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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1940-41.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

General features of Education in the Province. 1(1). As last year, I confine myself to a few remarks on matters which appear to call for special notice.

The year under report has been a period of steady progress. Attendance was as satisfactory as before. The number of scholars again shews a substantial increase and expenditure has risen by about Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 463·4 lakhs.

1(2). The main features of the year as revealed by statistics are :—

Institutions. The total number of educational institutions decreased during the year by 173 to 22,149, 21,747 recognised and 402 unrecognised, as against 21,856 and 466 in the preceding year. The recognised institutions comprised, 20 Arts and Science Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology, 14 Professional Colleges, 820 Secondary schools, 19,779 Primary schools and 1,114 Special schools. The D. A. V. College, Sholapur, was affiliated during the year. The number of Secondary schools increased by 30, and there was an increase of 664 in the number of Primary schools, which was due to the opening of more approved Primary schools. There was a decrease during the year in the number of adult education classes which not only accounts for the decrease in the number of Special schools but in the total number of educational institutions.

Of the 21,600 towns and villages, 13,800 have schools, as against 13,400 in the preceding year. There are still 27 large villages which have no schools and it is hoped that these villages will soon have schools.

Pupils. 1(3). The number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions rose from 1,782,072 to 1,832,392, i.e. an increase of 50,320, or 2·8 per cent., during the year. The percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 14·30 to 14·50 and that of female scholars from 5·25 to 5·62. The percentage of the total number under instruction to the total population was 10·22, as against 9·09 of the estimated population for 1940.

Of the 1,832,392 pupils under instruction, 1,806,343 (1,329,078 boys and 477,265 girls) were in recognised institutions and 26,049 in unrecognised institutions. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 9·79 to 10·08.

Of the 1,806,343 scholars in recognised institutions, 19,230 were in Arts and Professional Colleges, 181,753 in Secondary schools, 1,560,094 in Primary schools, and 45,266 in Special schools. The "General Summary of Institutions and Scholars" published at the end of this

Report gives further details of the distribution of the pupils under instruction in various kinds of institutions.

The following table gives the number of pupils of the various communities under instruction in recognised institutions and their percentage to the population of the respective communities :—

Race or Creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of popu ation to total population.	No. of pupils under instruction.		
			1940-41	1939-40	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hindus {	Advanced ..	1,313,744	7.3	360,480	348,870
	Intermediate ..	10,536,967	58.8	862,655	833,697
	Backward ..	3,752,221	21.0	241,889	240,280
Total ..	15,602,932	87.1	1,465,024	1,422,847	
Muslims ..	1,583,259	8.8	216,247	210,781	
Anglo-Indians and Euro- peans.	32,204	0.2	5,479	5,284	
Indian Christians ..	267,460	1.5	48,947	47,234	
Parsis ..	85,862	0.5	18,692	18,278	
Other Communities ..	344,801	1.9	51,954	49,277	
Grand Total ..	17,916,318	100.0	1,806,343	1,753,701	

Race or Creed.	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.		Percentage of pupils to population.		
	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	
1	6	7	8	9	
Hindus {	Advanced ..	19.9	19.9	27.4	26.6
	Intermediate ..	47.8	47.5	8.2	7.9
	Backward ..	13.4	13.7	6.4	6.4
Total ..	81.1	81.1	9.4	9.1	
Muslims ..	12.0	12.0	13.7	13.3	
Anglo-Indians and Euro- peans.	0.3	0.3	17.0	16.4	
Indian Christians ..	2.7	2.7	18.3	17.7	
Parsis ..	1.0	1.1	21.8	21.3	
Other Communities ..	2.9	2.8	15.1	14.3	
Grand Total ..	100.0	100.0	10.1	9.8	

It will be seen that all communities show an increase. The increase in the number of European pupils was mainly due to the admission of children from abroad, and the detention in India of children who but for the War would have gone to Europe.

1(4). The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year increased by about Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 463·4 lakhs and was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.	1940-41		1939-40	
	Amount.	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government funds ..	Rs. 1,92,30,567	41·5	Rs. 1,97,01,200	44·9
Board funds	77,79,584	16·8	69,75,494	15·9
Fees	1,33,10,632	28·7	1,20,25,838	27·4
Other sources	60,15,579	13·0	51,77,412	11·8
Total ..	4,63,36,362	100·0	4,38,79,934	100·0

The following table compares the distribution of Provincial expenditure on various classes of institutions during the last two years :—

1	1940-41		1939-40	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education.	10,60,064	5·5	9,71,640	4·9
Secondary Education ..	20,73,357	10·8	20,62,515	10·5
Primary Education ..	1,19,36,246	62·1	1,22,22,124	62·0
Special Education ..	12,91,742	6·7	13,39,634	6·8
Total direct ..	1,63,61,409	85·1	1,65,95,913	84·2
Direction and Inspection ..	12,00,115	6·2	10,77,928	5·5
Buildings, etc.	6,87,230	3·6	9,74,317	4·9
Miscellaneous	9,81,813	5·1	10,52,542	5·4
Total indirect ..	28,69,158	14·9	31,05,287	15·8
Grand Total ..	1,92,30,567	100·0	1,97,01,200	100·0

Main events of the year. 1(5). Among the noteworthy events of the year, I may mention—

1. The conversion of the G. S. High School, Jalgaon, into an Agricultural High School, from June, 1940.
2. The conversion of the Government High School, Nasik, into a Primary Training College for Women.
3. The appointment of an additional Inspecting staff for certain Districts and the addition of an Inspecting officer designated "Clerk of Works" for each District to co-ordinate the work of the Administrative Officer and the Deputy Educational Inspector.
4. The grant of duty pay to teachers under training by the various Local Authorities.
5. The appointment of a Committee consisting of representatives of the University, the Board of Secondary Education, and the Department to draw up a scheme for the institution of a School Leaving Certificate examination to meet the requirements of Secondary education (including Vocational High schools) and of the University.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

2(1). The strength and composition of the various branches of the Educational Service stood as under on 31st March, 1941 :—

	Service.	Number of posts.
<i>All India (Indian Educational Service) Service.</i>		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.) ..	4	
Collegiate Branch	17	21
	—	
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class I).</i>		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.) ..	13	
Collegiate Branch	24	37
	—	
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class II).</i>		
Teaching, Inspecting and General	105	
Collegiate Branch	64	169
	—	
<i>Subordinate Educational Service.</i>		
Inspecting	233	
Teaching	650	
Clerical	342	
Others	99	1,324
	—	
<i>Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular service.</i>		
Gazetted appointments	23	
Non-gazetted appointments	97	120
	—	
Grand Total ..	1,671	
	—	

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools was 33,409 against 32,675 in the preceding year, of whom the number of teachers in Government schools was 214 against 220 in the preceding year.

I continued to hold the post of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year.

The permanent members of the All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service numbered 15, of whom 4 were Europeans and 11 Indians. During the year under report Mr. G. Findlay Shirras retired from the Indian Educational Service. There were 27 permanent Bombay Educational Service, Class I officers during the year, all of whom were Indians. Three posts were held in abeyance and replaced by contract appointments.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 12,00,115 which represents 6.2 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

Efforts were made as in previous years to recruit members of the educationally backward communities to fill vacancies during the year.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

3(1). There were 26 Arts and Science and 19 Professional colleges Institutions and affiliated to the University of Bombay at the end students. of the year 1940-41, against 25 and 18 respectively at the end of the preceding year. In addition, the University maintains a School of Economics and Sociology and a Department of Chemical Technology.

Two new colleges were affiliated during the year. The D. A. V. College, Sholapur, was affiliated for two years for the courses of studies for the first two years in Arts and Science, and the King George V Institute of Agriculture, Sakrand, Sind, affiliated for three years for the courses leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture.

The following table gives the distribution of colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the University Department of Chemical Technology and the number of students:—

1	British Districts.		Indian States.		Sind.		Total.	
	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts and Science ..	19	14,162	5	3,701	3	2,012	27	19,875.
Commerce	2	1,465	..	..	..	..	2	1,465.
Teaching	2	208	2	175	..	..	4	383.
Engineering ..	1	265	..	..	1	198	2	463.
Agriculture ..	1	216	..	..	1	25	2	241.
Chemical Technology ..	1	58	..	..	..	..	1	58.
Law	5	1,558	1	160	1	216	7	1,934.
Medicine	2	1,265	..	..	..	..	2	1,265.
Total ..	33	19,197	8	4,036	6	2,451	47	25,684

The total number of students in all affiliated colleges and University institutions increased during the year by 1,838 to 25,684. Of the 25,684 students, 19,875 were in Arts and Science colleges and 5,809 in the Professional colleges. The number of students in the 33 colleges in this Province increased from 17,777 to 19,197. There is no separate college for women affiliated to the University. The number of women students in all affiliated colleges increased from 2,809 to 3,364 of whom 3,061 were in Arts and Science colleges and 303 in Professional colleges.

3(2). The total receipts of the University increased from Rs. 16,15,968 to Rs. 18,31,391, while the total expenditure increased from Rs. 14,12,517 to Rs. 15,29,305. Receipts and Expenditure. The Government grant paid to the University was Rs. 1,50,436 consisting of the annual grant of Rs. 1,17,000 and a grant of Rs. 33,436 for the Department of Chemical Technology.

3(3). The results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1940-41 are given in the following table :—
Examinations.

Examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.				Percentage of passes.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Pass Class.	Total.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	257	10	54	85	149	57.98
B.A. (Honours)	790	54	330	292	676	85.57
B.A. (Pass)	764	..	..	533	533	69.76
Inter-Arts	3,882	4	230	1,986	2,220	57.19
F.Y. Arts	3,569	..	..	3,110	3,110	87.14
M.Sc.	21	..	7	3	10	47.62
B.Sc.	775	48*	212	299	559	72.13
Inter Science	2,903	76	712	705	1,493	51.43
F. Y. Science	3,549	..	..	2,917	2,917	82.19
Matriculation	26,883	..	..	13,511	13,511	50.25

*Includes 15 who passed with distinction.

3(4). Post-graduate teaching and research work are controlled by the University in the various centres through teachers recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate teaching. The total amount paid to research workers at various centres during the year was Rs. 6,475.
Post-graduate work.

3(5). At the end of the year there were 150 students in the University School of Economics and Sociology. Of these, 52 were engaged in research. Besides these, 35 post-graduate students belonging to different Arts colleges in the City of Bombay attended lectures delivered at the school. During the year four students submitted their theses—three for the Ph.D. and one for the M.A. degree. These four theses were accepted for these degrees. Of the 20 students, who appeared for the M.A. examination by papers, 11 were successful, three getting second class. The school has an excellent library and use is made of it by various Government Departments and Associations.
The University School of Economics and Sociology.

3(6). There were 39 students in the Department of Chemical Technology at the end of the year. Of these, 22 took the course in Textile Chemistry and 17 in Chemical Engineering. In addition, there were 14 research students and five occasional research workers. Twenty-one students appeared for the B.Sc. (Technical) examination in March, 1941, (12 in Textile Chemistry and nine in Chemical Engineering) and 16 passed. Of the 16 successful students, six are engaged in research in the Department and seven have been absorbed in industry.

During the year under report one student secured the Ph.D. and another the M.Sc. (Technical) degree. Eleven papers were published and five papers were forwarded for publication. The Department is getting wide recognition as a test house for the textile and other industries, and this has necessitated the expansion of the analytical section of the Department. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research sanctioned three schemes of research in the Department, while some eight industrial organizations subsidised various investigations.

The foundation stone of the new building for the Department at Matunga was laid by His Excellency the Governor in March, 1941.

3(7). The Foreign Universities Information Bureau is composed of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other members representing the various branches of University education. The Bureau received 12 applications for admission to educational institutions in the United Kingdom, against the same number received in the preceding year. The Bureau received 462 personal enquiries and 393 in writing, making a total of 855 enquiries, against 1,575 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the War. During the year 28 students from other Universities applied to the Bureau for information.

3(8). Some of the important events connected with the University were—

(1) The University "Bulletin" was published for the first time. The object is to give authoritative information about the activities of the University. The Bulletin is reported to have been well received by the students, schools and colleges.

(2) The University permitted several students who were prevented from continuing their studies in British Universities on account of the War to join corresponding courses in this University. Such students have been given credit for the terms kept by them in the British Universities and other special concessions.

(3) The Senate decided during the year to institute a Department of Military studies and the question of instituting a Diploma in Military studies was under the consideration of His Excellency the Chancellor.

(4) Before the end of the year some 180 students from various colleges affiliated to the University volunteered for service in the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.

4(1). The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the Province of Bombay affiliated to the University of Bombay increased by one to 19. The new College affiliated to the University is the D. A. V. College, Sholapur. Of these 19 colleges, 5 are maintained by Government, one by the University, 2 by Christian Missions and 11 by other Educational Societies. Of the 14 non-Government Colleges, 10 are aided by Government and 4 are unaided.

4(2). The number of students in all the Arts and Science Colleges in the British Districts including the University School of Economics and Sociology (an account of which has been given in Chapter III) increased by 1,495 to 14,195. This increase was shared by all communities. It is gratifying to note that the number of women students attending the Arts and Science Colleges increased from 1,981 in 1939-40 to 2,413 in 1940-41, which means an increase of 21·8 per cent. The number of students in Government Colleges increased by 127 to 3,185, while the number in the non-Government Colleges increased by 1,368 to 11,010. The distribution of the number of students in all the Arts and Science Colleges by communities is given in Appendix 1 to this Report.

4(3). The total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in the British Districts (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased from Rs. 27,33,708 in 1939-40 to Rs. 30,28,962 in 1940-41. This was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage in 1940-41.	Percentage in 1939-40.
	Rs.		
Provincial Revenues	5,71,402	18·9	19·2
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	750	....	....
Fees	20,64,828	68·2	68·6
Other Sources	3,91,982	12·9	12·2
Total	30,28,962	100·0	100·0

Details of (i) the total expenditure on Government and non-Government Arts and Science Colleges, (ii) the average annual cost of educating a student, and (iii) the cost to Government are given in Subsidiary Form No. 1 published in the Supplement to this Report.

4(4). During the year under report the ten non-Government Arts and Science Colleges continued to receive grants **Grants-in-aid.** from Government amounting to Rs. 1,57,000, which were re-assessed and fixed in 1939-40 for the triennium 1939-42.

4(5). In addition to the ten non-Government Arts and Science Colleges aided by Government, the Deccan College **Research Institutes.** Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, is maintained by Government. The Government grant to the Institute covers the actual budgeted expenditure of the Institute. On 31st March, 1940, the Institute had a balance of Rs. 28,027-7-4 and a grant of Rs. 45,100 was paid to the Institute for the year 1940-41.

During the year under Report there were 33 students in the Institute distributed as under :—

1. Indo-European Philology	..	..	5
2. Sanskrit Literature	..	..	9
3. Dravidian Philology	..	..	3
4. Semitic Languages and Literature.	..	..	2
5. Proto-Indian and Ancient Indian History	..	..	3
6. Mediæval History	..	..	4
7. Maratha History	..	..	2
8. Sociology	..	..	4
9. Iranian Philology	..	..	1
			<hr/>
		Total ..	33
			<hr/>

All the members of the staff and the students were engaged in research in their respective subjects and a number of papers were published either in the Bulletin of the Institute or in other research journals.

In accordance with the orders of Government the buildings of the Deccan College were handed over in July, 1940, to the Military Department for a Military Training School and in consequence the Institute was shifted to a rented building. The question of revising the constitution of the Council of Management of the Institute was for some time past under consideration and Government have sanctioned the following revised constitution for the Council of Management of the Institute :—

(A) *Three ex-officio members—*

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) The Director of the Institute.

(B) *Two representatives of the Institutions in Poona to be appointed by Government—*

- (1) One representative of the Deccan College past Students' Association.

(2) One representative of—

- (i) The Bharata Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona.
- (ii) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
- (iii) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

(C) *Four representatives, one each of the Arts Colleges in (1) Gujarat, (2) Bombay, (3) Maharashtra and (4) Karnatak, to be appointed by Government.*

(D) *Three members nominated by Government—*

- (i) One for Sanskrit.
- (ii) One for other Languages.
- (iii) One for History.

The revised constitution is to come into effect from April, 1942, after the expiry of the term of office of the present Council.

Government also maintain the Kannad Research Institute at Dharwar. During the year under report the Director of the Institute and his Research Fellows continued their work and undertook a number of tours in the Districts of Bombay Karnatak in search of material bearing on Kannada History and Literature, and as a result of these tours, several inscriptions, copper plates, coins, paper and palm-leaf manuscripts, etc., were secured for the Museum.

The work done by the Institute is proving of some value to the Archæological Department and the Director General of Archæology who paid a visit to the Museum has suggested the establishment of a separate Museum in the Karnatak. The total expenditure of the Institute during 1940-41 was Rs. 11,907 and was wholly borne by Government.

An amount of Rs. 12,000 was also paid as a grant-in-aid for the Post-graduate and Research Department of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, for research work in Gujarati Literature, and a token grant of Rs. 500 was paid to each of the six Research Institutions mentioned below :—

1. The Bharata Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona.
2. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
3. The Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.
4. The Gujarat Research Society, Bombay.
5. The Rajavade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia.
6. The Islamic Research Association, Bombay.

4(6). The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is the only purely
 Royal Institute of Science Institution in the Province of Bombay for
 Science, Bombay. research. The total number of students in the

Institute decreased from 243 in 1939-40 to 211 in 1940-41. They were distributed as under :—

Junior B.Sc.	..	..	..	50
Senior B.Sc.	..	..	..	69
Post-graduate	..	..	..	92
			Total ..	211

The number of post-graduate students decreased from 103 in 1939-40 to 92 in 1940-41.

Research work continued to be carried on both by the members of the staff and the post-graduate students. During the year under report, 40 papers were published as against 48 in 1939-40. Of these, 8 were in Physics, 24 in Chemistry, 7 in Botany, and 1 in Mathematics.

The total expenditure of the Institute increased from Rs. 1,94,313 in 1939-40 to Rs. 2,03,272 in 1940-41. The average annual cost per student increased from Rs. 787 in 1939-40 to Rs. 941 in 1940-41 and the cost to Government also increased from Rs. 342 in 1939-40 to Rs. 454 in 1940-41.

4(7). The following table compares the number of students who appeared and passed the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of 1939-40 and 1940-41 and the average of passes :—

	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
B.A. ..	1,933	1,503	77.8	1,842	1,405	76.3
B.Sc. ..	745	598	80.26	775	559	72.1

Discipline.

4(8). Discipline in Colleges was on the whole satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

5(1). The number of Professional Colleges in this Province affiliated to the University of Bombay remained the same as last year viz. 14—1 for Engineering, 2 for Commerce, 1 for Agriculture, 2 for Medicine, 5 for Law, 2 for the training of Secondary teachers and 1 for Chemical Technology. Of these, the College of Agriculture is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and the Medical Colleges under the Surgeon General. An account of the Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University is given in Chapter III and details of attendance, expenditure, etc. about these colleges appear in Subsidiary Form No. 1 in the Supplement to this Report.

5(2). The College of Engineering, Poona, is the only institution of its kind in this Province. The college, as usual, conducted classes both for the B. E. degree course and for the Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. An account of the Diploma classes is given in Chapter IX.

During recent years the college has received applications from more students than it could admit. To meet this increasing demand the number of admissions to the F. E. class was raised with effect from June, 1940, from 75 to 100 distributed as under :—

(1) Civil Engineering	..	..	60 to 80
(2) Mechanical Engineering	..	..	20 to 10
(3) Electrical Engineering	..	..	20 to 10
			<hr/>
			100 100
			<hr/>

The Principal was allowed to open the college for the S. E. and B. E. students from the 1st of June instead of from the 20th June and to use this period of 3 weeks for intensive practical exercises. The Civil students did masonry exercises, plastering, bending of reinforcement bars, construction of surface drains with gulley traps, etc. The Mechanical and Electrical students did complete overhauling and reassembling of the workshop engines and plant including the testing of boilers and the erection of small engines, motors and dynamos, foundations of work, and wiring of electric poles. These exercises are reported to be popular with the students.

With effect from the academic year 1940-41 the tenure of stipends paid to Mechanical and Electrical graduates for acquiring practical experience in approved workshops has been reduced to one year. This has enabled more candidates to obtain the benefit of stipends than before.

5(3). There are two Colleges of Commerce affiliated to the Bombay University, (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, maintained by Government and (2) the Hargovandas Laxmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, maintained by a private body. The total number of students in these two colleges increased from 1,340 to 1,465.

There was the usual rush for admission at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and about 350 students presented themselves for the entrance examination which was held to select the most suitable candidates. About 250 students were admitted to the First Year class. At the end of the year the total number of students in the college was 793, as compared with 747 in 1939-40.

In former years several graduates in Economics used to be admitted to the Junior B.Com. class, so that they could appear at the B. Com. examination after an attendance of two years only. This rule was revised and the graduates in Economics are now required to pass the Inter. Com. examination and to attend a college of Commerce for 3 years instead of two. The result is that very few graduates in Economics apply for admission to the Inter. Com. class.

The college also provides instruction in Commercial subjects in Special evening classes. This branch of the college's activities has developed in recent years. The Special evening classes attached to the college prepare students for (1) the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London, (2) the First Examination of the Government of India held under the Auditor's Certificate Rules and (3) the College Diplomas in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

In this connection the Principal remarks—

“The non-University side of the activities of the College is one which promises considerable development in the future. One respect in which Commercial education differs from other fields of vocational training is that a University degree in Commerce is not the only recognized qualification which can be obtained in this branch of education. There are several other examining bodies whose diplomas and certificates are regarded as giving an almost equal status as a University degree and are recognised as such by the Commercial community. A beginning has been made by the institution of a College Diploma in Accountancy and a College Diploma in Secretarial Practice, and the facilities for these Diploma examinations appear to be much appreciated. There is considerable scope for development in this direction and similar diplomas in other specialized subjects such as Banking, Transport, etc. if instituted, would go a long way to meet the growing demand for specialized vocational courses particularly in an advanced commercial centre like Bombay.”

The Hargovandas Lakmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, opened in June, 1936, by the Ahmedabad Education Society has been

affiliated to the Bombay University up to 31st May, 1944, for (a) the Inter Commerce Examination and (b) the B.Com. examination. From the year under report the college has been allowed to teach one more optional subject viz. 'Economics of Transport' in addition to the other three optional subjects (a) Advanced Accounting and Auditing, (b) Advanced Banking, and (c) Organization of Cotton Industry for which the college stands affiliated. The Principal reports that the college continued to make rapid progress. At the end of the year the total number of students in the college was 672, as compared with 593 in the previous year. The college started M.Com. classes from the year under report. Additional accommodation was found by constructing one more storey consisting of 4 large and 2 small rooms on the college building. It is reported that the college library has been reorganised and housed in two large rooms.

5(4). The College of Agriculture, Poona, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture is the only institution of its kind in the Province. It prepares students for the B.Sc. (Agri.) degree examination of the Bombay University.

During the year 6 post-graduate students were working—3 in Botany, 1 in Entomology, and 2 in Plant Pathology. Of these, 1 was studying for Ph.D., 2 for M.Sc. and 3 for M.Sc. (Agri.) degrees. Of these, 1 got the M.Sc. degree in Botany.

About 17 students took advantage of special courses, such as, Crop Production, Plant Pathology, Dairy, Horticulture, etc. Two special classes for intensive training in the technique of scientific field bunding against soil erosion were held at the college for a period of 3 months each and attended by 47 cultivator students—24 for the first bunding class and 23 for the second.

The Revenue Officers' Training class was held, as usual, and attended by 11 Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The Forest Rangers' class commenced from 1st May, 1940. The period of the class has been extended by another two years upto the end of 30th April, 1944.

5(5). There are two Medical colleges in the Province. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, is a Government institution and is under the control of the Medical Department. The Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College is maintained by the Bombay Municipality. These colleges prepare students for the M.B.B.S. course. In addition, the colleges undertake instruction in post-graduate studies and research work.

A detailed account of both the colleges viz. the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the G. S. Medical College, Bombay, is given in the College Reports printed and published separately every year.

A "Refresher course" for Registered Medical Practitioners was held for the second time for two weeks in October, 1940, under the joint auspices of the two colleges and associated hospitals.

5(6). There are six Law colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Five of these are in the British Districts of the Province and one in Kolhapur State. The total number of students attending the five Law colleges in the British Districts decreased from 1,756 to 1,558. The fall is due to the fact that now the students cannot join merely as casual students.

Owing to the introduction of the new course of studies in Law since 1938, students were enrolled during the year under report for the LL.B. examinations both under the new and old courses. This was, however, the last year in which students for the second LL.B. under the old course were admitted to the Law colleges. The first LL.B. examination under the old course was held for the last time in April, 1940, and the second LL.B. in April, 1941.

Under the revised regulations, candidates for the LL.B. degree are required to pass the Inter. Arts, Inter. Science or the Inter. Com. examination of the University or corresponding examinations. The First LL.B. examination was held under the new regulations for the first time in April, 1939, and the Second LL.B. in April, 1940.

After passing the second LL.B. degree examination the candidates have to undergo one year's practical training at the end of which they have to appear for a Test examination held by the Bar Council. The first Bar Council Test Examination will be held in 1941.

As a result of the conversion of Law colleges into full-time institutions the personnel of the teaching staff of the Government Law College, Bombay, was changed during the year. There is now one full-time Principal, two full-time Professors and eight part-time Professors. The college, however, continued to hold its classes in the Elphinstone College building. The construction of the new building for the college was in progress during the year.

The college has an excellent library of law books and for the convenience of students and subscribers the library was kept open from 12 noon to 5 p.m. during the two vacations of the year. The system of lending books to selected students including those studying for the LL.M. course as well as subscribers for study at-home with necessary safe-guards continues.

During the year the Law College, Poona, had an additional block of 14 rooms with the necessary amenities constructed for its hostel. In the Raja Lakhamagouda Law College, Belgaum, also additional hostel accommodation with kitchens and dining rooms was provided.

5(7). There are 4 Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the University viz. (1) the Secondary Training College, Bombay, (2) the Secondary Training College, Belgaum, (3) Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur, and (4) the Secondary Teachers' Training

College, Baroda. Of these, the first two are maintained by Government and the other two by the States of Kolhapur and Baroda. The two Government colleges provide training to some 200 students, while the two colleges in Kolhapur and Baroda admit 175 students for training.

Before 1939 no fees were charged to students from this Province in the Secondary Training College, Bombay. With the opening of another Government Secondary Training College at Belgaum from June, 1939, however, it was decided to charge a tuition fee of Rs. 120 per term for students of this Province and Rs. 175 per term for students from other Provinces and Indian States in both the colleges at Bombay and Belgaum.

A notable feature of the results this year was the distinction awarded to a student of the Government College, Bombay. This was the first time in the history of the B.T. Examination (under the new rules) that distinction has been awarded. The practice of farming out women students to do their practical work in outside schools was continued during the year. Some 9 girls' schools were used for the purpose. During the year under report 3 new students for the M.Ed. degree course were admitted to the college. Bi-weekly lectures were also given by the college staff for teachers preparing for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate and it is reported that they were popular and well attended.

The Secondary Training College, Belgaum, continued to occupy a portion of the Sardars' High School building. Arrangements for the training of Secondary teachers in Kannada, in addition to Marathi and English, have been made in this college. Provision for the guidance of students reading for the M.Ed. degree course has been made in the college and 7 students were registered for the course. A set of about 42 lectures covering the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination course was also delivered by the college staff. The hostel of the Sardars' High School, Belgaum, is now exclusively used for the students of the college, and there were some 60 students in residence.

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

6(1). In this Province schools and classes in which English is taught are classified as "Secondary", while in other Provinces, the figures for Secondary Education include pupils in Primary Middle schools. This chapter deals with Secondary schools for boys. An account of Secondary schools for girls appears in Chapter XII and of European schools in Chapter XIII. The tables at the end of the report summarise the statistics of all Secondary schools. Secondary (English) schools, formerly known as English-teaching schools, are now treated as ordinary Secondary schools, and are included in the figures for ordinary Secondary schools. To facilitate comparison last year's figures, wherever quoted, have been suitably revised.

