

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
KADI DISTRICT, BARODA STATE.
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
TILL THE YEAR ENDING JULY, 1908.

BY
CHHAGANLAL THAKURDAS MODI, B. A.
Educational Inspector, Kadi District,
BARODA STATE.

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1908

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PREFACE.

It is universally known how much interest His Highness Maharaja Saheb Syajirao Gaekwar takes in educating his subjects. His Highness' devotion to the cause of education, his sincere desire to see it reach every nook and corner of his territory, and his great anxiety for the moral and material welfare of his subjects, have culminated in introducing the law of compulsory education and in making primary education free in the whole State. He has thus set an example in India, and has shown what needs to be done and what could be done, if the ruler so wishes it, to lead his people and give them the benefits of light and learning. Under these circumstances, I thought that a full report of the progress of education in the largest district of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb would be a very useful and instructive compilation for reference. It would be seen that the first beginning to impart instruction to the people of Kadi District was made in 1872 and that the advance made in these 36 years has been most striking and exemplary; but every one who has during the past few years watched the progress of education in the Baroda State knows full well that it is solely due to the unerring foresight, earnest zeal, and constant guidance of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

CHHAGANLAL T. MODI.

13th March, 1909.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

KADI DISTRICT, BARODA STATE

TILL THE YEAR ENDING JULY, 1908.

I. GENERAL.

1. Kadi District is the northern portion of the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar. It contains 1,081 towns and villages with a total population of 8,34,744, (4,26,723 males and 4,08,021 females). The area of Kadi District is 3,015 square miles.

2. Patan is the largest and chief town in the Kadi District, and the very first beginning for imparting instruction of an elementary nature in Baroda State was made in this town by the opening of a Marathi School so long ago as in the year 1871-72. In the following year Gujarati Schools were opened at Patan and Kadi. Schools of other descriptions were subsequently opened at different periods. The following statement shows when and where different sorts of schools were first opened in the Kadi District.

| No. | Description of School. | Place. | Year. |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Marathi Boys' School | Patan | 1871-72 |
| 2 | Gujarati Boys' Schools | 1. Patan. 2. Kadi. | 1872-78 |
| 3 | Gujarati Girls' Schools | 1. Patan. 2. Sidhpur. | 1877-78 |
| 4 | Anglo-Vernacular Schools | 1. Patan. 2. Kadi. | 1878-79 |
| 5 | Urdu Boys' Schools | 1. Patan. 2. Kadi. | 1881-82 |
| 6 | Antyaja Boys' School | Visnagar | 1884-85 |
| 7 | Music School | Patan | 1888-89 |
| 8 | Night School | Unjha | 1888-89 |
| 9 | Industrial School—Udyoga Shala | Patan | 1888-89 |
| 10 | English High School | Patan | 1890-91 |
| 11 | Urdu Girls' School | Sidhpur | 1893-94 |
| 12 | Sanakrit School (Grant-in-aid) | Sidhpur | 1896-97 |
| 13 | Music Class for Girls | Patan | 1898-99 |
| 14 | Antyaja Girls' School | Patan | 1906-07 |

3. There is no Marathi Girls' School in this Prant, as the number of Marathi-speaking girls is not sufficiently large in any of the towns in the Prant to justify the opening of a separate school.

4. At the end of July, 1908, the total number of schools, Vernacular (including Gramya Shalas or Village Schools) and English, was 967 with 57984 pupils attending them. The following statement will at a glance show the gradual increase in the number of schools and scholars at different periods since the year 1880-81.

| Year. | No. of schools and institutions of all description. | No. of pupils. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1880-81 ... | 55 | 5245 |
| 1890-91 ... | 189 | 18176 |
| 1895-96 ... | 471 | 29118 |
| 1900-01 ... | 376 | 25721 |
| 1905-06 ... | 430 | 23952 |
| 1906-07 ... | *919 | 50305 |
| December 1907. | 962 | 54523 |
| July 1908 ... | 967 | 57984 |

* The law of compulsory education of children was extended to Kadi Prant in 1906-07.

5. The following is a summary of the number of schools of different descriptions with the number of pupils attending them from the year 1898-99 to the end of July, 1908.

| Year. | Description of schools. | | | | | | | | | Total number of Schools. |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | English Schools. | Industrial School. | Music Schools. | Gujarati Schools. | Marathi Schools. | Urdu Schools. | Sanskrit Schools. | Anyaja Schools. | Village Schools. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1898-99 | 7 | *1 | 1 | 183 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 228 | 440 |
| 1899-1900 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 177 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 153 | 360 |
| 1900-01 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 173 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 173 | 376 |
| 1901-02 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 173 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 191 | 394 |
| 1902-03 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 173 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 188 | 392 |
| 1903-04 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 172 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 200 | 404 |
| 1904-05 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 168 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 195 | 394 |
| 1905-06 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 196 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 200 | 430 |
| 1906-07 | 7 | †0 | 1 | 348 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 33 | 441 | 919 |
| End of Dec. 1907 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 310 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 110 | 497 | 962 |
| End of July 1908 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 311 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 124 | 488 | 967 |

* Transferred from Patan to Vadnagar on 1-1-99.

† Transferred from Vadnagar to Amreli on 25-12-06.

Number of pupils in different schools:

| English Schools. | Industrial. | Music. | Gujerati. | Marathi. | Urdu. | Sanskrit. | Antyaja. | Village. | Total number of pupils. | Year. |
|------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 662 | 36 | 61 | 20584 | 147 | 1624 | 49 | 402 | 6522 | 30087 | 1898-99 |
| 652 | 47 | 91 | 18048 | 137 | 1595 | 45 | 418 | 3886 | 24919 | 1899-1900 |
| 647 | 34 | 60 | 17526 | 148 | 1786 | 76 | 435 | 5009 | 25721 | 1900-01 |
| 627 | 34 | 48 | 17093 | 141 | 1718 | 53 | 472 | 5529 | 25715 | 1901-02 |
| 652 | 41 | 50 | 16527 | 133 | 2025 | 46 | 526 | 5179 | 25179 | 1902-03 |
| 566 | 37 | 44 | 16355 | 114 | 1736 | 57 | 436 | 5478 | 24823 | 1903-04 |
| 561 | 38 | 54 | 16615 | 113 | 2121 | 49 | 482 | 5847 | 25380 | 1904-05 |
| 579 | 28 | 210 | 15632 | 140 | 2135 | 52 | 498 | 4678 | 23952 | 1905-06 |
| 546 | ... | 154 | 28819 | 111 | 2972 | 40 | 3431 | 14232 | 50305 | 1906-07 |
| 552 | ... | 162 | 30201 | 131 | 2983 | 35 | 4221 | 16238 | 54523 | End of Dec. 1907 |
| 659 | ... | 165 | 30673 | 109 | 2988 | 43 | 4552 | 18795 | 57984 | End of July 1908 |

Population, schools, pupils &c. in each Taluka in July 1908.

6. In the following statement are given the area, population, number of schools and pupils, &c. for each Taluka of Kadi Prant in July, 1908:—

| Taluka. | Area. | No. of towns and villages. | Population. | Number of Schools, | | | | | | | | Number of pupils. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | English Schools. | Vernacular. | | | | Village Schools. | Grand Total. | English Schools. | In Vernacular Department. | | | In Village Schools. | Grand total number of pupils. | |
| | | | | | Government—Gujarati, Marathi, Antyaja & Urdu. | Fund. | Grants-in-aid. | Music. | | | | Total Vernacular Schools. | Boys. | Girls. | | | Total. |
| Patan ... | 409 | 142 | 116641 | 1 | 52 | ... | ... | 1 | 53 | 52 | 106 | 228 | 3796 | 1698 | 5494 | 1962 | 7684 |
| Harij ... | 154 | 143 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | 253 | 317 |
| Chanasma (Vadavli)... | 332 | 115 | 67302 | ... | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | 25 | 40 | 65 | ... | 1504 | 600 | 2104 | 1683 | 3787 |
| Sidhapur ... | 254 | 80 | 90161 | 2 | 43 | ... | 2 | ... | 45 | 88 | 85 | 130 | 2888 | 1112 | 4000 | 1787 | 5917 |
| Kheralu ... | 246 | 91 | 70463 | 1 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 63 | 104 | 48 | 2708 | 1010 | 3718 | 1855 | 5621 |
| Visnagar ... | 172 | 56 | 70989 | 1 | 44 | ... | 2 | ... | 46 | 39 | 86 | 95 | 2757 | 1201 | 3958 | 1577 | 5630 |
| Mehsana ... | 195 | 84 | 75254 | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 40 | 83 | 71 | 2146 | 857 | 3003 | 1691 | 4765 |
| Kalol ... | 267 | 89 | 80532 | ... | 58 | — | ... | ... | 58 | 50 | 108 | ... | 3237 | 1290 | 4527 | 1860 | 6387 |
| Kadi ... | 331 | 119 | 71784 | 1 | 38 | ... | 1 | ... | 39 | 69 | 109 | 87 | 2131 | 869 | 3000 | 2611 | 5698 |
| Vijapur ... | 346 | 109 | 117286 | ... | 63 | ... | 5 | ... | 68 | 29 | 97 | ... | 3977 | 1468 | 5445 | 1346 | 6791 |
| Debgam ... | 239 | 96 | 49461 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 38 | 78 | ... | 1664 | 768 | 2432 | 1587 | 4019 |
| Atarumba ... | 70 | 57 | 18871 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 22 | 37 | ... | 547 | 238 | 785 | 583 | 1368 |
| Total ... | 8015 | 1081 | 834744 | 7 | 459 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 472 | 488 | 967 | 659 | 27489 | 11111 | 38530 | 18795 | 57984 |

967

II. ENGLISH EDUCATION.

7. The following statement shows the total number of English Schools and pupils studying in them in Kadi Prant in different years:—

Number of schools and pupils in different years.

| Year. | Total number of Schools. | Total. * number of pupils. | Remarks. |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1878-79 ... | 2 | 71 | |
| 1880-81 ... | 3 | 94 | |
| 1882-83 ... | 4 | 142 | |
| 1887-88 ... | 5 | 172 | |
| 1890-91 ... | 5 | 331* | * Status of |
| 1895-96 ... | 7 | 665 | Patan A. |
| 1896-97 ... | 7 | 679 | V. School |
| 1900-01 ... | 7 | 647 | raised to |
| 1902-03 ... | 7 | 652 | High |
| 1903-04 ... | 7 | 566 | School in |
| 1904-05 ... | 7 | 561 | this year. |
| 1905-06 ... | 7 | 579 | |
| 1906-07 ... | 7 | 546 | |
| Dec. 1907.. | 7 | 552 | |
| July 1908.. | 7 | 659 | |

Number of pupils according to standards in some past years.

8. In the following statement are given figures showing the number of pupils in different Standards in some recent years:—

| Name of School. | Year. | STANDARDS. | | | | | | | Total. | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | Sixth. | Matric. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Patan High School ... | 1900-01 ... | 52 | 46 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 38 | 214 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 59 | 52 | 33 | 12 | 17 | 27 | 24 | 224 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 47 | 30 | 33 | 23 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 178 | |
| | Dec. 1907, | 89 | 44 | 35 | 34 | 18 | 14 | 28 | 212 | |
| | July 1908.. | 63 | 42 | 33 | 32 | 21 | 13 | 24 | 228 | |
| Kadi A. V. School ... | 1900-01 ... | 19 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | 87 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 20 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 61 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 24 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | 65 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 17 | 29 | 10 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 76 | |
| | July 1908.. | 30 | 28 | 14 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 87 | |
| Sidhpur A. V. School. | 1900-01 ... | 28 | 21 | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 23 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 73 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 32 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | 91 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 2 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 12 | ... | ... | 73 | |
| | July 1908.. | 22 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | 84 | |
| Visnagar A. V. School. | 1900-01 ... | 37 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 21 | ... | 123 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 23 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 13 | ... | 82 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 25 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 12 | ... | 82 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 2 | 21 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 8 | ... | 63 | |
| | July 1908.. | 27 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | ... | 95 | |

| Name of School. | Year. | STANDARD. | | | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----|--------|
| | | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | Sixth. | Matric. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Mehsana A. V. School | 1900-01 ... | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 50 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 25 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 54 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 24 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 64 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 18 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | 71 | |
| | July 1908.. | 31 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 71 | |
| Vadnagar A. V. School | 1900-01 ... | 18 | 9 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 21 | 11 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 10 | 11 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 2 | 11 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | |
| | July 1908.. | 30 | 8 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | |
| Unjha A. V. School... | 1900-01 ... | 25 | 14 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | |
| | 1905-06 ... | 20 | 11 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | |
| | 1906-07 ... | 12 | 8 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | |
| | Dec. 1907.. | 3 | 12 | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | |
| | July 1908.. | 25 | 5 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | |

9. Besides these 7 A.V. Schools and High School, English Classes were English Classes in opened in connection with the Girls' Schools at Visnagar and Vernacular Schools. Patan and the Gujarati Taluka School at Vijapur, in September, 1907. Attendance in these classes is made compulsory for pupils of the fourth and higher standards and they are held in school hours.

