

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
Education and Social Welfare Department



*Education in
Maharashtra*

**Annual Administration Report
Year 1962-1963**

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FOR THE YEAR

1962-63



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1965

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EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

Annual Administration Report for the year 1962-63

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

The STATE OF MAHARASHTRA extends between North Latitudes 15° 36' and 22° 6', and between East Longitudes 72° 40' and 80° 53', covering an area of 118,459 square miles or 306,809 square Kms. The estimated population of the State during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is :—

	1961-62	1962-63
Males	206.83 lakhs	209.42 lakhs
Females	193.66 lakhs	196.08 lakhs
Total	400.49 lakhs	405.50 lakhs

In the context of the Indian Union of 14 States and 6 Union Territories. Bombay State had the distinction of being the largest in area and the second largest in population next only to Uttar Pradesh, while, its component Maharashtra ranks third amongst the 15 States, in area as well as in population.

Maharashtra State, during the year under report, consisted of 26 Marathi-language districts—13 of West Maharashtra, being the districts of old Bombay State; 8 of Vidarbha of *ex*-Madhya Pradesh State and 5 of Marathwada of *ex*-Hyderabad State. As, however, the educational standing of these three regions forming the State varied in administrative as well as educational patterns the *data* in the report is presented in convenient sub-units as below :—

Greater Bombay .. .. .	.. .. .	} West Maharashtra Region.
Rest of Bombay Division .. .. .	.. .. .
Poona Division .. .. .	.. .. .
Nagpur Division .. .. .	.. .. .	Vidarbha Region.
Aurangabad Division .. .. .	.. .. .	Marathwada Region.

In presenting the overall general progress of education in the State, only the broad categories of institutions and their related *data* are presented in this Chapter.

The classification of schools of general education as per Government of India nomenclature is as below :—

Primary	.. ..	Standards I—IV or less (with infant class, if any).
Middle	{ Primary .. Secondary ..	Standards I—VII or less. Standards V—VII/VIII or less.
High Schools	.. ..	Having Standard VIII and above.
Higher Secondary Schools	..	With Standard VIII/IX and above having the Higher Secondary diversified courses.

The State educational *data* in Form A has been furnished to Government of India on the basis of the above classification. The recording of institutions in this report, however, has followed the State nomenclature of institutions which, though at slight variance with that of Government of India, conforms to the pattern followed in earlier years.

Primary Schools	.. ..	Standards I—VII or less (with infant class, if any).
Secondary Schools—		
Middle	.. ..	Standards V—VII or less.
High	.. ..	With Standard VIII/IX and above.
Higher Secondary	..	With Standard VIII/IX and above following diversified courses leading to the Higher Secondary Examination and then to the 3-Year Degree Course.

Within Maharashtra, the above nomenclature is exhibited in three different patterns in the three regions of the State.

Table No. I (1)
Educational Institutions by Types
(1962-63)

Type of Institution (1)	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Institu- tions for Boys (2)	Institu- tions for Girls (3)	Total (4)	Institu- tions for Boys (5)	Institu- tions for Girls (6)	Total (7)	Institu- tions for Boys (8)	Institu- tions for Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities	4	1	5	5	1	6	+1	..	+1	
Research Institutions ..	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	96	9	105	109	10	119	+13	+1	+14	
Professional and Special Colleges.	98	5	103	105	6	111	+7	+1	+8	
Secondary Schools ..	2,627	274	2,901	2,889	290	3,179	+262	+16	+278	
Primary Schools	33,820	1,467	35,287	35,444	1,501	36,945	+1,624	+34	+1,658	
Social Education Classes	121,657	78,341	199,998	124,798	103,074	227,872	+3,141	+24,733	+27,874	
Other Schools	1,176	273	1,449	1,188	283	1,471	+12	+10	+22	
Total	Recognised ..	159,493	80,370	239,863	164,553	105,165	269,718	+5,060	+24,795	+29,855
	Unrecognised	80	1	81	38	2	40	-42	+1	-41
Grand Total ..	159,573	80,371	239,944	164,591	105,167	269,758	+5,018	+24,796	+29,814	

Stage	West Maharashtra	Vidarbha	Marathwada
Lower Primary Stage	Standards I—IV	Standards I—IV	Infant and Standards I—IV.
Full Primary Stage ..	Standards I—VII	Standards I—VII	Infant and Standards I—VII.
Middle Stage—			
Primary	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VII
Secondary	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VIII	Standards V—VII
High School Stage ..	Standards VIII—XI.	Standards IX—X	Standards VIII—X.
Higher Secondary Stage.	..	Standards IX—XI	Standards VIII—XI.

S. T. C. Institutions preparing candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination have been included under "Colleges for Professional and Special" in the Statistics supplied to Government of India but are shown under "Other Schools" in the appropriate Tables in this report. But, as in previous years, they have been dealt with in Chapter VII (7.6) "Training of Teachers", with other training institutions, Primary and Secondary.

The statistical data presented in this report and the progress of education reviewed herein, give the overall educational situation in the State as on 31st March 1963. No attempt has been made and can be made to separate the progress achieved as part of normal development and under Plan Schemes. The innovation introduced in the previous year of appending to this Chapter a brief review of Plan Schemes has, however, been continued.

/1.1. Educational Institutions.

The Table No. I (1) on page 3 shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report.

The total number of educational institutions of all categories has increased by 29,814 from 239,944 in 1961-62 to 269,758 in 1962-63 all of which is the increase in recognised institutions. The increase in the number of educational institutions during the year 1962-63 is much in excess of the corresponding increase during 1961-62. Out of 29,814 institutions increased during 1962-63 the increase of 27,874 was due to the increase in Social Education Classes, due to the Gram Shikshan. The total increase of 29,814 during 1962-63 is due to an increase of 29,855 in recognised institutions and decrease of 41 in unrecognised institutions.

Under Higher Education there is a significant establishment of Shivaji University, Kolhapur and expansion of 14 Arts and Science Colleges and 3 Professional and Special Colleges during the year 1962-63.

Secondary Schools increased by 278 (262 boys' and 16 girls') from 2,901 in 1961-62 to 3,179 in 1962-63. The increase in Primary Schools is in the order of 1,658 including an increase of 1,624 in boys' schools and 34 in girls' schools from 35,287 in 1961-62 to 36,945 in 1962-63.

1.2. Educational Institutions in Rural Areas:

The Table No. I(2) compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the year 1962-63.

Table No. I (2)
Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1962-63)

Type of Institution	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Institutions			Institutions			Institutions			
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
Professional and Special Colleges.	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Secondary Schools ..	1,275	7	1,282	1,453	7	1,460	+178	..	+178	
Primary Schools	30,006	600	30,606	31,433	617	32,050	+1,427	+17	+1,444	
Social Education Classes	106,981	63,121	170,102	112,304	90,546	202,850	+5,323	+27,425	+32,748	
Other Schools	156	3	159	151	4	155	-5	+1	-4	
Total	Recognised ..	138,428	63,731	202,159	145,351	91,174	236,525	+6,923	+27,443	+34,366
	Unrecognised	69	..	69	17	..	17	-52	..	-52
Grand Total ..	138,497	63,731	202,228	145,368	91,174	236,542	+6,871	+27,443	+34,314	

Table No. I (3)
Educational Institutions by Management
(1962-63)

Type of Institution (1)	Management						Total (8)
	Central Government (2)	State Government (3)	Zilla Parishads (4)	Municipal Boards (5)	Private		
					Aided (6)	Un-aided (7)	
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Research Institutions	1	2	..	..	11	1	15
Arts and Science Colleges .. ..	..	8	..	..	111	..	119
Professional and Special Colleges	4	38	..	5	54	10	111
Secondary Schools .. .. .	..	8	323	60	2,678	110	3,179
Primary Schools	47	43	31,669	1,963	2,901	322	36,945
Social Education Classes .. ..	..	..	..	..	227,872	..	227,872
Other Schools	2	232	39	27	799	372	1,471
Total (Recognised) ..	54	331	32,031	2,055	234,432	815	269,718

N.B.—(1) Institutions conducted by Zilla Parishads in Non-authorized Municipalities are included under "Zilla Parishads" (in Column 4).

(2) Institutions conducted by Cantonment Boards are included under "Municipal Boards".

It will be seen from the table that the number of educational institutions in rural areas increased by 34,314 from 202,228 in 1961-62 to 236,542 in 1962-63. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 87.7 per cent in 1962-63 of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the rural areas, about 86.8 and 89.0 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes, respectively, during 1962-63. A closer examination of the Table will show that post-primary education has not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one research institution located in rural area out of 15. Nine out of 230 colleges were situated in rural areas during 1962-63. Only 1,460 out of 3,179 Secondary Schools in 1962-63 were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of educational facilities at the lower levels in rural areas the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in these areas in coming years especially as greater incentives are held out to managements in this regard.

1.3. Educational Institutions by Management :

The table No. I (3) on page 7 shows the classification of educational institutions by type of management. It will be seen that the Central and State Governments conducted only 385, i.e., 0.2 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole during 1962-63. The percentage during 1962-63 appears low due to the fact that a large number of Social Education Classes were conducted under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the State. A large number of the Government Institutions were in Marathwada where it was the policy of the ex-Hyderabad Government to directly manage all types of educational institutions. In the remaining areas of the State, Government can be said to play a fairly large part in the management of educational institutions at the university level particularly in the management of Professional Colleges, private enterprise sharing the honours. The Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities conducted 34,086 institutions or about 12.63 per cent of the total number of institutions during 1962-63. Most of these were Primary Schools. The remaining 235,247 institutions or 87.2 per cent of the total number of institutions were managed by private agencies during 1962-63. Of the institutions managed by private agencies 234,432 or about 99.8 per cent were aided during 1962-63. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes (numbering more than 2 lakhs) and Secondary Schools while the Zilla Parishads and Municipal School Boards conducted majority of the Primary Schools.

Table No. I (4)
Scholars in all Educational Institutions
(1962-63)

Type of Institution (1)	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities	2,662	520	3,182	2,783	647	3,430	+121	+127	+248	
Research Institutions ..	212	96	308	243	97	340	+31	+1	+32	
Arts and Science Colleges	65,621	21,136	86,757	72,185	23,823	96,008	+6,564	+2,687	+9,251	
Professional and Special Colleges.	32,417	4,270	36,687	34,819	5,047	39,866	+2,402	+777	+3,179	
Secondary Schools	714,439	265,005	979,444	798,486	302,163	1,100,649	+84,047	+37,158	+121,205	
Primary Schools	2,858,503	1,609,047	4,467,550	2,964,621	1,666,798	4,631,419	+106,118	+57,751	+163,869	
Social Education Classes	660,701	603,299	1,264,000	606,129	594,624	1,200,753	-54,572	-8,675	-63,247	
Other Schools	74,526	40,231	114,757	77,416	40,680	118,096	+2,890	+449	+3,339	
Total	Recognised ..	4,409,081	2,543,604	6,952,685	4,556,682	2,633,879	7,190,561	+147,601	+90,275	+237,876
	Unrecognised	3,341	855	4,196	1,251	892	2,143	-2,090	+37	-2,053
Grand Total ..	4,412,422	2,544,459	6,956,881	4,557,933	2,634,771	7,192,704	+145,511	+90,312	+235,823	

Table No. I (5)
Scholars from Rural Areas
(1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholars enrolled in Educational institutions located in Rural Areas			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas			Total number of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	395	41	436	395	41	436
Research Institutions ..	5	1	6	..	..	..	5	1	6
Arts and Science Colleges	2,305	320	2,625	20,696	1,910	22,606	23,001	2,230	25,231	
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,184	10	1,194	8,394	199	8,593	9,578	209	9,787	
Secondary Schools ..	212,477	36,363	248,840	64,334	2,539	66,873	276,811	38,902	315,713	
Primary Schools	2,038,665	964,159	3,002,824	33,224	19,183	52,407	2,071,889	983,342	3,055,231	
Social Education Classes..	540,576	557,525	1,098,101	..	..	..	540,576	557,525	1,098,101
Other Schools	8,011	2,469	10,480	15,011	2,679	17,690	23,022	5,148	28,170	
Total {	Recognised ..	2,803,123	1,560,847	4,364,070	142,054	26,551	168,605	2,945,277	1,587,398	4,532,675
	Unrecognised	876	221	1,097	876	221	1,097
Grand Total ..	2,804,099	1,561,068	4,365,167	142,054	26,551	168,605	2,946,153	1,587,619	4,533,772	

1.4. Scholars in all Educational Institutions:

The Table No. I(4) on page 9 shows the growth of the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The statistics in the Table show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 235,823 from 6,956,881 in 1961-62 to 7,192,704 in 1962-63. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increase in enrolment has occurred under Secondary as well as under Primary level due mainly to the opening of schools in schoolless villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. The increase noticed during 1962-63 was about 2.36 lakhs of pupils. The enrolment under Social Education Classes, however, showed a decrease of 63,247 which was mainly due to saturation reached in some of the districts and transfer of the scheme to the newly formed Zilla Parishads.

The next noticeable decrease is in boys in unrecognised institutions. This is, however, a favourable sign.

1.5. Scholars from Rural Areas:

The Table No. I(5) on page 10 shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. Columns (2), (3) and (4) give the total enrolment in institutions located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly go to rural institutions, this enrolment could all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns (5), (6) and (7) give the enrolment of rural children in institutions located in urban areas and columns (8), (9) and (10) give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural.

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions both urban and rural was 4,533,772 in 1962-63. This works out at 63.03 per cent of the total enrolment during 1962-63 in all institutions of the State. This high percentage of 63.03 in 1962-63 is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim that are located in rural areas as

against a comparatively smaller number in urban areas. The percentages of rural scholars to the total enrolment in the different types of institutions during the year under report is as indicated below :—

	1962-63
Universities	12.7
Research Institutions	1.8
Arts and Science Colleges	26.3
Professional and Special Colleges	24.5
Secondary Schools	28.7
Primary Schools	66.0
Social Education Classes	91.5
Other Schools	23.9

The enrolment from rural areas is very meagre at the collegiate level—35,460 out of the total of 139,644 or 25.4 per cent in 1962-63 and it is practically same even at the Secondary stage—315,713 out of a total enrolment of 1,100,649 or 28.7 per cent during 1962-63. Owing to the comparatively paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and College education. Further it will be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas being less than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very considerable leeway to make in the post-primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls from these areas.

1.6. Enrolment of Scholars according to Age-Groups:

The enrolment figures dealt with above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in schools, they have to be related to the total number of children of the different age-groups in the estimated general population. As the age-groups approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-groups enrolled in the corresponding stage of education.

The following Table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year under report.

Table No. I (6)
Children of School-going age by Age-groups
(1962-63)

Age-group (1)	Estimated number of children			Percentage to population (5)
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	
1962-63 (Based on 1961 Census)				
6-11	2,915,082	2,880,437	5,795,519	14.29
11-14	1,380,056	1,209,822	2,589,878	6.39
14-17	1,153,887	1,000,015	2,153,902	5.31
Total ..	5,449,025	5,090,274	10,539,299	25.99

The following Table shows the actual enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-11 in all types of educational institutions during the years under report :—

Table No. I (7)
Children in the Age-group 6-11
(1962-63)

Sex	Estimated population of children in the age- group 6-11 (2)	Number of children enrolled in schools in					Total (7)	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children in the age-range 6-11 (8)
		Nursery schools (3)	Classess I-V (4)	Classes VI-XI/ XII (5)	Profes- sional and Special schools (6)			
Boys ..	2,915,082	1,165	1,969,397	24,343	1,252	1,996,157	68.47	
Girls ..	2,880,437	808	1,242,095	12,887	800	1,256,590	43.62	
Total ..	5,795,519	1,973	3,211,492	37,230	2,052	3,252,747	56.12	

From the above Tables it will be seen that (about 56.12 per cent in 1962-63 of the children in the age-group 6—11 were actually studying in the different educational institutions, the percentage of boys being 68.47 and that of girls being 43.62 in 1962-63. This low percentage of attendance is due to the inadequate facilities for Primary Education available in some parts of the new components of the State and also due to the non-introduction of compulsion in these areas. However, the increase in the enrolment during the years under report is more than can be accounted for under the normal development in relation to the increased population and, therefore, of children in the age-group. During the year under report the percentages of boys, girls and total pupils in the schools of the estimated number of children in the age-group were :—

		1961-62	1962-63
Boys	..	70.54	68.47
Girls	..	46.00	43.62
Total	..	58.43	56.12

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the group of 11-14 in all educational institutions during the year 2-63.

Table No. I (8)
Children in the Age-group 11—14
 (1962-63)

Sex	Estimated population of children in the age-group 11—14 years	Number of children enrolled in						Total	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children (11—14 years)
		Schools in Stds. below VI	Schools in Stds. VI-VII	Schools in Stds. IX-XI (XII)	Colleges for General Education	Professional and Special Colleges	Professional and Special Schools		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Boys	1,380,056	609,541	313,213	15,426	..	..	1,519	939,699	68.09
Girls	1,209,822	299,466	147,362	7,081	..	..	679	454,588	37.57
Total ..	2,589,878	909,007	460,575	22,507	..	..	2,198	1,394,287	53.84

The age-group 11—14 falls outside the range of compulsion on one hand and the facilities for the next stage (Stds. V and above) are on the other not as widely diffused as the lower. The percentage of children of this age-group in schools and colleges is 68.09 per cent for boys and 37.57 for girls, 53.84 for 1962-63 for all pupils. Here again there have been significant gains in raising the percentages from the preceding year, the increases being 2.08/4.03 and 3.70 for Boys, Girls and Total, respectively. The progress, therefore, appears satisfactory on the whole.

From a closer scrutiny of the figures in the Table it will be seen that out of 1,394,287 children of the age-group 11—14 actually on rolls as many as 909,007 or about 65.19 per cent were retarded in their progress and were reading in Stds. below VI during 1962-63. This is due to two main reasons :—

1. Large number of children, particularly in rural areas, begin their education late and not at 6th year as desired, and
2. There is much stagnation in the lower Primary standards especially in Standard I.

It has been noted above that there is a considerable fall in the number of children enrolled in schools from the age-group 6—11 to 11—14. In the next age-range 14—17, the number of children enrolled in schools is still less as the children now come within the scope of Secondary Education, which, in rural areas, is not easily accessible.

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14—17 in all educational institutions during 1962-63.

Table No. I (9)
Children in the Age-group 14—17 Years
 (1962-63)

Sex	Estimated population of children in the age-group 14—17 years	Number of children enrolled in					Total	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children (14—17 years)
		Schools in Standards below IX	Schools in Standards IX—XI (XII)	Colleges for general Education	Professional Colleges	Professional and Special Schools		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Boys	1,153,887	373,853	154,612	8,027	2,377	52,304	591,173	51.23
Girls	1,000,015	111,627	62,406	3,621	286	59,859	237,799	23.78
Total ..	2,153,902	485,480	217,018	11,648	2,663	112,163	828,972	38.49

The percentages of boys, girls and all pupils of the age-range 14—17 years in educational institutions are 51.23 / 23.78 / 38.49 respectively, of the estimated total number of boys, girls and children in the population for the year 1962-63. The corresponding percentages for the year 1961-62 were 46.50, 19.42 and 33.38, respectively, the gains in the percentages during the year under report being 4.73 / 4.36 / 5.11 for boys, girls and total, respectively. Here again there is considerable retardation in educational progress, 4,85,480 children out of 8,28,972 or about 58.56 per cent reading in Stds. below IX during 1962-63. The girls make a comparatively poor show indicating the leeway that is yet to be made up by girls to be on par with boys.

The percentages of children in the age-groups enrolled in schools during two consecutive years and the increase in percentages during the year under report are summarised below :—

				1961-62	1962-63	Gain in 1962-63	
6—11 ..	Boys .. .. .	..	..	70.54	68.47	—2.07	Loss
	Girls .. .. .	..	..	46.00	43.62	—2.38	Loss
	Total .. .. .	..	..	58.43	46.12	— 2.31	Loss
11—14 ..	Boys .. .. .	..	..	66.61	68.09	Plus 2.08	Gain
	Girls .. .. .	..	..	33.54	37.57	„ 4.03	Gain
	Total .. .. .	..	..	50.14	53.84	„ 3.70	Gain
14—17 ..	Boys .. .. .	..	..	46.50	51.23	Plus 4.73	Gain
	Girls .. .. .	..	..	19.42	23.78	„ 4.36	Gain
	Total .. .. .	..	..	33.38	38.49	Plus 5.11	Gain

The loss of percentages in age-group 6—11 is mainly due to striking off the names of irregular students in Std. I and II in the compulsion area as a result of which the enrolment in these Stds. has gone down considerably.

1.7. Progress of Education in the District :

The regions of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress, the regional educational situation being determined by that of the districts composing it. (Urban and highly industrialised areas like Greater Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, show a high level of educational progress; richer agricultural areas, especially those that

produce money-crops, or are largely irrigated like, Jalgaon, Akola, Buldana, come next; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Chanda, Bhandara, Parbhani come last. There are, again, fairly large tracts in some of the districts, for example in Dhulia, Thana, Chanda, Amravati, inhabited by aboriginal and hill-tribes, which are classified as 'Scheduled Areas' whose educational progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more favoured districts.

As the number of institutions of the different types and the number of scholars studying in them is a fair index of the educational standing of a district, the following Tables present this statistical data about the districts in the State together with the regional and State totals, as on 31st March 1963 under the heads :

Institutions for and Pupils in	Higher Education.
	Secondary Education.
	Primary Education.
	Special Schools.
	Total (all institutions).
	Area in square miles.
	Population (Census 1951)
	Percentage of Pupils (Total) to Population.
	Number of Towns and Villages.
	Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.

Table No.

**Statement showing all types of Recognised and Unrecognised
Enrolment in them as**

District	Recognised					
	Higher Education		Secondary Education		Primary Education	
	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Gr. Bombay ..	80	59,395	520	2,75,348	1,305	5,17,489
2. Dhulia ..	5	1,437	71	21,172	1,285	1,65,084
3. Jalgaon ..	4	3,123	130	42,697	1,498	2,73,133
4. Kolaba ..	2	420	48	13,195	1,462	1,45,323
5. Nasik ..	3	1,976	106	44,420	1,727	2,18,458
6. Ratnagiri ..	3	841	136	26,586	2,653	2,88,399
7. Thana ..	1	89	104	43,262	1,836	1,93,188
Bombay Division ..	98	67,281	1,115	4,66,680	11,766	18,01,074
8. Ahmednagar ..	6	2,509	116	29,913	1,825	2,37,942
9. Kolhapur ..	11	4,325	165	33,818	1,670	2,19,966
10. Poona ..	24	15,835	187	79,176	1,998	3,47,602
11. Sangli ..	8	3,045	134	27,091	1,147	1,88,331
12. Satara ..	8	2,526	160	32,115	1,504	2,25,307
13. Sholapur ..	7	4,130	115	35,234	1,640	2,50,553
Poona Division ..	64	32,370	877	2,37,347	9,784	14,69,701
14. Akola ..	6	2,713	78	30,267	1,238	1,26,668
15. Amravati ..	14	6,359	146	43,375	1,158	1,38,469
16. Bhandara ..	1	536	93	26,242	1,029	1,21,673
17. Buldana ..	4	1,763	77	27,607	1,074	1,04,337
18. Chanda ..	3	957	84	23,790	1,521	98,416
19. Nagpur ..	25	15,866	192	80,388	1,118	1,48,804
20. Wardha ..	6	2,108	77	27,207	743	66,617
21. Yeotmal ..	5	1,591	80	25,197	1,256	99,240
Nagpur Division ..	64	31,893	827	2,84,073	9,137	9,04,224
22. Aurangabad ..	13	4,801	92	31,319	1,461	1,13,309
23. Bhir ..	2	806	46	13,458	1,130	71,024
24. Nanded ..	3	1,067	82	20,593	1,142	71,474
25. Osmanabad ..	5	1,016	85	26,455	1,274	1,26,322
26. Parbhani ..	2	408	55	20,724	1,251	74,291
Aurangabad Division ..	25	8,100	360	1,12,549	6,258	4,56,420
Maharashtra ..	251	1,39,644	3,179	11,00,649	36,945	46,31,419

I (10)
**Institutions in each District of the Maharashtra State and
on 31st March 1963**

Institutions							
Other Professional and Special Schools		Pre-Primary Schools		Social Education Classes		Total	
Institu- tions (8)	Pupils (9)	Institu- tions (10)	Pupils (11)	Institu- tions (12)	Pupils (13)	Institu- tions (14)	Pupils (15)
240	24,824	111	10,295	1,952	44,410	4,208	9,31,761
22	1,891	6	451	25,923	80,398	27,312	2,70,433
24	1,702	18	1,030	70,233	2,84,602	71,907	6,06,287
12	774	8	428	2,597	20,220	4,129	1,80,360
45	3,796	5	326	7,302	62,057	9,188	3,31,033
27	1,923	8	691	5,233	19,634	8,060	3,38,074
36	1,772	23	2,067	2,167	12,394	4,167	2,52,772
406	36,682	179	15,288	1,15,407	5,23,715	1,28,971	29,10,720
24	2,041	7	477	37,757	1,08,876	39,735	3,81,758
40	3,860	30	1,810	9,201	81,431	11,117	3,45,210
91	8,717	29	2,324	23,843	1,01,203	26,172	5,54,857
36	2,498	13	714	9,319	58,305	10,657	2,79,984
33	3,464	21	1,433	4,498	42,610	6,224	3,07,455
41	3,544	18	1,185	12,140	66,367	13,961	3,61,013
265	24,124	118	7,943	96,758	4,58,792	1,07,866	22,30,277
23	2,023	18	936	1,254	11,402	2,617	1,74,009
40	3,414	34	1,398	1,552	22,377	2,944	2,15,392
17	968	14	935	1,153	19,490	2,307	1,69,844
13	1,051	11	508	1,973	17,603	3,152	1,52,869
15	1,227	20	920	613	10,000	2,256	1,35,310
92	5,966	61	3,475	419	5,757	1,907	2,60,256
18	1,780	8	669	694	8,177	1,546	1,06,558
18	1,053	19	1,142	830	18,899	2,208	1,47,122
236	17,482	185	9,983	8,488	1,13,705	18,937	13,61,360
26	2,428	7	507	1,415	20,863	3,014	1,73,227
5	321	2	89	944	15,927	2,129	1,01,625
11	926	2	179	1,254	17,912	2,494	1,12,151
14	1,411	4	186	2,911	38,180	4,293	1,93,572
8	424	3	123	695	11,659	2,014	1,07,629
64	5,510	18	1,084	7,219	1,04,541	13,944	6,88,204
971	83,798	500	34,298	2,27,872	12,00,753	2,69,718	71,90,561

Table No.

District	Increase or decrease over the last year		Unrecognised Institutions	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(i)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Greater Bombay	+ 732	+ 72,695	..	..
2. Dhulia	+ 62	- 5,225	..	..
3. Jalgaon	- 1,225	+ 12,012	..	..
4. Kolaba	+ 16	+ 774	3	90
5. Nasik	- 1,369	- 16,882	3	174
6. Ratnagiri	- 333	+ 702	..	..
7. Thana	+ 788	+ 10,043	..	..
Bombay Division	- 1,329	+ 74,119	6	264
8. Ahmednagar	+ 16,234	+ 13,751	..	..
9. Kolhapur	+ 8,089	+ 54,781	..	..
10. Poona	+ 14,716	+ 10,770	..	..
11. Sangli	+ 21	- 18,290	..	..
12. Satara	- 2,491	- 27,122	..	..
13. Sholapur	- 10,887	- 60,327	11	567
Poona Division	+ 25,682	- 26,437	11	567
14. Akola	+ 202	+ 1,861	..	..
15. Amravati	+ 1,126	+ 23,684	2	58
16. Bhandara	+ 541	+ 22,737	4	367
17. Buldana	+ 1,322	+ 22,576	2	69
18. Chanda	+ 536	+ 17,915	4	135
19. Nagpur	+ 309	+ 12,139	11	1,683
20. Wardha	- 49	+ 5,190	..	..
21. Ycotmal	+ 163	+ 17,935	..	..
N gpur Division	+ 4,150	+ 1,24,037	23	2,312
22. Aurangabad	- 195	+ 22,665	..	..
23. Bhir	+ 176	+ 2,527	..	..
24. Nanded	+ 148	+ 14,692	..	..
25. Osmanabad	+ 1,063	+ 16,683	..	..
26. Parbhani	+ 160	+ 9,590	..	..
Aurangabad Division	+ 1,352	+ 66,157	..	..
Maharashtra State	+ 29,855	+ 2,37,876	40	3,143

I (10)—*contd.*

Area in square miles	Population (Estimated) 1963 in 000s	Percentage of pupils in Col. (15) and (19) to total population in Col. (21)	Number of towns and villages in the district	Number of towns and villages with schools	Average area in square miles to each town or village with school
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
186	4,284	21.76	1	1	186.00
5,091	1,382	19.54	1,357	808	6.30
4,575	1,816	33.37	1,452	1,143	4.00
2,715	1,086	16.57	1,788	1,176	2.31
6,021	1,901	17.41	1,677	1,356	4.44
5,021	1,873	18.05	1,528	1,444	3.48
3,612	1,693	14.94	1,616	1,201	3.00
27,221	14,035	20.74	9,419	7,129	3.82
6,612	1,816	21.04	1,332	1,254	5.27
2,900	1,633	21.13	1,097	1,022	2.84
6,029	2,526	21.97	1,501	1,279	4.71
3,434	1,262	22.19	528	520	6.60
4,034	1,466	20.94	1,168	1,050	3.84
5,692	1,905	19.00	948	940	6.06
28,701	10,608	21.03	6,574	6,065	4.73
4,095	1,218	14.29	1,487	1,077	3.80
4,723	1,262	17.04	1,584	940	5.02
3,582	1,300	13.08	1,495	973	3.68
3,746	1,086	14.09	1,198	920	4.07
9,200	1,269	10.64	2,782	1,456	6.32
3,842	1,548	16.93	1,680	752	5.11
2,429	650	16.46	937	655	3.71
5,246	1,126	13.06	1,622	1,150	4.56
36,863	9,460	14.42	12,785	7,923	4.65
6,314	1,567	11.04	1,864	1,434	4.40
4,261	1,026	9.94	1,037	899	4.74
4,690	1,106	10.13	1,329	1,069	4.39
5,559	1,511	12.84	1,391	1,197	4.64
4,850	1,236	8.74	1,512	1,195	4.06
25,674	6,447	10.67	7,133	5,794	4.43
1,18,459	40,550	17.74	35,911	26,911	4.40

1.8. Marital Status of Scholars :

The following Table shows the civil condition of scholars enrolled in different types of educational institutions :—

Table No. I (11)
Civil Condition of Scholars
(1962-63)

Type of Institution	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Percent to total Male enrolment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married	Percent to total Female enrolment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Universities	230	8.26	53	8.19
Research Institutions ..	102	41.97	22	22.68
Arts and Science Colleges ..	2,785	3.86	995	4.18
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,856	5.33	305	6.04
Secondary Schools	8,840	1.11	1,818	0.60
Primary Schools	6,292	0.21	5,743	0.34
Social Education Classes ..	3,68,905	60.86	3,67,927	61.87
Other Schools	12,365	15.97	5,046	12.40
Total (Recognised)	4,01,375	8.81	3,81,909	14.49
Unrecognised	22	1.76	15	1.68
Grand Total	4,01,397	8.81	3,81,924	14.49

The percentage of married scholars was highest 60.86 for men and 61.87 for women in Social Education Classes during 1962-63. The percentage of married scholars in research institutions and other schools comes next. The percentages are fairly low in Primary and Secondary institutions.

1.9. Teachers in Educational Institutions :

The following Table gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of institutions :—

Table No. I (12)
Teachers in Educational Institutions
(1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	1961-62			1962-63			Increase(+) or Decrease(-)		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
Universities	297	29	326	299	38	337	+2	+9	+11
Research Institutions ..	70	8	78	75	13	88	+5	+5	+10
Arts and Science Colleges	3,380	793	4,173	3,478	806	4,284	+98	+13	+111
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,458	238	2,696	2,479	316	2,795	+21	+78	+99
Secondary Schools ..	30,171	9,715	39,886	33,324	10,832	44,156	+3,153	+1,117	+4,270
Primary Schools	90,836	27,026	1,17,862	93,955	29,241	1,23,196	+3,119	+2,215	+5,334
Special Schools	5,595	2,698	8,293	5,873	2,712	8,585	+278	+14	+292
Total ..	1,32,807	40,507	1,73,314	1,39,483	43,958	1,83,441	+6,676	+3,451	+10,127

It will be seen from the above Tables that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 10,127 from 1,73,314 in 1961-62 to 1,83,441 in 1962-63. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution the largest increase being in Primary and Secondary Schools. The percentage of women teachers increased from 23.4 in 1961-62 to 24.0 in 1962-63.

In the University Departments and Professional and Special Colleges the proportion of women teachers in the staff is very low being only 8.9 and 8.8 per cent in 1961-62 and 11.3 and 14.8 per cent in 1962-63, respectively. Research institutions have a greater percentage of women teachers the number of women teachers being 13 out of a total of 88 teachers or about 14.8 per cent of the total number of teachers during 1962-63. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, for example, 18.8 per cent in Arts and Science Colleges, 24.5 in Secondary Schools, 23.7 in Primary Schools and 31.6 in Special schools during the year under report.

The percentage of trained women teachers was 76.8 in Primary Schools for the year under report. Out of 29,241 women teachers in Primary Schools as many as 22,471 in 1962-63 were trained women teachers. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 67.6 in 1962-63. Similarly 76.1 per cent of women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained as against 62.1 per cent trained men teachers during 1962-63.

1.10. Educational Expenditure :

The following Table compares the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1962-63.

Table No. I (13)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	1961-62		1962-63		Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government Funds.	1,61,86,846	4.10	1,39,81,545	3.26	-22,65,301
State Government Funds.	19,11,41,801	48.42	21,08,21,801	49.37	+1,96,80,000
Board Funds.	3,59,79,949	9.12	4,33,05,006	10.14	+73,25,057
Fees	11,65,43,232	29.53	13,42,96,159	31.45	+1,77,52,927
Other Sources	3,48,71,358	8.83	2,46,63,211	5.78	-1,02,08,147
Total	39,47,23,186	100.00	42,70,07,722	100.00	+3,22,84,536

It will be seen from Table No. I (13) that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 39,47,23,186 in 1961-62 to Rs. 42,70,07,722 in 1962-63. Out of the total increase of Rs. 3,22,84,536 as much as Rs. 1,96,80,000 or 61.00 per cent was from State Government funds during 1962-63.

The Table No. I (14) on page 28 gives the classification of direct expenditure by types of educational institutions for 2 consecutive years.

It will be seen from the opposite Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by Rs. 3,20,87,914 in 1962-63 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions except research institutions and Social Education Classes. The largest increases have occurred under Primary, Secondary Education, Arts and Science and Professional and Special Colleges. An expenditure of Rs. 40,73,214 in 1961-62 and Rs. 42,69,836 in 1962-63 was incurred on the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona and the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education during 1962-63. Hence the total direct expenditure on education during 1962-63 was Rs. 42,70,07,722. In addition to this, indirect expenditure amounting to Rs. 14,17,08,998 in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was incurred as indicated below :—

Table No. I (15)
Indirect Expenditure
(1962-63)

Indirect Expenditure on	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	15,16,644	15,20,801	+ 4,157
Inspection	49,37,827	54,24,176	+ 4,86,349
Buildings	4,87,55,893	4,15,07,577	- 72,48,316
Scholarships	5,04,60,108	6,87,49,176	+ 1,82,89,068
Hostels	55,77,149	60,84,872	+ 5,07,723
Miscellaneous	2,36,74,614	1,84,22,396	- 52,52,218
Total	13,49,22,235	14,17,08,998	+ 67,86,763

Table No. 1 (14)
Educational Expenditure
(1962-63)

Type of Institution (1)	1961-62			1962-63			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (—) (8)
	For boys (2)	For girls (3)	Total (4)	For boys (5)	For girls (6)	Total (7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	1,52,45,044	9,49,036	1,61,94,080	1,58,84,019	12,63,716	1,71,47,735	+9,53,655
Research Institutions	21,41,156	..	21,41,156	17,22,782	..	17,22,782	—4,18,374
Arts and Science Colleges ..	2,77,26,735	12,26,371	2,89,53,106	3,29,30,867	15,09,876	3,44,40,743	+54,87,637
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,79,86,562	4,38,801	2,84,25,363	3,23,38,235	4,02,557	3,27,40,792	+43,15,429
Secondary Schools	9,79,90,753	1,67,22,615	11,47,13,368	11,15,42,540	1,80,40,652	12,95,83,192	+1,48,69,824
Primary Schools	15,86,87,525	1,43,30,714	17,30,18,239	16,34,33,957	1,47,29,016	17,81,62,973	+51,44,734
Social Education Classes ..	2,79,070	1,71,655	4,50,725	2,56,052	1,83,259	4,39,311	—11,414
Other Special and Professional Schools.	2,25,76,973	41,76,962	2,67,53,935	2,39,30,274	45,70,084	2,85,00,358	+17,46,423
Total (Direct) ..	35,26,33,818	3,80,16,154	39,06,49,972	38,20,38,726	4,06,99,160	42,27,37,886	3,20,87,914

1.11. Educational Expenditure in Rural Areas :

The following Table shows the total direct expenditure incurred on Educational Institutions in rural areas during 1962-63.

Table No. I (16)

Direct Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural Areas

Type of Institutions (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Universities .. .. .	..	..
Research Institutions	18,852	11,262
Arts and Science Colleges	7,71,889	10,26,259
Professional and Special Colleges	9,19,718	10,50,298
Secondary Schools	1,92,62,338	2,43,39,718
Primary Schools	9,64,84,488	9,94,89,491
Social Education Classes	77,141	67,501
Other Professional and Special Schools	25,55,596	23,44,639
Total (Direct only) ..	12,00,90,022	12,83,29,168

The total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1962-63 was Rs. 12,83,29,168 or 30.1 per cent only of the total direct expenditure. Obviously, this expenditure is inadequate, but this deficiency is mainly due to the non-development of post-primary education in rural areas. However, it is hoped that with the new policy of emphasising rural development which has now been adopted by Government, the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas will gradually increase in the coming years with wider facilities at higher stages of education springing up in the country side.

SUMMARY OF MAIN EVENTS

Free Education to the Economically Backward Classes :

Article 46 of the Constitution requires the State Government to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Hitherto the practice was to equate the weaker sections of the people with the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes. While there can be no doubt that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute the weaker sections of the people, it cannot be said that the castes so far known as the Other Backward Classes alone constitute such weaker sections. Poverty generally results in backwardness of every kind and there are classes like landless labourers village artizans, petty landholders etc., who are equally backward and who, consequently, equally need the assistance from the State funds for their advancement. Logically, therefore, all people who are economically weak have claims on the State for furthering their educational and economic advancement. Besides, when the declared policy of Government is to establish a casteless society, it has to be considered whether it would be appropriate to adopt caste as the criterion for classifying backwardness of a section of the people. To give full effect to the directive principle embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution, income and not caste will have to be accepted as the basis for giving State aid under that Article.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Bombay State in November 1956, the unification of the different lists of Backward Classes in the component units of the bilingual Bombay State raised complicated issues. While the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes could be classified with fair accuracy, lists of Other Backward Classes presented various criteria of classification, some based on caste and some on economic status. It was, therefore, an opportune moment to review the position with regard to Other Backward Classes and evolve a new and more rational criterion for their classification in tune with the directive principle of the Constitution.

Government in their Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department No. OBC-1759-E, dated 18th May 1959, therefore, directed that the existing classification of other Backward Classes based on caste should be abolished with effect from 1st April 1959 and it should be replaced by a new classification based on income. All persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 900 should, irrespective of religion, caste or community

which they belong, be treated as belonging to the Other Backward Classes and, further, that pupils belonging to this new class should receive free education at all stages i.e., Primary, Secondary, Collegiate, Professional, Technical, etc., as the case may be. Very liberal rules were also appended to the Resolution for implementing the scheme. Under Government Resolution No. OBC-1760-M, dated 7th July 1960 this ceiling of Rs. 900 was raised to Rs. 1,200 and was given effect from 1st June 1960.

This was a very progressive measure innovated by Government whereby the facility of free education was thrown open to a very large section of the people who otherwise would have been deprived of the benefits of education. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, however, continued to be offered, in addition to access to free education, other ameliorative concessions as enjoined by the Constitutional safeguards. During the year under report, the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 5,54,189 and the amount reimbursed by Government was nearly Rs. 3,78,93,000 which comes to 68 per pupil.

In the years to come, greater numbers moving up into higher stages and still greater numbers entering educational institutions will enjoy the facility of free education under the new section of Economically Backward Classes in place of the old "Other Backward Classes".

Primary Education :

The year under review was characterised by substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 35,287 in 1961-62 to 36,945 in 1962-63. The number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 4,467,550 on 31st March 1962 to 4,631,419 on 31st March 1963 and represented about 11.4 per cent of the total population in the State for the year 1962-63. The number of teachers in Primary Schools increased from 117,862 in 1961-62 to 123,196 in 1962-63. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was about Rs. 17.82 crores or 41.7 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education during 1962-63. }

Out of 35,911 places 370 towns and 35,541 villages in the new Maharashtra State, as many as 26,911 places had schools during 1962-63. Out of the remaining 9,000 villages educational facilities of 5,003 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 3,997 villages without schooling facilities during 1962-63. Most of the villages without schools were situated in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.

(In Marathwada and Vidarbha compulsion has been introduced only in a few selected towns and villages. In the areas of West Maharashtra, however, out of the 15,993 places, compulsion has been introduced in as many as 15,423 places and all the remaining villages have a population of less than 500 each. Compulsion is made applicable progressively in the age-range 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11.

The different components of the State are at different levels of educational development. For example, in the areas of West Maharashtra over 13.27 per cent in 1962-63 of the total population was in Primary Schools by the end of the year under review while the corresponding percentages for Marathwada and Vidarbha were 9.56 and 7.08 respectively. Moreover the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education.)

Basic Education :

Basic Education being the accepted pattern of the State educational system, the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with a productive craft like spinning and weaving, kitchen-gardening, agriculture, wood-work, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the production of literature on Basic Education and training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out.

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 4,785 in 1961-62 to 4,901 in 1962-63 giving an increase of 116 schools. The number of pupils in Basic Schools increased from 1,145,968 on 31st March 1962 to 1,159,067 on 31st March 1963. It may be pointed out, however, that basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils actually under Basic instruction was only 791,690 in 1962-63.

The total number of teachers working in Basic Schools was 30,501 of whom 18,598 were Basic trained, 5,800 ordinary trained and the remaining 6,103 were untrained during 1962-63.

The direct expenditure of Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,81,78,910 in 1961-62 to Rs. 3,93,33,943 in 1962-63. About 90.0 percent in 1962-63 of the expenditure on Basic Schools during the years under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation including the rebate through sale of articles produced in Basic Schools was about Rs. 3.48 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 3.14 lakhs in 1962-63.

Several improvements have been made with regard to Craft teaching in basic schools. One of the measures taken is to standardise the type of equipment required for basic schools for spinning and weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. Another important step taken in this direction is the construction of craft-sheds in basic schools. Standard plans and type designs of craft sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to Zilla Parishads and School Boards for the construction of craft-sheds.

Secondary Education :

The number of Secondary Schools increased from 2,901 in 1961-62 to 3,179 in 1962-63. About 87.7 per cent of the school in 1962-63 were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 121,205 pupils from 979,444 in 1961-62 to 1,100,649 in 1962-63. The total number of teachers increased by 4,270 from 39,886 in 1961-62 to 44,156 in 1962-63. The percentage of trained teachers was 63.0 in 1962-63. The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 11.47 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 12.96 crores in 1962-63 and represented about 30.3 per cent in 1962-63 of the total direct expenditure on Education. Major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grants.

By the end of 1961-62 there were 339 Multipurpose Schools. Of these, 16 were Government Schools and the rest were conducted by private agencies. The Multipurpose schools are substantially aided by Government of India. The State Advisory Board for Secondary Education constituted in 1957-58 continued to function vigorously during the year under report. The Board advises Government on the reorganisation, co-ordination and expansion of Secondary Education and of the correlation of Secondary Education with the system of Education as a whole and generally on all important matters relating to Secondary Education arising out of the day-to-day administration.

The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, continued to conduct the S. S. C. Examination for the pupils of Secondary Schools of 13 districts of West Maharashtra (of old Bombay State) and the H. S. C. Examination for the pupils of 5 districts of Marathwada, as well as the H. S. (M. P.) C. Examination for the pupils from Higher Secondary Multipurpose Schools of Marathwada. The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education introduced the scheme of awarding 20 per cent weightage for the year's work in all subjects offered by candidates at the external public examinations conducted by the Board.

University Education :

The number of Statutory Universities in the State increased by 1 from 5 in 1961-62 to 6 in 1962-63. The addition was that of Shri Shivaji University located at Kolhapur. Government spent about Rs. 34.22 lakhs in 1962-63 on the payment of grants including matching grants to these Universities. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 3,99,458 and Rs. 5,12,700 in 1962-63 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for buildings and for replacement of apparatus, instruments, etc., and as non-recurring grants respectively.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University and S. T. C. Institutions imparting higher education in the various fields of knowledge was 384 in 1962-63. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1963 was 1,45,486. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 339 institutions and 1,31,789 pupils. The institutions in 1962-63 included 133 Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutions with 5,842 students in them on 31st March 1963.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1962-63

The educational programmes implemented by Maharashtra State have substantially achieved the objectives of providing a net work of educational institutions to cater to the needs and abilities of the people and of ensuring their optimum utilization in particular by socially and economically weaker sections of the people to whom the opportunities were so far not available. The expansion of free and Compulsory Primary Education to the children of age-group 6—11 is one of the national objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Compulsory Primary Education has already been introduced for the age-groups 7—11 in the districts of West Maharashtra. No Compulsory Primary Education has so far been introduced in the regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada and a scheme to the effect was included in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State. But the overwhelming demands of expansion on a voluntary basis has thrown the scheme of compulsion out of gear. The total population of children in the age-group 6—13 was 68.87 lakhs during the year 1960-61 against which the actual enrolment in the same age-group during that year was 45.06 lakhs, the percentage of enrolment being 65.4. This percentage of enrolment to the schools going population is expected to be 75 in the age-group 6—13 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme of expansion of Primary Education and expansion of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education to children of age range 6-11 have been amalgamated and under this scheme additional teachers are being sanctioned to the Zilla Parishads for manning the understaffed schools or for the opening of new schools. During the year 1962-63, 3,560 additional teachers, 52 A. D. E. Is., and 52 Attendants sanctioned during 1961-62 were continued and 4,000 additional teachers were sanctioned. Under the schemes sponsored by the Government of India to relieve educated unemployment, 1,667 additional teachers and 33 A. D. E. Is., appointed during 1960-61 have been continued. It was also necessary to sanction grants to the Municipal School Boards, Satara, Sholapur and Malegaon on account of appointment of additional Primary Teachers.

The year 1962-63 marked a new era due to the advent of the Zilla Parishads according to the M. Z. P. and P. S. Act, 1961 and these Zilla Parishads came into existence from 1-5-1962. The schemes regarding primary and secondary education have been transferred to them for implementation.

With the increase in the number of teachers, it was also felt necessary to chalk out new training programme for the training of additional teachers and for wiping out the back log. There were about 50,000 teachers at the beginning of the year 1962-63 who were untrained. For the new training programme, primary teachers who had put in more than 15 years service or who had completed 35 years of age on 1-4-1962 were considered as experienced. These experienced teachers were given the first increment of Rs. 2.50 with effect from 1-4-1962 and subsequent annual increments till they reach the minimum of junior trained teachers' scale. Similar training programme was also drawn up for the teachers who had

put in service from 7 to 15 years. Other incentives such as stipends at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem and loan scholarships at the rate of 25 per mensem were given for the teachers deputed by the Zilla Parishads, Municipal Committees and Municipal School Boards.

According to the Government of India scheme, 24 training colleges were opened. 12 in 1959-60 and 12 in 1960-61. The colleges opened during 1960-61 had only First Year classes and Second Year classes were added to these training colleges during the year 1961-62. These additional classes were continued during 1962-63 thereby increasing out-turn of trained teachers by 1,000.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been paid to the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kolhapur. Financial assistance of Rs. 0.20 lakh was also paid to the institutions at Kosbad conducted by Smt. T. Modak. With the increase in the number of pupils the construction programme of primary school buildings was also taken up. Prior to 1962, loans were being sanctioned to the D. S. Bs. for the construction of classes on matching basis of 60:40 by Government and by local contribution. Instead of such loans, grants amounting to Rs. 10.40 lakhs were paid to the Zilla Parishads. Grants amounting to Rs. 0.30 lakhs were paid to non-Government training colleges opened during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63. Government have also approved the pension scheme to primary teachers under Zilla Parishads who were formerly serving under D. S. Bs.