6(2). During the year the number of Secondary schools for boys rose from 651 to 669 [including 23 Secondary (English) schools] and the number of pupils from 138,789 to 149,494, including 11,703 in Secondary (English) schools, i.e., by 7.7 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of the schools and the number of pupils by divisions :—

Division.	Number of schools.		
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Bombay Division	113	103	216
Central Division	64	80	144
Northern Division	68	131	199
Southern Division	49	45	94
Secondary (English) Schools	17	6	23
Total ..	304	365	669

Division.	Number of pupils.			Percentage increase in the number of pupils during the year.
	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
1	5	6	7	8
Bombay Division	43,492	9,781	53,273	5.0
Central Division	25,393	5,266	30,659	7.4
Northern Division	30,633	7,654	38,287	7.4
Southern Division	13,277	2,266	15,542	10.0
Secondary (English) Schools	10,774	929	11,703	14.0
Total ..	123,569	25,895	149,464	7.7

Of the 149,464 pupils in Secondary schools for boys, 65,132 (43·6 per cent.) were in the High school stage and 84,332 (56·4 per cent.) in the Middle school stage. The number of candidates from the British Districts in this Province who sat for the Matriculation examination in 1941 was 17,801 of whom 8,770, or 49·2 per cent., passed.

The following table compares the distribution of Secondary schools by management :—

1	Number of schools			Number of pupils.			Percentage increase or decrease in the number of pupils.
	High schools	Middle schools	Total	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	18	2	20	5,214	296	5,510	— 8·8
District Local Board ..	..	130	130	..	4,278	4,278	+ 2·0
Municipal ..	22	39	61	7,502	3,010	10,512	+ 2·5
Aided ..	252	136	388	105,836	13,968	119,804	+ 8·8
Unaided ..	12	58	70	5,017	4,343	9,360	+ 13·9
Total ..	304	365	669	123,569	25,895	149,464	+ 7·7

The decrease in the number of Government High schools for boys from 19 to 18 is due to the conversion of the Government High School for Boys at Ratnagiri into a Training college. This fact also accounts for the fall in the number of pupils in Government High schools. The previously reported increase in the number of aided schools continued and is reflected in the number of pupils in such schools.

The following table classifies by communities the pupils attending Secondary schools for boys :—

1				1939-40.	1940-41.	Percentage of increase.
				2	3	4
Hindus	..	Advanced	..	66,188	70,221	6·1
	..	Intermediate	..	32,871	36,382	10·7
	..	Backward	..	3,979	4,292	7·9
Total ..				103,038	110,895	7·6
Muslims	..	..	..	12,521	13,294	6·2
Parsis	..	..	..	5,649	5,863	3·8
Others	..	..	..	17,581	19,412	10·4
Grand Total ..				138,789	149,464	7·7

It will be seen that the figures have maintained the upward tendency to which last year's report draws attention. The increase in numbers is general, and the figures show that, while the Intermediate Hindus are ahead of all other communities, the Backward classes follow them close.

6(3). The total expenditure of all Secondary schools for boys including that of Secondary (English) schools rose by Rs. 5,20,260, or 7·0 per cent., to Rs. 79,71,342. It was met from the following sources:—

	Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Provincial Revenues	13,59,340	17·0
District Local Board and Municipal funds	1,48,913	1·9
Fees	53,89,057	67·6
Other sources	10,74,032	13·5
Total		79,71,342	100·0

Of the total expenditure of about Rs. 79·7 lakhs, the expenditure on Government schools was over 5·8 lakhs, or 7·4 per cent., of which nearly Rs. 1·9 lakhs, or 32·0 per cent., was met from fees.

The following table compares the average cost per pupil for two years:—

1	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	104 13	68 4	107 4	71 11
Board	35 11	4 12	33 12	4 12
Aided	52 2	8 1	52 4	7 7
Unaided	67 8	....	62 2	....
Total	53 10.	9 13	53 1	9 1

There has been a further decrease, although small, in the annual average cost per pupil. It would appear there has been no appreciable increase in the staff salaries. The fixing of adequate pay-scales for teachers in non-Government Secondary schools is not easy and efforts were made during the year to check the progressive reductions in teachers' pay. An informal conference of the Heads of some of the important Secondary schools and representatives of the Federation of Secondary teachers met to consider the question, and the general decisions reached

will, it is hoped, improve the conditions of service of Secondary school teachers.

6(4). Government has provided special facilities such as free-studentships, fee-grants, remission of room-rent in hostels, etc. for pupils of various communities attending Secondary schools. Free-studentships in Government Secondary schools are available for 5 per cent. of the pupils of the Advanced classes, 22.5 per cent. of the pupils of the Intermediate classes, 75 per cent. of the pupils of the Backward classes (excluding Scheduled classes) and for 20 per cent. of the Muslim pupils. Under the scheme the liability of Government is limited to 15 per cent. of the pupils in Government Secondary schools in each Division.

Pupils of the Scheduled classes are admitted free in Government Secondary schools if otherwise eligible. Children of the Konkani Maratha communities, Indian soldiers and followers, and school mistresses are admitted free into Secondary schools, non-Government schools recovering in Government grants any fee-losses they thereby sustain. Government's expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 43,571 during the year. There is also provision for several sets of special scholarships tenable in High and Middle schools for pupils belonging to the non-Advanced communities. To enable pupils of the various communities to secure admission into Government Secondary schools, Government has fixed communal percentages.

6(5). The following table compares the total number of men teachers in Secondary schools for boys and girls during the year 1940-41 :—

Teachers.	Total number of teachers.	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	324	204	63.0	248	76.5
District Local Board and Municipal	643	149	23.2	238	37.0
Aided	5,974	1,363	22.8	3,063	51.3
Unaided	553	80	14.5	231	41.8
Total—Non-Government..	7,170	1,592	22.2	3,532	49.3
Grand total ..	7,494	1,796	24.0	3,780	50.4

There was an increase of 352 in the total number of men teachers from 7,142 to 7,494. The percentage of trained teachers in Government Secondary schools rose from 56.1 to 63.0. There is also an increase in the trained element in the teaching staffs in non-Government Secondary schools from 1,438 to 1,592.

There is a slight increase in the number of graduate teachers in schools of all kinds and this may be due to the steady rise in the number of professionally trained teachers.

The Department conducts the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination, the object of which is to improve the professional qualifications of teachers who do not possess a teaching degree. The Bombay University has also instituted a Diploma in Teaching the value of which as a professional qualification remains to be seen. These various factors ought to increase the percentage of qualified teachers.

6(6). The number of Government Secondary schools for boys decreased from 21 to 20 through the closure of the Government schools. Government High School at Ratnagiri. Of the 20 Government Secondary schools, 18 were High schools and 2 Middle schools.

Government Secondary schools have maintained their popularity. Applications for admission annually exceed accommodation. The popularity of the Government schools is due to their staffs, the efficiency of instruction in the schools, and public confidence in Government control.

The Vocational training introduced in five of the Government High schools in June, 1939, appears to be making satisfactory progress. An agricultural bias, too, was introduced in June, 1940, in Standard IV of the G. S. High School, Jalgaon, so that six schools came under the scheme this year. Of the six schools, four have an agricultural, one a commercial and the sixth a technical bias. Field operations and outdoor farm-life seem to be popular with the boys in the Agricultural High schools. There is, however, a certain amount of nervousness amongst the parents and guardians about the future of their boys in the Vocational High schools, and the nature and status of the examination to be held at the end of the Vocational course. Government have already announced that those passing the examination to be held at the end of the vocational course will be eligible for entrance into Government service in the same manner as the holders of the Matriculation certificate and that they will have preference for appointments for which knowledge of the vocation they have studied is desirable. Government have also declared that efforts will be made to facilitate the admission of the boys to such institutions of higher vocational instruction as are available at present or which may be created hereafter, and also to obtain recognition by the University of the equivalence of the examination to the Matriculation.

This year the question was mooted of having a School Leaving Certificate examination separate from the Matriculation examination and giving Secondary school pupils a wider choice of subjects than at present. An informal conference of representatives of the University, the Board of Secondary Education and Departmental officers was called by the Adviser and the report of the Committee appointed at the conference is under the consideration of Government.

6(7). The number of recognised Secondary schools rose by 30 from 761 to 791. The number of non-Government High Schools was 286 and of Middle schools 463. Of the other schools. non-Government recognised schools, 130 were under the control of District Local Boards, and 22 High Schools and 39 Middle schools were under Municipalities. The rest were under private management.

Non-Government Secondary schools receive State aid according to the Grant-in-aid Code. In order that as many schools as possible should receive a fair measure of aid from Government, a revised scheme of Grant-in-aid was sanctioned recently, which appears to be working fairly satisfactorily. The main object of the scheme is to extend financial assistance to as many non-Government schools as possible, and it has been possible, within the last few years, to add many schools to the aided list. In any new scheme, there are bound to be schools which suffer. It is hoped, however, to provide relief to such schools, if funds permit.

It is too early to estimate the value of the Provident Fund subsidised by Government for the benefit of Secondary teachers which was inaugurated a couple of years ago. There is, however, no doubt that it has had a reassuring effect on the teaching profession as a whole and has stimulated a valuable sense of security.

6(8). Secondary schools follow generally the courses of studies laid down for the various standards in Schedule D of the Grant-in-aid Code. Schools may, however, modify the courses with the previous approval of the Department. The standards followed in Secondary (English) schools are those laid down in Schedule C to the Grant-in-aid Code. The question of evolving courses of studies common to both Secondary schools and Secondary (English) schools is before the Board of Secondary Education.

6(9). The educational value of school broadcasts is now universally recognised and an increasing number of schools are taking advantage of the educational programmes broadcast by the All India Radio, Bombay.

All Government Secondary schools are equipped with Radio receiving sets and several non-Government schools in the Province have Radio sets of their own. Of the 170 schools registered by the All India Radio, Bombay, as listening members, about 125 are in the British Districts

of this Province. A period or two each week is devoted to school broadcasts and an attempt is made to make the boys and girls air-minded and to convey to them information on a variety of subjects in an interesting manner. The programmes include, in addition to school subjects, talks on sport, current topics and news reviews. Musical interludes form an interesting feature of educational broadcasts.

6(10). The five School Book Committees for regional languages and the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani Text Books and the School Book Committees. continued to function during the year under report. A detailed account of these Committees is given in the Chapter on Primary Education.

The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is President, considers books intended for Secondary schools. The number of books considered by this Committee during the year is given in the table below :—

Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of.		Books sanctioned as			Balance.
	Sanctioned	Rejected.	Text-Books.	Pupils' Library books.	Teachers' Library books.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
313	259	32	93	125	41	22

6(11). The Board of Secondary Education which has been functioning in this Province for about 2 years, was busy during the year, with the preparation of syllabuses for Secondary schools. The Board appointed a Syllabus Sub-Committee for the purpose, which has drafted detailed syllabuses for Standards I-III of Secondary schools. The Board proposes to circulate them for opinion before examining them in detail. The Board considered a number of other important questions during the year under review.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

7(1). The year under report showed an increase of 664 Primary schools and 59,638 pupils—an increase shared by Schools and all the Divisions. On 31st March, 1941, there were in all 19,779 Primary schools in the Province with an attendance of 1,560,094 pupils. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils of the last two years by managements :—

		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
		1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Government	Boys ..	27	29	4,341	4,299
	Girls ..	12	10	1,403	1,316
District Local Board	Boys ..	9,145	9,146	686,400	702,840
	Girls ..	758	771	62,266	67,874
Municipal	Boys ..	1,143	1,187	279,682	288,550
	Girls ..	547	574	121,444	131,347
Aided	Boys ..	7,053	7,581	308,321	324,306
	Girls ..	289	290	27,438	28,186
Unaided	Boys ..	129	172	7,868	9,726
	Girls ..	12	19	1,293	1,554
Total	Boys ..	17,497	18,115	1,286,612	1,329,817
	Girls ..	1,618	1,664	213,844	230,277
Total ..		19,115	19,779	1,500,456	1,560,094

The number of Government Primary schools remained stationary, while the number of Municipal schools increased by 71. In the District Local Board schools there was an increase of 14 only. This small

increase, compared to an increase of 313 in the previous year, was due to the closure of some ill-attended schools and also of schools maintained solely for the Scheduled castes which were amalgamated with ordinary schools.

Private enterprise added another 579 schools, during the year, of which 529 were opened under the scheme for the removal of mass-illiteracy. The scheme has been in operation for nearly three years and over 5,100 voluntary schools have now been started in villages without schools. The Servants of India Society, the Bhil Sudhar Samiti and the Bhil Seva Mandal, West Khandesh, the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara, and the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Belgaum, have been responsible for the establishment of a number of voluntary schools. The reports of the Inspecting Officers on the working of these schools are encouraging. The teachers of these schools are qualified and attempts have also been made to raise the standard of instruction. Some Associations, like the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, have evolved a suitable organisation for the efficient administration and inspection of their own schools. Several voluntary schools, however, are still managed by individuals. Endeavours are made to get such schools affiliated to well-organised Societies or Mandals, and if no such Society is willing to take them over, to have at least local committees to look after them. Although there is need for the establishment of more schools of this type to provide elementary education in all small villages with a population of less than 700, the time has come to consider seriously the problem of putting the existing schools on some satisfactory permanent basis. Most of these schools are one-teacher schools and are staffed by untrained teachers. Efforts will have to be made to persuade the managements to employ trained teachers and more teachers as the schools grow. Some of the Societies running a large number of voluntary schools are alive to the need of training their teachers. In addition to deputing some teachers to Training institutions, they occasionally organize short-term courses for the training of teachers with the help of Departmental Inspecting Officers. The question of giving the managements an extra grant for an additional teacher engaged in a voluntary school and of aiding them towards the overhead charges incurred on administration and inspection is under the consideration of Government. As regards the syllabus, care was taken at the very inception of the scheme to lay down a simple and suitable course of studies for these schools. The hopes entertained, when the scheme was launched, of a graded expansion of Primary education without unduly straining the resources of the State or of the local bodies are being fulfilled to an appreciable extent.

The average area served by a boys' Primary school declined from 4.4 to 4.3 square miles, and there were ten schools for every 11 towns and villages, as against 12 in the previous year. Of the total male population, 12.2 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools, as against 11.9 in the preceding year.

There are 21,688 inhabited towns and villages in the Province, of which 13,769, or 63·5 per cent., have schools, an increase of 411 during the year. On 31st March, 1941, there were still 27 villages with a population of over 1,000 without schools, as against 33 in the previous year. The majority of these are in the Ratnagiri and Nasik Districts. Efforts are being made to induce voluntary associations to start schools in these villages also. Details of villages with and without schools will be found in Appendix IV to this Report.

7(2). The following table gives the distribution of pupils in Primary Stages of schools by standards :—
instruction.

— 1	Boys. 2	Percentage to total. 3	Girls. 4	Percentage to total. 5
Infants	368,114	32·4	178,341	42·0
Standard I	218,951	19·3	83,699	19·7
Standard II	180,379	15·9	61,287	14·4
Standard III	135,036	11·9	43,224	10·2
Standard IV	112,585	9·9	31,271	7·4
Total—Lower Primary Stage ..	1,015,065	89·4	397,822	93·7
Standard V	52,991	4·7	13,088	3·1
Standard VI	36,321	3·2	8,059	1·9
Standard VII	31,058	2·7	5,690	1·3
Total—Upper Primary Stage.	120,370	10·6	26,837	6·3
Grand Total—(Lower and Upper Primary Stages.)	1,135,435	100·0	424,659	100·0

The percentage of boys and girls in the upper Primary standards shows an increase. For every 1,000 boys in Primary schools, there were 324 in the infants class this year, as against 366 in the previous year, which is an encouraging feature.

7(3). The expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 7,25,045 to Rs. 2,07,25,121. The sources from which it was met during the year under report and the one preceding it are given below :—

1	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Amount. 2	Percentage. 3	Amount. 4	Percentage. 5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds ..	1,22,22,124	61·1	1,19,36,246	57·6
Board funds ..	55,32,444	27·7	63,52,180	30·7
Fees ..	8,02,424	4·0	8,76,999	4·2
Other sources ..	14,43,084	7·2	15,59,696	7·5
Total ..	2,00,00,076	100·0	2,07,25,121	100·0

The total expenditure on Primary schools increased by about Rs. 7 lakhs. This increase was mainly contributed from the funds of the local bodies and represented their additional expenditure on expansion.

The average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for boys by different managements will be found in the subsidiary forms Nos. 4 and 5 printed in the Supplement to this Report. The total average cost per pupil for all managements fell from Rs. 12-14-0 to Rs. 12-11-0 and the cost to Government from Rs. 8-5-0 to Rs. 7-12-0. The opening of a large number of aided Primary schools was responsible for this reduction.

7(4). Fee receipts increased by Rs. 74,575 to Rs. 8,76,999, representing 4·2 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary schools. This increase is not proportionate to the increase in the number of Primary schools, as most of them were voluntary schools under the mass literacy scheme and charged low fees or none at all.

7(5). Particulars of the housing arrangements for District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls in the Province are given in Appendix V to this Report. The statistics show that 31 per cent. of the boys' schools and 25 per cent. of the girls' schools have their own buildings, while 30 per cent. of the boys' schools and 65 per cent. of the girls' schools are in rented buildings. Again, 51 per cent. of the boys' schools and 13 per cent. of the girls' schools are in rent-free buildings such as temples, mosques, chavdis, etc.

These figures compared with those of the previous year show that the housing of schools is steadily improving. The District Building Committees set up by Government in 1938 continued to function satisfactorily. Government provided for these Committees Rs. 3,09,000 during the year. Reports of the work done by the Committees show that by the end of the year under report, 66 buildings for Primary schools in the several Divisions had been completed, 115 buildings were in progress, and that plans and estimates in respect of 160 buildings had been approved. The construction of school buildings could have been undertaken at a more rapid pace, but for the delay in getting sites approved by the Public Health authorities and the difficulties experienced by the Committees in acquiring sites. Government has since issued orders simplifying the procedure and it may be expected that the District Building Committees will be able to accelerate the construction of school buildings.

Some of the Local Authorities are themselves fully alive to the need of proper school houses and are doing what they can with the available finances. In the Southern Division 13 buildings were constructed and 40 were in progress. In the Central Division 10 buildings were put up by the Ahmednagar and East Khandesh Districts, and extensions carried out to 7 buildings. In the Northern Division, under the Sir P. T. Village School Building Scheme, 3 buildings were added in the Surat District, and 8 buildings are to be put up shortly. The scheme has been extended to the Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad Districts and it is expected that they will also have a number of school buildings. In spite of these efforts, a large number of Primary schools are housed in unsuitable residential buildings. Unless the class-rooms are bright and cheerful and there is a provision of ample opportunities for healthful activity, it will be difficult to attract children to school. A suitable building and a playground are essential for a school to carry on its normal work. Apart from providing funds to District Building Committees, it is also necessary to acquire suitable plots for playgrounds.

7(6). The total number of teachers in Primary schools under all managements rose by 1,395 (3·2 per cent.) to 45,388. Teachers. Of these, 38,083 were men and 7,305 women. The number of trained teachers rose by 532 to 18,762. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers fell from 41·4 to 41·3, as many of the teachers employed during the year were taken up for the voluntary schools and were untrained. The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls will be found in Appendix VIII to this Report.

Although as a result of the expansion of the Government Training institutions and the financial encouragement extended to private Training institutions, the output of trained teachers increased during the year, the pace of training requires to be further quickened. Many voluntary schools staffed by untrained men are being opened every year, while

trained teachers retire and are being replaced by untrained young men who may have to wait for some years before they get their training. All this points to the necessity of making better use of the existing Training institutions as well as of the establishment of new ones. If every District had a Training school of its own at least to train the young men who replace those that retire, it would be possible for the Department to train all the existing teachers within the age group of 22-40 in a reasonably short period. It is gratifying that private educational bodies have started Training institutions at Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, and East Khandesh.

7(7). The pay of Primary teachers in the Province remained, with a few exceptions, unchanged. Primary teachers handed over to the Local Authorities on the transfer of control of Primary education continued to be paid at the old rates sanctioned in 1924 and those appointed between 1923 and 1935 at the rates sanctioned in 1929, while teachers appointed after 1935 were in receipt of provisional scales of pay sanctioned for them. As mentioned in the last year's report, to remove anomalies in the pay of teachers trained after April, 1935, Government issued orders directing that such teachers should get either the old scales of pay *plus* increments for the period spent by them in training or the minimum pay for new entrants, whichever was greater. Orders were also issued during the year as a result of which untrained Head Masters who had been drawing Rs. 30 prior to 30th June, 1923, but whose pay was subsequently adjusted at rates below Rs. 30 have been permitted to draw pay at Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st April, 1940. Government also directed that those Head Masters who were getting Rs. 30 but who had been subsequently reverted to posts of assistant teachers should be reappointed as Head Masters if they were fit and paid at Rs. 30 per mensem. These orders, no doubt, gave relief to a small section of the Primary teachers, but no decision was arrived at before the close of the year on the recommendations of the Moos-Paranjpe Committee regarding a basic scale of pay for all teachers.

7(8). Most of the Local Authorities have introduced the Shift System in some of their schools but the reports received do not show that it has been an unqualified success. The system has, however, not been in force on a large scale for a length of time sufficient to enable any general conclusion to be drawn. Of the 11,393 District Local Board and Municipal schools, the system was introduced in as many as 4,526 schools during the year and it has been reported that only in 1,779 schools the system has been successful. The Shift System prevents, to some extent over-crowding in towns and also helps to ease the situation in one-teacher schools, but it definitely tends to lower the standard of teaching as in none of these schools it is possible to introduce the revised Primary course. Nor is it possible for the teachers to pay proper attention to the children in the matter of games and other side activities. Parents object to it on the ground that the hours of attendance are inconvenient, and the teachers on account of the additional

work thrown on them do not regard its adoption with favour. The Chairman, Municipal School Board, Poona, reports in this connection :—

“The system is very unpopular with the parents and causes stagnation of children in the same classes. The Shift System should be introduced only in the new schools which will be started hereafter so that it may be given a trial in a limited number of schools without spoiling the instruction in all the schools.”

The shift system is hardly a solution of our difficulties. When the numbers are large additional accommodation and additional teachers must be provided. It is only when the excess in numbers is small in a school that the Shift system may be introduced as a temporary measure.

7(9). The revised syllabus mentioned in the last year's report continued to be successfully followed in the Courses of study. Practising schools of the Training institutions. It was introduced in the Infants class and standard I of the ordinary Primary schools during the year, and will be extended to standard II from June 1941. It appears that children now take a keener interest in the courses of studies included in the syllabus. As more and more teachers handling the new course of studies come out from the Training institutions, the revised syllabus will, it is expected, produce better results. The simplified course of studies sanctioned for use in small village schools during the last year is also being followed with a fair amount of success.

The experiment in Basic Education introduced by Government last year, continued during the year in the compact areas selected in the Surat District for Gujarat, in the East Khandesh and Satara Districts for Maharashtra, and in the Dharwar District for the Karnatak. In addition, a compact area in the Yawal Taluka of the East Khandesh District was selected during the year for Urdu children and the experiment was introduced in three Urdu Primary schools in that area. The total number of schools under the experiment was 88 and was made up of the following schools:—

- 58 Basic schools in the compact areas.
- 3 Practising schools attached to the Basic Training Centres.
- 27 Isolated basic schools opened by Local Authorities and private bodies.

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The teachers required for these basic schools receive special training at the Basic Training Centres. The Urdu Basic Training Centre opened at Jalgaon in 1939 had to be closed as a result of opposition from the Muslims to the scheme of Basic education.

These Basic education schools, however, are not shaping as well as expected. They are proving far more expensive than ordinary schools, and the work has suffered on account of the lack of suitable reading material both for the pupils and the teachers. The Advisory Committee for Basic Education had under consideration the question of closing some of the isolated schools.

The tenure of the Advisory Committee for Basic Education expired in January, 1941, and Government reconstituted it for a further period of one year from 8th April, 1941. The Committee held four meetings during the year and considered several questions in connection with the progress of the experiment.

7(10). The number of Agricultural bias classes increased during the year from 79 to 80 by the opening of a new class at Sampa in the Panch Mahals District, and the number of pupils under instruction in them rose by 258 to 3,876. As mentioned in the last report the syllabus for these classes is generally well planned and the work has a definite demonstrative value to the agricultural community. These classes are a fine experiment in adapting Primary education to rural requirements and they deserve to be fostered with greater care than has hitherto been bestowed on them. All District School Boards should consider the question of opening more such schools in areas where agriculture is the main occupation of the people. It would also be desirable to see whether agriculture cannot form a useful basic craft and whether the courses of studies prescribed for the agricultural bias classes cannot be adopted for the upper Primary standards of all Basic schools.

7(11). The examination of Primary schools is now in the hands of the Administrative Officer in consultation with the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Government Inspecting staff. The examinations of big Taluka or First grade Primary schools are left to the Head Masters concerned, while the examinations of the smaller schools are entrusted to selected Head Masters. The Inspecting Officers scrutinise the results of the examinations at the time of their inspection and this acts as an effective check on injudicious promotions.

The Primary School Certificate Examination held by the Department terminates the Primary school course and qualifies successful pupils for appointment as school teachers and for admission to the Training institutions and to the lower grades of the public service. There has been a steady increase in the number of pupils appearing for the Primary School Certificate Examination. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 35,605, showing an increase of 3,577

candidates over the preceding year. The following table gives details of the examination held in 1940-41 at the various centres :—

1		Primary School Certificate			
		Rigional Languages		Urdu.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
2		3	4	5	
B o m b a y Division ..	Examination for Boys..	5,345	2,544	365	191
	„ for Girls..	1,670	711	71	39
Central Divi- sion.	Examination for Boys..	11,628	5,275	502	280
	„ for Girls..	1,518	643	88	39
Northern Division.	Examination for Boys..	5,627	2,029	477	140
	„ for Girls..	1,750	441	65	19
S o u t h e r n Division.	Examination for Boys..	5,707	2,706	346	117
	„ for Girls..	413	218	34	10
Grand Total	Examination for Boys..	28,307	12,554	1,689	728
	„ for Girls..	5,351	2,013	258	107
Total ..		33,658	14,567	1,947	835

1		Examination with		Percentage of passes
		Total		
		Number appeared	Number passed	
6		7	8	
B o m b a y Division.	Examination for Boys..	5,710	2,735	47.9
	„ for Girls..	1,741	760	43.1
Central Divi- sion.	Examination for Boys..	12,129	5,555	45.8
	„ for Girls..	1,606	682	42.5
Northern Division.	Examination for Boys..	6,104	2,169	35.5
	„ for Girls..	1,815	460	25.3
Southern Division.	Examination for Boys..	6,053	2,823	46.6
	„ for Girls..	447	228	51.0
Grand Total	Examination for Boys..	29,996	13,282	44.3
	„ for Girls..	5,609	2,120	37.8
Total ..		35,605	15,402	43.3

7(12). The number of School Co-operative Societies increased during the year by 10 to 674. These Societies are managed by the pupils themselves under the guidance of the teachers and demonstrate to growing minds the importance of self-help, co-operation and thrift.

7(13). Libraries play an important role in Primary education. A taste for reading acquired at this stage is the best guarantee against a lapse into illiteracy. Cost is mainly responsible for the lack of adequate school libraries. The local bodies are, however, fully alive to the needs of their Primary schools and are doing all they can to provide the requisite library facilities. The District Local Board, West Khandesh, maintains 77 pupils' libraries, while the District Local Board, East Khandesh, has been running 25 Central libraries. The Surat District has the benefit of the Sir Purushottamdas Circulating Bal Library Scheme which maintains 395 libraries. In the Panch Mahals a few village libraries have been reorganized with the help of popular contributions.