10. Several scholarships are awarded in the Patan High School and A. V. Scholarships and Schools in the Kadi Division, the minimum number being Prizes. three in each school. Each of these schools has also a sum sanctioned for annual prizes, according to its grade.

11. The schools in the Districts have been given special concession in the matter of fees, on account of the backwardness of the people. School fees. The rates are annas 6 upto the fourth standard and annas 12 in the upper standards respectively, the rates in the city of Baroda for similar standards being 12 annas and Rs. 1-8.

12. At Patan an Anglo-Vernacular School was opened on the 1st of July 1879. Fourth and fifth standard classes were added there in the year Patan High School. 1883-84 and 1889-90 respectively. This school was then turned into a High School by the opening of the upper two standards, on the 1st of December, 1890. This is the only High School in the Kadi District. There is a special drawing teacher and a gymnasium teacher in this institution. For some years past the school has a convenient Government building for itself. The maximum number of students in this school was 230 in the year 1898-99. Recently hostel arrangements were also made here for students coming from feeder schools in the Kadi District and elsewhere. Ninety-two students upto now passed the Matriculation Examination, and eleven students passed the School Final Examination, since the institution became a High School.

13. The Visnagar A. V. School was opened on the 8th of December 1882. Fifth and sixth standard classes were there opened in the years 1890-91 and 1894-95 respectively, as the school was found to be making good progress and as the people were anxious to have additional classes. This school had a minimum number of students 23 in 1885-86, while the maximum number was 163 in 1896-97. For various reasons this number dwindled down to 63 in December, 1907, rising to 95 in July, 1908, though the highest standard taught therein is the sixth.

14. Of the remaining A. V. Schools, those at Kadi, Sidhpur and Mehsana teach up to the fifth standard and those at Vadnagar and Unjha teach up to the fourth standard.

15. Every English School teaching the fifth and higher standards is provided with a gymnastic teacher to promote the physical well-being of its student. At present Patan, Visnagar, Kadi, Sidhpur, and Mehsana have each a special teacher for the English School.

16. Every Institution of the A. V. Department has got a small Library at least; for His Highness' Government has been pleased to give a grant of Rs. 30 every year to each A. V. School and Rs. 50 per year to the Patan High School. Not a single English school, however, possesses an educational museum or objects and charts to better illustrate the reading lessons or give a general extra knowledge to students.

17. There are Government school buildings for the following English School Buildings. Schools:—(1) Patan High School. (2) Kadi A. V. School. (3) Vadnagar A. V. School.

The remaining schools, viz. those at Visnagar, Mehsana, Sidhpur, and Unjha are held in hired buildings. A building is under construction for the Mehsana A. V. School.

18. The Patan High School found it necessary to have a boarding house (hostel) for students who came from different places in the Kadi Division. In the absence of a Government Boarding House, therefore, Mr. Gordhandas N. Kazi, the then Head Master, managed to start a private one at Patan in 1896. H. H's. Government was recently pleased to sanction a part of the expenditure of a hostel here and consequently some students have been taking advantage of the same. Recently private arrangements were made by the exertions of the school teachers and special donors to have boarding houses at Visnagar and Kadi; the one at Visnagar owes its existence to the munificence of the late Seth Gokulbhai Mulchand of Visnagar, who had promised to pay a monthly sum of Rs. 30, which has been continued by his liberal-minded son, Seth Manilal.

19. Drawing was introduced as a new feature of school subject in the year 1894 in the Patan High School and it was afterwards introduced in the Visnagar A. V. School also. A special Drawing Master has been sanctioned for Patan, and the teacher working in the Girls' School at Visna—

gar was asked to work in the A. V. School there, for which special allowance is given to him. A fee of one anna per month is charged to all students to meet the expenses of colours which are supplied by Government.

Grant-in-aid-School. 20. There is not a single grant-in-aid English School in Kadi Prant.

Donations. 21. In most of these schools small donations were collected from which books were purchased and are being purchased for the use of poor students. The Visnagar students get also the benefit of prizes &c. from the interest of funds specially provided by private gentlemen.

Controlling Agencies. 22. The English Schools have from the beginning been controlled and supervised by the Director of A. V. Instruction, and recently by the Minister of Education. The annual examinations were held some years ago by the Director of A. V. Instruction with the help of the Educational Inspector of the Kadi District, then by the Professors and upper Assistants of the Baroda High School, and for some past four years by the Inspecting Officers of the Vernacular Branch. The Educational Inspector of the Division has been empowered by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to visit and inspect the A. V. Schools and High Schools (*Vide* Circular of Minister of Education dated 11th February, 1905); but since then the annual examination of the Patan High School has been mostly entrusted to the Head Master, and the Educational Inspector has no sort of powers so far as the High School and A. V. Schools are concerned, though he is empowered to inspect and visit them. He has, it is ordered, not to exercise any control whatsoever over teachers appointed for the English Classes opened and held in the girls' schools at Patan and Visnagar and boys' school at Vijapur.

Annual cost. 23. The annual receipts and expenditure of these English Schools in the year 1906-07 were as follows:—

| School. | Average monthly number on the roll. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | Average cost of educating each pupil. | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|--------------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1 Patan ... | 178 | 946 | 14 | 6 | 8990 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 11 | 2 |
| 2 Visnagar ... | 70 | 897 | 7 | 6 | 4439 | 4 | 3 | 55 | 13 | 10 |
| 3 Kadi ... | 57 | 228 | 3 | 0 | 2267 | 4 | 11 | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 Sidbpur ... | 75.1 | 348 | 4 | 0 | 2487 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 13 | 9 |
| 5 Mehsana ... | 55.3 | 254 | 10 | 0 | 2320 | 7 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 Vadnagar ... | 32.5 | 133 | 14 | 0 | 1307 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 Unjha ... | 31.25 | 124 | 8 | 0 | 1480 | 14 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 1 |
| Total ... | | 2433 | 13 | 0 | 23293 | 9 | 7 | | | |

24. The total expenditure for English Education in 1907-08 was Rs. 24,778-5-9 as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| | Rs. | a. | p. |
| For Patan High School ... | 10,157 | 4 | 3 |
| For A. V. Schools in Kadi Prant ... | 14,621 | 1 | 6 |
| Total ... | 24,778 | 5 | 9 |

III.—VERNACULAR BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

25. In the Vernacular branch of the Educational Department, there is the Different sorts of control, supervision &c., of the following sorts of schools and schools and institu- institutions:—
tions.

- (1) Gujarati schools in which are also included (a) Night Schools, (b) Fund Schools, (c) Antyaja Schools, (d) Grant-in-aid-schools, (e) Manual Training classes.
- (2) Marathi Schools.
- (3) Urdu Schools.
- (4) Sanskrit Schools.
- (5) Village Schools.
- (6) Kalabhavana and industrial schools.
- (7) Music Schools and Classes.

26. Instruction is imparted principally through one of the following four languages:— Gujarati, Marathi, Sanskrit, and Urdu.

Gujarati is the language taught in Antyaja Schools, as well as all special institutions. Both Gujarati and Urdu are taught in Urdu Schools, as the Mahomedan population of this State has to deal mostly with the Gujarati community, while many members of this community speak only Gujarati in their homes.

27. Looking to the kind of instruction imparted in the different schools and Classification of institutions in charge of the Vernacular Education Department schools. in July, 1908, they may be classified as under:—

| No. | Description of schools. | Number of schools and institutions. | Number of pupils. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Gujarati Boys' Schools ... | 193 | 22,495 |
| 2 | Gujarati Girls' Schools ... | 118 | 8178 |
| 3 | Antyaja Boys Schools ... | 120 | 4,813 |
| 4 | Antyaja Girls' Schools ... | 4 | 239 |
| 5 | Marathi Boys' Schools ... | 2 | 109 |
| 6 | Sanskrit School ... | 1 | 43 |
| 7 | Urdu Boys' Schools ... | 23 | 2312 |
| 8 | Urdu Girls' Schools ... | 10 | 676 |
| 9 | Music School ... | 1 | 165 |
| 10 | Music Classes for Girls ... | 2 | 136 |
| | Total Boys' Schools ... | 340 | 29437 |
| | Total Girls' Schools ... | 134 | 9229 |
| | Grand Total ... | 474 | 38666 |

Note I. The girls attending the two Music Classes for girls at Patan were the very same that attended the regular Girls' Schools No. I and II at Patan, and this number 136 is therefore not reckoned in the total number of pupils in July, 1908 in the whole Prant.

Note II. The majority of the number of pupils (165) in the Patan Music School for boys attend the Patan Taluka School, and they are compelled to attend the Music School hour as a part of their regular study.

Note III. The Marathi Class at Kalol being attached to the Kalol Taluka Gujarati School, its number (17) is included in the Gujarati Boys' Schools. Adding the number of Village Schools (488 with 18,795 pupils) that were in charge of the District and Taluka Local Boards to the above, the totals came to 962 schools and 57,461 pupils or deducting the two Music Girls' Classes and girls attending the same, 960 schools and 57,325 pupils in July, 1908.

28. The following statement gives the number of pupils attending the Vernacular Schools, including Village Schools, in Kadi District, at the end of July, 1908, according to caste and community to which they belonged:—

| No. | Caste. | Number of pupils. | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | In the Vernacular Education Department. | In Village Schools. | Total. |
| 1 | Brahmins | 4,305 | 779 | 5,084 |
| 2 | Kshatriyas, including Kayasthas, Prabhus, Brahma Kshatriyas, Marathas, Rajputs, Lohanas, Bhatias &c. | 1,341 | 1,812 | 3,153 |
| 3 | Vaishya—Banias | 1,634 | 272 | 1,906 |
| 4 | Patidars and Kunbis | 10,287 | 7,736 | 18,023 |
| 5 | Religious Mendicants | 317 | 330 | 647 |
| 6 | Wandering and low profession class | 2,369 | 1,346 | 3,715 |
| 7 | Unclean castes | 4,632 | 851 | 5,483 |
| 8 | Arya Samajists | 3 | 30 | 33 |
| 9 | Other Hindus | 7,062 | 3,950 | 11,012 |
| | Total Hindus | 31,950 | 17,106 | 49,056 |
| 10 | Jains | 2,866 | 515 | 3,381 |
| 11 | Anaryas-Animistics | 62 | 114 | 176 |
| 12 | Parsis | 30 | ... | 30 |
| 13 | Musalmans | 3,622 | 1,060 | 4,682 |
| | Grand total | 38,530 | 18,795 | 57,325 |

29. The following statement shows approximately the profession of the parents or guardians of the pupils attending the Vernacular Schools, including Village Schools, in July, 1908.

| No. | Profession. | Number of pupils. | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | In the Vernacular Education Department. | In Village Schools. | Total. |
| 1 | Service, Government or private. | 3057 | 233 | 3290 |
| 2 | Agriculturists or landlords. | 15304 | 14059 | 29363 |
| 3 | Teaching profession ... | 258 | 9 | 267 |
| 4 | Merchants or shop keepers | 6779 | 1046 | 7825 |
| 5 | Artisans... .. | 5073 | 1272 | 6345 |
| 6 | Priests | 389 | 225 | 614 |
| 7 | Without any occupation. | 928 | 387 | 1315 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous | 6742 | 1564 | 8306 |
| | Total | 38530 | 18795 | 57325 |

29. The following statement shows the number of pupils attending different Vernacular Schools, including Village Schools, according to age, at the end of July, 1908 :—

| Age. | Number of pupils. | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | In the Vernacular Education Department. | In Village Schools. | Total. |
| 5 and under ... | 536 | 445 | 981 |
| Above 5 ... | 1,583 | 1,334 | 2,917 |
| " 6 ... | 4,028 | 3,141 | 7,169 |
| " 7 ... | 7,685 | 3,523 | 11,208 |
| " 8 ... | 7,512 | 3,133 | 10,645 |
| " 9 ... | 5,888 | 3,099 | 8,987 |
| " 10 ... | 4,388 | 2,030 | 6,418 |
| " 11 ... | 2,885 | 1,229 | 4,114 |
| " 12 ... | 1,600 | 540 | 2,140 |
| " 13 ... | 1,000 | 207 | 1,207 |
| " 14 ... | 618 | 67 | 685 |
| " 15 ... | 412 | 23 | 435 |
| " 16 ... | 211 | 12 | 223 |
| " 17 ... | 95 | 7 | 102 |
| " 18 ... | 48 | 2 | 50 |
| " 19 ... | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| " 20 ... | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Total ... | 38,530 | 18,795 | 57,325 |

This statement shows that pupils between the age of 6 and 10 formed the majority.