Secondary Education :

(Due to the unprecedented expansion of Primary Education and due to the impact of E. B. C. Scheme, there has been tremendous progress in the field of Secondary Education. The number of Primary Schools at the end of 1962-63 were 26,628 with 52.11 lacs pupils in them. This increase in the number of pupils in the primary schools is mainly due to the expansion of primary education during the first two plans. The expansion of education at the primary stage naturally led to expansion of education at the secondary stage. Special mention needs to be made of E. B. C. concessions which has a powerful impact on the expansion of secondary education on its introduction and for years to come. 200 new non-Government secondary schools were opened during the year 1962-63.)

With a view to meeting the demand for more secondary schools in Marathwada Region, Government have offered liberalised grant-in-aid in the earlier stages for opening new schools by private agencies. The grant-in-aid has been paid to 73 non-Government secondary schools during the year 1962-63 at liberalised rate.

There is also a great demand for admission of children to former Government secondary schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions. The following number of additional classes were opened and also appointment of additional teachers were made :—

	Vidarbha	Marathwada
Number of classes	10	278
Number of teachers	15	332

The activities such as revision of scales of pay of teachers working in I. E. M. schools in Vidarbha, unification of scales of pay and D. A. to non-teaching staff in non-Government schools, grants to non-Government schools on account of increased rates of D. A. to non-teaching staff, grant of increased D. A. to the guaranteed secondary schools teachers working in non-Government Secondary Schools at the rate sanctioned to Government servants from time to time, revision of pay-scales of special teachers in non-Government secondary schools were taken up during the year 1962-63.

Recurring grants were paid to M. P. courses already opened in non-Government secondary schools. The M. P. courses in Science, Agriculture, Humanities were given to the 3 former Government schools in Vidarbha and two former Government secondary schools in Marathwada. Additional science course has been started in Mangrulpir and in Gadchiroli during the year 1962-63.

The Sainik School at Satara has been opened from the year 1961-62 for preparing candidates for the entrance examination of the N. D. A. Khadakwasla. The school is a residential institution for boys providing a public school with a military bias. It is one of the Sainik Schools with an All-India curriculum, selections and examinations. 67 per cent of the seats at the school are reserved for boys belonging to Maharashtra. The strength of boys during 1962-63 was 192. 63 full freeships of the value of Rs. 2,200 each per year were instituted in June 1961. In addition 17 full freeships were granted in 1962. Government is to provide land, building, equipment and initial expenditure by way of grant-in-aid. Construction of buildings for dormitory, dining hall, staff quarters, school building etc. are in progress.

Similarly special classes preparing candidates for entrance examination of the N. D. A. Khadakwasla have been opened at Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and the requisite grants are being paid to the school from the year 1961-62 for conducting these classes and for the award of free-studentships.

Higher Education :

During the year 1962-63, 16 new non-Government colleges have been opened. The grants amounting to Rs. 23.36 lakhs were paid to the non-Government colleges over and above the committed expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs. During the year 1962-63 loans amounting to Rs. 1 lakh were advanced to 3 non-Government colleges for construction of buildings.

Grants amounting to Rs. 1.93 lakhs were paid to Universities for the development programme approved by the U. G. C. as matching grants. During the year 1961-62 a block grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was paid to the Bombay University towards the development of Chemical Technology Department. A building grant amounting to Rs. 3.10 lakhs was paid to the Marathwada University during the year 1962-63. The Shivaji University came into existence from October 1962 and grants amounting to Rs. 0.94 lakhs were paid to the University for maintenance as well as for acquisition of land. Grants were also paid to the research and cultural institutions amounting to Rs. 3.10 lakhs during the year 1962-63. Government of India have selected Rural Institute, Wardha, a non-Government body, for its development into a Research Institute. The Government of India have agreed to bear 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. The remaining 25 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure is to be borne by the State Government. During 1962-63 grant amounting to Rs. 0.94 lakhs was paid to the Rural Institute, Wardha as State matching share. Similarly, grants amounting to Rs. 1.46 lakhs have been paid to Rural Institute, Gargoti and Amravati towards the State share on the schemes approved by the Government of India for their development.

Grants have been paid to the following libraries :—

		Rs.
Central Library, Bombay	..	1.45 lakhs.
Sarvajanik Wachanalaya	.. ..	1 lakh.

Other Schemes :

Physical Activities Grant of Rs. 5,000 was paid for the David Cup Tournament held at Poona.

The scheme of granting scholarships and other educational concessions to the children of Political sufferers including children of their predeceased sons provided their income does not exceed

Rs. 300 per mensem has been included in the Third Five-year Plan. Accordingly the concessions amounting to Rs. 3.77 lakhs were sanctioned to 2,110 Political sufferers.

The expenditure of Rs. 130.21 lakhs was also incurred over and above the committed level of Rs. 177 lakhs on account of free-studentship to pupils whose parents' or guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum the total number of beneficiaries during the year 1962-63 was 5,56,312.

The constant increasing demand for NCC/ACC by the schools and colleges that are opening every year cannot be met with the existing strength of the NCC/ACC establishment. During the year 1961-62, the following programme was undertaken and the same was continued during 1962-63. Opening of 9 Sr. Coys., 220 NCC Rifle Coys., 76 Jr. Troops, 83 ACC troops have been raised. During 1962-63, the following new programme was taken up :—

Raising of 2 Sr. Dv. Coys.

20 NCC Rifle Coys.

50 Jr. troops

83 ACC troops

The intensive NCC training in 3 Government Colleges, namely, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad, started in 1961-62 was continued during 1962-63.

CHAPTER II
EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

2.1. The following statement gives comparative figures as regards the strength of the various Educational services during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 :

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
M. E. S. Class I			
Administrative Branch—			
(i) Direction	12	12	12
(ii) Inspection	28	28	34
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts ..	13	16	16
(iv) Collegiate Branch	63	63	89
Total ..	116	119	151
M. E. S. Class II			
Administrative Branch—			
(i) Teaching	155	156	162
(ii) Inspection	52	53	63
(iii) General	14	14	14
(iv) Collegiate Branch	311	315	345
Total ..	532	538	584
M. E. S. Class III			
Administrative Branch—			
(i) Inspection	723	754	14
(ii) Teaching (Collegiate)	284	307	332
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges) ..	4,444	4,464	772
(iv) Clerical	1,341	1,347	411
(v) Others	157	157	236
Total ..	6,949	7,029	1,765
Miscellaneous or special appointments outside the regular service—			
(i) Gazetted appointments	63	70	68
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments	96	95	95
Total ..	159	165	163
Grand Total ..	7,756	7,851	2,663

Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (London), Bar-at-Law, continued to hold the post of Director of Education till 17th September 1962 and on his retirement Shri E. R. Dhongde, B.A. (Hons.), B.Com., (London), was appointed to officiate as Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, from 18th September 1962.

2.2. During the year 1962-63, 24 posts of Lecturers in M. E. S. Class II of the Collegiate Branch in the different Government Colleges were converted into those of Professors in M. E. S. Class I. The idea behind this conversion was to provide a Class I officer for each Department of various subjects in the colleges concerned.

Similarly 54 posts of Assistant Lecturers in M. E. S. Class III were converted into those of Lecturers in M. E. S. Class II. As in the Government Arts and Science Colleges in the Poona, Bombay and Nagpur Region, one post of Registrar in the G.S.S. was sanctioned for the Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.

2.3. As regards Administrative Branch, it may be stated that in the Vidarbha Region, 4 class I posts of District Educational Inspectors were created with a view to having a separate Class I officer for each District. As regards Aurangabad Region, the post of Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, which was in M. E. S. Class II has been converted into M. E. S. Class I and designated as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Aurangabad, as in the case of Poona, Bombay and Nagpur Regions. Each Division has thus a separate Class I post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The 4 new Class I officers in the Vidarbha Region were also provided with one Junior Superintendent in the General State Service as in the case of Western Maharashtra Districts. Similarly, the 2 major Districts in Marathwada Region were also provided with one post of Junior Superintendent each during the year under report. The control of the Central Museum, Nagpur, which was till the middle of 1962-63 under the Education Department was transferred to the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay. In the case of Districts of Poona, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Satara, one Class II post of Assistant Educational Inspector for each District was created during the year under report as the Inspection work in these Districts was heavy.

One more Audit squad consisting of 1 Senior Auditor and 2 Junior Auditors was created during the year under report with a view to checking the grants sanctioned to non-Government Secondary Schools.

2.4. As a result of the formation of Zilla Parishads for the Districts in Maharashtra except Greater Bombay, the non-Gazetted staff in the offices of the Educational Inspector and Government Secondary Schools was transferred to the District services of the Zilla Parishads. As a result of the transfer of certain schemes of this Department to the Zilla Parishads, certain staff in this office and the offices of Regional Deputy Directors of Education was also abolished among which there were one post of Senior Superintendent

in Director of Education's office in M. E. S. Class II, 4 posts of Personal Assistants to the Regional Deputy Directors of Education and 2 posts of District Social Education Officers attached to the Regional Offices at Aurangabad and Nagpur. The 2 posts of District Social Education Officers in the offices of the Deputy Directors of Education, Poona and Bombay Regions were transferred and attached to the office of the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona.

CHAPTER III
PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.1 System of School Classes :

The system of school classes at the Primary and Secondary school stage constitutes the basic frame work which largely influence the system of education of a country. A brief description of the existing pattern of school education in each region of the State is given below.

(i) *West Maharashtra*.—In the 13 districts of the old Bombay State forming West Maharashtra, the total duration of school education is eleven years. This includes an integrated Primary course of seven years which is further sub-divided into four years of the Lower Primary or Junior Basic (Standards I-IV) and three years of the Upper Primary or Senior Basic (Standards V-VII). This is followed by a High School course of four years, Standards VIII-XI. But several schools have the full Secondary course of seven years covering Standards V-XI. Thus, Standards V-VII have a dual administrative status. They may form part of a Primary School or of a Secondary School, but their syllabus is the same and does not depend upon their administrative status. At the end of the full Primary School course, the Department holds a public examination known as the Primary School Certificate Examination which is on an optional basis. The S. S. C. Examination Board, which is a statutory body, holds the S. S. C. Examination at the end of the Secondary School course.)

(ii) *Vidarbha*.—The Primary course in the 8 districts of Vidarbha extends over a period of four years, Standards I-IV. At the end of the Primary School course, there is an external examination called the Primary Certificate Examination which is conducted by the Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. This certificate is a pre-requisite for admission to the Secondary stage. The full Secondary course covers a period of six (Standards V-X) or seven years (Standards V-XI) as the case may be. Secondary Schools are divided into Middle Schools (Lower Secondary), and High and Higher Secondary Schools (Upper Secondary). There are three types of Middle Schools :)

1. The Indian Middle Schools
 2. The Senior Basic Schools
 3. The Indian English Middle Schools teaching Standards V—VIII.
- } Both teaching Standards V to VII with Standards I-IV attached to them.

English is not included as a subject in the course of studies in Standards V-VII of Indian Middle Schools and the Senior Basic Schools, while English is a compulsory subject in the Indian English Middle Schools. In recent years, however, several Indian Middle Schools and Senior Basic Schools have opened Standard VIII to meet the growing demand of pupils desirous of prosecuting further studies at the Upper Secondary Stage. The Upper Secondary course from Standard IX onwards is divided into the High School stage and the Higher Secondary stage. The High School course is spread over two years i.e., Standards IX and X and is intended for those who do not want to prosecute studies after the Secondary stage so that the stage is terminal. The Higher Secondary course which is spread over three years, is taught in Standards IX, X and XI, and is intended for those who want to continue their studies in colleges leading to the three-year integrated Degree course. Those passing the High School stage Examination at the end of Standard X have to join Pre-Degree classes and then proceed to the Degree stage.

The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, which is a statutory body, conducts examinations at the end of the Secondary stages—the Secondary School Certificate and the Higher Secondary Certificate Examinations.

✓ (iii) *Marathwada*.—In the 5 districts of Marathwada the Primary School course extends over a period of 5 years from Infant Class to Standard IV. No public examination is conducted at the end of this course. The next stage from Standard V to Standard VII is called the Middle School stage, in which English is taught as a compulsory subject. This is followed by the High School or the Higher Secondary stage. The former offers a course of three years, Standards VIII-X, while the latter extends over four years, Standards VIII-XI, of which Standard VIII is an exploratory or delta standard. At the end of the Secondary stage there are two public examinations, both conducted by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona. The students of High Schools at the end of Standard X appear for the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination which is equivalent to the S. S. C. Examination in that it leads to the Pre-Degree course and not to the three-year Degree course. The students of Higher Secondary Schools at the end of Standard XI appear for the Higher Secondary Certificate

(Multipurpose) Examination which directly leads to the three-year Degree course.)

Some of the Primary Schools in Marathwada have the Middle School Classes (*viz.*, V, VI and VII) attached to them. Such schools are termed Primary-*cum*-Middle Schools.

Similarly there are Middle-*cum*-High Schools, in which High School standards are attached to Middle Schools. Such schools are treated as High Schools and they are dealt with in Chapter V.

Up to 1957-58, the classification of schools in statistical recording was :

Schools with		Classified as
Standards I-VII or less (with or without an infant class)	were	Primary Schools
Standards V-VIII, IX Standards V-X, XI VIII-X, XI		Middle Schools High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools. } Secondary Schools.

Secondary Schools were classified as such on the criterion of the highest standard in them, even when they had lower Standards I-IV (or above) as a single unit with the higher standards. The classification has, however, been revised as per Government of India's instruction since 1958-59 as under :

Schools with		Classified as
(i) Standards I-IV or less (with or without an infant class).	are	Primary Schools.
(ii) Standards I to V, VI, VII		Middle Schools (Primary).
(iii) Standards V-VII or less		Middle Schools (Secondary).
(iv) Standards V-VIII and above or VIII and above.		High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools.

If High Schools have Standards I-IV as a composite unit of the school, the school is classified as High for all its Standards I-VIII and above. As per the classification revised by Government of India, the statistical data is submitted to Government of India every year since 1958-59. The same procedure has been adopted for departmental recording in this report.

The following paragraphs give an account of Primary Schools (including Basic) and Primary Education as defined above. Basic Education will be dealt with in detail in Chapter IV. While a similar account of Secondary Education will be found in Chapter V.

3.2. Administration and Control of Primary Education :

Primary Education in the Area of West Maharashtra is administered under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 and the B. P. E. Act, 1947 with effect from 1-5-62. In Greater Bombay, however, administration is carried on under the City of Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1950. The Bombay Corporation is given a fixed grant-in-aid from State funds on account of Primary Education, but it spends large amounts annually from its own resources and is vested with large powers. The administration of Primary Education in Bombay City is carried on by the Municipal Commissioner who is assisted by an Education Officer. The Education Officer controls and manages all the activities of Primary Schools, Municipal and Aided. Powers for controlling the establishment schedule of the Primary Education Department of the Corporation being vested in Government, Government also has powers to give directions to the Corporation regarding subjects, curricula, text-books and qualification of teachers. All Primary Schools maintained or aided by the Corporation are open to inspection by Officers of the State Government appointed for purposes, and the approval of the State Government is obligatory prior to any change which the Corporation may wish to make in the Grant-in-aid Code. In all other respects the control of the Corporation over Primary Education is absolute.

(In cities and large towns of West Maharashtra, administration of Primary Education is entrusted to some Municipalities on a grant-in-aid basis; they have also been given fairly large powers. These Municipalities are known as "Authorised Municipalities" and they exercise most of their powers in this respect through "Municipal School Boards".

For the administration of Primary Education in the rural areas, Zilla Parishads have been constituted under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961, for each district and they manage Primary Schools in all rural areas as well as in the areas of "Non-Authorised Municipalities" (the expression includes all Municipalities other than the Authorised Municipalities), which are required to make a prescribed contribution for the purpose to the Zilla Parishads.)

The Zilla Parishads administer Primary Education in accordance with the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and P. S. Act, 1961, and the B. P. E. Act, 1947, the rules made thereunder, and the instructions of the Department whereas the Municipal School Boards administer Primary Education in accordance with the B. P. E. Act, 1947, and the rules made thereunder and the instructions of the Department.

There are five Cantonment Boards in the Area—4 in Poona Division and 1 in Bombay Division—constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924 :

Poona Division	Bombay Division
1. Poona	1. Deolali
2. Kirkee	
3. Dehu Road	
4. Ahmednagar	

Of the 4 Cantonments in Poona Division only 3 control Primary Education. Dehu Road Cantonment Schools have not yet been entrusted to the Dehu Road Cantonment Board and the question is still under consideration. The Cantonment Boards are generally treated as Authorised Municipalities for the purpose of Primary Education and are paid grants at the same rates as the adjoining Municipalities.

Each Zilla Parishad has a Chief Executive Officer under whom there is a Parishad Education Officer in M. E. S. Class I to look after the educational activities of the Zilla Parishads. The Parishad Education Officer is assisted by two Deputy Parishad Education Officers, one for Primary Education and the other for Secondary Education.

Both these Deputy Parishad Education Officers are in M.E.S. Class II. Each Municipal School Board too has an Administrative Officer appointed by Government, or by the Authorised Municipality if it has been authorised by Government to appoint such an Administrative Officer. These Officers not only discharge their duties in relation to the meetings of the School Board but are also responsible for the general administration of all Primary Schools maintained by the Zilla Parishads and the Authorised Municipality, and in particular, for determining and satisfying as far as possible, the requirements of such schools in regard to accommodation, staff, furniture, equipment, repairs and other general supplies, for the conduct and discipline on these schools as educational institutions, for the organisation of annual examinations in such schools, and for their periodical inspection with

a view to checking their day-to-day working. They are also required to determine and pay grant-in-aid to approved private schools on behalf of Zilla Parishads or the Municipal School Board as the case may be. Their other duties include :—

- (i) duties with regard to schemes of expansion of Primary Education ;
- (ii) duties with regard to financial matters of the School Board ; and
- (iii) duties with regard to general administrative matters of the School Board.

In his capacity as the Secretary of the Staff Selection Committee, the Administrative Officer of the Municipal School Board or the Parishad Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad estimates the number of vacancies likely to arise in the course of the ensuing year among the posts of Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors and teachers maintained by an Authorised Municipality. He also issues orders of appointment of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Committee for posts of teachers and other staff of the Zilla Parishad or the Authorised Municipality as the case may be. He has power to supervise, control and co-ordinate the work of the staff maintained by the Zilla Parishad or the Authorised Municipality. There is, however, an Appellate Tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and the Parishad Education Officer, which hears appeals against the disciplinary orders passed by the Administrative Officer in respect of his subordinate staff. All matters coming before the Tribunal are to be decided unanimously and, in the case of difference of opinion, the matter is to be referred to the Director of Education. The State Government is empowered to call for and examine the record of an order made by the Director or the Tribunal in such cases.

The State Government has a right to appoint such Officers (including Inspecting Officers) as it may deem necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. If, in the opinion of the State Government, a School Board is not competent to perform or is not properly performing the duties imposed on it by or under the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, or exceeds or abuses its powers, or is acting or has acted contrary to the provisions of the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, it may dissolve the Board or supersede it for a specified period.

The administration of Primary Education *in Vidarbha* is entrusted to the Local Authorities, though Government manages directly a few schools as yet. The following are defined as Local Authorities entrusted with the administration of Primary Education :—

- (1) The Municipal Corporation of Nagpur ;
- (2) All Municipal Committees ; and
- (3) The Zilla Parishads (Zilla Parishad has been constituted for each District).

There is no separate Act for the administration of Primary Education in Vidarbha. The Local Authorities are given a large measure of freedom in the administration of Primary Education, and the role of Government Officers is restricted mainly to advise and inspection.

Table No. III (1)
Primary Schools According to Management
(1962-63)

Management	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
	Number of Primary Schools			Number of Primary Schools			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government	41	2	43	45	2	47	+4	..	+4
State Government	5,758	352	6,110	38	5	43	-5,720	-347	-6,067
Zilla Parishad	23,172	533	23,705	30,129	895	31,024	+6,957	+362	+7,319
Non-Local Authorities	496	164	660	482	163	645	-14	-1	-15
Municipal School Boards	1,559	280	1,839	1,659	304	1,963	+100	+24	+124
Private-Aided	2,528	123	2,651	2,781	120	2,901	+253	-3	+250
Private-Unaided	266	13	279	310	12	322	+44	-1	+43
Total	33,820	1,467	35,287	35,444	1,501	36,945	+1,624	+34	+1,658

N. B. —(1) Non-Local Authorities include only Non-Authorised Municipalities in West Maharashtra.
(2) Municipal School Boards include Municipal Committees and Cantonment Boards also.

Primary Education in *Marathwada* is also administered by Zilla Parishads constituted under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961. There are, however, a number of schools run by private agencies on a grant-in-aid basis. The private schools—both aided and unaided—are required to follow the curriculum prescribed by Government, and are inspected at regular intervals by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department.

3.3 Primary Schools :

1. The Table No. III (1) compares the number of Primary Schools in the State according to management during the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It will be seen from these tables that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 35,287 in 1961-62 to 36,945 in 1962-63, i.e., by 1,658 Primary Schools. The increase in number of Primary Schools by managements during 1961-62 and 1962-63 over the previous year will be as indicated in Cols. 8, 9 and 10 of the Table III (1).

The increase in the Boys' Primary Schools was 1624 or 4.8 per cent while that in Girls' Primary Schools was 34 or 2.3 per cent during the year under report.

It is permissible to open separate girls' Primary Schools in places where the number of girls in mixed schools is so large that it can be organised economically into a separate unit or separate girls' schools so as to continue their education in higher standards and is intended to meet the demand for a separate girls' school and to attract more girls in Standards V—VII. Boys can be admitted in the lower standards of girls' schools. Until 1957-58 institutions were classified as boys' or girls' according as the number of boys or girls attending them was in the majority. This resulted in some schools being considered as boys' in one year and as girls' in the next year if the majority of boys of the preceding year decreased to a minority in the following year. To avoid such change-overs, since 1958-59, institutions exclusively meant for girls only, are being classified as girls' institutions and all others, irrespective of the majority number in them, as boys' institutions.

There were 47 Primary Schools managed by the Central Government during the year under report. All of these were Railway Schools, majority being meant for the children of Railway Servants.

The regionwise distribution of these Primary Schools is shown below :

Total Number of Primary Schools By Government of India.

Year	State	Region		
		West Maharashtra	Vidarbha	Marathwada
1962-63	.. 47	29	10	8

Of the total increase of 4 Central Government Schools over the last year 3 schools were opened in West Maharashtra and one school was opened in Vidarbha.

The number of Primary Schools managed by the State Government has decreased from 6110 in 1961-62 to 43 in 1962-63. This decrease of 6067 is mainly due to the fact of transferring almost all State Government Schools to Zilla Parishads. The present 43 State Government Schools are mostly practising Schools attached to Government Training Colleges and some Schools run by forest Department and some other under the control of Director of Fisheries.

There is an increase of 7319 Schools under Zilla Parishad. This increase is due to transfer of almost all Government Schools from Vidarbha and Marathwada regions to Zilla Parishads.

As regards Schools under the management of Non-Authorised Municipalities in Western Maharashtra, the corresponding number has decreased from 660 to 645 (or by 15).

Table No. III (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Primary Schools
(1962-63)

Management	Number of Primary Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Central Government	2	12	10	10	8	47
State Government	1	12	9	21	..	43
Zilla Parishad .. .. .	..	8,990	7,662	8,227	6,145	31,024
Non-Local Authorities .. .. .	..	377	268	..	..	645
Municipal School Boards and Cantonment ..	819	180	315	649	..	1,963
Private Aided	359	808	1,422	222	90	2,901
Private Unaided	124	77	98	8	15	322
Total ..	1,305	10,461	9,784	9,137	6,258	36,945
Average Area served by primary schools (Sq. miles.)	0.14	2.58	2.93	4.03	4.10	3.20
Average Population served by primary schools (estimated).	3,283	996	1,084	1,035	1,030	1,097

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The number of Schools under Authorised Municipal School Boards and Cantonment Boards and Municipal Committees (in Vidarbha Area) has increased from 1,839 to 1,963 (or by 124).

As regards private Schools (both aided and unaided) there is an overall increase of 293 Schools in the State.

In short the total number of schools in Maharashtra State has increased from 35,287 to 36,945, *i.e.*, by 1,658.

The Table No. III (2) gives the distribution of Primary Schools as on 31st March 1963 by regions. It will be seen from this table that out of 36,945 schools, as many as 33,632 or 91.03 per cent were managed by local authorities, 31,024 by the Zilla Parishads and 2,608 by the Municipalities, Cantonment Boards and Non-Authorised Municipalities. The percentage of schools managed by private agencies was 8.8 in 1962-63. The State Government directly managed 43 or 0.1 per cent schools in 1962-63. Thus the number of schools managed by State Government decreased from 17.3 in 1961-62 to 0.1 per cent in 1962-63. Of these, as many as 22 schools were in West Maharashtra and 21 in Vidarbha. The decrease during 1962-63 in Government Primary Schools in the State is due to transfer of Government Schools to newly formed Zilla Parishads. The percentage of Central Government Schools was negligible (*viz.* 0.12 per cent) during the year 1962-63.

The average area served by the Primary Schools during 1962-63 was 3.2 square miles as against 3.6 square miles in the preceding year and the average estimated population served by schools was 1,097 in 1962-63 as against 1,134 in 1961-62. The areas of West Maharashtra had the largest facilities for Primary Education as can be seen by comparing the average area and the average population served by Primary School given in the table. Vidarbha had also a fairly satisfactory provision for Primary Education, but Marathwada had comparably lesser educational facilities.

The Table III (3) gives the regionwise distribution of Primary Schools by languages. The medium of instruction in Primary School is usually the mother-tongue of the children. There were 33,984 or 92.0 per cent schools teaching through Marathi during 1962-63 as against 32,524 or 92.2 per cent schools during 1961-62. The number of schools teaching through Gujarati was 407 (or 1.1 per cent) in 1962-63 as against 396 (or 1.1 per cent) during 1961-62. Similarly, the number of Primary Schools teaching through Urdu medium was 1,515 (or 4.1 per cent) during 1962-63 as against 1,466 (or 4.1 per cent) during 1961-62.

Table No. III (3)
Language-wise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1962-63

Language	Greater Bombay		Rest of the Bombay Division				Poona Division			
	Schools with		Schools with				Schools with			
	One Media	Total Media	One Media	One of Two Media	One of Three Media	Total Media	One Media	One of Two Media	One of Three Media	Total Media
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Marathi ..	388	388	9,717	12	1	9,730	9,184	3	2	9,189
Urdu ..	155	155	585	10	..	595	302	..	..	302
Gujarati ..	309	309	59	2	1	62	13	..	..	13
English ..	172	172	18	..	..	18	41	1	..	42
Hindi ..	132	132	21	3	1	25	22	4	2	28
Sindhi ..	27	27	39	1	..	40	13	..	1	14
Kannada ..	48	48	1	..	..	1	184	..	..	184
Tamil ..	45	45	4	..	..	4	12	..	1	13
Telugu ..	17	17	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	7
Bengali ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malyalam ..	8	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Iranian ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Media..	1,305	1,305	10,446	28	3	10,477	9,778	8	6	9,792
Total Schools	1,305	1,305	10,446	14	1	10,461	9,778	4	2	9,784

Table No. III (3)—concl'd.
Language-wise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1962-63

Language (1)	Nagpur Division				Aurangabad Division				Total			
	Schools with				Schools with				Schools with			
	One Media (12)	One of Two Media (13)	One of Three Media (14)	Total Media (15)	One Media (16)	One of Two Media (17)	One of Three Media (18)	Total Media (19)	One Media (20)	One of Two Media (21)	One of Three Media (22)	Total Media (23)
Marathi ..	8,461	10	..	8,471	6,118	86	2	6,206	33,868	111	5	33,984
Urdu ..	340	2	..	342	34	85	2	121	1,416	97	2	1,515
Gujarati ..	19	..	..	19	4	..	..	4	404	2	1	407
English ..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	234	2	..	236
Hindi ..	235	9	..	244	8	..	..	8	418	16	3	437
Sindhi ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	1	1	82
Kannada ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	234	..	..	234
Tamil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	1	62
Telugu ..	66	..	..	66	3	1	2	6	94	1	2	97
Bengali ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Malayalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Iranian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total Media..	9,126	22	..	9,148	6,170	172	6	6,348	36,825	230	15	37,070
Total Schools	9,126	11	..	9,137	6,170	86	2	6,258	36,825	115	5	36,945

3-4. Villages with and without Schools :

Mere statistics of increase in the total number of Primary Schools do not give a correct picture of the extent of Primary Education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and villages in the State.

Compulsory Primary Education has now been accepted as a goal of State Education Policy. Hence, unless physical conditions make it impossible, it is the intention of Government to provide a school in or within easily accessible distance, not more than a mile of *every* village.

(In West Maharashtra, Government launched in 1955-54, an intensive drive to provide schools to as many school-less villages as possible. Three programmes were undertaken for this purpose. The first was the opening of independent schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 or over. Under the second scheme known as the *group-school scheme* small villages which could not be given independent schools of their own were grouped with a neighbouring village where a school existed already or where a new school was specially opened for the purpose. The third scheme, known as the scheme of *peripatetic-teachers*, was introduced with the object of providing schools for small villages which were separated from each other by such long distances as to make the establishment of a group school impossible. In addition, independent schools were also opened in small villages preferably having 200 and more souls which could not be brought within the purview of group schools or peripatetic-teacher scheme.

As a result of implementing the measures having far-reaching effects as indicated above the number of school-less villages has decreased considerably since the year 1953-54. Out of 15,993 towns and villages in West Maharashtra 13,194 towns and villages were provided with independent schools by the year 1962-63, out of the remaining 2,799 villages which had no schooling facilities during 1962-63 the educational needs of as many as 2,427 villages were met by a school in the neighbouring village. Thus there were only 372 villages which had no schooling facilities at all. All these villages were either small in population or isolated in their location.)

(The number of school-less villages in Marathwada Region was 1,339 or 18.8 per cent during the year under report. In Vidarbha there were 2,286 or 17.8 per cent villages having no schools or schooling facilities.) The following table shows the total number

of towns and villages without schools or schooling facilities, by regions :—

Table No. III (4)
Villages with and without Schools during
1962-63

Region	Total number of places		Total number of places with schools		Number of Villages having no schools but having educational facilities	Number of Villages having no schools and no educational facilities
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Greater Bombay	1	..	1	..	..	..
2. Rest of the Bombay Division.	112	9,306	112	7,016	1,992	298
3. Poona Division	120	6,454	120	5,945	435	74
4. Nagpur Division	77	12,708	77	7,846	2,576	2,286
5. Aurangabad Division.	60	7,073	60	5,734	..	1,339
Maharashtra State	370	35,541	370	26,541	5,003	3,997

It may be pointed out that some of the villages with schools shown in the table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary School in the village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and, therefore, contain more than one school. The opening of new schools in villages should, therefore, depend mainly on the population of the village. The State Government, in collaboration with the Government of India had, therefore, undertaken a thorough study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State particularly to find out the most favourable locations of future schools.

3.5. Enrolment in Primary Schools :

The table opposite presents the enrolment of pupils (boys and girls) in Primary Schools during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. III (5)

Enrolment in Primary Schools in 1962-63

Management	1961-62			1962-63		
	Number of students in			Number of students in		
	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Central Government	3,299	304	3,603	4,018	304	4,322
State Government	4,26,394	50,267	4,76,661	7,420	1,193	8,613
Zilla Parishad	24,72,429	1,14,890	25,87,319	29,67,581	1,67,891	31,35,472
Non-Local Authorities	1,90,678	72,281	2,62,959	1,88,318	72,373	2,60,691
Municipal School Boards	6,22,623	1,06,668	7,29,291	6,56,698	1,13,772	7,70,470
Private Aided	3,27,380	28,985	3,56,365	3,57,592	29,040	3,86,632
Private Unaided	48,756	2,596	51,352	62,243	2,976	65,219
Total	40,91,559	3,75,991	44,67,550	42,43,870	3,87,549	46,31,419

TABLE No. III (5)—concl'd.

Management	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Central Government	+719	..	+719	+1.99
State Government	-4,18,974	-49,074	-4,68,048	-98.193
Zilla Parishad	+4,95,152	+53,001	+5,48,153	+21.18
Non-Local Authorities	-2,360	+92	-2,268	-0.86
Municipal School Boards ..	+34,075	+7,104	+41,179	+5.64
Private Aided	+30,212	+55	+30,267	+8.49
Private Unaided	+13,487	+380	+13,867	+27.00
Total	+1,52,311	+11,558	+1,63,869	+3.66

It will be seen from the table that the number of pupils in Primary Schools has increased from 44,67,550 on 31st March 1962 to 46,31,419 on 31st March 1963. This gives an overall increase of 1,63,869 pupils which gives the percentage increase of 3.6 over 1961-62. The following table gives the enrolment as on 31st March 1963 in Primary Schools by regions :—

Table No. III (6)
Enrolment in Primary Schools by Regions
(31st March 1963)

Region	Number of pupils			Percentage of pupils to total estimated population	Average number of pupils per school
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	2,82,855	2,34,634	5,17,489	12.07	396
Rest of the Bombay Division.	8,00,783	4,82,802	12,83,585	13.17	122
Poona Division	9,47,469	5,22,232	14,69,701	13.85	150
Nagpur Division	5,85,270	3,18,954	9,04,224	9.55	98
Aurangabad Division ..	3,48,244	1,08,176	4,56,420	7.07	72
Total	29,64,621	16,66,798	46,31,419	11.42	125

From the table it will be seen that out of 46,31,419 children in Primary Schools in the State as many as 29,64,621 (*i.e.* 64.00 per cent) were boys and only 16,66,798 (*i.e.* 36.0 per cent) were girls during 1962-63. The percentages of boys and girls were practically same during 1961-62 also.

The percentage of enrolment of boys has decreased by 0.2 while that for girls it is constant. Against these overall figures the different regions of the State give the following percentages of boys and girls in Primary Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Percentages of enrolment of boys and girls in Primary Schools by Regions during 1961-62 and 1962-63

Division	1961-62		1962-63	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay	55.1	44.9	54.7	45.3
Rest of the Bombay Division ..	62.3	37.7	62.3	37.7
Poona Division	64.0	36.0	64.4	35.6
Nagpur Division	65.3	34.7	64.8	35.2
Aurangabad Division	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8
Total	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0

The above table will show that Marathwada has the least percentage of girls, viz., 23.8 as against the highest, in Greater Bombay (45.3 per cent) and 37.7 the Second highest, in the other districts of the Bombay Division.

The percentage of children in Primary Schools to the estimated population was 11.42 during 1962-63 as against 11.15 during 1961-62. The percentage of boys in Primary Schools to the total estimated male population was 14.15 during 1962-63 which was 13.82 during 1961-62 and the percentage of girls in Primary Schools to the total estimated female population was 8.50 during 1962-63 which was 8.31 during 1961-62. The average number of pupils in Primary Schools was 125 during 1962-63 as against 127 during 1961-62. The number of pupils per school was highest in Greater Bombay during 1962-63 being 396 and the lowest in Marathwada being 72.

3.6. Compulsory Primary Education :

A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education in the areas of the old Bombay State appears in the Centenary Report of the Education Department published in 1958. Briefly stated, Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced since 1947-48 in all places with a population of 1,000 and above (according to the 1941 Census), situated in the premerger areas of the 19 Districts of the Bombay State and it was applied progressively to children in the age-group 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11 from year to year, so that by the end of the year 1951-52, children of the age-range 7-11 in the places concerned were brought under compulsion. The merged areas, however, were left out for the time being, till 1954. During the First Five-Year Plan beginning with 1951-52, *status quo* was maintained in respect of compulsion till the year 1954-55. From 1st August 1954, compulsion was extended to all places including those of merged states with a population of 1,000 and over, according to the 1951 Census. Compulsion was progressively applied from year to year, beginning with the age-range 7-8, so that during the period of 4 years, children in the age-range 7-11 were to be covered. Hence, by the end of the year 1957-58 all children in the age-range 7-11 in these places were brought under compulsion.

The next stage in the introduction of compulsion is in respect of children in the age-range 7-11 in all places with a population of less than 1,000. A beginning in this direction was made during the year 1956-57 by introducing compulsion in places with a population of 500 to 999, and also in places with a population of less than 500, which had been provided with schooling facilities. This is the first stage of the scheme of compulsion to be extended under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Compulsion as in the past applies progressively under this scheme to the children of age-groups 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11. This process has been completed by the end of the year 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and thus all children in the age-range 7-11 are expected to be in schools. During 1960-61 compulsion was introduced for the age-group 7-11 and extended to all villages having a population of less than 1,000, except a few stray villages with less than 200 souls. Out of 15,986 villages and towns in West Maharashtra 15,423 were under compulsion during 1962-63.

On the basis of the latest Census the number of children of school-going age, in the areas of compulsion was 29,49,773 during 1962-63 out of whom 22,25,785 were enrolled by 31st March 1963 so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year was 75.45. In the year 1962-63, 1,58,447 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion.

Attendance orders passed during the year under report were 26,502 and the number of prosecutions lodged was 392 for non-enrolment and 689 for non-attendance. Backward Class communities are not fined as it is the policy of Government to use persuasive measures in their case instead of legal action. The amount of fines realised during the year 1962-63 was Rs. 161.

Compulsory Primary Education in Vidarbha is governed by Primary Education Act, 1956. Compulsion has been under way in the *ex-C. P.* State since 1927 but the progress of compulsion has not been satisfactory. Only 40 towns and 198 villages have so far been covered under compulsion, the number of towns and villages remaining constant in 1962-63. Out of these only 2 towns have introduced compulsion for both boys and girls while the remaining 38 towns and 198 villages have compulsion for boys only. Out of 2,73,264 children covered under compulsion as many as 1,20,177 (*i.e.*, 43.97 per cent) attend schools. The number of notices issued during the year under report was 12,077 in Vidarbha of which 5,060 were issued in urban areas and 7,017 in rural areas. The amount of fine that was collected during the year under report was Rs. 26 only.

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1952. This Act provides for free and compulsory Primary Education in the State of Hyderabad and for the constitution of local committees for each area of compulsion or for 2 or more such areas. The main functions of these committees include among others :—

- (1) Carrying on Propaganda.

- (2) Maintaining up-to-date lists of children liable for compulsion.
- (3) Rendering all the necessary help to Government officials engaged in the work of compulsory education.
- (4) Issuing of attendance orders ; and
- (5) Granting exemptions from compulsory attendance.

At the end of 1962-63 one town and 170 villages were covered under compulsion in the Marathwada Region. The number of children on roll in the areas under compulsion was 14,215 representing 52.42 per cent of the total estimated school-going population. These figures show that under the area covered by compulsion the number of school-going children has increased from 14,061 to 14,801 showing an increase of 740 children.

A peculiar feature of the compulsion scheme in this region is that compulsion is not introduced agewise, with the result that all the children between the ages of 6 and 11, who do not attend schools, are collected together in the Infant Class.

Only persuasive measures are used to bring children to schools.

The table No. III (7) summarises the progress of compulsory education in the different components of the State. Further details will be found in Table No. IX of Government of India Tables—Form A.

3.7. Stages of Instruction:

The following tables show by regions the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1963, in the different standards of Primary Schools: From Table No. III-(8), it can be seen that as many 80.2 per cent of the boys in Primary Schools were studying in Standards below V. In the case of girls this percentage was still higher, viz., 87.2, the number of girls studying in Standard V—VIII being only 12.8 per cent of the total. (The low percentage of pupils studying in upper Primary classes is due to several reasons, among which the following may be mentioned :—

1. A Large number of the pupils who pass Primary Standard IV join Secondary Schools.
2. Compulsory Primary Education is not enforced beyond a period of four years at any place.
3. On account of financial difficulties many children leave school before they complete the lower Primary stage and engage themselves in some occupation for the family, either at home or outside.
4. Several villages have schools teaching only the first four standards.
5. In the case of girls, besides the above social factors operate strongly and girls are withdrawn early from school.

Table No. III (7)

Progress of Compulsory Education in 1962-63

Region	Total number of Towns and Villages	Number of Town and Villages under compulsion	Total estimated Population of the Children of School-going-age in areas under compulsion	Number of pupils on Rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentage of enrolment (column 5) to total population of school-going Children (column 4)	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rs.
Greater Bombay	1	1	6,09,557	3,50,839	57.55	3,64,35,240
Rest of the Bombay Division ..	9,411	8,989	13,90,661	8,10,368	58.27	2,74,11,883
Poona Division	6,574	6,433	14,80,734	9,29,600	62.77	2,24,85,819
Nagpur Division	12,756	238	2,75,194	1,20,177	43.66	51,13,681
Aurangabad Division	7,133	171	30,229	14,801	48.96	5,54,239
Total ..	35,875	15,832	37,86,375	22,25,785	58.78	9,20,00,862

Table No. III (8)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31-3-63)

Standards	Greater Bombay			Rest of the Bombay Division			Poona Division		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Infant	47	35	82	113	54	167	248	157	405
I	72,206	62,697	1,34,903	2,49,795	1,96,916	4,46,711	2,88,047	2,23,963	5,12,010
II	55,199	47,340	1,02,539	1,53,511	94,595	2,48,106	1,74,438	1,01,167	2,75,605
III	49,316	41,333	90,649	1,18,583	66,779	1,85,362	1,37,586	68,804	2,06,390
IV	51,971	41,645	93,616	1,08,605	55,829	1,64,434	1,24,757	55,110	1,79,867
V	23,740	18,171	41,911	74,832	32,307	1,07,139	94,030	33,421	1,27,451
VI	17,688	13,580	31,268	54,731	21,372	76,103	71,659	22,673	94,332
VII	12,688	9,833	22,521	40,613	14,950	55,563	56,704	16,937	73,641
VIII .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,82,855	2,34,634	5,17,489	8,00,783	4,82,802	12,83,585	9,47,469	5,22,232	14,69,701

Table No. III (8)—concl'd.

Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31-3-63)

Standards	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division			Total			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	246	654	0.01	0.01	0.01
I	1,78,443	1,14,566	2,93,009	1,18,142	48,197	1,66,339	9,06,633	6,46,339	15,52,972	30.59	38.78	33.53
II	1,32,724	78,882	2,11,606	65,250	21,931	87,181	5,81,122	3,43,915	9,25,037	19.60	20.63	19.98
III	1,10,624	60,931	1,71,555	53,620	16,179	69,799	4,69,729	2,54,026	7,23,755	15.84	15.24	15.62
IV	89,332	45,313	1,34,645	48,003	11,721	59,724	4,22,668	2,09,618	6,32,286	14.26	12.57	13.66
V	27,956	8,569	36,525	35,101	6,655	41,756	2,55,659	99,123	3,54,782	8.62	5.95	7.67
VI	21,546	5,587	27,133	13,971	2,003	15,974	1,79,595	65,215	2,44,810	6.06	3.92	5.28
VII	16,572	3,955	20,527	9,477	1,068	10,545	1,36,054	46,743	1,82,797	4.59	2.81	3.95
VIII	8,073	1,151	9,224	4,680	422	5,102	12,753	1,573	14,326	0.43	0.09	0.30
Total	5,85,270	3,18,954	9,04,224	3,48,244	1,08,176	4,56,420	29,64,621	16,66,798	46,31,419	100.00	100.00	100.00

N. B.—In Aurangabad Division pupils in Infant Class are shown under std. I, those in std. I in std. II and so on.

Table No. III (9)
Examinations in Primary Schools in 1962-63

Standards	Boys					Girls				
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-63	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percentage of passes (Col. 4 and Col. 5)	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-63	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percentage of passes (Col. 9 and Col. 10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Infant ..	408	408	405	405	100.00	246	246	243	243	100.00
I ..	9,06,633	8,80,313	7,50,773	6,67,479	88.90	6,46,339	6,15,446	4,74,721	4,15,960	87.62
II ..	5,81,122	5,70,482	5,12,392	4,73,605	92.43	3,43,915	3,35,360	2,91,128	2,63,163	90.39
III ..	4,69,729	4,63,336	4,25,722	3,68,893	86.65	2,54,026	2,49,535	2,26,060	1,90,610	84.31
IV ..	4,22,668	4,17,108	3,89,701	3,24,445	83.25	2,09,618	2,07,558	1,84,339	1,54,921	84.04
V ..	2,55,659	2,53,241	2,34,132	1,95,862	83.65	99,123	97,762	90,738	75,274	82.95
VI ..	1,79,595	1,77,424	1,65,444	1,44,130	87.11	65,215	64,610	59,311	51,734	87.22
VII ..	1,36,054	1,34,576	1,26,413	1,15,252	91.17	46,743	45,922	41,864	38,655	92.33
VIII ..	12,753	12,754	12,597	10,560	83.82	1,573	1,594	1,439	1,121	77.90
Total ..	29,64,621	29,09,642	26,17,579	23,00,631	87.89	16,66,798	16,18,033	13,69,843	11,91,681	86.99

3.8. Stagnation and Wastage:

(Stagnation is defined as the retention of a pupil in the same class for more than one year, and if a pupil leaves school, before attaining permanent literacy, he is regarded as a case of wastage. These two features have been the greatest evils of the system of Primary Education in all parts of India.)

Opposite table shows the result of the examination in Primary Schools held during 1962-63. The scrutiny of columns 2 and 3 and 7 and 8 reveal that the number of pupils on roll at the time of examination in April 1963 is considerably less than the number on roll a month earlier on 31-3-1963. With the examination approaching fast those who have been irregular in attendance and neglectful in their studies appear to drop off in April, the examination month. It will be seen from Table III-(9) that the percentage of passes for the infants has increased to 100 per cent in 1962-63 from 98.5 per cent in 1961-62.

The position regarding the number of pupils on roll at the time of the examination and the number of pupils passed and promoted in the examination for the standards from Infant to VIII for the last 2 years is as indicated below:—

Item	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Number of pupils on roll on 31st March:—</i>		
Boys	28,58,503	29,64,621
Girls	16,09,047	16,66,798
<i>Number of pupils on roll at the time of examination:—</i>		
Boys	27,95,188	29,09,642
Girls	15,86,021	16,18,033
<i>Number of pupils passed and promoted in the examination:—</i>		
Boys	19,40,889	23,00,631
Girls	9,58,982	11,91,681

(The figures represent the totals for Standards Infant to VIII).

It will be seen that the total number of boys and girls has in general increased during the last 2 years. The comparison of columns 4, 5, 9 and 10 for boys and girls respectively in (Table No. III-(9) will show that the percentage of boys to the actual number of students appeared for the examination has increased from 79.02 in 1961-62 to 87.89 in 1962-63. Similarly in case of girls, the percentage has increased from 77.51 to 86.99.

It will also be seen from columns 6 and 11 that once the girls are set in Standard V and above, their performance at the examinations is better than that of boys.

The main reason which leads to stagnation in Standard I is late admissions and irregularity of attendance. Attempts are being made to eradicate these by educating parents, enforcing compulsory attendance, restricting admissions to the first two months and by improving teaching methods. Another reason is that children who have completed five years of age are also admitted to this class along with those who are six years old. The former, being comparatively immature, generally lag behind.

Separate statistics for wastage are not collected, but a combined measure of the evil results of stagnation and wastage is obtained by comparing the number of pupils reading in Standard IV with those that were enrolled in Standard I four years earlier.

From the table below it will be seen that the wastage in the case of girls is much higher than in the case of boys. This is due to the fact that a girl being considered to be more useful at home, either for taking care of a younger child or for assisting the mother, is often withdrawn from the school at an early age as well as to a general feeling that a boy is more likely to profit from education than a girl:—

Table No. III (10)
Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Schools 1961-62 and 1962-63

Year	Boys			Girls		
	Number on rolls in Std. I on 31st March	Number on rolls in Std. IV and Col. 3 on 31st March	Percentage of Col. 2 and Col. 3	Number on rolls in Std. I on 31st March	Number on rolls in Std. IV and Col. 6 on 31st March	Percentage of Col. 5 and Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	8,14,316	..	..	5,74,046	..	..
1961-62	..	3,97,294	48.78	..	1,92,916	33.60
1959-60	8,31,797	..	..	5,89,937	..	..
1962-63	..	4,22,668	50.81	..	2,09,618	35.53

The enrolment in standard IV during 1961-62 indicates that 48.8 per cent of boys and 33.6 per cent of girls in standard I during 1958-59 moved through 3 standards and reached standard IV. Similarly the enrolment in standard IV during 1962-63 reveals that 50.8 per cent of boys and 35.5 per cent of girls in standard I during 1959-60 moved through 3 standards and reached standard IV. The consequent stagnation and wastage is represented by the percentage figures 51.2 for boys and 66.4 per cent for girls in 1961-62 and the corresponding figures for 1962-63 are 49.2 per cent of boys and 64.5 per cent for girls.

3.9. Public Examinations in Primary Schools:

There are no public examinations at the end of the Primary Course in the Marathwada region. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course in West Maharashtra, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in a Primary School, for admission to Primary Training institutions and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. In Vidarbha, there is an external examination known as the Primary Certificate Examination at the end of 4 years' course in a Primary School. The passing of this examination is a pre-requisite for entrance to a Secondary School. It has however been decided by Government under G. R. E. and S. W. D. No. PRE-6863/F, dated 19th September 1963, to discontinue the public examination at the end of standard IV in Vidarbha. This examination will however be conducted as an ordinary examination. But there is no examination corresponding to the P. S. C. Examination of West Maharashtra.