7(14). A School Book Committee for each of the regional languages and the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani continued to advise the Department on the suitability of books for use in the schools. The work turned out during the year under report by these Committees and the Board is tabulated below :—

1	Number of books received including the opening balance	Number of books disposed of		Balance
		Sanctioned	Rejected.	
	2	3	4	5
Urdu School Book Committee..	168	146	20	2
Marathi School Book Committee.	330	286	44	....
Gujarati School Book Committee.	345	247	28	70
Kannada School Book Committee.	166	151	3	2
Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani.	164	139	25	....
Total ..	1,163	969	120	74
Total for 1939-40 ..	1,206	926	127	153

During the year under review Government empowered the Educational Inspectors to sanction all books in the regional languages intended for use in schools. A number of books sanctioned for use as text books were also revised during the year by the authors concerned to adapt them to the needs of the revised syllabus of studies in Primary schools. The special Committee appointed by Government in June, 1939, to consider the whole policy in regard to text-books, their preparation, publication and sale, held many meetings during the year but had not concluded its deliberations.

7(15). The total number of schools for boys and girls in Bombay City, both Municipal and approved, increased by Bombay Municipal Corporation 46 to 597 and the number of pupils in them rose by 8,738 to 144,038. Of these, 8,403 were in the upper Primary stage and 135,635 were in the lower Primary stage, as against 7,463 and 127,837 respectively in the previous year.

There were 3,130 ordinary teachers in the Municipal schools, as against 2,803 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,688, or 53·9 per cent., were trained, 1320 or 42·2 per cent., qualified, and 122, or 3·9 per cent., unqualified. The percentage of tained teachers showed a small decrease by 1·1 per cent.

The number of special teachers for Drawing, Music, Drill, etc., was 118, as against 130 of the preceding year.

The total direct expenditure on Primary schools, both Municipal and approved, was Rs. 47,97,765, as against Rs. 44,12,433 in the preceding year. The Corporation received a maintenance grant from Government o. Rs. 9,45,000 towards its expenditure on Primary education.

7(16). There are six Cantonments in the Province and they have Cantonment Schools. provided adequate educational facilities within their jurisdiction. They either maintain their own schools or pay grants to approved schools which are inspected by the Government Inspecting Officers. Particulars of these schools such as the number of pupils, the expenditure incurred, etc., will be found in Appendix VI to this Report.

7(17). The Bombay Municipality had, during the preceding year, Compulsory Education. extended compulsion to those wards of the city where it had not been introduced. Compulsion is now in force in all wards of the City. Nine other Local Authority Municipalities and two District Local Boards have introduced full or partial compulsion. The effects of the introduction of compulsory elementary education on the number of children attending the schools in those areas is shown in Appendix VII to this Report.

The figures reveal that the progress made is slow. The measures taken by Local Authorities to enforce compulsion are still far from adequate. As has so often been observed in these reports, the main reason

for the unsatisfactory progress made is the reluctance of the Local Authorities to resort to coercive measures under the Act. If compulsion is to have the desired effect, all the penalties of the law available under the Act will have to be fully invoked. The importance of such measures has, time and again, been impressed on the Local Authorities and the various officers concerned and it is to be hoped that the efforts that are being made will bear fruit within a reasonable period of time. Appendix VII shows the extent to which coercive measures were adopted by Local Authorities for the introduction of compulsory elementary education.

7(18). The working of the School Boards under the Amended Act showed further signs of improvement. There was greater co-operation between the School Boards and the officers of the Department. The School Boards have had sufficient time to adjust themselves to the new order of things, and they have begun to evince greater interest in educational matters.

A more frequent and thorough inspection of the schools was also possible with the strengthened inspecting staff and this has reflected beneficially on the work of Primary schools. The arrangement by which the Administrative Officers are now given the occasional help of a senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector as Clerk of Works has brought about fuller co-operation between the Administrative and the Inspecting staff.

7(19). The Provincial Board of Primary Education, which was constituted by Government in the previous year, considered various problems of administration of Primary education in the Province. The Board held 11 meetings during the year, discussed several questions in connection with Primary education and made its recommendations to Government. The following are some of the main questions discussed by the Board :—

- (1) The introduction of vocational training in Primary schools.
- (2) Cheap designs for Primary school buildings.
- (3) Provision of play-grounds for Primary schools.
- (4) Introduction of compulsion in non-Local Authority Municipal areas.
- (5) Co-operative education in Primary schools.
- (6) Difficulties in the way of compulsion.
- (7) The establishment of Lokshalas.
- (8) Education in forest areas.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

I. *Training of Secondary Teachers.*

There are in all five institutions (including two in Indian States) for the training of graduate teachers of Secondary schools, of which one is an institution for Physical Education. Of these, three are maintained by Government, two of which have been dealt with in Chapter V, and an account of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, appears in Chapter XVI. Besides these Training colleges, there are two normal schools which train mistresses for European and Secondary (English) schools, an account of which is in Chapter XIII.

II. *Training of Primary Teachers.*

8(1). During the year under report two new Primary Training colleges were started, one by Government at Nasik for Women and the other by the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society at Belgaum for Men. The Urdu Basic Training Centre started by Government at Jalgaon in June, 1939, had, however, to be closed owing to local opposition to Basic schools from the Muslim community in East Khandesh. The total number of Training institutions has, therefore, increased from 37 to 38. Of these, 20 are for Men, and 18 for Women, and their classification by managements is 17 Government, 3 Municipal and 18 aided.

The following table gives comparative figures for the number of teachers trained at these institutions during the last two years :—

	1939-40			1940-41			Increase or decrease
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total	Government.	Non-Government.	Total	
Institutions for Men .	1,777	569	2,346	1,451	741	2,192	-154
Institutions for Women.	333	834	1,167	392	915	1,307	+140
Total ..	2,110	1,403	3,513	1,843	1,656	3,499	-14

There was an increase of 172 students in the non-Government Training institutions for Men and of 81 students in institution for Women. In Government Training institutions for Women there was an increase of 59 in the number of students but in Government Training institutions for Men, there was a decrease of 326 owing to the closure of 8 first year classes temporarily because of financial stringency. The net decrease, however, was 14 in the total number of students under training during the year, the figures for the previous year and the year under report being 3,513 and 3,499 respectively. Of the 3,499 students under training, 2,630 were Hindus, 332 Muslims, 442 Indian Christians, and 95 others. Of the 2,630 Hindu students, 151 belonged to the Scheduled classes.

8(2). The output of trained teachers increased by 78 per cent. from Output of trained 1,066 to 1,905. Of these, 1,304 were men and 601 teachers. women. This remarkable increase is the result of the new scheme of training for the Local Authority teachers in service, introduced by Government in June, 1939. The first batch of teachers trained under the scheme came out during the year.

8(3). It was necessary to revise the courses of studies of both men and women teachers when the new scheme Courses of studies. was introduced in June, 1939. At present the course for men teachers lasts for two years, while that for women teachers three years, a first year certificate being granted to the latter after continuous training for two years. This differentiation is only a temporary phase due to the fact that in the past the Primary School Certificate examination was taken by girls at the end of the VI standard instead of the VII. As standard VII has been now added to the Primary schools for girls and the standard of the Primary School Certificate Examination for Girls raised, the reduction of the women's training to 2 years is under consideration.

8(4). The expenditure on Primary Training institutions decreased by Rs. 11,130 to Rs. 6,24,853. The decrease was Expenditure. mainly in the expenditure on Government Training institutions and was due to the slowing down of the scheme of training and the closure of the 8 first year classes. Of the total expenditure, 79.0 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 4.2 per cent. from Municipal funds, 6.8 per cent. from fees, and 10.0 per cent. from other sources. The cost of educating a student in a Government Training institution for Men was Rs. 194, of which Government contributed Rs. 186; while for Women the cost was Rs. 356, of which Rs. 355 was paid by Government. The cost per student in aided institutions for men was Rs. 99 (Rs. 49 paid by Government) and for women was Rs. 131 (Rs. 55 contributed by Government).

8(5). The following table shows the classification by languages of the Primary Training institutions for Men and Women :—

Classification of Primary Training institutions for Men and Women :—
by languages.

	Number of institutions.							Number of students in institutions.							
	For Men.			For Women.				Grand Total.	For Men.			For Women.			Grand Total.
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.		Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.		
1. Marathi ..	5	5	10	2	7	9	19	692	591	1,283	178	548	726	2,009	
2. Gujarati ..	3	1	4	1	3	4	8	312	38	350	70	272	348	698	
3. Kannada ..	2	2	4	1	..	1	5	260	112	378	72	..	72	450	
4. Urdu ..	2	..	2	1	2	3	5	181	..	181	60	26	92	273	
5. English ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	69	69	69
Total ..	12	8	20	5	13	18	38	1,451	741	2,192	392	915	1,307	3,499	

Of the 38 training institutions, 3 are Basic, 3 Kindergarten, one Vocational and 31 ordinary Training institutions.

The Vocational Training school at Ankleshwar is a non-Government institution which aims at giving a rural bias to the course of training and teaches a special course including agriculture, carpentry, etc.

The three Kindergarten Training institutions are—(1) the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur, (2) the Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, and (3) the Archbishop Robert's Kindergarten and Primary Training College for English-teaching Primary schools. These institutions prepare teachers for the pre-primary and kindergarten schools.

Basic Training Centres were opened last year to meet the requirements of the Basic Primary schools started in certain compact areas in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnatak. These Training institutions teach a specially devised one year course. The object is to train pupil teachers to teach ordinary subjects in the curriculum of Primary schools through a craft. The craft selected is spinning. The introduction of agriculture as a Basic craft is under consideration. These institutions are still in an experimental stage and their success

will depend on the ability of the trained teachers to convince the public that craft work can become the medium of a normal education. The results indicate that much experimenting has still to be done.

8(6). To raise the standard of teaching in Primary schools under the present scheme of training all untrained and 1st year trained teachers within the age limits of 22 and 40 serving in District Local Board and Municipal schools are to be trained within a period of 10 years. The selection of Local Authority teachers for training is made by the Educational Inspectors according to seniority and age with due regard to the recommendations of the School Board Administrative Officers.

The percentages laid down for the admission of teachers to Government Training institutions for Men are :—

	Percentage.
(1) Advanced classes	25*
(2) Intermediate castes including Muslims and Indian Christians	60*
(3) Backward (including Scheduled) classes ..	15
	100

* 90 per cent. for Northern Division.

It is difficult, however, to adhere strictly to these percentages as, under the present scheme of training, teachers have to be selected on seniority and age to prevent the older teachers losing their chances of training and also to avoid undesirable anomalies in pay.

8(7). In the past only District Local Board Local teachers received stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem for men and Rs. 15 per mensem for women. Government sanctioned from June, 1939, the payment of stipends to teachers deputed by Municipal Local Authorities also.

Government's decision to train all serving teachers in the order of their seniority and age caused hardship to the senior teachers. Some of the senior teachers find it difficult to give up their pay while under training and as training offers them no improvement in pay, Government advised the Local Authorities on the recommendation of the Moos-Paranjpe Committee to pay every permanent teacher under training his grade pay for the period of his training. Many of the Local Authorities have done so. The extra expense to the Local Authorities is merely their share of the pay of the substitute. The Local Authorities in the Northern Division, however, refused to pay their share and as the teachers under training in Gujarat were in a difficult position, Government paid the teachers their grade pay direct from Provincial

funds as an emergent measure, and recovered the share of the Local Authorities from the discretionary grants for Primary Education. Government have now decided to amend the Primary Education Rules so as to make it obligatory on the Local Authorities to pay duty pay to permanent teachers under training.

Temporary teachers or candidates sent for training by the Local Authorities continue to receive the usual stipends from Provincial funds.

8(8). The revised courses of study introduced from June, 1939, have worked satisfactorily. The training course now spread over two years has made it possible to lay proper stress on practice in teaching.

General Remarks.

As a result of Government's decision that pupils in standards V—VII shall learn Hindustani, the subject has been introduced in all Training institutions except the Urdu Training institutions. It has, however, been represented that it is difficult for the teachers to learn a new language in the Training institution along with a number of other subjects, and that the Training college is not a suitable place for the study of a new language. This scheme is also empirical, as the Government appointed Board has not yet been able to bring out suitable books in Hindustani.

The experimental admission of Matriculates to the 2nd year class has worked satisfactorily and the question of its continuance is under consideration.

In support of the mass literacy scheme, private Associations running voluntary schools organised 2 short term training camps. These camps attempted to give training in education, psychology, hygiene, village uplift, spinning, scouting, physical education, cycling, and swimming, and two camps were held during the year for 70 teachers—one at Hubli for 21 days and the other at Dharwar for 13 days.

There were also short training courses held by Inspecting officers during the year at various centres in the Province for women teachers in charge of standard VII in the Primary schools for girls.

CHAPTER IX.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

9(1). Professional Schools and Classes impart instruction in Technical and allied subjects. The standards of instruction and of admission to these institutions vary according to the nature and duration of the courses. Some of these institutions are under the control of other Departments. A statistical Summary of these institutions is given below :—

1	No. of Institutions.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
			Provincial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Commercial Schools ..	33	1,773	2,003	1,14,617	66	1
Engineering and Technical and Industrial Schools.	91	6,268	2,59,766	9,46,309	120	33
Agricultural schools ..	4	121	17,153	33,644	276	141
Medical Schools ..	3	614	75,594	1,51,486	242	121
Art Schools ..	3	744	63,836	1,17,578	177	96
Language schools ..	49	1,309	3,806	72,692	36	2
Music Schools ..	13	499	..	17,952	28	..
Other special schools ..	13	685	76,011	1,23,054	202	125
Gymnasia ..	138	10,382	9,885	93,324	7	1

Language schools are mostly Maktabas and Sanskrit Pathashalas an account of which is given in Chapter X.

A—Commercial Institutions.

9(2). Detailed statistical information about commercial schools and classes appears in the Supplement to this Report. The number of these institutions remained the same as last year viz. 33, but the number of pupils in them decreased from 2,078 to 1,773. These institutions provide instruction in various Commercial subjects and prepare candidates for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations and also cater for those desirous of improving their prospects by additional training in Commercial subjects.

The London Chamber of Commerce holds three examinations (i) Elementary, (ii) Certificate and (iii) Higher Certificate. Although the number of entries for the first two examinations showed some decrease during the year, the entries for the Higher Certificate examination showed an increase of 29. As usual most of the candidates appeared for "Book-keeping and Accountancy". Of the 8 girls who appeared at the Higher Certificate examination, only one passed in one or more subjects.

9(3). The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate examinations were held, as usual, at Bombay, Poona and Karachi. At the Diploma Examination held in 1941, 128 candidates appeared and 50 passed, the figures for the preceding year being 189 and 64. At the Certificate Examination, 260 candidates appeared of whom 146 passed in one or more subjects.

In order to increase the proficiency of persons in this Province in Shorthand, a Higher Proficiency Certificate Examination in Shorthand at speeds varying between 120 and 160 words a minute has been instituted since 1940. Of the 29 candidates who appeared for the examination held in 1941, 16 passed at different speeds. It is expected that this examination will gradually help to improve the present standard of proficiency in the subject.

In the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, there are both Day and Evening Classes in Commercial subjects. During the year 61 pupils were admitted to the Diploma Course and 20 to the Certificate Course of the Evening Class. Seven pupils were attending the Day Class. Of the 26 candidates sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, 12 passed, and of the 26 candidates who appeared for the Government Commercial Certificate Examination, 12 were successful. A special Free Typewriting Class was also opened in the High School for persons affected by Prohibition for a period of six months and was attended by about 13 persons. At the end of this period, certificates were issued to successful candidates after a special test.

In the J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach, the number of pupils declined from 38 to 33. Of the 2 candidates sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, one passed and of the 25 candidates for the Government Commercial Certificate Examination, 16 passed.

B—Technical and Industrial Schools.

9(4). The Diploma Classes attached to the College of Engineering, Poona, are the only classes of the kind under the control of this Department. The number of students in these classes decreased from 266 to 262 and the results of the examinations held in March, 1941, were as under :—

Diploma Classes attached to the College of Engineering, Poona.	Number appeared	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	33	25
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	39	32

The total expenditure on the Diploma Classes was Rs. 53,430 as against Rs. 50,834 in the preceding year.

9(5). The Technical and Industrial schools of the Province are under the control of the Department of Industries and an account of the progress of these institutions will be found in the Report published by that Department. The tables attached to this Report and those published in the Supplement to it give a statistical summary of these institutions.

The V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, is the premier Technical Institute in this Province and candidates from different parts of India seek admission to it. There has been an increasing demand for admission, particularly to the Electrical Engineering course, in recent years. Of the 301 candidates, who appeared at the Entrance Examination in June 1940, 155, including 81 from this Province, were granted admission.

The results of the Final Sessional Examinations were as under :—

			Number appeared.	Number passed.
Mechanical Engineering	..	..	48	43
Electrical Engineering	..	..	61	50
Textile Manufacture	..	..	28	27
Technical Chemistry	..	..	18	18
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	..	..	16	15

9(6). The general control of Technical and Industrial education is in the hands of the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training of which the Director of Industries is Chairman. In order to maintain contact between the Educational Department and the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction or his nominee is a member of the Committee.

During the year under report the Committee had under its control 81 schools in this Province. These institutions follow different courses approved by the Committee.

Of the 2,350 pupils who appeared for the annual examinations, 1,928 were successful. At the final examinations, 1,067 candidates appeared and 860 satisfied the examiners.

The total expenditure of the Committee was Rs. 14,034 of which Rs. 3,140 was incurred on establishment, Rs. 394 on inspection and Rs. 10,500 on examination. An amount of Rs. 40,577 was paid as recurring grants-in-aid to schools under its control. The non-recurring grants amounted to Rs. 5,559 and a recurrent *pro forma* grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,339 was also made to the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharamji Industrial Home for the Blind conducted by the Blind Relief Association.

9(7). The Government Technical Institutions under the Department of Industries are the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Government Tanning Institute, Khar, the Government Leather Working School, Khar, and the Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.

In addition to the above institutions, the Department of Industries maintained during the year 5 peripatetic Cotton Hand weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers, 2 cotton weaving schools for agriculturists, one wool weaving school for dhangars and wool-weavers, 8 cotton weaving demonstrations and three dyeing and printing demonstrations.

9(8). The scheme of apprenticeship was continued during the year. Of the 135 candidates who appeared at the entrance examination held in Bombay and 52 at Ahmedabad, 106 and 52 were admitted and placed in Mills and other Industrial concerns as apprentices. Of the 106 candidates in Bombay, 62 were apprenticed to Mills and 44 to Workshops, while all the 52 candidates at Ahmedabad were absorbed by the various local mills. Some of the apprentices have been recruited by the Indian Stores Department as Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors in textile Mills in connection with the Government orders for woollen and cotton cloth for war purposes.

Under an agreement with the Government of India, 8 Engineering cadets of the Indian Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" were admitted to the evening classes of the Government Apprentice scheme specially organised for them for theoretical training.

9(9). Apart from the Technical and Industrial Schools under the control of the Department of Industries, there are 41 schools or classes recognised by this Department. Most of these institutions are for girls or women and impart instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, first-aid, fancy work, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,385 were paid to them in 1940-41 as against Rs. 10,260 in 1939-40.

9(10). A number of scholarships are awarded annually by the Department of Industries in the different technical institutions under its control. In addition to these, 2 scholarships are ordinarily available for research in Technical Chemistry and one for practical training in Electrical Engineering.

One of the two scholarships awarded in 1939-40 for research work tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, was extended for one year more. Two new scholarships in Technical Chemistry were awarded during the year and were tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

The scholarship for practical training in Electrical Engineering which was awarded in 1939-40 was terminated, as it was sanctioned for one year only. One new scholarship was awarded during the year under report at the workshop of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Bombay.

The three State Technical scholarships of £ 216 each per annum awarded in 1938-39 were continued during the year.

C—Agricultural Schools.

9(11). There are two Primary Agricultural Schools maintained by the Agricultural Department one at Dhulia in the West Khandesh District and the other at Devishosur in the Dharwar District. These schools impart instruction in Agriculture on modern and practical lines.

In addition to the above schools, there are two other Agricultural schools under private management one at Rajapur managed by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur, and the other at Puntamba in the Ahmednagar District. They were paid by this Department a grant of Rs. 3,700 and Rs. 700 respectively during the year under report. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 610 was also paid to the Agricultural School, Rajapur.

D—Medical Schools.

9(12). In addition to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, the Medical Department continued to maintain two Medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad with an attendance of 210 and 167 students respectively. Of these, the number of women students was 34 and 10 respectively. These schools prepared students for the L.C.P. and S. Examination. In addition to these schools, there is the National Medical College, Bombay, which is recognised for sending up candidates for the L.C.P. and S. Examination.

E—Veterinary College.

9(13). The Veterinary College, Bombay, which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, teaches a course of three years leading to the G. B. V. C. During the year under report a revised course of study has been introduced and the minimum qualification for admission to the college has been raised to the Intermediate Science (B group) Examination. There were 113 students in the college. Twenty-eight students passed the final examination and secured the Diploma during the year.

The total expenditure of the College amounted to Rs. 81,033: of which Rs. 66,976 was met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 12,725 from fees and Rs. 1,332 from other sources.

F—Arts Schools.

9(14). The Sir J. J. School of Art is under the control of the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, and details of its progress appear in his report.

The number of students on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 1941, was 602 as against 615 of the preceding year.

As in previous years many students of the school exhibited their work in the various Art Exhibitions held in India and received well merited recognition. The students of the Mural Decoration Class executed some promising work during the year. The Commercial Art section gave about 250 Christmas cards free of charge to the War Gifts Fund, Ladies Committee.

The number of students in the school of Sculpture remained the same as in the previous year viz. 22, and there were 129 students in the Architectural Section of the School.

9(15). The number of students in the Reay Art Workshops was 103 as against 114 in the previous year. The craft section of the school did artistic research work in producing new designs based upon the best Indian traditions. During the year under report this section executed 25 Silver shields for the Government of Bombay which were made for the purpose of presentation by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the various villages in this Province to which the Sir Fredrick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shields had previously been awarded.

9(16). The Drawing and Design Classes in Ahmedabad and Surat were under the control of this Department. There were 27 pupils on the roll of the Drawing and Design Class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, of whom 16 were attending the various branches of the Elementary Class and 11 were attending the Advanced Class.

The Drawing and Design Class, Surat, under the management of the Sarvajanic Education Society had on its roll 12 pupils as against 27 in 1939-40.

G—Music Schools.

9(17). Music forms part of the curriculum of Primary schools (both for boys and girls) and is taught as an optional subject in some Secondary schools. It is also included in the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for Girls and for the Primary Training College Certificate Examination.

There were also 13 private classes for instruction in Music, both vocal and instrumental, with 647 pupils attending them. As a measure of retrenchment these classes do not get any grant since 1933-34.

H—Gymnasia.

9(18). The number of gymnasia recognised during the year decreased from 146* to 138. The number on the rolls in these gymnasia was 14,977 as against 15,320* during 1939-40. Out of the 14,977 pupils, 4,595 attended other institutions as well. A total grant of Rs. 9,905 was paid to gymnasia during the year.

* Revised figures.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

10(1). A classical language is a subject of the Secondary school course from Standard IV upwards. Candidates for the Study of Classics. Matriculation examination have the option of choosing an Oriental classical language as a second language, and although the majority of the students prefer Sanskrit or Persian, provision for instruction in other oriental languages also exists in some schools. Of the 11,980 candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1941 with an oriental language, 8,595 passed with Sanskrit, 2,395 with Persian, and 106 with Arabic, while 884 passed with other oriental languages.

The results of the degree examinations in Arts for the year also shew that Sanskrit and Persian retain their popularity. One hundred and twenty-two candidates obtained the B.A. degree with Sanskrit during the year, 29 with Persian, 19 with Ardha Magadhi, and 11 with other oriental languages. Thirty candidates obtained the M.A. degree with Sanskrit, 8 with Persian, 9 with Ardha Magadhi, and 4 with other oriental languages.

Special provision for instruction in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic is made in a few special institutions which are recognised as language schools. Institutions which impart instruction in Sanskrit are known as Pathashalas, while those teaching Persian and Arabic are known as Madressahs. In some of these institutions English is also taught. On 31st March 1941, there were 55 Sanskrit Pathashalas and 29 Madressahs which were attended by 1,785 and 2,721 pupils respectively. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,060 were paid to Pathashalas and Rs. 6,966 to Madressahs during the year.

Most of the Sanskrit Pathashalas follow an elementary course in Sanskrit, in addition to Vedic studies, while only a few maintain higher classes and send up pupils for the examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Among these, the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathashala, Bombay, the Warad Sanskrit Pathashala, Sholapur, and the Gangadhar Sanskrit College, Hubli, may be specially mentioned.

The Poona Sanskrit College follows a higher course in Shastric learning on traditional lines. It had an enrolment of 22 students of whom 7 were in the Vedanta and Vyakaran classes and 15 in the preparatory class. A grant of Rs. 200 was paid to the College during the year.

10(2). The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are the three premier Institutes in this Province which aim exclusively at the advancement of Oriental learning and scholarship. These institutions

have excellent libraries of rare manuscripts, books, etc., which are lent to research scholars from India and abroad. Scholarships and prizes are also awarded to oriental scholars. Eminent persons interested in Oriental research are invited to deliver lectures.

The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan established in Bombay in 1938 is a centre of postgraduate studies and research in Indology and allied subjects. It has 6 Departments viz. : (1) Sanskrit and comparative Philology, (2) Prakritic languages and Hindi, (3) Bhagavata Dharma, (4) Jain Studies, (5) Indian History and (6) Gujarati ; and publishes a research journal in English, Hindi and Gujarati entitled "Bharatiya Vidya" and the series called "Bharatiya Vidya Series", the inaugural volume of which was published recently.

There are also other Research Institutes or Societies which are doing useful work in their own fields. While the Indian Historical Research Institute at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, aims at original research in Historical subjects, the Mimamsa Vidyalyaya, Poona, is interested in a critical study of the Mimamsa Shastra. The Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, has a good collection of old manuscripts, daftars, etc., which are used by scholars interested in Historical research.

A reference was made in the previous Report to the establishment of a Kannad Research Institute at Dharwar. An account of the work done by this Institute and other Research Societies carrying on work in modern Indian languages has been given in the Chapter on Arts and Science Colleges of this Report.

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

11(1). In this Province Visual Instruction is in charge of a special Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class II who supervises the work done by the various Educational institutions and Inspecting Officers. The duties of this officer have been described in detail in previous Reports.

11(2). Of the 87 Magic lanterns in charge of the Sub-Department of Visual Instruction, 25 were in use in Government Magic Lanterns. Secondary schools, 16 in Government Training Institutions, 42 were in charge of Government Inspecting Officers, while one was lent to the Literacy Officer, Bombay. The remaining three lanterns and the Cinema outfit were in charge of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction throughout the year.

In addition to the 87 Government lanterns, 7 District School Boards, 14 Municipal School Boards and 95 non-Government educational institutions had Magic lanterns of their own. The total number of lanterns in use in the Province during the year was 203, as against 200 in the preceding year.

11(3). The Department has a collection of 36,685 slides comprising Slides. 716 sets, of which 570 are equipped with lecture notes. Four sets of 173 slides were added during the year, many of which deal with the War situation and Air Raid Precautions.

The Cinema was frequently used by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction and instructional Cinema films were exhibited at various places in as many as 127 lectures during the year. Seven 16 mm. films dealing with school instruction and adult education were added during the year. Fifteen non-Government schools and 2 Municipal Local Authorities had Cinema projectors of their own. The Bombay Schools Committee which as a well equipped Cinema outfit is reported to have given only 7 Cinema shows during the year.