31. The following statement shows the number of schools of different descriptions in charge of the Vernacular Education Department, according to the highest standard taught therein in July, 1908 :—

| Description of school. | Highest Standard taught. | | | | | | | | Total number of schools. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------------------------|
| | Below standard | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | Sixth. | Seventh. | |
| REGULAR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarati Boys' ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 27 | 46 | 54 | 1 | 133 |
| Urdu " ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ... | 13 |
| Marathi " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Antyaja " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 |
| Gujarati Girls' ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | ... | 18 |
| Urdu " ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Night School ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| COMPULSORY SCHOOLS:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarati Boys' ... | 2 | 28 | 15 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 49 |
| Urdu " ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Antyaja " (Schools and classes) ... | 56 | 50 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 |
| Gujarati Girls' ... | 9 | 69 | 17 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Urdu " ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Antyaja " ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Fund Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| GRANTS-IN-AID SCHOOLS | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarati ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 |
| Urdu ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 68 | 156 | 48 | 28 | 43 | 60 | 66 | 1 | 479 |

32. The following statement shows the number of pupils in different standards. Number of pupils in different sorts of Vernacular Schools, including Village according to stan- School, at the end of July, 1908 :—
dards.

| No. | Description of school. | No. of Schools. | | No. of pupils in special studies. | Number of pupils in different standards. | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Under the standards. | Special studies. | | Below standard | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | Sixth. | Seventh. | Total. |
| 1 | Gujarati Schools (boys' and girls') | 301 | ... | ... | 14641 | 6953 | 3015 | 2130 | 1698 | 1019 | 539 | 9 | 30004 |
| 2 | Music School | ... | 1 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165 |
| 3 | Marathi Schools | 2 | ... | ... | 44 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 14 | ... | ... | 109 |
| 4 | Urdu Schools (boys' and girls') | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Antyaja Schools (boys' and girls') | 156 | ... | ... | 4822 | 1819 | 356 | 205 | 110 | 49 | 35 | ... | 7396 |
| 6 | Fund Schools | 2 | ... | ... | 73 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 146 |
| 7 | Grants-in-aid Schools :— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sanskrit | ... | 1 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| | Gujarati | 8 | ... | ... | 263 | 111 | 68 | 63 | 32 | 17 | 7 | ... | 561 |
| | Urdu | 1 | ... | ... | 68 | 21 | 4 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| 8 | Village Schools | 488 | ... | ... | 13483 | 2784 | 1336 | 772 | 380 | 31 | 9 | ... | 18795 |
| | Total | 958 | 2 | 208 | 33394 | 11729 | 4810 | 3212 | 2238 | 1135 | 590 | 9 | 57325 |

33. In the statement given in para 5, the general term 'Gujarati Schools' signifies schools for boys as well as girls in which the language taught is solely Gujarati. The grant-in-aid schools in Kadi Prant all teach Gujarati; and the same is the case with Night School and Fund Schools. The Manual Training classes are principally held in connection with Gujarati Schools in Patan, Visnagar and Kadi, and boys of the Urdu and Marathi Schools attended them so long as they found it convenient to do so. In the Antyaja Schools the pupils learn Gujarati, and they are also classed with Gujarati Schools. Classified as above, the Gujarati Schools with pupils attending them in July, 1908, were as follows:—

| Description of schools. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Regular Gujarati Schools | | |
| (1) for Boys | 133 | 17,552 |
| (2) for Girls | 18 | 2,010 |
| „ Compulsory Gujarati Schools | | |
| (1) for Boys | 49 | 4,192 |
| (2) for Girls | 100 | 6,168 |
| Night School (for Boys) | 1 | 44 |
| Fund Schools | 2 | 146 |
| Antyaja Schools | | |
| (1) for Boys | 5 | 556 |
| Antyaja Compulsory Schools | | |
| (1) for Boys | 115 | 3,757 |
| (2) for Girls | 4 | 239 |
| Grant-in-aid Schools | 8 | 561 |
| Total Boys' Schools | 308 | 26,808 |
| „ Girls' Schools | 132 | 8,417 |
| Grand Total | 435 | 35,225 |

Note I. Those schools, which have been specially opened since October, 1906 on the introduction of the system of compulsory education, are styled 'compulsory schools' by the Department.

Note II. Detail information about Night Schools, Fund Schools, Antyaja Schools and Grant-in-aid Schools is given further on.

34. Instruction in manual training is at present given in the Gujarati Schools at (1) Patan, (2) Visnagar, (3) Kadi. A commencement for Manual Training. imparting this sort of instruction was made in 1899-1900. Carpentry work and drawing are the subjects that form part of this instruction in Standards IV, V and VI of Vernacular Schools. For some years the students of these standards were given the option of attending manual training classes or history and geography lessons. Since November, 1907, all these subjects form compulsory portion in the head of History and Geography of the curriculum of these three standards. For teaching drawing there is a drawing teacher and for carpentry work there is a Mistri in each of these schools. The portions of History and Geography are taught by the regular teachers of the school. The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on account of manual training instruction in the three schools is Rs. 3,270. In July, 1908, the total number of boys attending manual training classes was 675, *i. e.*, all the students who were learning in Standards IV, V and VI in the Vernacular Schools at Patan, Visnagar and Kadi.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

35. Night Schools are intended for those persons who are unable to attend the day schools owing to their engagements during the day. Some of those who join such schools begin their studies here, while some join with a desire of continuing their studies after leaving the day schools. For some years no fees were charged in Night Schools, but in the year 1896-97 sanction was obtained by the then Vidyadhikari Saheb by Tippan No. $\frac{72}{27-2-97}$ to charge two annas per month to those students who did not belong to Koli, Bhil and such communities as were exempted from the payment of fees in ordinary Gujarati day schools. In the Kadi District a Night School was first opened at Unjha in Sidhapur Taluka in the year 1888-89. Since then a Night School was opened at Kadi in the year 1899-1900. It had from 17 to 27 students at different times, but had ultimately to be transferred to Ladol in Vijapur Taluka in the year 1903-04. This School at Ladol had in the beginning 29 students on the roll, but the number fell down to 18 and the attendance was very unsatisfactory, so it had to be closed on the 1st of October, 1906.

36. In July, 1908 there was thus only one Night School in the Kadi District, and it contained 44 students; the majority of these belonged to the Kadava Kunbi caste, and their age varied from 8 to 20 and over, more than half the number being over 12 years age. The highest standard taught here was the fourth.

FUND SCHOOLS.

37. There was a primary school in Behecharaji conducted at Government expense. But in 1884 it was decided to defray the expenditure of the school from the funds of the Behecharaji Mata and accordingly this has been considered as a Fund School. The school opened at Sankhalpur in 1898-99 is also maintained at the expense of the Behecharaji Funds. In July, 1908, the total number of pupils in these two schools was 146, and the highest standards taught were fourth and fifth respectively.

ANTYAJA SCHOOLS.

38. In the Antyaja community are included such classes as Dheds, Chama-dias, Khalpas, Bhangis &c. The population of this class in Kadi Prant is 76,427, 38,764 males and 37,663 females.

39. The students of this community had special schools opened for them. The first school for Antyajjas in Kadi Prant was started in the year 1884-85 in Visnagar, while a separate Antyaja Girls' School was first opened in Patan in 1906-07. The Antyaja children were educated free and received the requisites of study. In the latter part of 1891-92 four Boarding Schools were opened in the Baroda State for students of this community, where free education with clothing and lodging was given to them. One of these Boarding Schools was at Patan. One hundred students were kept in the same. But this institution had to be closed in July, 1897.

40. The statement in para. 5 gives the number of Antyaja Schools and pupils attending them in the past ten years. This shows that in July, 1906, the total number of Antyaja Schools was 5 attended by 498 pupils. Since then owing to the introduction of the system of compulsory education in 1906-07, many Antyaja Schools and classes for boys and girls were opened, and in consequence at the end of July there were 120 schools and classes for boys and 4 schools for girls; 3,266 boys and 1,047 girls attended the 120 boys' schools, and 239 girls attended the 4 girls' schools, making a total of 4,552. Besides these 4,552, Antyaja children in their special Vernacular schools and classes, there were 80 pupils attending other schools in the District and 851 were attending the Village Schools, making a total of 5,483 pupils in the Prant.

41. In the following statement are given figures of population of Antyaja community, percentages, &c.

| Total Ant- yaja popu- lation. | Total num- ber of pupils. | Percentage of pupils to popula- tion of school-go- ing age. | Percentage of pupils to total population. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 76,427 | 5,483 | 47.8 | 7.1 |

42. The statement in para. 31 shows the capacity of teaching in different Antyaja schools in July, 1908.

43. Scholarships are also awarded in the fourth and higher standards in the Antyaja schools, the total amount sanctioned for Kadi Prant Antyaja schools being Rs. 29 per mensem.

44. Owing to a great want of qualified teachers for Antyaja schools, out of the teachers serving in these schools 89 were of inferior qualifications as under :—

35 passed the Vth Vernacular Standard.
 32 " IVth " "
 20 " IIIrd " "
 2 studied upto Standard III and under.

GRANTS-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

45. H. H.'s Government undertook to establish Government schools in 1872 in the Baroda State, but till 1881 no grants were given to any private or indigenous primary schools. In the year 1880-81 it was found that there were 297 such schools attended by nearly 11,955 pupils in the whole State; of these 90 schools in 68 different villages attended by 4,244 pupils were in the Kadi Prant. There being such a large number of such institutions, H. H.'s Government framed special rules for giving encouragement to them in 1880-81, and grants were given to the schools registered under these rules. These had again been revised in 1886-87 with the object of giving greater facility and more encouragement to the private schools. These had the desired effect and a large number of schools was thereafter registered by the Education Department. In 1890 further steps were taken to induce Village Gamots to have their schools registered. The Head Masters of Government schools were paid eight annas for each such school registered by his exertions. After the new system of Village Schools was introduced in the State in 1892, many of the indigenous schools were closed in the villages where village schools were opened. These Village Schools were regarded as Grants-in-aid Schools, and they received grants according to the rules in force then. After some years, however, when the salaries of these village school-masters were fixed at Rs. 6 and Rs. 7, maximum grants to be given to them were fixed at Rs. 12 and 20 respectively. In spite of these, however, there were many indigenous private registered schools in large towns and villages. The number of these schools again decreased after the introduction of the system of compulsory education in October, 1906, in the Kadi Prant. The number of such schools in different years in the Kadi Prant is given below:—

| Year. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1889-90 ... | 41 | 2,056 |
| 1890-91 ... | 59 | 3,515 |
| 1891-92 ... | 62 | 3,453 |
| 1892-93 ... | 19 | 1,448 |
| 1895-96 ... | 23 | 1,617 |
| 1900-01 ... | 16 | 1,520 |
| 1901-02 ... | 16 | 1,614 |
| 1902-03 ... | 17 | 1,601 |
| 1903-04 ... | 16 | 1,402 |
| 1905-06 ... | 14 | 1,049 |
| 1906-07 ... | 10 (One Sanskrit one Urdu and 8 Gujarati.) | 982 |
| Dec. 1907.. | 10 (Do.) | 605 |
| July 1908.. | 10 (Do.) | 710 |

GRANTS-IN-AID INFANT SCHOOLS.