The following Tables compare the results of these examinations for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. III (11)
Public Examinations in Primary Schools

<i>P. S. C. Examination</i>					Number appeared	Number Passed	Percentage of passes
1961-62	..	Boys	..	..	1,13,378	62,945	55.5
		Girls	..	..	39,561	19,612	49.5
1962-63	..	Boys	..	..	1,18,181	69,567	58.9
		Girls	..	..	51,462	23,061	44.5

The comparison of the P. S. C. Examination results for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 shows an increase of 4,803 boys and 11,901 girls in the number appeared. Similarly the number of passes also shows an increase of 6,622 boys and 3,449 girls during 1962-63 over 1961-62. The percentage of passing has however decreased in case of girls from 49.5 in 1961-62 to 44.5 in 1962-63.

As already described in paragraph 3.2, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has wide powers in the administration of Primary Education. Government grant to the Corporation is calculated at 25 per cent of its approved expenditure subject to previous limit of Rs. 33,00,000 which was increased to Rs. 48,00,000 from 1960-61. In addition to this a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 was also paid to Bombay Municipal Corporation during the year under report.

The rates of grant-in-aid to other Municipalities in the areas of the old Bombay State are regulated by the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the rules made thereunder. According to this Act, the richer Municipalities are required to contribute more liberally to the cost of Primary Education. The grants fixed under the Act are as follows :—

Municipality	Grant-in-aid
1. Poona and Sholapur	.. 33-1/3 per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
2. Other Authorised Municipalities.	50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on Primary Education.

The non-Authorised Municipalities are required to contribute only 3/8th of the total rateable value based upon the capital value (or 5 per cent of the total rateable value based upon the annual letting value) of the real property situated within their limits.

The Maharashtra Decentralisation Bill was enacted in the year 1961 and was brought into effect from 1-5-62. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis at the District Level, the control of establishment, management, inspection, and maintenance of various works and schemes enumerated in the first schedule of the Act was transferred to the Local Sector. In view of the transfer of schemes to the Zilla Parishads, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act, 1961 also provides for payment of financial assistance in the form of grants to the Zilla Parishad. The scheme of payment of grant takes into consideration grants on account of committed expenditure on existing functions as well as development activities in the District list transferred to the Local Sector.

The following are the various types of grants paid to the Zilla Parishad for works and schemes transferred to them.

1. Land Revenue grant,
2. Land Revenue equalisation grant,
3. Deficit adjustment grant,
4. Local cess matching grant,
5. Incentive grant,
6. Purposive grant,
7. Establishment grant,
8. Grant for Plan Schemes, and
9. Block grants.

So far as schemes under Education which have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad are concerned, the following three types of grants are paid to the Zilla Parishads under the various provisions of the Act :

1. Purposive grants for committed expenditure.
2. Establishment grants.
3. Plan grants for Plan schemes.

Purposive grants are paid to the Zilla Parishad under section 182 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and P. S. Act, 1961 at 90 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad during the year.

Establishment grants are paid under section 183 of the Act for expenditure on Administrative staff.

Plan grants are paid on the actual expenditure incurred for Development schemes under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act, 1961.

Grants given to Municipal Committees (including the Nagpur Corporation) in *Vidarbha* are of two types, viz.,

1. Voluntary Primary Grant, and
2. Compulsory Education Grant.

The first is fixed at 50 per cent of the total expenditure on Primary Education and the following items of expenditure are held admissible for grant-in-aid :

- (a) Teachers' pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 p.m. ;
Provident Fund or Pension Contribution.
- (b) Contingencies at a flat rate of Rs. 200 per school.

Under the Compulsory Education Grant, Government pays an annual grant equal to one-half of the additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the introduction of Compulsory Education within the limits of the Municipal Committee.

3-11. Grant-In-Aid to Private Primary Schools :

In West Maharashtra all eligible private Primary Schools except the practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges, are aided by the Zilla Parishads or Municipal School Board, as the case may be. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, all such schools are paid a maximum maintenance grant at Rs. 12 per girl or Backward Class pupil and at Rs. 10 per capita for other pupils. In addition, a special dearness allowance grant at two-thirds of the rates sanctioned by Government is also paid. In the case of associations conducting a number of voluntary schools, another special grant for over-head expenses at 75 per cent of the approved expenditure is also sanctioned. It is laid down, however, that the total grants to any school should not exceed its normal

admissible expenditure minus the fee receipts. The grant is also proportionately reduced if the standard of instruction maintained in the school is not satisfactory.

Private Primary Schools are also given the following kinds of grants according to rules laid down in that behalf :

Quinquennial Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 25 per teacher to a school. The grant is paid once only in 5 years.

Trained Teachers' Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 5 per month per trained teacher.

Equipment Grant.—An equipment grant equal to the expenditure incurred for school purposes but subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per teacher is paid to schools having an attendance of 20 pupils or more. An additional equipment grant equal to the expenditure incurred but not exceeding Rs. 25 for each class in Standards above Standard IV is paid to schools teaching Standards above IV.

Bad Climate Allowance Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 3 per month per teacher in Private Primary Schools situated in backward areas. This is subject to the condition that those Private Primary Schools which have an average attendance of at least 18 pupils from the Aboriginal and Hill tribes and Backward Classes, of whom at least 10 belong to Aboriginal or Hill tribes will be held eligible for grant. The districts for payment of this allowance are determined by Government.

Practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges are paid grants up to 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. These grants are paid by the Parishad Education Offices from the allotments placed at their disposal for the purpose by the Director of Education.

All Private Primary Schools in *Vidarbha* are aided by the Zilla Parishads also in addition to Government aid.

According to the rules now in force, grants-in-aid to rural private Primary Schools are assessed at 75 per cent of their approved expenditure and to the urban Private Primary Schools at 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. The payment of these grants is subject to the condition that no tuition fees are charged in the schools and that the teachers are given the prescribed basic scales of pay. In addition to the recurring grants stated above, the rules provide for the payment of building grants limited to one-third of the total expenditure, and for special grants for the purchase of equipment etc., limited to one-half of the total approved expenditure.

The grants paid to schools in *Marathwada* are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the revised rules of grant-in-aid issued by the Education Department of Hyderabad State in 1952. According to these rules, all Primary Schools would get grant-in-aid on the basis of two-thirds of the salaries (inclusive of Dearness and House Rent Allowances) of teachers and other staff at the scales sanctioned by Government *minus* all the income from fees calculated on the basis of the standard scale of fees laid down by Government, after making allowance for the concessions prescribed. The grants-in-aid payable to schools on this basis are subject to certain ceilings. The rules also lay down certain conditions to be fulfilled by the school management receiving aid from the Department such as :

1. The maintenance of reasonable standards of instruction, discipline, etc .
2. The production of evidence that the school management concerned has sufficient resources of its own to meet the expenditure not covered by grant-in-aid.
3. The maintenance of a minimum strength of 25 pupils in each class.
4. The levy of standard rates of fees for grant purposes.
5. The grant of leave to the teaching personnel according to the rules laid down by the Department.
6. The execution of written agreements embodying service terms of school teachers.
7. Introduction of a provident fund for permanent teachers.

3.12. Fees in Primary Schools :

In West Maharashtra fees were introduced in the upper Primary standards (V-VII) with effect from 1954-55, but very liberal concessions were allowed in order that the measure should not cause any hardship to poor parents. From June 1959, however, these fees were totally abolished so that Primary education is now free throughout the seven years in West Maharashtra. These orders do not, however, apply to schools conducted by Cantonment Boards and Private Primary Schools.

In *Vidarbha*, all children in the age-group 6-14 years are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. The following concessions are also given to children above the age of 14 :—

1. Exemption from the payment of tuition fees to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
2. Exemption from the payment of tuition fees to the children of Government and Local Body servants.
3. Exemption from payment of tuition fees to the children of political sufferers.

4. Exemption from payment of tuition fees to the children of teachers in recognised schools.

The loss on account of the above concessions is reimbursed by Government. With these liberal concessions, in practice, education during the first seven years of schooling is practically without cost to the parents.

In the Government Primary Schools no fees are charged in Marathwada.

The following Table gives the regionwise annual fee per pupil and the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne by fees for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :

Table III (12)
Fees in Primary Schools

Region (1)	Average annual fee per pupil		Percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Greater Bombay	14.68	14.72	20.53	21.18
Rest of the Bombay Division	0.77	0.85	3.62	2.56
Poona Division	1.13	1.15	3.63	3.57
Nagpur Division	0.94	0.55	2.09	1.35
Aurangabad Division ..	0.24	0.30	0.73	0.92
Total ..	2.38	2.38	6.15	6.20

The above table shows region-wise annual fees per pupil and the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne by fees for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63. It will be seen that the average annual fee per pupil is highest in Greater Bombay and lowest in Aurangabad Division. The average annual fee per pupil has increased from 14.68 to 14.72 during the last two years in Greater Bombay, that is it has increased by Re .0.04, while in Aurangabad Division the average annual fee per pupil has increased from Re. 0.24 to 0.30 showing an increase of 0.06 and on an average for all the regions the average annual fee seems to be constant, *i.e.* Rs. 2.38. Similarly, the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees is observed to be

highest in Greater Bombay and lowest in Aurangabad Division and for the whole State this percentage has increased from 6.15 to 6.20 during the year under report, over 1961-62.

3.13. Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 17,30,18,239 in 1961-62 to Rs. 17,81,62,973 in 1962-63 *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 51,44,734. Out of the total expenditure 69.2 per cent expenditure was met by State Government from its funds. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of expenditure made by State Government from its funds shows an increase of 3.2 per cent in 1962-63 as compared to the percentage in 1961-62.

The following table gives the sourcewise distribution of expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. III (13)
Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Education

	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	34,31,906 (2.0)	2,06,797 (0.1)
State Government Funds	11,49,21,730 (66.4)	12,34,08,887 (69.2)
District School Board Funds	56,36,543 (3.3)	53,34,147 (3.00)
Municipal School Board Funds	2,78,81,310 (16.1)	3,37,86,772 (19.0)
Fees	1,06,44,517 (6.1)	1,10,50,509 (6.2)
Other sources	1,05,02,233 (6.1)	43,75,861 (2.5)
Total ..	17,30,18,239 (100.0)	17,81,62,973 (100.0)

The above table shows the expenditure figures as well as the percentage of the expenditure to the total expenditure from various sources. It will be seen that the percentage of the expenditure on Primary Education from Central Government funds has decreased from 2.0 per cent in 1961-62 to 0.1 per cent in 1962-63, while the percentage of direct expenditure from the State Government funds has increased from 66.4 per cent in 1961-62 to 69.2 per cent in 1962-63. The total direct expenditure has increased

from Rs. 17.30 crores to 17.81 crores recording an increase of Rs. 0.51 crores.

During the year under report the per capita expenditure on Primary Education was Rs. 38.46, as against Rs. 38.76 during 1961-62.

Table No. III (14)
Regionwise Per Capita Expenditure on Primary Education
(1962-63)

Region	No. of pupils in Primary Schools	Direct expendi- ture on Primary Education	Per capita expenditure on Primary Education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs. nP.
Greater Bombay	5,17,489	3,59,80,104	69 52
Rest of the Bombay Division ..	12,83,585	4,25,37,238	33 13
Poona Division	14,66,701	4,74,61,857	32 29
Nagpur Division	9,04,224	3,71,99,797	41 14
Aurangabad Division	4,56,420	1,49,83,977	32 82
Total ..	46,31,419	17,81,62,973	38 46

The per capita expenditure in Greater Bombay was highest *i.e.*, Rs. 69.52 while the lowest was 32.29 in Poona Division,

3.14. Size of Classes :

The size of the class is always a compromise between educational and financial considerations. On educational grounds, the class should be as small as possible, but financial considerations lead inevitably to an increase in its size. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, the number of pupils to be managed by a teacher is restricted to 40, although this limit is often exceeded in practice, owing to inadequacy of available staff. For the State as a whole, however, the average number of pupils per teacher is 37.6 during the year under report, the enrolment still being usually below expectation of the norm of 40, while in cities etc., it is sometimes more than 40, leading to over-crowding.

3.15. Teachers :

The Tables opposite give comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools during the last two years.

Table No. III (15)
Teachers in Primary Schools
(1962-63)

Management	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government Schools.	46	54	100	4	12	16	50	66	116
State Government Schools	118	69	187	37	10	47	155	79	234
District School Board Schools.	48,723	6,590	55,313	25,122	3,065	28,187	73,845	9,655	83,500
Non-Local Authorities ..	2,865	2,241	5,106	452	704	1,156	3,317	2,945	6,262
Municipal School Board Schools.	9,239	8,998	18,237	1,416	692	2,108	10,655	9,690	20,345
Private Aided Schools ..	2,158	3,552	5,710	3,185	1,666	4,851	5,343	5,218	10,561
Private Unaided Schools	339	967	1,306	251	621	872	590	1,588	2,178
Total ..	63,488	22,471	85,959	30,467	6,770	37,237	93,955	29,241	1,23,196
Total for 1961-62 ..	56,327	20,077	76,404	34,509	6,949	41,458	90,836	27,026	1,17,862
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+7,161	+2,394	+9,555	-4,042	-179	-4,241	+3,119	+2,215	+5,334

The total number of teachers increased from 1,17,862 in 1961-62 to 1,23,196 in 1962-63.

The increase in the total number of teachers during the year under report is mainly due to the various schemes sanctioned by Government for appointment of teachers. During the year 1962-63, the State Government had created 4,000 additional posts of teachers for staffing the Primary Schools and for the opening of new schools either in school-less habitations or in places of private primary schools closed down.

The percentage of trained teachers has increased from 64.8 (67.6 for men and 76.8 for women) to 69.8 during the year 1962-63. The percentage of trained Men teachers during 1961-62 was 62.0 and for Women the percentage was 74.3. Women teachers represented 23.73 per cent of the total number of teachers during 1962-63 which was 22.93 per cent during 1961-62.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is not uniform in the different regions of the State. The percentage is highest in Greater Bombay, viz., 87.0 per cent and is the least in Marathwada, viz., 30.5 per cent.

About 76.8 per cent of the women teachers were trained in 1962-63 as against 74.3 per cent in 1961-62. The corresponding percentage for men was 67.6 in 1962-63 as against the percentage of 62.0 in 1961-62.

The following tables give the regionwise percentage of trained teachers for the year 1962-63 :—

Table No. III (16)
Percentage of Trained Teachers
(1962-63)

Region	Percentage of Trained Men teachers	Percentage of Trained Women teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers to total teachers	Average Number of pupils per teacher
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay	84.4	88.6	87.0	35
Rest of the Bombay Division	72.4	65.0	70.8	41
Poona Division	76.7	71.1	76.8	42
Nagpur Division	65.8	81.7	68.1	31
Aurangabad Division	29.7	37.0	30.5	37
Total	67.6	76.8	69.8	38

The average number of pupils per teacher was 38 for the State during 1962-63. The average number of pupils per teacher was highest in the Poona Division and the lowest in Nagpur Division.

One of the important policies of the Department is to improve the general education of Primary Teachers.

With this object in view, preference for appointment is being given to those teachers who have passed the S. S. C. Examination or an equivalent examination or a higher examination. This policy is meeting with great success, except in rural areas, and the percentage of matriculate teachers in service is continuously increasing. The following Table shows the proportion of primary teachers who possess higher educational qualifications :—

Table No. III (17)
Primary Teachers with Higher Qualifications

	Men		Women	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Graduates	554	560	639	747
Number of Matriculates and under-Graduates.	29,183	32,027	10,210	10,064
Total	29,737	32,587	10,849	10,811
Percentage to total number of teachers	32.74	34.68	40.10	36.98

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of Primary teachers with higher qualifications to the total number of teachers in respect of men has increased from 32.74 to 34.68 during the year under report. However the percentage of women teachers with higher qualifications decreased from 40.1 in 1961-62 to 36.98 in 1962-63. This decrease is perhaps due to taking up different jobs by women graduate teachers especially in cities like Greater Bombay.

Pay Scales :

The Bombay Corporation offers the best remuneration in the State to its Primary teachers so that its teaching staff is much better qualified than that under any other Local Authority in the State. The scales of pay of Municipal teachers are as follows :—

Trained Graduate ..	Rs. 100—10—200.
Matric/S. S. C. passed ..	Rs. 60—3—125
2nd year trained ..	Rs. 70—5—175.

In addition, grades are also prescribed to other trained teachers as well as qualified but untrained and unqualified teachers. In larger cities like Bombay, Poona, with the availability of S. S. C. holders, only those who have completed the Secondary stage of education are preferred in recruitment to the posts of Primary teachers.

In the remaining districts of the Maharashtra State the following scales introduced with effect from 1st April 1958 are in vogue :—

- (i) Qualified but untrained .. Rs. 40.
- (ii) Trained Teachers—
- (a) Senior Trained .. Rs. 56—1½—65—2½—70—SG—
3—100 (S. G. for 20 per cent
of the cadre).
- (b) Junior Trained .. Rs. 50—1½—65—2½—70—SG—
2½—90 (S. G. for 15 per cent
of the cadre).

In addition to these basic scales, dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for Government servants, and house rent allowance at prescribed rates, are also given to Primary teachers in all parts of the State.

Old-age Provision:

The problem of old-age provision of the Primary teachers is as important as their remuneration.

In West Maharashtra, teachers serving in Local Authority Schools, recruited after 1923 excluding those hailing from *ex*-States are generally given the privilege of Provident Fund only, but the teachers recruited before 1923 were allowed to opt for pension. The new pension scheme for the Primary School teachers under the Local bodies has been introduced from 1st April 1962 in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund wherein a Primary School teacher gets a pension of Rs. 30 per month if his pay is Rs. 80 and above, and Rs. 25 per month if his pay is less than Rs. 80 per month. A provision for family pension has also been made, in case of the teacher's death, for such a period as falls short of 5 years from the date of the teacher's retirement.

So far as Primary teachers in Marathwada are concerned, their service is pensionable as in the rest of the State. In addition, every Government servant used to be insured by the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Company, on confirmation, and the premium at 2 per cent was deducted from the monthly salary. In the event of promotion, a Government servant was given an additional policy in proportion to the additional premium he was required to pay. This scheme, however, is now restricted to those Government servants who were confirmed prior to the reorganisation of States.

Training of Primary Teachers :

Training of Primary teachers is discussed in details in Chapter VII.

3-16. Curriculum in Primary Schools :

In West Maharashtra a revised syllabus was introduced in all schools—Primary (including Basic) and Secondary—from June, 1955. As a result of this revision, the syllabus for Standards I—IV was made considerably simpler. Besides, a common curriculum was adopted for Basic and other Primary Schools in so far as academic subjects, cleanliness, civics, physiology and hygiene, community life, etc., were concerned. This revision of the syllabus for Standards I—IV naturally necessitated the revision of the syllabus for Standards V—VII of Primary and Secondary Schools. Here also, the primary objective of the revision was simplification, but special emphasis was laid on stimulating the powers of observation and independent thinking on the part of pupils and on arousing their curiosity about their environment. Moreover, a special feature of the entire revised course was the prominence given to the study of the Mother-Tongue or the regional language, and Arithmetic. A large number of children leave school at the end of the Primary course and, therefore, it is important that they should enter life with a good knowledge of their mother-tongue and the elementary operations of Arithmetic as applied to practical life.

Since June 1954, what is known as Modified Syllabus is being followed in Primary Schools in the *Vidarbha Region*. This syllabus emphasizes training in self-reliance as well as the training of the individual for social responsibility through a variegated activity programme, and has tried to relate the school system to the surroundings of the child and to the life of the community. For this purpose principles of Basic Education have been adopted and the general framework for Standards I—IV has been prepared largely on the basis of the syllabus for Basic Education prepared by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram. The syllabus of studies for Middle and High Schools is laid down by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha. According to the reorganised scheme published by the Board in 1956, the students in Indian Middle Schools are required to study Languages, Social Studies, General Science, Mathematics, Fine Arts, Physical and Moral Education, besides a Craft of local importance.

Special syllabuses were also prepared by the *ex-Madhya Pradesh State* for Primary Schools in Tribal Welfare Areas and for Indian Middle Schools in rural areas. An important aspect of the syllabus for Primary Schools in Tribal Areas was that though the medium of instruction in these schools was Hindi or Marathi, teachers were asked to make free use of the aboriginal language in the first two standards.

In Marathwada, modified syllabus was introduced in all Primary Schools in 1954. The syllabus lays greater stress on manual work and is showing good results.

3.17. Primary School Buildings :

Primary Schools are housed in three types of buildings owned, rented and rent-free. Buildings owned by Zilla Parishads, Municipal School Boards or Corporations are those that have been specially constructed for the purpose and they generally provide adequate facilities regarding floor-space, lighting and ventilation. Rented buildings are not, as a rule, satisfactory for school purposes although some of them, specially constructed for the purpose, are as good as owned buildings. Rent-free buildings include temples, *Chavadis*, *Dharmashalas*, etc., and they may be said to provide the least satisfactory accommodation for schools.

The Table III (18) shows the position of the facilities provided for housing the Primary Schools in 1962-63. It will be observed from the Table that 36,945 Primary Schools were accommodated in 51,222 school buildings, and of these only 16,335 (or 31.89) per cent were owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 18.98 and as many as 25,160 or (49.13 per cent) were rent-free buildings. The accommodation provided by private agencies was not satisfactory there being only 569 out of 3,699 or 15.38 per cent owned school buildings during 1962-63. The buildings owned by the Zilla Parishads (including Non-Authorised Municipalities) were fairly large, their number being 14,725 out of 45,488 (or 32.4 per cent). The percentage of school buildings owned by Municipal School Boards was 5.8 per cent in 1962-63. The Zilla Parishads had 88.2 per cent of the total number of owned buildings.

The Table III (19) shows the housing arrangement of Primary Schools by regions.

Except in case of Greater Bombay it will be noted that the number of school buildings is invariably in excess of the number of Primary Schools. This is because many of the schools are housed in more than one building.

In Vidarbha the housing arrangement of schools was fairly satisfactory.

The percentage of owned buildings to the total number of School buildings was 54.4 per cent during the year under report, while it was 53.0 per cent during 1961-62. In West Maharashtra only 26.0 per cent of the school buildings were owned during the year under report. The percentage during 1961-62 was also 26.0. In Marathwada the percentage of owned buildings to the total number of school buildings during 1962-63 was 19.9 as against 19.2 per cent in 1961-62.

Table No. III (18)

**Accommodation in Primary Schools
(1962-63)**

Category	No. of Primary Schools on 31st March 1963	No. of pupils on 31st March 1963	Owned Buildings		Rented Buildings		Rent-Free Buildings		Total Buildings	
			Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Central Government ..	47	4,322	47	4,001	..	..	5	321	52	4,322
State Government ..	43	8,613	46	6,848	5	1,427	3	338	54	8,613
Zilla Parishad	31,024	31,35,472	14,404	14,15,678	6,774	5,69,218	23,138	11,50,576	44,316	31,35,472
Non-Local Authorities	645	2,60,691	321	88,617	736	1,59,870	115	12,204	1,172	2,60,691
Municipal School Boards and Cantonments.	1,963	7,70,470	948	4,02,428	891	3,46,572	90	21,470	1,929	7,70,470
Private Agencies ..	3,223	4,51,851	569	87,199	1,321	2,68,437	1,809	96,215	3,699	4,51,851
Total ..	36,945	46,31,419	16,335	20,02,771	9,727	13,45,524	25,160	12,81,124	51,222	46,31,419

Table No. III (19)
Housing Arrangements of Primary Schools by Regions
(1962-63)

Region (1)	Total number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1963 (2)	Number of Primary Schools housed in			Total Buildings (6)
		Owned Buildings (3)	Rented Buildings (4)	Rent-Free Buildings (5)	
Greater Bombay	1,305	178	766	65	1,009
Rest of the Bombay Division ..	10,461	3,721	3,155	7,279	14,155
Poona Division	9,784	4,506	4,058	8,682	17,246
Nagpur Division	9,137	6,589	918	4,589	12,096
Aurangabad Division	6,258	1,341	830	4,545	6,716
Total ..	36,945	16,335	9,727	25,160	51,222

The approved number of class rooms are being constructed in the rural areas through the Zilla Parishads by the joint efforts of the public and Government under the uniform schemes. Under the regular District Building Committee Scheme the villagers are expected to credit the public contribution at the rate of 40 per cent of the estimated cost of construction approved by Government. Unless and until the public contribution as per rules is credited to the Zilla Parishad, and site for the proposed construction of the school building is actually in possession of the Zilla Parishad the claim for sanctioning of the remaining amount of the building loan to the Zilla Parishad is not considered as ripe in all respects. The construction of the school buildings has to be undertaken according to the approved Standard Type Plans for the purpose. The estimated cost of construction per room varies from district to district which has to be previously decided by taking into consideration the surroundings, the resources available in each district. Under the uniform scheme building loans are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per room. The construction according to the approved Type Plans is to be undertaken by the villagers and on completion of the construction the villagers are entitled to receive an amount of Rs. 1,000 per room. The full payment is made after the valuation and completion certificates duly countersigned by the Zilla Parishad authorities are furnished to the Zilla Parishad.

Under the Ratnagiri Scheme the construction is undertaken by the villagers and is not necessarily according to the approved Type Plan but the villagers are allowed to construct school buildings as per requirements but under no circumstances the cost of construction must exceed Rs. 1,000 per room. After the school buildings are completed and certified by the concerned authorities as sound, the villagers are paid grant at the rate of Rs. 500 per room.

The construction of school buildings under these schemes was undertaken in the various districts of the Western Maharashtra since the year 1953-54 when the Building Loan Scheme was first introduced. The old loan scheme has now been replaced by a Grant-in-aid Scheme and the scheme has been extended all over the State. An amount of Rs. 10,00,000 was placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishads at the rate of Rs. 40,000 to each district, as building grant to all the districts in the State for construction of about 425 class rooms during the year 1962-63.

In view of the high cost of building materials Government sanctioned an *ad hoc* increase of 15 per cent on the ceiling cost of Primary School buildings in West Maharashtra. With a view to

bringing uniformity in the plans for construction of school buildings Government made the type plans and estimates in force in West Maharashtra applicable to Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions.

3.18. Miscellaneous :

The following remarks are offered in regard to other striking developments in Primary Education :—

(1. *Single-teacher Schools.*—Out of 36,945 Primary Schools in the State in 1962-63, 16,675 or 45.1 per cent were Single-teacher Schools. The percentage of Single-teacher schools was the highest 64.2 in Marathwada and the lowest 4.4 in Greater Bombay during the year under report.)

Total number of pupils in Single-teacher schools was 6,07,715 giving an average of 36 pupils per school during the year under report.

The following table shows further details about these schools.

Table No. III (20)
Single-teacher Schools
1962-63

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools	No. of Single Teacher Schools	Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to total No. of Primary Schools	Average No. of pupils per school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay	1,305	58	4.4	39
Rest of the Bombay Division ..	10,461	5,134	49.0	39
Poona Division	9,784	4,175	42.7	40
Nagpur Division	9,137	3,401	37.2	29
Aurangabad Division	6,258	3,907	62.4	35
Total	36,945	16,675	45.1	36

The above table shows the regionwise position of Primary Schools for the year under report. The number has increased from 35,287 in 1961-62 to 36,945 in 1962-63. The figures show an increase of 1,658 Primary Schools in 1962-63. Similarly, the

number of Single-teacher Schools increased from 15,795 to 16,675 in 1962-63 showing an increase of 880 schools. The percentage of Single-teacher Schools to the total number of Primary schools increased from 44.8 in 1961-62 to 45.1 showing an increase of 0.3 per cent in 1962-63 over the percentage in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per school was 38 in 1961-62 which reduced to 36 in 1962-63. The average number of pupils was the highest during 1962-63 in Poona Division (*i.e.*, 40) while it was the lowest in Nagpur Division which stood at 29.

2. *School Co-operative Societies*—During the year, there were 1,126 school co-operative societies in primary schools in the State. Of these 43 societies were in Greater Bombay which shows an addition of only two in 1962-63. There were 945 co-operative societies in the remaining districts of West Maharashtra while in the Vidarbha Region the number of co-operative societies was 112.

There were only 26 co-operative societies in primary schools in the Marathwada Region. Thus it will be seen that the number of co-operative societies in schools is the maximum in the districts of West Maharashtra except Greater Bombay and is the lowest in Marathwada Region.

These societies are conducted by the pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and provide facilities to pupils to acquire some practical experience in a limited sphere by conducting business on a co-operative basis. This is a good incentive for inculcating the spirit of co-operative activity among the young minds.

3. *School Libraries*.—Most of the first grade primary schools are equipped with pupils libraries, central and circulating Libraries for the school children are also maintained by some of the Zilla Parishads. The total number of primary schools having such libraries was 11,624 in 1962-63.

3.19. Integration committee for Primary Education :

The Government of Bombay under their Resolution, Education Department No. PRE-7057, dated 14th January, 1958, had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. P. Naik, to deal with the integration problems connected with Primary Education in the then Bombay State. The Committee had surveyed the present position of Primary (including Basic) and Pre-Primary Education in the different regions of the State for suggesting measures necessary for evolving a uniform but flexible system of education at the Primary and Pre-Primary stages in the whole State, with particular reference to the following :—

1. Administration of Primary Education.
2. Aims, Organisation and Content of Primary Education.

3. Expansion of Primary Education.
4. Training of Primary teachers.
5. Financial assistance to Private Bodies managing Primary Schools and Training Colleges.
6. Programmes for the Expansion of Basic Education.
7. Extension of the M. P. Vidya Mandir Act to the other areas of the State.
8. The extent to which Government should take direct responsibility in respect of Pre-Primary Education and the question of financial assistance to private bodies working in this field.

The Committee submitted the first part of its report to Government in 1958-59 and the second part in October 1959. A summary of the recommendations, in English and Marathi, have been published by Government during 1959-60. Government have published a Marathi summary of the report of the Committee during the year 1960-61.

The Committee has examined the question of administration of Primary Education in all its aspects in the different regions of Bombay State and has made detailed recommendations, which if accepted, will effect for reaching changes.

3-20. Conclusion :

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the State of Maharashtra has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools has increased from 35,287 in 1961-62 to 36,945 in 1962-63. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 44.68 lakhs in 1961-62 to 46.31 lakhs in 1962-63. The total number of primary teachers increased from 117,862 in 1961-62 to 123,196 in 1962-63. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 76,404 in 1961-62 to 85,959 in 1962-63. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over Rs. 17.82 crores and represented 41.8 per cent to the total direct expenditure on education in 1962-63. The foregoing account also reveals that the different components of new Maharashtra State are at different levels of educational developments, e.g., in the areas of West Maharashtra which is the most advanced in this respect over 13.5 per cent in 1962-63 of the total population was in Primary Schools, whereas the corresponding percentage for Marathwada was only 7.1. Moreover, the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government are aware of this non-uniformity in educational developments and in the machinery of administration of primary education and is actively considering the

recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating the measures for the unification and integration of primary education in all its aspects such as academic, administrative financial, etc.

The following table in short will reveal the achievements during the last two years :—

Serial No. (1)	Item (2)	Years	
		1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)
1	Number of Primary Schools	35,287	36,945
2	Enrolment of Pupils (in lakhs) ..	44.68	46.31
3	Percentage of the enrolment in Primary Schools to the total population.	11.15	11.42
4	Total number of primary teachers ..	117,862	123,196
5	Number of trained teachers ..	76,404	85,959
6	Direct expenditure on Primary Education (in crores).	17.30	17.82
7	Percentage of the direct expenditure on Primary Education to the total direct expenditure on Education (in crores).	43.8	41.8

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

4.1. Historical Review :

Basic Education was introduced in the then Bombay State in the year 1939. In the beginning, four compact areas of schools in the three language regions of the State, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad, were selected and schools in these areas were converted into basic. Each area had about 10 to 12 schools and the total number of schools converted was about 50. Of these four areas, one was located in Gujarat, one in Karnatak, and the remaining two in the present West Maharashtra. To facilitate conversion, special Basic Training Centres were started for these areas. The one meant for Gujarat was started at Katargaon, near Surat, the one meant for Karnatak was started at Dharwar, and the centre meant for Maharashtra area was started at Loni, near Poona. These training centres prepared teachers for basic schools in the selected compact areas and special supervisory staff was also appointed separately for each area. In 1949, however, it was decided that schools outside the compact areas should also be changed into the basic pattern and the number of compact areas should also be increased. Accordingly, 5 more compact areas were selected for experimentation. As regards schools outside the compact areas, fairly large schools were selected for the introduction of craft as a subject of instruction. The craft selected was mainly Spinning and Weaving and this was taught as an additional subject. Short-term training courses for teachers were organised to prepare them as craft-teachers of newly converted basic schools. It was not possible to provide adequate number of basic-trained teachers for all these schools as the number of such schools was about 2,000. These craft schools were treated as an intermediate or transition stage in the process of conversion. Simultaneously, all Primary Training Institutions were converted into Basic Training Institutions. Post-graduate Basic Training Centres, for training Inspecting Officers and Teachers of Primary Training Colleges, were started in the different regions of the State. By 1955, a fairly large number of teachers had been trained in the Basic Training Colleges and were available to man the craft schools. Accordingly, all the craft schools were converted into the basic pattern in the year 1955. It was also decided thereafter that non-basic schools should straightaway be converted into basic schools and that there should be no intermediate stage of craft

schools. Since then, year by year, conversion of schools into basic is being effected both in Community Development and National Extension Services Blocks, as well as outside these blocks.

4.2. Basic Schools :

As a result of the decision to convert craft schools into Basic Schools, the number of basic schools increased from 4,785 in 1961-62 to 4,901 in 1962-63. Thus there was an increase of 116 in 1962-63. The distribution of Basic Schools regionwise is given in the table below :

Table No. IV (1)
Regionwise Distribution of Basic Schools.

Year	Number of Basic Schools in					Total	
	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1961-62	1,955	1,643	723	464	4,785
1962-63	1,982	1,658	826	435	4,901

It will be seen that the number of Basic schools increased from 4,785 to 4,901 during the last year. The largest increase is observed in the area of Nagpur where the number of Basic schools increased by 103 in 1962-63. This increase represents an increase of 14.2 per cent in 1962-63 over the total number of basic Primary schools in Nagpur area during 1961-62.

In West Maharashtra during 1961-62, 395 more schools were converted into Basic and 42 were further added during the year 1962-63. The total number of Primary Schools in West Maharashtra at the end of 1961-62 was 20,944 consisting of 3,598 Basic schools and at the end of 1962-63 it was plus 16,652 consisting of plus 3,640 Basic schools. Thus the percentage of Basic Primary Schools to the total number of Primary Schools only, was 17.1 in 1961-62 and 22.0 in 1962-63, showing the increase of 4.1 per cent in 1962-63 over the percentage for the year 1961-62.

In Marathwada out of 5,702 Primary Schools 464 have been converted into Basic pattern in 1961-62 and out of 6,258 Primary schools 435 have been converted into Basic pattern in 1962-63.

The following table gives the craftwise classification of basic schools as on 31st March 1962 and as on 31st March, 1963 :

Table No. IV (2)
Craftwise Classification of Basic Schools

Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>1961-62</i>						
Purely Spinning	275	180	412	61	928
Spinning and Weaving	958	745	86	207	1,996
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	..	200	582	223	157	1,162
Purely Cardboard Modelling	15	5	1	31	52
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	..	507	131	1	8	647
Total	1,955	1,643	723	464	4,785
<i>1962-63</i>						
Purely Spinning	285	190	562	59	1,086
Spinning and Weaving	966	770	109	186	2,031
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	..	205	586	153	150	1,094
Purely Card-board Modelling	18	5	2	29	54
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work.	..	508	117	..	11	636
Total	1,982	1,658	826	435	4,901

From the above tables it will be seen that the craft used in about 61.1 per cent in 1961-62 and 63.5 per cent in 1962-63, of the Basic schools was spinning or spinning and weaving. Only 24.3 per cent in 1961-62 or 22.5 per cent in 1962-63 of these schools had kitchen-gardening and Agriculture as craft. The remaining 14.6 per cent in 1961-62 and 14 per cent in 1962-63 of the schools had Card Board Modelling and Wood work as a craft. It will also be seen from the above tables that the number of schools having either purely Spinning or Spinning and Weaving as craft is the maximum and is 3,117 during the year 1962-63. The number of schools having partly Card-Board Modelling is the lowest, the number of such schools increasing from 52 in 1961-62 to 54 in 1962-63. Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture is taught as a craft in practically 1,000 Basic schools the number of which decreased has from 1,162 in 1961-62 to 1,094 in 1962-63.

4.3. Pupils in Basic Schools:

The following table gives the regionwise distribution of pupils in Basic schools for years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. IV (3)

Year	Number of pupils in Basic schools in					Total	Average No. of pupil per Schools
	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1961-62	439,531	4,88,197	121,657	96,583	1,145,968	239
1962-63	450,140	487,134	128,608	93,185	1,159,067	236

It will be seen that the number of pupils increased from 11,45,968 in 1961-62 to 11,59,067 in 1962-63. Thus there was an increase of 11,099 pupils in 1962-63. The average number was the highest in the area of West Maharashtra, 258 in 1961-62 and 257 in 1962-63 and the lowest in Nagpur Division, 168 in 1961-62 and 155 in 1962-63.

The average number of pupils per school in Aurangabad Division was 208 in 1961-62 and 214 in 1962-63.

Basic instruction has extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils actually under basic instruction was 670,013 in 1961-62 and 791,690 in 1962-63. The table below shows the distribution of these pupils by craft :

Table No. IV (4)
Distribution of Pupils Actually under Basic Instruction

Craft	Number of pupils under Basic instruction in					Total	
	Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Purely Spinning	10,443	9,037	49,545	5,307	74,332
Spinning and Weaving	162,914	225,257	20,046	14,792	423,009
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	33,701	134,476	21,476	7,242	196,895
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1,020	2,097	..	4,465	7,595
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	42,810	41,467	..	5,582	89,859
Total	250,888	412,334	91,080	37,388	791,690

The above table will show that the number of pupils actually under Basic instruction is the highest in West Maharashtra and the lowest in Aurangabad Division.

4.4 Teachers :

The following table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report :

Table No. IV (5)
Teachers in Basic Schools
(1962-63)

Craft	Basic and Craft trained teachers	Ordinary Trained teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Purely spinning	1,513	724	1,122	3,359
Spinning and Weaving ..	10,888	2,793	2,535	16,216
Kitchen Gardening and Ag- riculture.	4,453	1,469	1,351	7,273
Purely Card-Board Modelling	117	87	154	358
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	1,627	727	941	3,295
Total for 1962-63 ..	18,598	5,800	6,103	30,501
1961-62 ..	16,924	5,735	7,984	29,743

This table shows that 16,924 teachers out of 29,745 (or 56.9 per cent) were trained in basic Education in 1961-62 and 18,598 teachers in 1962-63 out of 30,501 (or 61 per cent) were trained in Basic Education.

Thus it will be seen that the number of trained teachers has increased from 56.9 per cent in 1961-62 to 61 per cent in 1962-63.

The percentage of 61 per cent of Basic trained teachers in Basic Schools (20 per cent ordinary trained and 19 per cent untrained) in 1962-63 compares favourably with the average ratio of trained teachers in all schools, basic and non-basic.

The percentage of teachers trained in craft considerably varied from one region to another. It is very high in the areas of West Maharashtra where as many as 68.8 per cent of the teachers were trained in craft in 1962-63. In addition, there were also 16.3 per cent ordinary trained teachers in basic schools in this area. But

in the districts of Nagpur division 34.8 per cent of the teachers in basic schools were trained in craft. The corresponding percentage for Aurangabad Division was 33 per cent showing an increase of 5.9 per cent in 1962-63 over the percentage for 1961-62 in Aurangabad Division.

The following table gives the distribution of teachers in basic schools by regions :

Table No. IV (6)
Regionwise Distribution of teachers
(1962-63)

Division	Basic and Craft Train- ed teachers	Ordinary Trained teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay .. ..	..	..	..	..
Rest of Bombay Division ..	7,855	1,743	1,921	11,519
Poona Division	8,375	2,119	1,563	12,057
Nagpur Division	1,513	1,410	1,416	4,339
Aurangabad Division ..	855	528	1,203	2,586
Total for 1962-63 ..	18,698	5,800	6,103	30,501

4.5. Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,81,78,910 in 1961-62 to Rs. 3,93,33,943 in 1962-63. About 90 per cent of the total expenditure in 1962-63 was met from State funds as against 84.4 per cent in 1961-62.

The figures quoted above referred to the average direct expenditure on Basic schools including the expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between basic and non-basic schools is mainly on account of the provision for the teaching of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure on crafts only would give a clear indication of the cost on the crafts in basic schools. This expenditure in 1960-61 was estimated at Rs. 8.13 lakhs for the State, exclusive of Rs. 88,000 on 20 craft sheds sanctioned for West Maharashtra at Rs. 4,400 per shed in 1960-61. The expenditure for 1961-62 was estimated at Rs. 8.06 lakhs. No

craft sheds were constructed during the year 1962-63 due to national emergency.

Table No. IV (7)
Expenditure on Basic Education

Source (1)	Amount in Rs.	
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Central Government Funds	15, 54, 463 (4.1)	..
State Government Funds	3,22,19,179 (84.4)	3,53,95,202 (90.0 per cent)
District School Board Funds	13,91,932 (3.6)	15,34,852 (3.9 per cent)
Municipal School Board Funds	19,41,805 (5.1)	19,07,347 (4.8 per cent)
Fees	1,10,439 (0.3)	1,03,189 (0.3 per cent)
Other Sources	9,61,072 (2.5)	3,93,353 (1.0 per cent)
Total ..	3,81,78,910 (100.0)	3,93,33,943 (100.0 per cent)

The figures in the above table show the percentage of the expenditure and (Cols. 2 and 3) the total expenditure incurred during the year under report. It will be seen that the total expenditure during the last two years has increased considerably. It will also be seen that the percentage of the expenditure borne by the Government of India to the total expenditure on Basic Education has decreased from 4.1 in 1961-62 to nil in 1962-63. The percentage of State Government funds has increased from 84.4 per cent in 1961-62 to 90 per cent in 1962-63 *i. e.* the figures show an increase of 5.6 per cent in the percentage of expenditure incurred from State Government funds to the total expenditure during the last year.

The regionwise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education and per capita expenditure on Basic Education for the year 1962-63 is given in the following table :

Table No. IV (8)
**Regionwise Distribution of Expenditure on Basic
 Education.**
 (1962-63)

Source (1)	Greater Bombay (2)	Rest of the Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)
Central Government Funds
State Government Funds	1,38,14,245	1,40,85,749
District School Boards	2,97,118	4,46,871
Municipal S. Board	7,34,990	11,16,846
Fees	3,899	34,156
Endowment and other sources	1,66,042	1,79,076
Total	1,50,16,294	1,58,62,698
Per capita expenditure	33.3	32.5

Source (1)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	Total (7)
Central Government Funds .. .. .	..	..	..
State Government Funds	44,105,549	30,84,659	3,53,95,202
District School Boards	1,03,428	6,87,435	15,34,852
Municipal S., Board	55,511	..	19,07,347
Fees	65,134	..	1,03,189
Endowment and other sources	20,850	27,385	3,93,353
Total	46,55,472	37,99,479	3,93,33,943
Per capita expenditure	36.9	40.7	33.9

It will be seen from the above table that 81 per cent the expenditure on Basic Education in Aurangabad Division was met from State Government funds during 1962-63. In Vidarbha the percentage of State Government funds to the total expenditure was about 94.7 per cent in 1962-63. The percentage of the Janpad. Sabha funds to the total expenditure was about 2.2 per cent in 1962-63. In the area of West Maharashtra Government contributed 90 per cent of the total expenditure during 1962-63. The rest of the expenditure was met from Zilla Parishad funds (3.9 per cent), Municipal School Board funds (4.8 per cent), Fees (0.3 per cent) and other sources from (1.0 per cent) during 1962-63. These figures will clearly show that Government have contributed 90 per cent to the expenditure during the year 1962-63.

The overall per capita expenditure on Basic Education was Rs. 33.9 in 1962-63 as against the per capita expenditure of Rs. 39.9 in 1962-63 in the non-basic primary schools. The per capita expenditure on basic education was the highest in Aurangabad Division at Rs. 40.7 in 1962-63, and was the lowest in the area of Poona Division being Rs. 32.5 in 1962-63.

The following indices worked out from table IV (11) will clarify the position of basic schools *vis-a-vis* non-basic schools.

Basic Schools

Years	Pupils per school	Teachers per school
1961-62 ..	239	6.2
1962-63 ..	236	6.2
Non-Basic Schools		1)
1961-62 ..	109	2.9
1962-63 ..	105	2.8

4.6. Economic Aspect of Craft Work:

The details of craft-wise realisation on articles produced in Basic Schools during the year under report are given in the table below :—

Table No. IV (9)
Craftwise Realisations of Articles Produced
in Basic Schools.

Craft	Craft Realisation of Articles produced in basic Schools situated in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Divn.	Poona Divn.	Nagpur Divn.	Auran- gabad Divn.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Purely Spinning	1,341	2,853	1,372	557	6,123
Spinning and Weaving	1,03,030	61,314	1,759	1,618	1,67,721
Kitchen Gardening and Agri- culture.	..	42,787	68,105	634	5,537	1,17,063
Purely Card-board Modelling	..	177	1,019	..	15	1,211
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	..	8,203	13,522	..	465	22,190
Total for 1962-63	1,55,538	1,46,813	3,765	8,192	3,14,308
Figures for 1961-62	1,59,319	1,78,182	5,780	4,578	3,47,859

It will be seen from the above table that the amount realised from the articles produced in Basic Schools was Rs. 3,47,859 in 1961-62 and Rs. 3,14,308 in 1962-63 thus showing a decrease of Rs. 33,551 in 1962-63.

A scrutiny of Table IV (9) shows the following percentages of total realisation by crafts :—

Craft	1961-62	1962-63
Purely Spinning	1.41	1.94
Spinning and Weaving	50.51	53.36
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	37.46	37.27
Purely Card-board Modelling	00.11	00.38
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	10.51	7.05
Total	100.00	100.00

Assessed on the criterion of sale-proceeds, Spinning and Weaving returned a percentage of 50.51 in 1961-62 which increased to 53.36 in 1962-63 to the total realisation, Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture coming next with 37.46 per cent in 1961-62 and 37.27 in 1962-63. The lowest returns are from Card-Board Modelling at 0.11 in 1961-62 and 0.38 in 1962-63 and Spinning next lowest 1.41 per cent in 1961-62 and 1.94 per cent in 1962-63.

A total amount of Rs. 3,14,308 was obtained by way of sales and rebate on articles produced in basic schools, during the 1962-63 as against an amount of Rs. 3,47,859 in 1961-62, while estimated value of the stock on 31st March 1963 of raw material and finished products was Rs. 7,17,336 as against Rs. 7,09,137 in 1961-62, as will be seen from the following table :—

Table No. IV (10)
Economic Aspect of Craft-Work in Basic Schools
(1962-63)

Item	Purely Spinning	Spinning and Weaving	Kitchen gardening and Agriculture	Purely Card-board Modelling	Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Value of stock on 1st April 1962 (of raw materials and finished products).	30,280	4,99,285	15,121	13,393	1,24,902	6,82,981
2. Value of raw materials added during the year 1962-63.	10,008	1,50,639	36,161	1,747	32,059	2,30,614
3. Expenditure on contingencies for craft.	3,565	21,694	41,113	978	3,431	70,781
4. Land Rent paid ..	5	787	7,250	..	..	8,042
5. Total Expenditure (items 1 to 4).	43,858	6,72,405	99,645	6,118	1,60,392	9,92,418
6. Amount realised by sale.	4,996	1,40,629	1,16,830	810	21,999	2,85,264
7. Amount earned by rebate.	1,127	27,092	233	401	191	29,044
8. Value of stock on 31st March 62 (of raw materials and finished products).	42,149	4,99,549	17,529	17,473	1,40,636	7,17,336
9. Total of items 6 to 8	48,272	6,67,270	1,34,592	18,684	1,62,826	10,31,644
10. Profit (item 9 minus 5).	+4,414	-5,135 (loss)	+34,947	+2,566	+2,434	+39,226

The following table gives the percentage of Profit or Loss by sale of products in each craft for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Table No. IV (11)
Percentage Profit/Loss by Sale of Products in
Basic Crafts

Serial No.	Craft	1961-62	1962-63
1	Purely Spinning	17.72	10.0
2	Spinning and Weaving	—5.06 (Less)	—0.8
3	Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	19.54	35.00
4	Purely Card-board Modelling	—12.35 (Less)	15.9
5	Card-board modelling and Wood-work	—0.33 (Less)	1.05
6	On all crafts	2.61	3.9

Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture yields the best returns of 19.54 per cent in 1961-62 and 35 per cent in 1962-63. Next to it comes purely Card-Board Modelling with a profit of 15.9 per cent in 1962-63, though there was a loss in the year 1961-62 to the extent of 12.35 per cent.