11(4). In spite of the difficulty of obtaining spare parts and Carbide, Government educational institutions made good use of the Magic lanterns during the year. Inspecting Work done during the year. Officers did much better work than last year, their average per lantern being 30·8, as against 25·3 in the preceding year. Amongst the 12 Municipal School Boards which had Magic lanterns of their own, those at Sholapur, Amalner, Dhulia and Jalgaon made good use of their lanterns, while those at Malegaon, Bijapur and Gadag kept their lanterns idle.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction reports that there is a gradual increase from year to year in the number of

projectors owned by non-Government Secondary schools and that greater interest is being evinced by these schools in Visual Instruction. Of the 95 schools which had a Magic lantern of their own, 15 gave more than 40 lectures each, while one-fourth of the total number gave 20 or more lectures during the year.

11(5). Eighty-five out of the 98 students at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, attended the course in Visual Instruction conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction at the College. It covered practical instruction in the manipulation of the Magic lantern, the Film-slide and Cinema projectors and in amateur photography and slide-making. In addition, the Deputy Educational Inspector delivered 9 general lectures on the various aspects of Visual Instruction and broadcasting. During the year the Deputy Educational Inspector visited 106 institutions, inspected 44 Magic lanterns, attended 18 lantern lectures and himself delivered 229 lectures. Of the latter, 127 were given in educational institutions and 102 were public lectures on a variety of subjects dealing with rural development, public health and adult education. Many of these lectures also covered topics directly connected with the War and Air Raid Precautions and were arranged in consultation with local Revenue Officers and War Publicity Committees. These lectures are reported to have been well attended and appreciated.

Work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

12(1). There was a further increase of over 32,000 in the enrolment of girls during the year. Although this increase was mainly in Primary schools, it is satisfactory to note that in almost all types of institutions there was an increase.

Institutions for girls increased by 4 to 2,068 and the pupils by 17,345 to 270,830 of whom 262,190 were girls. In addition to these, there were 222,931 girls attending institutions for boys. The total number of girls under instruction in all kinds of institutions was 485,121, an increase of 32,061, or 7·1 per cent., during the year. The following table gives details by each Division:—

	Number of Institutions for Girls.	Number of pupils in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Boys in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Girls in Institutions for Girls (Column 3-4).	Number of Girls in Institutions for Boys.	Total Number of Girls under Instruction (Columns 5+6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division .	591	87,018	3,326	83,692	71,208	154,900
Central Division ..	575	69,954	1,927	68,027	70,514	138,541
Northern Division.	90	66,357	1,245	65,112	39,958	105,070
Southern Division.	73	37,748	343	37,405	38,811	76,216
European Schools.	18	3,113	449	2,664	651	3,315
Secondary (English) Schools.	21	6,640	1,350	5,290	1,789	7,079
Total ..	2,068	270,830	8,640	262,190	222,931	485,121

Thus 5·6 per cent. of the female population of the Province, as against 5·3 per cent. in the preceding year, was under instruction. The percentage of the total number of boys under instruction to the male population was 14·5.

Appendix I of this Report gives the number of girls attending the various types of institutions. The following table shows the distribution by communities of these girls:—

1	Total Number under instruction.	Percentage to total.	Percentage to female population of the community.
1	2	3	4
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ..	2,936	0.6	23.2
Indian Christians ..	19,357	4.0	15.9
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	139,033	28.6
	Intermediate ..	187,137	38.6
	Backward ..	41,735	8.6
Muslims ..	68,287	14.1	9.4
Parsis ..	8,704	1.8	21.0
Others ..	17,932	3.7	11.1
Total ..	485,121	100.0	5.6

All the main communities shared the increase. The number of girls of the Intermediate and the Backward classes under instruction is gradually increasing from year to year.

12(2). It is not possible to return separately the amount spent on the education of girls, as nearly 46 per cent. of the girls under instruction attend boys' schools. The total expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls increased during the year by Rs. 3,88,017 to Rs. 74,30,613, of which 36.7 per cent. came from Government funds, 25.1 per cent. from District Local Board and Municipal funds, 22.3 per cent. from fees and 15.9 per cent. from other sources. Full details are given in Government of India Table III-B published with this Report.

12(3). Of the 2,698 women receiving higher education during the year, 2,413 were attending Arts colleges and 285 Professional colleges. The following table

compares the number of women attending the various colleges affiliated to the Bombay University during the last two years :—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Arts Colleges	1,981	2,413
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>		
Secondary Training Colleges	60	58
Colleges of Commerce	12	19
Law Colleges	16	17
Medical Colleges	169	191
College of Engineering	1	....
College of Agriculture	1	....
Total ..	2,240	2,698

There was an increase of 432 women attending Arts colleges during the year. The figures for Professional colleges show that while the Medical profession continues to retain its popularity, the teaching profession also attracts a good number of women graduates.

Government of India Table VIII published with this Report gives the number of women who passed the various University examinations during the year.

12(4). The Indian Women's University, which is not a statutory S. N. D. T. Indian University, had 265 women students in the four Women's University. affiliated colleges in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Baroda, as against 252 in the preceding year. The University has also 21 Secondary schools affiliated to it and these are attended by 4,841 girls. The courses of studies of the University try to meet the special requirements of girls and the mother tongue is the medium of instruction, English being a compulsory subject. The colleges prepare women for the G.A. degree of the University, while the Secondary schools affiliated to this University prepare the pupils for both the entrance examination of the University and the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University.

The University received a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 during the year.

12(5). The number of recognised Secondary schools for girls rose by 14 to 137 and the number of pupils in them by 2,351 to 29,306 of whom 27,363 were girls. In addition to these girls, there were 12,976 in boys' schools, raising the total

number of girls under instruction in Secondary schools to 40,339, as against 36,259 in the preceding year. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	Secondary schools for Girls.		Girls under instruction in Secondary schools.	
	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.
Indian ..	122	110	37,194 (12,325 in Boys' schools).	33,286 (10,477 in Boys' schools).
Anglo-Indian and European	15	13	3,145 (651 in Boys' schools).	2,973 (634 in Boys' schools).
Total ..	137	123	40,339 (12,976 in Boys' schools).	36,259 (11,111 in Boys' schools).

Of the 137 Secondary schools for girls, seven were maintained by Government, seven (English classes) were maintained by Local Authorities, while 123 were maintained by private bodies or individuals. The seven Government schools comprised the Anglo-Urdu Girls' High School at Poona, the Girls' High Schools at Nasik, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad and Dharwar, and the Girls' Middle Schools at Thana and Bijapur.

This table shows that of the 40,339 girls under instruction in Secondary schools, 12,976, or 32.2 per cent., attend boys' schools. The reasons for the increasing number of girls attending boys' schools have been discussed in the previous Report.

The following table compares the number of girls belonging to the various communities under instruction in Secondary schools :—

Community.	Number of Girls under instruction.	
	1939-40. 2	1940-41. 3
Anglo-Indians and Europeans		
Indian Christians	2,628	2,744
Hindus .. { Advanced	5,247	5,268
Intermediate	18,194	20,484
Backward	2,878	3,486
Muslims	147	208
Parsis	1,259	1,735
Others	4,107	4,358
	1,799	2,056
Total ..	36,259	40,339

The increase of 4,080 girls during the year affects all communities. There was an increase of 116 Anglo-Indian and European girls under instruction during the year, as against a drop of 98 during the preceding year. This increase was due partly to the admission of girls who but for the War would have been in England, and partly to the admission of children from Europe. The increase in the number of Muslim girls is also noteworthy.

12(6). There is no separate Training college for women teachers for Secondary schools in this Province, but women desirous of obtaining the requisite professional qualification attend the Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. The total number of women teachers in all Secondary schools increased during the year by 199 to 1,902, of whom 1,040 were in ordinary Secondary schools, 581 in Secondary (English) schools, and 281 in European schools. Of the 1,040 women teachers in ordinary Secondary schools, 281, or 27.0 per cent., were trained, and 476, or 45.7 per cent., were graduates.

It is reported that there is a tendency among schools to appoint men teachers in preference to women, as the former are easily available on lower scales of pay. A few years ago it was difficult to get trained women teachers for subjects like Mathematics, Science, etc., but the problem is not so difficult at present, as the number of trained women has been gradually increasing from year to year. Experience has, however, shown that trained women graduates prefer large towns and consequently it is difficult for schools in small places to find qualified or trained women teachers, except a few who have local connections or are married to persons employed in local schools. Unless, therefore, schools in the Districts offer definitely attractive terms it is difficult to secure the services of trained women teachers.

Many schools have now introduced scales of pay and a Provident Fund scheme for their teachers.

12(7). Most of the Secondary schools follow the courses of studies prescribed in Schedule D of the Grant-in-aid Code, although a few schools have special curricula of their own designed to meet the special requirements of girls. Most of the recognised High schools prepare their pupils for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University.

12(8). The total number of Primary schools for girls increased by 46 to 1,664 and the number of pupils in them by 16,433 to 230,277. The following table compares

the number of Primary schools for girls under different managements and the number of pupils in them :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Government	12	10	1,403	1,316
District Local Board	758	771	62,266	67,874
Municipal	547	574	121,444	131,347
Aided	289	290	27,438	28,186
Unaided	12	19	1,293	1,554
Total ..	1,618	1,664	213,844	230,277

The increase in both the number of schools and pupils particularly in District Local Board and Municipal schools, was due to natural expansion. Of the 230,277 pupils under instruction in girls' schools, 5,952 were boys and 224,325 girls. In addition, there were 200,334 girls in Primary schools for boys, giving a total of 424,659 girls under instruction in Primary schools, as against 391,968 in the preceding year. Of the total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools, 397,822, or 93·7 per cent., were in the Lower Primary stage and only 26,837, or 6·3 per cent., in the Upper Primary stage of instruction. The number of girls under instruction in each standard has been given side by side with similar figures for boys in Chapter VII of this Report.

Appendix I of this Report gives the distribution of girls belonging to the various communities under instruction in Primary schools.

12(9). The revised curriculum for Primary schools to which a reference was made in the previous Report was finally approved by Government and introduced in the Infants' class and standard I during the year. It will be introduced progressively in the upper standards.

The revised curriculum for standard VII still presents certain difficulties, especially to teachers who were trained long ago. Special refresher courses were held at various places for the benefit of these teachers during the year.

12(10). The total number of girls for the Primary School Certificate Examination increased during the year by 1,453 to 5,609, of whom 258 appeared for the Urdu Primary School Certificate examination, as against 185 in the preceding year. Of the total number who appeared, 2,120, or 37·8 per cent., passed. Further details of the results of this examination are given in the Chapter on Primary Education.

12(11). The total number of women teachers in all kinds of Primary schools for boys and girls increased during the year by 513 to 7,305, of whom 3,646, or 49·9 per cent., were trained, as against 3,398, or 50·0 per cent., in the preceding year. The total number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools increased by 416 to 5,302, of whom 2,799, or 52·8 per cent., were trained, as against 2,610, or 53·4 per cent., in the preceding year. Thus, while the total number of women teachers under the employ of the Local Authorities increased by 416, there was an increase of only 189 in the number of trained women, resulting in a slight decrease in the percentage of trained teachers during the year. This decrease was due to a corresponding increase in the number of untrained (qualified) teachers employed by the Local Authorities to cope with the increased enrolment in Primary schools.

Government of India table VI-B and Appendix VIII published with this Report give further details of the qualifications of women teachers in Primary schools.

12(12). The housing difficulty has been explained in previous Reports. The Inspectresses of Girls' schools report that with the exception of a few schools which have their own buildings constructed on approved plans, the housing condition of Secondary schools is still generally far from satisfactory.

Appendix V published with this Report gives details of the housing arrangements for District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools. Of the 1,017 buildings in which District Local Board girls' schools are held, 755 are rented or rent-free, the corresponding figures for Municipal girls' schools being 371 and 302 respectively. Most of these buildings were originally residential and they do not, therefore, meet the essential requirements of a school. It is not financially possible for Local Authorities to undertake any ambitious building schemes independently. The building schemes financed by public spirited persons or bodies in certain Districts, together with those operating under the direction of the District Building Committees are, however, helpful to a certain extent. An account of the building operations undertaken through philanthropic effort and by the District Building Committees is given in the Chapter on Primary Education of this Report.

12(13). Training institutions for women have been dealt with in Chapter VIII. There are also certain special **Special Institutions.** institutions which provide instruction for grown up girls and women in various arts and crafts such as sewing, embroidery and needlework, painting, toy-making, cookery, etc. Some of these institutions also teach English and First-aid. The number of such institutions at the end of the year was 49 in addition to the 143 classes intended for women who could not attend ordinary Primary schools.

12(14). The year was one of steady progress and the increasing enrolment of girls in all kinds of institutions is an encouraging feature. A striking disparity in the number of boys and girls is, however, noticeable. While the number of boys under instruction form 14·5 per cent. of the total male population, the corresponding percentage of girls is only 5·6. The reports of the Inspecting Officers shew that the villagers are alive to the importance of the educational advancement of their daughters, and if girls from the rural areas continue to attend schools in larger numbers and remain there till they attain literacy, an appreciable rise in the percentage will be noticeable in a few years to come.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

13(1). The Anglo-Indian and European schools in this Province cater mainly for the various Anglo-Indian and European communities, but they admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 40 per cent.

13(2). The total number of institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans remained the same as last year, viz., 32 of which 29 were Secondary schools, two Training institutions and one a Commercial school. With the exception of the recently recognised Railway School at Dhond all these institutions are in receipt of Government grants. The number of pupils in these 32 institutions increased by 349 to 6,096, of whom 4,193 were Anglo-Indians and Europeans, and the remaining 1,903 belonged to the various non-European communities. In addition to these Anglo-Indian and European pupils, there were 1,293 in other institutions, raising the total number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans under instruction to 5,486, or 17·0 per cent., of the total Anglo-Indian and European population of this Province, as against 16·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

Government of India Table VII published with this Report gives a statistical summary of Anglo-Indian and European Education, while details of individual schools appear in the Supplement to the Report.

13(3). The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Education increased during the year by Rs. 60,101 to Rs. 15,35,582, of which Rs. 4,70,714, or 30·6 per cent., was met from Government funds, Rs. 8,16,614, or 53·2 per cent., from fees, and Rs. 2,48,254, or 16·2 per cent., from other sources. The increase in the expenditure was due to normal growth involving expenditure on salaries of teachers and on capital expenditure on buildings and equipment.

13(4). Of the 39 Anglo-Indian and European students receiving higher education during the year, 30 were in the various Arts colleges affiliated to the Bombay University and 9 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

13(5). There were 29 Secondary schools for Europeans, of which 14 were for boys and 15 for girls. These schools were attended by 5,926 pupils, an increase of 337 during the year.

The expenditure of European Secondary schools increased during the year by Rs. 40,043 to Rs. 9,91,664, of which 33·3 per cent. was met from Government funds, 51·2 per cent. from fees and 15·5 per cent. from other sources.

13 (6). The total number of teachers in European Secondary schools increased by 24 to 362, of whom 49 per cent. were trained. The increase in the total number of teachers was necessitated by an increase in the number of pupils.

A passage grant of Rs. 273 was paid to St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala, during the year for a teacher recruited in England. There are two European Training institutions for women in this Province, viz., St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay. These institutions were attended by 119 students, an increase of 19 during the year. Twenty stipends of the value of Rs. 40 *per mensem* are awarded annually to students attending these Training institutions. Both these institutions prepare candidates for the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma Examination and the Departmental Kindergarten Examination. St. Margaret's Training College also prepares candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

There is no European Training institution for Men in this Province. Teachers from European schools, however, attend the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragalli in the Punjab. During the year a stipend of Rs. 60 *per mensem* was awarded to a teacher from the Boys' High School, Panchgani, who was sent up for training.

All the European schools have introduced Provident Funds for their employees. Nineteen schools have introduced the Government Provident Fund scheme, while 13 schools, including 9 Railway schools have been permitted to retain their own Provident Funds.

13(7). The Cambridge Local Examinations are held annually in December at the Bombay, Poona, Panchgani and Deolali Centres. Admission to the School Certificate examination held in this Province is at present restricted to *bona fide* pupils attending certain institutions which have been approved by the Cambridge University for the purpose of presenting candidates. It is proposed to open a Centre in Bombay from next year for the benefit of external candidates subject to certain conditions. The following table gives the results of the examinations held in December, 1940.

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	
			1940.	1939.
Cambridge School Certificate..	215	165	76.7	85.1
Junior	262	168	64.1	68.0

Twenty-one candidates appeared for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination held in Bombay and Poona in December, 1940, of whom 10 passed. At the Departmental Kindergarten Examination, which was held at six Centres in and outside the Province, 53 candidates appeared, of whom 31 passed. The Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma Examination was held, as usual, at Bombay, Poona, and Karachi. Of the 20 candidates who appeared, 14 passed.

The Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination is intended mainly for non-graduate teachers from Secondary schools. Graduate teachers who are unable to attend the Secondary Training College also appear for this examination. Of the 22 candidates from European schools who appeared for the examination during the year, 13 passed.

13(8). Scholarships in European schools are awarded under the provisions of a scheme which have been described in previous Reports. Four fresh senior scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 *per mensem* and 9 fresh Junior scholarships of Rs. 12 *per mensem* were awarded during the year. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 7,092, an increase of Rs. 42 during the year.

13(9). The Commercial school maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay, is the only institution of its kind in this Province. It was attended by 51 girls during the year who received instruction in Secretarial work, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, etc. Girls who complete the course find no difficulty in securing suitable employment.

13(10). Eight boys' schools and 14 girls' schools had hostels attached to them. During the year the number of boarders in these hostels increased by 85 to 1,690 of whom 632 were boys and 1,008 were girls. Boarding grants amounting to Rs. 1,07,863 were paid during the year to orphans and destitute children attending European schools. Satisfactory arrangements for medical supervision are made in all the hostels.

The hostels maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association for the benefit of apprentices in business firms serve a useful purpose.

13(11). Subjects like Manual Training, Domestic Science, Needlework and Dress-making receive special attention in some of the European schools. Physical instruction is in the majority of cases entrusted to qualified teachers on the staff and adequate provision is made for games, sports, etc. Practically every school has a Scout-troop or a Girl Guide Company.

The increase of 349 pupils in European schools during the year was due partly to normal expansion, partly to the continued residence in India of children who would normally have gone to Europe but for the War, and partly to the admission of children from abroad. Of the latter, 165 were evacuees and 64 refugees. The Inspector of European Schools reports that although the work of the boys' schools was disturbed during the year owing to changes in the teaching staff, the year was one of steady progress and consolidation. The changes in the teaching staff were necessitated by the deputation of several teachers on Military and other duties connected with the War and it was difficult to find suitable substitutes.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

14(1). Muslims form 8·8 per cent. of the total population of this Province. The number of Muslim pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions, except in Special schools and unrecognised institutions and in Professional colleges, rose by 3,822, or 1·7 per cent., to 229,734. The decrease in the number of Muslim pupils in Special institutions would seem to be due chiefly to the closure of a number of Adult Education classes. There is also a fall of 3·7 per cent. in the number of Muslim students in Professional (mainly Law) colleges, and is due to the introduction of new courses of studies in Law. The number of Muslim pupils in unrecognised institutions fell from 15,131 to 13,487, or by 10·9 per cent. It is difficult to account for this fall, but the increase in the number attending recognised institutions though slight is gratifying.

Details of the number of Muslim pupils attending different types of institutions will be found in Appendix I printed at the end of this Report.

The following table gives the number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muslim pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muslim pupils to total population.
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
Bombay Division ..	63,448	63,662	12·6	12·2	8·6
Central Division ..	53,713	53,992	9·2	9·1	6·2
Northern Division ..	50,094	51,939	14·2	14·6	11·6
Southern Division ..	41,786	44,634	14·4	14·3	11·2
European and Secondary (English) Schools ..	1,740	2,020	7·7	8·3	....
Total ..	210,781	216,247	12·0	11·4	8·8

The following table compares the position of Muslims in education with that of other communities on the basis of pupils under instruction to the total population :—

Year.	Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1939-40 ..	27.0	7.0	6.4	9.2	14.3	16.8	9.9
1940-41 ..	27.9	8.2	6.5	9.5	14.5	17.4	10.2

These figures again demonstrate how far the Advanced Hindus are ahead of other communities in education. The Backward classes are progressing steadily, although their percentage increase during the year was low. The Muslims occupy a similar position, but the Intermediate Hindus have shown comparatively better progress.

14(2). Of the total number of Muslim pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, nearly 29 per cent. were under instruction in ordinary schools. It is, therefore, difficult to frame, with any degree of accuracy, an estimate of expenditure on Muslim education. The expenditure may, however, be estimated roughly at Rs. 55,47,000, of which Rs. 23,02,000 was met from Government funds.

14(3). The number of Muslim students in Arts and Science colleges increased from 577 to 637, while that in Professional colleges decreased from 299 to 288. The Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri, is intended mainly for Muslim students whose number in the college was 172 out of a total number of 322. There are special facilities for Muslim students such as scholarships in Arts and Professional colleges and reserved places in the Government Professional colleges. In addition to Government scholarships, there are a number of endowment funds for special Muslim scholarships.

Fifteen Muslims passed the B.T. degree examination during the year, against eleven during the preceding year. As remarked in the previous report, this affords ground for satisfaction, as Secondary schools teaching through the medium of Urdu need trained teachers.

14(4). The number of Muslim pupils attending Secondary schools increased from 13,845 to 15,089, i.e., by 9.0 per cent., against 13.2 per cent. during the preceding year.

The following table gives the percentage to population of pupils of different communities attending Secondary schools.

	Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
<i>Secondary Education.</i>							
1939-40 ..	5.94	0.32	0.11	0.75	0.87	5.19	0.94
1940-41 ..	6.36	0.37	0.11	0.81	0.95	5.51	1.01

The Advanced Hindus continue to hold the premier position. The Backward classes have maintained the *status quo*, while the Muslims and the Intermediate Hindus appear to be making steady progress. Of the 15,089 Muslim pupils in Secondary schools, 10,241, or 67.9 per cent., were in the Middle school stage, and 4,848, or 32.1 per cent., in the High school stage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 66.9 per cent. and 33.1 per cent.

Of the 15,089 Muslim pupils in Secondary schools, 5,012, or 33.2 per cent., were in 59 Secondary schools and classes teaching through the medium of Urdu.

Government maintain Anglo-Urdu High Schools for Boys at Poona, Sholapur, and Hubli, and an Anglo-Urdu School for Boys at Nasik, which is being developed into a High school. There is also a Government Anglo-Urdu High School for Muslim Girls in Poona. These institutions teaching through Urdu were attended by 795 Muslim pupils. In addition, 54 Anglo-Urdu schools and classes with 4,217 pupils were maintained by public bodies, private societies, and individuals.

In addition to the special institutions maintained for the benefit of Muslims, Government have provided special facilities in ordinary Government schools by the reservation of accommodation and the offer of free-studentships and special scholarships. Provision for the teaching of Persian also exists in all Government High Schools, while Arabic is taught in the Government schools at Nasik, Jalgaon and Poona.

The Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli have hostels attached to them, while separate arrangements are made for Muslim pupils in the hostels attached to some of the Government High schools.

Some of the non-Government Secondary schools also have hostel arrangements for Muslim pupils.

There is a growing demand for more Anglo-Urdu schools but unfortunately the Muslims have not taken kindly to the vocational schools started by Government recently. There was some opposition to the introduction of an agricultural bias in the Government High School at Jalgaon.

In the course of the year, the All India Muslim Educational Conference held its session in Poona, presided over by the Honourable Mr. Fazlul Huq, Prime Minister for Bengal, and the proceedings of the Conference were inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Great interest appears to have been aroused as a result of the activities of this Conference. If the leaders of the Muslim community capitalise the enthusiasm and interest created and tap the available resources such as Wakt funds etc., it may be possible to have a net work of good Secondary Urdu schools all over the Province.

14(5). The total number of Muslim pupils in Primary schools increased by 7,761, or by 4·2 per cent., to 193,981. Of these, Primary Education. 145,002, or 74·8 per cent., were in schools specially meant for Muslims, and the remaining 48,979, or 25·2 per cent., were in ordinary schools.

14(6). The following two alternative curricula are followed in Urdu Primary schools at the choice of the local members of the Muslim community:—

(1) The Urdu-Primary curriculum in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction, and the regional language is taught as an optional subject, and

(2) The Primary-Urdu curriculum in which instruction is imparted through the medium of a regional language with Urdu as a compulsory second language.

Urdu schools for girls follow a separate curriculum in which all the subjects are taught through the medium of Urdu. The total number of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools teaching the Urdu-Primary curriculum increased by 29 to 889 and the number of pupils in them by 3,686 to 91,340. The number of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools teaching the Primary-Urdu curriculum remained stationary (453) but the number of pupils decreased by 842 to 26,881.

As a rule, Urdu schools teaching the Urdu-Primary curriculum are more popular in urban areas, while Muslims in villages prefer the Primary-Urdu course. For practical considerations, it is desirable for Muslim pupils to have a good knowledge of the local language and every effort should be made to encourage the study of the regional languages by Muslim pupils.

The following table gives the number of Muslim candidates who passed the Primary School Certificate Examination in regional languages and in Urdu during 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

	Primary School Certificate Examination in			
	Regional Languages.		Urdu.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Bombay Division	43	50	176	229
Central Division	158	205	305	307
Northern Division	98	107	147	157
Southern Division	102	140	131	125
Total	401	502	759	818

The figures show an all-round increase.

14(7). The number of Muslim teachers (trained and untrained) in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools rose from 4,204 to 4,278. Of these, 2,290, or 53·5 per cent., were trained, 1,791, or 41·9 per cent., were qualified, and 197, or 4·6 per cent., were unqualified. The percentage increase in the number of trained teachers is slight but under the new scheme of training sanctioned in 1939 all Primary teachers in the employ of Local Authorities, within certain age-limits, will be trained, so that the percentage of trained teachers is bound to rise in course of time.

14(8). The total number of Muslim girls under instruction in all kinds of recognised institutions rose by 3,859, or by 6·4 per cent., to 64,056. They were distributed as under :—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Colleges	53	59
Secondary Schools	1,259	1,735
Primary Schools	56,940	60,858
Special Schools	1,945	1,404
Total	60,197	64,056

It will be seen that the increase in the number of girls is all round except in Special schools where the fall in the number is probably due to the closure of Adult Education classes for women. The largest increase is in Secondary schools, which augurs well for the future. The education of Muslim girls and women, however, is still far from satisfactory. Lack of suitable teachers is a serious handicap. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to recruit a qualified staff for the Anglo-Urdu Girls' High School, Poona, and the Urdu Training College for Women, Poona, maintained by Government. In spite of wide publicity, both in this Province and in Upper India, suitable women teachers are not available, and those recruited from the North do not remain long in this Province. Local Muslim girls will, it is hoped, be available in increasing numbers in course of time for teaching appointments in Secondary schools. As remarked in previous Reports, the Purdah is mainly responsible for the slow progress. Government have to provide special transport facilities for the Muslim girls attending the Anglo-Urdu Girls' High School, Poona, and the Practising School attached to the Urdu Training College for Women, Poona. The Poona City Municipality also maintains a bus for its Urdu girls' schools.

14(9). The number of special institutions intended for Muslim boys decreased by 16 to 1,722, while that for Muslim girls rose by 3 to 444. The fall in the number of Institutions specially meant for Muslims. special institutions for Muslim boys is probably due to the closure of some Adult Education classes. The total number of pupils in the special institutions for Muslim boys and girls was 154,135, against 150,312 in the preceding year. The total number of Maktabas on 31st March, 1941, was 62 and the number of pupils in them was 5,075. Maktabas approximate to Primary schools and impart religious instruction in addition.

14(10). The number of Primary schools and classes specially maintained for Muslims by District Local Boards increased by 39 to 858 and the number of pupils in such schools by 1,017 to 47,385. The number of similar institutions maintained by the Local Authority Municipalities increased by 21 to 503 and of pupils attending them by 2,605 to 68,116. The increase in the number of institutions maintained by Local Authorities for Muslims is not large, but considering the resources at the disposal of these bodies, it indicates an effort in the right direction.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION OF THE INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

15(1). The Intermediate classes comprise—(1) the Marathas, (2) the cultivating classes, (3) the artisans and Introduction. (4) the Lingayats, while the Backward classes include (1) the Scheduled classes, (2) the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and (3) Other Backward classes.