46. In the year 1897-98 special rules were framed to register grants-in-aid infant schools in large villages, by entrusting the work of teaching below standard and first standard to these schools, and doing away with such classes from Government boys' schools where such schools were registered. In the Kadi Prant two such schools were opened, one at Unjha in Sidhapur Taluka, and one at Vadnagar in 1898-99; a school was opened in Patan also, but it was closed after a few months. For inefficient working the school at Vadnagar had to be discontinued in the year 1905-06, and the Unjha school was closed in 1906-07, when the law of compulsory education was enforced in Unjha. The number of pupils in these schools was as follows in different years:—

| Year. | No. of schools. | Number of pupils. | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | At Unjha. | At Vadnagar. | Total. |
| 1899-1900 | 2 | 151 | 113 | 264 |
| 1900-01 | 2 | 95 | 68 | 163 |
| 1901-02 | 2 | 112 | 103 | 215 |
| 1902-03 | 2 | 158 | 107 | 265 |
| 1904-05 | 2 | 151 | 101 | 252 |
| 1905-06 | 1 | 165 | closed | 165 |
| 1906-07 | 0 | closed | ... | ... |

MARATHI SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

47. In the Kadi District the population of Marathi-speaking people is not large and consequently there are only two Marathi Schools, one in Kadi and the other in Patan. In accordance with Huzur Orders Marathi classes are opened and attached to Gujarati Schools in case the number of pupils is 15 at least, and one special Marathi teacher is appointed for the class. Such classes were opened and tried in Sidhapur, Visnagar &c., but the number having fallen off, they had to be closed or transferred to some other place. At present there is a class at Kalol only.

48. In the whole District there is no separate Marathi Girls' School for similar reasons.

49. The total number of pupils in the two Marathi Schools and one class was 131, out of which 11 were in the sixth standard, in December, 1907; in July, 1908 the total number was 126, out of which 41 were girls, the number of pupils at Kalol being 17.

EDUCATION OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

50. Urdu Schools have been opened in places where they can be largely attended or where the Mahomedan population is sufficiently large to demand a separate school for their children. Mahomedan children, particularly boys, have been, comparatively speaking, attending the schools to a greater extent after the introduction of the system of compulsory education in the State in the year 1906-07.

51. The number of Urdu Schools and that of pupils attending them are given in the statement of para. 5. The total number of Urdu Schools in July, 1908 was 33, 23 being for boys and 10 for girls, attended by 2,312 pupils (2,089 boys and 223 girls) and 676 girls respectively. One of the 23 boys' schools was a registered private school conducted by the Borah Community at Sidhapur. It had 106 boys on its rolls. Besides these there were 1,060 pupils learning in the Village Schools in the Kadi Prant. Again so many as 634 Mussalman pupils were receiving instruction in schools other than Urdu Schools. Thus the total number of Mahomedan boys and girls receiving instruction in Kadi Prant in July, 1908 was 4,682.

52. The total Mahomedan population and the percentages of pupils attending schools are shown below :—

| Total Mahomedan population. | Total number of pupils. | Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age. | Percentage of pupils to total population. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 55,644 | 4,682 | 56 | 8.4 |

53. The statement in para. 31 shows the capacity of teaching in different Urdu Schools in July, 1908.

54. No fees were charged in Urdu Schools, before April, 1907, when H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to make primary education free in the whole State.

55. The first Urdu School for girls of the Mahomedan community was opened at Sidhapur in the year 1893-94. Afterwards three Urdu Girls' Schools were opened at Patan, Vijapur and Visnagar in the year 1905-06, and in July, 1908 there were 10 Urdu Girls' Schools attended by 676 girls.

56. Gujarati and Urdu are taught in the Urdu Schools. There was appointed one special Examiner for the Urdu Schools in the year 1887, and in July, 1908 there was one Urdu Educational Inspector and one Urdu Deputy Educational Inspector for the State, who alternately every year inspect the Urdu Schools and the Antyaja Schools in places where there are Urdu Schools in Kadi Prant.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

57. On the 1st of April, 1891, a Vyakarana Shala was opened in Patan with 27 students. But the school did not flourish and had therefore to be closed on 31-7-95. At present there is only one Sanskrit School in the Prant and that is at Sidhapur. This is conducted by a Shastri on his own account, and the Department registered it on 1-6-97 as a grant-in-aid school. Sanskrit Grammar, Poetry &c. are taught here to advanced students. The students of the upper classes of the Gujarati Taluka School learn Margopadeshika in this school. The total number of pupils in July, 1908 was 43.

58. In the Gujarati Taluka School at Kadi, a Shastri has been kept up to teach Sanskrit to fifth and sixth standard boys of the same.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS (GRAMYA SHALAS).

59. The system of opening Village Schools by recognizing the Mehtaji as one of the permanent members of the village service was sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb in 1891, in which year 29 schools were opened in Padra and Sinor Talukas.

60. The village schoolmaster was paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 by the Revenue Department according to the number of pupils. He received fees in money or in kind from the people, and also a grant according to results from the Education Department. F. A. H. Elliot Esq., as Survey and Settlement Commissioner had control over these schools and he had appointed two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, who were to open new schools, examine them and submit reports and results to Mr. Elliot and to the Education Department. After about a year, when 228 schools were opened, the management of the Village Schools was entrusted by order of the Huzur to the Vernacular Education Department. This was in September 1892. R. B. Hargovindas Dwar-kadas, the then Director of Vernacular Instruction, increased the staff of Deputy Educational Inspectors, utilizing the four Sub-Deputy Inspectors that were appointed by the end of August, 1892, for the purpose of developing the system of Village Schools in accordance with the wishes of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness's intentions were to open such Village Schools where-ever 16 pupils could be

collected for the purpose. Accordingly by the end of November, 1892, the number, of these schools in the whole State increased to 572, while at the end of November 1893, there were 641 such schools attended by more than 22,000 pupils. To ensure stability of, and better teaching in, these schools, the original scheme was revised offering a better remuneration to teachers. According to this scheme a village school master having 25 pupils, male and female together, got Rs. 6 per mensem, while he, who had a larger number, got Rs. 7. Besides, they got a maximum grant of Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 respectively, according to results and general condition of the schools. The schoolmaster, besides the regular salary, used to get fees from pupils. He was also paid eight annas for contingent allowance. One assistant was to be given to a school containing more than 50 pupils. There are special standards for these Village Schools, slightly easier than those of the regular Government Schools. Though ordinarily there are three standards for the Village Schools, many of them teach higher standards, and most of them follow the curriculum of studies fixed for regular Government Schools in accordance with the wishes of the people.

61. The control and management of these Village Schools was entrusted to the District Boards (Prant Panchayets) on the 1st of August, 1905. The number of schools on that date in Kadi Prant was 195 with 5,347 pupils attending them. In the following years the number of schools and that of pupils were as under :-

| Year. | Number of schools | Number of pupils. |
|---------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1905-06 | 200 | 4,678 |
| 1906-07 | 441 | 14,282 |
| 1907-08 | 488* (one of them being a girls' school) | 18,795 (15,757 boys and 3,038 girls) |

* 22 schools out of 510 were closed for want of teachers.

62. The increase seen above has been principally due to the law of compulsory education, which has been made applicable in 1906-07 to places where there is a likelihood of keeping up the existing schools or opening new Village Schools.

The total number of Panchayets in Kadi Prant is 777, out of these 134 towns and villages have got regular Government schools; consequently in accordance with the policy adopted and sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, 133 more Village Schools would be opened in the District, when the Prant Panchayet affords necessary funds, and so many more teachers are available.

63. In 1907-08, the Kadi Prant Panchayet Sabha adopted the following scale of salary to be paid to teachers in Gramya Shalas in Kadi Prant.

| Grade of school. | Number of pupils. | Salary of head teacher. | Salary of 1st Assistant teacher. | Salary of 2nd Assistant teacher. | Amount for contingent expenditure. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs/ as. |
| 1 | Over 75 .. | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 8 |
| 2 | 41 to 75 .. | 8 | 7 | ... | 1 0 |
| 3 | 40 and under | 7 | ... | ... | 0 8 |

64. The number of schools and pupils in different standards in each Taluka at the end of July, 1908 was as follows:—

| Number. | Taluka. | Number of schools. | NUMBER OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT STANDARDS. | | | | | | | Total. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Below Standard | First. | Second | Third. | Fourth | Fifth. | Sixth. | |
| 1 | Patan ... | 52 | 1,388 | 342 | 144 | 60 | 28 | ... | ... | 1,962 |
| 2 | Harij ... | 8 | 185 | 45 | 14 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 253 |
| 3 | Sidhapur ... | 38 | 1,299 | 288 | 106 | 70 | 24 | ... | ... | 1,787 |
| 4 | Kheralu ... | 68 | 1,425 | 274 | 89 | 52 | 15 | ... | ... | 1,855 |
| 5 | Visnagar ... | 39 | 1,020 | 265 | 171 | 84 | 37 | ... | ... | 1,577 |
| 6 | Mehsana ... | 40 | 1,194 | 205 | 142 | 80 | 51 | 11 | 8 | 1,691 |
| 7 | Chanasma (Vadavli.) | 40 | 1,006 | 329 | 169 | 121 | 56 | 2 | ... | 1,683 |
| 8 | Kalol ... | 50 | 1,429 | 216 | 114 | 69 | 32 | ... | ... | 1,860 |
| 9 | Kadi ... | 69 | 2,008 | 276 | 143 | 62 | 37 | 5 | ... | 2,611 |
| 10 | Vijapur ... | 29 | 910 | 196 | 114 | 75 | 43 | 8 | ... | 1,346 |
| 11 | Dehegam ... | 38 | 1,109 | 239 | 104 | 77 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 1,587 |
| 12 | Atarsumba ... | 22 | 490 | 109 | 26 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 583 |
| | Total ... | 488 | 13,483 | 2,784 | 1,336 | 772 | 380 | 31 | 9 | 18,795 |

65. The total expenditure sanctioned on account of Village Schools in Kadi Prant for the year 1907-08, was Rs. 85,000, while the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 53,694-7-6. This amount included the expenditure for inspection, establishment, contingent, house-rent, prize &c.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

66. In the year 1888-89 an Industrial School was opened at Patan as a branch of the Kalabhavan in Baroda. The subjects taught here were Dyeing, Drawing and Carpentry. Owing to the paucity of students, the school had to be transferred to Vadnagar on 1st January, 1899. Here too it was found that the people did not take full advantage of the institution, and it was therefore transferred to Amreli on 25-12-06. The number of students in the school at Patan in 1895-96 was 98, but it gradually dwindled down. At Vadnagar the number varied from 47 to 28, and consequently the school was not continued here.

MUSIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS' MUSIC CLASS.