4.7. Quantitative Progress:

The extent to which the switch-over to basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1962-63 can be gauged from the following Table :

Table No. IV (12)
Basic and Non-basic Schools
(1962-63)

(1)	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Teachers	Total expenditure (Direct)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Basic Schools	4,901	11,59,067	30,501	3,93,33,943
Non-Basic Schools	32,044	34,72,352	92,695	13,88,29,030
Total	36,945	46,31,419	1,23,196	17,81,62,973
Percentage of Basic to Total—				
1962-63	13.2	25.00	24.7	22.00

4.8. Qualitative Improvement in the Work of Basic Schools :

Side by side with the quantitative expansion of Basic Education efforts have been made to improve the working of the Basic Schools.

The percentage of the number of basic schools to the total of Basic and Non-basic schools has slightly decreased from 13.6 per cent in 1961-62 to 13.2 in 1962-63. Similarly the percentage of the number of pupils in Basic Schools to the total number of pupils in all Basic Schools has also slightly decreased from 25.6 per cent in 1961-62 to 25 per cent in 1962-63. Consequently the percentage of teachers in Basic Schools to the total number of teachers in Basic and Non-basic Schools has decreased from 25.2 per cent in 1961-62 to 24.7 in 1962-63. The apparent decrease in the percentage of Basic Schools is actually due to considerable increase in the number of Non-Basic Schools. Actually the Number of Basic Schools has increased from 4,785 in 1961-62 to 4,901 in 1962-63.

(1) Short-term training course and seminars for the teachers in basic and Non-basic Schools :

The Short-term Training courses of 4 weeks' duration were being held annually in the past at the Basic Training Centre, Loni Kalbhor for graduate teachers and inspecting officers were trained as per old pattern. But no such training courses were organised during the year under report.

(2) Camp-cum-Seminars of 6 days' duration for the teachers from Basic and Non-basic Schools :

During the year 1960-61 camp-cum-seminars of 6 days' duration were held in each district of West Maharashtra and Vidarbha regions except Greater Bombay in the Diwali vacation. Generally 45 teachers from Basic and Non-basic schools from each district attended these camp-cum-seminars. Camps were mainly devoted to discussion of problems connected with the introduction of Basic Education in Non-basic Schools. The scheme for extension services in Basic Training Colleges is in force in 20 Government and non-Government training colleges in the State. About 20 to 25 schools in the neighbourhood of each of these colleges were benefited by the extension Service Programme. During the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 no camp-cum-seminars could be organised. However, the scheme of extension services was already in force in 20 Trng Colleges during the year 1962-63.

(3) National Institute of Basic Education :

The National Institute of Basic Education had organised on behalf of the Government of India, Ministry of Education, a short-term training course in crafts during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

However, no such courses were organised by the Government of India during the year 1962-63.

(4) Literature on Basic Education :

Literature on Basic Education for the guidance of teachers working in the basic schools prepared by the State was supplied to the schools. These books deal with the theoretical as well as practical aspect of Basic Education giving constructive guidance to teachers in their day-to-day teaching work in Basic Schools. One of them is for the use of administrators, teachers and the general public in acquainting them with the fundamental principles of Basic Education. In addition to these publications the department patronizes one magazine, *Jeevan Shikshan* published in Marathi.

(5) Basic Education Week :

No Basic Education Week was celebrated during the year 1962-63 due to National emergency.

Till 1955, the Department had framed separate syllabi for Basic and non-Basic Schools. There were also separate examinations at the end of the Seventh year for Basic and non-Basic Schools. But in 1955, Government got the syllabus revised through a Joint Committee of Basic and Primary Education Boards and introduced a common syllabus for all types of schools—Basic and non-Basic, at the Primary stage. Consequent on the introduction of a common syllabus, the two separate Primary School Certificate Examinations came to be amalgamated into one common examination. Since June 1956, the syllabus was amended to include in it, training in Health and Community Living as an integral part, so that even non-Basic Schools could be orientated towards the basic pattern. At present, Community Living is a compulsory subject for all Primary Schools. The first hour every day is utilised for *Safai*, (cleaning) Health, Drill, Prayers, News-reading, etc. Schools have their own ministers elected for different subjects and there is also a Council of Ministers for the whole school.

A number of cultural programmes, celebrations, trips, projects like the manuscript magazine, dramatics, forms part of schools work in all Basic and non-Basic Schools. Since 1957, the syllabus in crafts for Basic Schools also came in for a revision. The revised syllabus is framed taking into account the work of children in different crafts and classes. It divides craft-work into 3 stages. The first stage, known as the preparatory stage, in Standards I and II prepares children for craft work through composite crafts which include

gardening, clay-work, paper-work as well as helping elder boys in advanced craft-work. There are no targets fixed. In the other two stages—Elementary stage covering Standards III and IV and Advanced stage covering Standards V, VI, and VII, targets within the reach of pupils have been laid down. The whole of craft work, is designed as a series of projects to be covered within definite periods the targets serving as motives.

Several improvements have been made with regard to craft teaching in Basic Schools. One of the measures implemented is to standardize the type of equipment required for Basic Schools for Spinning and Weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. These articles are manufactured by the Village Industries Board of the State and are supplied to schools. This measure ensures correct type of equipment of good quality for pupils' use. Another important step taken to improve craft-work is the construction of craft-sheds. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of these sheds. The estimated cost of one craft shed is Rs. 4,400. During the year 1960-61, 20 craft sheds have been constructed in West Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 88,000.

No craft sheds were constructed during the year 1962-63 due to National emergency. Special steps are taken by the State to step up disposal of finished products. These steps are—

(i) Besides the Government of India rebate, 25 per cent reduction in price is given on cloth to students and teachers purchasing Khadi produced in their own Basic Schools. This reduction is increased to 50 per cent during Basic Education Weeks, in the case of children from poor families and Backward Classes for stitching uniforms for school pupils. Thus the price is reduced to half in the case of these children. This concession of 50 per cent reduction in the price of Khadi cloth was not given as no Basic Education Week was celebrated during January 1963.

(ii) Government have directed that articles produced in Basic Schools should be purchased as a part of stationery requirements of different Government offices direct through the Basic Schools or through the Director of Stationery.

Rules regarding Grant-in-aid to Basic Schools :

During 1957-58, Government had framed a set of rules for grant-in-aid to Basic Schools run by private agencies. According to these rules, the schools will have to apply for registration to the Deputy Educational Inspector just like other private Primary Schools. The schools would be recognised by the Zilla Parishad and aided just as other private Primary Schools. However, additional grants such as grants for craft equipment and for rent for craft sheds would be available to these schools. The grant on craft equipment would be at two-third of the expenditure and that on rent for craft sheds up to Rs. 10 per mensem. Schools trying out new experiments, are also eligible for special grant-in-aid at 75 per cent of the expenditure on research projects undertaken by them provided the research-projects are approved by the Director of Education.

4.9. The over-all progress of Basic Education *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Education is summarised in the following table :—

Table No. IV (13)

	1961-62	1962-63	Increase in 1962-63 over 1961-62
Schools (Primary) :			
Basic	4,785	4,901	116
Non-Basic	30,502	32,044	1,542
Total	35,287	36,945	1,658
Pupils in (Schools) :			
Basic	11,45,968	11,59,067	13,099
Non-Basic	33,21,582	34,72,352	1,50,770
Total	44,67,550	46,31,419	1,63,869
Teachers in (Schools) :			
Basic	29,743	30,501	758
Non-Basic	88,119	92,695	4,576
Total	1,17,862	1,23,196	5,334
Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) :			
Basic	382	393	11
Non-Basic	1,348	1,388	40
Total	1,730	1,781	51

During the years under report, there has been increase of 116 in Basic Schools as against an increase of 1,542 in non-Basic Schools. The figures of pupils, teachers and expenditure in 1962-63 also show a corresponding increase, though lesser in Basic Schools than in non-Basic Schools.

In a programme of general development of Primary Education, the needs of areas, especially rural, which had no schools or schooling facilities had to receive priority. But the general policy is of orientating Primary Education towards the Basic pattern which has been pursued during the year 1962-63. Even in non-Basic Schools except for the introduction of crafts, the basic way of community activities, *safai* (cleaning), prayers, are generally practised as a preliminary stage to full conversion to the basic ideology.

**CHAPTER V
SECONDARY EDUCATION**

5.1. General:

Secondary Education constitutes a vital link between Primary Education and College Education. Broadly speaking, Secondary Schools are intended to impart education, suitable for pupils in the stage of adolescence. The scheme of school classes has already been described in paragraph one of Chapter III.

At the end of the Secondary Courses, there are public examinations conducted by Statutory Boards of Secondary Education. The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, conducts the S. S. C. Examination for which students appear from the 13 districts of West Maharashtra. It is authorised by Government to conduct the School Leaving Examinations for the students from Marathwada. The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur, conducts the S. S. C. and Higher Secondary Examinations for the eight districts of Vidarbha, the former for students appearing from High Schools and the latter for those appearing from Higher Secondary Schools. The syllabi for these examinations include a wide range of subjects which can be offered by candidates according to their aptitudes. The Board also conducts the Vocational High School Certificate Examination for pupils appearing from Vocational (Trade) High Schools in Vidarbha. Both Boards conduct half-yearly examinations in March and October every year.

5.2. Secondary Schools:

Table No. V (1) compares the number of Secondary Schools classified according to management for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools increased by 278 from 2,901 in 1961-62 to 3,179 in 1962-63 of which 262 schools were for boys and 16 for girls. Classified according to managements the largest increase of 256 in 1962-63 was in the number of schools under Zilla Parishad. This is mainly due to transfer of Government Schools to Zilla Parishads on the formation of the latter in 1962. The divisional break-up of the increase of 278 Secondary Schools in 1962-63 is as follows:—

				1962-63
Bombay Division .. .. .	..	..	..	91
Poona Division .. .. .	..	..	..	45
Nagpur Division .. .. .	..	..	..	74
Aurangabad Division .. .. .	..	..	..	68
Total ..				278

Table No. V (1)
Secondary Schools
(1962-63)

Management	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
	Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Government	189	29	218	8	..	8	—181	—29	—210
Zilla Parishad	67	..	67	293	30	323	+226	+30	+256
Municipal School Board ..	51	8	59	50	10	60	—1	+2	+1
Private Aided	2,246	214	2,460	2,452	226	2,678	+206	+12	+218
Private Unaided	74	23	97	86	24	110	+12	+1	+13
Total	2,627	274	2,901	2,889	290	3,179	+262	+16	+278

The largest increase in the number of Secondary Schools in 1962-63 was 91 in Bombay Division.

The divisional distribution of Secondary Schools in the State was as follows :—

	1962-63
Bombay Division	1,115
Poona Division	877
Nagpur Division	827
Aurangabad Division	360
Total ..	<u>3,179</u>

It will also be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools in each of the divisions is increasing every year.

The average area served by a Secondary School and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School during the year 1962-63 was 37.3 square miles and 12,756 persons, respectively. It will be observed that the average area served by a Secondary School was reduced from 40.8 to 37.3 square miles in 1962-63 while the estimated population served by a Secondary School was reduced from 13,805 persons in 1961-62 to 12,756 persons in 1962-63. Greater Bombay had the largest facilities for Secondary Education, the average area served by a Secondary School being 0.35 square mile in 1962-63 and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School, 8,238.

Excluding Greater Bombay the district average of Secondary Schools for each of the divisions in the State is :—

	1962-63
Bombay Division	99.16
Poona Division	146.16
Nagpur Division	103.37
Aurangabad Division	72.0

Thus it will be seen that the average number of Secondary Schools per district is very low in Marathwada which is only 72.0 in 1962-63. The low average in Marathwada indicates a real need for more Secondary Schools. Fairly high provision in the districts of Vidarbha is mainly due to a large number of English Middle Schools with Stds. V to VIII which come under Secondary Schools.

Table No. V (2) gives the divisionwise distribution of Secondary Schools as on 31st March 1963

Table No. V (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Schools
 (1962-63)

Region (1)	Number of Secondary Schools			Average area served by a Secondary School (square miles) (5)	Average estimated population served by a Secondary School (6)
	For Boys (2)	For Girls (3)	Total (4)		
Greater Bombay	433	87	520	0.35	8,238
Rest of Bombay Division	565	30	595	45.4	16,388
Poona Division	816	61	877	32.7	12,096
Nagpur Division	734	93	827	44.6	11,439
Aurangabad Division	341	19	360	71.3	17,908
Total ..	2,889	290	3,179	37.3	12,756

5.3. Pupils in Secondary Schools :

Table No. V (3) facing page V-4 compares the number of pupils on roll of Secondary Schools on 31st March 1963 with the corresponding figures on 31st March 1962.

It will be seen that the total enrolment in Secondary Schools showed an increase of 1,21,205 from 9,79,444 in 1961-62 to 11,00,649 in 1962-63.

The largest increase in enrolment of boys as well as of girls is under aided schools and Zilla Parishad, respectively. The number of pupils in Boys' Schools increased by 1,10,162 from 8,52,804 in 1961-62 to 9,62,966 in 1962-63 and the number of pupils in girls' schools increased by 11,043 from 1,26,640 in 1961-62 to 1,37,683 in 1962-63. The number of pupils in Girls' Schools represented only 12.5 per cent in 1962-63 of the total number of pupils in Secondary Schools. It needs to be mentioned that a large number of girls attended Secondary Schools for boys. The total number of girls in Secondary Schools was 3,02,163 in 1962-63 of which 1,67,775 girls were in boys' schools during 1962-63. Of the total enrolment in Secondary School, girls represented about 27.4 per cent in 1962-63.

Table No. V-4 facing page V-5 gives the divisionwise distribution of pupils in Secondary Schools as on 31st March 1963.

It will be seen from the tables that Greater Bombay had the largest number of girls in Secondary Schools where out of 2,75,348 pupils in Secondary Schools 1,05,917 or 38.4 per cent were girls in 1962-63. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of girls in Secondary Schools is on the increase. Marathwada was the least advanced so far as girls' education is concerned, the number of girls attending Secondary Schools being 20,062 or 17.8 per cent of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools in 1962-63.

Girls represented 24.8 per cent in the remaining districts of Bombay Division, 24.2 per cent in Poona Division and 25.1 per cent in Nagpur Division in 1962-63.

Greater Bombay has the largest enrolment of 530 in 1962-63 per school as almost all the schools in this City have the full Secondary course extending from Stds. V to XI while in the rest of Bombay Division and Poona Division except the Urban Secondary Schools all other schools mostly have the High School Standards VIII to XI only. Marathwada gives a fairly high average enrolment of 313 pupils in 1962-63 per school as many of the Secondary Schools in this region have the Primary Section, Infant to Std. IV as integral part of the Secondary Schools. In Vidarbha, the English Middle Schools which are fairly large in number enhance the average enrolment per school by their high enrolment in Stds. V to VIII as

Table No. V (3)
Pupils in Secondary Schools
(1962-63)

Management	1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			
	Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Central Government
State Government	77,291	13,574	90,865	3,103	..	3,103	-74,188	-13,574	-87,762	
Zilla Parishad	13,733	..	13,733	1,02,587	14,667	1,17,254	+88,854	+14,667	+1,03,521	
Municipal School Board..	33,924	3,007	36,931	35,308	3,618	38,926	+1,384	+611	+1,995	
Private Aided	6,99,165	99,415	7,98,580	7,88,164	1,08,313	8,96,477	+88,999	+8,898	+97,897	
Private Unaided	28,691	10,644	39,335	33,804	11,085	44,889	+5,113	+441	+5,554	
Total	8,52,804	1,26,640	9,79,444	9,62,966	1,37,683	11,00,649	+1,10,162	+11,043	+1,21,205	

Table No. V (4)
Regionwise Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools
 (1962-63)

Region	Number of Pupils			Average pupils per Secondary School	No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools per 1000 of Population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	1,69,431	1,05,917	2,75,348	530	64
Rest of Bombay Division	1,43,948	47,384	1,91,332	322	20
Poona Division	1,79,856	57,491	2,37,347	271	22
Nagpur Division	2,12,764	71,309	2,84,073	343	30
Aurangabad Division ..	92,487	20,062	1,12,549	313	17
Total ..	7,98,486	3,02,163	11,00,649	346	27

against the comparatively lower enrolment in Stds. of High and Higher Secondary Schools.

The Table No. V-5 facing page V-6 will further clarify the enrolment differences in urban and rural schools.

5.4. Secondary Schools in Rural Areas :

Out of 3,179 Secondary Schools as many as 1,719 or 54 per cent were in Urban areas and only 1,460 were in rural areas during 1962-63. It will thus be seen that the percentage reduction in the number of Secondary Schools in Urban areas is due to the fact that more number of Secondary Schools have been opened in rural areas. Under the incentives of higher rate of maintenance grants and liberalised grants and loans for school buildings offered by Government, more rural Secondary Schools are springing up in the country side.

(The number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was only 2,48,840, i.e., 22.6 per cent of the total enrolment in all Secondary Schools while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 8,51,809 during 1962-63 but in 1961-62 the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was 1,96,931 or 20.1 per cent of the total enrolment in all Secondary Schools while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 7,82,513. Thus the average number of pupils attending a Secondary School in the rural area was 170 in 1962-63 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 496 in 1962-63. It may be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary Schools in the nearby towns as facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are limited in spite of the expansion.)

Table No. V (5)
Secondary Schools in Rural Areas
(1962-63)

Region (1)	Number of Secondary Schools		No. of pupils in Secondary Schools		No. of pupils per Secondary Schools	
	Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Greater Bombay ..	520	..	2,75,348	..	530	..
Rest of Bombay Division	258	337	1,36,153	55,179	528	164
Poona Division ..	371	506	1,73,161	64,186	467	127
Nagpur Division ..	432	395	2,06,523	77,550	478	196
Aurangabad Division ..	138	222	60,624	51,925	439	234
Total ..	1,719	1,460	8,51,809	2,48,840	496	170

The Table No. V-5 facing page V-6 gives the average number of pupils per school in urban and rural areas during 1962-63.

5.5. Secondary Schools conducted by State Government

The total number of Secondary Schools conducted by State Government decreased from 218 in 1961-62 to 8 in 1962-63 due to transfer of 210 schools to Zilla Parishads.

State Government Secondary Schools in the different divisions of the State in 1962-63 were as indicated below:—

	1962-63
Bombay Division	2
Poona Division	1
Nagpur Division	5
Aurangabad Division .. .. .	..
Total	8

The total number of pupils in Government Schools decreased from 90,865 on 31st March 1962 to 3,103 on 31st March 1963 due to transfer of Government Schools to Zilla Parishads and consequently the total expenditure also decreased from Rs. 90,52,284 in 1961-62 to Rs. 8,62,331 in 1962-63. The per capita cost in Government Schools was Rs. 277.9 of which Rs. 244.9 was met from State funds in 1962-63. The per capita expenditure was the highest in Nagpur Division, viz., Rs. 372.6 in 1962-63. The per capita expenditure in all the Divisions of the State was as indicated below during 1962-63:—

	1962-63
	Rs.
Bombay Division	205.2
Poona Division	185.1
Nagpur Division	372.6
Aurangabad Division .. .. .	..

The following Table gives the details of these schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Table No. V (6)

Secondary Schools conducted by State Government

Item (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	189	8
For Girls	29	..
Total	218	8
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	77,291	3,103
For Girls	13,574	..
Total	90,865	3,103

Item (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Direct Expenditure from— State Funds	84,52,379	7,60,229
Total	90,52,284	8,62,331
Cost to State Government— (per pupil)	93.0	244.9
Total Cost (per pupil)	99.6	277.9

5.6. Secondary Schools conducted by Zilla Parishads :

Due to transfer of Government Schools to Zilla Parishads the total number of Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools increased from 67 in 1961-62 to 323 in 1962-63. The following is the divisionwise distribution of the schools for boys and girls:—

	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools
Bombay Division	3	2
Poona Division	5	1
Nagpur Division	113	13
Aurangabad Division	172	14
Total	293	30

The total number of pupils in these schools as on 31-3-1962 was 1,17,254. Similarly the total expenditure on these schools in 1962-63 was Rs. 1,04,32,846 of which an amount of Rs. 70,63,235 was met from State Government Funds. Further details about these schools are given in the Table below which gives the comparative figures in regard to the number of schools, number of pupils in school separately for boys and girls, direct expenditure from State funds as well as cost to State Government per pupil for the last two years:—

Table No. V (7)
Secondary Schools conducted by Zilla Parishads

Item (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	67	293
For Girls .. .. .	..	30
Total	67	323
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	13,733	1,02,587
For Girls .. .. .	..	14,667
Total	13,733	1,17,254

Item (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Direct Expenditure from— State Funds	3,96,362	70,63,235
Total	11,37,005	1,04,32,846
Cost to State Government— (per pupil)	28.9	60.2
Total Cost (per pupil)	82.8	88.9

5.7. Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities :

The Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities increased from 59 in 1961-62 to 60 in 1962-63. The increase of 1 Municipal School is in Vidarbha Region. Out of 60 schools in 1962-63, 9 were in Bombay Division, 8 in Poona Division and 43 in Vidarbha. The total number of pupils in these schools as on 31st March 1963 was 38,926. The total expenditure on these schools during 1962-63 was Rs. 36,44,649 giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 93.6.

Table No. V (8)
Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities

Item (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	51	50
For Girls	8	10
Total	59	60
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	33,924	35,308
For Girls	3,007	3,618
Total	36,931	38,926
Direct Expenditure from— State Funds	12,52,504	13,63,698
Total	31,99,165	36,44,649
Cost to State Government— (per pupil)	33.9	35.0
Total Cost (per pupil)	86.6	93.6

5.8. Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies :

Of the 3,179 Secondary Schools in the State as many as 2,788 or 87.8 per cent were conducted by private agencies during 1962-63. Thus it will be seen that the private enterprise is playing a dominant role in the field of Secondary Education. The general policy of Government is that the Secondary Education facilities should be provided by private enterprise with financial aid from the State. During the last year a commendable spurt is noticeable in new Secondary Schools started by private managements in all Divisions of the State.

The Table No. V (9) gives the details of Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It will be seen that the number of Secondary Schools increased from 2,557 in 1961-62 to 2,788 in 1962-63. Of the 2,788 Secondary Schools, 2,678 were aided and 110 un-aided in 1962-63. The Secondary Schools for boys numbered 2,538 and those for girls 250 in 1962-63. The divisionwise distribution of these Secondary Schools was as indicated below (the increase is shown in brackets) :—

	1962-63			
Bombay Division	1,099 (+91)
Poona Division	862 (+45)
Nagpur Division	653 (+65)
Aurangabad Division	174 (+30)

The number of pupils in Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies increased from 837,915 on 31st March 1962 to 941,366 on 31st March 1963. The average number of pupils per school has increased from 327 in 1961-62 to 337 in 1962-63. The *per capita* cost in different components of the State was as indicated below :—

	1962-63			
Bombay Division	133.6
Poona Division	123.4
Nagpur Division	100.6
Aurangabad Division	91.0

5.9. Teachers in Secondary Schools :

The Table No. V (10) gives information about the teachers in Secondary Schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 4,270 from 39,886 in 1961-62 to 44,156 in 1962-63. The average number of pupils per teacher remained constant at 25 in 1962-63 as in 1961-62. Out of 44,156 teachers in 1962-63 as many as 28,947 were

Table No. V (9)

Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies

Year	Number of Schools			Number of pupils in Schools			Direct expenditure from		Cost to Government (per pupil) (10)	Total cost (per pupil) (11)
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	State Funds	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961-62							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided	2,246	214	2,460	699,165	99,415	798,580	30,302,672	93,084,046	37.9	116.6
Un-aided	74	23	97	28,691	10,644	39,335	7,782	8,240,868	0.20	209.5
Total	2,350	237	2,557	727,856	110,059	837,915	30,310,454	101,324,914	36.2	120.9
1962-63										
Aided	2,452	226	2,678	788,164	108,313	896,477	37,038,364	105,312,003	41.3	117.5
Un-aided	86	24	110	33,804	11,085	44,889	12,162	9,331,363	0.27	207.9
Total	2,538	250	2,788	821,968	119,398	941,366	37,050,526	114,643,366	39.3	121.8

Table No. V (10)
Teachers in Secondary Schools
(1962-63)

Management .. (1)	Total number of Teachers			Total number of Trained Teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher (8)
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	
Government Schools	162	28	190	87	27	114	16
Local Board Schools	5,294	974	6,268	3,330	677	4,007	25
Private Aided Schools	26,831	8,733	35,564	16,490	6,683	23,173	25
Private Un-aided Schools ..	1,037	1,097	2,134	794	859	1,653	21
Grand Total, 1962-63	33,324	10,832	44,156	20,701	8,246	28,947	25
Grand Total, 1961-62	30,171	9,715	39,886	17,969	7,199	25,168	25
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) ..	+3,153	+1,117	+4,270	+2,732	+1,047	+3,779	..

trained. This gives the percentage of trained teachers of 65.5 in 1962-63 (62.1 for men and 76.2 per cent for women teachers). The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 10,832 in 1962-63 which was 24.5 per cent in 1962-63 of the total number of teachers.

The average number of pupils per teacher varies slightly from Division to Division. It was highest, viz., 25.8 in Greater Bombay and the lowest 23.7 in Nagpur Division in 1962-63. The average number of pupils per teacher in all the Divisions of the State was as indicated below :—

	1962-63
Greater Bombay	25.8
Rest of the Bombay Division	25.6
Poona Division	24.9
Nagpur Division	23.7
Aurangabad Division	24.8

The following Table compares the relative percentages of trained teachers to the total teachers during the last 2 years :—

	1962-63	1961-62
Greater Bombay	78.0	75.8
Rest of the Bombay Division	69.7	66.1
Poona Division	71.0	71.0
Nagpur Division	55.3	50.7
Aurangabad Division	45.2	42.7

The Table No. V (11) gives the divisionwise distribution of teachers in Secondary Schools classified under academic and professional qualifications.

The following uniform scales have been sanctioned for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools since 1-11-59 in all the three regions, West Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada, of the State on the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education which have been accepted by Government (vide 5-11 below) :—

Categories of Teachers	Revised Scales of Pay
1. Trained Graduates (B. A./B. Sc. and B. T.).	Rs. 120—5—170—EE—8—250—EB—10—300.
2. Trained Graduates (B. A./B. Sc. with S. T. C. and T. D.).	Rs. 110—4—170—EE—6—200.
3. Untrained Graduates	Rs. 160 per month fixed pay.
4. Trained Matriculates or Intermediates (Holders of Intermediate, S. S. C. or equivalent qualification with S. T. C. or T. D.).	Rs. 70—3—100—EE—4—140—5—150.

5. Untrained Matriculates or Intermediates.	Rs. 65 per month fixed pay.	
6. M. A./M. Sc. (II Class), B. T. . .	Rs. 150—7—1/2—240—EB—10—350.	
7. Kandivali trained (B. A./B. Sc. and D. P. Ed.).	Rs. 110—4—170—EB—6—200.	
8. Drawing Teachers and Drawing Masters.	Rs. 70—3—100—EB—4—140—5—150.	
9. Art Masters	Rs. 110—4—170—EB—6—200.	
10. Head Masters/Mistresses—	Scales of Pay	*Alternative allowance
(i) School with an enrolment up to 300.	Rs. 200—10—300	or Rs. 50
(ii) Schools with an enrolment between 301 to 500.	Rs. 250—15—400	or Rs. 100
(iii) Schools with an enrolment between 501 to 1,000.	Rs. 300—20—500	or Rs. 150
(iv) Schools with an enrolment over 1,000.	Rs. 350—25—600	or Rs. 200

* The alternative allowance should be given in addition to the pay in the scale of Assistant Masters only.

11. Additional pay for higher qualifications—

(a) B.A. or B.Sc.	II Class—Rs. 5 per month.
(b) B.A. or B. Sc.	I Class—Rs. 15 per month.
(c) B.T. or B. Ed.	II Class—Rs. 5 per month.
(d) B.T. or B. Ed.	I Class—Rs. 10 per month.
(e) M.Ed.	Pass—Rs. 5 per month.
(f) M.Ed.	II Class—Rs. 10 per month.
(g) M.Ed.	I Class—Rs. 15 per month.
(h) M.A.	Pass—Rs. 5 per month.
(i) M.A.	II Class—Rs. 15 per month.
(j) M.A.	I Class—Rs. 25 per month.

An untrained teacher other than a specialist teacher is not usually appointed on a permanent basis in any recognised school. He is required to acquire training qualifications within a period of 5 years. Managements of schools are asked to depute

Table No. V (11)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers
(1962-63)

Region (1)	Trained Teachers							
	Graduates with B. T., B. Ed., D. Ed. or higher qualifications		Other Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Greater Bombay	1,624	1,627	989	672	1,825	1,572	4,438	3,871
Rest of Bombay Division	1,359	261	463	189	2,230	704	4,052	1,154
Poona Division	2,020	536	533	214	2,633	824	5,186	1,574
Nagpur Division	2,008	409	282	68	2,948	905	5,238	1,382
Aurangabad Division	512	70	70	8	1,205	187	1,787	265
Total—1962-63	7,523	2,903	2,337	1,151	10,841	4,192	20,701	8,246
Total—1961-62	6,489	2,580	2,281	1,014	9,199	3,605	27,969	7,199

Table No. V (11)—cont.

Region (1)	Untrained Teachers						Total number of Teachers	
	Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total		Men (16)	Women (17)
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Greater Bombay	863	516	561	404	1,424	920	5,862	4,791
Rest of Bombay Division	772	187	1,024	277	1,796	464	5,848	1,618
Poona Division	999	156	1,388	218	2,387	374	7,573	1,948
Nagpur Division	1,183	204	3,656	309	4,839	513	10,077	1,895
Aurangabad Division	578	49	1,599	266	2,177	315	3,964	580
Total—1962-63	4,395	1,112	8,228	1,474	12,623	2,586	33,324	10,832
Total—1961-62	4,650	1,054	7,552	1,462	12,202	2,516	30,171	9,715

teachers for training courses of various types in accordance with the requirements of the school. Reasonable expenditure on the deputation of teachers for undergoing a training course approved by the Department is admitted for grant.

5.10. Expenditure :

The following Table compares the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. V (12)

Expenditure on Secondary Education

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds ..	14,914	0.01	48,955	0.037
State Government Funds ..	4,03,96,785	35.2	4,61,88,733	35.6
District Board Funds ..	2,55,776	0.22	16,12,499	1.2
Municipal Funds	3,13,723	0.27	3,78,643	0.3
Fees	6,20,19,835	54.1	7,18,84,504	55.5
Other Sources (including Endowments).	1,17,12,335	10.2	94,69,858	7.3
Total ..	11,47,13,368	100.0	12,95,83,192	100.0

The figures in the above Table reveal that the State aid was to the extent of 35.6 per cent in 1962-63 which was 35.2 per cent in 1961-62 of the total expenditure on Secondary Education while the burden on pupils through fees was 55.5 per cent in 1962-63 as against 54.1 per cent in 1961-62. Fee grants reimbursed to schools by Government and included under "Fees" amount to Rs. 3,32,24,238 in 1962-63 which include reimbursement on account of free education to all pupils whose guardians' annual income from all sources was below Rs. 1,200. For a correct estimation of expenditure met from State funds and from fees the amounts under reimbursement have

to be deducted from fees and added to State funds. In view of this the correct picture would be as indicated below :—

	1961-62	1962-63
State Government Funds	6,50,96,694 (56.7%)	7,94,12,971 (61.3%)
Fees	3,73,19,926 (32.5%)	3,86,60,266 (29.9%)

Thus it will be seen that there has been an actual increase of 4.6 per cent in 1962-63 over the expenditure for 1961-62 in State aid and a fall of 2.6 per cent in 1962-63 under fees received by the schools from pupils.

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased by about Rs. 148 lakhs from Rs. 11,47,13,368 in 1961-62 to Rs. 12,95,83,192 in 1962-63. The major contribution to this expenditure was met from Government funds to the extent of 61.3 per cent in 1962-63 and from school fees it was 29.9 per cent. Only a small share of expenditure of 7.3 per cent in 1962-63 was met by the managements from resources of their own including endowments. Contributions from other resources, viz., Central Government funds, District Board funds and Municipal funds were negligible as their share represented only 1.2 per cent of the total expenditure on Secondary Education during 1962-63.

The average cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary School was Rs. 117.1 in 1961-62 which increased to Rs. 117.7 in 1962-63.

The increase in *per capita* cost was due to the introduction of diversified courses in a number of Secondary Schools during the year 1962-63 and upgrading High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada.

The Table No. V (13) shows the divisionwise indices of the cost of educating a child in a Secondary School during the year 1962-63. It will be seen that the cost per child was highest in Greater Bombay, viz., Rs. 150.7 in 1962-63 while the *per capita* cost was lowest in Aurangabad Division, viz., Rs. 79.8 in 1962-63.

5.11. Grant-in-aid:

The system of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools in the State varied from region to region, *status quo* being maintained in the system as prevalent in each region before Reorganisation of States in November 1956. Government had appointed an Integration Committee for Secondary Education in January 1958 to consider the question of evolving a uniform but flexible system of Secondary Education including pay scales, fee rates, rates of grant-in-aid, etc., and to make recommendations in that connection.

Table No. V (13)
Expenditure on Secondary Education by Regions
(1962-63)

Region	Direct Expenditure from						Cost per pupil
	Central Government Funds	State Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Greater Bombay	2,400	1,21,44,686	8,860	2,67,38,411	24,28,366	4,13,22,723	150·7
Rest of Bombay Division . . .	4,080	73,08,556	1,39,245	1,17,19,394	16,45,555	2,08,16,830	108·8
Poona Division	21,388	92,82,180	3,29,793	1,69,57,236	27,43,513	2,93,34,110	123·6
Nagpur Division	13,930	1,19,57,870	3,24,118	1,47,73,399	20,62,266	2,91,31,583	102·5
Aurangabad Division	7,157	54,95,441	11,89,126	16,96,064	5,90,158	89,77,946	79·8
Total ..	48,955	4,61,88,733	19,91,142	7,18,84,504	94,69,858	12,95,83,192	117·7

Government have since received the report of the Integration Committee and taken certain decisions on some of the recommendations of the Committee. The orders of Government on the rate of grant-in-aid are as follows:—

(i) (a) Non-Government Secondary Schools in all regions of the State should be paid grant-in-aid during the year on the basis of admissible expenditure incurred during the previous year at the following rates:—

School in Urban* areas	.. 45 per cent of the admissible expenditure.
School in rural and backward areas	.. 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

*N.B.—Towns with a population of 50,000 and above according to the 1951 Census would be considered as urban areas for this purpose.

(b) Items of expenditure which should be held admissible for grants purposes at these rates will be those as are now being held admissible in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area.

(c) The expenditure on Dearness Allowance should be included in the total admissible expenditure of the school for the purpose of paying maintenance grants at the rate of 45 or 50 per cent as the case may be.

(ii) If after the receipt of the grants at the above rates, there is any deficit to the schools during a year, the management may be paid additional discretionary grants up to 45/50 per cent of the deficit left over during the following year according as the schools are situated in urban or rural areas. Schools whose grants under the existing rules exceed the grants on the revised basis will have the option to retain the grant under the existing rules for a period of three years. However, no deficit grants are paid to any non-Government Secondary School so far since 1959-60 and onwards.

A detailed list of items of expenditure which are held admissible/inadmissible for purposes of grants to non-Government Secondary Schools in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area was later issued to all Secondary Schools for their information and guidance.

Subject to availability of funds, building and site grants are at present payable at a rate not exceeding one-fourth of the total expenditure in the case of ordinary Secondary Schools. The expenditure on school equipment such as school furniture, library, laboratory, workshop, audio-visual and other teaching aids including equipment on crafts, etc., is included in the ordinary expenditure for the year and held admissible for the maintenance grant, provided it is up to the limit of 12 per cent of the total direct expenditure (exclusive of expenditure on equipment). Expenditure on equipment

exceeding this limit is admissible for *an ad hoc* grant up to 25 per cent of such expenditure.

Proprietary schools (i.e., schools not registered under either the Societies Registration Act, 1960, or the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, or any other Act that may be specified by Government) and communal schools are not eligible for any kind of grant from public funds. Also, schools charging tuition fees at rates higher than one-and-half times the prescribed rates are not eligible for grant-in-aid of any kind.

The above orders of Government were effective from 1959-60 and they introduced a uniform system of grant-in-aid to all non-Government Secondary Schools in the State replacing the system based on approved expenditure in West Maharashtra, on deficit formula in vogue in Vidarbha and on salary grants in Marathwada.

5.12. Fees in Secondary Schools:

The following standard rates of tuition fees for the lowest and highest standards are prescribed for different areas in the State :—

	For the lowest standard	For the highest standard
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Greater Bombay	5	8
(b) Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad	4	7
(c) Other areas	3	6

The above rates of tuition fees current in non-Government Secondary Schools in erstwhile Bombay State, have also been made applicable to all Secondary Schools in Maharashtra State from the academic year 1960-61. This was one of the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education accepted by Government and on which orders were issued by Government in 1959-60. However, these recommendations have not been brought in force during 1960-61 and *status quo* position as in 1959-60 was maintained, as per Government orders. During 1961-62, the fee rates as indicated above, have been brought into force in Nagpur and other areas in Vidarbha. In Aurangabad, *status quo* was maintained during 1960-61 and 1961-62. The same position continued in 1962-63 also.

The schools are asked to increase fee rates gradually from standard to standard.

Schools are not expected to charge separate fees for drawing, physical education, supply of water, library, etc., which are normal items of school expenditure. They may, however, charge a consolidated term fee to meet the expenses on incidental and extra items such as medical inspection, school magazine, examination expenses,

contribution to athletic associations, school functions and festivals, inter-class and inter-school tournaments, etc., subject to certain conditions. The consolidated term fee should not, however, exceed the monthly tuition fee prescribed for Standard V in the area.

With the approval of the Department, schools are free to increase the rate of fees up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the rates laid down by Government. Schools are not held eligible for any grant if they charge fees exceeding one-and-half times the prescribed limits. As regards fee concessions, the following concessions are available :—

1. In Government Secondary Schools for boys, 20 per cent of pupils in each class are given free-studentships, while this percentage is 25 in the case of Government Girls' Schools.
2. All non-Government Secondary Schools are expected to award at their own cost not less than 5 per cent free-studentships to poor and deserving pupils.
3. In addition to the free-studentships provided by the managements of private schools, Government have sanctioned the award of free-studentships to poor and deserving pupils in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools at the rate of 3.5 per cent of the total number of pupils subject to certain conditions.
4. Children of women teachers whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100 p.m. are eligible for exemption from the payment of tuition fees in Secondary Schools.
5. Children of soldiers who died or were permanently incapacitated during the last war are also eligible for exemption from the payment of fees.
6. Free-studentships are granted to sons and daughters of full-time teachers, including Head Masters studying in any of the Secondary Schools conducted by the managements employing the teachers concerned.

The rates of fees in the Indian-English Middle Schools and in High Schools in Vidarbha are as follows :—

	I.E.M. Schools (Stds. V to VIII) Rs.	High Schools (Stds. IX, X & XI) Rs.
(i) For non-agriculturists	24 per annum	60 per annum
(ii) For agriculturists	24 per annum	54 per annum
(iii) For girls	6 per annum	24 per annum

The revised rates of fees in Vidarbha as on par with West Maharashtra take effect from 1-7-1961 as per G. R., E. and S. W. D., No. SSN-2260/E, dated 11-9-1961 and were in force from the year 1961-62.

In the Chanda district of the region slightly lower rates of fees are charged in the High Schools in view of the backwardness of the majority of the population.

In addition to tuition fees, amalgamated fund fees are charged in all Secondary Schools for the purpose of expenditure on games, library, examinations, school magazines and annual gathering.

There is a wide variety of fee concessions in Vidarbha. The main concessions are summarised below :—

1. The ex-Madhya Pradesh Government granted with effect from 1st July 1956, full exemption from the payment of fees in all types of schools to all pupils within the age-group 6—14 subject to certain conditions. This concession was continued during the year under report.

2. Children of agriculturists possessing less than 20 acres of land are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all types of recognised schools up to and inclusive of the Matriculation standard.

3. In the case of brothers and sisters reading in the same Government School, the one who is in the highest class is required to pay the full fees and the rest are allowed to pay at half rates.

In addition to the above concessions, orphans and destitute children residing in recognised orphanages, children of the territorial army personnel, children of the police personnel who lost their lives while on duty and children of political sufferers are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. All the concessions were in force during 1960-61, but the concessions to the children of landless labourers and exemption from payment of tuition fees to the students of orphanages were discontinued from 1st of April 1961.

Education up to Standard VII in Government Schools in Marathwada is free, and a nominal fee is charged in High School classes. The private schools are permitted to levy fees at rates approved by Government. The rate of fee in Government schools does not generally exceed Rs. 1-50 nP. per student per month and in private schools Rs. 5 per month per student.

In addition to the concessions described above, special concessions are allowed in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc., and displaced pupils in all the Secondary Schools in the State.

During the year 1959-60 Government re-defined "Other Backward Classes" on the criterion of economic backwardness so as to bring within the scope of State aid all those whose annual income from all sources was less than Rs. 900. This economically backward class was eligible for free education at all stages of education, in all recognised institutions in the State, the fees on their

account being reimbursed by Government to the respective institutions. This benefit was available throughout the State to all those satisfying the conditions laid down on this behalf. This welfare measure opened avenues of education at all levels to those whose economic backwardness would have otherwise debarred them from pursuit of knowledge.

The following Table gives the average fee charged per pupil in each of the components of the State :—

Table No. V (14)

Average fee per Pupil in Secondary Schools

Division	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Greater Bombay	98·5	97·1
Rest of Bombay Division	59·2	61·2
Poona Division	67·2	71·4
Nagpur Division	45·5	52·0
Aurangabad Division	13·2	15·1
Total	63·3	65·3

The above Table shows the comparative view of the average fee per pupil in Secondary Schools during the last 2 years. It will be seen that the average fee has increased from Rs. 63·3 in 1961-62 to Rs. 65·3 in 1962-63. The average fee is maximum in Greater Bombay and is minimum in Aurangabad Division.

5.13. Scholarships and Stipends to Pupils in Secondary Schools.

In addition to the fee concessions described in the previous paragraph, several sets of scholarships have been instituted by Government to help Secondary School pupils. They are generally awarded on the basis of the results of the examination held annually by the Department for the purpose. Some of these are :—

1. *Government Open Scholarships.*—These are tenable in Middle Schools and High Schools in the areas of the old Bombay State. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 4 p. m. in Standards V, VI and VII. Rs. 5 p.m. in Standard VIII, Rs. 6 p. m. in Standard IX, Rs. 8 p. m. in Standard X and Standard XI.

2. *Government Special Scholarships for Children from Cultivators' Class.*—This is meant for deserving children from cultivators' class, studying in the High School standards of Government Agricultural 'High Schools in the area of West Maharashtra. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 5 p. m.

Table No. V (15)

**Scholarships and Stipends in Secondary Schools
(1962-63)**

Region (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by					
	Central Government Funds		State Government		Local Bodies	
	Number (2)	Value (3)	Number (4)	Value (5)	Number (6)	Value (7)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay	8	854	1,963	1,38,974	..	..
Rest of Bombay Division	1	240	5,528	3,85,576	5	514
Poona Division	27	2,543	6,217	4,76,016	106	8,315
Nagpur Division .. .. .	..	..	19,097	12,87,444	243	14,603
Aurangabad Division	1	566	7,792	2,63,383	1,305	38,546
Total ..	37	4,203	40,597	25,51,393	1,659	61,978

Table No. V (15)—cont.

Region (1)	Others (including those of institutions)		Total		Other financial concession actually paid	
	Number (8)	Value (9)	Number (10)	Value (11)	Number (12)	Value (13)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay	2,037	1,43,413	4,008	2,83,241	39,766	32,25,786
Rest of Bombay Division	1,337	53,640	6,871	4,39,970	1,10,840	69,66,642
Poona Division	1,151	43,619	7,501	5,30,493	1,43,391	86,01,956
Nagpur Division	63	2,881	19,403	13,04,928	2,47,864	1,71,44,106
Aurangabad Division	84	2,132	9,182	3,04,627	31,106	10,48,092
Total	4,672	2,45,685	46,965	28,63,259	5,72,967	3,69,86,582

3. *Stipends in Middle Schools and High Schools.*—These stipends are awarded on poverty-cum-merit principle. The value of each stipend in Middle School is Rs. 12 p. m. and that in the High School is Rs. 20 p. m. The Middle School stipends are tenable in the I.-E. M. Schools and Middle Schools Departments of High Schools in Vidarbha while the High School stipends are tenable in Standards IX, X and XI of High Schools in Vidarbha.

4. *Riyayati Scholarships.*—These are awarded to poor and deserving pupils in Secondary Schools in Marathwada.

In addition to the above, special scholarships at higher rates are awarded to intelligent pupils belonging to the backward class communities.

The Table No. (V) 15 gives the details of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary Schools during the year under report.

5-14. Medium of Instruction :

The medium of instruction in all schools (excepting the Anglo-Indian Schools, English-teaching Schools and a few cosmopolitan schools) is the regional language, i.e., the mother-tongue of the majority of the children in a school which is Marathi. But Secondary Schools having the media of any of the minority language-groups are treated on par with schools with Marathi as the medium of instruction. In cases where the medium of instruction of a school is one which is not recognised by an examining authority (e.g., the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona) for purposes of a public examination, the schools concerned are allowed to present their pupils for public examinations conducted outside the State.

5-15. Hindi and English in Secondary Schools :

In the areas of West Maharashtra, Hindi is compulsorily taught in Standards V—XI of all Secondary Schools. In Vidarbha also, Hindi is compulsory in Standards V—XI, while in Marathwada it is compulsory in Standards III-X/XI. In 1962-63, Hindi was the medium of instruction in 150 Secondary Schools.

Teaching of English which was restricted to Standards VIII—XI of Secondary Schools in West Maharashtra was, in the year under report, extended to the lower standards till Standard V on an optional basis. Most of the pupils, however, opt for the language on a voluntary basis. English has now been made optional from Standard V—XI.

In Marathwada and Vidarbha, English is taught compulsorily from Standard V. English was the medium of instruction in 253 Secondary Schools in 1962-63 in the State.

5-16. Examinations:

The Table No. V (16) gives the results of the public examinations held during the year under report at the end of the Secondary School course by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, and the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur. The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, conducts the S.S.C. Examination for pupils of Standard XI of Secondary Schools in the 13 districts of West Maharashtra, twice a year, in March and October. The Board also conducts, twice a year, the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (H. S. C. but equivalent to S. S. C.) for pupils of Standard X of Secondary Schools of Marathwada. The first batch of pupils of Standard XI of Higher Secondary Schools of Marathwada appeared for the Higher Secondary (Multipurpose) School Certificate Examination, called H. S. (M. P.) S. C., conducted by the Board in March/April, 1960.

The Vidarbha Board also conducts, twice a year, the following examinations :

- (i) Secondary School Certificate Examination for pupils of Standard X of High Schools.
- (ii) Higher Secondary Certificate Examination for pupils in Standard XI of Higher Secondary Schools.
- (iii) Vocational High School Certificate Examination of pupils of Vocational (Trade) High Schools.

The present curriculum of the S. S. C. Examination includes a large number of Vocational subjects. The Table No. V (17) on page 141 shows the number of candidates who appeared for and passed the S. S. C. and H. S. C. Examinations conducted by the S. S. C. E. Board and the Vidarbha Board with various vocational subjects.

Table No. V (16)
Examinations
(1962-63)

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
S. S. C. EXAMINATION BOARD, POONA							
S. S. C. Examination							
West Maharashtra							
<i>March 1963—</i>							
Males ..	70,445	3,927	74,372	41,254	943	42,197	56.7
Females ..	23,356	1,956	25,312	17,122	625	17,747	70.1
Total ..	93,801	5,883	99,684	58,376	1,568	59,944	60.1

Table No. V (16)—cont.

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona							
West Maharashtra							
<i>October 1963—</i>							
Males ..	12,325	1,148	13,473	4,672	275	4,947	36.7
Females ..	3,545	461	4,006	1,324	149	1,473	36.8
Total ..	15,870	1,609	17,479	5,996	424	6,420	36.7
H. S. C. (S. S. C.) Examination							
Marathwada							
<i>March 1963—</i>							
Males ..	8,031	223	8,254	3,240	29	3,269	39.6
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,031	223	8,254	3,240	29	3,269	39.6
<i>October 1963—</i>							
Males ..	3,208	36	3,244	978	1	979	30.2
Females ..	200	30	230	65	1	66	28.7
Total ..	3,408	66	3,474	1,043	2	1,045	30.1
H. S. (M. P.) S. C. Examination							
<i>March 1963—</i>							
Males ..	1,424	..	1,424	504	..	504	35.4
Females ..	72	..	72	29	..	29	40.3
Total ..	1,496	..	1,496	533	..	533	35.6
<i>October 1963—</i>							
Males ..	637	..	637	88	..	88	13.8
Females ..	26	..	26	8	..	8	30.8
Total ..	663	..	663	96	..	96	14.5

Table No. V (16)—cont.