15(2). The Intermediate classes form 59 per cent. and the Backward classes 21 per cent. of the total population of the Province, while the number of pupils in the case of the Intermediate classes was 47·3 per cent., and in the case of the Backward classes 13·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction.

The following table gives the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes under instruction in the various kinds of recognised educational institutions during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Kind of Institution.	Intermediate classes.			Backward classes.		
	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colleges ..	1,865	2,492	+627	258	305	+47
Secondary Schools ..	34,730	38,542	+3,812	4,061	4,420	+359
Primary Schools ..	773,685	807,946	+34,261	222,218	230,821	+8,603
Training Institutions ..	1,171	1,170	-1	248	247	-1
Other Special Schools ..	22,246	12,505	-9,741	13,495	6,096	-7,399
Total ..	833,697	862,655	+28,958	240,280	241,889	+1,609

The total number of pupils of the Intermediate classes shows an increase of 28,958, or 3·5 per cent., during the year, as against an increase of 117,169, or 16·4 per cent., in the preceding year. In the case of the Backward classes the increase was 1,609, or 0·7 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 44,974, or 23 per cent. The decrease in the number of pupils attending Training institutions in the case of both these classes is negligible. In other Special schools the decrease is due solely to the closure of Adult Education classes. Full details of the enrolment of pupils belonging to the various subsections of the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various kinds of institutions appear in Appendix I.

Intermediate Classes (Hindus).

15(3). The following table compares the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions belonging to the main sub-sections of the Intermediate Hindus :—

1	Number of pupils in		Percentage of increase.
	1939-40. 2	1940-41. 3	
Marathas	293,394	305,400	4.1
Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes. ..	302,882	305,746	0.9
Artisans, etc.	130,361	135,561	4.0
Lingayats	107,060	115,948	8.3
Total	833,697	862,655	3.5

It will be seen that the increase is shared by all the sub-sections, the largest increase being that of the Lingayat community. The figures speak for the growing desire for education among these classes.

15(4). The special facilities provided by Government for the education of the Intermediate classes and mentioned in previous Reports were continued during the year. Apart from the special facilities afforded by Government, certain other facilities are extended to these classes by private bodies or individuals.

In almost all the important towns in the Central Division private boarding houses are run by different communities where board and lodging are available to pupils studying in Secondary schools at a low cost.

In the Northern Division, a special school known as the "Baraiya Kshatriya Boarding School", with a boarding house attached to it, is maintained at Ambali in the Godhra taluka of the Panch Mahals District for pupils of the Dharala community. The school teaches the full Primary course with an agricultural bias and had 45 boarders on 31st March, 1941.

In the Southern Division, the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society maintains an Arts college and four High schools. There are also scholarships available for Lingayat students in colleges and Secondary schools.

Backward Classes.

15(5). The following table shows the numbers of pupils of the **General remarks and Special facilities.** Backward classes attending the various types of recognised institutions :—

1	Number of pupils in		Percentage increase or decrease. 4
	1939-40. 2	1940-41. 3	
Scheduled Classes	111,682	113,339	+1.5
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	63,889	60,116	-5.9
Other Backward Classes ..	64,709	68,434	+5.8
Total ..	240,280	241,889	+0.7

There has thus been a decrease in the number of pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. The decrease has occurred in the Primary schools and other Special schools mainly in the Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat Districts. The problem of educating these tribes is difficult. They are scattered over extensive, sparsely populated areas, and the parents are reluctant to send their children to school when they can help the family in the fields. The closure of Primary schools and classes exclusively intended for the children of these tribes also contributed to the decrease in the number of pupils. The decrease in the number of pupils of these tribes attending other Special schools is due to the closure of some of the schools for Adults.

The special facilities provided by Government include (a) exemption from the payment of fees in Primary schools and Government Secondary schools, (b) special Government scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools and Arts and Professional colleges, and (c) exemption in deserving cases from the payment of room-rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools. In addition to these facilities, the Backward Class Department gives financial help in the form of lump scholarships to poor and deserving pupils.

Government maintains a hostel for the Backward classes in Poona under the control of the Backward Class Department. There were 63 boarders in the hostel on 31st March, 1941. In addition to this hostel, there are a number of hostels maintained by private bodies for the benefit of the children of the Backward classes. Backward class pupils are also admitted to some of the hostels maintained for other communities. Grants are paid to all such hostels by the Backward Class Department.

15(6). The total number of pupils belonging to the Scheduled classes under instruction in all kinds of recognised institutions increased during the year by 1,657, or by 1·5 per cent., to 113,339, the corresponding increase for the previous year being 19,556, or 21·4 per cent. Except in Training institutions and other Special schools, the number of pupils attending all kinds of institutions increased during the year. The increase was specially noticeable in Primary schools. Of the 106,597 pupils of the Scheduled classes attending Primary schools, 11,596 were in 251 special Primary schools meant for the children of these classes. The number of such special schools decreased by 44 during the year. The decrease in the number of special schools was mainly due to the closure of schools and classes specially meant for the Scheduled classes as a result of the amalgamation of such schools and classes with the common schools. This has been done in pursuance of the policy that Scheduled class pupils should receive instruction along with children of other communities in the same school, and that no separate schools for these communities should be maintained, except in very special circumstances.

The School Boards also pay special attention to the education of these classes by awarding scholarships to deserving pupils in the Primary schools and providing them with books, slates, etc., free of cost.

Every effort is made by Local Authorities and the officers of the Department to see that no disabilities are imposed upon the pupils of the Scheduled classes. These pupils are admitted freely into schools without any restriction. Government orders in this connection are being enforced with firmness, and the situation has improved considerably. A salutary effect has resulted from the threat of closure of schools in villages where there is opposition from certain sections amongst the Hindus to the admission of Scheduled class children. A change for the better is distinctly noticeable and the old prejudices are gradually dying out.

15(7). The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes mostly consist of Mahadeo
 Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. Kolis, Thakurs, Katkaris, and Bhils inhabiting the slopes of the Sahyadris. As these tribes are scattered over large areas and lead a nomadic life, it is difficult to get their children to attend school without providing the requisite lodging and boarding facilities at central places. A number of central schools with boarding houses attached to them for the benefit of the children of these tribes have, therefore, been maintained by the District Local Boards.

The total number of pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes attending all kinds of recognised institutions decreased by 3,773, or by 5·9 per cent., to 60,116, as against an increase of 10,805, or 20·4 per cent., during the preceding year. The decrease was in the main in the Primary schools and other Special schools as explained in paragraph 15 (5). The number of Primary schools and classes exclusively meant for the children of these tribes decreased from 704 to 575, and the number of pupils from 20,684 to 18,771.

To spread literacy among these tribes 15 central schools with boarding houses are maintained by the District Local Boards at different places in the Bombay, Central and Northern Divisions. The Head Masters of these schools supervise the hostels and are paid a special allowance. The boarders are paid stipends ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 per month. There are also special itinerant teachers appointed at some of these central schools who look after the education of the pupils in the schools and move about among the parents persuading them to send their children to school. These schools teach the full Primary course, and an agricultural bias has been introduced in some of them.

In addition to these schools, a few boarding houses are maintained by private bodies for the benefit of the children of these tribes.

The Bhil Sudhar Samiti in the West Khandesh District and the Bhil Seva Mandal started by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society are doing useful work for the education of these tribes. They have started a number of voluntary schools in the West Khandesh and Panch Mahals Districts for the children of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. The Saksharata Prasarak Mandal, Dhulia, has also done valuable work in the education of these tribes.

15(8). Several settlements and free-colonies have been established by Government for the Criminal Tribes under the Settlement Schools. Criminal Tribes Act, where Day and Night schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of these Tribes. These settlements are under the control of the Backward Class Department.

Education in these settlements and free-colonies is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13. Of the total population of 14,639 in the settlements and free-colonies, 3,080 children attended the Day and Night schools, while 442 attended outside Primary and English schools. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population works out at 24.0. The settlement schools continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Most of the teachers are trained and the women teachers have generally a knowledge of Kindergarten methods.

In addition to literary education, boys are apprenticed to various trades such as carpentry, weaving (carpet and wool), agriculture, bidi-making, motor-driving and chappal-making. Boys and girls also attend the Settlement Manual Training Classes, where girls are trained in sewing and needlework. Two settlement boys were studying during the year in the Technical Schools at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Efforts to promote literacy among the adult population of the settlement and free-colonies were continued during the year. Some of the adult classes made considerable progress during the year. Scouting and Girl Guide training form a regular feature of the extra-curricular activities of the settlement schools.

15(9). The total number of pupils of these classes attending various Other Backward kinds of recognised institutions increased by 3,725, Classes. or by 5.8 per cent., to 58,434. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 28.9 per cent. The reason why there was only a small increase was due to the fact that the number of pupils of these classes attending other Special schools decreased on account of the closure of a number of Adult Education classes. Children of these classes are also eligible for the special facilities which are provided for the Backward classes.

Reservation of places for the Intermediate and Backward Classes. 15(10). Places are reserved for the Intermediate and Backward classes in various kinds of educational institutions as under :—

	Percentage of places reserved.		
(i) Government Secondary schools—			
Intermediate	30
Backward	20
(ii) College of Engineering, Poona	25
(iii) Professional Colleges	10
(iv) Government Training Institutions—			
Intermediate	60
Backward	15

In regard to the admission of teachers to Government Training institutions (*vide (iv) above*), under the existing scheme of training Local Authority teachers in service, the selection of teachers is made in the order of seniority and age. It is not, therefore, possible to adhere strictly to the communal quota. Efforts are, however, made to admit an adequate number of Backward class teachers for training every year.

15(11). The following table shows the number of trained and untrained teachers belonging to the Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Advanced—</i>			
Trained	7,003	7,014	+ 11
Untrained	6,216	6,200	— 16
Total	13,219	13,214	— 5

				1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Intermediate—</i>						
Trained	..	..	..	5,636	5,843	+207
Untrained	..	..	..	5,554	5,668	+114
			Total	11,190	11,511	+321
<i>Backward—</i>						
Trained	..	..	..	965	1,042	+77
Untrained	..	..	..	1,482	1,647	+165
			Total	2,447	2,689	+242
Total	{	Trained	.. ..	13,604	13,899	+295
		Untrained	.. ..	13,252	13,515	+263
			Total	26,856	27,414	+558

The total number of teachers belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes has increased, while the number of Advanced class teachers has practically remained stationary. The percentage increase in the case of Intermediate and Backward class teachers was 2.9 and 9.9 respectively. These figures show that, while recruiting candidates for employment as Primary teachers in Local Authority schools, preference is being given to candidates from the Intermediate and Backward classes. Steps have been taken to see that Harijan teachers are recruited, so that gradually every big Primary school i.e., a school in which the number of teachers is four or more, may have a Harijan teacher on its staff.

CHAPTER XVI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

16(1). Physical Training has been made compulsory since 1937 for students of the first two year classes in the colleges affiliated to the University in Arts, Science and Commerce. Every college is required to have on its staff one trained Physical Instructor and every student is required to undergo physical training according to the prescribed syllabus for at least three days in a week. Physical instruction is also now an integral part of general education and there are arrangements for physical exercises and games in all Primary and Secondary schools. There are indications of a definite improvement in the standard of physical instruction imparted in schools, although lack of suitable playing fields and of an adequate number of qualified teachers is still a handicap. Of the 747 Secondary (Anglo-Vernacular) schools in the Province, 490 have play-grounds and 512 are equipped with physical apparatus. The difficulty in respect of playing fields is being gradually overcome. Managements are induced to secure suitable open plots on lease and to provide the requisite physical apparatus. The expenditure so incurred is admissible for the special grant for physical education. The number of teachers trained at the Physical Training Institute, Kandivli, is gradually increasing and schools are being asked to depute teachers for training in larger numbers.

In Primary schools drill and other forms of mass exercises are under the supervision of the teachers and in places where an open space is available common indigenous games are played. Although many schools are yet without playing fields and the requisite physical apparatus, the position is gradually improving. The following table shows the extent to which the Primary schools maintained and aided by the Local Authorities have play-grounds for outdoor games and physical apparatus :—

1	Total number of schools.	Number of schools for which play-grounds have been acquired.	Number of schools equipped with physical apparatus.
2	3	4	
<i>A—Primary Schools maintained by—</i>			
*District Local Boards ..	{ Boys .. 9,597 Girls .. 980	{ 2,321 199	{ 5,102 795
†Local Authority Municipalities.	{ Boys .. 736 Girls .. 365	{ 279 96	{ 363 176
<i>B—Primary Schools aided by—</i>			
*District Local Boards ..	{ Boys .. 2,073 Girls .. 129	{ 392 33	{ 85 20
†Local Authority Municipalities.	{ Boys .. 326 Girls .. 91	{ 106 40	{ 151 51
Total, A and B ..	{ Boys .. 12,732 Girls .. 1,565	{ 3,098 368	{ 5,701 1,042

* Including Non-Local Authority Municipalities. † Including Cantonments.

16(2). During the year under review the following expenditure was incurred by Government for the objects noted below in connection with physical education :—

Expenditure.	Rs.
(i) Board of Physical Education	4,053
(ii) Training Institute for Physical Education for Training of teachers	37,738
(iii) Short Term Courses for teachers	11,896
(iv) Grants to Secondary schools for physical education	24,868
(v) Grants to Secondary schools for purchase of equipment	5,009
(vi) Grants to Secondary schools for play-grounds ..	3,321
(vii) Grants to Local Authorities for Physical education in Primary schools	48,063
(viii) Grants to Gymnasia	9,905
(ix) Grants to Boy Scouts Associations	22,700
(x) Grants to Girl Guides Associations	4,000
(xi) Grants to other Athletic Associations ..	500

Teachers attending the Primary Training colleges receive instruction in physical training while under training, and for the teachers already in the service of Local Authorities short term courses are organised by Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education at suitable centres. Eight posts of such Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors have been sanctioned since 1939-40. During the year such short term courses were held at 11 centres in the different Divisions of the Province, and were attended by about 600 teachers. It is hoped that this measure will gradually raise the standard of physical instruction in Primary schools.

16(3). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, is a Government institution and caters for teachers of Government and non-Government Secondary schools. The course consists of theoretical and practical training in the various branches of physical education. Tuition is free to students belonging to this Province, about 10 per cent. of whom also receive a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem. The Institute had on its rolls 88 students (including 18 women) of whom two were from outside the Province. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,783 of which 30,548 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 200 from fees, and Rs. 4,035 from other sources. The total annual cost per student was Rs. 400, of which Rs. 351 was met from Government funds.

A short-term course in physical education for Secondary teachers covering a period of about three months was also held at the Institute during the year. Of the 141 teachers who completed the course during the year 21 were women. It is proposed to hold a similar short-term course next year for the benefit of Drill Instructors in Secondary schools.

A ten days' Scout training camp and a Safety-first course were held and a Health and Physical Education Week was organised.

16(4). The Department recognises Gymnasias not attached to particular educational institutions as special institutions. They are required to conform generally to the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code and are paid grants under certain conditions.

During the year the number of recognised gymnasias decreased by 8 to 138 of which 5 were for girls. The number on the rolls of these institutions also decreased by 343 to 14,977 of whom 4,595 attended other educational institutions as well. Grants amounting to Rs. 9,905 were paid to gymnasias during the year.

16(5). The term of office of the non-official members of the Board of Physical Education expired on 1st May, 1940, and the Board was reconstituted. Swami Kuvalyanand was reappointed as Chairman. Of the five non-official members, three were reappointed and two new members nominated.

The Board held five meetings during the year and considered various matters connected with physical education.

16(6). The number of recruits enrolled at the beginning of the University Training year was 341 and the Battalion was up to its usual strength at the commencement of the training season. An increase of 50 per cent. in the strength of the Battalion was sanctioned by Army Head Quarters with effect from October, 1940, and consequently 6 Platoons comprising 275 men and 6 under-officers were added, thus raising the total strength of the Battalion to 34 officers and 955 other ranks.

A Cadre class was run in June, 1940, for fourteen days which proved to be of great value to further training. The class was attended by 48 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The new drill as laid down in Military Training Pamphlet No. 18 was introduced for the first time during the year. The standard of shooting was satisfactory. The Battalion entered a team in the University Small Bore League and it won the trophy.

The annual camp was held at Moshi. The visit of His Excellency the Governor to the camp was greatly appreciated by all ranks.

16(7). There are two Boy Scout Organizations in this Province, viz., the Bombay Boy Scout (Baden Powell) Association and the Hindustan Scout Association. **Boy Scouts.** The total strength of these Associations increased during the year by 11,639 to 56,164. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	1940-41.	1939-40.
Bombay Boy Scout Association	12,200	12,000
Hindustan Scout Association	43,964	32,525
Total ..	56,164	44,525

A grant of Rs. 7,230 was paid to the Bombay Scout Association and of Rs. 14,470 to the Hindustan Scout Association during the year.

In addition to several training camps for workers in different parts of the Province, four Patrol Leaders' Training Camps and two Scout Masters' Camps were held by the Bombay Boy Scout Association at various places during the year. These camps are reported to have been well attended. Preliminary Training Camps for Scouts, Rallies, and varied activities to promote the War effort formed the special features of the Association during the year.

The Hindustan Scout Association held 22 Scout and Cub courses and 11 Refresher courses during the year. The training camps included training in the principles of rural service and knowledge relating to rural uplift in the Districts and for Urban areas in Air Raid Precautions, Safety first, etc.

16(8). The Bombay Girl Guide Association and the Girl Scout **Girl Guides.** Section of the Hindustan Scout Association continued their usual activities during the year. The total number of Girl Guides increased during the year by 3,067 to 15,390. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	1940-41.	1939-40.
Girl Guide Association	5,251	6,353
Girl Scout Section of the Hindustan Scout Association	10,139	5,970

A grant of Rs. 3,000 was paid to the Girl Guide Association, while an amount of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the Girl Scout Section of the Hindustan Scout Association.

Training camps were held by both the Associations during the year. The Girl Guide Association is reported to have thrown itself wholeheartedly into various activities connected with the War effort. Of these, the Women's Auxiliary Corps, Air Raid Precautions Organization, a Guide War Gifts Fund may be mentioned.

16 (9). Students in affiliated colleges are inspected medically every year. They are divided into 3 classes—A, B and C. 'A' class students are those who come up to a certain prescribed standard of weight and measurements. 'C' class students are unfit for physical training owing to some organic defect. 'B' class students are those not belonging either to 'A' or 'C' class. During the year 1940-41, 20,520 students were examined, of whom 2,940 were women. The corresponding figures for the year 1939-40 were respectively 16,953 and 2,109. The following table gives the percentages of different classes of students for two years:—

	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Percentage of 'A' class students	45.0	50.4	45.7	41.6	51.1	42.2
Percentage of 'B' class students	53.9	48.7	53.2	57.1	48.1	54.7
Percentage of 'C' class students	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1

The medical inspection of pupils in Government Secondary schools is entrusted to Government medical officers who receive a small honorarium. Provision for a periodical medical inspection of pupils also exists in some non-Government schools. The introduction of a uniform system of medical inspection of pupils in Secondary schools is under consideration. The expenditure incurred by non-Government Secondary schools is admitted for the purposes of the special grant paid to schools for physical education.

For Primary schools under the control of the Local Authorities the intention is that all children should be medically examined at least twice on their admission to schools and later when they reach the age of 8 or 9. The Local Authorities have accordingly been advised to submit for the approval of Government schemes for the medical inspection of children in Primary schools. Fifteen Local Authorities

have since submitted schemes of which 8 have been sanctioned by Government, and the expenditure involved will be admitted for the purposes of Government grant along with other admissible items of expenditure on Primary Education.

The Bombay Municipality has a well considered scheme of medical inspection of school children which has been approved by Government. The scheme also provides for suitable remedial measures against defects noticed at the medical examination. The attention of parents is drawn to the defects noticed and with their consent arrangements are made for the treatment of the children at a special school clinic opened at the King Edward Memorial Hospital. A travelling Dental clinic has been maintained and more than 2,000 children are examined and treated annually.

Due attention is also paid to the problem of mal-nutrition which forms part of the scheme of medical inspection. A scheme for the supply of pasteurised milk to undernourished children was tried for about two years at a total cost of about rupees one lakh and the reports of the medical officers shewed that the results obtained were satisfactory. The milk ration has, however, been discontinued.

16(10). Instruction in health and hygiene is imparted in Primary schools through lessons in the Readers used in these schools. Hygiene is included in the revised syllabus for studies in Primary schools and it also forms one of the subjects of the Secondary school course. Provision for the teaching of the subject exists in the Training institutions for Primary and Secondary teachers. Hygiene and sanitation are also included in the syllabus for the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli.

Apart from school work, lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides are also given by Inspecting Officers in Primary and Secondary schools on topics connected with health, hygiene, and sanitation.

CHAPTER XVII.

SCHOOLS CERTIFIED UNDER THE BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT, 1924.

17(1). Provision for the custody, protection, and treatment of destitute and delinquent children is made in this Province under the Bombay Children Act, 1924. Introduction. Children dealt with under this Act are committed either to Certified Schools or entrusted to the care of relatives or other fit persons. Under the Bombay Children and Juvenile Courts Rules, 1936, the Backward Class Officer is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, while the Divisional Educational Inspectors inspect the purely educational work of these schools. The Juvenile Branch Administration Report published by the Backward Class Officer deals with the various aspects of Certified schools. The remarks in this Chapter are confined to the purely educational work of these schools.

17(2). There are four Major Certified schools and 14 Minor Certified schools in this Province. The following table shows the enrolment and the average annual cost per pupil of the major Certified schools :—

Name.	Management.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March, 1941.	Average annual cost per pupil.	
			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Industrial School, Yeravda.	Government	259	182	167
2. David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, Bombay.	Committee of Management.	364	203	172
3. Children's Home, Chembur.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	361	190	190
4. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Bombay.	Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.	181	123	62

Provision is made for instruction up to Primary standard IV or V in all these schools, while in the first two schools English is also taught. The time-table provides for both academic and vocational instruction. The teaching of various arts or crafts during the period of detention is intended to enable the pupils to earn an independent living after discharge.

Of the 14 Minor Certified schools, one is maintained by Government, 3 are managed by Missionary and 10 by private bodies. The R. S. Mahipatram Rupram Orphanage, Ahmedabad, was added to the list of Certified schools during the year. In addition to these 14 schools, several other institutions have also been approved by the Juvenile Courts as "fit persons" within the meaning of the Bombay Children Act. The total enrolment of the 14 Minor Certified schools was 911. Seven of these schools have their own arrangements for instruction, while children from the remaining schools attend local Primary or Secondary schools. Arrangements for instruction in some vocational subjects exist in most of these schools, while in a few cases the pupils are apprenticed to Mills or Workshops.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

In this Province provision exists for the education of the blind and the deaf-mutes and the remarks in this Chapter deal with the institutions for such defectives only.

18(1). On 31st March, 1941, there were three schools for the blind with 132 pupils and nine schools for deaf-mutes with 306 pupils. The following table compares the enrolment and the cost per pupil for the last two years :—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.		
			Provincial.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Schools for the Blind	1940-41	3	132	5,795	24,360	46	192
	1939-40	3	122	5,495	25,001	47	214
Schools for Deaf-mutes.	1940-41	9	306	10,154	33,927	36	119
	1939-40	9	291	9,914	33,596	37	126
Total ..	1940-41	12	438	15,949	58,287	39	142
	1939-40	12	413	15,409	58,687	38	144

Further statistical details of these schools are given in Subsidiary table No. 6 published in the Supplement to this Report.

All the schools for defectives are maintained by private bodies and receive grants from Government or the Local Bodies. In most of these schools arrangements for boarding and lodging are made for the pupils.

18(2). The schools for the blind aim at imparting elementary instruction in the regional languages by means of a Braille Code. English is also taught to some of the senior pupils. Besides the ordinary school subjects, instruction in some craft such as cane and bamboo work, sewing, bidi-making, tape weaving, etc., is imparted to the pupils to enable them eventually to earn a living.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, affords a special attraction to the blind and arrangements for the teaching of music are made in schools for the blind. The V. M. School for the Blind in Bombay has a graded course of instruction in music. During the year the school orchestra participated in Radio broad-casts.

In the schools for deaf-mutes lip reading and articulation form the basis of instruction. Deaf-mute pupils also receive instruction in various crafts.

Arrangements for the medical examination of the pupils exist in all schools for defectives and pupils are encouraged to take physical drill and exercises and to play suitable games. In addition to subjects of school instruction, various useful extra-curricular activities are encouraged, and every possible effort is made to maintain an atmosphere of happiness.

18(3). A reference was made in the previous Report to the visit of Sir Clutha Mackenzie (of St. Dunstan's) to the schools for the blind in Bombay. Some of the suggestions made by him for the improvement of the methods of teaching employed in these schools were carried out, while other suggestions are receiving attention. The question of inviting an experienced person from outside the Province to inspect the schools for deaf-mutes is under consideration..

As stated in previous Reports every possible effort is made by the Managements to keep in touch with ex-pupils and to find suitable employment for them or to help in other ways. The blind require more help than the deaf-mutes, and the work of extending help and relief to blind boys and girls done by the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharamji Industrial Home, the Happy Home for the Blind and the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, deserves special mention.

CHAPTER XIX.

ADULT EDUCATION.

19(1). Except in cities and towns where public spirited workers and organizations of a missionary character attempted to enable industrial workers and others to acquire the three R's. formerly there were no organised attempts to stimulate Adult education in this Province. Before 1937, there were some night schools and those attending these schools were grown up lads who could not attend day schools. In subsequent years the special provision made in the budget for Adult education gave a definite impetus to literacy classes for adults and various associations interested in Adult education classes took advantage of the grants-in-aid provided to develop their activities. There are at present two types of institutions for Adult education, (1) Literacy classes and (2) Night schools and Extension classes.

To advise Government in matters pertaining to Adult education there is a Provincial Board for Adult Education consisting solely of non-officials. Under the scheme for literacy classes sanctioned by Government, Adult education workers are registered by this Provincial Board, while the inspection and recognition of the classes started by registered workers, the holding of the literacy tests, and the payment of grants-in-aid rest with the District Deputy Educational Inspector. During the year 441 Adult education workers were registered by the Provincial Board, the total number of registered workers at the end of the year being 4,573. Under the reduced rate of grants sanctioned by Government in 1939 on the recommendation of the Provincial Board and referred to in the preceding year's Report, the grant payable was a capitation grant of Annas 10 for every adult made literate (or Rupee one in places where there was no Local Board school) plus an equipment grant not exceeding Rs. 12. This reduction in the rate of grant caused a definite setback as the following figures show. The whole scheme was, therefore, reviewed by Government at the end of the year 1940-41 to accelerate the programme of Adult education and it was decided to restore with effect from the year 1941-42 the rates of grants originally sanctioned in 1938-39, i.e., Rs. 5 per mensem *plus* Rs. 2 per adult made literate, or Rs. 4 per adult made literate. In addition, a non-recurring grant for equipment not exceeding Rs. 40 is given for each class. It is hoped that with this enhancement in grants the number of classes and of adults attending them will increase.

The most difficult problem, however, is to encourage the adult literates to keep up their reading and not to allow them to lapse into illiteracy. To achieve this object it is necessary to provide suitable literature and favourable opportunities to adults to exercise their newly acquired ability to read and write. The question of establishing village libraries and providing easy literature is under consideration.

19(2). The following figures give the number of literacy classes for Number of Literacy adults during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 in classes for Adults. the Province except the City of Bombay :—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
(i) Total number of classes at the end of the preceding year.	432	1,085
(ii) Maximum number of classes working during the year.	2,336	1,263
(iii) Total number of classes at the end of the year.	1,085	177
(iv) Maximum number on rolls ..	53,378	8,753
(v) Average attendance for all classes ..	40,000	6,549
(vi) Average attendance per class ..	19	5.2
(vii) Number made literate	13,208	2,829
(viii) Total cost	Rs. 86,558 (Including Rs. 27,000 for equipment).	Rs. 3,800 (Including Rs. 1,198 for equipment).

