <i>Arts and Science.</i> | | | | | | |
| M. A. | 8 | ..... | 8 | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| M. Sc. ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B. A. (Honours) | 85 | 3 | 88 | 58 | 1 | 59 |
| B. Sc. (Honours) ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B. A. (Pass) | 78 | 97 | 175 | 34 | 27 | 61 |
| B. Sc. (Pass) | 17 | 4 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| Intermediate in Arts | 395 | 91 | 486 | 163 | 19 | 182 |
| Intermediate in Science | 93 | 15 | 108 | 48 | 7 | 55 |
| Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S.T.O.). | 4 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | |
| <i>(a) On completion of High school course.</i> | | | | | | |
| School-Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation. | 2,072 | 179 | 2,251 | 986 | 52 | 1,038 |
| School-Leaving Certificate Examination for Government Service. | 163 | 17 | 170 | 35 | 4 | 39 |
| <i>(b) On completion of Middle school course.</i> | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Vernacular Middle | 914 | ..... | 914 | 455 | ..... | 455 |
| Vernacular Middle (Final) | 1,091 | ..... | 1,091 | 508 | ..... | 508 |
| <i>(c) On completion of Primary course.</i> | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary | 881 | ..... | 881 | 529 | ..... | 529 |
| Lower Primary | 8,215 | ..... | 8,215 | 4,453 | ..... | 4,453 |
| <i>(d) On completion of Vocational course.</i> | | | | | | |
| FOR TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES. | | | | | | |
| Vernacular, Higher | | | | | | |
| At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) | 30 | | 30 | 13 | | 13 |

* i.e., Appearing from a

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Results

| FEMALES. | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Number of Examinees. | | | Number Passed. | | |
| Public*. 7 | Private. 8 | Total. 9 | Public*. 10 | Private. 11 | Total. 12 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 |
| 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 4 | | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | | 9 | 6 | | 6 |
| 45 | | 45 | 20 | | 20 |
| 79 | | 79 | 58 | | 58 |
| 599 | | 599 | 379 | | 379 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

recognised institution.

No 26—13

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