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
VIDARBHA BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, NAGPUR							
S. S. C. Examination							
Vidarbha							
<i>March 1963—</i>							
Males ..	20,787	5,928	26,715	10,481	1,820	12,301	46.0
Females ..	4,009	1,212	5,221	2,053	423	2,476	47.4
Total ..	<u>24,796</u>	<u>7,140</u>	<u>31,936</u>	<u>12,534</u>	<u>2,243</u>	<u>14,777</u>	<u>46.3</u>
H. S. C. Examination							
Males ..	3,933	814	4,747	2,563	197	2,760	58.1
Females ..	1,073	123	1,196	762	60	822	68.7
Total ..	<u>5,006</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>5,943</u>	<u>3,325</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>3,582</u>	<u>60.3</u>
S. S. C. Examination							
<i>October 1963—</i>							
Males ..	122	6,117	6,239	60	2,353	2,413	38.7
Females ..	27	1,364	1,391	19	589	608	43.7
Total ..	<u>149</u>	<u>7,481</u>	<u>7,630</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>2,942</u>	<u>3,021</u>	<u>39.6</u>
H. S. C. Examination							
Males ..	..	946	946	..	284	284	30.0
Females ..	..	203	203	..	86	86	42.4
Total ..	..	<u>1,149</u>	<u>1,149</u>	..	<u>370</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>32.2</u>

Table No. V (17)

Students appearing for the S. S. C. Examination with Vocational Subjects (1962-63).

Serial No.		S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
		Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Elements of Commerce ..	1,225	1,096	210	190
2	Tillage and Soil Management	1,045	775	..	..
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry	873	649	20	18
4	Book-keeping and Accounts ..	1,153	1,054	490	446
5	Shorthand and/or Typewriting	3,548	2,215	..	..
6	Geometrical and Machine Drawing.	1,962	1,678	10	10
7	Mechanical Engineering and/or Electrical Engineering.	104	95	35 35	30 30
8	Workshop Technology, Grades I and II.	1,806	1,735	..	..
9	Wood-work Technology ..	136	124	280	280
10	Furniture Design and Estimating.	46	40	..	..
11	Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving.	20	20	760	760
12	Tailoring and Cutting ..	49	49	50	50
13	Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy Work.	27	27	54	54
14	Typography	18	17	..	..
15	Art	2,589	1,914	141	111
16	Indian Music	131	99	105	105
17	European Music	4	4	..	..
18	House Craft	196	196	..	..
19	Metal Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Table No. V (17)
Students appearing for the S.S.C. Examination with Vocational Subjects (1962-63)

Serial No.	(1)	(2)	S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
			Number appeared (3)	Number passed (4)	Number appeared (5)	Number passed (6)
20	Weaving (Power)	.. ..	65	55	..	..
21	Home Science	.. ..	310	299	789	780
22	Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	.. ..	1,271	1,052	..	..
23	Surveying	.. ..	20	20	..	..
24	Building Materials and Construction.	.. ..	1	1	..	..
25	Dyeing Technical of Textile Fabrics.	.. ..	53	52	..	..
26	Agriculture	.. ..	..	..	..	..
27	Painting	.. ..	..	..	..	..
28	Art-Needle Work	.. ..	..	..	..	..
29	Drawing	.. ..	..	..	..	..

5-17. Multipurpose Schools:

Multipurpose Schools aim at providing instruction and training in addition to the usual group of academic subjects, in one or more groups of Vocational subjects with a view that pupils may receive specialised training in the elected courses for pursuing different vocations in life or for prosecuting higher studies in these courses. The Multipurpose courses are diversified courses and are to be elected in Standard VIII/LX and followed till Standard XI of the Secondary course.

The position of Multipurpose Schools as on 31st March 1963 is as indicated below :

Table No. V (18)
Multipurpose Schools
(1962-63).

Item	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government	2	1	4	..	7
Non-Government	102	93	117	20	332
Total	104	94	121	20	339

In all Secondary Schools, the High School or Higher Secondary courses include the language group of subjects and the core subject in addition to which the academic subjects or the electives have to be studied for appearing at the public Secondary School Certificate/ Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

In West Maharashtra where the Higher Secondary pattern of Secondary Education has not been implemented, most of the Secondary Schools offer only the normal academic courses throughout the four years of High School education in Standards VIII-XI. The Multipurpose High Schools also offer similar academic courses and in addition, the diversified courses Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts are elected in Standard VIII for a course of four years. The academic courses in all Secondary Schools include subjects falling under Arts and Science or Humanities and Sciences but are not clearly classified as such.

In Vidarbha and Marathwada the High Schools terminating with Standard X offer academic courses of study as in West Maharashtra. The Higher Secondary Schools, however, have clear cut diversified courses Humanities, Sciences, Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts which are elected from Standard IX to XI. Normally, schools offering Humanities and/or Sciences are termed "Ordinary" Higher Secondary Schools and others offering one or more of the multipurpose courses *in addition* to Humanities and/or Sciences are called Higher Secondary "Multipurpose" Schools. Although Humanities and Sciences do not strictly fall under Multipurpose courses, these are 'awarded' to schools under the multipurpose scheme, initiated by Government of India. Pupils passing the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination are eligible to enter the three-year integrated degree course while those passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination have first to do a year of Pre-degree or Pre-University course before entering the three-year degree course.

Besides the above categories of High Schools and Multipurpose High Schools of west Maharashtra and the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of Vidarbha and Marathwada, there is yet another category of High School called the "Vocational" which offers one or more of the diversified multipurpose courses *without* a course of academic subjects. In West Maharashtra these schools offer only the Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts courses singly or in combinations of two or three. In Vidarbha the Vocational Schools are "trade" schools and pupils appearing for the S. S. C. Examination after Standard XI are not eligible for higher studies at the University level.

During the year 1961-62 the total number of Multipurpose Schools was 297 which further increased to 339 in 1962-63.

As provision of Technical courses involves heavy investment on equipment, workshops and buildings, the Department of Technical Education has established a number of Technical "Centres" in large towns (e.g. Bombay, Poona, Satara, Dhulia) for providing Technical courses to pupils of High Schools. Many of these centres have been enriched with the addition of facilities for Commerce courses and such Centres are known as "Technical-cum-Commerce" Centres. This is a measure through which heavy centralised equipment and workshop facilities are made available to other local institutions which cannot all be provided with these expensive courses. The intensive utilisation of the plant and the specialised personnel diffuses the provision to the pupils of local schools also.

Schools which avail of these Centres, however, do not always continue such courses year after year. When schools desirous of sending their pupils to these Centres are many in number, the schools are selected in rotation so that one batch of pupils starting from Standard VIII completes the course till it reaches Standard XI. Hence, the number of "feeders" to these Centres is always variable. An almost similar provision is also available in some Government schools which have multipurpose courses.

During the year 1962-63 there were in all 339 multipurpose Secondary Schools in the State of which 7 were Government institutions and 332 were non-Government institutions. Some of these schools were awarded courses under the Government of India Multipurpose scheme. Schools which have introduced such courses on their own without receiving special grants from Government are also included in the above number of institutions. The various courses amongst the institutions during the years 1962-63 are as indicated below :

Table No. V (19)
Number of Multipurpose Courses during 1962-63

Course (1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Agriculture	15	24	39	11	89
Commerce	42	25	62	5	134
Home Science	15	10	9	2	36
Fine Arts	16	16	5	..	37
Humanities .. ..	..	..	89	10	99
Technical	48	48	21	5	122
Science .. ..	..	..	87	10	97
Total ..	136	123	312	43	614

During the year 1962-63 funds to the extent of Rs. 22,000 sanctioned by Government were allotted to 2 Government schools as advance non-recurring grants to enable them to purchase the necessary equipment and erect required buildings and start the courses in 1962-63. The new courses introduced during 1962-63 were as indicated below :

			1962-63
Agriculture	..	..	11
Commerce	..	..	25
Home Science	..	..	1
Fine Arts	..	..	2
Humanities	..	..	3
Technical	..	..	13
Sciences	..	..	1
Total	..	..	50

5-18. School Building :

During the year 1962-63, 3,179 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 5,017 school buildings. Of these 1,304 *i.e.* 26.0 per cent were owned and 3,116 or 62.1 per cent were rented and the remaining 597 or 11.9 per cent were rent-free.

In Vidarbha during 1962-63, out of 1,293 school buildings as many as 558 *i.e.* 43.1 per cent were owned and 616 *i.e.* 47.6 per cent were rented.

In Marathwada during 1962-63, 43.7 per cent of the school buildings were owned and 36.3 per cent of them were rented.

In West Maharashtra during 1962-63, the percentage of owned buildings was 15.8 and of rented buildings was 72.7.

The percentage of rented buildings in West Maharashtra is very high mainly because the buildings are given on a rental basis to the schools by the societies managing these schools so that they classify as rented though owned by the society.

The following table gives divisionwise details about school buildings for 1962-63 :

Table No. V (20)
School Buildings (1962-63)

Division	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of school buildings			Total
		Owmed	Rented	Rent-free	
Greater Bombay	520	105	535	25	665
Rest of Bombay Division ..	595	163	609	79	851
Poona Division	877	230	1,150	260	1,640
Nagpur Division	827	558	616	119	1,293
Aurangabad Division	360	248	206	114	568
Total	3,179	1,304	3,116	597	5,017

As already described in paragraph 5.11, building and site grants are at present payable in West Maharashtra and in Vidarbha. There is no special provision for building grants in Marathwada. In West Maharashtra area, a scheme for the grant of building loans for the construction of buildings or for the purchase of sites or playgrounds has been introduced since 1955, and during the year 1962-63 loans amounting to Rs. 66,000 were sanctioned to 4 Secondary Schools. The loans are repayable in 15 easy yearly instalments and the interest is charged at current market rates. This scheme has been extended to all the regions of the State.

The scheme of liberalised building grants introduced during 1959-60 was also in force during 1962-63. Under this scheme Secondary Schools were to be paid grants at 50 per cent of the cost of construction as against the admissible 25 per cent. The conditions of award were also more liberal than usual. 55 non-Government Secondary Schools were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.61 lakhs during 1962-63 by way of liberalised grants with a view to helping them to provide adequate and suitable buildings for accommodating the Secondary Schools.

5.19. School Terms, Holidays and School Hours :

In West Maharashtra the arrangements of school terms are as under :—

- (i) First term from 12th June to 15th October.
- (ii) A three weeks' break generally from about the 16th of October to the 6th of November but to be shifted, when necessary, to fit in with the Diwali festival.
- (iii) Second term from 7th November to 27th April, with a mid term break from 24th December to 2nd January. Schools may, however, have this break in January, if they find that month more convenient for camping and similar activities.
- (iv) Summer vacation from 28th April to 11th June.
- (v) During term-time, schools may observe as holidays the public holidays notified for the district concerned, and in addition not more than ten holidays to suit local festivals, provided the maximum number of holidays including vacations does not exceed 95 days in a year. This number does not include half holidays and Sundays in the School terms.

The rules regarding school hours are as under :—

- (i) Every school should meet ordinarily for six hours and impart education for five hours daily for five days in a week, with due provision for a long and a short recess.
- (ii) On one day in the week, schools will meet for two to three hours with due provision for recess, and
- (iii) In hot weather, schools may meet for less than six hours in the morning, but should provide education for not less than four hours.

To meet the difficulty of accommodation, schools in the old Bombay State area are allowed, as an emergency measure, to work in two shifts under certain circumstances among which are included the following :—

- (i) There is no other Secondary School of the same type in the locality which can conveniently accommodate such students ;
- (ii) Arrangements are made in both the shifts for proper administration and supervision, and
- (iii) Hours of instruction per week to be put in by these schools are the same as in the case of schools not working in shifts.

The school session of Secondary Schools in *Vidarbha* extends from 1st July to 30th April. In the case of schools teaching agriculture as an optional subject, the school session runs from June 16 to April 15. Secondary Schools work for 5 hours on week days, generally from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a long recess of 40 to 50 minutes and two short recesses of 10 minutes each. On Saturdays, schools generally meet in the morning from 7 to 11 a.m. Due to inadequacy of accommodation a good many Secondary Schools meet in double shift with the result that the hours prescribed are not strictly followed. The summer vacation in *Vidarbha* is of 2 months from May 1 to June 30. In addition, 10 days' vacation during *Diwali* is also allowed to every school. In the case of schools where Muslim children are in majority an equivalent period of holidays is allowed at a suitable time, especially during *Moharrum*, while similar facility is given to Christian schools during *Christmas*.

In *Marathwada*, there are 3 school terms as under :

1. 11th June to 7th October,
2. 29th October to 23rd December, and
3. 3rd January to 24th April.

The total number of working days is about 225 in a year. Teaching hours on week days are 5, and on Saturdays 3. Besides the three vacations, schools are closed on all Government holidays

5.20. Miscellaneous :

The following brief comments are offered regarding other important developments in Secondary Education :

Departments of Extension Services in Secondary Training Colleges :

During the year under report, four Departments of Extension Services were in operation in the State. These were attached to the following Colleges :

1. Secondary Training College, Bombay,
2. S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur,
3. Tilak College of Education, Poona,
4. University Training College, Nagpur.

The activities of these Departments as in previous years covered the following type of services : Advisory and Guidance Service, Seminars and Workshops, Library Service, Audio-Visual Aids Service, Study Groups and Conferences, Science Club Activities, Publications, Excursions, Visits, Exhibitions, Social and Cultural Activities.

The Seminars and Workshops conducted by these Departments covered most of the curricular subjects of Secondary Schools. Particular mention needs to be made of the part played by these Departments in acquainting the Secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and of framing new-type tests in school subjects. Methods in Teaching English, use of audio-visual aids, dynamic methods in the teaching of Mathematics, Science and Social Studies and Project methods in teaching, received specific emphasis in the activities of these Departments. The Departments circularised the results of the Seminars, Workshops, discussions, conferences through Brochures and News letters to all the Secondary Schools within their zone of operation.

Conclusion :

Secondary Education during the year 1962-63 made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 2,901 in 1961-62 to 3,179 in 1962-63.

Thus it will be seen that during the year 1962-63 there was an increase of 278 Secondary Schools.

The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 9,79,444 to 11,00,649 in 1962-63 showing an increase of 1,21,205.

The number of teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 39,886 in 1961-62 to 44,156 in 1962-63 showing an increase of 4,270 teachers.

The number of trained teachers increased from 25,168 in 1961-62 to 28,947 in 1962-63 showing an increase of 3,779.

The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 11.47 crores to Rs. 12.96 crores in 1962-63 as compared to the direct expenditure in 1961-62.

The per capita expenditure on Secondary Education has increased from Rs. 117.1 in 1961-62 to 117.8 in 1962-63.

Abstract showing comparative figures for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 in regard to the number of schools, enrolment of pupils, number of teachers, trained teachers, direct expenditure, per capita cost, etc., is given below:—

ABSTRACT

Serial No.	Item	1962-63
1	Number of Secondary Schools	3,179
2	Enrolment of Pupils	11,00,649
3	Average pupils per school	346
4	Total Number of Teachers	44,156
5	Average No. of pupils per teacher	25
6	Number of Trained Teachers	28,947
7	Percentage of Trained Teachers	65.5
8	Direct Expenditure on Secondary Education (in crores) ..	Rs. 12.96
9	Per Capita Cost	Rs. 117.7
10	Percentage of Direct Expenditure on Secondary Education to the total Direct Expenditure on Education (in crores).	Rs. 30.3

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6-1. Institutions and Students :

The Table No. VI (1) compares the number of institutions for Higher Education and the number of students studying in them during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

The number of research institutions was constant at 15 as in 1961-62.

The colleges for general education now number 119. 15 new colleges were started but one college, namely, Lokhit Arts College, Pusad, has been closed during the year under report. The new 15 colleges which started functioning during 1962-63 are indicated below :

I. Bombay University—

1. M. Dayanand College, Parel, Bombay.

II. Poona University—

1. Arts and Commerce College, Shirpur.
2. Baramati College, Baramati.
3. Premraj Sarada College, Ahmednagar.
4. Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ichalkaranji.
5. Sholapur College, Sholapur.
6. Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon.
7. Arts and Commerce College, Wai.
8. St. Mira's College of Girls, Poona.

III. Nagpur University—

1. Shrimati Binjani Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
2. Janki Devi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha.
3. Janata Kala Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur.
4. Newjabai Hitkarini Arts College, Brahmpuri.
5. Shri Jagdamba Mahavidyalaya, Achalpur City.

IV. Marathwada University—

1. Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir.

The colleges for professional Education increased by 33. Of these, 22 were Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutes and the remaining 11 were as detailed below :—

- (i) C. Dakle College of Commerce, Shrirampur.
- (ii) Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.
- (iii) Sadhana College of Education, Bombay.
- (iv) Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
- (v) Medical College, Miraj.
- (vi) Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.

Table No. VI (I)
Institutions for Higher Education
 (1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of Institutions		
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
1. Universities	5	6	+1
2. Research Institutions	15	15	..
3. Colleges for General Education	105	119	+14
4. Colleges for Professional Education	197	230	+33
5. Colleges for Special Education	17	14	-3
Total ..	339	384	+45

Number of students								
1961-62			1962-63			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)
2,662	520	3,182	2,783	647	3,430	+121	+127	+248
212	96	308	243	97	340	+31	+1	+32
65,621	21,136	86,757	72,185	23,823	96,038	+6,564	+2,687	+9,281
33,468	5,637	39,105	36,409	6,894	43,303	+2,941	+1,257	+4,198
1,467	970	2,437	1,343	1,062	2,405	-124	+92	-32
1,03,430	28,359	1,31,789	1,12,963	32,523	1,45,516	+9,533	+4,164	+13,727

N. B.—Student enrolled in University Departments are shown as students in Universities.

- (vii) Shri Shivaji Sharirik Shikshan Institute, Amravati.
- (viii) Institution of Dairy Technology, Bombay.
- (ix) Family Planning Centre, Bombay.
- (x) Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.
- (xi) College of Journalism, Bombay.

The Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) Classes included in Chapter VII "Training of Teachers" are also included in the Table VI-1 though these are dealt with in Chapter VII.

Special Colleges

One College, namely College of Home Science, Bombay, has been started newly during the year under report. Even then, the number of Special Colleges is reduced by three. This is due to the fact that four colleges from this category as stated below have been included under Colleges for Professional Education as per Government of India's instructions :—

- (i) Family Planning Centre, Bombay.
- (ii) Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.
- (iii) College of Journalism, Bombay.
- (iv) Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay.

The working of the five types of institutions mentioned in the Table is described below :

1. UNIVERSITIES

6.2. Statutory Universities :

Out of the six Statutory Universities functioning in Maharashtra State during 1962-63, four Universities are located in the districts of West Maharashtra, one in Vidarbha and one in Marathwada region. The brief particulars of these Universities are given in the following Table :—

Table No. VI (2)
Statutory Universities

Serial No.	Name of the University	Year of incorporation	Vice-Chancellor during the year	University office located at
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bombay ..	1857	Dr. V. R. Khanolkar	Bombay.
2	Nagpur ..	1923	Justice, S. P. Kotwal	Nagpur.
3	Poona ..	1949	Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar ..	Poona.
4	S. N. D. T. ..	1951	Smt. Premilita Thackersey	Bombay.
5	Marathwada ..	1958	Shri S. R. Dongerkery	Aurangabad.
6	Shivaji ..	1962	Dr. A. G. Pawar	Kolhapur.

The progress of each of the six Universities during the year under report is briefly summarised in the paragraphs below :—

6.3. Bombay University :

Office-bearers.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, M.D., M.R.C.P., was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University with effect from 1st March 1963, in succession to Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D. (Lond.), F.A.Sc., F.N.I.

Felicitations were offered by the Senate at their meeting held on 23rd November, 1962, to Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, on his appointment as National Professor of Medicine.

New Courses, Examinations, Affiliations.

The degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts (Painting) (B. F. A. Painting) and Bachelor of Library Science (B.Lib.Sc.) and a Certificate in Russian Language were instituted during the year.

Four Colleges in Bombay and four in Goa were affiliated to the University, while 6 Research Institutions were recognised under Section 52 of the Bombay University Act, during 1962-63.

During the year, the University Grants Commission sanctioned four professorships to meet the immediate needs of the University, pending consideration by the Commission of the University's plans for its development during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Accordingly it was decided to make an appointment of a Professor in each of the subjects, *viz.*, English, Mathematics, Chemistry and Sanskrit. The Departments of English and Sanskrit started functioning during the year under report.

The University decided to establish a Centre for the promotion of advanced training and research in Mathematics, in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, with the assistance of the University Grants Commission under the scheme of the Commission for the establishment of such Centres. The following examinations were held for the first time :—

- T.Y.V.Sc. (Revised Course).
- B.Com. (Revised Course).
- M.Com. (Revised Course).
- M.V.Sc. (Principal) (Revised Course).
- D.I.E. Part I.
- T.Y.B.Sc. (Nursing).

Important Events

The Syndicate unanimously decided that the University Hostel Building at 'B' Road in the Churchgate Reclamation area, be named as "The Jugonnath Sunkersett Hall" of the University of Bombay

and the Professorship in Mathematics and Sanskrit which have been instituted in connection with the development of the University under the Third Five-Year Plan, be named after the late Acharya Bal Gangadhar Shastri Jambhekar and the late Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar respectively.

Convocation

An honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Bharat Ratna Dr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., D.Litt., Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the University, at a special convocation held on 16th February 1963.

The Annual Convocation was held on 28th August 1962, at which degrees and diplomas were conferred on 1,931 persons. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

Research Work.

The number of theses accepted during the year for the various degrees of the University was 155.

A total amount of Rs. 2,200 was awarded to 3 Research students during 1962-63.

During the year under report, 8 new Research Studentships were awarded, while one Research studentship awarded during previous year was continued.

During the year under review, the activity of the Publication Section, as in the past, centred round the publication of Language Selections. Fourteen selections (Text-books in languages) were published.

57 Papers on Technological Research were published, 40 were sent for publication and another 41 papers were kept ready for publication during the year under report.

Departmental Activities.

Under the Government of India Scheme for teaching Hindi to African students, arrangements for teaching Hindi to 30 African students of the University were made during the year. The expenditure on the scheme was borne by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.

The classes which started in 1957-58 by the University for training graduates for the I. A. S. and other competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission were continued during the year. Forty students were admitted to the classes.

One of the activities of the University during the year was the re-starting of the University Extension courses. The Courses are of two types—one designed to disseminate knowledge and promote culture among persons who have not had the benefit of University

education but are able to follow lectures delivered in plain English and the other, a course mainly for the benefit of members of the working classes, such as mill and factory workers, conducted in Marathi. The response to these courses is satisfactory. The courses will be a regular feature of the activities of the University.

Students

The total number of students in recognised post-graduate institutions as on 31st March 1963 was 391.

The number of students registered for the various post-graduate courses, by papers as well as by research, in the different faculties, excluding the number of students registered in the University Departments was as under :—

By papers

Faculty	1962-63 Number of students registered
Arts (including Mathematics, Geography and Education).	545
Science	191
Commerce	122
Law	25
Medicine	355
Dentistry	27
Technology	54

By Research

	Master's Degree	Ph.D.
Arts (including Mathematics and Education)	4	40
Science	102	73
Commerce	1	1
Law .. .. .	..	1
Medicine .. .. .	..	2
Technology	1	..

Constructions

The construction of a building on plot No. 164 in the Backbay Reclamation area near the present campus was nearing completion during the year.

Grants, Donations.

The Syndicate accepted the following endowments during the year :—

- (1) A donation of Rs. 20,000 from Smt. Mala Shantilal Mangaldas in 3 per cent Government Securities for founding a Scholarship to be named "Nirmala, daughter of the late Dr. W. N. Welinkar Memorial Scholarship",
- (2) A donation of Rs. 10,000 from Shri Navalchand T. Shah for the award of a Prize, to be called the "Dr. Raja Baldeodasji Birla Prize" to the student who passes the M.A. examination of the University.
- (3) A donation of Rs. 20,000 from Dr. N. A. Sukhtankar for the institution of a cash prize to be known as "Shri Shantaram Dabholkar Prize".

Press

There was no addition of machinery to the press on account of restrictions on import. The total turnover was Rs. 6,31,000 against the expenditure of Rs. 4,87,000 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1,44,000. Fifteen new selections comprising 2,376 pages and a total of 98,950 copies were printed during the period from April 1963 to June 1963 at a cost of Rs. 1,04,680.

The press also printed 14 University publications and 3 publications of external parties, worth nearly Rs. 1,04,816 and Rs. 9,006, respectively.

A new Journal, the General Education Quarterly is now being published by the University. This Journal has been started to serve as a clearing-house of ideas and experience and to provide a national forum for the discussion of problems relating to General Education. Two numbers of the first volume were published during the year 1962-63. The entire expenditure incurred in connection with this Journal is borne by the University.

Library.

From June 1962, the issue of Readers' Tickets was restricted to postgraduate students. Only in very special cases, on the recommendation of the Principal, Readers' Tickets were issued to undergraduate students. Their statistics for 1962-63 are given in the following table :—

Year	Number of readers and visitors during the year	Readers' tickets issued	Books issued	
			On the premises	Outside
1962-63 ..	59,663	4,244	316.2	59.3

The total number of books received in the Library during the year was 10,714 as compared to 9,668 in the previous year. Of these 2,841 were purchased and 7,873 were presented. The actual addition was of 7,338 books only because some were found to be duplicates and they were kept apart in the Duplicates Section for the proposed Library in the new campus.

The number of periodicals received regularly was 986 as compared to 1,011 in the previous year. 399 periodicals were subscribed for, 356 received in exchange and 231 presented. As against 2,779 theses and dissertations that were in the Library at the end of the last year, the figure up-to-date was 2,932.

Main Library

The budgeted amount for the year was Rs. 2,27,973 exclusive of the University Grants Commission grants for the purchases of books and journals. The revenue expenditure came to Rs. 2,14,125.76. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 5,187.83 was spent from the University Grants Commission grants for the purchase of books and journals on Scientific and Technical subjects.

The Statistical table given below indicates the number of readers, the books issued and the number of readers' tickets issued for all the Department Libraries :—

Year	Number of readers and visitors during the year	Readers' tickets issued	Books issued	
			On the premises	Outside
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962-63	71,560	1,485	Daily average 200.26	Daily average 61.23

During the year, a total number of 5,592 volumes were added to the stock. Out of these 1,303 were presented by various individuals and institutions.

The total number of periodicals received in the Departmental Libraries was about 516, of which 65 were received gratis. Among the journals subscribed for, 46 new journals were added during the year. 11 journals were discontinued from 1962-63.

The budgeted amount for the year under report in respect of Departmental Libraries was Rs. 1,43,251 including the University Grants Commission's grant. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1,28,898.

N. C. C.

Soon after the emergency, it was proposed by Government that N. C. C. training should be made compulsory for all able-bodied college students. The Inter-University Vice-Chancellors' Board

meeting held at Bombay on 9th February 1963, unanimously accepted the idea. Active planning was undertaken and 9 National Cadet Corps Rifles Battalions for colleges of the Bombay University were raised.

Most of the units are up to full strength now. In Bombay there are 12 Senior Division Units, 9 N. C. C. Rifles Battalions 6 Girls' Troops and 3 Rifles Coys catering for a strength of 27,600 cadets.

Annual Training Camps could not be held as all the tentage had to be surrendered to the Regular Army during the emergency. However, in the Summer Training Camps or Advanced Leaderships Course Camps, 23 boys and 14 girls participated.

During the year under report, instead of the N. C. C. Day Celebrations a Joint Auxiliary Forces Day held on 18th March 1963. 1,500 N. C. C. cadets participated in a Flag March at Bombay.

Certificate Examination :—

Particulars	Appeared	Passed
Certificate 'B' Examination (Boys)	.. 2,018	1,532
Certificate 'C' Examination (Boys)	.. 231	158
Certificate 'GI' Examination (Girls)	.. 168	146
Certificate 'GII' Examination (Girls)	.. 50	47

Hostel

In all 200 students from various departments and colleges were admitted in the University Hostel.

Messes, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian, Students' Union, Students' Mutual Aid and Welfare Fund, medical facilities, are some of the main features of the University Hostels.

Information and Employment Bureau.

The number of applications forwarded by the Universities Information Bureau during the year was 165 as compared to 237 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of applications is due to the stricter foreign exchange regulations introduced by the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India. Applications for admission to courses in Business Administration, other liberal arts subjects and post-graduate medical studies which formed almost half the bulk of the number of applications in previous years, could not be forwarded due to the non-availability of foreign exchange.

Although most of the 165 applicants possessed a second class record and were recommended by the Principals of their respective colleges, only 65 secured admission. This is due to the keen competition for seats in the Universities in the United Kingdom and to

the high percentage of marks required for admission by the American Universities.

Of the 65 students who secured admission, 46 proceeded to the U. K., 10 to the United States and 1 to Canada. 8 students could not proceed abroad owing to unavoidable circumstances. The break-up of the courses to which students secured admission is as follows, *viz.*, Engineering 22; Pure Science 2; Pharmacy 2; Textile 6; Mining and Metallurgy 2; Statistics 1; Education 1; Rubber Technology 4; Economics 4; Foundry Technology 1; Radio and Television 1; Automobile 2; Arts and Designs 1; Refrigeration 1; Fuel Technology 2; Philosophy 1; Printing Technology 4.

The Bureau conducted examinations at the request of the following foreign bodies, *viz.*, Institution of Structural Engineers, London; British Institution of Radio Engineers, London; Institution of Fire Engineers, London; Institute of Transport, London; Royal Aeronautical Society, London, and the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U. S. A.

Welfare and Sports

During the year the office of the Youth Welfare Section was shifted to the University Club House, the main centre for all Youth welfare activities. Among the societies which were proposed to be started during the year, the University Hikers' and Mountaineers' Society, the University Film Society and the University Dramatic Society were constituted. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Senate towards Inter-Collegiate Athletics Competitions and Tournaments. The University conducted Inter-Collegiate Athletic Competitions and Tournaments in the following games :—

Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Wrestling and Weight-Lifting.

The Senate sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 towards Inter-University Tournaments. The University participated in the following Inter-University Tournaments :—

Badminton (Men and Women), Basketball, Boxing, Football, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Table Tennis (Women) and Swimming.

The University won the Badminton (Women), Boxing, Swimming, Water-Polo and Table-Tennis (Women), Championships and was runners-up in Badminton †(Men) Kabaddi and Diving.

Lectures and Forums.

In all 17 lectures of distinguished persons were delivered under the auspices of the University.

Three Seminars on "Mohammadan Law", "Nationalism and Nationality" and "Topics of common interests to Indian and American Lawyers" were also organised during the year 1962-63.

In an effort to bring to Indian Scientists, teachers and other interested audiences, samples of advanced scientific and technical films, not ordinarily available in India, the University organized a Film Forum in co-sponsorship with the United States Information Service from 28th to 31st January 1963. The Film Forum was divided into four areas of specialization *viz.*—(1) Frontiers of Science, (2) New Approaches to Science Teaching, (3) Medical Sciences Section, and (4) Popular Science Section.

6.4. Nagpur University :

The outstanding activities of the University for the year 1962-63 are given below :—

New Courses.

- (a) *Post-Graduate Course in Psychology.*—The University has taken a decision to introduce Post-Graduate Course in Psychology in the University Teaching Department (Humanities) from 1963-64.
- (b) *Post-Graduate Course in Music.*—The State Government has decided to open Post-Graduate Course (M.A.) in Music at Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur. The University has admitted Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, to its privileges in respect of the above course up to M.A. standard.
- (c) *Post-Graduate Courses for B. V. Sc. Candidates.*—The University decided to admit the candidates passing B.V.Sc. examination to M.Sc. (Agr.) course by thesis in the following subjects ;
 - (1) Animal Husbandry ;
 - (2) Dairy Science ;
 - (3) Bacteriology ;
 - (4) Pathology ;
 - (5) Animal Genetics ;
 - (6) Animal Nutrition ;
 - (7) Animal Physiology ; and
 - (8) Animal Reproduction (Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Andrology and Artificial Insemination).

(d) Degree Course in Occupational Therapy B.Sc. (O.T.).—

The State Government has decided to convert the existing Diploma Course in Occupational Therapy at the Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, into a Degree Course in Occupational Therapy. The University has accepted the proposal and admitted the Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, to its privileges in respect of the course of instruction leading up to B.Sc. (O. T.) degree standard.

(e) Diploma Course in Child Health.—

The State Government has decided to open the courses in Pediatrics leading to Diploma in Child Health at the Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur.

Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science

The Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council has accepted the proposal to bifurcate the present Faculty of Agriculture into two different Faculties, viz.,—

- (1) Faculty of Agriculture ; and
- (2) Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

Publications

Under the scheme of translation and publication of standard works of University level, into Hindi and regional languages, the Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education, Government of India, has allotted 14 titles to Nagpur University for translation/revision using the terminology evolved by it.

Manuscripts of 5 of these titles all in Hindi already translated by the University under its old scheme are under revision by the Central Hindi Directorate.

Agreements with the translators in respect of the other 5 titles have been recently finalised and specimen translations of one chapter each in case of 2 titles have been sent to the Directorate for vetting purposes. It is expected that 3 or 4 titles will be published before the close of the next year.

Major Events

An amount of Rs. 1,72,542 was collected in the Vice-Chancellor's National Defence Fund during the year under report. The 'Teachers' Day was observed in the University on 5th September 1962 synchronising with the birthday of the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. An amount of Rs. 3,454 was collected in contribution from the colleges and teaching departments in the University and was deposited in the National Foundation of the Teachers' Welfare Fund, New Delhi, on this occasion.

Grants

The State Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9 lakhs for the development of the University Campus site measuring about 327.90 acres (area already in possession 95.87 acres, area transferred by State Government 125.15 acres and area under acquisition 106.88 acres) and have also paid the first instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress. Officers from different Architects have also been invited for lay-out and construction works at the Campus Project.

The Three-Year Degree Course in Pharmacy was reorganised into a Four-Year Integrated Degree Course in Pharmacy from the year under report for which a total amount of Rs. 5,34,377 (Rs. 4,90,540 non-recurring and Rs. 43,837 recurring) was granted by the University Grants Commission out of a total approved cost of Rs. 9,81,080 (non-recurring) and Rs. 87,675 (recurring).

Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research

During the Third Five-Year Plan additional facilities have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the development of the existing University Post-Graduate Teaching Departments in Science. Amounts of Rs. 1,87,500 for the construction of building, Rs. 1,72,000 for purchase of equipment and Rs. 43,000 for purchase of the Library Books for the department of Bio-chemistry and Geology have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. The Post-Graduate Teaching Departments in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics have also been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. Amounts of Rs. 20,87,500 for buildings, Rs. 10,72,000 for equipment and Rs. 2,53,000 for Library Books have been sanctioned for these departments. The shares of the University Grants Commission in these amounts are Rs. 11,37,500, Rs. 6,22,000 and Rs. 2,53,000, respectively. A recurring grant of Rs. 6,80,000 has also been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for appointment of additional teaching staff in the Post-Graduate Teaching Departments in Science and its share out of an amount of Rs. 6,80,000 will be Rs. 4,07,500.

In addition to this an amount of Rs. 88,000 was released by the University Grants Commission out of a total amount of Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of scientific equipment for the Departments of Geology and Bio-chemistry of Nagpur University.

N.C.C.

The University Grants Commission has instituted a scheme for providing financial assistance for the construction of 25 yard

shooting ranges in the University and College premises at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,400 per range. Accordingly 15 colleges and the University were sanctioned grants under this scheme.

Convocation

The annual convocation was held on Saturday, the 2nd February 1963, at which Dr. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Chancellor of the University presided. The total number of candidates who were admitted to the various degrees *in person* was 3,003. There were 11 candidates who were awarded degrees in D. Litt., Ph. D., etc.

Library

70,371 books were issued to the readers during the year under report of which 40,655 were issued out for home reading. On an average more than 310 persons visited the library daily. 7,565 books were added during the year under report which included 1,397 publications received by way of gift. An amount of Rs. 93,325 was spent during the year under report for purchase of additional books in the library. The number of periodicals subscribed by the University library is 519 of which 41 journals are newly subscribed during the year under report.

Press

The University Printing Press was established in December 1958 which has recently been shifted to the new building. Additions of various machinery including Russian Cutting Machine and 2 cylinder printing machines has been made during the year under report from the grant-in-aid received from the University Grants Commission. Jobs worth Rs. 49,639 were executed by the Press during the year under report.

Workshop

92 students were admitted to the workshop during the year under report which included 6 teachers of the Nagpur University. The students took keen interest in preparing different things in the workshop and their attendance was regular. A total amount of Rs. 980 was collected by way of fees. Equipment worth Rs. 1,205 was purchased during 1962-63 and the expenditure on account of books on different hobbies was Rs. 300.

Sports

Due to national emergency all sports to be played after Diwali vacation were cancelled and an amount of Rs. 20,000 was donated to the Vice-Chancellor's National Defence Fund.

6.5. Poona University :

One of the major developments during the year under report was the introduction of Military Studies at the General and Special levels of B.A. Examination. During the year under report, 35 students offered this subject. Major-General Y. S. Paranjpe who was closely associated with the proposal for introduction of Military Studies has been appointed by the University as a Honorary Director for organising the teaching.

The degree of Master of Ayurvedic Science (M.A.Sc.) has been newly instituted during the year under report. Marathi was permitted as alternative medium of instruction at the B.Ed. examination while a new 8 paper course in Anthropology for M.A. and M.Sc. was accepted.

During the year under report, examination for Diploma in Anaesthesia and B.Ed. (Basic) were held for the first time.

Library :

	<i>New additions</i>			Total
	Total number on 1st July 1962	Additions 1962-63	Number withdrawn during 1962-63	
Books and periodicals	85,587	5,783	1,265	90,105
Manuscripts ..	602	380	Nil	982
Maps ..	212	14	Nil	226
Theses ..	1,281	93	Nil	1,374

Attendance and issue of books

	1962-63			
Working Days	288
Total Attendance	67,101
Total Books Issued	203,359

An amount of Rs. 71,304 was received from the University Grants Commission for purchase of books and back volumes of periodicals during the year under report. The total number of periodicals received in the Library was 904 of which 562 were subscribed to, 92 were received in exchange while 250 were received gratis. 50 per cent of the total grant was allocated for periodicals. 554 volumes were received as gift in the University library during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 16,304 sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for inclusion and preservation of and equipments for the manuscript section was utilised for purchasing Hindi, Sanskrit and Marathi manuscripts and micro-film reader and fumigation chamber.

Important changes in Rules, Ordinances, etc., relating to Examinations.

In order to give more facility to external students it has been decided that students domiciled in Poona University area and liable for transfer outside the jurisdiction of the University because of their services, etc., be allowed to take external examinations of this University. In view of the national emergency the III M. B. B. S. examination is being held thrice in each academic year. The academic council decided that students holding Diploma in Basic Education will be allowed to enrol themselves for the M.Ed. course of this University provided they satisfactorily complete the practical work in experimental psychology prescribed for B.Ed. course.

Extra-Mural Students.

Twelve new centres were set up for extra-mural studies while 7 centres which were functioning during previous years were closed. The total number of such centres at the end of the year 1962-63 was 90. At each extra-mural centre short courses of three to six lectures were arranged in the year. During the year under report, 327 short courses were conducted at these centres. As usual, summer and autumn schools each of 10 to 15 days' duration were conducted for teachers and other interested adults in 12 centres in which 1,200 persons including 560 teachers participated.

University Employment Bureau.

The Bureau met twice during the year. There were 121 candidates on the live registration list during this period. 1,224 personal enquiries were attended to. The number of prospective employing organizations approached for posts was 142. The number of calls received for filling of individual vacancies was 122. 290 vacancy notifications of all categories were circularised to students. Employment was found for 64 graduates. The following is a subjectwise analysis of the sixty four posts :—

Accountants ..	16	Administrative ..	15
Chemists ..	15	Statisticians ..	5
Teachers ..	4	Physicists ..	3
Engineers ..	6		

Foreign Universities Information Bureau.

106 candidates were assisted in obtaining admission to various universities and institutions. Of these 56 received full or partial scholarships, fellowships or grants. 3,300 personal enquiries for

courses of study, training and allied questions were attended to, of which 2,291 were for technical studies and 993 for scholarship assistance or other financial aid. The number of applications for overseas admission was 141.

Sports.

The Inter-University Khokho tournaments were conducted by Poona University on 11th, 12th and 13th January 1963 on the grounds of M. E. S. College, Poona. In all, six Universities sent in their players. The Poona University won championships for men and women.

Building and Capital expenditure.

The Central Workshop building consists of two north light bays and rooms for offices and store. The cost of the building is little over Rs. 82,000. The capital expenditure on machinery and precision tools is about Rs. 96,000. In addition, some American machinery has been received under the Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme of the Government of India.

Arrangements for the following hobbies have been made under the Hobby Workshop Scheme :—

- (1) Carpentry Work.
- (2) Metal and Wood Turning.
- (3) Assembling of Electronic and Electrical appliances.
- (4) Photography.

Transfer of affiliated colleges.

The Maharashtra State Legislature passed an act to establish a teaching and affiliating University at Kolhapur to be known as Shivaji University. According 33 colleges and one recognised institution located in the districts of Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri will be transferred to the jurisdiction of Shivaji University from 10th June 1963.

6.6. S. N. D. T. Women's University.

The office of Joint Board of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in the States of Maharashtra and Gujrat was shifted to this University during the year 1962. Mrs. Leubke, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, along with Mrs. Schodder, wife of the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid a visit to this University, and donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the P. V. D. T. College of Education for Women, Bombay, for the purchase of Audio-Visual material.

An amount of Rs. 10,201 collected from members of the Senate, students and teachers of the University institutions for the National Defence Fund, was presented to Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Chancellor of the University, on her assumption of the office of the Governor of the State of Maharashtra and Chancellor of the University. The Vice-Chancellor added an amount of Rs. 10,000 to this sum as a personal contribution to the National Defence Fund. On changing of the financial year of the University from July-June to April-March, it has now been decided to hold the annual meeting of the Senate in February-March every year instead of September.

New Courses.

The syndicate took the decision of (1) starting M.Ed. Classes at the S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona, (2) introduction of 4 year B.Sc. (Home Science) degree course from June 1963, (3) introduction of M.Sc. Home Science Course from June 1963 in the subject of Child Development through the medium of English, (4) enrolment of this University as an ordinary member of the Association of the Universities of the British Commonwealth, London, (5) introduction of 2 papers of 100 marks each in the subject of Music and Drawing and Painting in the Pre-University Class, (6) introduction of a shortterm course in Nursing of 3 months' duration as suggested by the Maharashtra Nursing Council with a view to providing nurses, in large numbers in the National Emergency, (7) revision of salary scales as suggested by the University Grants Commission of the qualified members of the staff of the University library, and (8) introduction of Ph.D. courses in subjects of Gujrati and Marathi at the University College at Bombay.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Vice-Chancellors and of the 38th Annual General Meeting of Inter-University Board.

The Joint Board of the Vice-Chancellors of the Statutory Universities in the States of Maharashtra and Gujrat was situated in the S. N. D. T. University from June 1962 to December 1962. The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of this University functioned as ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Joint Board. Some of the major solutions adopted by the Board on vital points affecting the Universities of the 2 States were (1) grants from State Governments for meeting expenses on revised salary scales of University teachers, (2) problem of equivalence of different examinations of the State Universities on a reciprocal basis, (3) minimum age-limit for admission to a University, (4) uniform pattern of concessions to N. C. C. students.

The 30th Annual General meeting of the Inter-University Board of India was held at the S. N. D. T. University in February 1963 at which the State Minister for Education addressed 37 Vice-Chancellors who represented various Universities in India and Cylon.

A Library project was also organised by the University Library, on "Footprints in the History of India", on this occasion.

Convocation.

The annual convocation took place on 29th September 1962 at which 1,523 students were awarded degrees in Arts, Education and Nursing and 8 students the Diploma in Library Science.

Building Constructions.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the University on 21st March 1963 was performed by the Prime Minister of India Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He emphasised the importance of women's education in India and said that the condition of women in a country is an important index of the progress of that land.

The new building has a total plinth area of 99,000 square feet and is six-storeyed. The various departments and institutions will be shifted to this building shortly. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs was spent for the construction of this building.

Library.

On an average, 3,614 books were issued to 3,593 readers every month from the library.

During the period under report, the library added 3,673 books to its collection of 41,535 books and periodicals, thus bringing the total to 45,208.

The Library subscribes to 247 periodicals and receives 78 complimentary periodicals. The total grants to the Libraries were as under :—

	Rs.
University Fund	33,500
U. G. C. for Books in Humanities and Social Science (for the third plan period).	1,50,000
U. G. C. Fund Books on Science subjects ..	50,000

N. C. C.

One Girls' Troop has been attached to this University, having a strength of 145 cadets and 3 N. C. C. Officers. Squad drill, hygiene, first-aid, home-nursing, sanitation, signals and weapon-training were some of the major activities conducted by the Unit.

6.7. Marathwada University :

In order to meet the growing demand for M.Com. Classes, Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce and the University Department of Economics were allowed to start post-graduate teaching in the faculty of Commerce. Similarly, post-graduate teaching in the subject of Political Science and Botany was also started from the year under report. The Department of Library Survey of Marathwada collected nearly 100 manuscripts from the different parts of Marathwada, raising thereby the total number of such manuscripts in the Department to 1,050.

Three manuscripts of Shivram Swami's "Ekadasa Skandha" were received on condition that it would be returned after the completion of the work of editing. The copying and editing work of the manuscripts of Ekadasa Skandh, which consists of 31 chapters and 1,468 verses, is now in progress.

Major activities.

The students of the Department of History and Ancient Indian Culture organised a History Association which was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor on 25th January 1963.

Important Decisions.

On receipt of sanction from the University Grants Commission for development of teaching departments, the University decided to establish the Departments of History and Ancient Indian Culture, Political Science, Botany, Mathematics and Physics. Suitable posts of readers and lecturers were also created in these Departments. It was also decided that the Chancellor's Gold Medal should be awarded to a candidate standing first-among post-graduate students. The order of subjects in which the Gold Medal should be awarded, was also prescribed and is as under :—

Marathi	Political Science.
Economics	Sanskrit.
English	Hindi.
History	Mathematics.

A donation of Rs. 5,115 from the People's Education Society for the award of a prize to a candidate standing first at the B.Com. Examination of this University was accepted. The Executive Council accepted the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council to work out the financial implications of the scheme for the Workshop in American History to be held at this University, for the benefit of the teachers in History, in the affiliated colleges in February/March 1963, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 600 towards the same.

The Academic Council at its meeting held on June 2, 1962, accepted the report of the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to draft syllabi in Pali which was decided to be introduced as one of the optional subjects in the Pre-University Course and the B.A. examination with effect from June 1962.

Extra-Mural Studies.

During the year under review, 129 lectures on various subjects were delivered at the existing extra-mural centres. Five centres are likely to be started shortly. Two extra-mural libraries have been established in 12 centres. Books are supplied to these centres for the benefit of participants. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been earmarked for the vacation schools.

Sports.

It was decided by the Inter-University Sports Board of India that the Inter-University Women's Table Tennis tournaments for the year 1962-63 should be held at Aurangabad. Eleven Universities participated in this tournament, which was held from October 5th to October 10th 1962. The University of Bombay won the Championship while the University of Poona was runner-up. Teams from this University were also sent elsewhere to participate in foot-ball, volley ball, badminton (men) hututu and hockey.

Grants :

A sum of Rs. 5,000 each for the purchase of publication of literature and research have been sanctioned by the Executive Council during the year under report. In all 14 applications for publication grants were considered by the University Publication Board.

Library :

An amount of Rs. 1,11,500 was allotted for the purchase of books and periodicals in the library during the year under report. The University Grants Commission has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purchase of books and periodicals in Humanities and Science for the III Five-Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 60,000 were released during the year under report. 3,810 new books were added to the library bringing the total number of books to 72,210. Out of the new additions, 168 books were received gratis while the remaining were purchased from the University funds. 336 periodicals are regularly received in the library out of which 188 are subscribed. 133 are received gratis while 15 are received in exchange with the University journal. In all, 5,690 readers took advantage of the

library to whom 20,284 books were issued , including 12,329 books issued for home reading. Construction work of the library building started on 27th December 1962 at the University Campus and is expected to be completed within 2 years. The University implemented the University Grants Commission's pay scales for the university teachers with effect from 1st April 1962. The financial year of the University which was from 1st July to 30th June has been changed to April to March from the year under report.

Convocation :

In all 459 candidates received degrees in various faculties at the convocation which was held on November 26th, 1962. One student was awarded the degree of Ph. D. in Philosophy. The Chancellor's Gold Medal was also awarded on this occasion to the student securing the highest number of marks at the M. A. examination with Mathematics.

Grants :

The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of buildings of administrative office, residential quarters for the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Librarian and for the construction of roads and water supply.

Students' Aid Fund has been established in this University from the year under report, for which a voluntary contribution of Rs. 2 per head is expected from post-graduate students. An equal share will be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. Poor and deserving students will derive benefit from this scheme in the form of tuition fees, examination fees, purchase of books, etc.

N. C. C.

In order to share their responsibility in the defence efforts all students in the affiliated colleges were encouraged to join the N.C.C. Rifles Training and regular attendance at N. C. C. parades was strictly enforced. A sub-committee was also appointed to determine the programme regarding training in first-aid, Home nursing for girls, fire fighting and rescue work and traffic control.

Shivaji University :

In order to cater to the long felt desire for a University in the southern part of West Maharashtra, Shivaji University was founded in October 1962. Dr.A.G. Pawar was appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. The jurisdiction of the University

extends over the colleges located in the districts of Sholapur, Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri. The Colleges will be affiliated to this University from 10th June 1963 and during the year under report only preliminary work regarding administration, formation of Senate, Council, etc., was carried out.