67. In the Kadi Division a Music School for boys was established in the year 1889-90 in Patan. A Music Class for girls attending the principal Girls' School at Patan was subsequently opened in 1898-99 (on 13th October 1898). The numbers of pupils that attended these institutions in different years were as follows:—

| Year. | Number of pupils. | |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Patan Music School for boys. | Patan Music Class for girls. |
| 1889-90 | 34 | |
| 1890-91 | 23 | |
| 1891-92 | 71 | |
| 1892-93 | 86 | |
| 1893-94 | 105 | |
| 1894-95 | 68 | |
| 1895-96 | 44 | |
| 1896-97 | 41 | |
| 1897-98 | 49 | |
| 1898-99 | 61 | |
| 1899-1900 | 91 | 46 |
| 1900-01 | 60 | 25 |
| 1901-02 | 48 | 39 |
| 1902-03 | 56 | 37 |
| 1903-04 | 44 | 43 |
| 1904-05 | 204 | 123 (81 + 42) |
| 1905-06 | 210 | 164 (101 + 63) |
| 1906-07 | 154 | 156 (98 + 58) |
| 1907-08 | 165 | 136 (80 + 56) |

68. From the year 1904-05 it was made compulsory for the students of upper classes of Patan Gujarati School No. I to attend the music school, particularly with a view to teach them to recite poetry properly, and hence the unusual increase seen in the number from that year. From 1904-05, the Music Class was held in Girls' Schools No. I and II.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

69. The first commencement in the direction of female education was made in the State by the opening of two girls' schools, one at Baroda and the other at Petlad in the year 1875. In the Kadi Prant two girls' schools were opened on the 1st July, 1878 at Patan and Sidhapur, while four more were opened in 1881-82 and 1882-83. The real impetus to female education was given by the important Memo of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb issued on the 20th August, 1885. The noble views of His Highness in connection with this subject have been expressed in the following words in the third paragraph of the Memo:—

“ Touching on the moral education of youths I would necessarily emphasize the education of girls. It is the unremitting watchfulness and conciliatory supervision of intelligent and educated mothers which form a powerful factor in giving the right tone to infant minds and eradicate all crooked ways. Women regulate the social life of a people and in this sense the men and women rise or fall together. The first thing that strikes a careful observer is the bareness of our homes. That pure delight which intelligent companionship and freedom of social intercourse alone can secure is almost unknown in the domestic circle. To fit the girls for the high functions in social life, without which rational and moral companionship, marriage would be a misnomer and can not exert an elevating influence on character, I would give my best attention to the opening of girls' schools.”

70. What development took place in consequence of the generous and earnest desire of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will be evident from the following statement of number of girls' schools and that of girls attending them at different periods:—

Progress in different years.

| Year. | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS. | | | NUMBER OF GIRLS. | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Gujarati. | Urdu. | Total. | Gujarati. | Urdu. | Total. |
| 1877-78 ... | 2 | ... | 2 | Not available. | | |
| 1882-83 ... | 6 | ... | 6 | | | |
| 1886-87 ... | 8 | ... | 8 | | | |
| 1888-89 ... | 10 | ... | 10 | | | |
| 1890-91 ... | 12 | ... | 12 | | | |
| 1892-93 ... | 14 | ... | 14 | | | |
| 1893-94 ... | 16 | ... | 16 | | | |
| 1894-95 ... | 17 | 1 | 18 | 1821 | 41 | 1862 |
| 1895-96 ... | 18 | 1 | 19 | 1960 | 64 | 2024 |
| 1901-02 ... | 18 | 1 | 19 | 1729 | 53 | 1782 |
| 1904-05 ... | 18 | 1 | 19 | 1737 | 72 | 1809 |
| 1905-06 ... | 18 | 4 | 22 | 1640 | 279 | 1919 |
| 1906-07 ... | 129 | 10 | 139 | 7732 | 679 | 8411 |
| 1907-08 ... | 122 | 10 | 132 | 8417 | 676 | 9093 |
| | (118 Gujarati, 4 Antyaja.) | | | (8178 Gujarati, 239 Antyaja) | | |

71. Thus at the end of the year 1907-08, there were 9,093 girls in girls' schools of the Vernacular Education Department. In the village schools there were 3,038 girls learning in boys' schools and in one girls' school with 40 girls at Dasaj (Sidhapur Taluka). Besides these, 3,152 girls were learning in different boys' schools of the Department, the total number of girls under instruction in Kadi Prant being thus 15,283 at the end of the year as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| In Girls' Schools | |
| Gujarati | ... 8,178 |
| Antyaja | ... 239 |
| Urdu | ... 676 |
| | — |
| Total | ... 9,093 |
| In Village Schools ... 3,038 | |
| In Boys' Schools | |
| Gujarati girls | ... 1,882 |
| Mohomedan girls | ... 223 |
| Antyaja girls | ... 1,047 |
| | — |
| Total | ... 3,152 |
| Grand Total | ... 15,283 |

72. In the year 1907-08, the total number of female teachers in Kadi Prant Female teachers, was 13, 2 of them being assistants.

73. In the girls' schools of this State, special attention is paid to teach such subjects as are practically useful to girls in their after-life. In Special subjects in girls' schools. 1886-87 a commencement was made by teaching practical cookery in one Gujarati Girls' School (No. 1) and one Marathi Girls' School (No. 1) in the Baroda city. Finding the experiment to have become popular the subject was introduced in the Patan, Petlad and Naosari Girls' Schools. The amount sanctioned for this purpose in each school is Rs. 20 per mensem.

74. In the Patan Girls' School higher sort of embroidery was introduced with practical cookery in the year 1890, while drawing was introduced in this school in 1891-92. Practical cookery, higher embroidery, and drawing are for some years past taught in the Visnagar Girls' School also, commencement having been made on 24-7-97, 20-8-94, and 1-9-94 respectively, and special expenditure is sanctioned for the same as in other schools.

75. With the object of giving inducement to girls above 10 years of age to continue longer in schools and prosecute their studies in the higher standards, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was pleased in the year 1890 to sanction the sum of Rs. 125 per mensem for giving scholarships to girls studying in the following five schools:—

- (1) Baroda Gujarati Girls' School No. 1.
- (2) Baroda Marathi Girls' School No. 1.
- (3) Petlad Girls' School.
- (4) Patan Girls' School.
- (5) Naosari Girls' School.

76. These scholarships were distributed as follows:—

| No. of scholarships. | | Total. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Pupil Teachership | 5 |
| 3 | For girls of the Fifth Standard of Rs. 2 each | 6 |
| 2 | For girls of the Sixth Standard of Rs. 3 each | 6 |
| 2 | For girls of the Seventh Standard of Rs. 4 each | 8 |
| 8 | Total ... | 25 |

77. This amount was in Babashahi; these scholarships are continued in the Patan Girls' School No I, the amount sanctioned at present in British being Rs. 20.

78. Before the year 1893, there were no special schools for girls of the Mahomedan community. The Borah community of Sidhapur being induced by the then Director to have one school for their girls, arrangements were made to start one there in 1893, although there was already one Gujarati girls' school in that town. Since then some Urdu boys' schools had girls' classes attached to them; out of these, the classes at Vijapur, Visnagar, and Patan being found a little flourishing, were separated from the boys' schools and special girls' schools were opened there in 1905-06. After the introduction of the system of compulsory education in, and after, October, 1906, 6 more schools for Mahomedan girls were opened, two at Patan, two at Sidhapur, (one of them being afterwards closed), one at Kadi, and one at Kalol. The total number of Mahomedan girls receiving instruction in July, 1908, was 899 (676 in the 10 Urdu girls' schools, and 223 in boys' Urdu schools).

79. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb takes particular interest in raising the backward classes and therefore in addition to various sorts of facilities given to them, one special girls' school was opened for the Antyaja community of Baroda. In the Kadi Prant no special girls' school for this community could be opened till October 1906; but since then four schools were opened 2 at Patan, 1 at Sidhapur, and 1 at Visnagar.

80. At the end of July, 1908, there were 239 girls in these schools. Such schools are classed with Gujarati girls' schools, as Gujarati is the language taught to Antyaja children. As shown in para 72, there were also 1047 girls of this community receiving instruction in boys' Antyaja schools, thus making a total of 1,286 girls in July, 1908.

81. In the year 1895-96 there were village girls' schools at Rupal in Kalol Taluka and Valam in Visnagar Taluka, but they did not continue in a flourishing condition for a long time and were consequently closed, a separate Government Girls' School having been opened at Valam in the year 1902-03. In July, 1908, there was only one Village Girls' School, it being at Dasaj in Sidhapur Taluka, with 40 girls attending the same.

82. The knowledge of the singing of songs is a qualification in Hindu females in Gujarat and it is generally regarded as useful to all women. Arrangements were therefore made to open two music classes for girls in connection with Gujarati Girls' School No. 1, and Marathi Girls' School No. 1 in Baroda in the year 1890. The experiment was very carefully watched and it was found that this scientific method of teaching was much appreciated and the experiment was successful. A girls' Music Class was therefore subsequently opened at Patan in the year 1899-1900. The girls of the fourth and higher standards of the regular girls' school (No. 1) attended this class. Similar arrangement was made in 1894-95 for the girls' school No. II at Patan, the same teachers working in these two girls' schools.

83. Generally in this part of the Presidency girls do not continue their studies in schools after they are grown up or married. With the object therefore of giving facility to such girls to continue their studies and of giving facility to grown-up women to receive instruction in any subjects they choose, it was proposed to the Huzur in 1886 to open Zenana Classes in this State, and accordingly H. H.'s sanction having been obtained one such class was opened in Baroda as a beginning. Having found the experiment to have proved popular, new Zenana Classes were opened at different periods in different parts of the State; thus at Patan one such class was opened in 1890-91 in connection with the Girls' School No. I there. But this did not continue in a flourishing condition for a long period and had therefore to be closed on 1-10-99.

84. At the special desire of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb special English Classes for girls have been started in Patan and Visnagar. Attendance in these classes is made compulsory for girls of the fourth and higher standards of the Girls' Schools No. I and II at Patan and Girls' School at Visnagar. These classes are held in school hours in the buildings of these girls' schools, and it forms a part of regular course of study of the girls joining the schools. The control and supervision, however, over the English teacher and the English classes are reserved to the Head Master of the local English School and the Minister of Education.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

85. As is well known H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has at heart the improvement of the moral and material condition of his subjects. His Highness' own words are, "I have no hesitation in saying that we cannot do better than educate all our subjects. Education is absolutely necessary for the realization of my ambition and wishes, and for the success of my policy." So long ago as in 1892, His Highness was thinking of carrying out his wishes to the above effect. Ultimately after consulting some of the higher officers, and taking into consideration all sides of the question, His Highness was pleased on the 16th March, 1893, to pass an order introducing the law of compulsory education in the Amreli Mahal to begin with, and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 31790-8-0 for the purpose. All the preliminaries having been settled a commencement was made in October, 1893, by taking up first the town of Amreli and nine villages from the Amreli Mahal. Subsequently the remaining villages of the Amreli Mahal were taken up every year, thus applying the law to the whole Taluka of Amreli.

86. The progress and effect of compulsory education was keenly watched here for some years, and when H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was fully convinced of the necessity, desirability, and expediency of making primary education, *i. e.* upto three Vernacular Standards, compulsory in the State, the matter was taken up in 1906, and H. H. graciously sanctioned different amounts for different Talukas and villages in September, 1906 and thereafter. In accordance with these sanctions, to the Taluka towns of Kadi Prant the law of compulsory education was extended in October, 1906; then it was extended to the villages of Dehegam Taluka in February, 1907; and ultimately to all the remaining villages and towns of the Kadi Prant in May, 1907. Special schools required for a larger number of pupils in different places, where regular Government schools existed, were opened between October, 1906 and May, 1907, by the Vernacular Education Department. Additional teachers were also given to existing schools when the number of pupils increased therein. The law was extended to places where Village Schools (Gramya Shalas) existed, but owing to various difficulties the law could not be fully enforced in such places for some time. These schools were conducted by the Local Boards, which had also to open new schools where none existed.