The progress of literacy classes in the City of Bombay, for which there is a separate Adult Education Committee, is shown below :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(i) Number of classes .. .	808	350	1,158
(ii) Number of Adults on rolls..	15,950	5,680	21,630
(iii) Number of Adults made literate.	11,687	3,330	15,017

The Committee also maintained during the year 44 post-literacy classes. The average daily attendance in these classes was 30 in men's classes and 25 in women's classes. The total number of adults made literate in the City of Bombay during the two years ending 1940-41 was 29,505, of whom 4,353 were women. The total expenditure incurred by the Committee during the year was Rs. 56,000 in round figure. Government's contribution towards this expenditure was Rs. 46,300.

19(3). The total number of schools and classes for adults of all kinds decreased during the year by 809 to 694, Schools and pupils. and the number of pupils decreased from 38,053 to 16,682. Of the 694 schools, 3 with 138 pupils are Secondary, 685 with 16,233 pupils are Primary, and 6 with 311 pupils are Special schools.

The following table shows the number of Primary schools and classes for adults in each Division on 31st March, 1941 :—

1	Number of schools.				Number of pupils.			
	1939-40.		1940-41.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay Division ..	421	159	326	122	9,988	2,758	7,056	2,013
Central Division ..	416	16	85	12	11,695	653	2,819	592
Northern Division ..	126	2	81	3	3,594	45	2,218	104
Southern Division ..	349	6	56	..	8,710	178	1,481	..
Total ..	1,312	183	548	137	33,987	3,634	13,524	2,709

Of the special classes intended for women, particular mention may be made of those conducted by the Seva. Sadan, Bombay, the Bombay Education League, the Naigaon Social Service Centre, the J. B. Vachha High School, Dadar, the Seva Sadan, Poona, the Hindu Stree Mandel, Broach, the Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat, and the Jyoti Sangh, Ahmedabad.

19(4). The total expenditure during the year under report on schools, classes, etc. for adults amounted to Rs. 2,50,279, of which an amount of Rs. 56,734 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,57,398 from Board funds, Rs. 4,010 from fees, and Rs. 32,137 from other sources.

19(5). Although the main work of Adult education is in connection with the spread of literacy, it is necessary to provide for further education of those adults who are employed after completing their Primary or Secondary school course. A good number attend Commercial classes after office hours for professional training. This system might well be extended to other forms of professional and technical education.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association has been doing work of this type since 1934. It works on three distinct lines viz. (1) the diffusion of literacy among illiterates, (2) the establishment of reading-rooms and libraries to prevent lapse into illiteracy, and (3) Adult education classes on a variety of subjects corresponding to the University Extension schemes in other countries. The Association conducts extension courses including a two-year course in Economics and Political

Theory, language courses in 7 different languages, terminal courses in 15 different subjects, and special courses in Journalism, Photography, Radio servicing, etc. Some 370 students took advantage of these Extension courses. In addition, the Association maintains 8 literacy classes in different parts of the City and free libraries and reading-rooms. The Senate of the University of Bombay has approved of a scheme of University Extension lectures supplemented by examinations and certificates, and has undertaken extra mural teaching of adults as an integral part of the functions of the University.

Apart from regular schools and classes for Adult education, attempts continue to be made to spread ideas of better living by means of lectures and talks on topics of everyday interest to the villagers. Lantern lectures and cinema shows are given by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction and District Educational officers. During the year under report the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction delivered 102 public lectures with lantern slides or cinema films and other District Educational officers delivered some 1,300 talks during their tours. These talks were given on a variety of topics of interest to the villagers such as Health, Child-welfare, Agriculture, Sanitation, etc.

CHAPTER XX.

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.

20(1). Unrecognised institutions are independent of Government control. Although they are free to follow their own curricula, most of them follow the courses prescribed by Government for recognised institutions.

Most of these institutions are indigenous schools imparting elementary instruction. The ephemeral character of these schools and the reluctance of the Managers to submit annual returns often lead to variations. The returns for the year shew that the number of unrecognised institutions decreased by 64 to 402, and the number of pupils in them by 2,322 to 26,049. The following table compares the statistics of these schools for two years :—

	1940-41.		1939-40.		Increase or decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bombay Division	87	5,719	129	6,649	-42	-930
Central Division	16	1,017	30	1,501	-14	-484
Northern Division	283	18,625	290	19,608	-7	-983
Southern Division	15	355	17	613	-2	-258
Secondary (English) Schools ..	1	333	..	..	+1	+333
Total	402	26,049	466	28,371	-64	-2,322

It will be seen that the Bombay Division accounts for about two-thirds of the decrease in the number of these institutions. This is reported to be due partly to the conversion of unrecognised Primary schools into voluntary schools and partly to the closure of certain Pathshalas, Maktabas, and Gymnasias.

The number of pupils in unrecognised institutions formed 1·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction, as against 1·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the 26,049 pupils under instruction in unrecognised institutions, 10,371, or 39·8 per cent., were Hindus, 13,487, or 51·8 per cent., Muslims, and 2,191, or 8·4 per cent., belonged to various other communities.

Of the 402 unrecognised institutions, three with 221 students were Colleges affiliated to the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, while 85 with 7,592 pupils were Secondary schools, and 314 with 18,236 pupils were Primary and Special schools.

With a few exceptions unrecognised Secondary schools are run more as profiteering concerns than as educational institutions and the general tone of such schools is, as a rule, far from satisfactory. The many irregular admissions and promotions made by them result in unhealthy competition and rivalry. A few unrecognised Secondary schools are, however, reported to be well managed. Among these, the Samartha Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, which has since been recognised, and the Maharashtra High School of the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, may be specially mentioned.

Unrecognised Primary schools, which are generally scattered over rural areas, serve a useful purpose, especially in smaller villages in which the Local Authorities are unable to open schools or in which approved schools do not exist. These schools teach an elementary course mainly confined to instruction in the three R's.

With the exception of a few Special schools such as the Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, Poona, and the Aryangla-Vaidyak Maha Vidyalaya, Satara, which impart instruction in the Ayurvedic System of Medicine, unrecognised schools which style themselves Special schools are language schools, imparting instruction along traditional lines, gymnasia, and a few other schools which follow an elementary course of instruction in certain arts or crafts. Among the latter, the Friendship Centre, Satara, maintained by the American Mission may be specially mentioned. The institution maintains Kindergarten classes for children and imparts instruction in First Aid, Domestic Science, Music, etc., to grown-up women.

Poona, 15th December 1941.

S. MOOS,
Director of Public Instruction.

BOMBAY PROVINCE.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1940-41.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

		Percentage of scholars to population					
		Recognised Institutions		All Institutions			
		1941	1940	1941	1940		
Area in square miles ...	77,291						
Population—[Census of 1931]—							
Males ...	9,291,930	Males ...	14.30	14.10	14.50	14.30	
Females ...	8,624,958	Females ...	5.53	5.14	5.52	5.25	
Total ...	17,916,318	Total ...	10.08	9.79	10.22	9.95	
Estimated population [1940]—		Percentages of scholars to estimated population.					
	20,145,844		8.95	...	9.09	...	
	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1941	1940	Increase or decrease	1941	1940	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities ...	1	1	...	(208)	(179)	+ (29)	(a) (208)
<i>For Males</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	19	18	+1	14,195	12,700	+1,495	(a) 4,880 (b) 9,815
Professional Colleges ...	14	14	...	5,035	5,087	-52	(a) 4,105 (b) 930
High Schools ...	311	299	+12	125,937	116,725	+ 9,212	(c) 125,937
Middle Schools ...	372	368	+4	26,510	24,907	+1,603	(c) 26,510
Primary Schools ...	18,115	17,497	+618	1,329,817	1,236,812	+93,005	(d) 1,329,817
Special Schools ...	397	1,550	-753	37,435	58,790	-21,355	.....
Total ...	19,739	19,857	-118	1,533,939	1,564,821	+30,882	.....
<i>For Females</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
High Schools ...	81	74	+7	24,902	21,979	+2,923	(c) 24,002
Middle Schools ...	56	49	+7	4,404	4,976	-572	(c) 4,404
Primary Schools ...	1,664	1,618	+46	230,277	213,844	+16,433	(d) 230,277
Special Schools ...	217	258	-41	7,831	8,081	-250	.....
Total ...	2,018	1,999	+19	267,414	248,880	+18,534	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Males</i> ...	852	401	-49	22,633	23,756	-1,123	.....
<i>For Females</i> ...	50	65	-15	3,416	4,605	-1,189	.....
Total ...	402	466	-64	26,049	28,371	-2,322	.....
Grand Total ...	22,149	22,323	-173	1,802,392	1,792,072	+10,320	.....

(a) Graduate and post-graduate classes.
(c) Secondary stage.

(b) Intermediate classes.
(d) Primary stage.

N.B.—The bracketted figures represent the no. of scholars in (1) the University School of Economics and Sociology (150) and (2) the University Department of Chemical Technology (58). The Scholars in the former have been included under "Arts Colleges" and those in the latter under "Professional Colleges".

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
General Summary of

				Total expenditure		
				1941	1940	Increase or decrease
				1	2	3
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	14,91,960	18,51,393	+1,40,697
Universities	..	...	...	19,75,975	11,60,889	+2,16,086
Miscellaneous*	..	...	...	44,45,852	42,30,850	+1,64,502
			Total	79,18,807	67,93,032	+5,20,975
<i>Institutions for Males</i>						
Universities	...	...	...	(9,38,173)	(9,89,075)	(-303)
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	30,23,962	27,35,708	+2,95,254
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	15,56,655	14,93,798	+62,857
High Schools	...	...	...	75,01,931	70,81,741	+4,70,240
Middle Schools	...	...	...	9,95,554	9,92,971	+72,583
Primary Schools	...	...	...	1,67,70,099	1,61,81,849	+5,88,250
Special Schools	...	...	...	24,26,329	23,97,171	+69,158
			Total	3,22,79,560	3,07,21,238	+15,58,322
<i>Institutions for Females</i>						
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	...	...	...	20,36,097	18,03,808	+2,32,219
Middle Schools	...	...	...	2,40,632	2,70,565	-99,933
Primary Schools	...	...	...	39,55,022	33,18,227	+1,36,795
Special Schools	...	...	...	5,11,794	4,78,084	+33,710
			Total	67,43,475	63,66,664	+3,77,811
			Grand Total	4,69,32,362	4,39,79,931	+24,56,429

* Includes expenditure
† Includes both District

N.B. 1. For explanation
2. The bracketted figures
(1) The University School
(2) The University Department
The expenditure on the former

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1940-41.

Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80.4	19.6	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
4.8	.....	89.0	6.2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
37.6	11.9	17.6	32.9	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
40.1	11.3	27.4	21.2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
(35.3)	.....	(9.0)	(55.7)	(405)	.....	(104)	(630)	(1148)
18.0	.....	68.2	13.8	40	.....	145	28	213
37.1	9.9	51.1	11.9	84	30	168	37	309
18.6	1.4	87.6	12.4	11	1	40	8	60
12.4	4.8	59.7	23.1	5	2	22	9	38
60.9	27.4	4.5	7.2	8	3	1	1	13
43.7	11.1	24.3	20.4	20	7	16	13	65
42.8	16.0	30.6	10.6	9	3	7	2	21
.....
.....
24.9	0.3	54.8	20.0	20	.....	45	17	83
19.7	1.5	38.8	46.0	10	1	19	25	55
48.8	44.6	3.0	9.1	7	6	1	1	17
45.1	3.3	20.6	30.3	22	2	14	20	65
37.0	25.3	21.1	15.3	9	7	5	4	25
41.5	16.8	23.7	18.0	11	4	3	3	25

on buildings.

Board and Municipal Funds.

of certain terms used in the tables please see memorandum printed separately, represent expenditure on.

of Economics and Sociology—Rs. 59,498, and

of chemical Technology—Rs. 1,79,297.

has been included under " Arts Colleges " and that on the latter under " Professional colleges "

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	2	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Technology	1	.....	.....
Total	19	.....	1
High Schools	18	.....	23
Middle Schools (English)	2	130	39
Primary Schools	29	9,146	1,167
Total	49	9,376	1,248
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	2	.....	.....
Medical	2	.....	.....
Normal and Training	13	.....	2
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	5	3	4
Commercial	5	.....	.....
Agricultural	2	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	15	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	2	6	52
Other Schools	2	.....	5
Total	48	9	63
Total for Recognised Institutions	109	9,286	1,312
Unrecognised Institutions	1	5
Grand Total, all Institutions	109	9,286	1,317

* Includes

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Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided.	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Un-aided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
11	3	19	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
12	8	33	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
959	12	311	5	.....	.....	72	4	81
142	59	372	2	1	6	28	19	55
7,531	173	18,115	10	771	574	290	19	1,654
7,982	243	19,798	17	772	580	390	42	1,901
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
6	12	33	5	.....	1	14	4	24
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
21	22	55	.....	.....	.....	32	3	35
.....	28	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
466	12	551	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	143
148	44	199	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14
658	119	897	5	.....	1	200	11	217
8,653	370	19,720	22	772	581	590	53	2,015
.....	246	262	.....	.....	7	...	43	50
8,658	716	20,061	22	772	588	590	95	2,068

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 (a).</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arts and Science (b) & (c).</i>	3,185	2,882	522	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	544	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	755	620	361	...	...	...	510	388	170
Education	208	191	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	255	223	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	216	201	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	793	716	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,965	5,253	1,250	...	...	...	510	388	170
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	5,214	4,763	255	...	...	...	7,502	6,749	34
" Middle Schools	296	280	...	4,378	3,686	17	3,010	2,662	...
" Primary Schools	4,299	3,692	156	702,846	541,355	521	282,560	222,595	...
Total	9,509	8,675	411	707,124	545,051	538	299,062	238,006	34
In Art Schools	732	613	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medical Schools	377	370	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools.	1,539	1,453	1,228	...	...	...	149	187	...
" Engineering Schools...	262	208	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools.	401	331	30	345	242	19	308	247	16
" Commercial Schools...	160	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Agricultural Schools...	63	61	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Reformatory Schools	259	249	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults	564	302	...	115	70	...	1,458	939	...
" Other Schools	124	104	76	...	...	...	219	142	...
Total	4,286	3,830	1,839	460	312	19	2,134	1,465	16
Total for recognised institutions	20,061	17,768	3,500	707,594	545,363	557	301,706	239,859	220
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	20	19	...	431	353	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males	20,061	17,768	3,500	707,604	545,382	557	302,137	240,212	220

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes 171 scholars
(c) Includes no scholars

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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
...
10,177	9,108	1,428	838	742	86	14,195	12,752	9,086	2,413
...	...	...	1,014	818	200	1,558	1,243	200	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,008	581	191
...	...	...	...	...	...	208	191	60	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	265	228	82	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	216	201	123	...
...	...	...	672	574	118	1,465	1,290	181	19
59	56	...	...	...	...	68	56	...	...
10,335	9,164	1,428	2,619	2,134	404	19,230	16,949	8,259	2,696
108,204	98,900	8,412	5,017	4,655	458	125,937	115,077	4,159	10,060
14,566	13,059	669	4,371	3,947	383	26,510	23,634	969	2,916
324,398	292,599	1,795	9,726	7,540	...	1,322,817	1,043,731	2,472	200,334
447,153	374,558	5,776	19,114	16,153	841	1,483,264	1,182,442	7,800	213,310
12	10	...	...	...	...	744	623	1	99
...	...	...	297	213	41	614	598	191	72
692	540	298	888	293	...	2,618	2,428	1,925	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	222	208	28	...
1,419	1,314	312	1,014	776	106	2,467	2,910	483	136
...	...	...	1,619	1,159	...	1,778	1,293	...	66
53	46	68	...	...	...	121	107	120	...
725	695	725	...	...	...	984	944	984	...
438	328	185	...	...	...	438	398	185	109
11,382	9,467	...	482	277	...	13,751	11,065	...	404
10,603	7,801	85	1,697	1,367	96	12,643	9,214	207	983
25,174	20,001	1,808	5,381	4,085	248	37,485	29,693	3,725	1,927
482,564	403,723	8,312	27,014	22,371	1,488	1,598,929	1,329,084	14,677	217,995
...	...	...	29,182	17,043	...	22,638	17,415	...	4,925
482,564	403,723	8,312	49,196	39,414	1,458	1,561,562	1,246,499	14,677	222,931

subjects should be entered under only one head—
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
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 ...	1,001	878	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Middle Schools (English) ...	341	515	...	32	27	...	191	161	...
.. Primary Schools ...	1,816	1,128	27	67,874	50,113	...	181,347	102,729	...
Total ...	2,658	2,391	45	67,906	50,140	...	181,538	102,890	...
In Medical Schools									
.. Normal and Training Schools ...	392	333	313	...	...	...	18	17	...
.. Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	392	372	318	...	...	...	18	17	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	3,050	2,693	358	67,906	50,140	...	181,556	102,907	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	3,050	2,693	358	67,906	50,140	...	182,510	103,695	...
Grand Total, all Institutions—Males and Females ...	28,111	20,461	3,868	775,510	595,522	557	434,647	343,307	290

PROVINCE.

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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 list	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March list	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...
...
...
...
22,864	20,517	1,619	1,037	914	51	24,902	22,309	1,688	1,652
2,782	2,394	137	1,108	998	...	4,404	3,805	137	291
23,186	23,102	1,139	1,554	1,204	...	290,277	178,216	1,166	5,953
53,782	46,018	2,895	3,699	3,116	51	269,583	204,180	2,991	7,895
...
1,016	918	451	172	152	...	1,568	1,459	764	53
2,246	1,565	32	273	156	21	2,519	1,731	63	1
51	36	...	...	...	...	51	36	...	...
2,931	2,172	75	...	...	...	2,931	2,172	75	...
565	375	...	167	148	8	782	523	8	185
6,809	5,056	558	612	456	29	7,381	5,911	900	249
60,591	51,079	3,453	4,311	3,572	80	267,414	210,391	3,891	8,144
...	...	...	2,462	1,966	...	3,416	2,754	...	496
60,591	51,079	3,453	6,773	5,538	80	270,830	213,145	3,891	8,640
543,155	454,802	12,266	55,969	44,952	1,568	1,822,392	1,459,644	18,466	...

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,38,928 spent by the Public Works Department on

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	7,45,404
(2) Hostel Charges	9,80,352
(3) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	16,599
(4) Travelling allowance to Members of School Book Committees	8,352
(5) Grants for the Encouragement to Literature	84,060

	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	2,96,918	.....	.....	4,75,513	1,98,840	9,11,269
Professional Colleges—						
Law	.....	.....	.....	57,189	.....	57,189
Medicine	1,17,190	.....	.....	1,77,982	31,165	3,26,237
Education	82,620	.....	.....	45,465	445	1,28,530
Engineering	86,162	.....	.....	79,250	790	1,65,182
Agriculture	1,03,117	.....	.....	89,375	.....	1,42,492
Commerce	.....	.....	.....	87,213	18,499	1,05,712
Technology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,85,935	.....	.....	9,61,987	1,89,659	18,37,591
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools	3,72,323	.....	.....	1,81,047	6,747	5,60,117
Middle Schools—English.	20,497	.....	.....	7,305	33	27,836
Primary Schools	1,05,189	.....	.....	2,570	.....	1,07,759
Total	4,98,009	.....	.....	1,90,923	6,780	6,95,712

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 59,489 on the University under "Arts Colleges—(Aided)" and excluded

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Education for Males.

educational buildings.

	Rs.
(6) Examination Charges	86,666
(7) Grant to the Boy Scouts' Association	29,700
(8) Expenditure on Boards of Secondary Primary Adult, Physical Education and Education in Hindustani	98,401
(9) Short-term courses for Physical Education	11,588

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.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,207	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,74,426	.....
.....	.....	1,54,081	1,23,006	.....	2,77,087	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,436	.....
.....	.....	1,54,081	1,23,006	.....	2,77,087	3,74,129	.....
54,656	.....	54,835	2,19,115	5,254	3,34,860	9,71,930	858
16,878	9,050	31,710	1,06,490	4,618	1,67,246	86,873	300
50,17,336	9,33,309	34,29,098	2,66,484	2,50,585	1,39,26,767	10,99,839	37,868
50,38,370	9,42,359	35,15,639	5,91,090	2,91,407	1,44,28,865	21,58,647	38,521

School of Economics and Sociology has been included from the expenditure on "University".

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

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

Total, Indirect ...

	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 INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	19,24,792	84,976	13,75,975	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	750	14,85,290	1,55,598	19,05,124	1,24,025	27,544	2,11,569
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	...	...	...	1,17,526	1,280	1,18,805
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	55,161	...	55,161
Technology ...	...	12,875	1,32,968	1,72,379	...	...	...
Total ...	750	27,03,957	3,83,542	34,61,378	2,06,719	28,824	3,85,536
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	47,212	44,31,778	7,40,833	61,92,106	2,36,157	1,78,789	4,14,895
Middle Schools—English ...	6,662	3,90,906	1,46,839	6,81,575	90,126	78,771	1,68,897
Primary Schools ...	1,86,371	4,20,967	8,07,390	25,52,455	67,522	1,15,606	1,83,128
Total ...	2,40,235	52,43,671	16,95,062	93,76,186	2,93,805	3,73,116	7,66,021

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 59,493 on the included under " Arts Colleges—(Aided)

PROVINCE.
1940-41.

Education for Males—contd.

Total Indirect expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs. 1,58,897 9,42,263 6,66,803 8,69,366	Rs. 77,264 8,19,201 1,14,374	Rs. 1,57,787 54,693 84,245	Rs. 98,527 4,54,488	Rs. 6,52,818 6,62,030	Rs. 1,58,897 11,77,285 17,78,541 21,84,473
26,36,868	5,03,839	2,45,674	5,47,965	13,14,848	52,50,194

Total Direct 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.
86,207	.....	.....	12,24,792	84,976	12,75,975
5,71,402	.....	760	20,64,828	3,91,092	30,33,962
.....	.....	.....	1,74,715	1,260	1,75,905
1,17,120	.....	1,54,081	3,00,988	31,165	6,03,354
32,620	.....	.....	45,465	445	1,23,580
86,162	.....	.....	79,250	720	1,65,182
1,03,117	.....	.....	89,375	.....	1,49,492
.....	.....	.....	1,42,374	18,499	1,60,873
33,486	.....	.....	12,875	1,32,968	1,79,279
10,60,064	.....	1,54,831	40,84,562	6,62,025	59,61,592
12,98,839	353	1,02,048	50,68,098	9,32,573	75,01,961
1,23,753	9,350	58,362	5,98,828	2,30,251	9,95,564
1,02,23,364	9,71,177	38,15,464	7,57,568	12,03,531	1,67,70,099
1,17,45,026	9,80,880	37,55,874	64,19,499	23,66,365	2,62,67,634

University School of Economics and Sociology has been and excluded from the expenditure on "University".

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

	Government Institutions					
	Govern- ment 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 ...	68,350	.....	.....	50,680	1,915	1,15,945
Medical Schools ...	75,594	.....	.....	41,834	6	1,17,434
Normal and Training Schools.	8,01,028	.....	.....	1,700	13,530	8,16,258
Engineering Schools ..	25,290	.....	.....	28,100	110	53,480
Technical and Industrial Schools.	61,718	.....	.....	6,882	9,584	78,145
Commercial Schools ...	2,008	.....	.....	18,191	1,611	16,805
Agricultural Schools ...	12,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,753
Reformatory Schools ...	42,017	.....	.....	.....	3,797	45,814
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	1,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,448
Other Schools ...	72,231	.....	.....	16,225	1,332	89,778
Total ...	6,57,849	.....	.....	1,58,622	31,825	8,47,806
Grand Total Direct ...	18,41,293	.....	.....	19,11,532	2,28,224	21,11,109

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Education for Males.

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.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....
.....
4,870	.....	11,845	.....	.....	16,216	22,802	.....
.....
23,937	15,938	55,175	9,228	5,577	1,10,955	1,40,078	9,163
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,32,428	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,949	55
1,358	231	1,50,078	941	.....	1,52,648	36,305	85
940	.....	10,594	.....	120	11,564	14,582	675
81,100	15,219	2,28,188	10,169	5,797	2,91,473	5,72,510	2,089
91,19,470	9,58,578	33,97,006	7,24,265	2,97,204	1,40,97,425	29,05,265	41,510

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions—contd.				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Special—contd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	300	36	811	1,633	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	32,777	1,275	34,052
Normal and Training Schools.	...	18,087	10,415	56,604	25,798	4,364	50,162
Engineering Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	6,840	1,52,838	67,252	3,59,171	92,561	1,39,885	2,32,396
Commercial Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	81,877	15,935	97,812
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	16,491	20,891	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	500	240	10,697	1,48,865	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	4,786	1,280	36,207	58,237	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	6,447	21	17,821	59,660	...	3,149	8,149
Other Schools ...	5,036	22,660	82,829	1,25,762	8,287	49,499	53,386
Total ...	22,909	1,96,162	2,42,533	8,26,093	2,36,900	2,14,067	4,50,957
Grand Total Direct ...	2,68,894	81,41,790	33,21,127	1,36,78,607	9,27,417	6,75,997	16,03,414
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect.)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Education for Males—contd.

Total, direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
23	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63,836	.....	300	60,716	2,726	1,17,578
75,594	.....	.....	74,611	1,281	1,51,486
3,34,201	.....	11,346	45,585	22,309	4,19,441
25,220	.....	.....	28,100	110	53,430
2,95,734	19,101	63,015	2,61,519	2,22,298	7,20,657
2,003	.....	.....	95,069	17,546	1,14,617
17,153	.....	.....	.....	16,481	33,644
1,74,445	.....	500	240	14,494	1,89,679
16,949	65	4,788	1,280	36,307	58,237
39,101	367	1,55,520	963	20,970	2,16,920
37,723	675	15,630	42,772	1,33,730	2,30,530
10,60,959	19,208	2,51,097	5,00,853	4,24,212	24,26,329
1,38,66,049	10,00,038	41,61,802	1,11,05,004	25,22,612	3,26,55,505
1,65,02,917	15,03,927	44,03,473	1,16,52,969	43,37,460	3,89,05,749

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 8,103 spent by the Public Works Department
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	53,598
(2) Hostel charges	3,71,719
(3) Examination charges	8,905
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association	4,000

	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 ...	87,060	.....	.....	10,908	2	97,970
Middle Schools— English.	20,657	.....	.....	3,854	84	24,545
Primary Schools...	32,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,997
Total ...	1,40,714	.....	.....	14,762	36	1,55,512
<i>Special</i>						
Normal and Training Schools.	1,37,463	.....	.....	.....	357	1,37,819
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,37,463	.....	.....	.....	357	1,37,819
Total (Direct) for Females.	2,78,176	.....	.....	14,762	393	2,93,331
Total (Direct) for Males.	18,41,933	.....	.....	13,11,532	2,28,284	23,81,109
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	21,19,469	.....	.....	13,26,294	2,28,677	26,74,440

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Education for Females.

on educational buildings.

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.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,18,660	300
108	.....	1,527	2,009	528	4,172	24,210	.....
15,79,266	1,27,591	15,74,917	251	23,074	33,05,099	1,01,619	3,117
15,79,374	1,27,591	15,76,444	2,260	23,602	33,02,271	5,44,489	3,417
2,625	.....	12,731	.....	.....	15,356	89,362	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,812	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,633	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069	.....
2,625	.....	12,731	.....	.....	15,356	90,626	.....
15,81,999	1,27,591	15,80,175	2,260	23,602	33,24,627	6,35,185	3,417
91,19,470	9,58,578	33,97,908	7,24,265	2,97,204	1,40,97,425	29,05,266	41,510
1,07,01,469	10,86,169	54,87,083	7,26,525	3,20,808	1,88,22,062	35,40,471	44,927

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Inspection ...

Buildings, etc. ...

Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect ...