6.8. Grant-in-aid :

The grants paid during the years under report to the various Universities in the State by the Government were as under :—

Table No. VI (3)
State Grants to Universities

Serial No.	Universities	1962-63		
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	9,67,961	2,00,000	11,67,961
2	Nagpur	4,97,382	..	4,97,382
3	Poona	9,12,205	..	9,12,205
4	Marathwada	5,87,873	3,10,000	8,97,873
5	S. N. D. T.	1,83,293	..	1,83,293
6	Shivaj	90,500	2,700	93,200
	Total ..	32,39,214	5,12,700	37,51,914

In addition to the above, amounts of Rs. 2,07,790 and Rs. 1,91,668 were sanctioned as depreciation grants for (a) replacement of apparatus, instruments, etc., and (b) buildings to the Universities during 1962-63 as below :—

Serial No.	University	Depreciation grant paid	
		Replacement of plant and machinery	Building
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	1,05,691	85,339
2	Poona	72,577	46,853
3	Nagpur	29,325	14,615
4	S. N. D. T.	197	44,861
5	Marathwada .. .. .	..	..
	Total ..	2,07,790	1,91,668

Under the scheme of matching grants on such of the development schemes of the Universities as are approved by the University Grants Commission, are paid on the basis laid down by the University Grants Commission. The development schemes in general relate to construction of college and hostel buildings, opening of new departments, providing additional equipment and such amenities (e.g. Club House for Students and Teachers, Students' Health Centre) and activities (e.g. Hobby Centre, Industrial Estates, Workshops) as would enrich University life by offering greater scope for social, cultural and academic participation. The grants are also admissible for upgrading the salary scales of University teachers, the University Grants Commission bearing 80 per cent of the additional cost. The State Government decided to bear the full cost of 20 per cent with effect from 1st April 1958 on account of teachers directly appointed by Universities. During the year under report, the following grants were sanctioned to Universities on this account, out of which that to Poona University only was actually paid during 1962-63 :—

Sr. No.	Universities	Rs.
1	S. N. D. T.	4,859
2	Poona	35,880
3	Nagpur	13,400
4	Marathwada	1,380
5	Bombay	6,305
	Total ..	61,824

The following matching grants to the tune of Rs. 1,47,250 (both recurring and non-recurring) have been paid to the respective universities during the year under report on such of their development schemes as were approved by the University Grants Commission.

Sr. No.	University	Amount
		Rs.
1	Poona	1,36,483
2	S. N. D. T.	8,861
3	Nagpur	1,906
	Total ..	1,47,250

Table No. VI (4)
Affiliated Institutions
1962-63

Type of Institutions	Bombay University		Poona University		Nagpur University	
	Number of Institutions	Students	Number of Institutions	Students	Number of Institutions	Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) University Departments	1	1,685	1	943	1	534
(2) Research Institutions ..	9	162	5	152	..	..
(3) Colleges for General Education.	34	42,585	29	21,863	36	23,204
(4) Colleges for Professional Education.	28	14,965	20	8,504	21	7,614
(5) Colleges for Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	72	59,397	55	31,462	58	31,352

Type of Institutions	Marathwada University		S. N. D. T. University		Total	
	Number of Institutions	Students	Number of Institutions	Students	Number of Institutions	Students
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1) University Departments	1	247	1	21	5	3,430
(2) Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	14	314
(3) Colleges for General Education.	14	5,895	6	2,461	119	96,008
(4) Colleges for Professional Education.	7	1,804	1	115	77	33,002
(5) Colleges for Special Education.	1	139	1	188	2	327
Total ..	23	8,085	9	2,785	217	1,33,081

Note.—University Departments are treated as one Institution, irrespective of their number.

6.9. Affiliated Institutions :

The Table No. VI(4) gives the details of the institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and enrolment in them during 1962-63.

- N.B.*—1. Each Statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments, is shown as one unit for Statistical recording.
2. There are a number of Research Institutions which are recognised and aided by the Department but they are neither affiliated to a University nor impart educational instruction. Such institutions are not recorded in the Table.
3. During the year under report there were 34 institutions of Higher Education which were not affiliated to any of the Universities as detailed below :

Non-Affiliated Institutions during 1962-63 :—*Research Institutions :*

1. Demographic Training Institute, Bombay.
2. Indian Institute of Education, Bombay.
3. Psychological Research Centre, Bombay.

Education :

4. Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dhulia.
5. Graduate Basic Training Centre, Gargoti.

Engineering :

6. Nautical Engineering College, Bombay.

Medicine :

7. R. A. Potdar Ayurvedic College, Bombay.
8. Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar.
9. Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara.
10. Family Planning Centre, Bombay.
11. Occupational Therapy Training School, Bombay.
12. Physio-Therapy Training School, Bombay.

Applied Art and Architecture :

13. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay.

Technology :

14. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

Fine Arts :

15. J. J. Institute of Art, Bombay.

Physical Education :

16. Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali.
17. Nagpur Sharirik Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
18. Training Institute for Physical Education, Nagpur.
19. Shri Shivaji Sharirik School, Amravati.

Social :

20. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
21. Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

Oriental :

22. Shri Brahma Karma Wardhini Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
23. Shriram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna.

Other Professional :

24. Co-operative Training College, Poona.
25. Bombay College of Journalism, Bombay.
26. Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay.
27. Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.
28. Institute of Dairy Technology, Bombay.

Other Special :

29. G. S. College of Yoga, Lonavala.
30. Yoga Institute, Bombay.
31. Rural Institute, Wardha.
32. Rural Institute, Amravati.
33. Rural Institute, Gargoti.
34. Nirmala Niketan, Bombay.

The total number of students in these non-affiliated institutions was 5,510.

6.10. University Examinations :

The following Table shows the number of candidates who appeared at and passed some of the important examinations held by the Universities during the year under report. For a comparative

study, the percentage of results of these examinations during 1961-62 is also given alongside.—

Table No, VI (5)
University Examinations 1962-63

Serial No.	Examination	Number Appeared	Number Passed	Percentage 1962-63	Percentage 1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	B.A.	13,340	7,147	53.5	58.1
2	M.A.	2,245	1,649	73.5	80.3
3	B.Sc.	4,051	2,118	52.3	65.0
4	M.Sc.	788	554	70.3	68.9
5	Ph.D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
6	LL.M.	88	38	43.2	39.5
7	LL.B.	1,237	704	56.9	51.0
8	M.D.	81	28	34.5	35.9
9	M.B., B.S.	301	206	68.4	67.5
10	B.E. (Civil)	288	211	73.2	79.0
11	B.E. (M and E)	246	157	63.8	76.2
12	M.Ed.	132	109	82.5	55.9
13	B.T./B.Ed.	1,656	1,517	91.6	96.0
14	M.Com.	355	226	63.6	63.9
15	B.Com.	3,018	1,410	46.7	60.5
16	M.Sc. (Agr.)	60	56	93.3	98.1
17	B.Sc. (Agr.)	329	269	81.8	86.1
18	B.Sc. (Vet.)	75	51	68.0	69.1
19	B. Text.	20	18	90.0	92.8

6.11. Expenditure :

The following Table gives the total expenditure of statutory Universities according to sources for the year under report and the preceding year, sourcewise percentages to total expenditure are indicated in brackets.

Table No. VI (6)

Direct Expenditure of Statutory Universities, 1962-63

Item	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government	17,04,096 (10.5)	14,14,751 (8.2)
State Government	33,14,102 (20.5)	38,93,664 (22.8)
Board Funds and Fees.. .. .	88,97,200 (54.9)	95,11,843 (55.4)
Other Sources	22,78,682 (14.1)	23,27,477 (13.6)
Total	1,61,94,080 (100.0)	1,71,47,735 (100.0)

It will be seen that during the year under report the direct expenditure on Universities increased by Rs. 9,53,655 from Rs. 1,61,94,080 in 1961-62 to Rs. 1,71,47,735 in 1962-63. During this year, about 55.4 per cent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 54.9 in 1961-62.

Indirect expenditure incurred by the Universities during the year under report was Rs. 90,42,038 as indicated below:—

	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
On Scholarships and Stipends	7,11,403	15,38,961
On Buildings	24,82,907	20,50,843
On Hostels	1,81,795	5,19,024
On Miscellaneous	41,61,806	49,33,210
Total	75,37,911	90,42,038

2. Research Institutions :

6.12. During the year 1962-63 the number of Research Institutions remained constant at 15. The number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1963 was 340 (243 men and 97

women) as against 308 (212 men and 86 women) in 1961-62. Majority of these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Education but some are under the control of the Central Government and heads of other Departments of the State Government. Particulars in respect of research institutions recognised by various Universities in the State during 1962-63 are as indicated below :

Serial No.	Name of the Research Institute	Recognised by	State Government Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1	Haffkine Institute, Bombay	Bombay University. ..	Nil. since Government institution.
2	Marine Biological Research Station, Taraporewala Aquarium, Bombay.	Do. ..	Do.
3	Indian Cancer Institute, Bombay ..	Do. ..	Do.
4	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay ..	Do. ..	1,600
5	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay.	Do. ..	3,990
6	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay ..	Do.	15,000
7	Psychological Research Institute, Bombay	Do. ..	..
8	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	Poona University.	3,600
9	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	Do. ..	15,000
10	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	Do. ..	..
11	G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti, Kolhapur.	Do. ..	4,600
12	Maharashtra Association for Government Cultivation of Sciences, Poona. ..	Do. ..	780
13	Demographic Training Institute, Bombay	Central Govt. institution.	..
14	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay	Bombay University. ..	..

In addition to the above 15 institutions, following 23 institutions, are recognised by Government for purposes of grant :—

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institution (2)	Amount during 1962-63 (3)
		Rs.
1	Jyotirvidya Parisamstha, Poona .. .. .	..
2	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	25,000
3	Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay .. .. .	..
4	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	9,810
5	Anthropological Society of Bombay, Bombay	50
6	Gujarati Natya Mandal, Bombay .. .. .	..
7	Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Poona	6,450
8	Bharat Itihasa Samshodak Mandal, Poona	3,740
9	Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona	6,140
10	Kaivalyadham S. M. Y. M. Samiti, Lonavala—	
	(i) Literary Research Department	5,050
	(ii) Scientific Research Department	15,000
11	Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia	910
12	Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (North Satara)	10,540
13	Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli .. .. .	..
14	Hyderabad Historical and Literary Research Society, Nanded	660
15	Mahajan Sahitya Prakashan Mandal, Nanded	880
16	Bharatiya Charitra Kosha Mandal, Poona	1,120
17	Shri Forbes Gujarathi Sabha, Bombay	1,930
18	Vidarbha Samshodhan Mandal, Nagpur	3,160
19	Shri Eknath Samshodhan Mandal, Aurangabad	1,330
20	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay	50,000
21	Maharashtra Kalopasak, Poona .. .. .	..
22	Lokhitwadi Mandal, Pethe Vidyalaya, Nasik	1,990
23	Bharatiya Sanskriti Kosh Mandal, Poona	4,890

Brief notes on the activities of some of these Research Institutions follow :

Haffkine Institute:

Major Activities

With the sudden outbreak of national emergency at the end of October 1962, there was a heavy demand for some products of the Institute from the Defence Authorities. As this is the only Institute in the country with large capacities for drying plasma and the demand for this item was very high, immediate steps were taken to step up the production of lyophilised blood plasma. The usual problem of getting blood donors for this purpose was solved by the splendid response from the general public for donating their blood. Facilities for collecting and processing of blood were expanded at a very short notice. Mobile blood collecting sessions and new units were also organised.

Building Construction :

A new hot air sterilizer to sterilise the ampoules has been installed so that the sterilised ampoules are delivered directly into the sterile rooms. Buildings of workshop, cold room and surface water reservoir are completed. The sheep pen is completed. The construction of the Animal House has progressed up to the first floor ceiling. The work of the construction of the Bleeding Chamber in Pimpri is progressing satisfactorily.

Production :

During the period under review, the Bacteriology Department manufactured 12.978 million ml. of vaccine and issued 12.976 million ml. The demand for plague vaccine remained low. The Chemotherapy Department supplied 93.0 million vitamin, sulfa drugs and other tablets, and 13,789 litres of pemon antiseptic solution. The Entomology Department extracted 14.87 gm. of snake venom and supplied 158.2 gm. The Department of Immunology manufactured 2,011 litres of concentrated sera, 500 ml. of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and 22 litres of triple antigen. The Virology Department produced 5.0 million ml. of antirabic vaccine. The Blood Bank collected blood from 15,615 blood donors and produced 657 litres of dried plasma. The Media Section, besides supplying all the media, manufactured 1,22,431 litres of intravenous solutions.

During the period under review, triple vaccine has been released for sale. The flury vaccine and hyperimmune rabies serum are under clinical trial. Field trials of K. F. D. vaccine are being planned.

Research :

During the period under review, 35 science graduates were working for research degrees, 20 for M.Sc. and 15 for Ph.D. During this period, 7 took their M.Sc. and one the Ph.D. degree. Thirty-eight persons were given short-term training courses and 14 finished their laboratory technicians training course. A fresh batch of 19 has been admitted in August, 1962.

Service :

After the emergency, a large number of urgent enquiries from all the States started pouring in, enquiring about procedures for processing of plasma and drying of plasma and the equipment needed, for these procedures. So, detailed instructions were drawn up for—(1) processing of plasma and (2) list of equipments needed and were supplied to all the States and other institutions. A large number of voluntary blood donors donated blood for the Jawans and all this blood was processed into dried plasma.

The following statement gives the work carried out in this connection :—

	Donors
Haffkine Institute Collecting Units	2,810
St. George's Hospital Voluntary Service	3,800
Others	463
Total	7,073

The plasma supplied to the Armed Forces : 1,050 bottles.
The quantity of blood-grouping-sera supplied : 10,780 ml.

Library :

During the year under report, there were in all 1,270 visitors or readers who took advantage of the Institute-Library. Nearly 3,000 books were issued to the staff members as well as to the research students. During 1962-63 as many as 108 books, 329 bound volumes of periodicals and 80 reports of scientific institutions were received in the library. In addition to this, 162 periodicals were received either as gratis or in exchange. The Library subscribes to 163 periodicals of current interest.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute :

During the year under report a new department, namely, Harivamsa was approved by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India. A critical edition of

Harivamsa, costing Rs. 3½ lakhs will be prepared over a period of nearly 10 years. Two-thirds of the expenditure will be paid by the Government of India while One-third will be paid by the State Government.

During the year under report the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan visited the Institute and formally announced the publication of the fifth and last volume of the History of Dharmasastra by MM. Dr. P. V. Kane and of the first fascicule of the Anusasanaparvam edited by Dr. R. N. Dandekar. On the Republic Day the President of India, conferred upon Professor Kane the signal distinction of Bharat Ratna in honour of his services. As usual, research in oriental studies was done by the staff members as well as research students and various papers, on the research work done, were published.

Library :

The total number of printed books in the library stood at 23,14 on 31st March, 1963.

Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute :

During the year under report, Professor H. D. Velankar was presented with a Sanad as Sanskrit Pandit by the Government of India with a life-long pension. Dr. H. D. Sankalia was elected as a member of the International Congress of Archæologists. He was also invited for a visiting Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U. S. A. Several distinguished visitors paid visits and expressed satisfaction at the work carried out by the Institute.

The Summer School of Linguistics was held in May-June 1962 under the auspices of the Karnatak University. A grant of Rs. 4,800 has been received from Government of India for Morpho-phonetic analysis of Malayalam and Oriya. Rs. 6,000 were also received from Government of India, for excavation in Gujarat, and an amount of Rs. 20,000 from Tata Trust for excavations at Ahar (Rajasthan).

The buildings of the Departments of Linguistics and Archaeology were completed during the year under report while those for ladies' hostel and a mess and club building will be taken up soon since the University Grants Commission have sanctioned their construction.

As usual, many scholarships and fellowships were awarded to the research students of this Institute.

Silver Jubilee of the Research Institute and Centenary of the Foundation Stone of the Main building at Deccan College :

It was resolved to celebrate these functions by completing 100 monographs (between 50 and 150 printed pages each) by the present and past scholars and faculty members, representing the different branches of research, including specimen studies from the lexicographical material assembled for the Sanskrit Dictionary.

Library

More than 4,000 books were newly classified during the year under report, while nearly 13,000 books were issued from the Library. The total number of books and periodicals in the Library is 55,725. 255 periodicals are subscribed to by the Institution while 189 are received either in exchange or gratis .

Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics :

This is a pioneer Institute where research students for politics and economics work for the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. The Institute is headed by Dr. D. R. Gadgil and is assisted by many well known economists. Various papers were published by the staff members and the research students during the year under report on topics pertaining to economics and politics. The Institute has an up-to-date library where more than 87,000 books have been kept for the benefit of the students as well as staff members. An amount of Rs. 43,384 has been spent during the year under report for the purchase of various books, periodicals, microfilms, maps, etc. Four students of this Institute were awarded Ph.D. degrees for their thesis during the year under report.

The Ford Foundation approved a four year grant of 2,25,000 (nearly Rs. 10,68,750) to the Institute to carry out programme of planning and development research and training in co-operation with the Planning Commission.

During the year under report, the Institute undertook a building programme for residential purpose in which accommodation will be provided for 12 members of the Research Staff.

At the request of the State Government, the Institute organised a training course on Zilla Parishads where a series of batches of office-bearers of the Zilla Parishads were given one week's training. In all 418 office-bearers came in 8 batches to participate in the seminar from August to October 1962. The Institute also played host to a Seminar on State Income called by the Indian Conference on Research in National Income.

At the invitation of the German Institute for the Development Countries, Berlin, Prof. V. M. Dandekar participated in the International Seminar on Fundamental Problems of Agrarian Structure and Reforms in developing countries in May 1962. Prof. N. V. Sovani attended the meeting of the International Economic Association in Vienna in August, 1962, as a representative of the Indian Economic Association. Prof. D. R. Gadgil attended the meeting of the Advisory Committee, International Institute of Labour Studies at Geneva in November 1962.

At the request of the Government of Maharashtra, the Institute deputed Prof. V. M. Dandekar for a period of one year from 16th November 1962, to act as the Director of Development for the work of preparation of District Development Plans. Prof. N. V. Sovani, Joint Director of the Institute, is included in the study group of the Indian Council of World Affairs on India and the European Common Market. The group will undertake a study tour for a period of 6 to 8 weeks in Spring 1963.

The following publications were printed by the Institute during the year under report :--

- (1) Distribution and Consumption of Cloth in Poona.
- (2) Planning and Economic Policy in India.
- (3) Nagaon.

Rural Institute, Amravati

The number of optional groups offered in the Rural Services Course remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Co-operation Group, Social Work Group, Public Administration Group, Village Industries Group and Home Science Group. Students were admitted into all of these groups.

The Planning Forum of the Rural Services Course was duly constituted at the beginning of the year and the Planning Forum carried on its activities of organising lectures, conducting debates, organising essay competitions, etc. The Planning Forum observed the National Plan Week in accordance with the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The Forum received due assistance from the Government of India for observing the Planning Week during the year under report.

During the year under report the Institute contributed its efforts towards another undeveloped part of its Farm. The Farm was fully studied and the permanent road planning was carried out in whole of the fields. Digging of wells was started from 14th November 1962. The staff members and the students of the Institute took active part in this campaign without compulsion and

ultimately one well was completed with perennial water-supply. The object of the campaign was to mobilise the student force in their leisure time in a co-ordinated manner in sinking the wells and helping to increase the national income by the possible Agricultural production throughout the year.

A dairy herd of 6 Murrah Buffaloes and 16 Haryana cattle including 9 calves is being maintained. This meets the necessary requirements in training of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to the trainees and to some extent the milk supply to the staff and students of the institution.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan :

During the year under report, the Silver Jubilee of the Bhavan was celebrated in a befitting manner in many parts of the country and all the Kendras of the Bhavan have been engaged in fresh avenues of constructive endeavour.

During the year under report work started on the proposed 30-yard Rifle Range in the Campus at Andheri, towards which the University Grants Commission have sanctioned a grant. Work relating to a Sports Stadium in the Campus is also in progress.

During the year under Report, the Bhavan embarked on a fresh venture in the Book University—a new One-Rupce series of books containing the teachings of the master minds of the world, extracted from their published works and in their own words. The purpose of this new series is to introduce these great thinkers to the youth of the country and to infuse in them an understanding of spiritual values and kindle in their hearts a desire to live up to them in their daily life and conduct.

The College of Journalism, Advertising and Printing added a new department during the year under report by starting an Academy of Foreign Languages for teaching German, Russian and Spanish.

Besides the Kulapati's Gold Medals and Silver Medals, a number of scholarships and medals as noted below have been offered to the Bhavan by institutions connected with the Press, Advertising and Marketing, to be awarded to the best students of the College of Journalism, Advertising and Printing. These scholarships and medals are being awarded every year at the Annual Convocation :

Scholarships :—

1. Free Press Journal Scholarship of Rs. 250.
2. Everest Advertising Scholarship of Rs. 250.
3. J. E. S. Dawson Scholarship of Rs. 240.
4. Bomas Scholarship of Rs. 250.

Gold Medals :—

1. Times of India Gold Medal.
2. National Advertising Service Gold Medal.

His Majesty the King of Nepal graciously granted an audience to a party of doctors, engineers, lawyers, journalists, administrators and agriculturists, numbering 76, when they visited Kathmandu under the Samskritik Vikas Yatra Scheme (Cultural-cum-Educational Tours), a new activity organised by the Bhavan during the year under report.

6.13 Expenditure :

The expenditure of Research Institutions by sources during the year under report and the preceding year is given in the Table below (figures in brackets indicate sourcewise percentage to total expenditure) :—

Table No. VI (7)
Expenditure on Research Institutions
(1962-63)

<i>Source</i>	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	10,56,599 (49.3)	9,32,321 (54.2)
State Government Funds	2,92,491 (13.6)	3,80,238 (22.0)
Board Funds	500 (0.2)	..
Fees	24,441 (1.1)	32,799 (1.9)
Other Sources	7,67,125 (35.8)	3,77,424 (21.9)
Total ..	21,41,156 (100.0)	17,22,782 (100.0)

3. COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION**6.14. Arts and Science Colleges :**

The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 105 with 86,757 students in them as on 31st March 1962 to 119 with 96,008 students in them on 31st March 1963, giving 806 as the average number of students per college as against the corresponding figure of 826 for the preceding year. The number of girls

in these colleges during 1962-63 was 23,823, which represented about 24.8 per cent of the total enrolment. The regionwise distribution of the colleges and students in them, is as under :—

Table No. VI (8)
Arts and Science Colleges
(1962-63)

Region	No. of Colleges		No. of students in these colleges		Average No. of students per college	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay	23	24	37,565	37,506	1,633	1,562
Rest of West Maharashtra ..	37	45	24,402	29,403	660	653
Vidarbha	32	36	19,984	23,204	625	644
Marathwada	13	14	4,806	5,895	369	421
Total	105	119	86,757	96,008	826	806

Greater Bombay with an addition of one college during the year shows a decrease in the average number of students per college from 1,633 to 1,562. In the rest of the districts of West Maharashtra the number of colleges increased from 37 to 45 resulting in a decrease in the average number of students from 660 in 1961-62 to 653 in 1962-63. In Vidarbha the number of colleges has increased from 32 to 36 but the average number of students per college has also increased from 625 in 1961-62 to 644 in 1962-63. In Marathwada the number of colleges has increased from 13 to 14 and the average number of students per college has also increased from 369 in 1961-62 to 421 in 1962-63, the reasons for increase in the average number of students being due to heavier enrolment in the colleges.

6.15. Expenditure :

During the year 1962-63, Government sanctioned grants to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in West Maharashtra for construction of buildings to the extent of Rs. 50,000. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 12,500 was sanctioned to the research institutions for construction of building. The expenditure figures of Arts, Science Colleges by sources for the last 2 years are presented

in the Table below (bracketed figures indicate percentage to total expenditure):

Table No. VI (9)
Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges
(1962-63)

<i>Source</i>						1961-62	1962-63
						Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	62,99,941 (21.7)	79,41,680 (23.0)
Board Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,66,368 (0.6)	1,09,092 (0.3)
Fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,02,089 (65.6)	2,30,47,463 (66.9)
Other Sources ..	..	..	..	..	..	34,84,708 (12.0)	33,42,508 (9.8)
Total ..						2,89,53,106 (100.0)	3,44,40,743 (100.0)

Fees contributed 66.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1962-63 as against the percentage of 65.6 in the preceding year. Next in order, are Government funds which stood as Rs. 79,41,680 and carried a share of 23 per cent of the total expenditure.

4. PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

6.16. In 1961-62, there were 86 professional colleges with an enrolment of 34,250. During the year under review 8 new professional colleges were started bringing the total number of these colleges to 94. In addition to this, four institutions namely—(1) Family Planning Centre, Bombay, (2) Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay, (3) College of Journalism, Bombay, and (4) Deep Sea-Fishing Centre, Bombay, which were included under other special colleges during 1961-62 have now been shown as professional colleges as per Government of India's instructions. With this the total number of professional colleges would have been 98, but one institution, namely, Institution for Physical Education, Nagpur, has been closed. Thus the total number of professional colleges during the year was 97. The new colleges opened during 1962-63 are:—

- (1) Dakle College of Commerce, Shrirampur.
- (2) Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.
- (3) Sadhana College of Education, Bombay.
- (4) Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
- (5) Medical College, Miraj.
- (6) Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
- (7) Shri Shivaji Sharirik Shikshan D. P. Ed. Institute, Amravati.
- (8) Institute of Dairy Technology, Bombay.

According to the classification of Professional institutions suggested by the Ministry of Education, Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S.T.C.) Classes have now been included under professional Institutions (Under-graduate—Non-basic).

S.T.C. Classes or institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a college. These have no separate building, staff and equipment, etc. The classes are held usually in the morning or evening, in rented or loaned accommodation, the staff being part-time. The students enrolled are, most of them, working teachers whose practice-lessons are taught in their own schools and supervised by the other trained and approved staff members of the school or the staff of the S.T.C. Institute. As such these classes or institutions do not fall strictly under the category of colleges like the Medical, Engineering, Law and other Professional Colleges. For these reasons the S.T.C. Classes are dealt with in Chapter VII.

During the year 1962-63, the total enrolment in the above 97 colleges was 37,461 (33,476 men and 3,985 women). The Table below gives the particulars of these 97 colleges for the year under report.

Table No. VI (10)
Professional Colleges
(1962-63)

Area (1)	Colleges for Education		Engineering and Technology		Medical and Veterinary		Agriculture Colleges		
	Institutions (2)	Students (3)	Institutions (4)	Students (5)	Institutions (6)	Students (7)	Institutions (8)	Students (9)	
1. Greater Bombay	4	565	4	3,676	12	3,765	..	..
2. Rest of West Maharashtra.	8	724	3	1,843	6	2,073	2	923	
3. Vidarbha	..	1,029	2	462	3	886	2	1,137	
4. Marathwada	..	98	1	192	1	311	1	295	
Total	..	23	2,416	10	6,173	22	7,035	5	2,355

Commerce Colleges		Law Colleges		Applied Art and Architecture		Other Professional Colleges		Total No. of Colleges	
Institutions (10)	Students (11)	Institutions (12)	Students (13)	Institutions (14)	Students (15)	Institutions (16)	Students (17)	Institutions (18)	Students (19)
6	5,768	4	3,061	2	1,218	6	446	38	18,499
6	3,367	2	445	..	..	1	151	28	9,526
3	2,995	1	437	1	713	3	18	25	7,677
1	611	1	252	..	..	..	..	6	1,759
16	12,741	8	4,195	3	1,931	10	615	97	37,461

6-17. Expenditure :

The following table presents the comparative expenditure figures of all Professional Colleges during the year under report and the preceding year (bracketed figures indicate percentages to total expenditure) :—

Table No. VI (11)
Expenditure on Professional Colleges
(1962-63)

<i>Source</i>	1961-62	1962-63
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	68,94,176 (22.2)	88,86,149 (27.5)
State Government Funds	1,54,13,556 (49.3)	1,18,56,114 (36.8)
Board Funds	13,89,504 (4.4)	16,59,613 (5.4)
Fees	60,54,716 (19.3)	85,44,519 (26.3)
Other Sources	15,01,625 (4.8)	13,20,002 (4.0)
Total ..	3,12,53,577 (100.0)	3,22,66,397 (100.0)

There is a considerable increase in the expenditure under Central Government Funds. The reason for this abnormal increase in expenditure is due to the expenditure on Indian Institute of Technology whose total direct expenditure alone was Rs. 76,83,144 out of which Rs. 70,98,458 have been contributed by the Central Government. The Nautical College of Engineering, Bombay, had a total direct expenditure of Rs. 3,49,916 out of which Rs. 2,91,447 have been contributed by Central Government. State Government's contribution towards expenditure on Professional Colleges shows a decrease from 49.3 to 36.8 per cent. Expenditure from Board Funds also increased from Rs. 13,89,504 to Rs. 16,59,613, showing an increase of 1.0 per cent. The expenditure under fees

has increased by 7.0 per cent. The expenditure from other sources during the year shows negligible decrease of 0.8 per cent. There is an overall increase of about Rs. 10.12 lakhs in the expenditure on Professional Education during the year.

5. COLLEGE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

6.18. During the year 1961-62, the number of colleges for special education was 17. This has been reduced to 14 showing a decrease of 3 colleges. This is due to the fact that four institutions mentioned below have been included under professional colleges as per Government of India's instructions while one institution namely, College of Home Science, Bombay, has been started during 1962-63 :

- (1) Family Planning Centre, Bombay.
- (2) Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.
- (3) College of Journalism, Bombay.
- (4) Deep Sea-Fishing Centre, Bombay.

The enrolment in these 14 institutions during the last 2 years is as indicated below :—

Name of the Institution	Enrolment in	
	1961-62	1962-63
1. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay	179	181
2. Social Services Institute, Bombay	49	49
3. G. S. College of Yoga and Culture Synthesis, Lonawala	16	7
4. College of Yoga, Bombay	21	26
5. S. K. Mahavidyalaya, Nanded	16	15
6. Shriram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna	31	15
7. Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna	136	124
8. Brahmakarma Vidya Mandir, Nagpur	29	31
9. Rural Institute, Amravati	415	398
10. Rural Vidyapith, Gargoti	202	225
11. Rural Institute, Wardha	59	94
12. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay	497	513
13. College of Home Science, Bombay	503	539
14. S. N. D. T. College of Home Science, Bombay (Started in 1962-63).	..	188
Total ..	2,153	2,405

Thus it will be seen that the total enrolment has increased from 2,153 to 2,405 during the last year.

6-19. Expenditure :

The expenditure by sources incurred on the Colleges for Special Education during the year under report is given below (with percentage to total in brackets) :—

Table No. VI (12)

Expenditure incurred on Colleges for Special Education 1962-63

Source (1)	Amount in	
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	4,42,959 (30.3)	3,73,197 (26.6)
2. State Government Funds	4,16,955 (28.6)	3,62,469 (25.8)
3. Fees	2,13,995 (18.1)	3,89,278 (27.7)
4. Other Sources	3,36,225 (23.0)	2,80,543 (19.9)
Total ..	14,60,134 (100.0)	14,05,487 (100.0)

The overall expenditure in 1962-63 has decreased by about Rs. 54,647 over previous year. There is a decrease in the percentage of expenditure falling under Central Government/State Government/Fees and other sources. This is due to the fact that from the category of Colleges of Special Education four colleges have been transferred to Professional Education.

Further details about colleges for Professional and Special Education (other than Colleges of Education) will be found in appropriate context in Chapter VIII. The particulars of Colleges of Education are dealt with in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7.1. This Chapter is divided into three Sections :

- A—Training of Secondary Teachers.
- B—Training of Primary Teachers.
- C—Training of other Teachers.

A—TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

7.2. Secondary Training Colleges :

The training of graduate teachers is undertaken by Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to Universities and by Graduates' Basic Training Centres conducted by Government.

The Secondary Training Colleges cater to teachers from Secondary Schools and follow a course of studies, theoretical and practical, as laid down by the Universities to which they are affiliated. In the case of Graduate Basic Training Centres, the institutions follow the syllabus as laid down by the Department, craft being a compulsory subject and correlated teaching a method in practical work. Both these types of institutions are open to Government as well as non-Government teachers.

The following table shows the number of teachers under training during the last 2 years:—

Table No. VII (1)
Secondary Training Colleges

(1)	Greater Bombay Division (2)	Rest of Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Auranga- bad Division (6)	Total (7)
Number of Institutions—						
1961-62	3	1	5	5	2	16
1962-63	4	1	5	5	2	17
Number of Teachers under Training—						
1961-62—						
Men	127	50	429	499	113	1,218
Women	347	3	109	131	16	606
Total	474	53	538	630	129	1,824
1962-63—						
Men	177	59	478	473	140	1,327
Women	388	7	114	149	3	661
Total	565	66	592	622	143	1,988

The number of institutions increased from 16 to 17 in 1962-63. During the year 1962-63, one new Secondary Training College, *viz.*, Sadhana College of Education, Bombay, has been started under a private management.

This college was imparting instruction for degree course.

The number of colleges affiliated to the various universities during 1961-62 and 1962-63 are as indicated below :—

Name of the University	No. of Colleges affiliated to the Universities during	
	1962-61	1962-63
Bombay	2	3
Poona	6	2
Nagpur	5	5
Marathwada	2	2
S. N. D. T.	1	1
Shivaji .. .. .	..	4
Total ..	16	17

The number of students increased by 164 during 1962-63 mainly due to the fact that one more institution was added during the year 1962-63.

It will be seen from Table VII (1) that the total number of students increased from 1,824 in 1961-62 to 1,988 in 1962-63.

Out of 1,988 students in 1962-63, 661 were women, the percentage of which is about 33.2 of the total enrolment.

During the year 1962-63, 1,656 teachers including 1,146 men and 510 women appeared for the B.T. or B.Ed. Examinations conducted by the various universities and 1,517 teachers including 1,078 men and 439 women passed the examination in 1962-63.

7.3. The following four colleges in the State have been selected by the All India Council for Secondary Education for opening Extension Services Departments :

1. Secondary Training College, Bombay.
2. Tilak College of Education, Poona.
3. University Training Collge, Nagpur.
4. S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur.

The Extension Services Departments of these colleges provide in-service courses and develop other projects for improving the efficiency of teachers in Secondary Schools. The object of this in-service training is primarily to make these teachers fully conversant

with the new trends in Secondary Education and to develop in them initiative and responsibility for adopting more dynamic and effective methods of teaching in class-rooms. For this purpose the Extension Services Departments have been supplied with special equipment in the shape of books, audio-visual aids like projectors, film-strips, films, tape recorders and duplicators, as well as a pick-up van to be utilised for the supervision of schools and for organising a mobile library service for the teachers and students of the associated schools. The area of service rendered by each of these Extension Services Departments is so marked as to bring within its range a separate group of schools to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions.

The spirit that pervades the activities of these Departments is one of camaraderie and service through co-operative effort and individual study. Besides Seminars and refresher courses, subject groups are formed which meet periodically for panel discussions and co-operative study. Workshops are organised to work out new ideas and formulate new methods through practical procedures. A weekly news-letter and the other informative and instructive brochures issued by the Department help to maintain close and active contact between schools and their staff.

Graduates' Basic Training Institutions:

During the year under report there were two Basic Training Colleges in Maharashtra State. Of these, the Centre at Gargoti is a non-Government institution, while the other at Dhulia is a Government institution. The syllabus prescribed for these centres is a composite one consisting of both basic and non-basic subjects. The teachers who pass the final examination are awarded a Diploma in Basic Education (D.B.Ed.) by Government. They are mainly absorbed in Basic Primary Teachers' Training Colleges or as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. But as the course is equivalent to that of B. T. or B. Ed., they are suitable for employment in Secondary Schools as well.

Liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees in these Colleges, half of them receiving Rs. 40 per month. The stipends are awarded on the basis of merit to non-deputed teacher staying in College hostels.

Besides the 2 Graduates' Basic Training Centres mentioned above, there is a post-Graduate Basic Training College at Amravati. The college is managed by Government. It is affiliated to the Nagpur University and conducts a course leading to the Degree B. T. (Basic). All the students in this College receive stipends and no fees are charged for the training.

All these 3 institutions are co-educational and residence in the hostels attached to the institutions is compulsory. The practical side of the training includes, beside practice teaching on the correlated pattern, community service through programme of activities in social service, rural hygiene, adult literacy and allied services to rural areas around the institution.

The table below gives details of these institutions as on 31st March 1963:—

Table No. VII (2)
Graduate Basic Training Institutions
1962-63

Item	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Post-Gr. Basic Training College Amravati	Total
	Dhulia	Gargoti		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Year of Establishment	1948	1956	1955	..
On 31st March 1963—				
Men .. ..	..	..	..	..
No. of Students on Roll—				
Men	48	14	38	100
Women .. ..	..	4	7	11
Total	48	18	45	111
No. of Students in attached Hostels—				
Men	48	13	35	96
Women .. ..	..	1	5	6
Total	48	14	40	102
No. of Students that passed during 1962-63—				
Men	46	14	33	93
Women .. ..	..	4	5	9
Total	46	18	38	102

7.4. Higher Examinations in the Professional Training of Teachers :

In addition to the B.T. or B.Ed., all universities have instituted the M.Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers and partly by research or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree.

During the year 1962-63, 238 students including 163 men and 75 women were enrolled for the M.Ed. degree and 36 students including 14 men and 22 women were registered for the Ph.D. degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. 109 students including 74 men and 35 women in 1962-63 were awarded the M.Ed. degree. None of the students was awarded Ph.D. degree by the universities during 1962-63.

7.5. Diploma in Teaching :

There were 3 colleges, two for men and one for women, *viz.*—

- (1) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute for Men, Amravati.
- (2) Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.
- (3) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute for Women, Amravati.

The total number of students in these Colleges as on 31st March 1963 was 317 consisting of 170 men and 147 women. In addition, there were T. D. classes attached to the following Colleges :

- (1) Ram Narayan Ruia College, Bombay.
- (2) St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay.
- (3) Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona.
- (4) R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.
- (5) University Training College, Nagpur.
- (6) Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda.
- (7) Swavalambi College of Education, Wardha.
- (8) Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.
- (9) R. B. Boravake College, Shrirampur.

Thus it will be seen that there were 9 institutions conducting such classes during the last year. The total number of students in these classes was 715, including 335 men and 380 women in 1962-63.

7.6 Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) Examination :

In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges in Table VI (1), S.T.C. Classes have been included as belonging to the category of

Professional institutions. As they differ from other Professional Colleges (vide 6.. 19..), the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers."

To encourage teachers and specially under-graduate teachers in Secondary Schools, to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. The examination is in two parts, theoretical and practical, and is open to candidates who have passed the S. S. C. Examination or any other examination accepted by the Department as equivalent to or higher than the S. S. C. Examination including Shastri Examination. Candidates who have teaching experience of not less than 9 months can appear for the Examination after giving the required number of practical lessons under an approved teacher, while those without such experience have to undergo a regular course of instruction at a training institution recognised by the Department. To meet the needs of candidates who do not have the requisite teaching experience, and also of those experienced teachers who need guidance in the theoretical side of training, number of S. T. C. Institutions have sprung up at a few centres. They provide regular instruction in theory and practice on the general lines of the training institutions.

Government continued to permit during the year under report, candidates from the new components of the State to appear for the S. T. C. Examination conducted by the Department. The associations or the public bodies in the new components of State, desirous of opening S. T. C. Institutions were allowed to do so on usual conditions. The Table below compares the number of institutions and enrolment in them for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Table No.VII (3)

S. T. C. Institutions

Year	No. of Institutions	Number of Students		
		Men	Women	Total
1961-62	111	2,518	2,337	4,855
1962-63	133	2,933	2,909	5,842

Table below shows the distribution of the total number of S. T. C. Institutions by regions :—

Region	No. of Institutions	
	1961-62	1962-63
Bombay	46	54
Poona	25	29
Aurangabad	2	3
Nagpur	38	47
Total ..	111	133

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of S. T. C. institutions increased from 111 in 1961-62 to 133 in 1962-63. Thus it will be seen that there is an increase of 22 institutions in 1962-63. It will also be seen from the total enrolment that it increased from 4,855 in 1961-62 to 5,842 in 1962-63.

The regionwise distribution of the institutions shows that in Bombay Division, the number of S. T. C. institutions increased from 46 in 1961-62 to 54 in 1962-63. Similarly in Poona Division it increased from 25 to 29 while in Aurangabad Division it increased from 2 to 3. But in Nagpur Division the number of institutions in 1961-62 was only 38 while in 1962-63 the same was 47. It shows that 9 more S. T. C. institutions were added, only in Nagpur Division in 1962-63 giving additional facilities to a large number of students for securing training qualifications. In the S. T. C. Examination held during 1962-63, 6,804 teachers (3,245 men and 3,559 women) appeared and 4,831 including 2,304 men and 2,527 women passed the examination. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of passes to the total number of teachers appeared for the examination was 71.0 in 1962-63.

7.7. Training of Primary Teachers :

The number of primary training colleges in the State increased from 132 in 1961-62 to 137 in 1962-63. The increase of 5 colleges in 1962-63 is accounted for by 3 men's colleges and 2 women's colleges. The divisionwise distribution of these 137 colleges is

as indicated below in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1961-62 :—

Division	No. of colleges in	
	1961-62	1962-63
Bombay	36	39
Poona	44	45
Nagpur	38	39
Aurangabad	14	14
Total	132	137

Out of 137 colleges in 1962-63, 58 colleges were managed by Government. There were 2 municipal colleges in 1962-63 managed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All the remaining 77 colleges in 1962-63 were managed by private agencies.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 18,110 in 1961-62 to 19,431 in 1962-63. The average number of students per college was 142 in 1962-63, as against 137 in 1961-62.

The following table shows the number of primary training colleges by managements and the number of pupils in them during 1962-63 :—

Table No. VII (4)
Training Institutions for Primary Teachers
 (1962-63)

Management (1)	Number of Institutions			Number of students in Institutions		
	For men (2)	For women (3)	Total (4)	For men (5)	For women (6)	Total (7)
Government	49	9	58	8,082	1,186	9,268
Municipal	1	1	2	43	154	197
Private Aided	50	27	77	6,249	3,717	9,966
Total ..	100	37	137	14,374	5,057	19,431

The following paragraphs deal separately with the institutions for men and women.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (MEN)

7-8. Institutions and Students :

The total number of training colleges for men increased from 97 with 13,924 trainees in 1961-62 to 100 with 14,374 trainees in 1962-63.

The total number of training colleges were increased by 5 during 1962-63 which are all non-Government colleges. Out of 5 institutions opened, 3 were for men and 2 were for women. The opening of three new colleges for men provided additional accommodation for 300 students with 2 divisions in each class, the strength of each division being 50. The opening of the two new colleges for women also provided additional accommodation for 200 students with 2 divisions in each class. No new institution has been opened under the Government of India Scheme during the year under report.

The total number of students increased from 13,924 in 1961-62 to 14,374 in 1962-63. According to the recommendations of the non-Government Primary Training Colleges Committee all colleges have to maintain hostels and provide accommodation for at least 75 per cent of the pupils registered on roll. According to the revised Grant-in-aid Code no college is allowed to admit more than 40 students per class. In order to liquidate the untrained element in teachers in Primary Schools, Government under their Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. TCM-2862-A, dated 28th June 1962, sanctioned three measures as under (i) teachers who had completed 15 year's of service or had attained 35 years of age on 1-4-1962 were treated as experienced and qualified for financial and other benefits as trained teachers; (ii) teachers with service between 7-8 years as on 1-4-1962 were given one year's training as against the usual course of two years and (iii) all other teachers with S. S. C. qualifications were also allowed to get one year's training for being qualified for treatment as Junior Trained teachers.

Under the above Government Resolution, emphasis was laid on recruitment of trained teachers and the training programme from 1962-63 to 1966-67 was also chalked out. A stipend of Rs. 35 per month and loan scholarship to the tune of Rs. 25 per month were sanctioned to the teacher-trainees undergoing training in these colleges, with certain conditions, under the above-mentioned Government Resolution.

The following table gives details of P. T. Colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 by divisions :—

Table No. VII (5)
Training Institution for Men Primary Teachers
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

Division	Number of Institutions		Number of Students		Average No. of students per Institution	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Bombay Division	26	28	3,751	3,846	144	137
Poona Division	30	31	4,368	4,853	145	156
Nagpur Division	28	28	3,957	4,094	141	146
Aurangabad Division ..	13	13	1,848	1,882	142	145
Total	97	100	13,924	14,675	143	147

It will be seen that the average number of students per institution has increased from 143 in 1961-62 to 147 in 1962-63.

7.9. Training Institutions by Languages :

Out of 100 Primary Training Colleges for Men during 1962-63 as many as 95 were meant for teachers in Marathi medium schools, 4 were for Urdu teachers and 1 was for Hindi teachers. The number of colleges managed by Government was 49 and that by Municipality was one, while the remaining 50 colleges in 1962-63 were managed by private agencies.

The number of students in colleges with Marathi as medium was 14,287 in 1962-63 or a little over 97.3 per cent of the total number of students. The corresponding percentages in colleges with Urdu as medium was 2.5 in 1962-63. Of the 14,675 students in 1962-63 as many as 13,434 or 91.5 per cent were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students taking advantage of the hostel facilities, 59.2 per cent were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and the remaining 40.8 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government colleges.

The table on the next page gives particulars of those colleges as on 31st March 1963 by languages.

Table No. VII (6)
**Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Men
 by Languages (1962-63)**

Item (1)	Marathi (2)	Gujarati (3)	Urdu (4)	Hindi (5)	Total (6)
Number of Institutions—					
Government	47*	..	2	..	49
Non-Government	48	..	2	1	51
Total	95	..	4	1	100
Number of students in Institutions—					
Government	7,808	..	274	..	8,082
Non-Government	6,479	..	89	25	6,593
Total	14,287	..	363	25	14,675
Number of students Resid- ing in Hostels—					
Government	7,678	..	274	..	7,952
Non-Government	5,437	..	45	..	5,482
Total	13,115	..	319	..	13,434

*Out of these 47 colleges one college at Ghanda had a provision for giving instructions in Marathi and Telugu.

7-10. Expenditure :

The expenditure on training institutions for Men, primary teachers increased from Rs. 36,94,923 in 1961-62 to Rs. 37,59,401 in 1962-63. The amount spent by Government on the training institutions for Men was Rs. 32,62,356 in 1962-63 (including reimbursement on account of fees) representing about 86.8 per cent of the total expenditure for these institutions.

The following table shows the comparative expenditure figures of training colleges for Men for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VII (7)
**Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men
 Primary Teachers
 (1961-62, 1962-63)**

Year (1)	Government Funds		Other sources		Total (6)
	On Government Institutions (2)	On Non- Government Institutions (3)	On Government Institutions (4)	On-Non- Government Institutions (5)	
1961-62 ..	Rs. 22,75,559	Rs. 9,19,696	Rs. 50,481	Rs. 4,49,187	Rs. 36,94,923
1962-63 ..	22,50,663	10,11,693	67,250	4,29,795	37,59,401

7.11. Training of Primary Teachers (Women) Institutions and Students :

The number of primary training colleges for women was 35 in 1961-62 which increased to 37 in 1962-63.

The distribution of training colleges for women by divisions was as indicated below :—

Division (1)	Number of Colleges	
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Bombay	10	11
Poona	14	14
Nagpur	10	11
Aurangabad	1	1
Total ..	35	37

The number of women trainees in these institutions increased from 4,186 as on 31st March 1962 to 4,756 as on 31st March 1963. The average number of students per college was the highest in Aurangabad Division (being 147) and the lowest in Nagpur Division being 113 in 1962-63. This average for the State as a whole was 128 in 1962-63 as against 119 in 1961-62.

The following table gives the distribution of trainees in women training colleges by divisions during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :

Table No. VII (8)

Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers

Division (1)	Number of students		Average No. of students per institution	
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1962-63 (5)
Bombay	1,321	1,600	132	145
Poona	1,515	1,769	108	126
Nagpur	1,219	1,240	122	113
Aurangabad	131	147	131	147
Total ..	4,186	4,756	119	128

7.12. Training Institutions by Languages :

Out of 37 institutions for women as many as 31 were meant for teachers in Marathi schools, 3 were for Gujarati teachers, 2 were for Urdu teachers and one was for Hindi teachers during 1962-63.

The number of colleges managed by Government was 9 during the year and the remaining 27 in 1962-63 were managed by private agencies, while one was managed by Municipality.

The number of students in colleges with Marathi as medium was 4,061 in 1962-63 or 85.4 of the total number of students. The corresponding percentages in colleges with Urdu as medium was 5.0, Gujarati medium was 8.3 and in respect of Hindi medium was 1.3.

Of the 4,756 students as many as 2,438 or 51.3 were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students taking advantage of the hostel facilities 37.1 were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and the remaining 62.9 per cent were in the hostels attached to non-Government colleges during 1962-63.