87. In villages and towns where regular Government schools were conducted, the number of compulsory schools and pupils attending them were as follows in July, 1908:—

| Sort of schools. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils. |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Gujarati:— | | |
| Boys' ... | 49 | 4192 |
| Girls' ... | 100 | 6168 |
| Urdu:— | | |
| Boys' ... | 9 | 454 |
| Girls' ... | 6 | 414 |
| Antyaja:— | | |
| Boys' ... | 115 | 3764 |
| Girls' ... | 4 | 289 |
| Total ... | 283 | 15281 |

88. In the number of pupils shown above is also included the number of pupils not of compulsory age; while over and above it, a number of pupils of compulsory age attended the other schools in charge of the Vernacular Education Department. In July, 1908, the estimated total number of pupils of compulsory age in different Talukas of Kadi Prant was as follows:—

| Taluka. | Number of pupils. |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Patan and Harij | 4,072 |
| Chanasma | 1,630 |
| Visnagar | 2,990 |
| Mehsana | 2,402 |
| Sidhapur | 2,774 |
| Kheralu | 3,073 |
| Kalol | 3,693 |
| Kadi | 2,415 |
| Vijapur | 4,326 |
| Dehegam | 1,869 |
| Atarsumba | 615 |

In schools in charge of Vernacular Education Department. Total... 29,859

Number of pupils in Village Schools ... 17,521

Grand Total ... 47,380

NUMBER OF STUDENTS THAT PASSED THE HIGHER VERNACULAR STANDARDS.

89. The following statement shows the number of pupils that passed in the Vernacular (1) fifth standard and (2) sixth or seventh standard from different schools in the Kadi Division, from the years 1888-89 to 1907-08:—

| Year. | Number that passed the fifth standard. | Number that passed the sixth or seventh standard. |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1888-89 | Not available | 198 |
| 1889-90 | 200 | 138 |
| 1890-91 | 241 | 178 |
| 1891-92 | 224 | 142 |
| 1892-93 | 254 | 138 |
| 1893-94 | 258 | 180 |
| 1894-95 | 303 | 223 |
| 1895-96 | 322 | 263 |
| 1896-97 | 307 | 249 |
| 1897-98 | 342 | 232 |
| 1898-99 | 357 | 317 |
| 1899-1900 | 387 | 329 |
| 1900-01 | 339 | 289 |
| 1901-02 | 380 | 401 |
| 1902-03 | 398 | 374 |
| 1903-04 | 390 | 354 |
| 1904-05 | 404 | 422 |
| 1905-06 | 342 | 235 |
| 1906-07 | 355 | 288 |
| 1907-08 | 374 | 289 |
| Total | 6,177 | 5,289 |

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

90. Special attention was paid by the Department to the physical education of pupils in accordance with the wishes of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Circulars were from time to time issued by the Department giving instructions &c. to the teachers on the matter. Inspecting officers have been enjoined to see how far the orders on the subject are carried out in the schools. Various difficulties are, however, met with in the systematic imparting of physical education. There are very few good play-grounds or convenient places for gymnasium attached to the school. Special teachers of gymnastic exercise are required and there must be gymnastic apparatus too. The Department, however, has been doing as much as is practicable without incurring large expenditure. Every year some money is spent in the purchase of gymnastic apparatus and supplying them to large schools.

91. Since 1896-97 a special allowance of Rs. 2 per month was given to those teachers, who taught gymnastic exercises in some large schools. This system was after a few years discontinued and special posts of gymnastic teachers of Rs. 10 per mensem were sanctioned. In July, 1908, the following schools had such special teachers:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Patan Taluka School No. I. 2. Patan Gujarati School No. III. 3. Sidhapur Taluka School. 4. Mehsana " " 5. Visnagar " " | 6. Vadnagar Gujarati School. 7. Kheralu Taluka " 8. Kalol " " 9. Kadi " " 10. Dehgam " " |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Since July, 1908, three more posts at Unjha, Chanasma, and Vijapur have been sanctioned.

92. For young children it was deemed desirable to allow them to play their indigenous games, which give healthy exercise and cost almost nothing. A great want was felt for a suitable book treating of those games, and consequently, in accordance with the orders of H. H., a compilation of native games was prepared in Gujarati for the Department by Mr. Jibhai Gokaldas and myself, and it was published at great cost by the State. The book is fully illustrated and has in fact revived and preserved the indigenous games of Gujarat in particular and of Western India in general. A similar compilation has been published by the Department in Marathi also. A copy of the book on 'Native Games' is supplied to each school, and the teachers have orders to make use of them and to see that the pupils play the games in their presence and under their supervision.

93. Some sort of drill is also practised by boys in a few schools, and a few female teachers teach calisthenic exercises to girls in their charge.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

94. Comparatively speaking Kadi District boasts of a very small number of school buildings. As will be seen from the list given below the total number of buildings built at Government expense is 43. Necessity &c. of buildings. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to inquire in the year 1905 at Mehsana about the present convenience and further necessity of buildings constructed as well as required specially to suit the purposes of educational

institutions, when the difficulties &c. were duly represented by me, and in accordance with His Highness' order, I gave an estimate of requirements for buildings for regular schools then in charge of the Vernacular Education Department. The total amount then required was estimated to be eight lacs of rupees. Since then the system of compulsory education has been put into force in this District, and consequently the number of schools has increased, and the necessity has been greater and more urgent. In accordance with the orders of H. E. the Dewan Saheb, a full list of school buildings required for the District was submitted to M. K. B. Vidyadhikari Saheb in November, 1907.

95. The following is a list of school buildings constructed in the Kadi District

List of school buildings with their cost:—

| No. | Taluka. | Name of school. | Total cost. | Year of construction. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Patan | Patan High School | 88,314 | | The building was intended for both Vernacular and English Schools, but owing to the increase in the number of pupils in the latter, the Vernacular School is held in a hired building. |
| 2 | " | Ranuj | 3,922 | 10-11-85 | |
| 3 | " | Manud | 5,375 | 1-2-98 | |
| 4 | " | Vagdod | 2,644 | 30-11-83 | |
| 5 | " | Aghar | 661 Babashai. | 20-8-98 | |
| 6 | " | Kungher | 616 Babashai. 164 British. | 26-7-02 | |
| 7 | " | Jagraj | 487 Sikkai. 418 British. | 16-8-02 | |
| 8 | " | Sariod | 559 Baba. 479 Bri. | 17-8-02 | |
| 9 | " | Sandher | 10,339 | July 1904 | |
| 10 | Harij | Harij | 2,649 | 4-10-83 | |
| 11 | Vadavli (Chanasma) | Vasai | 664 Baba. | 31-10-97 | |
| 12 | " | Kamboi | 729 Baba. | 21-6-02 | |
| 13 | " | Mudhera | 947 Baba. 1,551 Sik. | 1-8-03 | |
| 14 | " | Behechraji | 1,403 Baba. | 1-12-79 | |
| 15 | " | Dhinoj | 7,297 | 1-2-92 | |
| 16 | " | Chanasma | 11,692 | 22-4-85 | |
| 17 | Sidhapur | Sidhapur | 16,210 | 20-11-92 | |
| 18 | " | Brahmanvada | 610 Sik. | 24-8-95 | |
| 19 | " | Upera | 857 Sik. | 5-3-96 | |
| 20 | " | Aithor | 600 Sik. | 26-11-98 | |
| 21 | Kheralu | Kheralu Gujarati for boys | 14,354 | 23-6-97 | |
| 22 | " | Vadnagar Gujarati for boys | 17,325 | 20-6-87 | |
| 23 | " | Vadnagar A. V. School | 11,000 | ... | |
| 24 | " | Umta | 6,424 | 4-1-90 | |
| 25 | " | Karbatia | 857 | 9-12-95 | |
| 26 | " | Jaska | 857 | 20-1-97 | |
| 27 | " | Lunva | 610 | 16-10-96 | |
| 28 | " | Dabhoda | 610 | 1-12-95 | |
| 29 | Visnagar | Visnagar Gujarati for boys | 27,117 | 24-7-99 | |

| No. | Taluka. | Name of school. | Total cost. | Year of construction. | Remarks. |
|-----|----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 80 | Visnagar | Valam Gujarati for boys | 12,453 | 5- 7-99 | |
| 81 | Kadi | Kadi A. V. and Vernacular | 29,944 | 1-12-87 | |
| 32 | " | Dangarva | 768 | 19- 3-96 | |
| 38 | " | Vadu | 575 | 18- 8-96 | |
| 34 | " | Nandasan | 548 | 1- 4-96 | |
| 35 | Dehegam | Dehegam Gujarati for boys | 8,719 | 3- 4-79 | |
| 36 | Kalol | Kalol Gujarati for boys | 14,007 | 6- 5-93 | |
| 37 | " | Titoda | 835 Sik. | 15-11-94 | |
| 38 | " | Moti Adraja | 835 | 15- 4-95 | |
| 39 | " | Saij | 615 | 11- 9-95 | |
| 40 | " | Unao | 865 | 14- 8-95 | |
| 41 | " | Chhatral | 556 | 21- 9-95 | |
| 42 | " | Santej | 720 | 10- 4-1900 | |
| 43 | Vijapur | Vijapur | 13,355 | 1908 | |

SCHOOL FEES.

96. The rate of fees charged till March 1907, was as follows:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Upto Standard II | 1 anna British |
| Rate of fees charged. | Standards III & IV | 2 annas ,, |
| | Standards V to VII | 3 annas ,, |

N. B. In Babashai coins the fees were at the rate of 5 pice for one anna British.

97. (a) No fees were from the beginning charged in Girls' Schools, Sanskrit Exemptions from Schools, Urdu Schools, Music Schools and Antyaja Schools. payment of fees.

(b) The pupils of the following communities were not charged any fees in primary schools:—

Koli, Bhil, Vaghri, Kaliparaj communities, Machhis, Rabari, Bhoi, Vansfoda, Vadi, Jogi, Mir, Bhandara, Bavcha, Dhadhi, Gondhali, Bhand, Khavas, Mer, Sailors, Vadala-Sarania, Gadhai, Raval, Kathi, Charan, Pinjara and Hajam.

(c) This rule was applicable to children of the regular army attending any Government school in the State.

(d) Moreover 20 per cent. of the pupils of the poor classes, who were otherwise unable to pay fees, were taught free in the Gujarati and Marathi schools.

98. In October, 1906, the system of compulsory education was introduced in the Kasba towns of the Prant and on that occasion the pupils attending any of the schools there and learning upto the third Vernacular standard were exempted from the payment of fees. Free Education in Primary Schools. From April, 1907, however, on the memorable occasion of the Jubilee of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Syajirao's administration, primary education was graciously made free in the whole State, and thus no fees have since that period been charged in any of the standards in any Vernacular School.

99. In the Zenana Classes and Night Schools, fees are still charged, and it is Fees charged in Zenana Classes and Night Schools. one anna and two annas respectively for the pupils who belong to castes other than those exempted already before April, 1907.

SCHOOL MUSEUMS.

100. A museum containing objects or pictures of objects mentioned in the text-books read in the school and some other useful objects of curiosity is a clear necessity in each school. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb also has ordered as follows in the important Memo of 1885:—

“ If the suggestion could be acted upon of a museum to be attached to principal schools in each district where the curiosities and the peculiar products of the country could be preserved, it would be well worth some outlay.”

The Department had therefore issued orders to each school-master to have museums in their schools, and every school now boasts of having a large or small museum in it, according to the zeal and knowledge of the Mehtaji or Headmaster. Suggestions are frequently made by the educational officers to improve the existing museums and collect useful articles there. H. H.'s Government has also been pleased to give special grants for charts, maps, books and other objects of educational value, and satisfactory progress has been made in the direction.

101. In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Committee a sum of Rs. 1750 was sanctioned for the purchase of objects, samples of objects or charts to illustrate objects, names of which occur in the Reading Series in use in the Vernacular Schools. These things were to be supplied to 20 principal schools in different Prants. I was specially entrusted with the work of selecting and purchasing such articles, in 1897-98. Different articles, pictures, books &c. were accordingly purchased and supplied to 6 schools in Baroda Prant, 6 in the Kadi Prant, 4 in the Naosari Prant and 4 in the Amreli Prant. Since the above arrangement was made, many schools have been supplied, or have arranged to purchase, some useful charts, Kindergarten occupations &c., and the Inspecting Officers are constantly urging and advising the teachers to make use of the articles they have secured.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER JOURNALS.