	Aided Institutions— <i>consolid.</i>				Recognised (Un-aided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ...	8,075	10,67,489	3,79,477	18,75,001	38,107	27,949	66,056
Middle Schools—English.	2,100	61,879	71,847	1,60,086	13,518	36,363	61,879
Primary Schools...	69,914	1,12,999	3,07,218	6,84,867	6,186	25,873	32,059
Total ...	68,089	12,42,367	7,58,542	26,16,904	57,809	92,185	1,49,994
<i>Special</i>							
Normal and Training Schools.	2,050	36,779	62,477	1,61,868	22,308	3,381	25,689
Technical and Industrial Schools.	2,821	21,232	56,363	60,326	7,225	6,849	14,074
Commercial Schools.	.....	7,139	200	8,539	...	...	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults.	1,511	3,048	11,167	33,359	...	...	.....
Other Schools ...	181	6,117	14,092	21,459	8,921	1,062	4,983
Total ...	6,563	73,315	1,43,299	2,19,873	33,454	11,292	44,746
Total (Direct) for Females.	74,652	13,16,682	9,01,841	29,30,777	91,263	1,03,477	1,94,740
Total (Direct) for Males.	2,63,694	81,41,790	23,21,127	1,36,73,607	9,27,417	6,76,997	16,03,414
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	3,38,346	94,57,472	32,22,968	1,66,04,384	10,18,680	7,79,474	17,98,154
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females ...							
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males ...							
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all ...							

PROVINCE,
1940-41.

Education for Females—concl.

Total Indirect 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.
95,936	1,191	55,673	.....	.....	1,55,800
20,937	8,420	2,716	8,100	22,497	58,660
1,12,427	1,573	2,773	2,25,596	1,20,303	4,52,676
2,22,290	11,184	61,162	2,33,696	1,42,806	5,37,138
Total Direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,05,720	800	6,075	11,16,504	4,07,428	20,36,027
44,975	.....	8,627	61,258	1,10,772	2,40,632
17,13,862	1,30,708	16,34,831	1,19,436	3,55,165	22,53,022
23,64,577	1,31,008	16,44,533	13,17,193	8,74,335	42,31,641
2,00,069	.....	14,781	59,087	66,215	3,40,152
3,812	.....	2,321	23,457	62,212	1,02,302
2,200	.....	.....	7,139	200	2,539
.....
17,633	.....	1,511	3,048	11,167	22,359
2,069	.....	181	9,038	15,154	26,442
2,30,783	.....	19,204	1,06,769	1,54,948	5,11,704
24,95,360	1,31,008	16,63,827	14,23,967	10,29,313	57,43,475
1,88,66,049	10,00,088	41,61,802	1,11,06,004	35,22,612	3,36,55,555
1,83,61,409	11,31,096	58,26,629	1,25,26,971	45,61,925	4,03,99,030
27,27,650	1,42,192	17,24,289	16,57,663	11,78,119	74,30,613
1,65,02,917	15,03,927	44,08,476	1,16,52,969	48,37,460	3,89,06,749
1,92,30,567	16,46,119	61,33,485	1,33,10,632	60,15,579	4,63,36,362

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
IV-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus.*			Total
			Advanced	Inter-mediate	Back-ward†	
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Male Population ...	19,532	145,498	702,880	5,441,101	1,897,224	8,041,155
School Education						
Classes—						
Primary						
I‡	553	8,059	23,620	200,870	78,031	307,521
II	374	3,897	22,563	132,395	41,323	186,092
III	243	3,423	23,707	100,535	28,997	159,299
IV	238	3,121	21,557	74,499	17,349	118,815
V	253	2,743	21,250	60,913	12,301	94,454
Middle						
VI	200	1,992	19,515	83,121	7,020	64,756
VII	194	1,516	16,754	26,586	4,596	48,036
VIII	164	1,473	16,493	22,725	4,303	49,357
High						
IX	120	658	9,324	4,927	587	14,838
X	80	250	8,320	4,101	450	13,871
XI	5	217	7,147	3,144	302	10,593
XII	3	281	6,839	2,775	292	9,906
Total ...	2,467	27,623	202,134	651,653	195,251	1,059,038
University and Intermediate Education.						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year	11	191	2,539	647	99	3,285
2nd year	7	131	2,088	592	84	2,759
Degree classes—						
1st year	4	73	973	214	18	1,310
2nd year	1	53	691	187	20	1,098
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year	.....	26	399	81	2	489
2nd year	.....	17	242	46	4	292
Research students	.....	8	123	8	1	132
Total ...	23	559	7,255	1,775	236	9,256
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,510	28,187	209,389	653,428	195,479	1,068,296
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	3	399	4,312	2,906	503	7,627
Grand Total ...	2,513	28,526	213,707	656,234	195,982	1,075,923

*Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	32,763	3,720	351
(3) Marathas ...	227,119	11,419	532

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Bud- dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
887,712	1,589	44,288	1,874	180,267	9,291,690	.....	.....	.....
48,190	41	998	218	5,715	371,395	264,339	2,081	39
25,370	17	634	92	4,200	220,566	153,776	2,446	33
20,239	18	699	64	3,973	181,953	124,046	2,659	76
15,479	17	809	58	3,588	136,676	86,408	3,175	96
12,536	19	770	89	3,422	114,247	70,204	3,579	99
8,738	3	352	23	3,095	79,709	42,621	3,145	264
6,071	...	758	25	2,457	59,053	30,360	2,686	380
5,172	...	678	9	1,955	52,607	26,160	3,205	306
1,558	...	726	15	1,145	19,060	4,893	571	270
1,199	1	559	8	1,002	15,970	3,919	604	351
964	...	630	3	692	13,004	3,449	755	592
912	...	606	8	684	12,400	2,920	909	810
146,477	109	8,619	663	81,923	1,275,849	812,995	25,814	3,916
205	...	245	6	239	4,172	956	239	228
186	...	214	2	203	3,552	698	271	270
64	...	106	1	85	1,548	351	160	160
57	...	98	2	56	1,370	229	156	156
33	...	26	1	21	589	120	170	170
29	...	17	1	18	374	78	97	97
13	...	22	...	1	177	14	58	58
637	...	729	13	618	11,782	2,486	1,141	1,189
247,064	109	9,348	676	82,541	1,289,631	815,481	25,955	5,056
9,256	4	165	9	800	18,133	6,512	73	40
156,320	113	9,503	685	33,341	1,306,824	821,943	27,028	6,095

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

- (1) Scheduled Classes,
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

1 Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Female Population ...	12,672	121,967	610,914	5,095,866	1,854,997	7,561,777
<i>School Education</i>						
Classes—						
Primary I ‡	656	6,418	29,431	84,233	22,491	136,165
II	311	2,547	20,578	37,434	7,758	65,770
III	288	2,210	19,126	25,137	4,418	48,681
IV	312	1,741	16,476	15,728	2,335	34,538
V	292	1,531	13,873	10,302	1,416	25,691
Middle VI	250	1,231	10,433	5,497	730	16,660
VII	220	927	8,029	3,130	428	11,637
VIII	220	855	6,006	2,209	352	8,567
High IX	131	362	2,913	411	32	3,356
X	94	171	2,172	307	14	2,493
XI	.....	102	1,555	218	8	1,792
XII	.....	64	1,400	181	7	1,588
Total	2,774	18,155	132,003	184,835	39,990	356,828
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year	3	99	502	51	7	560
2nd year	1	69	457	53	2	517
Degree classes—						
1st year	2	39	240	21	1	262
2nd year	1	35	185	11	.....	196
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year	.....	4	44	2	.....	46
2nd year	.....	9	21	2	.....	23
Research students	.....	1	9	.....	.....	9
Total	7	256	1,458	145	10	1,613
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,761	18,411	133,461	184,980	40,000	358,441
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	4	216	1,994	505	245	2,744
Grand Total	2,765	18,627	135,455	185,485	40,245	361,185

* Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under:—

(1) Lingayats	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(2) Marathas	27,139	241	8
	68,601	1,417	71

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Bud- dhists	Parais	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
725,647	449	41,364	504	160,108	8,624,388	.....	.....	.....
31,907	56	947	185	4,686	180,955	99,967	1,548	54
12,541	24	685	68	2,841	84,837	44,118	1,390	125
7,896	17	703	33	2,679	62,405	29,698	1,149	74
4,925	8	730	26	2,094	44,304	16,224	999	192
2,712	4	753	19	1,504	32,406	11,739	849	247
1,280	1	774	8	1,921	21,425	8,453	670	339
667	...	710	4	765	14,930	3,557	621	396
460	...	621	2	582	11,248	1,981	677	527
87	...	523	3	180	4,647	198	141	55
66	...	443	3	141	3,411	170	93	76
37	...	312	3	86	2,332	95	114	70
25	...	346	...	74	2,097	62	183	90
62,598	110	7,502	353	16,683	464,998	215,387	3,482	2,245
16	...	138	...	40	851	55	25	25
18	...	117	1	17	740	43	33	33
6	...	72	1	13	395	31	30	30
7	...	58	...	6	303	17	32	32
1	...	6	...	2	59	8	13	13
1	...	7	...	...	40	1	6	6
1	...	12	...	2	25	.....	4	4
50	...	405	2	80	2,413	155	143	143
62,643	110	7,907	355	16,763	467,411	215,442	3,625	2,388
4,231	1	202	5	453	7,856	2,638	126	117
66,874	111	8,109	360	17,216	475,267	218,130	3,751	2,505

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

- (1) Scheduled Classes.
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

‡ Class I represents the infant class.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus *			Total
			Advanced	Inter-mediate	Back-ward†	
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools	8	32	426	69	13	508
Medical Schools ... ..	.....	11	405	46	...	451
Normal and Training Schools...	.....	131	1,027	922	192	2,149
Engineering Schools... ..	1	8	180	45	...	225
Technical and Industrial Schools.	6	277	1,550	754	143	2,446
Commercial Schools... ..	12	286	945	135	16	1,037
Agricultural Schools... ..	.....	.....	48	67	5	120
Reformatory Schools... ..	.....	38	123	344	174	640
Schools for Defectives	1	23	127	39	15	231
Schools for Adults ... ..	.....	572	838	5,657	3,440	9,930
Other Schools	4	97	5,508	3,918	387	10,288
Total ...	32	1,475	11,172	12,043	4,854	28,069
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law ... ..	.....	30	1,032	151	43	1,236
Medicine	6	74	554	112	13	679
Education ... ..	.....	6	88	37	1	126
Engineering ... ..	.....	15	132	41	2	175
Agriculture ... ..	.....	3	112	69	1	182
Commerce ... ..	.....	16	914	131	6	1,051
Technology ... ..	.....	.....	48	1	...	49
Total ...	5	144	2,880	552	66	3,498
Grand Total ...	37	1,619	14,052	12,595	4,920	31,567

* The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Lingayats ... ..	...	1,661
(2) Marathas ... ..	...	5,355

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49	2	80	3	19	645	86	65	62
90	1	5	.....	54	542	104	134	134
244	1	8	.....	36	2,563	1,773	1,928	1,861
7	.....	8	.....	5	262	25	17	17
266	2	288	12	75	3,852	647	975	365
74	2	184	9	59	1,707	136	182	182
1	.....	.....	.....	...	121	72	1	1
298	.....	1	1	6	984	211	9	.....
40	.....	16	1	17	399	78	6	4
2,795	.....	19	8	28	13,847	4,413	6,564	6,194
1,060	1	43	13	344	11,845	1,803	1,821	1,638
4,848	9	577	41	646	35,697	9,393	11,157	10,458
85	.....	48	3	139	1,541	282	475	475
87	.....	72	2	155	1,074	145	216	216
13	.....	4	.....	1	150	.....	110	110
26	.....	36	.....	13	285	44	23	23
16	.....	3	.....	12	215	162	6	6
52	2	98	2	225	1,446	395	189	185
.....	.....	4	.....	5	58	9	16	15
279	2	265	7	550	4,760	1,007	1,034	1,031
5,127	11	842	48	1,126	40,447	10,400	12,191	11,489

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

- (1) Scheduled Classes;
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools	6	9	44	7	1	52
Medical Schools ... ..	.....	6	52	8	...	60
Normal and Training Schools	92	396	678	241	55	969
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	141	1,197	431	171	1,739
Commercial Schools	46	34	4	...	...	4
Schools for Defectives ... ..	.....	18	50	23	2	75
Schools for Adults... ..	.....	56	399	770	1,121	2,990
Other Schools	3	34	1,027	162	139	1,328
Total ...	147	693	3,446	1,632	1,489	6,567
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law ... ..	.....	2	5	2	...	7
Medicine	4	26	82	14	1	97
Education ... ..	.....	3	38	4	...	42
Commerce ... ..	.....	1	7	...	...	7
Technology ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	4	37	132	20	1	153
Grand Total ...	151	730	3,578	1,652	1,490	6,720

*The following are included under "Hindus" :—

(1) Lingayats	65
(2) Marathas	886

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parais	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	25	.....	2	99	.....	15	15
1	3	.....	2	73	1	9	9
96	57	.....	43	1,553	547	567	567
273	373	2	77	2,654	44	689	643
...	35	1	7	117	1	4	4
6	5	.....	5	109	6	5	4
942	37	1	10	3,335	543	2,238	2,238
79	9	1	76	1,530	130	126	99
1,404	531	5	222	2,669	1,271	2,653	2,679
1	6	.....	1	17	.....	1	1
8	41	1	14	191	7	19	13
...	6	.....	2	58	.....	16	16
...	11	.....	...	19	.....	.....	.....
...
9	64	1	17	285	7	39	39
1,413	595	6	239	2,854	1,278	2,682	2,693

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

- (1) Scheduled Classes ;
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ;
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

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 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Local Board and Municipal	5	55	.....	14,085	6
Aided	19	16	.....	749	23
Unaided	4	1	.....	47	7
Total ...	21	72	.....	14,987	36
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	9	.....	.....	.....	1
Local Board and Municipal	14	9	.....	5	3
Aided	64	24	2	8	17
Unaided	15	3	1	8	5
Total ...	102	36	3	21	26
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	167	17	2	1	7
Local Board and Municipal	92	12	6	4	4
Aided	964	159	18	69	105
Unaided	37	5	.....	3	3
Total ...	1,260	193	21	67	119
Grand Total ...	1,388	301	24	15,075	181

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
<i>Possessing a degree</i>		<i>Possessing no degree</i>				
Certifi- cated 6	Uncertifi- cated 7	Certifi- cated 8	Uncerti- ficated 9			
.....	.....	.....	36	106	56	148
.....	2	255	13,440	14,151	13,637	27,848
10	31	41	3,788	800	3,870	9,670
.....	6	3	355	59	364	423
10	39	299	29,619	15,116	29,967	68,063
.....	6	3	1	10	10	20
11	23	88	124	31	246	277
69	158	146	480	115	803	918
11	50	44	157	32	262	294
91	237	231	712	188	1,321	1,509
2	64	11	33	194	110	304
43	55	80	90	118	248	366
706	1,148	719	1,264	1,900	3,297	5,187
21	97	21	72	48	211	269
772	1,364	811	1,469	1,660	4,406	6,066
873	1,640	1,391	24,790	16,964	23,694	45,658

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-B—Women

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	9	.....	2,732	1
Aided	6	16	.....	783	6
Unaided	2	.....	.....	30	1
Total ...	8	25	.....	2,605	8
Middle Schools					
Government	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	11	20	12	17	5
Unaided	2	5	.....	6	1
Total ...	23	25	12	23	6
High Schools					
Government	24	.....	.....	1	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	191	164	5	49	45
Unaided	8	3	.....	3	.....
Total ...	223	167	5	52	45
Grand Total ...	254	217	17	3,680	59

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Teachers.

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			
.....	.....	.....	12	60	12	72
.....	.....	6	2,599	2,742	2,605	5,347
7	26	40	857	811	930	1,741
2	1	4	105	33	112	145
9	27	50	2,578	2,646	2,659	7,305
.....	.....	1	1	10	2	12
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
7	25	46	78	65	150	215
1	15	15	47	14	78	92
8	40	62	120	89	240	329
1	7	7	5	25	30	45
.....	1	.....	8	.....	4	4
83	206	278	341	458	1,006	1,464
2	15	14	21	14	52	66
85	231	294	370	492	1,081	1,573
103	296	506	4,078	4,227	4,520	8,207

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VII.—Anglo-Indian and

Total Anglo-Indian and European population		Males	Females	Total
		19,532	12,672	32,204

Institutions	Institutions	Scholars on roll on 31st March, 1941	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	Number of Non-Europeans, on rolls
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Institutions for Males</i>				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	2,368	429	682
Middle Schools	7	615	322	167
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14	2,983	651	849
<i>Institutions for Females</i>				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	11	2,657	325	946
Middle Schools	4	286	124	73
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	119	.....	35
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	51	.....	10
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	3,118	449	1,064
Grand Total for all Institutions	32	6,096	1,100	1,903

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	3,73,220
(2) Scholarships	31,193
(3) Examination charges	942
Total	4,10,864

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

European Education.

* Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population (Males ... 13.1
of those at schools. (Females... 93.2

Total ... 17.0

Teachers		Direct Expenditure from					Total expenditure
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	*Board funds	Fees	Other sources		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	
.....	
73	49	1,50,723	1,200	2,54,975	63,076	4,69,974	
15	23	12,509	.....	17,894	25,725	56,319
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
58	71	1,63,932	1,200	2,72,869	88,862	5,26,193	
.....	
.....	
86	100	1,80,571	800	2,25,989	54,852	4,42,312	
3	14	6,529	.....	9,228	7,502	23,259
.....	
10	2	10,900	.....	13,951	19,955	44,106
.....	
1	3	2,200	.....	7,189	200	9,589
.....	
100	119	1,79,500	800	2,55,307	82,509	5,19,116	
183	190	3,43,822	2,000	5,29,176	1,71,311	10,46,309	
Indirect Expenditure—							
Inspection ...		6,526	.....	.....	.....	6,526
Buildings, etc. ...		34,117	.....	11,493	27,778	73,383
*Miscellaneous ...		87,249	.....	2,75,945	47,170	4,10,864
Total (Indirect) ...		1,27,892	.....	2,87,433	74,943	4,90,273
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ...		4,70,714	2,000	8,15,514	2,46,254	15,36,582	

* Board Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
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>						
D.Litt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	80	...	80	27	...	27
D.Sc.	9	...	9†	...	...	...
M.A.	182	...	182	109	...	109‡
M.Sc.	55	...	55	42	...	42‡
B.A. (Honours)	418	37	455	362	93	364
B.A. (Pass)	356	228	584	245	186	381
B.Sc. (Pass)	508	55	563	374	29	403
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	10	...	10	9	...	9
Bachelor of Law	1,639	...	1,639	1,007	...	1,007
<i>Medicine</i>						
M.D.	27	...	27	7	...	7
M.B., B.S.	449	...	449	165	...	165
M.O.P. & S. (Bombay)	1	...	1	1	...	1
D.O.M.S. (Bombay)	17	...	17	11	...	11
M.B.	18	...	18	6	...	6
D.O.	10	...	10	6	...	6
B.Hyg.	10	...	10	5	...	5
D.P.H.	6	...	6	2	...	2
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.G.O. (Bombay)	4	...	4	1	...	1
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of C.E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	57	...	57	28	...	28
Bachelor of M.E.	31	...	31	21	...	21
Bachelor of E. E.	41	...	41	23	...	23
<i>Education</i>						
M.Ed.	1	...	1‡	...	...	...
B.T.	158	...	158	138	...	138
<i>Commerce</i>						
Master of Commerce	4	...	4	3	...	3
Bachelor of Commerce	455	...	455	203	...	203
<i>Technology.</i>						
Master of Technology	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bachelor of Technology	21	...	21	16	...	16
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Science (Agriculture) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Science (Agriculture)	68	...	68	38	...	38

* I.A., Appearing from
† Result is awaited.
‡ Result of one
§ Result of two

PROVINCE.
 1940-41.
Results.

FEMALES					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public ^a 7	Private 8	Total 9	Public ^a 10	Private 11	Total 12
82		89	15		15
4		4	4		4
161	5	168	150	3	153
95	19	114	69	16	85
39	1	40	37	3	39
15		16	7		7
8		8	3		3
60		60	25		25
73		73	63		63
1		1	1		1

^a a recognised institution.

candidate is awaited.

candidates is awaited.

VIII—Examination

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public ^a	Private	Total	Public ^a	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,686	321	1,997	974	166	1,139
Intermediate in Science	1,863	168	1,981	906	64	970
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.).	727	...	727	363	...	363
Intermediate in Commerce	517	...	517	269	...	269
First Year in Agriculture	96	...	96	63	...	63
Second Year in Agriculture	68	...	68	41	...	41
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	43	...	43	28	...	28
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation	12,466	3,061	15,517	5,691	854	7,445
European High School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate	96	1	96	73	1	74
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior	124	...	124	79	...	79
European Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	19,633	...	19,633	17,907	...	17,907
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ..	27,521	2,146	29,767	12,635	445	13,080
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary	24,833	1,459	26,292	12,719	269	12,988
Lower Primary	103,701	...	103,701	71,653	...	71,653
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
{ Vernacular, Higher	1,333	8	1,341	1,505	7	1,512
{ Vernacular, Lower ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.O.P.S.)	456	...	456	163	...	163
At Engineering Schools	72	...	72	57	...	57
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	171	...	171	152	...	152
At Commercial Schools	1,049	266	1,315	474	714	688
At Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a i.e., Appearing from

Results—contd.

FEMALES					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
563	12	575	361	8	369
144	11	155	94	9	103
.....
133	66	199	73	60	133
5	.....	5	3	.....	3
.....
.....
.....
3,018	266	3,284	1,223	102	1,325
.....
122	1	123	94	1	95
188	.....	188	89	.....	89
.....
4,559	.....	4,559	4,013	.....	4,013
5,542	296	5,838	3,263	59	3,322
4,573	188	4,761	3,888	29	3,917
27,479	.....	27,479	21,240	.....	21,240
.....
904	37	941	715	24	739
.....
.....
.....
73	.....	73	29	.....	29
.....
.....
18	3	21	5	.....	5
.....
.....

IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions. 1	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	1	430	1	430
Professional Colleges ...	1	216	...	...	...	...	1	216
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	33	7,730	33	7,730
Middle Schools ...	...	...	122	3,339	76	5,836	197	9,175
Primary Schools ...	8	530	3,928	666,532	7,115	263,838	15,951	991,095
Training Schools ...	12	1,451	...	...	7	644	19	2,095
Agricultural Schools ...	1	37	...	...	2	53	3	80
Schools for adults ...	4	51	6	115	163	4,603	176	4,609
Other Schools ...	1	10	...	...	42	1,639	43	1,699
Total ...	27	2,365	3,966	670,986	7,443	274,818	16,426	947,339
<i>For Females.</i>								
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	26
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	32	1	50	2	82
Primary Schools ...	1	24	670	52,169	136	6,332	807	64,525
Training Schools ...	5	892	...	...	4	325	9	713
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	10	226	10	226
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	416	671	52,201	152	7,030	829	65,647
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	33	2,781	4,637	723,287	7,595	281,848	17,255	1,012,916
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	8,421
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	837
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	9,258
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,442	1,022,174

* Aided and unaided.

PROVINCE.

1940-41.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect).				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
9,900	.....	77,899	87,029	.....	.....	16	16
1,08,658	.....	39,619	1,48,257	22	.....	.....	22
82,400	300	3,75,270	4,57,970	.....	.....	432	432
38,294	7,587	2,83,516	2,79,397	.....	125	377	502
76,78,890	13,22,123	8,81,958	98,82,961	17	18,496	7,678	26,191
2,98,866	.....	49,424	3,48,290	127	.....	90	217
11,941	.....	16,491	28,432	3	.....	15	18
3,342	398	817	4,557	4	6	175	185
12,405	3,472	26,222	42,099	2	.....	81	83
82,43,996	13,33,880	16,51,146	1,12,29,023	175	18,627	8,864	27,566
1,709	.....	9,576	11,284	.....	.....	16	16
515	.....	3,215	3,730	.....	1	5	6
5,84,749	1,13,288	57,480	7,55,517	1	1,659	189	1,849
1,59,470	.....	21,849	1,81,319	52	.....	60	112
.....
83	.....	923	1,006	.....	.....	10	10
.....
7,46,526	1,13,288	93,042	9,52,856	53	1,660	280	1,993
89,90,522	14,47,168	17,44,188	1,21,81,878	223	20,287	9,144	29,559

Explanatory Notes :-

- (1) Figures for *urban* areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.
- (2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.
- (3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.
- (4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in rural areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race
Districts of the Bombay Province

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University ... ..	...	...	4	1	51	5
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>							
Arts and Science	23	7	555	255	4,569	884	
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>							
Law ... ..	...	...	30	2	660	...
Medicine	5	4	74	25	352	50	
Education ... ..	...	...	6	8	78	24
Engineering ... ..	...	...	15	...	94	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	3	...	79	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	16	1	356	3
Technology ... ..	...	...	...	...	39	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	5	4	144	37	1,698	77	
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	28	11	703	293	6,618	966	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for	{ Boys ...	1,672	348	6,900	1,123	83,563	4,462
	{ Girls ...	322	2,027	530	3,438	98	6,470
Middle Schools for	{ Boys ...	345	205	895	402	4,486	1,089
	{ Girls ...	108	154	53	305	50	1,293
Total ...	2,447	2,744	8,378	5,268	38,192	13,319	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys	{ Upper Primary	1,940	168	14,569	1,902
	{ Lower Primary ...	30	17	16,421	7,134	61,108	23,354
For Girls	{ Upper Primary	55	1,167	2	7,151
	{ Lower Primary ...	10	13	834	4,418	782	33,817
Total ...	{ Upper Primary	1,995	1,335	14,591	8,453
	{ Lower Primary ...	40	30	17,255	11,552	61,890	57,171
Total ...	40	30	19,250	12,887	76,481	65,624	
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Art Schools for Men	8	6	52	9	194	22	
Medical Schools for Men ... ..	...	...	11	6	263	31
Normal and Training Schools for	{ Men	2	118	20	862	68
	{ Women	90	13	376	25	465
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	1	...	8	...	167	...	

I.

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions in the British on 31st March 1941.

III—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
37	7	88	12	2	...	9	...
2,298	562	7,167	1,446	530	71	659	52
372	6	1,082	6	33	...	59	1
202	32	554	82	22	8	50	2
10	14	89	38	15	4	5	...
38	...	133	...	15	...	10	...
35	...	112	...	10	...	47	...
518	4	914	7	16	...	106	...
9	...	48	...	1	...	...	...
1,182	55	2,880	132	112	19	267	3
3,617	624	10,135	1,590	644	83	955	55
20,437	1,867	64,020	6,829	9,369	413	9,849	513
283	3,978	376	10,448	9	818	...	593
4,047	400	5,893	1,489	2,033	119	2,625	119
26	920	76	2,218	6	74	4	140
24,813	7,165	69,005	20,464	11,419	1,417	12,478	1,105
8,140	394	22,739	1,696	22,228	562	24,013	838
53,732	13,665	114,840	37,019	204,256	35,678	208,476	33,314
1	3,982	3	11,113	1	1,843	3	2,304
775	27,574	1,657	61,681	684	20,518	360	22,461
8,141	4,356	22,782	12,809	22,229	2,405	24,016	3,137
54,507	41,539	116,397	98,710	204,890	56,196	203,826	55,795
62,648	46,595	139,129	111,519	227,119	56,601	227,842	58,932
232	32	426	44	24	1	5	...
142	21	406	52	8	4	30	4
123	18	995	86	344	2	218	...
7	122	32	587	10	65	...	59
13	...	180	...	40	...	...	...