The table below gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March 1963 :—

Table No. VII (9)
**Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Women
by Languages.**

Item (i)	Marathi (2)	Gujarati (3)	Urdu (4)	Hindi (5)	Total (6)
Number of Institutions—					
Government	8*	..	1	..	9
Non-Government ..	23	3	1	1	28
Total ..	31	3	2	1	37
Number of Students in Institutions—					
Government	1,104	..	82	..	1,186
Non-Government ..	2,957	397	154	62	3,570
Total ..	4,061	397	236	62	4,756
Number of Students resid- ing in Hostels—					
Government	850	..	54	..	904
Non-Government ..	1,493	..	..	41	1,534
Total ..	2,343	..	54	41	2,438

*Out of this one college had a provision for giving instructions in Marathi and Urdu.

7-13. Expenditure :

The expenditure on training institutions for women increased by Rs. 1,35,059 from Rs. 11,82,077 in 1961-62 to Rs. 13,17,136 in 1962-63. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions (including reimbursement on account of fees) was Rs. 10,07,119 which represented about 76.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1962-63.

The following table gives the details of expenditure on women's primary training institutions for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VII (10)

**Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women
Primary Teachers**

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	
(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.
1961-62 ..	4,45,227	4,31,984	6,383	2,98,483	11,82,077
1962-63 ..	4,48,411	5,58,708	11,106	2,98,911	13,17,136

7-14. Buildings for Primary Training Colleges :

In view of the needs of private primary training colleges to have their own buildings Government sanctioned for the first time a scheme for paying grants at liberalised rates, *i.e.*, 50 per cent of the total expenditure to these training colleges. The scheme was to be operated for 2 years only from 1959-60 for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Though the scheme was not in existence during 1962-63, some part payments remained to be paid on completion of the buildings before the extension of target date sanctioned.

7-15. Syllabus of Primary Training Institutions :

The revised syllabus which was introduced in institutions situated in the old Bombay State area in 1956-57 and extended to other regions in 1957-58 continued to be in force during the year under report. The revised syllabus tries to integrate professional training with academic achievements. The course has been simplified to suit the two levels of teachers—P. S. Cs., who have had 7 years of education and S. S. Cs. who have had 11 years of education. In

professional training the courses are distinctive while in academic instruction the teachers who have passed the S. S. C. Examination are given more intensive training. It is expected that S. S. C. trained teachers will be available to man the higher classes of Primary schools in larger numbers.

The syllabus has also replaced the present system of having heads of Examination by three groups of allied subjects, *viz.*, Education, Crafts and Academic subjects; and the passing standards are fixed for the groups as a whole and not for separate subjects.

The instruction for the Junior Certificate is linked with the Senior Certificate. Any teacher who is a P. T. C. as per old rules or a Junior Certificate holder is eligible to qualify himself for the Senior Certificate by passing the Senior Certificate Examination in the following subjects :—

1. Practical Examination in crafts.
2. Practical Examination in teaching.
3. Written examination in 6 papers of the Senior Certificate Examination.

It will, however, be necessary for such teachers to have passed the S. S. C. Examination, and put in a minimum service as teachers, as prescribed by Government.

From 1956-57, two types of Training Courses have been provided for Primary School Teachers, the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for P. S. C. passed teachers and the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for S. S. C. passed teachers. The S. S. C. passed teachers were previously eligible to undergo the Primary Teachers' Certificate course in one year but this one year's course was discontinued gradually with the idea that the S. S. Cs. should be required to obtain the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate only. This one year course for S. S. Cs. was discontinued in the old Bombay State area in the year 1956-57 and in the Vidarbha area from 1959-60. On re-examination of the whole question Government considered that in order to improve the supply of trained teachers, it is desirable to re-introduce the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for S. S. C. teachers.

Government, therefore, under No. PTC-1959-A, dated the 3rd February 1960, issued orders as follows :—

1. S. S. C. passed teachers who want to complete Junior Course shall be permitted to take up one year Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate now re-introduced.
2. On completion of the one year's Junior Primary Teacher's Certificate Course, these teachers shall be eligible for the pay scale of Rs. 50—90 which is prescribed by Government for Junior Trained Primary Teachers.

3. S. S. Cs. who will be obtaining Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate in accordance with the one year's course now reintroduced, shall be eligible to appear privately for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination 2 year's after obtaining the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate.
4. Teachers who fulfil the conditions mentioned above shall appear for and pass the following tests at the Examination to be eligible for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate—
 - (i) Practical Test in Crafts Group I
 - (ii) Practical Examination in Teaching Group II
 - (iii) Six papers in Academic subjects Group III

The above orders of Government were made effective from the academic year 1960-61. During the year 1962-63, 2,236 candidates (1,971 men and 265 women) appeared for the Senior P. T. C. Examination of whom 1,737 (1,555 men and 182 women) passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the Junior P. T. C. Examination was 14,356 including 11,291 men and 3,065 women in 1962-63 and the number who passed the examination was 11,220 consisting of 8,827 men and 2,393 women.

7-16. Extension Services in Primary Training Colleges :

The scheme of extension services in Primary Training Colleges was first introduced in 1956-57. The colleges selected for having extension services, it is hoped, will find a good opportunity to maintain contacts with the teaching profession through these extension services and be of effective help in providing in-service courses to the teachers in the field. Government have accorded sanction for the continuance of the Extension Service Scheme in 20 Government and non-Government Basic Training Colleges during the year 1962-63, *vide* Government Letter, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. BTT-1263/127838-A of 21st November 1963. The above scheme has been introduced in 5 Basic Training Colleges in each region of the State. An amount of Rs. 225 per college has already been sanctioned during the year 1962-63. It is expected that a large number of teachers will avail themselves of the facilities provided by Government through the extension service in Basic Training Colleges.

7.17. Training of other Teachers:*Hindi Teachers*

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools. For the former, the department conducts 4 months' Short-term courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State for selected School Board teachers who are deputed to this course. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 35 per month in addition to their pay. During the year 1962-63, 4 months' short-term courses for Hindi primary teachers were held at Poona, Dhulia, Ambejogai, Budhgaon and Amravati. 40 Primary teachers are deputed to each course. During the year 1962-63, 163 primary teachers received benefit of short-term courses, conducted by the department.

The training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Junior and/or the Senior Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. The Junior Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination is taken by students who undergo a refresher course of 4 months' duration while the Senior H. S. S. Examination by those who undergo a refresher course of 9 months' duration.

The number of institutions coaching students for the H. S. S. Examination was 20 in 1962-63. The total number of students in these institutions during 1962-63 was 613 of which 224 were women. The total expenditure of these institutions during 1962-63 was Rs. 37,675 of which Rs. 30,421 was from fees, Rs. 2,055 from State Government funds and Rs. 5,199 from other sources.

The Table below gives the statistics of pre-primary teacher training institutions in 1962-63:—

Table No. VII (11)

**Pre-Primary Training Institutions
(1962-63)**

Item	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Institutions.	1	1	4	6	..	12
Number of Trainees—						
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	.. 176	38	167	237	..	618
Total	.. 176	38	167	237	..	618

Table No. VII (11)—cont.

Item	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of Teachers—						
Men ..	3	6	10	6	..	25
Women ..	10	3	12	27	..	52
Total ..	13	9	22	33	..	77
Direct Expenditure from—						
Government Funds.	13,165	1,000	20,295	86,924	..	1,21,384
Fees ..	21,557	873	8,874	6,256	..	37,560
Other Sources.*	471	3,941	14,273	9,544	..	28,229
Total ..	36,075	8,394	52,232	1,21,742	..	2,18,443

*Other sources including endowments, Municipal Funds and other sources.

7.18. Pre-Primary Training Institutions:

All the 12 Training Colleges in 1962-63 were located in Cities. One new Pre-Primary Training College has been opened during 1962-63 in Dhulia while the Pre-Primary Training Institute Nutan Bal Adhyapan Mandir Bombay was closed down during 1962-63. Thus the number of Pre-Primary Training Institutions has remained constant at 12.

The number of trainees in these colleges increased from 606 in 1961-62 to 618 in 1962-63. All the trainees were women.

The expenditure of these colleges during the year 1962-63 was Rs. 2,18,443 of which an amount of Rs. 1,21,384 or 55.6 per cent was met by Government. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were Rs. 2,25,664 and Rs. 1,37,752 or 61.0 per cent respectively.

During the year 1957-58, Government had appointed a Committee to review and revise the Syllabus for Pre-Primary Training Colleges. One of the recommendations of the Committee was to introduce a revised Pre-Primary Training Colleges Syllabus in all the Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the State. Government had accepted the recommendation, and the revised syllabus was introduced in all the colleges in the State from June 1958. According to the revised syllabus there will be one year's course for Matriculates and two years' course for P. S. C. passed teachers. The examination

will be held in two parts—practical and theoretical. This measure of upgrading and systematizing the syllabus of Pre-Primary Training Colleges has resulted in raising standards and in bringing these colleges to a uniform pattern of training.

Besides the institutions mentioned above, the following two institutions prepare students for the Trained Teachers' Certificate and the Kindergarten and Junior School Teachers' Certificate—St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay and St. Mary's Training College, Poona.

The number of students in these 2 colleges on 31st March 1963 was 88 all of whom were women.

The number of candidates who appeared at the Training Teachers' Certificate and Kindergarten Examination was 72, and the number who passed the above examinations was 59, during 1962-63.

7-19. Drawing Teachers :

During the year 1962-63, there were 6 separate Drawing Teachers' Training Institutions, viz., (1) the Department of Teachers' Training attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art and (2) Chitrakala Shikshak Shikshanalaya attached to the Abhinava Kala Vidyalaya, Poona, (3) Drawing Teachers' Certificate Class of Kala Niketan, Kolhapur and (4) Nagpur School of Art, Nagpur, (5) Nutan Kala Mandir, Aurangabad and (6) Drawing Training Class, Dhulia.

The duration of the course in each of these institutions is one academic year. The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1963 was 296.

The following Table shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VII (12)
Drawing Teachers' Examination

Name of the Examination (1)	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1962-63 (5)
Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examination.	240	262	135	183
Drawing Masters' Certificate Examination.	73	33	32	13
Arts Masters' Certificate Examination	107	58	44	28

7-20. Physical Education Teachers :

The details about the Training of Physical Education Teachers are dealt with in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1. The facilities provided for Professional and Special Education in the State can be conveniently considered under the following main heads* :—

- A—Agricultural Education ;
- B—Commercial Education ;
- C—Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education ;
- D—Forestry Education ;
- E—Legal Education ;
- F—Medical Education ;
- G—Veterinary Education ;
- H—Music, Dance and Drama ;
- I—Education in Fine Arts ;
- J—Social Sciences ;
- K—Other Institutions of Professional and Special Education.

A—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**8.2. General Set up of Agricultural Education :**

Agricultural Education in this State is provided at three levels. At the top, there are Agricultural Colleges which are affiliated to Universities. These admit students who have completed the Secondary School course. Next to them come Agricultural High Schools or Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses. These provide instruction of a pre-vocational type along with a good deal of general education. At the lowest level there are Agricultural Schools which provide instruction in Agriculture to those who have completed the Primary School course. It is thus obvious that these three types of institutions try to provide specialisation in Agriculture at different levels.

Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Schools are under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture while Agricultural High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses are under the control of the Director of Education.

*Teacher Education is dealt with in Chapter VII ; Oriental Studies will be dealt with in Chapter XIV and institutions for Training in Physical Education will be dealt with in Chapter X.

8.3. Agricultural Colleges :

The personnel for Research and Extension Work in Agriculture comes from Agricultural Colleges. During the year 1962-63 5 Agricultural Colleges in the State were located at Poona, Dhulia, Nagpur, Akola and Parbhani. The Colleges at Poona and Dhulia are affiliated to Poona University. The Colleges at Nagpur and Akola are affiliated to Nagpur University and the College at Parbhani is affiliated to Marathwada University.

In order to meet the requirements in respect of Agricultural Graduates for manning the various departmental posts, the admission capacity in the First Year Classes of the existing colleges has been enhanced and is as under :—

(1) Poona	250
(2) Nagpur	200
(3) Akola	128
(4) Parbhani	125
(5) Dhulia	100

The duration of the degree course at the College is 3 years, after one year of Pre-University Agriculture. In order to bring uniformity in all the Agricultural Colleges in the State, the 3-years' course after the Inter Science at Parbhani has been converted to 4-years' course after the S. S. C. Examination as in the other colleges. The first batch for the 4-years' course was taken up in the year 1959-60 and the admissions of the Intermediate students for 3-years' course was discontinued from 1960-61. The colleges at Poona and Nagpur provide adequate facilities for Post-Graduate Training leading to the M.Sc. (Agriculture) degree.

The total number of candidates who appeared and passed the Bachelor of Agriculture Examination during the year 1962-63 was 269 and 329, respectively. During the year 1962-63 60 appeared for Master of Agriculture Examination out of whom 56 passed the examination.

The following Table shows the statistics of these colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

TABLE No. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government and total	5	5
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government and total	2,046	2,355
	*375	*521
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds ..	Rs. 20,35,423	Rs. 21,01,898
■ Total ..	21,89,372	22,98,741

*Attached courses.

8.4. Agricultural High Schools :

The number of Agricultural High Schools or Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses in 1961-62 was 78 which increased to 89 in 1962-63. These are classified as Secondary Schools which are dealt with in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

8.5. Agricultural Schools :

Manjari type Agricultural Schools provide a two-year integrated diploma course in Agriculture. Training imparted in these schools includes training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Co-operation, Public Health and Civics, Rural Development, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, etc. These training schools are located at Buldana, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sindewahi, Tharsa, Amravati, Manjri, Jalna and Jalgaon. These schools have been integrated into the Gram Sevak Training Schools during 1962-63. The Centre at Amravati is run on Grant-in-aid basis while the rest are run by Government. A two-year course has been provided at these 9 centres during 1962-63 to train the Gram Sevaks in basic knowledge of certain important subjects related to rural development work. The capacity of each Gram Sevak Training Centre is 140 trainees, i.e., 70 in the first year and 70 in the second year. The Gram Sevak Training Centre at Manjri is, however, admitting only 90 trainees. During the year 1962-63, 943 trainees were trained.

Selected village artisans are trained for a period of one year in Smithy, Carpentry and Machinery works to enable them to establish workshops in villages with some Government aid. Two Workshop Wings were functioning at the Extension Training Centres at Manjri and Sindewahi. One year's training in Home Science is imparted to Gram Sevikas in two Home Science Wings at Sindewahi (District Chanda) and at Manjri (District Poona). There were also 4 Poultry Schools in the State one at Kirkee (Poona) and another at Dhulia, the third at Kolhapur and the fourth at Kopargaon during 1962-63. The schools run two types of courses in Poultry Husbandry short-term courses of three months' duration and long-term courses of 9 months' duration. The total number of students in these 4 institutions during 1962-63 was 262.

The following Table compares the statistics of these institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (2)
Agriculture Schools

Number of Institutions—	1961-62	1962-63
Government	33	34
Non-Government	4	4
Total ..	37	38

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,597	3,296
Non-Government	408	427
Total ..	3,005	3,623
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	Rs. 13,91,732	Rs. 17,54,274
Non-Government Institutions	1,38,115	1,37,083
Total ..	15,29,847	18,91,357
Total—		
Government Institutions	17,96,736	19,16,124
Non-Government Institutions	1,87,804	1,87,878
Total ..	19,84,540	21,04,002

B—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

8.6. General Set-up:

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions (i) Colleges of Commerce, (ii) Commercial High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools with Commerce as a course, and (iii) Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a four-year degree course after the Secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools provide a pre-vocational course of Commercial Education along with General Education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice, etc.

The oldest and the most important College of Commerce in the State is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is conducted by Government. There is a separate Inspector of Commercial Schools assisted by Assistant Inspectors for the purpose of inspecting Commercial High Schools and institutions recognised by the Department. He also conducts the Commercial Examinations instituted or recognised by Government.

8.7 :

During the year 1962-63 the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 16 as against 15, in the previous year. The new college started during 1962-63 was the C. D. College of Commerce, Shrirampur, district Ahmednagar. The number of students increased from 11,655 on 31st March 1962 to 12,741 on 31st March 1963. Of the 16 colleges as many as 12 were in West Maharashtra and out of the remaining four colleges, three were in Vidarbha and one

in Marathwada. In addition to this, there were 8,616 students in 1962-63 attending commerce courses attached to Arts and Science Colleges.

During the year 1962-63 out of the 3,018 candidates appearing for the B. Com. Examination 1,410 candidates passed the examination. Out of the 355 candidates who appeared for the M.Com. Examination 226 were declared as successful in 1962-63. 16 candidates appeared for the diploma in Business Management out of whom 43 passed the examination. 20 candidates appeared for Diploma in Industrial Management out of whom 14 were declared successful.

The following Table gives the statistics of these colleges for consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (3)
Colleges of Commerce
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	14	15
Total	15	16
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,400	1,251
Non-Government	10,255	11,490
Total	11,655 *5,767	12,741 *8,616
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	Rs. 30,645	Rs. 33,548
Non-Government Institutions	2,35,711	11,41,056
Total	2,36,356	11,74,604
Total—		
Government Institutions	Rs. 2,82,935	Rs. 3,13,132
Non-Government Institutions	25,69,553	29,17,229
Total	28,52,488	32,30,361

*8,616 (8,529 Boys+87 Girls) attached students for Commerce course from Arts and Science Colleges.

8.8. Commercial High Schools :

The total number of Commercial High Schools or Multi-purpose High Schools with commerce as one of the subjects in the State was 109 in 1961-62 and it increased to 134 in 1962-63. These schools are classified as Secondary Schools which are dealt with in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

In certain places Government conduct or assist the Commercial Centres where students, attending local Secondary Schools and opting for Commercial Education are given specialised training through qualified staff. There were 9 such centres during the year under report. The names of these centres are given below :—

Table No. VIII (4)

Commerce Centres

(1962-63)

Government

1. R. V. Technical High School, Khar.
2. Government Technical-cum-Commerce Centre, Nasik.
3. Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.

Zilla Parishad

4. Government Commerce Centre, Alibag.
5. Government Technical-cum-Commerce Centre, Malegaon.
6. Government Technical High School Centre, Ahmednagar.
7. Main Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
8. Government Technical-cum-Commerce Centre, Poona.
9. Pratapsinh High School, Satara.

8.9. Commercial Institutions :

During the year 1962-63 the number of Commercial Institutions was 49. Their enrolment was 8,556 during the same period.

The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 5,35,119 in 1961-62 to Rs. 6,34,701 in 1962-63.

The following Table gives the details of Commercial Institutions in the State for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VIII (5)
Commercial Institutions
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

(1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)
Number of Institutions—		
Government	10	4
Non-Government	33	45
Total	43	49
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	212	75
Non-Government	7,137	8,481
Total	7,349	8,556
Expenditure (Direct)—		
	Rs.	Rs.
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	32,984	8,317
Non-Government Institutions	1,293	26,569
Total	34,277	34,886
Total—		
Government	33,674	17,473
Non-Government	5,01,445	6,17,228
Grand Total	5,35,119	6,34,701

8.10. Commercial Examinations:

The following Table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the G. C. D. and C. and G. C. C. Examinations held in May and October 1963 :—

Examination (1)	1963			
	Appeared		Passed	
	April/May 1963 (2)	Oct./Nov. 1963 (3)	April/May 1963 (4)	Oct./Nov. 1963 (5)
G. C. D. Examination	1,288	257	324	86
G. C. C. Examination	10,369	10,606	6,181	5,548

During the year 1962-63, the G. C. C. Examinations in Marathi and Hindi Typewriting were conducted at 14 and 8 centres respectively and that of Hindi Shorthand in May/October at 6 centres. The number of candidates who appeared for G. C. C. Examination in 1963 for April/October was 10,369/10,606 and the number of candidates who passed the examination was 6,181/5,548.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examination was held as usual in three stages during the year under report. The following Table shows the number of entries for the three different stages for the year under report and the preceding year :—

Table No. VIII (6)
London Chamber of Commerce Examination
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

(1)	Number of entries in 1961-62	Number of entries in 1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)
Higher Certificate Stage	94	79
Certificate Stage	43	38
Elementary Stage	5	8

In the year 1962-63 Book-keeping claimed the highest number of entries at Elementary and Certificate stages of examination, the other subjects in order of importance being Accountancy and Commercial Law with 22 entries each and Commerce and Finance with 17 entries at Higher Certificate stage.

The results of the examination for 1962-63 were not very satisfactory. Out of 52, 25 and 4 candidates who appeared for the Examination at the three stages 17, 9, 2 respectively were successful.

Local Self-Government Diploma :

For the diploma in L. S. G. D. 19 candidates out of 21 appearing passed the diploma examination.

**C—ENGINEERING TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATION**

8-11. General Set-up :

Since 1948, a separate Directorate of Technical Education supervises all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. The head of this branch of administration is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by an adequate subordinate staff and there is a State Council of

Technical Education whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding :—

- (i) Courses and standards of instruction ;
- (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid ;
- (iii) opening of new technical institutions ;
- (iv) appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of technology and engineering ;
- (v) arrangements for examination and award of certificates and diplomas ; and
- (vi) preparation of text-books in Hindi and regional languages.

The Training Organisation of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, was transferred *de-jure* to State Government with effect from 1st November 1956, and was placed under charge of the Directorate of Technical Education and continues to be in his charge.

The activities of the Department mainly comprise the following :—

- (1) Collegiate and Higher Education.
- (2) Secondary, Vocational, Industrial and Technical Education
- (3) Craftsmen Training Scheme.
- (4) National Apprenticeship Training.
- (5) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.
- (6) Inspection and recognition of non-Government institutions and payment of grant-in-aid.
- (7) Conduct of departmental examination in Technical subjects and award of remuneration.
- (8) Award of educational concessions, scholarships, etc.

The annual budget of the Directorate was Rs. 3.50 crores in 1962-63. During the year of the report the Directorate was exercising administrative control over 108 Government institutions (including Engineering colleges) in 1962-63 and also over 198 non-Government institutions spread all over the State. The total expenditure during the year under report on the special organisation for Technical and Industrial Education was Rs. 2,50,64,789.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education in this State is provided in four ways. At the top come the Engineering and Technical Colleges which provide various degree and diploma courses. Next in order are the Technical High Schools and Multi-purpose High Schools with Engineering as one of the subjects, which provide a pre-vocational course in Engineering along with General Education. Then come Technical, Engineering and Industrial Schools which

prepare students for several professions in the field. Lastly, there are a number of Arts and Crafts Schools which prepare students for a number of trades and skills.

8.12. Colleges of Engineering and Technology :

The total number of Engineering and Technical Colleges increased by 1, i.e., from 9 in 1961-62 to 10 in 1962-63. The new institution added during the year 1962-63 is Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Andheri, Bombay.

Of the 10 colleges only 2 colleges at (1) Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur and (2) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay were Technology Colleges and all the remaining were Engineering Colleges.

Out of the 5 Government Colleges, one College was run by Central Government, viz., the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, and the remaining 4 were conducted by the State Government.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 5,865 on 31st March 1962 to 6,173 on 31st March 1963. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,02,03,317 incurred in 1961-62 as much as Rs. 21,69,478 or 21.2 per cent was spent from the State Government funds while during 1962-63, of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,25,99,310 incurred in 1962-63 as much as Rs. 23,66,278 or 18.8 per cent was spent from State Government funds.

The following Table gives the details of these colleges, for 2 consecutive years, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63 :

Table No. VIII (7)
Engineering and Technical Colleges

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	5	5
Non-Government	4	5
Total	9	10
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,125	2,224
Non-government	3,740	3,949
Total	5,865	6,173
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	13,83,549	14,37,969
Non-Government Institutions	7,85,929	9,28,309
Total	21,69,478	23,66,278
Total—		
Government	20,66,466	25,17,010
Non-Government	81,36,851	1,00,82,300
Total	1,02,03,317	1,25,99,310

8.13. Technical Education :

Technical Education at the Secondary level is provided through (i) Technical High Schools which offer only the Technical courses; (ii) Technical-*cum*-Commerce High Schools/Centres which provide both these vocational courses; (iii) Multi-purpose High Schools having Technical Courses; and (iv) Technical Centres which provide Technical courses to pupils from neighbouring Secondary Schools. Of these the Technical Centres also provide short-term courses in Technical (practical) subjects to students directly registered by them. The first three types of institutions fall under Secondary Education and are dealt within Chapter V.

In certain places Government conduct *Technical Centres* where students attending the local Secondary Schools and opting for Technical Education are given training in workshop processes as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of Engineering, through qualified staff.

The number of such Centres on 31st March 1962 was 22 and on 31st March 1963 the number was 23. The new Centre at Chanda was opened during 1962-63. The total number of students attending the centres increased from 5,844 in 1961-62 to 6,428 in 1962-63. The details about these centres are given in the following Table :—

Table No. VIII (8)
Technical Centres
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

Serial No.	Name of the Centre	Number of students	
		1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Technical High School, Dadar, Bombay	202	153
2	Technical High School, Vile Parle, Bombay	390	412
3	Technical High School, Thana	291	317
4	Technical High School, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan	270	300
5	Technical High School, Ahmednagar	185	184
6	Technical High School, Jalgaon	318	270
7	Technical High School, Bhusaval	269	347
8	Technical High School, Dhulia	588	636
9	Technical High School, Nasik	178	175
10	Technical High School, Malegaon	187	255
11	Technical High School, Poona	721	798
12	Technical High School, Satara	548	528
13	Technical High School, Mahad	171	178
14	Technical High School, Ratnagiri	266	297
15	Technical High School, Kolhapur	463	534
16	Technical High School, Sawantwadi	180	104

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Centre (2)	Number of students	
		1961-6	1962-63
17	Technical High School, Karad	267	373
18	Technical High School Wardha	63	38
19	Technical High School, Yeotmal	58	91
20	Technical High School, Gondia	131	16
21	Government Technical Centre, Khamgaon	47	128
22	Government Technical Centre, Parbhani	20	..
23	Government Technical Centre, Chanda .. .. .	..	7
24	Northcote Technical High School (Vocational) Sholapur.	..	142
	Total ..	5,844	6,428

8.14. Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools :

The following Table shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. VIII (9)
Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	67	70
Non-Government	48	44
Total ..	115	114
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	9,021	9,589
Non-Government	5,039	5,834
Total ..	14,060	15,423
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds,—		
Government Institutions	56,61,907	62,91,530
Non-Government Institutions	1,07,923	4,96,497
Total ..	57,58,830	67,88,027
Total—		
Government	70,18,763	70,87,458
Non-Government	9,00,735	18,89,012
Total ..	79,19,498	89,76,470

During the year 1962-63, of the 114 schools, 15 were Polytechnic Engineering, 9 Polytechnic others, 24 I. T. Is., 23 Technical Centres, 3 Evening Classes and the remaining 40 were Industrial Technical Schools.

The College of Catering and Institutional Management run by All-India Women's Central Food Council at Andheri, Bombay, is the only institution of this kind in South East Asia. Its objects are the teaching of Scientific knowledge to those desiring to enter the food and catering industry in any of its branches or to those who are required to teach. It gives instruction in One-Year Certificate course, Two-Year Diploma course and Three-Year Advanced Diploma course, besides part-time Craft course. During the year 1962-63, the total number of trainees was 143, including 134 men and 9 women, in the College.

8.15. Arts and Crafts Schools :

The Arts and Crafts Schools are under the control of the Director of Technical Education. They prepare students for a number of trades and skills. During the year 1962-63, the number of such schools was 192 showing an increase of 16 over the number in 1961-62 and the number of students as on 31st March 1963 was 7,559 as against 7,905 in 1961-62. The total expenditure on these schools during 1962-63 was Rs. 9,46,590 of which an amount of Rs. 1,15,615 was met by State Government by way of grant-in-aid only. The following Table gives the details about these schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Table No. VIII (10)
Arts and Crafts Schools (1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	176	192
Non-Government		
Total	176	192
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	7,905	7,559
Non-Government		
Total	7,905	7,559
Expenditure (Direct)—		
from State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions		
Non-Government Institutions	98,177	1,15,615
Total	98,177	1,15,615
Total—		
Government	8,25,028	9,46,590
Non-Government		
Total	8,25,028	9,46,590

8.16. Government Apprentice Scheme :

The scheme was introduced in 1937 by opening one centre at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

The aims of the scheme are to accept young men for apprenticeship in Engineering, Weaving, Spinning and Dyeing in Textile and Typography courses, depending upon the number of vacancies made available by the industrial concerns co-operating in the scheme. The object of the scheme is to turn out skilled workers by having benefit of practical training in Industrial Workshops and in Textile Mills and by giving theoretical instruction in the evening classes arranged at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for apprentices for Engineering and Textile courses and at the School of Printing and at the School of Printing and Technology, Bombay, for apprentices for Typography.

8.17. Craftsman Training Scheme :

Consequent on the transfer of the Training Organization of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, to the Director of Technical Education, the Craftsman Training Scheme was taken over by the Director of Technical Education with effect from 1st November 1956. The programme of expansion under the Craftsman Training Scheme was continued during the year under report in view of large requirement of skilled craftsmen in Engineering Trade. It has been proposed during Third Five Year Plan to introduce 6,180 seats of the existing Industrial Training Institutes and accordingly 1,380 seats have been introduced up to the end of 1962-63.

8.18. Technical Examinations :

The Director of Technical Education conducts a large number of examinations in Engineering, Technical and Industrial courses approved by Government. The results of these examinations are given in detail in General Table No. VIII printed at the end of this Report.

D—FORESTRY EDUCATION**8.19 Educational institutions :**

The Forest Department of the State has established educational institutions for training the personnel required by the Department. Three Foresters' Training Schools located at (1), Bordi (Thana District), (2) Chanda and, (3) Allapalli (District Chanda, Nagpur Division) offer training to selected candidates for preparing them for posts of foresters. The course is of 8 months' duration and subjects like Silviculture, Forest Mensuration, Forest Engineering, Geometry, Surveying, Accounts Procedures, Forest Law, Botany

Forest Utilisation, etc., are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities. The school at Bordi is for the training of Foresters only, while the one at Chanda runs parallel courses, one for foresters and the other for Forest Guards. Handicraft School Allapalli is newly opened from the year 1962-63, which imparts instruction in Arithmetic, Smithy, Carpentry, Practical Mensuration and Drawing.

During the year 1961-62, 62 trainees were admitted in the Bordi institution and 97 at Chanda, while in 1962-63, 58 trainees were admitted in the Bordi, 102 at Chanda and 5 at Allapally.

The total number of trainees in these schools was 165 on 31st March 1963. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1962-63 on these schools was Rs. 38,335.

E—LEGAL EDUCATION

8-20. Legal Education :

Legal Education in the State is provided in colleges^s affiliated to the Universities.

The following Table gives the details of Law Colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table No. VIII (11)
Law Colleges
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	7	7
Total	8	8
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,201	1,108
Non-Government	3,457	3,087
Total	4,658	4,195
Expenditure (Direct) From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions .. .. .	..	64,854
Total .. .. .	..	64,854
Total—		
Government	1,84,837	2,09,599
Non-Government	8,05,925	7,31,563
Total	9,90,762	9,41,162

The number of Law Colleges in the new Maharashtra State remained constant at 8. Of these 8 Law Colleges One College at Bombay was managed by State Government while the remaining seven were non-Government institutions.

Regionwise distribution of these colleges is Six in West Maharashtra and One each in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions.

The total number of students in these colleges decreased from 4,658 in 1961-62 to 4,195 in 1962-63. The total expenditure also decreased by Rs. 49,600 during the year 1962-63. As these colleges are generally self-supporting, no grant-in-aid is given to them.

During the year 1962-63, 1,237 candidates appeared for the LL.B. Examination and out of these 704 were declared successful.

The number of candidates who appeared for the LL.M. Examination was 88 and the number who passed the Examination was 38.

F--MEDICAL EDUCATION

8-21. General Set-up :

Medical Education in this State is provided through Medical Colleges and Medical Schools.

The Medical Colleges teaching the Western system of Medicine are affiliated to Universities and provide a 5½ years' course after the Inter-Science Examination. The Colleges teaching the Ayurvedic system of Medicine provide a 4½ years' course after the Inter-Science Examination. The duration of the course in Dental Colleges and in the Colleges of Pharmacy is 4 and 3 years respectively.

The Medical Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad had Clinical teaching facilities. To provide this facility at the Aurangabad College a special hospital with 150 beds has been constructed.

The Ayurvedic Colleges prepare students either for the G.F.A.M Degree Courses of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bombay, or for the B.A.M.S. Degree of the Poona or Nagpur University.

Training of Nurses, Mid-wives and Auxiliary nurses is undertaken by Medical Schools attached to the Hospitals and the District Hospitals. The duration of the course in General Nursing is of 3 years and in Auxiliary Nursing, Midwifery, it is of 2 years. Training in Midwifery extends over a period of about one year for General Trained nurses. There are also some Medical Schools providing instruction in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine at a lower level. The duration of these courses is generally 4 years, and Matriculates are eligible for admission. At the end of the course a Diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Ayurvedic institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurveda, Maharashtra State, and all other institutions are under the direct control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Maharashtra.

8.22. Medical Colleges :

The number of Medical Colleges at the end of the year 1962-63 was 20 of which 10 were Government Colleges.

During the year 1962-63, of the 20 Colleges, there were 10 Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, 5 Ayurvedic, 2 Dental Colleges, 1 College of Pharmacy, 1 College of Nursing and Family Planning Institute, Bombay. Out of these Colleges 1 College of Medicine and Surgery and 1 Ayurvedic College were in Vidarbha. There was only 1 Medical and Surgical College in Marathwada. Thus the break-up of the Medical Colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as follows :—

	1961-62	1962-63
Colleges of Medicine and Surgery ..	8	10
Ayurvedic Colleges	5	5
Dental Colleges	2	2
Colleges of Pharmacy	1	1
Colleges of Nursing	1	1
Family Planning Institute, Bombay ..	+	1
Total ..	17	20

The newly added colleges during 1962-63 are :

- (1) Armed Forces Medical College, Poona
- (2) Medical College, Miraj
- (3) Family Planning Institute, Bombay.

The following Table gives the details of Medical Colleges for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VIII (12)
Medical Colleges
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	7	10
Non-Government	10	10
Total ..	17	20
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	3,292	4,505
Non-Government	2,121	2,227
Total ..	5,413	6,732

	1961-62	1962-63
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	35,91,170	45,35,243
Non-Government Institutions	2,04,676	2,99,198
Total	37,95,846	48,34,441
Total—Government Institutions	47,67,558	55,00,211
Non-Government Institutions	24,00,064	27,87,197
Total	71,67,622	82,87,408

8.23. Medical Schools :

The following table gives details of Medical Schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VIII (13)
Medical Schools
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government	36	36
Non-Government	47	49
Total	83	85
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,469	2,897
Non-Government	3,544	3,564
Total	6,013	6,461
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	14,04,527	14,77,054
Non-Government Institutions	1,65,846	1,42,271
Total	15,70,373	16,19,325
Total—Government Institutions	14,74,535	15,69,489
Non-Government Institutions	9,85,793	10,85,205
Total	24,60,328	26,54,684

During the year 1962-63 of the 85 Medical Schools, 44 were in West Maharashtra, 35 in Vidarbha and 6 in Marathwada. 36 schools were managed by Government and the remaining 49 were non-Government. There were 56 schools for Nursing and Midwifery classes of which 30 were Government and the remaining 26 were non-Government. The remaining 29 schools provided instructions,

in Ayurvedic (13), Homoeopathic (9), Allopathy (1), Sanitary Inspectors (2), Family Planning (3) and Leprosy (1).

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1963 was 6,461 (2,897 being in Government Schools and the remaining 3,564 in non-Government Schools). The number of students in Nursing and/or Midwifery was 3,995 (59 boys and 3,936 girls) while the number of students in Ayurvedic Schools was 1,345 (1,088 boys and 257 girls) and in Homoeopathic was 799 (606 boys and 193 girls). The total expenditure on Medical Schools increased from Rs. 24,60,328 in 1961-62 to Rs. 26,54,654 in 1962-63. An amount of Rs. 16,19,325 i.e., 60 per cent was borne by the State Government in the year 1962-63, as against Rs. 15,70,373 during 1961-62.

G—VETERINARY EDUCATION

8.24. General set-up :

There are at present only two Veterinary Colleges, one at Bombay and the other at Nagpur, providing a four year-degree course leading to the B.Sc. (Vet.) Degree, of the Bombay and Nagpur University, respectively. There is also an institution which provides one-year course consisting of 9 months' theoretical instruction and 3 months' practical instruction in Veterinary Education at the school level. This institution is under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Poona.

8.25. Veterinary College, Bombay:

The following table shows the details regarding the total number of students in the college on 31st March 1962 and 1963, the total expenditure on the college and the expenditure met from State Government funds :—

	1961-62	1962-63
(1) Total number of students	217	172
(2) Expenditure met from State Government Funds.	5,34,834	4,85,883
(3) Total Expenditure	5,59,934	4,97,525

Veterinary College, Nagpur :

The following table shows the details regarding the total number of students in the college on 31st March 1962 and 1963, the total expenditure on the college and the expenditure met by State Government :—

	1961-62	1962-63
(1) Total number of students	150	131
(2) Expenditure met from State Government Funds.	2,60,190	3,33,787
(3) Total Expenditure	2,61,390	3,38,787

8-26. Stockmen's Training Courses :

During the year 1962-63 a course was provided at the school at Nagpur only. This school is managed by Government and the total number of students in the schools on 31st March 1963 was 98. The total expenditure on this school on 31st March 1963 was Rs. 46,249 and the entire expenditure was borne by Government.

H—MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA**8-27. Music education :**

The distribution of the Music Schools in the State during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as indicated below :—

	1961-62	1962-63
Greater Bombay	3	3
Rest of Bombay Division	6	5
Poona Division	7	5
Nagpur Division	8	6
Aurangabad Division	2	1
Total	26	20

The decrease in the number of Music Schools is because of closing down of six Music Schools during 1962-63.

During the year 1962-63, the total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 1,28,767 out of which Rs. 24,196 was the State Government's share. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1963 was 1,551 (599 boys and 952 girls).

The following Table gives details of Music Schools in the State for the year 1962-63 :—

Table No. VIII (14)
Music Schools
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government		
Non-Government	26	20
Total	26	20
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government		
Non-Government	1,947	1,551
Total	1,947	1,551

	1961-62	1962-63
Expenditure (Direct) —		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	21,976	24,196
Non-Government Institutions	21,976	24,196
Total	21,976	24,196
Total—Government Institutions .. ..	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	1,46,285	1,28,767
Total	1,46,285	1,28,767

829. Dramatic Art :

Government have decided to utilise part of the proceeds of the entertainment tax to encourage dramatic art and a part of the comprehensive programme drawn up for the purpose is being executed by the Education Department. Activities under Dramatic Art are being dealt with in Chapter XIV—Other Educational Activities.

I—EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS

830. General set-up:

The premier institution for imparting education in Fine Arts in this State is the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay established in 1856. Recently other institutions have come into the field and have shown good promise. The other institution which is doing very good work in the field although it has not reached the status of the institution mentioned above is Abhinava Kala Vidyalaya, Poona. This institute is allowed by the Department to conduct, on prescribed terms, the normal classes for Drawing teachers for the region. It also prepares candidates for 5-years' course in Diploma in Architecture as well as Diploma in Art Master, Drawing Master, Commercial Painting. It is also granted a regional centre for the Government Higher Art Examinations in Drawing and Painting for which a large number of candidates are prepared and sent up by the Art Institutes and Classes in the mofussil. The training facilities in Art Education afforded by this institution are sources of inspiration to the general mofussil public. Besides this institution, there are a number of schools of Art at various centres in the State. They prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department.

The independent office and post of Inspector of Drawing and Craft works was created in 1915 prior to which Sir J. J. School of Art and its Dean looked after Art Education in the State. The main responsibilities of this Officer are to inspect Higher Art Institutes

and the teaching of Drawing in Secondary and Primary Schools, the conduct of Government Drawing Grade Examinations, the award of Drawing grants to Secondary Schools, etc. He also acts as Secretary to the Higher Art Examination Committee. Since 1948 two posts (in M. E. S. Class II) of Assistant Inspectors of Drawing and Craft-work have also been created in order to enable the Inspector to cope with his growing responsibilities. An Assistant Secretary has been appointed since 1957-58 to assist the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work in his capacity as Secretary of the Higher Art Examination Committee.

8.31. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay:

The Sir J. J. School of Art continues to be the premier institution for the teaching of Art in the State.

The following were some of the activities of the above institution during the year under report.

The Department of Drawing and Painting continued to maintain its steady progress in imparting instruction in Drawing and Painting to the students of the day session and the morning and evening sessions. The day session mainly trains students for the Government Higher Art Examinations, while the morning and evening sessions are conducted mainly for those who take to Drawing and Painting as a hobby. The figures of enrolment of these classes are :—

	1961-62			1962-63		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Day Session	88	85	173	94	96	190
Morning and Evening Sessions.	76	33	109	74	36	110

The morning and evening classes appear to be an indispensable adjunct of the institution.

The Department of Sculpture and Modelling made satisfactory progress during the year under report. Students of this Department went to the Department of Drawing and Painting for pencil drawing and for wood carving to the Department of Arts and Crafts. Stone carving was treated as an important subsidiary subject and the time-table of the Department was so arranged that each student could get 4 hours in a week to work in this medium. A new change was introduced in the time-table that is to say a period of one hour in a week was arranged for sketching in clay. Due to this change new students desirous of doing any creative work got the facility to show creative ability and originality. The sketches prepared by the students were exhibited in the Sketch Club Exhibitions organised by Kala Deep, the students' organisation of this institution.

The following are some of the crafts taught in the Department of the Arts and Crafts :—

- (1) Carpentry and Cabinet Making.
- (2) Engraving and Enamelling.
- (3) Gold and Silver, Copper and Brass Repousses.
- (4) House Decoration.
- (5) Shape Making.
- (6) Iron work.
- (7) Stone Carving.
- (8) Wood Carving.
- (9) Textile-Weaving, Dyeing and Printing.

The system of work by the integration of courses of study common to all the Departments continued to help the students of this Department, particularly the carvers and the modellers. There were in all 135 students studying the various crafts, as on 31st March 1963. Of these 38 were girls and 97 were boys.

The number of students admitted to the Department of Teacher Training during the year under report was 50. Apart from the daily routine training, several Art activities were organised by the Department to enable the students to have a proper understanding of the materials and technique of the studies.

Sir J. J. College of Architecture once a department of the School of Art, is the pioneer institution in India for the teaching of Architecture providing a systematic and graded degree course on modern lines and of the standard obtainable in some of the advanced countries in the West. There is also a part-time Diploma Course. The Degree and the Diploma Courses are both of 5 years' duration. The in-take capacity is 80 and 50 respectively, 25 of the former being reserved for students coming from outside the State.

The Intermediate Examination in Architecture was held for the eighth time and the Examination in Bachelor of Architecture was held for the sixth time by the University of Bombay in the year under report.

The Department of Applied Art, now a separate institution called Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art, continued to attract growing number of students from all over India. The Diploma courses in Applied Art whose in-take capacity is 50 is supplemented by Apprentice Training Course of one year's duration in Photography, Block making, Lithography and Interior Decoration. In addition to the usual academic work, students of the Department take keen and active interest in preparing art work and visual publicity material for exhibition on Republic Day and Independence Day. A number of students of the Department secured handsome prizes in open competitions.

The number of students in the Sir J. J. College of Architecture and Polytechnic, Nagpur as well as in J. J. School of Art, Bombay and Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art for the year 1962-63 was as indicated below :—

Name of the Institution (1)	1962-63		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
(1) College of Architecture	604	64	670
(2) Polytechnic, Nagpur	709	4	713
(3) Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay	319	194	513
(4) Institute of Applied Art, Bombay	406	142	548

During 1962-63 the total expenditure on the College of Architecture, Bombay, Polytechnic, Nagpur and J. J. Institute of Applied Art was Rs. 9,57,316 and that on Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay was Rs. 1,92,843.

8.32. Other Institutions for Education in Fine Art :

There are a number of institutions which impart education in Fine Art and prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department. The following table gives statistics of these institutions for the years i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

Table No. VIII (15)
The Institution for Education in Fine Arts

	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Institutions—		
Government .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government	20	19
Total	20	19
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government	1,997	1,818
Total	1,997	1,818
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	84,467	1,00,012
Total	84,467	1,00,012
Total—Government Institutions		
Non-Government Institutions	3,11,115	2,86,913
Total	3,11,115	2,86,913

During the year 1962-63, out of 19 institutions 16 were in West Maharashtra, 1 in Vidarbha and 2 in Marathwada. The number of students in these institutions was 1,818.

The total expenditure on these institutions decreased from Rs. 3,11,115 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2,86,913 in 1962-63 while Government's contribution increased from Rs. 84,467 to Rs. 1,00,012 during the same period.

These institutions coach up students in Higher Art and present candidates for the Higher Art Examinations. They follow the courses in Higher Art as taught in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The members of the staff in these institutions were generally qualified and the instruction imparted in these institutions was found to be, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The results of students from these institutions in the Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations were also found to be satisfactory. The major handicap from which most of the private Art Institutions still suffer is the lack of adequate space and this makes it difficult for them to conduct their normal activities in a satisfactory way.

8.33. Drawing and Art Examinations :

The following table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examination Committee, Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examination held in 1962-63.

The corresponding figures for the year 1961-62 have also been included in the table.

Table No. VIII (16)
Drawing and Art Examinations
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

Name of the Examination (1)	1961-62		1962-63	
	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)	Number appeared (4)	Number passed (5)
Elementary Drawing Grade ..	33,925	21,829	35,509	21,604
Intermediate Drawing Grade ..	16,514	10,793	18,052	10,910
Diploma in Drawing and Painting ..	89	41	67	43
Diploma in Modelling ..	11	4	8	5
Drawing Teachers	184	103	263	183
Art Masters	100	39	58	28
Drawing Masters	64	30	33	13
Diploma in Architecture	115	50	195	115
Diploma in Commercial Art	87	43	106	71

8.34. Art Exhibition :

Owing to emergency the State Exhibition was not held during the year 1962-63.

8.35. Art in Secondary Schools :

In the areas of the Maharashtra State, Drawing is a compulsory subject in the school curriculum of Secondary Schools in Standards V-VII. In Standard VIII pupils can at their option take craft which is alternative to Drawing. The same option is allowed in Standard IX. In Standards X and XI Drawing is compulsory for those pupils who desire to offer Art as a subject for the S. S. C. Examination.

A number of schools prepare students for the S. S. C. Examination in Art. This number is steadily on the increase. This is still considered quite limited as compared to the total number of schools in the State.

Arrangements on proper lines for training in Art are made by some schools in Standards X and XI for the benefit of the students taking Art as a subject at the S. S. C. Examination. Much of the work under "Still Life" and "Composition" was commendable in these top two standards.

A revised Syllabus in Art at Secondary standards in Stds. VIII to IX approved by Government and introduced 3 years ago has progressively improved the standard of work in Secondary Schools. Trained teachers who took advantage of suggestions made to them are doing their best to put them in practice with available facilities.

Multipurpose Schools with 'Fine Arts' as one of the courses are to have qualified Art teachers on the staff. The subject is taught in such schools not merely with the object of preparing the students for the S. S. C. Examination but also with a view to providing sufficient training in Art to them and enabling them to enter into advanced Art studies, if they so desire. The aim of Art education in Multipurpose Schools is not to produce artists only but also.

- (i) to foster and develop creative self expression innate in every child,
- (ii) to enlarge the powers of visualisation and imagination and to deepen and intensify emotions,
- (iii) to develop aesthetic sensibility and to cultivate appreciation of Art,
- (iv) to train the hand and the eye, which is as essential as the training of the brain,
- (v) to release creative impulses and suppressed emotions of the child, essential for its development, and
- (vi) to help develop a full personality.

The total number of Multipurpose Schools with 'Fine Arts' as a course, at the end of the year under report was 23.

J—SOCIAL SCIENCES

8.36. Higher Institutions for Social Studies :

Provision for the study of the Social Sciences at an advanced level exists only at two places in this State, *viz.*, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and Institute of Social Services, Bombay.

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, was established in 1936 to meet the pressing need for scientific training in social work. It offers specialisation in the following fields :—

1. Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations.
2. Family and Child Welfare.
3. Medical and Psychiatric Social Work.
4. Community Organisation and Development and Rural Welfare.
5. Social Research.
6. Psychology.
7. Tribal Welfare.
8. Criminology Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration.

Admission to the Institute is limited to those who hold a Bachelor's Degree of a recognised University. Preference is generally given to graduates who have taken for their degree course subjects such as Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Psychology or Physiology. The medium of instruction is English but the knowledge of Hindi is highly desirable to facilitate field work placement.

Adequate facilities for both men and women students are provided in the institute's hostels which are managed by wardens.

A Diploma in Social Service Administration is awarded to those students who successfully complete the two year curriculum consisting of four terms, the required amount of field work and a research project in their field of specialisation. The Institute also conducts one year certificate course in Applied Psychology and Social Research. In addition, six months courses leading to the certificates in Correctional Administration, Rural Welfare and Institutional Care are also conducted.

On 31st March 1963 there were 230 students including 134 men and 96 women studying in the different departments of the Institute.

The Institute receives recurring grants from the Central and some of the State Governments. During the year 1962-63, the

total expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 3,62,228 of which an amount of Rs. 1,25,000 was contributed by the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 45,000 was contributed by the State Government and the rest was met from fees and other sources.