102. Originally all circulars and orders of the Educational Department were published in the Swadesha Vatsal, a monthly journal of Bombay. But as this journal was not an educational journal, R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas, as Director of Vernacular Instruction, made arrangements in 1888-89 to have one such journal in Baroda. It was continued as a private undertaking by Mr. Nathashankar Pujashankar Shastri, and the Department gave encouragement to it in the form of purchasing every year as many copies of it as there were regular Government schools and offices, in consideration of which the proprietor of the journal was bound to print in it all circulars, orders &c. issued for the Department. He had to conduct it as a purely educational magazine. This journal styled 'Kelavni' has been conducted by Mr. Chhotalal Narbheram, Head Master of Baroda Gujarati School No. II since 1895-96.

103. A large number of the Vernacular schools has also been purchasing the Gujarat Shala Patra (or Marathi Shala Patra in Marathi Schools), an educational journal published by the Principal of the Premchand Raychand Training College for male teachers at Ahmedabad. Many schools subscribe also to such literary journals as 'Budhdhi Prakasha,' 'Vasant' &c.

104. There is a standing order in the Department enforcing the teachers to Teachers ordered read the journals they receive in their schools. to read journals.

POSTAL WORK IN SCHOOLS.

105. As in British territory and in other parts of the Baroda territory, school-masters in Kadi Prant are entrusted with postal work by the Postal Department, by permission of the State authorities, in accordance with the rules and regulations on the subject.

106. There were 67 villages in the Division, where the Head teachers of principal schools in charge of this Department, were doing postal work in addition to their regular duties, and the minimum salary paid for the same was Rs. 3. The school teachers of Boru and Kayial village schools were also doing postal work. The names of these villages are given below:—

| Taluka. | Number of villages. | Name of villages. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Patan and Harij. | 5 | 1 Balisana; 2 Harij; 3 Kanthravi; 4 Manud; 5 Sandher. |
| 2. (Vadavli) Chanasma. | 4 | 1 Behecharaji; 2 Dhinoj; 3 Sankhalpur; 4 Vadavli. |
| 3. Mehsana. | 11 | 1 Balol; 2 Chhathiarda; 3 Jornang; 4 Kherava; 5 Langhanaj; 6 Linch; 7 Meu; 8 Motidau; 9 Panchot; 10 Piludra; 11 Vardasma. |
| 4. Sidhpur. | 3 | 1 Kohoda; 2 Unava; 3 Upera. |
| 5. Kheralu. | 6 | 1 Karbatia; 2 Lunva; 3 Sipore; 4 Sundhia; 5 Umta; 6 Undhai. |
| 6. Visnagar. | 7 | 1 Bhalak; 2 Bhandu; 3 Denap; 4 Gunja; 5 Kada; 6 Sevala; 7 Valam. |
| 7. Vijapur. | 11 | 1 Ajol; 2 Charada; 3 Dhabhla; 4 Gavada; 5 Gerita; 6 Gozaria; 7 Kukarvada; 8 Ladol; 9 Pilyai; 10 Vasai; 11 Boru (village school). |
| 8. Kalol. | 11 | 1 Chhatral; 2 Kolvada; 3 Nardipur; 4 Paliad; 5 Pansar; 6 Randheja; 7 Rupal; 8 Saidhav; 9 Sertha; 10 Titoda; 11 Unao. |
| 9. Kadi. | 6 | 1 Julasana; 2 Kada; 3 Nandasana; 4 Medadraj; 5 Rajpur; 6 Kayial (village school). |
| 10. Dehgam and Atarsumba. | 5 | 1 Atarsumba; 2 Bahial; 3 Chhala; 4 Isanpur Mota; 5 Nandol. |
| | Total 69 | (67 Government schools and 2 village schools). |

Note. I. After July, 1908, the School-master at Ranasan in Vijapur Taluka was entrusted with postal work, while on 23rd October, 1908, separate branch post offices were opened in Harij in Patan Taluka, and in Behecharaji in Chanasma Taluka.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

107. The teachers of different Vernacular schools in Baroda established in the year 1878, an Association of Teachers with the object of improving their knowledge by lectures, papers and discussions on subjects of educational importance. Wherever ten teachers are likely to meet, they are allowed to start a Sabha. Several branch associations were gradually opened in the districts; and they were designated Dnyana Vardhaka Sabhas. In 1890-91 there were 10 such associations, while in 1895-96 there were 19, in different parts of the Baroda State.

108. In Kadi Prant the total number of such Sabhas in July, 1908, was 24 as follows:—

| Associations in Kadi Prant. | Sub-division. | Total number of Sabhas. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | 1 Patan | 3 |
| | 2 Visnagar | 3 |
| | 3 Sidhapur | 4 |
| | 4 Kadi | 5 |
| | 5 Kalol | 9 |
| | | 24 |

109. For these Sabhas the teachers meet on every Saturday in the afternoon. Meetings every Saturday. noon.

110. Besides meeting in these associations, several groups of schools have been formed in the Prant, and the teachers of these schools are enjoined to meet in different villages of each of the group every three months. The number of teachers being larger in such gatherings there are greater opportunities for them to exchange their views as well as to extend their knowledge, and thus get necessary help from other teachers whenever required.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

111. In the Vernacular schools some special teachers have been appointed to impart instruction in special subjects.

112. Instruction in Manual Training is given in the schools at Patan, Visnagar, and Kadi, for which purpose there are three Mistris to teach carpentry work, and three Drawing Teachers to look to drawing work. There are two more Drawing Teachers in Patan and Visnagar schools, and consequently, arrangement is made in these places to teach drawing in girls' schools, and have voluntary classes for drawing where students desirous of appearing in the School of Art examinations attend out of school hours.

113. In the Music School and Music Class the teachers appointed have passed special examinations in music.

114. For needlework and embroidery work, tailors and those, who have obtained satisfactory knowledge in embroidery work, are appointed in girls' schools and mixed schools; preference is given to female teachers for such subjects wherever available.

115. As stated in para 91 in connection with 'Physical Education', special posts of gymnastic teachers have been sanctioned for some large schools. It is not possible to get special gymnasts for teaching physical exercise, drill &c., but attempts are being made to select the best men available for the purpose.

116. It is desirable and necessary to have trained teachers for all the schools, primary as well as secondary; but it is not possible to get such men for a long period or train all the old hands in the Training College all at once. However a Training School was opened some years ago, and it has been re-established also, whereby the number of trained teachers is increasing every year. Some special orders have also been recently passed by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to admit and train about 200 teachers of the Department every year.

117. For the girls' schools it is also desirable and necessary to have trained female teachers. The number of female teachers in July, 1908, was 15. There are great many difficulties to secure a large number of female teachers and particularly of trained female teachers. Attempts are being made however to increase the number as far as practicable.

118. Sanskrit was one of the compulsory subjects in some of the Vernacular schools some years back, but when it was made a voluntary subject, the posts of special Sanskrit teachers or Shastris were abolished from many of the schools. At present in the Kadi Prant, Sanskrit is taught as a voluntary subject in the Kadi schools only, and a Shastri getting Rs. 12 has been continued therein for the purpose.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND DONATIONS.

119. In the Kadi District scholarships are awarded by Government in the following Vernacular schools:—

(a) Patan Girls' School No. I—Total monthly sanction is for Rs. 20 for one pupil teacher and scholarships to girls learning in the fourth and higher standards.

N. B. From 1-8-08 Rs. 16 are sanctioned for similar scholarships to be awarded in the Visnagar Girls' School.

(b) From Rs. 240 sanctioned for the whole State, Chimnabai Scholarships are awarded in Patan and Visnagar Girls' Schools.

(c) Antyaja Schools—Total monthly sanction for different schools is Rs. 29.

(d) Music School for boys—one scholarship of Rs. 4 per month.

120. In the schools in charge of, and registered by, the Vernacular Education Department prizes are awarded from Government funds to pupils successful at the annual examination. The prizes are generally in the form of books and clothes.

121. In the Kadi Prant there are some towns and villages where private gentlemen have been paying certain amounts for prizes &c. every year; or have paid certain money, the interest whereof is utilized in awarding prizes, books &c. according to the wishes of the donor or donors. The following list contains details of some important donations, &c:—

| Place. | Name of donor or donors. | Amount. | How utilized. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Visnagar. | Narayanlal Narbheram Vyas in the name of Bhutibai. | Rs. 200 | Prize to each first girl in each standard. |
| Do. | Visnagara Nagar Brahmins. | Fund is raised by some of the caste people. | Prizes to pupils of Visnagara Nagar caste and text-books &c., to poor children of the caste. |
| Do. | Vrajlal Hakamchand's family—Bai Chunibai. | *Rs. 3,000 | For clothes and books to boys and girls of the Visnagara Nagar Banias. |
| Patan. | Bhikhabhai Fatabhai memorial fund. | Rs. 80 | Prize of Rs. 8 to the student coming first in Mathematics in Vernacular Standard VI. |
| Do. | Majmudar Harirai Luxmonrai memorial by his brother | Rs. 8 per year | Prizes of total value of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 to all Nagar boys and girls respectively passing in the annual examination. |
| Do. | From Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai through Desai Vishnudhar Vansidhar. | Rs. 3 per year. | Prize to any Nagar girl passing with the highest number of marks. |
| Do. | Vakil Maganlal Harichand. | Rs. 50 (the amount has been paid to the Department). | Prizes to girls of Patan Girls' School No. II at the annual prize distribution. |
| Do. | Seth Chhotalal Kila-chand. | Rs. 3 per month. | For water drinking for boys of Patan Gujarati School No. I. |
| Do. | Seth Tribhovandas Dasa Vayda Bania | Rs. 500 | The interest to be utilized in prizes to boys of Dasa Vayda Bania caste in Gujarati and English Schools. |
| Do. | Do. | Rs. 5,000 | For giving scholarships to students of the Dasa Vayda Bania caste studying in Standards V and VI in Patan and Baroda High Schools and Kadi A. V. School. The amount has been paid to the State and the interest is to be utilized. |
| Saidhav in Kalol Taluka. | Seth Parbhudas Nagardass. | Rs. 250 | For books to poor pupils from the interest. |
| | Seth Chhaganlal Sankalchand. | 51 | |
| | Seth Kevaldas Lalubhai. | 50 | |
| | ...2 | ... | |
| Do. | Patel Jeysing Khalsalbai. | Total 353 } 25 | For drinking water, from the interest. |

* For some years no prizes have been offered though the amount has been in charge of the Trustees in Promissory loans.

122. In addition to these donations, in many places people arrange to offer different sums on different occasions, and particularly distribute sweets and offer some prizes at the annual distribution of prizes by the inspecting officers.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

123. In the Kadi District there is a pretty large number of Public Libraries and Reading-rooms. Some of them have been of long standing and are mostly popular. During the past two years smaller libraries styled Circulating Libraries have been opened by the raising of subscriptions by the village people. In some places like Patan, special Public and other Libraries and tendency of the people.

libraries have been started by different communities or private gentlemen or a number of club friends. With the introduction of compulsory education and an extending knowledge among the people of the necessity of keeping up with the times, and with certain facilities and help offered by the State from Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for the purpose, there is every likelihood of having a still larger number of such libraries opened in a few years.