							III.—Hindus					
							B.—Intermediate—consolid.					
							Artisans, etc.		Lingayata		Total (Intermediate)	
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION,												
University	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	18	...	
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>												
Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	...	183	14	360	8	1,762	145	
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	62	...	161	2	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	11	...	112	14	
Education	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	37	4	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	41	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	69	...	
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	131	...	
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total, Professional Colleges							86	5	97	...	652	20
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges							270	19	459	8	2,327	165
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>												
High Schools for	...	...	...	...	...	Boys	6,002	170	3,084	108	28,804	1,004
						Girls	...	326	...	75	9	1,762
Middle Schools for	...	...	...	...	...	Boys	1,434	83	635	34	6,727	348
						Girls	3	184	1	24	16	372
Total							7,439	723	3,720	241	35,056	3,486
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Primary.	10,800	194	10,482	116	67,523	1,705
						Lower Primary.	77,843	11,335	72,242	18,415	557,817	93,742
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Primary.	...	2,106	...	574	4	6,327
						Lower Primary.	240	23,042	29	13,084	1,253	79,075
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Primary.	10,800	2,300	10,482	690	67,527	8,582
						Lower Primary.	78,083	34,377	72,371	26,449	559,070	172,817
Total							88,883	36,677	82,753	27,139	626,597	181,340
<i>Special Education.</i>												
Art Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	39	4	1	2	69	7	
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	46	8	
Normal and Training Schools for	...	...	...	...	...	Men	164	3	193	...	917	5
						Women	1	63	1	39	12	236
Engineering Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	45	...	

I—continued.

—contd.

C.—Backward								Total Hindus	
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	103	18
144	7	7	...	75	3	226	10	9,156	1,601
31	...	1	...	11	...	43	...	1,236	7
1	...	...	...	12	1	18	1	679	97
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	126	42
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	175	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	182	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1,051	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
39	...	1	...	26	1	66	1	3,498	153
185	7	8	...	101	4	234	11	12,766	1,766
2,038	32	168	7	1,189	25	3,345	64	85,669	7,397
...	42	...	4	...	44	...	90	385	12,300
498	8	47	...	318	12	868	20	16,128	1,357
4	13	...	1	...	20	4	84	96	2,624
2,540	95	215	12	1,457	101	4,212	208	102,273	24,178
7,693	178	1,944	17	3,567	139	13,204	324	108,456	3,725
78,164	13,355	49,957	6,633	49,068	7,101	177,179	27,689	846,836	158,460
1	593	35	106	...	340	36	1,039	43	19,979
351	5,672	140	787	129	4,321	620	10,730	8,430	151,496
7,694	771	1,979	193	3,567	469	13,240	1,363	103,499	22,704
78,505	19,327	50,087	7,370	49,197	11,422	177,709	38,419	853,265	300,946
86,199	20,399	52,076	7,493	52,764	11,891	191,039	39,782	956,755	332,650
7	1	...	...	6	...	13	1	508	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	60
118	1	28	...	46	...	192	1	2,104	92
...	28	...	3	...	23	...	54	44	877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parsees		Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION							
University ...	7	...	12	8	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>								
Arts and Science ...	680	50	717	402	18	2	...	...
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>								
Law ...	85	1	48	6	8	...	...	...
Medicine ...	87	8	72	41	2	1	...	...
Education ...	18	...	4	8	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	26	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	52	...	98	11	2	...	2	...
Technology ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	279	9	265	64	7	1	2	...
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	866	59	994	469	20	3	2	...
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
High Schools for ...								
{ Boys ...	3,515	177	5,347	299	131	9	1	...
{ Girls ...	144	1,104	209	3,504	14	36	2	...
Middle Schools for ...								
{ Boys ...	3,636	69	301	218	36	2	...	...
{ Girls ...	9	386	14	337	8	7	...	...
Total ...	13,354	1,735	5,871	4,559	184	54	3	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
For Boys...								
{ Upper Primary.	12,262	193	25	8	9	1	3	1
{ Lower Primary.	120,041	25,093	2,111	753	362	163	93	74
For Girls...								
{ Upper Primary.	14	1,310	...	68	...	3	...	...
{ Lower Primary.	806	34,392	612	2,315	8	133	5	35
Total ...	12,376	1,443	25	76	9	4	3	1
{ Lower Primary.	120,847	59,415	2,723	3,068	370	295	103	109
Total ...	133,123	60,658	2,748	3,144	379	299	106	110
<i>Special Education.</i>								
Art Schools for Men ...	43	7	30	23	3	...	2	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	20	1	5	3	...	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	242	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
{ Men ...								
{ Women ...	2	95	2	55	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys.	7	...	8	...	5	...	...	...

I—continued.

VI.—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of institutions on 31st March, 1941.
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
7	1	...	...	7	1	133	17	150	1
578	62	28	17	619	81	11,649	2,328	14,045	19
134	1	5	...	142	1	1,541	17	1,558	5
149	10	6	4	157	15	1,074	191	1,265	2
1	2	...	...	1	2	150	58	208	2
11	...	2	...	13	...	265	...	265	1
11	...	1	...	12	...	216	...	216	1
223	...	2	...	223	...	1,445	19	1,465	2
4	...	1	...	5	...	59	...	68	1
533	13	17	4	559	18	4,750	235	5,035	14
1,118	76	45	21	1,185	100	16,533	2,698	19,230	34
5,838	372	309	335	6,774	716	115,377	10,060	125,937	311
2	554	44	237	62	377	1,652	23,250	24,902	81
2,154	140	54	23	2,244	165	23,594	2,916	26,510	372
4	276	4	15	11	238	291	4,113	4,404	56
7,993	1,342	911	660	9,091	2,056	141,414	40,339	181,753	630
2,539	88	22	15	2,573	105	120,256	4,139	124,395	18,115
19,524	4,323	304	249	20,738	4,308	1,009,397	195,195	1,205,423	
2	1,060	...	91	2	1,174	114	22,598	23,812	1,664
65	3,347	43	488	145	9,003	5,838	201,627	207,465	
2,541	1,168	22	106	2,575	1,279	120,370	26,337	147,207	
19,609	12,370	352	737	20,334	13,811	1,015,065	307,322	1,412,887	
22,150	13,338	374	343	22,508	15,030	1,135,435	424,659	1,560,094	19,779
12	...	7	2	24	2	645	99	744	3
54	2	...	...	56	2	542	72	614	3
34	...	...	1	35	1	2,500	118	2,618	33
2	17	...	25	2	42	88	1,535	1,593	24
6	...	2	...	13	...	252	...	262	1

APPENDIX

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	<i>Special Education—concl.</i>					
Technical and Industrial Schools for	{ Boys ... 6	...	276	20	829	81
	{ Girls ...	...	1	121	...	676
Commercial Schools for	{ Boys ... 12	5	286	33	577	2
	{ Girls ...	41	...	1	...	1
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	44	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	38	...	62	...
Schools for Defectives for...	{ Boys ... 1	...	23	18	60	33
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	{ Men ...	...	572	50	324	3
	{ Women ...	...	...	5	...	347
Other Schools for	{ Boys ... 4	...	95	19	3,779	504
	{ Girls ...	3	2	15	99	309
Total (Special Schools)	82	147	1,475	688	7,275	2,492
Total, Recognised	2,547	2,933	29,906	19,141	128,566	82,401
Unrecognised Institutions for	{ Boys ... 3	4	337	197	2,106	288
	{ Girls ...	...	2	19	47	669
Total, Unrecognised	3	4	339	216	2,153	907
Grand Total	2,550	2,937	30,145	19,357	130,719	83,308

I—continued.

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
721	23	1,550	54	236	9	354	26
...	467	...	1,148	...	301	...	61
369	1	946	3	62	...	35	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	...	48	...	32	...	23	...
70	...	122	...	151	...	87	...
67	17	127	50	42	9	27	10
...
509	3	883	6	2,506	19	2,186	30
...	46	...	393	...	339	...	263
1,605	170	5,384	674	1,769	45	914	44
25	44	124	353	29	16	3	7
3,897	954	11,172	3,446	5,243	874	3,880	403
84,875	51,638	223,441	137,039	244,425	60,975	245,165	60,591
2,130	306	4,236	544	607	53	1,240	132
35	781	82	1,450	2	23	2	132
2,165	1,087	4,318	1,964	509	76	1,242	234
97,040	55,725	227,769	139,033	245,034	61,051	246,397	60,955

APPENDIX

							III.—Hindus					
							B.—Intermediate—conold.					
							Artisans, etc.		Indrayats		Total (Intermediate)	
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Special Education—conold.</i>												
Technical and Industrial Schools for	{	Boys	...	188	13	26	1	754	49			
		Girls	...	...	19	...	1	...	379		
Commercial Schools for	{	Boys	...	19	...	9	...	125	...			
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys		...	...	...	...	19	...	67	...		
Reformatory Schools for Boys		...	...	94	...	19	...	344	...		
Schools for Defectives for	{	Boys	...	90	8	...	1	89	93			
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	{	Men	...	367	18	578	3	5,657	59			
		Women	49	...	19	...	711		
Other Schools for	{	Boys	...	488	26	718	6	3,879	121			
		Girls	...	6	18	1	...	39	41			
Total, Special Schools		...		1,556	194	1,564	65	12,043	1,632			
Total, Recognised		...		97,948	37,613	88,495	27,453	678,023	186,632			
Unrecognised Institutions for	{	Boys	...	820	61	185	5	2,802	251			
		Girls	...	...	99	...	...	4	254		
Total, Unrecognised		...		820	160	185	5	2,806	506			
Grand Total		...		98,768	37,773	88,630	27,458	678,829	187,137			

I—continued.

— contd.

C.—Backward								Total Hindus	
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total (Backward)			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
98	4	7	9	87	...	142	6	2,446	109
...	86	...	...	...	199	...	165	...	1,680
6	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	1,087	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	120	...
62	...	18	...	94	...	174	...	640	...
11	2	1	...	3	...	15	2	231	75
...
2,184	49	159	24	1,128	98	2,440	166	2,930	281
...	915	...	...	...	40	...	955	...	2,059
339	4	76	...	425	84	840	88	10,103	883
17	51	...	...	...	...	17	51	180	445
2,824	1,081	283	29	1,747	369	4,854	1,489	28,069	5,667
91,748	21,591	52,582	7,534	56,069	12,365	200,399	41,490	1,099,263	265,161
199	29	88	1	149	20	481	50	7,469	845
50	146	...	...	12	49	72	195	168	1,969
259	175	83	1	161	69	503	245	7,627	2,744
92,007	21,766	52,665	7,535	56,230	12,434	200,902	41,735	1,107,490	267,905

APPENDIX

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parsees		Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	<i>Special Education—concl.</i>							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ... 268	2	268	1	12	...	2	...
	Girls ...	271	...	371	...	2	...	...
Commercial Schools for	Boys ... 74	...	184	20	3	1	2	...
	Girls ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	298	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for	Boys ... 40	6	16	5	1	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	Men ... 2,795	193	19	...	3	...	...	...
	Women ...	890	...	37	...	1	...	...
Other Schools for	Boys ... 1,059	7	41	4	13	...	1	...
	Girls ...	1	73	2	5	...	1	...
Total, Special Schools ...	4,848	1,404	577	531	41	5	9	...
Total, Recognised ...	152,191	64,056	10,190	8,508	524	351	120	110
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ... 8,939	3,683	150	83	9	4	4	1
	Girls ... 317	548	5	119	...	1	...	...
Total, Unrecognised ...	9,256	4,231	155	202	9	5	4	1
Grand Total ...	161,447	68,287	10,345	8,704	633	356	124	111

I—concluded.

VI—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of Institutions on 31st March, 1941.
Jats		Jews and others		Total (others)		Boys	Girls	Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
58	4	17	...	89	4	3,361	136	3,497	55
...	39	...	41	...	75	1	2,518	2,519	36
50	...	9	4	64	5	1,707	66	1,773	33
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	51	51	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	121	4
4	...	2	...	7	...	984	...	984	3
16	4	1	1	18	5	329	109	438	19
...
28	1	...	...	31	1	13,347	404	13,751	651
...	4	...	5	...	10	...	2,931	2,931	143
319	69	25	1	368	70	11,660	933	12,593	199
...	5	...	1	...	7	185	547	732	14
653	136	68	84	696	227	35,697	9,569	45,266	1,114
31,844	15,394	1,893	1,608	34,481	17,473	1,339,078	477,365	1,805,343	21,747
764	106	22	13	799	124	17,397	4,986	22,383	353
14	331	...	8	14	335	496	2,920	3,416	50
778	497	22	16	813	469	18,193	7,566	25,759	403
33,622	15,351	1,916	1,634	35,394	17,932	1,347,271	485,121	1,832,392	22,149

APPENDIX

Table showing details of Special Institutions for
the year.

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Colleges ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	1	169	8	697	56
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	4	658	7	749	2
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	10	288	4	141	3
Municipal ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	11	880	17	776	9
Aided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	16	2,306	...	6,805	193
Unaided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	10	407	8	240	4
Total ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	51	4,490	35	8,711	310
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	7	497	8	247	30
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	765	83,303	8,679	21,807	2,686
Municipal ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	323	48,229	4,605	9,237	491
Aided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	458	14,273	6,986	8,418	1,331
Unaided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	23	848	347	444	78
Total ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	1,577	92,150	20,620	40,158	4,546
		378	824	31,608	196	4,084

II.

*Muslims in the Bombay Province during
1940-41.*

pupils.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
566	59	75,933	.....	45,030	.....	1,20,963
...
1,408	9	45,161	.....	23,246	405	68,812
	173	19,888	.....	370	.....	20,258
429	7	1,080	1,235	3,685	1,684	7,634
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,606	26	2,112	14,563	11,311	111	28,098
..	61	.....	1,465	180	.....	1,645
9,111	193	21,394	1,450	70,207	75,864	1,68,915
153	1,152	5,835	.....	5,870	10,724	22,479
647	12	.....	.....	5,432	6,890	13,372
..	103	.....	.....	.....	8,010	9,010
12,201	246	62,747	17,248	1,14,911	84,955	2,86,861
153	1,499	25,772	1,465	6,420	19,734	53,392
744	33	34,012	.....	146	.....	34,158
3	268	6,167	.....	.....	.....	6,167
55,110	11,365	4,56,257	1,14,401	9,305	2,936	5,92,910
75	5,544	40,616	15,307	.....	436	56,949
52,456	5,026	3,59,530	5,97,695	11,223	7,069	9,77,642
259	22,094	1,43,056	2,75,924	352	1,952	4,21,304
22,691	8,317	62,552	25,558	4,176	89,843	1,83,129
433	6,002	12,228	9,132	150	34,432	55,922
1,292	425	.....	.....	.....	15,493	15,493
52	784	.....	.....	.....	6,779	6,779
132,303	25,164	9,22,261	7,40,654	24,956	1,15,361	18,03,832
820	85,693	2,02,067	3,00,973	482	43,599	5,47,121

APPENDIX

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Training and other Special Institutions.</i>						
Training Institutions ...	Boys ...	2	181	...	61	1
	Girls ...	2	...	64	2	11
Other Institutions ...	Boys ...	91	2,502	49	2,101	96
	Girls ...	56	...	1,138	1	80
Total ...	Boys ...	93	2,683	49	2,162	97
	Girls ...	58	...	1,217	3	41
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	1,722	99,492	20,708	51,723	4,909
	Girls ...	444	624	33,311	352	5,128
Total ...		2,166	100,116	54,019	52,075	10,037

II—contd.

pupils.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
242	1	29,759	.....	.....	3,898	33,647
2	95	31,076	12,731	.....	10	43,817
4,603	145	10,403	3,229	1,069	19,318	34,019
1	1,163	6,444	700	583	13,825	21,552
4,845	146	40,162	3,229	1,069	23,206	67,666
3	1,258	37,520	13,431	583	13,825	65,359
151,215	25,517	11,03,903	7,61,131	1,85,966	2,23,522	22,76,522
976	88,439	2,65,360	3,15,869	7,485	77,168	6,65,882
182,191	64,056	13,73,563	10,77,000	1,93,451	3,00,690	29,44,704

APPENDIX III.

BOMBAY PROVINCE—1940-41.

(a) *Maktabas and Mulla Schools.*

		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	25	.....	120	145
	Girls ...	37	.....	15	52
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	2,268	.....	5,930	8,193
	Girls ...	2,807	.....	1,765	4,572
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds	...	11,661	.....	.....	11,661
4. District Local Board Funds.		1,747	.....	.....	1,747
5. Municipal Funds	...	6,364	.....	.....	6,364
6. Fees	... ..	76	.....	.....	76
7. Other sources	... ..	49,254	.....	.....	49,254
* Total expenditure		69,102	.....	.....	69,102

(b) *Pathashalas.*

		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	.....	36	16	52
	Girls ...	.....	.....	3	3
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	.....	1,206 (187)	804	1,510 (187)
	Girls ...	.....	.....	88	88
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds	...	.....	2,060	.....	2,060
4. District Local Board Funds.		.....	216	.....	216
5. Municipal Funds	...	.....	2,143	.....	2,143
6. Fees	... ..	.....	483	.....	483
7. Other sources	... ..	.....	54,038	.....	54,038
* Total expenditure		.....	58,985	.....	58,985

* For Recognised institutions only.

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing details of villages with and without Primary Schools on 31st March, 1941.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 800.	Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay Division.											
Bombay City	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban	95	40	1	.....	1	2	1	2	19	36	56
Thana	1,552	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	24	640	672
Kolaba	1,476	588	.....	1	2	.....	12	25	53	800	888
Ratnagiri	1,311	849	16	10	13	17	33	52	69	252	462
Nasik	1,646	875	4	8	8	10	20	25	44	662	771
Total	6,081	3,928	21	14	19	29	74	104	202	2,990	3,853

Name of District.	Number of School-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Bombay City
Bombay Suburban	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	18	26
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	431	439
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	11	197	213
Ratnagiri	7	4	3	7	7	15	24	68	135	
Nasik	1	1	2	1	9	11	21	406	452	
Total	9	5	6	10	26	29	60	1,120	1,265	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of									Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.	Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Poona	1,144	860	.....	2	1	1	11	40	48	181	284
Satara	1,341	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	461	520
Sholapur	717	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	10	56	78
Ahmednagar	1,857	994	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	22	330	363
East Khandesh	1,491	1,107	8	.....	1	4	2	10	4	360	384
West Khandesh	1,492	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	741	4	793
Total	7,542	5,125	8	2	2	6	24	104	864	1,412	2,417	

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.								
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
Poona	5	22	28	125	180
Satara	29	461	520
Sholapur	1	1	2	18	22
Ahmednagar	1	2	5	11	191	140
East Khandesh	1	1	8	8	339	352
West Khandesh
Total	2	9	36	88	1,084	1,214

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 800.	Between 800 and 600.	Between 600 and 400.	Between 400 and 200.	Between 200 and 100.	Between 100 and 50.	Below 50.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	881	519	.....	1	.....	.....	16	31	46	268	868
Kaira	580	476	3	.....	.....	.....	6	16	18	61	104
Panch Mahals	653	392	.....	.....	.....	2	12	19	29	212	361
Broach	408	396	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	80	88
Surat	785	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	17	183	217
Total ...	3,307	2,281	8	2	.....	2	41	71	108	804	1,026

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	13	23	36	144	216	
Kaira	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	25	33	
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	130	141	
Broach ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	33	
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	13	121	148	
Total ...	1	2	.....	.....	22	33	60	452	570	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.	Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Dharwar	1,296	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	215	240
Belgaum	1,089	797	.....	2	1	3	5	3	10	278	302
Bijapur	1,120	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	10	215	235
Kanara	1,233	407	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	11	211	226
Total	4,738	3,155	.....	2	1	4	12	10	54	1,520	1,603

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.								
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
Dharwar	2	7	136	145
Belgaum	4	.....	6	90	106
Bijapur	2	1	1	2	2	2	101	108
Kanara	1	3	3	62	66
Total	2	1	1	7	7	18	389	426

APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

Name of Division,	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of									Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.	Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Abstract, Bombay Provinces.</i>												
Bombay Division	6,081	3,228	21	14	19	29	74	104	202	2,890	2,868	
Central Division	7,542	5,135	3	2	2	6	24	104	864	1,412	2,417	
Northern Division	3,307	2,221	3	2	.....	2	41	71	108	804	1,026
Southern Division	4,738	3,135	.....	2	1	4	12	10	54	1,520	1,603
Total	21,668	13,769	27	20	22	41	151	289	1,298	6,126	7,699	

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Bombay Division	9	5	6	10	26	29	60	1,120	1,265	
Central Division ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	9	36	63	1,084	1,214
Northern Division	1	2	.....	.....	22	23	60	452	670
Southern Division ... ..	.....	9	1	1	7	7	18	889	425
Total	10	9	7	12	64	105	221	3,045	3,474	

. APPENDIX V.

Table showing the Housing Arrangements for District Local Board and Local Authority Municipal Primary Schools.

1	2	3	Owned buildings.		Rented buildings.		Rent-free buildings.				
			4	5	6	7	Temples, Mosques and Dharmashalas.		Others.		
							8	9	10	11	
<i>Primary Schools maintained by—</i>											
* District Board.	Local { for Boys ...	9,597	807,209	3,051	821,674	2,467	220,819	3,428	168,553	1,868	101,169
	{ for Girls ...	980	109,579	262	86,200	576	62,254	127	6,898	52	4,232
	Total ...	10,577	916,788	3,313	857,874	3,043	283,067	3,555	170,446	1,915	105,401
Local Authority Municipality.	Local Authority { for Boys ...	786	184,187	188	41,780	576	199,204	11	1,797	4	1,406
	{ for Girls ...	365	89,642	69	16,869	298	71,925	8	642	1	706
	Total ...	1,101	273,829	207	58,149	874	211,129	14	2,439	5	2,112

* Including Non-Local Authority Municipal Schools.

APPENDIX VI.

Table showing the Statistics of Primary Schools in Cantonment Areas—1940-41.

Name of the Cantonment.		Schools.			Pupils.			Expenditure (Direct) from.			
		For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Cantonment Funds.	Other sources.	Total.
<i>Bombay Division.</i>								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deolali	... { Cantonment	2	1	3	319	142	461	1,761	4,023	108	5,892
	... { Unaided	1	.....	1	33	.....	33	.....	.....	624	624
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Poona	... { Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { Aided	16	6	22	1,845	1,230	3,075	6,222	16,461	24,787	27,480
Kirkee	... { Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { Aided	6	.....	6	769	377	1,146	570	1,929	11,684	14,183
Ahmednagar	... { Cantonment	2	2	4	531	188	719	3,182	9,448	988	13,614
	... { Aided	1	.....	1	23	15	38	.....	454	.....	454
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	... { Cantonment	1	.....	1	187	21	168	620	1,517	.....	2,137
	... { Aided or unaided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	... { Cantonment	2	.....	2	224	176	400	1,029	3,004	8	5,836
	... { Aided	1	1	2	66	81	147	.....	.....	1,250	1,890

Statement showing the Statistics of Compulsory

Name of Local Authority and area of compulsion.	Date on which compulsion was introduced.	Whether for Boys or for Girls.	Date of latest census.	Population of compulsory area.	
				Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>					
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>					
1. Surat-	1st January 1920.	Both ...	1st March 1941.	90,575	81,009
2. Bandra	14th June 1920.	Both ...	1st February 1941.	99,229	93,491
3. Satara City	1st July 1921...	Boys ...	17 to 19th February 1941.	12,618	11,409
4. Dhulia	1st March 1923.	Both ...	31st March 1941.	20,757	18,889
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>					
5. Bombay City	F and G wards ... 2nd November 1925. A to E wards ... 1st January 1940.	Both ...	31st October 1940.	927,029	545,854
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>					
6. Ahmednagar City	1st June 1927 .	Boys ...	17th January 1941.	21,502	20,417
7. Broach	1st September 1927.	Boys ...	1st October 1940.	21,855	19,486
8. Sholapur City (in three wards) ..	1st November 1927.	Boys ...	16th June 1940.	37,509	32,437
9. Poona City (in five Pethas)	2nd December 1929.	Both ...	October 1940.	22,301	20,404
10. Dharwar (Lane Bazar area)	1st June 1939 .	Both ...	1st January 1941.	2,360	2,000
<i>District Local Boards.</i>					
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>					
11. District Local Board, West Khandesh. (In villages with a population of 1,000 and over and Non-Local Authority Municipalities).	1st June 1929 .	Boys ...	3rd December 1940.	183,668	187,002
12. District Local Board, Ratnagiri. (In village Murdi, taluka Dapoli).	1st March 1938.	Both ...	1st February 1941.	258	317

VII.

Education introduced by Local Authorities.

Total No. of children of school-going age in the area of compulsion on basis of the latest census.		Number of children of school-going age actually in school in the area of compulsion on 31st March, 1941.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.				
								Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecutions.		
										For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	Fines realised.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	15	16	17	18	19
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
18,586	12,151	9,102	6,962	67.0	52.4	81.8	80.6	871	165	...	6	12 0 0
2,901	1,944	1,932	1,273	66.6	65.6	82.5	79.4	831	18	...	...	...
2,057	...	1,898	...	92.2	...	85.2	...	57	3	...	...	...
2,848	2,320	2,658	1,966	90.2	84.7	81.1	78.6	1,160	438	40	36	40 8 0
66,179	55,304	52,714	47,975	84.7	86.7	87.6	83.9	...	...	...	...	...
3,661	...	3,325	...	90.8	...	82.1	...	669	138	86	60	...
4,975	...	2,666	...	90.8	...	78.1	...	45	...	...	...	...
3,962	...	3,476	...	87.7	...	75.2	...	478	...	...	...	...
2,189	1,629	2,071	1,541	94.6	94.4	83.8	83.3	439	119	83	...	19 8 6
260	211	185	66	71.2	81.4	70.6	71.6	...	8	...	...	...
17,262	...	15,996	...	92.7	...	76.2	...	5,482	2,626	76	626	Not available.
44	88	43	81	97.7	81.6	64.7	60.1	8	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Table showing the number of Men and Women Teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools for Boys and Girls—1940-41.

1	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand Total.
	III year.	II year.	I year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>* Men Teachers.</i>								
Bombay Division	408	1,163	1,762	3,358	3,081	180	3,261	6,614
Percentage to total	6.2	17.9	26.6	50.7	46.6	2.7	49.3	100.0
Central Division	475	1,879	2,974	5,328	4,880	117	4,947	10,275
Percentage to total	4.6	18.3	29.0	51.9	47.0	1.1	48.1	100.0
Northern Division	516	969	1,363	2,848	3,227	45	3,272	6,120
Percentage to total	8.4	15.6	22.3	46.5	52.7	0.8	53.5	100.0
Southern Division	650	1,165	965	2,780	1,974	43	2,017	4,797
Percentage to total	13.6	24.3	20.1	58.0	41.1	0.9	42.0	100.0
Total	2,049	5,196	7,064	14,809	13,112	885	13,497	27,806
Percentage to Total	7.4	18.7	25.4	51.5	47.1	1.4	48.5	100.0

		<i>* Women Teachers.</i>								
Bk No 13-11	Bombay Division	176	896	425	997	659	124	783	1,780	
	Percentage to total	10.0	22.2	23.8	56.0	37.0	7.0	44.0	100.0	
	Central Division	95	256	308	659	759	59	818	1,477	
	Percentage to total	6.4	17.3	20.9	44.6	51.4	4.0	55.4	100.0	
	Northern Division	216	202	317	785	582	22	604	1,339	
	Percentage to total	16.1	15.1	23.7	54.9	43.5	1.6	45.1	100.0	
	Southern Division	75	165	168	408	266	32	298	706	
	Percentage to total	10.6	23.4	23.8	57.8	37.7	4.5	42.2	100.0	
Total		562	1,019	1,218	2,799	2,266	237	2,503	5,302	
Percentage to Total		10.6	19.2	23.0	52.8	42.7	4.5	47.2	100.0	
Grand Total ...	Men	2,049	5,196	7,064	14,309	19,112	385	13,497	27,808	
	Women	562	1,019	1,218	2,799	2,266	237	2,503	5,302	
	Total	2,611	6,215	8,282	17,108	21,378	622	16,000	33,108	
	Percentage to Total	7.9	18.8	25.0	51.7	46.4	1.9	48.3	100.0	

** Exclusive of special teachers.*