124. The following is a list of Libraries and Reading-rooms public, circulating &c. prepared from the information available at present:—

- I. PATAN TALUKA—1 Patan Fatehsingrao Library. 2 Patan Anandbhuvan Library. 3 Pushti Margiya Vaishnav Library. 4 Jain Hemchandra Acharya Library. 5 Kampani Mitra Mandal Library. 6 Manishanker Achaji Sanskrit Library. 7 Aghar. 8 Balisana. 9 Jagral. 10 Kanthravi. 11 Kungher. 12. Manud. 13 Ranuj. 14 Ruvavi. 15 Sandher. 16 Sariod. 17 Vagdod. 18. Harij.
- II. CHANASAMA TALUKA—1 Behecharaji. 2 Chanasma. 3 Dhinoj. 4 Lanva. 5 Mudhera. 6 Sankhalpur. 7 Vadavli. 8 Vasai.
- III. SIDHAPUR TALUKA—1 Sidhapur Panjatni Library. 2 Sidhapur Mitra Mandal Library. 3 Unava. 4 Unjha. 5 Upera.
- IV. VISNAGAR TALUKA—1 Visnagar Public Library. 2 Visnagar Mitra Mandal. 3 Visnagar Jain Library. 4 Basna. 5 Bhandu. 6 Gunja. 7 Kamana. 8 Kansa. 9 Tarabha.
- V. KHERALU TALUKA—1 Kheralu Bai Santok Library. 2 Balad. 3 Sipore. 4 Umta. 5. Undhai. 6 Vadnagar Vidya Vardhaka Library. 7 Vithoda.
- VI. MEHSANA TALUKA—1 Mehsana Vanikar Club and Library. 2 Mehsana Sarvajanik Library. 3 Ajimana. 4 Chhathiarda. 5 Jagudan. 6 Jetpur. 7 Laghnaj. 8 Linch. 9 Mithadharva. 10 Panchot. 11 Ranela.
- VII. KALOL TALUKA—1 Nardipur. 2 Rupal. 3 Saidhav.
- VIII. KADI TALUKA—1 Kadi Trimbak Kalyan Library. 2 Kadi Ilmuddin Library. 3 Kadi Vidyotejaka Library. 4 Adraj. 5 Bhatasana. 6 Dangarva. 7 Kanda. 8 Nandasana. 9 Rajpur. 10 Suraj. 11 Thol.
- IX. VIJAPUR TALUKA—1 Vijapur Sarvajanik Library. 2 Gavada. 3 Gerita. 4 Jantral. 5 Kukarvada. 6 Ladol. 7 Ranasana. 8 Vasai.
- X. DEHEGAM TALUKA—1 Dehegam. 2 Atarsumba Manilal Ranchhod Library. 3 Bahial. 4 Ghamij. 5 Jindva. 6 Kadadra. 7 Nandol.

Total in all Talukas 87.

CONTROLLING AGENCY.

125. Till the year 1875 Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas was the only officer who carried on the work of examination and administration in the Educational Department. He was then designated Director of Vernacular Instruction. In 1876 a post of Educational Inspector was created and Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Dwarkadas was selected for that post.

126. When in 1880–81 the number of schools and that of pupils rose to 180 and 17,465, a new post of Deputy Educational Inspector was sanctioned.

127. In the year 1885 R. S. Bhogilal retired from service and R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas succeeded him as Director of Vernacular Instruction. Till 1885 there

was only one Educational Inspector and one Deputy Educational Inspector in the whole State, but in this year two more posts, one of Educational Inspector and one of Deputy Educational Inspector, were sanctioned and consequently they were placed in charge of different districts as follows:—

One Educational Inspector and one Deputy in charge of Baroda and Amreli District.

One Educational Inspector and one Deputy in charge of Kadi and Navsari Districts.

128. For the examination of Urdu Schools, a special Examiner, styled Urdu Examiner was appointed in 1887.

129. In October 1888 a third post of Educational Inspector was sanctioned and thus one Inspector was placed in charge of the Baroda District, one in charge of the Kadi District, and one in charge of the Naosari and Amreli Districts.

130. For the purpose of opening village schools one sub-Deputy Educational Inspector was appointed in August 1891, while in 1891-92 three more such officers were appointed and each one was placed in each of the four Districts.

131. When the entire work in connection with village schools was transferred from the Survey and Settlement Department to the Vernacular Education Department and a large number of village schools had to be opened in the whole State, the four sub-Deputy Inspectors were designated Deputy Educational Inspectors, and six more posts were created, thus making 12 Deputy Educational Inspectors in all.

132. In February, 1896 R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas was transferred to the Military Department as Military Secretary, and H. Littledale Esq. was appointed to that post. In June, however, he was appointed to act as Principal, Baroda College, and Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction, and K. B. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal M.A., LL.B., succeeded him. Shortly after, in the same year, by His Highness' order dated 14th June, 1906, the designation of Director of Vernacular Instruction was changed into that of Vidyadhikari.

133. In April, 1897, each of the four Districts was placed under separate Educational Inspectors. In 1898-99 powers were given to the Inspecting staff in Urdu Examiner similar to those given to other sub-Divisional 1897 and 1899. Deputy Educational Inspectors and it was decided that he should examine and inspect all Urdu Schools. With the change of work and giving the powers, his designation was changed into Urdu Deputy Educational Inspector, and he had to examine and inspect the Urdu and Antyaja Schools in Kadi Prant. The number of Deputy Educational Inspectors at this time was four, and they had different Talukas of Kadi Prant as follows:—

| No. | Designation. | Talukas in charge. |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Deputy Educational Inspector Mehsana sub-division. | Kadi, Mehsana and Vijapur. |
| 2 | „ Visnagar „ „ „ | Visnagar, Kheralu, Sidhapur. |
| 3 | „ Patan „ „ „ | Patan, Vadavli and Harij. |
| 4 | „ Kalol „ „ „ | Kalol, Dehegam and Atarsumba. |

134. Since 1897 there has been one Educational Inspector in the Kadi District, but the number of Deputy Educational Inspectors varied from two to seven, in accordance with the number of schools and institutions in charge of the Vernacular Education Department. From August, 1905, to September, 1908, the village schools were under the sole control of the Local Boards and District Board, and consequently only two Deputies were retained by the Department, till the law of compulsory education was brought into force in, and after, October, 1906. At the end of July, 1908, there were five Deputy Educational Inspectors for different sub-divisions as follows:—

| No. | Designation. | Talukas in charge. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Deputy Educational Inspector Visnagar Sub-Division. | Visnagar, Mehsana. |
| 2 | Deputy Educational Inspector Patan Sub-Division. | Patan, Harij, Chanasma. |
| 3 | Deputy Educational Inspector Sidhapur Sub-Division. | Sidhapur, Kberalu. |
| 4 | Deputy Educational Inspector Kadi Sub-Division. | Kadi, Vijapur. |
| 5 | Deputy Educational Inspector Kalol Sub-Divisional. | Kalol, Dehegam, Atarsumba. |

135. For the inspection of the village schools in the District, the District Board had appointed six Inspecting officers.

136. In November, 1907, the designation of one of the two Deputy Educational Inspectors for Urdu and Antyaja schools was changed into Educational Inspector, and he was given certain powers. He had charge of the Urdu and Antyaja schools in Kadi and Amreli Prants, although he inspected those Antyaja schools only which were located in places where there were Urdu schools.

137. The Marathi Schools at Patan and Kadi, and Marathi Class at Kalol are annually examined by the Marathi Deputy Educational Inspector.

138. The Tapasani Assistant to the Vidyadhikari was appointed to visit the Gramya Shalas in the State, and consequently he used to come to this Prant also according to his convenience.

139. Besides these officers and the Vidyadhikari, who has charge of the Vernacular Education Department, (a) the Principal of the Kalabhavan inspected, and one of his assistants regularly examined, once in a year the three Manual Training Classes at Patan, Visnagar, and Kadi, (b) the Superintendent of Music Schools examined the Music School and Girls' Music Class at Patan, and (c) the Inspector of Girls' Schools inspected and examined as many girls' schools as she found convenient to do so.

140. Besides the Government inspecting officers each school had its local committee constituted of local officers, village officials and noted persons. (For some years past no such committees are appointed for girl's schools). The committee keeps a general supervision over the schools, pays visits to it at intervals, assists and guides the teachers in certain matters fixed by the Department. The travelling officers of all Departments are also enjoined to pay visits to the schools in the town or villages they might go to, and write their remarks in the visit books kept in each school.

141. The Taluka School Masters or Head Masters of the principal schools in the Taluka town, as well as Head Teachers of the principal schools in other places where there are more than one school have orders to supervise occasionally the other local schools and report on the same when necessary.

142. (NOTE.) In October, 1908, the inspecting work of Village Schools was entrusted to the Vernacular Education Department by Huzur Order No. $\frac{A}{74}$, dated 15-7-08. Consequently the number of Deputy Educational Inspectors in the Kadi Prant was increased to 8, and the inspecting staff engaged by the District Board was done away with. Thus at present (March, 1909) the work of inspection, examination and supervision in the Educational Department is done in Kadi Prant by the following officers, &c.:—

| No. | Designation &c. of the supervising officer. | Schools &c. to be inspected, or District or Talukas in charge. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Minister of Education... | English Schools. |
| 2 | Principal, Baroda College ... | Do. |
| 3 | Vidyadhikari ... | All Districts. |
| 4 | Tapasani Assistant to the Vidyadhikari. | Inspection of some village schools, and some offices of inspecting officers. |
| 5 | Educational Inspector Kadi, District | Kadi District. |
| | <i>Deputy Educational Inspectors:—</i> | |
| 6 | Patan Sub-division ... | Patan and Harij. |
| 7 | Mehsana ,, ... | Mehsana and Chanasma. |
| 8 | Sidhapur ,, ... | Sidhapur. |
| 9 | Visnagar ,, ... | Visnagar and Kheralu. |
| 10 | Vijapur ,, ... | Vijapur. |
| 11 | Kalol ,, ... | Kalol. |
| 12 | Kadi ,, ... | Kadi. |
| 13 | Dehegam ,, ... | Dehegam and Atarsumba. |
| 14 | Principal, Kalabhavan ... | Three Manual Training Classes. |
| 15 | Assistant Teacher or Superintendent in the Kalabhavana. | Do. |
| 16 | Inspector of Girls Schools ... | A few girls' schools according to convenience and time at her disposal. |
| 17 | Superintendent of Music Schools... | Music School for boys, and girls' Music Class at Patan. |
| 18 | *Urdu and Antyaja Educational Inspector. | Only appointments of teachers upto Rs. 10 and certain powers in connection with the teachers in Urdu and Antyaja schools in Kadi Prant. |
| 19 | Urdu and Antyaja Deputy Educational Inspector. | Inspection and examination merely of Urdu schools, and of Antyaja schools in places where there are Urdu Schools. |
| 20 | Marathi Deputy Educational Inspector. | Examination of Marathi Schools at Patan and Kadi, and Marathi Class at Kalol. |
| 21 | School Committees ... | For local boys' schools. |
| 22 | Head teachers of principal schools. | For local schools. |

*He has powers of Urdu and Antyaja Deputy Educational Inspector so far as Kadi and Amreli Prants are concerned, and of Urdu and Antyaja Educational Inspector of all Prants (with powers of appointments on posts of Rs. 10).

EXPENDITURE.

143. The expenditure after education in the whole State has proportionately been increasing every year. It is needless to give figures of actual expenditure incurred for Kadi Prant in different years; it would be sufficient to mention that while for the whole State the expenditure in the year 1882-83 (*i. e.* 25 years ago) was Rs. 124,763, and in the year 1887-88 (*i. e.* 20 years ago) it was Rs. 212,710, the expenditure in 1907-08 for Kadi District alone was Rs. 275183-12-5.

144. The details of expenditure in 1907-08 on different heads are given below:—
Details of expenditure in 1907-08.

| No. | Heads. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|----|
| 1 | ENGLISH EDUCATION— High School 10,157-4-3 A. V. School 14,621-1-6 | | | |
| | | 24,778 | 5 | 9 |
| 2 | Inspection | 12,318 | 14 | 6 |
| 3 | Gujarati, Marathi, Antyaja boys' Schools | 84,699 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Urdu Schools | 8,543 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 | Girls' Schools | 16,009 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 | Music School and Class ... | 1,068 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | Expenditure for compulsory education | 73,461 | 7 | 6 |
| 8 | Grant to Grants-in-aid Schools. | 610 | 5 | 6 |
| | Total... | 2,21,489 | 4 | 11 |
| 9 | Village Schools... .. | 53,694 | 7 | 6 |
| | Grand Total... | 2,75,183 | 12 | 5 |

1st March, 1909.

CHHAGANLAL, THAKURDAS MODI.