During the year 1962-63 there were 49 girls in the Institute of Social Services, Bombay. The total expenditure of the Institute, for the year 1962-63, was Rs. 26,440. As the Institute is an unaided institute no grant was received by it either from the Central or the State Governments.

8.37. Schools of Social Sciences :

In addition to the abovementioned institution which provided instruction at the advanced level, the following institutions provide training to Social Workers at a lower level.

Serial No. and name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Management	No. of students on 31st March					
			1962			1963		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon, Buldana.	1921	Private	67	9	76	59	15	74
2. School of Social Workers for Women, Nagpur.	1962	Private	..	..	..	..	7	7

The above institutions impart instruction not only in National Education, Village Uplift, Social Education and Social Service but also in Painting, Drawing, Modelling and Music.

The School of Social Workers for Women, Nagpur, has been newly opened during the year 1962-63.

The total number of students in the institution on 31st March 1963 was 81 including 59 boys and 22 girls and of the total, 28 students were from rural areas. The total expenditure on these institutions during 1962-63 was Rs. 28,946 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 11,931.

**K—OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL
AND SPECIAL EDUCATION**

**8.38. National Co-operative College and Research Institute,
Poona :**

The management of the College was transferred from the Central Committee for Co-operative Training to the Committee for Co-operative Training (National Co-operative Union of India), New Delhi, and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay, with effect from 1-7-1962.

The Intermediate Officers' Training Course (H.D.C.) was bifurcated from this College with effect from the 12th November 1962 as per decision of the Committee for Co-operative Training (National Co-operative Union of India), New Delhi, consequent on the recommendations of the Study Team on Co-operative Education. The newly created Co-operative Training Centre (H.D.C.) is located in Ghaswala's Gandal Bungalow, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona-5.

The Co-operative Training College, Poona (India), is now renamed as the National Co-operative College and Research Institute. It is functioning under the auspices of the Committee for Co-operative Training (National Co-operative Union of India), New Delhi, since 1-7-1962, while the Intermediate Officers' Training Course (H.D.C.) is re-transferred to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay.

This National Institution will conduct All India Courses for Senior Officers, the special course in Co-operative Marketing for the Western Zone and *ad-hoc* courses for trainees deputed by the I. L. O., F.A.O., Colombo Plan and other institutions and training and refresher courses for the teaching staff of the various Co-operative Training Centres.

Up to the end of March 1963 the number of completed sessions of the Senior and Marketing Courses was 20 and 17, respectively. Two sessions (XIX and XX) of the Senior Course and two sessions (XVI and XVII) of the Marketing Course came to a close during the period under report. 672 candidates for the Senior Course (Sessions I to XX) and 445 in the Marketing Course (Sessions I to XVII) were trained.

Arrangements for specialised training in the subjects of (1) Administration, (2) Banking, (3) Agricultural Marketing and (4) Industrial Co-operation including Village, Cottage and Small Scale Industries were continued.

Arrangements were made for practical training based on special subjects taken up by the trainees, in certain co-operative banks, commercial banks and other institutions working in Poona district and also in various sections of the Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Poona for a period of about 3 weeks. The training was imparted at local offices and institutions for about 2 hours on working days after the class-room lectures were over.

The College continued during the year under report, the publication of the 10th and 11th issues of the half-yearly College Journal under the caption Co-operative Studies.

The total direct expenditure on the College during 1962-63 was Rs. 1,72,972 of which an amount of Rs. 1,70,834 was met from Central Government's funds and the remaining from fees and other sources.

8.39. Co-operative Training Schools :

During the year under report, the following 9 Co-operative Training Schools managed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative Board were in existence :—

Serial No.	Name of the School	Managed by	Year of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	The Maharashtra Regional Co-operative School, Poona.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative.	1947
2	Jalgaon Co-operative Training School, Jalgaon.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1957
3	Regional Co-operative Training School, Nagpur.	Do.	.. 1955
4	Marathwada Co-operative Training School, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. 1958
5	Bombay Co-operative School	Do.	.. 1958
6	Co-operative School, Kolhapur	Do.	.. 1959
7	Co-operative School, Amravati	Do.	.. 1959
8	Nasik Sahakari Vidyalaya, Nasik	Do.	.. 1961
9	Ahmednagar Sahakari Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar.	Do.	.. 1963

These schools provide training facilities to subordinate personnel of Co-operative Department and employees of the different types of Co-operative Institutions. The period of training is divided into 4-1/2 months' theoretical training and 2 months' practical training. Expenditure on some of the items, such as salary of the teaching staff, stipends, library, etc., incurred by the private schools is shared by the Central and the State Governments.

The total number of students during the year 1962-63 was 1,519 as against 1,098 in 1961-62. The total direct expenditure incurred during 1962-63 was Rs. 3,34,810 of which as much as Rs. 3,20,548 was met from Government funds.

8.40.

During the year under review the Colleges by name (1) College of Home Science, Bombay, (2) College of Home Science of S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay, have been accounted for as special institutions under private management. These institutions offer training in (i) Diploma Course in Home Science and (ii) Teacher's Diploma Course in Home Science. The total enrolment was 727 during 1962-63. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,64,756 in 1962-63 which was mainly met from the fees.

8.41. Other Institutions for Training in Home Science :

There were 6 schools for giving technical advice in Domestic Science. Of these 2 were managed by Government and the remaining 4 by private agencies. Most of them provide one year's training courses.

The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1963 was 271 and the total expenditure on these institutions during 1962-63 was Rs. 1,26,187 of which an amount of Rs. 54,353 was met from Government's funds and the remaining from fees and other sources.

There were 36 Multipurpose Schools with Home Science as one of the courses during 1962-63.

Home Science is a compulsory subject of study at the F.Y.A. and S.Y.A. Examinations of the S.N.D.T. Women's University. The University has also made provision for a specialised full-fledged Home Science Course in the Three-year Degree Course Pattern beginning from June 1959. The University has started Three-Year Home Science Course from 15-6-1961. Colleges in Bombay and Poona teaching this subject are upgraded and recognised as regional centres for promoting Home Science Course. The scheme has been heavily subsidised by Government of India and is technically equipped by the Technical Co-operation Mission.

From the year 1961-62, Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women, Nagpur, provided instruction in B.Sc. (Home Science). The total number of girls in the Home Science Classes on 31st March 1963 was 217.

8.42. Rural Institutes for Higher Education :

There were 3 Rural Institutes for Higher Education in the State, viz., Rural Institute, Amravati, and Rural Institute, Gargoti, and the Rural Institute at Wardha. All the 3 Institutes' are affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of Government of India. They prepare students for the 3-year Diploma Course in Rural Services and 2-year Certificate Course in Agricultural Science.

The Rural Institute, Amravati, pays special attention to the development of community life and works for the advancement of social ideals and prepares the rural youth for the service and improvement of the rural community. It also conducts a 3 year Diploma Course in Civil and Rural Engineering. Shri Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti, is located in a real rural setting at Gargoti near Kolhapur. The Rural Institute offers two Diploma Courses, one in Rural Services of 3 years and the other of Civil and Rural Engineering also of 3 years. The Rural Institute, Wardha, offers Diploma Course of 3 years in Rural Services.

The total number of students in the 3 Rural Institutes as on 31st March 1963 was 717 of whom 398 were in Rural Institute, Amravati, 225 in, Institute, Gargoti and 94 in Rural Institute Rural Wardha. The total expenditure of these institutes for 1962-63 was Rs. 5,39,132 of which an amount of Rs. 2,46,097 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 1,44,301 by the State Government.

8.43. Schools for the Training of Cadets for Merchant Navy :

The Training Ship 'Dufferin' trains cadets for posts of Executive Officers in the Merchant Navy by giving them an intensive training of two years' duration in vocational and academic subject. The number of cadets under training on 31st March 1963 was 156.

The total expenditure incurred on this Institution during 1962-63 was Rs. 7,15,629 of which an amount of Rs. 6,18,806 was met from Central Government funds.

8.44. G. S. College of Yoga and Cultural Synthesis :

There were 3 Institutes of Yoga, i.e., G. S. College of Yoga, Lonavala, Basveshwar Yogasan Centre, Sholapur, and the Institute of Yoga, Santacruz, Bombay. The College of Yoga, Lonavala, was founded in 1950 by Swami Kuvalyanand with the object of organising Scientific and Literary Training and Research in Yoga. On 31st March 1963 there were 33 students on roll. The Institute at Lonavala does not charge fees.

The other Institute for Yoga, viz., Health Centre at Bombay had 870 students on its registration on 31st March 1963. The third institute which was added during 1962-63, viz., Shri Basaveswar Yogasan Centre, Sholapur, had 142 students on its registration.

CHAPTER IX
SOCIAL EDUCATION

9.1. Introduction :

The movement for adult education which was formerly treated as equivalent to adult literacy has a long history in this State and its origin goes back to the Purandar Schools organised by Lieutenant Shortrede in 1836. But the concept of Social Education is of more recent origin and dates from the attainment of Independence in 1947. It was felt that mere literacy could not do much good to the masses and that, from the point of view of citizenship, it falls short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed that, in a proper programme of adult education, the imparting of literacy must be combined with a good deal of general education which should include subjects like, Civics, Personal and Community Hygiene, Elementary History and Geography, a broad outline of Indian cultural tradition, some knowledge of the political, social and economic problems, facing the country and instruction in simple crafts. In short, adult education was to be intimately related to the every day problems of life, and cultural and recreational activities were to form an integral part thereof. This widening of the concept of adult education was so radical that it was decided to give it a new name in order to distinguish it from the narrow outlook of the earlier days and it was hence forward designated as Social Education. The year 1961-62 marks a radical change in the field of Social Education in Maharashtra State. Till the year 1960, Social Education workers were running the Literacy Classes for the adults and were preparing them for the first and second literacy tests, and they were receiving grants at the rate of Rs. 4 per adult passing the first test and Rs. 5 per adult passing the second test.

The scheme of Social Education Centres was introduced from 23rd June 1960 in which the person conducting Social Education Centre was paid Rs. 10 per month as honorarium and Rs. 5 per month contingent expenditure. Since 1958 novel experiments to give impetus to Social Education were continued and a scheme which aimed at making the villages cent per cent literate was evolved in 1960. The core of the scheme is to take the village as a unit and to make the whole village cent per cent literate at one and same time. This scheme is to be planned by the villagers for bringing about all sided development of the village and it is to be executed by the villagers. This scheme is now popularly known as Gram

Shikshan Mohim. Literacy is a part of the scheme and the Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched by the State Government in the whole of the State in 1961 on an experimental basis from 17th April 1961 the auspicious birth day of Shivaji the Great.

Owing to the formation of the Maharashtra State & State Social Education Committee was formed in place of the Regional Social Education Committee for West Maharashtra on 13th June 1961.

For creating a suitable atmosphere for Gram Shikshan Mohim the Committee prepared posters and displayed them in each and every village. The Education Officers convened meetings at centrally situated villages in each and every district. The Committee published a booklet giving the details of the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim and supplied the copies to all the Education Officers and others actively concerned with the implementation of the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim. So also the Committee published instructions for the guidance of the workers and supplied adequate copies to Social Education workers. The work of literacy which was formerly being undertaken by the Social Education Classes was entirely taken up under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the whole of the State except Greater Bombay where the previous practice was continued.

9.2. Administrative Set-up :

Although this concept is common, the administrative set-up for the development of Social Education varies considerably in the different components of the State.

As per Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd March 1962, only Bombay City Social Education Committee remained from 1961-62 which was paid 60 per cent of the approved expenditure as grant. With effect from 13th June 1961 Government have constituted a Committee called State Social Education Committee for Maharashtra. Tenure of this Committee is for 3 years.

With the formation of Zilla Parishads in the State, the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim has been transferred to Zilla Parishads on agency function basis. Only the work relating to production of literature and free supply of it to the Zilla Parishads is with the Government, *i.e.*, Education Department. Generally in each Zilla Parishad there is a Parishad Education Officer assisted by Deputy Education Officer and number of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, who look after the implementation of the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim.

9.3. Progress of Literacy Work :

Although the concept of Social Education is much wider than that of mere literacy, the attainment of literacy does form the first essential step in any programme of Social Education. Every Social Education Class is held for a period of 3 to 4 months at the end of which an examination of the illiterate adults enrolled in the class is held with a view to testing their achievements.

The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them for the two consecutive years:—

Table No. IX (1).
Social Education Classes (First-Test)

(1)	Greater Bombay					
	1961-62			1962-63		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)
Number of Classes	565	393	958	727	581	1,308
Enrolment	14,321	7,891	22,212	17,729	11,494	29,223
Number made Literate ..	7,436	4,716	12,152	6,553	4,203	10,756

There is an over-all increase of 350 Classes during the year 1962-63. There appears to be a greater awakening amongst men and women during this year.

The enrolment shows a decided improvement, the increase being 7,011 (3,408 men and 3,603 women).

Those made literate however show slight decrease from 12,152 in 1961-62 to 10,766 (6,553 men and 4,203 women) in 1962-63.

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 22 and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 36.8 per cent in 1962-63.

The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the First-Test is about four months.

It is true that the emphasis in the First-Test is on the attainment of literacy. But it is necessary to point out that, in keeping with the new concept of Social Education, even this elementary test includes a syllabus which covers such topics as simple Practical Arithmetic, Health and Hygiene, Civics, History, Geography, Principles and Practice of Co-operation, Every day Science, Agriculture, General knowledge and Recreation.

Those adults who pass the First-Test in Social Education are generally persuaded to continue their education further and a very large number of them actually do so. They then undergo a course which improves their capacity to read and write still further and also gives them the elements of a general education for citizenship. At the end of the course, they are given another test, which is known as the second test in Social Education.

The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which prepared students for the Second-Test, their enrolment and the number of persons passing the Second Test :—

Table No. IX (2)
Social Education Classes (Second Test)

(1)	Greater Bombay					
	1961-62			1962-63		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Number of Classes	231	143	374	433	211	644
Enrolment	6,204	2,719	8,923	10,997	4,190	15,187
Number made Literate ..	3,222	1,625	4,847	5,711	2,504	8,215

The classes for the second test show an increase of 270 classes, 202 for men and 68 for women during the year 1961-62. There is also an increase in the total enrolment from 8,923 in 1961-62 to 15,187 in 1962-63. The number that passed the Second Test is encouraging and shows an increase of 2,489 in men and 879 in women as compared to the corresponding performance of the previous year.

The syllabus for the Second-Test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing.

Besides, it lays greater emphasis on general education and includes a much higher standard of attainment under such heads as Arithmetic, Recitation, General Information, Scientific Information and Practical work in *safai*, First Aid, Entertainment and Rural Reconstruction.

The Table below shows the number of Classes run under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the districts of West Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay :—

Table No. IX (3)
Gram Shikshan Classes
(West Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay)
1962-63

(1)	Regular Classes (2)	Home Classes (3)	Post- literacy Classes (4)	Total (5)
Number of Classes :				
Men	22,097	80,371	10,960	1,13,428
Women	11,133	74,109	11,543	96,785
Total ..	33,230	1,54,480	22,503	2,10,213
Number of Enrolment :				
Men	2,26,234	1,86,733	24,011	4,36,978
Women	1,47,031	2,77,653	46,435	5,01,119
Total ..	3,73,265	4,64,386	1,00,446	9,38,097
Number made Literate :				
Men	1,02,194	84,351	10,812	1,97,357
Women	63,177	1,19,304	32,835	2,15,316
Total ..	1,65,371	2,03,655	43,647	4,12,673

There are three types of Classes, viz., regular classes, home classes and post literacy classes. It will be seen that the total number of all such classes during 1962-63 was 2,10,213 and the total enrolment in all these classes was 9,38,097 during 1962-63 of which 4,36,978 were men and 5,01,119 were women. However, the total number of men and women who were made literate in these classes during the year 1962-63 was 4,12,673 including 1,97,357 men and 2,15,316 women, i.e., practically 44 per cent of the persons attending these classes attained literacy during the year 1962-63. As regards Greater Bombay the number of classes for the First and Second Tests was 1,952 and the total enrolment was in all these classes was 44,410.

The number of persons who passed the first and Second-Tests was 18,971 including 10,756 for the First-Test and 8,215 for the Second-Test. (The Tables are on pages 248 and 249).

94. Progress of Literacy work in Vidarbha :

The following Table gives statistical information about the Gram Shikshan Classes in Vidarbha for the year 1962-63.

Table No. IX (4)
Gram Shikshan Classes in Vidarbha
(1962-63).

(1)	Regular Classes (2)	Home Classess (3)	Post Literacy Classes (4)	Total (5)
Number of Classes :				
Men	3,445	2,021	49	5,515
Women	1,129	1,831	13	2,973
Total ..	4,574	3,852	62	8,488
Number of Enrolment :				
Men	47,320	18,676	989	66,985
Women	26,580	10,763	377	46,720
Total ..	73,900	38,439	1,366	1,13,705
Number made Literate :				
Men	13,356	5,271	280	18,907
Women	6,736	5,008	96	11,840
Total ..	20,092	10,279	376	30,747

The literacy classes in 1961-62 in Vidarbha were held under Gram Shikshan Mohim. The total number of regular and home classes during 1962-63 was 8,488 and the total enrolment was 1,13,705 while the total number of persons made literate was 30,747 including 18,907 men and 11,840 women.

No Social Education classes were held in Vidarbha during 1962-63.

9.5. Progress of Literacy work in Marathwada :

The following table gives the statistical information regarding Gram Shikshan Classes in Marathwada during the year 1962-63.

Table No. IX (5)

**Gram Shikshan Classes in Marathwada
(1962-63)**

	Regular Classes	Home Classes	Post Literacy Classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Classes :				
Men	2,897	1,732	66	4,695
Women	1,092	1,383	49	2,524
Total	3,989	3,115	115	7,219
Number of Enrolment :				
Men	57,472	14,782	1,186	73,440
Women	18,704	11,579	818	31,101
Total	76,176	26,361	2,004	1,04,541
Number made Literate :				
Men	38,423	9,882	794	49,099
Women	12,553	7,771	550	20,874
Total	50,976	17,653	1,344	69,973

As in Vidarbha region, there are three types of Gram Shikshan Classes in Marathwada Regular Home and Post-Literacy classes. The number of these classes increased from 6,487 in 1961-62 to 7,219 in 1962-63 while the enrolment increased by 17,935 from 86,606 to 1,04,541 during the same period. The number of adults made literate rose from 47,071 in 1961-62 to 69,973 in 1962-63 and had a percentage of 67 to total enrolment in 1962-63.

9.6. Expenditure on Social Education :

The Social Education Programmes are mainly financed from State Funds. The Social Education Committees established for the Bombay City receives contributions from Municipal Funds and Government. But the total revenue from all these other sources forms only a small percentage of the expenditure on Social Education.

The following Table gives the details of the total expenditure on Gram Shikshan Mohim during the year under report :

Table No. IX (6)
Expenditure on Gram Shikshan Mohim Classes
(1962-63)

	Total direct expenditure met from			
	Government Funds	Boards Funds	Other Sources	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Maharashtra ..	2,43,363	12,330	1,48,118	4,03,711
Vidarbha	2,356	1,682	931	4,969
Marathwada	18,535	1,790	10,306	30,631
Total ..	2,64,154	15,802	1,59,355	4,39,311

9.7. Financial Assistance to Private Organisations :

The only organisation which was given financial assistance during 1962-63 was Bombay City Social Education Committee which was given an aid of Rs. 1,97,987.

9.8. Maintenance of Literacy :

An important aspect of the Social Education Programme is to maintain and develop the literacy and reading interests acquired during the Social Education Classes. This is attempted through :—

- (a) the publication of literature suitable for neo-literates; and
- (b) the organisation of village libraries and reading rooms.

(a) *Special literature for the use of Neo-literates*

The Social Education Committee continued to publish its monthly magazine "Lokshikshan" in the regional language, i.e., Marathi. The Bombay City Social Education Committee also continued to publish the news-sheets known as "Saksharata Deep". The Urdu fortnightly "Rehbar" was also published by a private agency subsidised by the Department.

A list of books and pamphlets in Marathi, useful for neo-literates and for village libraries was printed during the year under report, and supplied to all concerned for information by the S. S. E. Committee for Maharashtra. The journal "Lokshikshan" meant for neo-literates was continued during the year. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has published so far 89 books in different languages—48 in Marathi, 15 in Hindi, 18 in Gujarati and 8 in Urdu for neo-literates.

(b) Village Reading Rooms and Libraries

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interests. Under the rules, 20 per cent of expenditure on reading material is held admissible for grants, under the condition that 50 per cent of the remaining expenditure has to be incurred on purchase of books and 50 per cent for periodicals. This activity has also been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

The following Table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the years under report:—

Table No. IX (7)
Village Reading Rooms and Libraries
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numbers	
		1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)
(1)	(2)		
1	Number of Libraries	6,886	6,786
2	Number of Reading rooms	3,534	3,757
3	Number of books in the libraries at the beginning of the year	15,48,732	14,80,958
4	Number of books added during the year	1,35,392	1,69,155
5	Number of books issued	16,28,068	11,76,840
6	Average daily attendance	1,74,003	3,19,216
7	Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading rooms	3,76,459	2,93,523

One of the schemes started under the First Five-Year Plan is the integrated Library Service. The Scheme is under the supervision and guidance of the Principals of Graduates' Basic Training Centres in compact areas in villages round about Dhulia and Amravati. The expenditure incurred on this account during 1962-63 was Rs. 18,445.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee has its Central Library Class, Circulating Libraries and Area Libraries. The City is divided into 6 areas, each having an Area Library. Class Circulating Libraries are boxes issued from the Area Library and circulated among the classes in the area. The General Library had a stock of 5,732 books in 1962-63. The Library is made use of by officers, members of the Committee, field workers and reaserch students in Social Education. The number of boxes under the Circulating Library Scheme was 298, each box containing about 50 selected books. The number of Area Libraries was six, with about 698 books.

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

9.9. Training of Social Education Workers :

In order to train Social Education Workers, short courses of a fortnight's duration are organised during the vacations in selected Training Colleges in the State. At these courses, the Social Education Workers are given training in aims, objectives, historical background and methods of teaching adults. The workers are given training in theory as well as in practical work at the cost of Rs. 1,000 per course of 40 trainees. However, the scheme was not in force during 1961-62.

Short-term training courses for Social Education Workers were organised during the winter vacation all over the State. One seminar of forty teachers in each district excepting Greater Bombay lasting a fortnight was arranged. Rs. 1,000 were allotted for each course to cover expenses on remuneration to conductors, allowances to trainees at the rate of Rs. 20 each, contingent charges, transport, wages to cooks, expenditure on teaching aids, etc. During 1962-63 the short term training course in Social Education could not be organised as the old pattern of Social Education was discontinued.

In the year 1961-62, three Seminars of Principals of Basic Training Colleges and two training courses for Assistant Masters of Basic Training Colleges were held at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres, Gargoti, district Kolhapur. In all 77 Principals and 75 Assistant Masters from the Training Colleges in Maharashtra State have been trained under the scheme of Orientation of Primary Schools Teachers to Community Development. A total expenditure of Rs. 9,152 has been incurred on account of T.A./D.A. of the Principals and Assistant Masters. In addition to this a total amount of Rs. 24,000 was sanctioned to 80 Basic Training Colleges for purchase of reference books and teaching material under the Orientation Scheme in question.

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the Social Education Workers in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides these short-term courses, there are some institutions giving training to social workers covering a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

9.10. Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks :

Concentrated efforts to encourage Social Education Activities are made in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas with the provision of funds made available under the Community Development Projects Administration for the implementation of special schemes. Social Education forms an important part of developmental activities carried on in the Blocks. Each Block is provided with two Social Education Organisers specially selected for the Social Education work among men and women. Extensive Social Education work such as Youth Clubs, Farmers' Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals, Children's Welfare Centres, Shibirs and Camps, etc., is undertaken in these Blocks.

Necessary help and guidance is extended by the Inspecting Officers of the Department in the conduct of these activities. Seminars and Conferences arranged under the C. D. Programme have given great impetus to Social Education movement in the State.

The following table gives the number of some of the Social Education activities in these areas :—

Table No. IX (8)

Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
1. Social Education Classes	1,61,252	2,27,872
2. Adults on rolls	9,25,690	12,00,753
3. Adults made literate	3,47,001	5,24,149
4. Village Libraries functioning	4,165	5,982
5. Mahila Mandals/Women Welfare Centres	2,542	3,410
6. Youth Clubs	1,484	5,293
7. Farmers' Clubs	9,179	8,876
8. Recreational Programmes arranged	17,408	27,467
9. Bhajan Mandals started	3,021	4,568
10. Community Centres organised	499	1,310
11. Educational Shibirs	864	1,123
12. Educational organised Library buildings constructed	599	351
13. Study tours arranged	252	501
14. Gymnasia established	203	351
15. Rural Broadcasting Sets installed	1,338	1,976
16. Farm Forum listening groups started	595	849
17. Children's Welfare Centres started	692	1,099
18. Sports Clubs organised	1,019	849
19. Other Social Education Activities undertaken, such as film shows, dramatics, etc.	1,447	3,447

9.11. General Social Educational Programme :

These constitute mainly Cultural Programmes, Visual Aids, Films-shows, Radio-talks, Celebration and Observance of Festivals and National Days, etc.

These form a regular feature of all the schools in the State. The position of the schools as a community centre is being gradually intensified, and the school functions are organised increasingly for the benefit of the Community around. In the areas of the old Bombay State, each district has a Central School which functions as a School-*cum*-Community Centre. Besides these, Community Centre is also established under the supervision and guidance of the Principal of Graduates' Basic Training Centre at Dhulia compact area. The Social Education Committees also popularise the Social Education movement among the masses through visual aids, film-shows, recreational and cultural activities, etc.

In Vidarbha, each district is equipped with a van and a projector for arranging film-shows. Such shows were arranged at Community Listening Centres, Fairs, etc., during the years under report. Each district of Vidarbha Region is also provided with a Kalapathak consisting of 7 artists. They are equipped with musical instruments, stage equipments and green-room accessories. They visit villages and give performances in dramas, bhajans, etc.

The All-India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State on 1st December 1962, when activities which constitute an integral part of Social Education were organised with the co-operation of teachers, Social Education workers, Village leaders, voluntary agencies and Government servants. The programme of the Celebration of the Day was crowded with a variety of items intended to stimulate interest among the masses in Social Education. The programme beginning with Prabhat Pheris, continued till late in the evening when entertainments consisting of folk-songs and film-strips were organised in many places. The agencies organising the Day's celebrations collected public contributions towards Social Education.

9.12. Other Activities :

Besides what has been stated above, development work in various Social Education fields was undertaken by Government. The more important of these were—

1. *Matru Vikas Kendras*.—In order to give instruction to women in various subjects like child care, simple arts and crafts, etc., Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme of *Matru*

Vikas Kendras in the city of Bombay, under the City Social Education Committee. In 1962-63 there were 7 Matru Vikas Kendras, run by the Committee. The Centres are run on 50 per cent grant-in-aid basis. The Committee's expenditure on the Kendras was nearly Rs. 12,000 during 1962-63.

2. *Farm Forum*.—The pilot project launched by the All-India Radio with the help of the UNESCO to impart useful information to the agriculturists has been continued as a permanent feature of the Poona Station. A Farm Advisory Committee has been set up for the purpose, and a representative of the Director of Education is on the Committee. Besides agricultural topics, subjects such as Health, Sanitation, Education, Co-operation, etc., are also discussed at these Forums. Considerable interest is being evinced in these programmes at the Listening Centres in villages.

9.13.

The following are some of the high lights in the Social Education programme of 1962-63 :—

Bombay.—(i) In Greater Bombay, Social Education Classes are conducted in about 117 Textile mills, Silk mills and factories under the Mills and Factories Scheme of the City Social Education Committee.

(ii) Sewing and Cutting Classes conducted by the Committee under the Handicrafts Training Scheme are getting more and more popular with women.

There are sewing and cutting classes and Matru Vikas Kendras for Women in order to train women in the Art of Home Science and mother craft.

(iii) 14th Social Education Week was celebrated in Bombay as usual during the year 1962-63 also.

CHAPTER X

Physical Education**10.1. The Inspectorate of Physical Education :**

The State maintained a special Inspectorate for Physical Education consisting of the State Inspector for Physical Education and A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education. There are at present 4 A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education attached to the Office of the State Inspector for Physical Education, to assist him in the inspection of Physical Education and office work. Besides these, one post for Marathwada and two posts for Vidarbha Region, have been attached to the Deputy Director of Education, of the Regions concerned. Two posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses for Physical Education are given to Poona and Bombay Regions each, and two posts of A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education are allocated for Bombay City. Thus, in all there are 11 A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education under the control of the State Inspector for Physical Education.

Before the advent of Zilla Parishads all the Districts in the West Maharashtra used to have two posts of A. D. E. Is. each for the boys' schools and one for those of girls'. Due to the introduction of Zilla Parishad these posts have been discontinued but some of the Zilla Parishads have entrusted the work of supervision of Physical Education to qualified A. D. E. Is. on their staff.

In the interest of Physical Education it is essential to have two A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education in each District to inspect and supervise the work of Physical Education as before.

The State Inspector for Physical Education is in charge of organisation, promotion and supervision of Physical Education in Primary as well as Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges under the overall control of the Director of Education. He also supervises the C. P. Ed. Courses in Physical Education and is responsible for the conduct of the examination in Certificate Course in Physical Education. The arrangements at the camping site at Mahabaleshwar, in so far as it concerns, this Department is under his control. The allotment of accommodation at these sites is directly made by him. He also organises Holiday Camps, Head Masters' Seminars, Subject-Teachers' Seminars, Coaching Camps and other similar activities. Associations conducting tournaments are paid grants by him. Administrative matters pertaining to Scouting, A. C. C. and Short-term Courses in Physical Education for Primary Teachers have, as hitherto, been his responsibility.

Government have set up a number of committees consisting of officials and non-officials wherever necessary to promote and organise efficiently Physical Education, games, sports and other allied activities. The State Inspector for Physical Education continued to work as Secretary of the following Committees during the year under report :—

- (i) Maharashtra State Sports Council.
- (ii) The State Committee on National Discipline Scheme.
- (iii) The State Committee for Playing-fields Associations.
- (iv) The State Committees for conducting Examinations in Diploma Courses and Certificate Courses in Physical Education.

He is also nominated to work on the Central Advisory Board for Physical Education and Recreation of Government of India as the State representative. As the Secretary of the State Sports Council he has to deal with all matters pertaining to the promotion and co-ordination of the Sports activities and grant-in-aid to sports activities as well as to sports associations in the State.

As Secretary of the National Discipline Scheme he is concerned with the organisation of training courses, selection and appointment of Physical Education Instructors and promotion of the National Discipline Scheme in Secondary Schools in the State. He is assisted by the A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education at Head Quarters and in the Districts.

Considerable emphasis is laid by the Department on the training of teachers for Physical Education in order to ensure that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons in Primary as well as Secondary Schools. Separate training programmes are organised for Primary and Secondary Teachers.

10.2. (1) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Primary Schools :

For effective promotion of Physical Education it is necessary to have rigorous training of teachers in Physical Education both at Primary and Secondary levels with a view to ensuring that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons amongst the school-going population.

The Department used to conduct short-term courses in Physical Education for primary Teachers for the duration of two months, every year. At present the number of Physically trained teachers is quite adequate in almost all the Districts and it was difficult to get adequate number of Primary Teachers to undergo the Short-Term Course in Physical Education and hence the Department could not take the course during the year under report.

There are in all 137 Primary Teachers Training Colleges (Government and non-Government) in the State Physical Education being a Certificate-subject, all the Primary Teachers under training receive training in Physical Education also. The course is fairly comprehensive and the training prepares the teachers in organising and conducting games, sports and other Physical Education activities.

(2) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Secondary Schools :

Teachers of Secondary Schools are trained in Physical Education through :—

- (i) Diploma Course in Physical Education conducted by Government for Graduates, and
- (ii) Certificate Course in Physical Education recognised by Government on grant-in-aid basis for S. S. C. passed candidates.

(i) *Diploma Course in Physical Education.*—The Diploma Course in Physical Education is conducted by the Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali. The upper age-limit which was 35 in the past has been brought down to 30. This is the first institution of its kind to be established by any State Government in India.

The total enrolment on 31st March, 1963 was 44 including 41 men and 3 women. The details regarding the number of students admitted to the institution from various divisions of the State and from other States during 1962-63 are indicated on page 262.

The total expenditure of the Institute during 1962-63 was Rs. 79,361 of which Rs. 73,183 was met from Government funds and the balance from fees. The total number of persons trained by the Institute since 1938 up to 31st March 1962 was 1,754 including 1,445 men and 309 women.

During the year 1962-63, three private institutions conducting Course for Diploma in Physical Education have been recognised on grant-in-aid basis by Government. Out of the Three institutions two are at Nagpur and one is at Amravati. The institute at Poona was closed during 1962-63, as the number of students was quite negligible. Institution at Amravati is newly opened during 1962-63.

The table on page 263 shows the number of teachers appeared and the number of teachers trained for the year 1962-63.

**Statement
1962-63**

Division	Government			Non-Government			Private			Grand Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1962-63)												
1. Maharashtra State—												
Bombay ..	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	3	2	5
Poona ..	12	..	12	6	..	6	4	..	4	22	..	22
Aurangabad ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gujarat State ..	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	1	1	9	1	10
3. Other States ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Grand Total ..	26	..	26	11	2	13	4	1	5	41	3	44

Diploma Courses in Physical Education
(1962-63)

Serial No.	Name of the Institute	Total number of pupil-teachers appeared			Total number of teachers trained (Passed)		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Training Institute for Physical Education, Bombay ..	41	3	44	33	3	36
2	Training Institute for Physical Education, C/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur.	8	..	8	1	..	1
3	Training Institute for Physical Education, C/o Kreedha Mandal, Nagpur.	4	..	4	..	..	..
4	Shri Shivaji Shareerik Shikshan D. P. Ed. College, Amravati.	8	..	8	4	..	4
	Total ..	61	3	64	38	3	41

The total expenditure of the 3 non-Government institutions was Rs. 41,086 in 1962-63 out of which an amount of Rs. 19,705 was met from State funds during the year under report.

(ii) *Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—In addition to the Diploma Course in Physical Education provided at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, the number of institutions providing Certificate Course in Physical Education of one year's duration increased from 19 in 1961-62 to 22 in 1962-63. The number of teachers trained by these institutions during the year 1962-63 was as indicated below :—

**Certificate Courses in Physical Education
(1962-63)**

Serial No.	Name of the Institute	Total number of teachers trained		
		Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Maharashtra Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar.	52	12	64
2	Bharatiya Shareerik Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, C/o Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati.	64	43	107
3	Shri Shivaji Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, C/o Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.	24	..	24
4	Certificate Course in Physical Education, C/o Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, Bombay-28.	24	35	59
5	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, C/o S. S. V. P. Sanstha, Dhulja.	48	..	48
6	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Islampur, C/o Walva Taluka Education Society, Islampur, district Sangli.	58	2	60
7	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon, C/o E. K. Maratha Vidya-Prasarak, Co-operative Samaj, Ltd., Jalgaon.	32	..	32
8	C. P. Ed. Institute, Kolhapur, C/o New Education Society, New Mahadwar Road, Kolhapur.	100	21	127
9	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, C/o A. M. S. S. Mandal, Branch Malvan, district Ratnagiri.	17	..	17

Serial No.	Name of the Institute	Total number of teachers trained		
		Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10	Lokmanya Tilak Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, C/o Ambabai Talim Sanstha, Miraj, district Sangli.	37	29	66
11	Training Institute for Physical Education, C/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur-3.	19	1	20
12	Nagpur Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, C/o Kreedaa Mandal, Mahal, Nagpur-2.	17	..	17
13	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Shivaji Nagar, Nasik.	33	..	33
14	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, C/o S. P. College, Compound, Poona.	23	29	52
15	C. P. Ed. (External) Course, C/o Maharashtra Mandala, Poona-2.	7	9	16
16	Kranti Smriti S. S. Vidyalaya, C/o Vyayam Mandal, Satara.	20	14	34
17	C. P. Ed. Institute, Tasgaon, C/o Tasgaon High School, Tasgaon, district Sangli.	33	..	33
18	Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's, C. P. Ed. Institute, Osmanabad.	34	..	34
19	C. P. Ed. Institute, C/o Depressed Class Mission Society, Mahatma Fule High School, Poona-2.	9	20	29
20	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, C/o Shri Saraswati Bhavan Education Society, Aurangabad.	35	..	35
21	C. P. Ed. Institute, C/o Maharudra Education Society, Sawara, district Akola.	5	..	5
22	C. P. Ed. Institute, C/o Magas Samaj Seva Mandal, Nehru Nagar, Sholapur.	54	..	54
Total ..		751	215	966

The total amount paid by way of grants to these C. P. Ed. institutions during the year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,15,216 as against the total expenditure of Rs. 4,10,787.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above the Physical Training Class for Women Teachers conducted by the Y. W. C. A. Bombay, also imparts instruction in Physical Education.

The Training Class run by Y. W. C. A. admits only S. S. C passed girls for a course of 2 years' duration, the enrolment in this class is nearly 40 every year.

10.3. Organization of Physical Education at Different Levels:

1. *Physical Education at Collegiate Level.*—Physical Education is compulsory for the first two years in the Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. These colleges provide facilities for the promotion of Physical Education by way of adequate qualified staff, equipment for games and sports, gymnasia, swimming-pools, open spaces, etc. Most of the Universities have established Boards of Sports or Boards of Physical Education and Recreation for promoting sports, athletics and Youth Welfare activities. Inter-collegiate tournaments and competitions have become a regular feature of college life, while at the Inter-University level the best from each University vie for honours in games, sports and athletics.

2. *Physical Education in Secondary Schools.*—All the Secondary Schools follow, in general, the graded syllabus laid down by Government. Physical Education is a compulsory subject in Secondary Schools. The schools have tried to provide in general 4 periods a week for the lower standards and 3 periods a week for upper standards including instruction periods, participation periods, mass drill, etc. In a number of schools, games are arranged after school hours. The school managements try to secure qualified teachers, Diploma-holders if possible or at least Certificate-holders. The State Inspector for Physical Education observes that Secondary Schools in general appear to be better equipped than before with physical education apparatus and have carried out the prescribed Physical Education Syllabus satisfactorily.

Attempts are also being made by school managements to secure some open space for Physical Education purposes, and wherever it is not possible to secure an open space, the schools are having gymnasia or indoor sheds for conducting indoor activities.

A number of pupils participate in various sports and competitions including inter-school competitions, and sports, district sports, State sports festival etc. Outdoor activities like-hikes, excursions, educational trips and tours, camping, are becoming very popular in the student world. About 30,000 students attended various camps organised for them by the school managements in 1962-63.

Medical inspection has now become a regular feature in Secondary Schools. Medical inspections are arranged in accordance with the prescribed form of the Department.

3. *Physical Education in Primary Schools.*—Physical Education continued to be an important subject in the Primary Schools of the State. Schools carried out the programme as laid down in the standardwise syllabus prescribed by Government.

An increasing interest in activities like excursions, trips, and hikes and camping was observed in Primary Schools during the year under report.

In big cities like Bombay and Poona attempts have been made to provide for medical inspection of Primary School Children by the Corporation Authorities.

Inter-school competitions have been organised at several places. The State Inspector for Physical Education reports that facilities in Primary Schools by way of open space, equipment, qualified staff for Physical Education have generally improved during the year under report. 33 per cent of the Primary Schools had play-grounds in 1962-63. 4,500 schools arranged pupils' tournaments in which 120,000 pupils participated. About 33 per cent of the schools arranged for medical inspection during the year under report.

10.4. The State Sports Festival :

The State Sports Festival sponsored by the Maharashtra State, National Sports Fund, could not be held during the year under report due to the National Emergency.

10.5. Gymnasia :

There were 175 recognised Gymnasia in 1962-63 in the State. These institutions conducted indigenous activities such as Dands, Baithaks, Malkhamb, Lathi, Lezim and Indian games such as Hututu, Khokho, Atyapatya, etc. Adults and children took advantage of the facilities available in the Gymnasia.

10.6. Associations conducting Tournaments:

In order to popularise games and sports, special associations conducting tournaments are encouraged by Government. 15 associations in 1962-63 conducted tournaments during the year under report and an amount of Rs. 3,125 in 1962-63 distributed amongst them as grant-in-aid for the purpose.

10.7. Camping :

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Department about 194 pupils' camps in 1962-63 were held in which 11,237 pupils took part. In addition 61 Teachers' camps were also organised on regional basis for Primary as well as Secondary Teachers. In all 1,593 teachers participated in these camps from Secondary Schools during the year 1962-63.

10.8. A. C. C. and Junior N. C. C. Training:

There were 295 Junior Division N. C. C. Troops in 1962-63 in Maharashtra State. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps which imparts systematic training in leadership and citizenship and tries to create in children a sense of service, sacrifice, good manners, love of labour and discipline, continued to expand during the years under report. The recruitment to the A. C. C. is confined to Standards VIII to XI of Secondary Schools. The scheme was spread over 876 Secondary Schools having 1,469 troops in 1962-63. There were 1,036 trained A. C. C. teachers in 1962-63.

The total number of cadets in the A. C. C. in Secondary Schools on 31st March 1963 was 64,879. The cost to Government on account of A. C. C. was about Rs. 2.70 lakhs in 1962-63.

No Special Service Camps were organised during the year under report.

10.9. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides :

Scouting continued to be encouraged in the State as before. The membership of Scouts and Guides was 59,450 in 1961-62 which increased to 59,747 in 1962-63. Thus it will be seen that the membership of Scouts and Guides has increased by 297.

The membership of Scouts and Guides was as per census below :—

	1962-63			
Bulbuls	5,735
Guides	9,891
Rangers	193
Guiders	784
Guide Section	<u>16,603</u>

				1962-63
Cubs	..	..	..	8,876
Scouts	..	..	..	31,089
Rovers	..	..	..	953
Scouters	..	..	..	2,226
Scout Section	..	..	..	43,144
Total	..	..	..	59,747

A grant of Rs. 56,600 was paid by Government to the associations during the year under report. The following brief account is a record of the activities of the organisation :—

(1) Camps, Seminars and Rallies.

44 Training Camps for Scouts and 17 Training Camps for Guides were held during the year under report for Troop and Back Scouters and Bulbul and Guides-Guiders respectively.

(2) Training Commissioners' Meet.

A Training Commissioners' Meet was held at the Scout/Guide Pavilion, Shivaji Park, Bombay, on 22nd/23rd September 1962 and was attended by 17 Training Commissioners.

(3) Seventh First Class Scouts and Guides Rally.

This was held at H. D. High School, Sholapur, from 21st to 24th October 1962. The Rally was inaugurated on 21st October by Shri Mane, President of the Sholapur Municipal Borough. The Rally was attended by 121 Scouts and 42 Guides. Various projects including Mapdrawing, Estimation, Signalling, First-aid, etc., were taken up during the course of 4 days.

(4) National and Inter-national Events.

Training Conference for National Leaders.—A Training Conference for National Leaders (Asian Area) was held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in December 1962, Smt. S. Abhyankar, D. C. (Guides), Nagpur, attended the Conference. It was open to the members of the National Council and National Executive Committee, State Commissioner and National Trainers whose work includes organisation and the programme was based on the administrative aspects of the National Associations.

Guide Commissioners' Conference.—A Guide Commissioners' Conference was held at the new National Headquarters Building from 22nd to 24th February 1963. The Conference was inaugurated by the Union Education Minister Dr. K. L. Shrimali where he emphasized the role of the Scout/Guide Movement in the welfare programme for the youth of the country.

(5) Functions and Festivals.

A farewell function to bid good-bye to the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Shriprakash was organised by the State Headquarters on Thursday, 12th April 1962, at the Raj Bhavan.

The Bombay Municipal Labour Welfare Department's Rover Crews organised a Drama Festival on the 8th August 1962 at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, Bombay.

(6) Scout/Guide Week.

The Scout/Guide Week was celebrated from 9th to 16th December 1962. It was inaugurated by Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra, at Shivaji Park, Bombay. There were demonstrations of fire fighting, preparation of various types of shelters, first-aid, methods of carrying the injured, etc.

10.10. The following Brief Remarks are offered in regard to other Developments in Physical Education:

(1) *National Discipline Scheme.*—The National Discipline Scheme sponsored by Government of India made further headway during the year under report. The scheme aims at making the younger generation mentally and physically healthy by instilling into them a sense of patriotism, self-reliance and discipline. It seeks further to establish a close bond of active and responsive co-operation between students and teachers. The Government appointed a State Committee on National Discipline Scheme with the Minister for Education as its Chairman and the Deputy Minister for Education as its Vice-Chairman, to promote the Scheme. The Director General of the National Discipline Scheme of the Government of India advises the Committee on all matters pertaining to the Scheme, as a nominee of Government of India. The scheme was functioning in 690 Secondary Schools in 1962-63 in the 4 Divisions of the State. In all 2,83,146 pupils in 1962-63 were enrolled under the Scheme of which 70,717 were girls. A special staff of one Supervisor and one senior P. T. I. and 170 posts of P. T. Is. grade I and grade II was continued under the State Inspector for Physical Education during the year under report. In addition to the above

staff, the Government of India places, at the disposal of the State Government, about 793 P.T.Is. as their contribution. These P.T.Is. have been appointed in Secondary Schools of the State. The salary of the P.T.Is. is borne by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and also by the State Government. The cost to Government of the scheme was Rs. 2,52,670 in 1962-63. The divisionwise information about the National Discipline Scheme is as under for the year 1962-63:—

1962-63

Division	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of Physical Training Instructors		
		Boys	Girls	Total	State	Central	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bombay ..	208	65,025	27,470	92,495	43	242	285
Poona ..	273	69,892	25,505	95,397	80	297	377
Nagpur ..	118	48,073	13,263	61,336	17	167	184
Aurangabad ..	91	30,039	3,879	33,918	4	87	91
Total ..	690	213,029	70,117	283,146	144	793	937

(2) *Maharashtra State Sports Council.*—The Minister for Education is the President and the Deputy Minister for Education is the Vice-President of the State Sports Council. The Council advises on all matters pertaining to the selection and deputation of State teams for participation in National School Games, preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan on Physical Education and various other matters pertaining to the development of games and sports in the State.

The Council frames rules for recognition and grant-in-aid to sports bodies/associations, for payment of maintenance grants and also grants for maintenance of play-grounds. About 70 associations in the State were sanctioned grants by Government on the recommendations of the Sports Council. These grants include financial assistance by way of *ad-hoc* grants for the development of special projects such as sports tournaments, development of sports bodies in rural areas, etc. 4 Coaching Camps in athletics were conducted in the 4 Regions of the State in which 80 teachers received special training in coaching.

On the recommendation of the Council, grants were paid to sports bodies in the State, as indicated below :—

1962-63

Serial No.	Item	No. of Sports Bodies/Associations	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Token Maintenance grant	34	Rs. 32,650
2	Grants for maintenance and development of play-grounds.	21	16,500
3	Special Ad-hoc grants	76	61,000
	Total ..	131	1,10,150

In addition to above grants additional token grant for maintenance was paid to 2 associations of the value of Rs. 1,250 and special *ad-hoc* grants amounting to Rs. 5,500 were paid to 4 associations. Grants for special projects were paid to 6 different associations/bodies to the extent of Rs. 16,645 during the year 1962-63.

The total grants sanctioned by Government to the associations/bodies on the recommendations of the Council thus came to Rs. 1,33,545 during the year 1962-63.

(3) *National School Games held in 1962-63.*—The Maharashtra state participates every year in the National School Games conducted by the National Schools Games Federation of India, meant for exclusively for Secondary Schools pupils. These games are held in two parts (i) Autumn Games and (ii) the Winter Games. The Autumn Games are held in items such as Hockey, Football, Kho-Kho Kabaddi, Table Tennis and Swimming. The winter Games are held in items such as Athletics, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Gymnastics and Badminton.

In accordance with the proposal approved by the Council, the Maharashtra State participated in the Autumn Games held at Imphal from 7th October 1962 to 11th October 1962. The State teams have participated in only three games, viz., Kabaddi (Boys), Table Tennis (Boys) and Swimming (Boys). The teams won the runners up championship in Swimming, and third place in Table Tennis.

Due to Emergency, the Winter Meet of the National School games to be held at Udaipur in December 1962 was cancelled.

Revision of Rules for recognition and Grant-in-aid to Sports Bodies/Associations.—The Council at its meeting held on 13th December 1962, generally approved the plan for the reorganisation of Sports Bodies/Associations for recognition and Grant-in-aid submitted by the Sub-Committee consisting of Shri D. G. Wakharkar and Shri M. G. Nageshkar. The plan has not yet been implemented.

(4) *Development of Coaching Scheme and the Establishment of Regional Coaching Centres in the Maharashtra State.*—Government have sanctioned the Establishment of a Regional Coaching Centre in the Maharashtra State, vide Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department No PHE-2062-C of 1-12-62.

Accordingly, the Regional Coaching Centre has been established in Poona. It consists of three wings, viz. (i) Athletics, (ii) Hockey and (iii) Volley Ball. Out of the above three wings only Athletics wing functioned. A camp was organised under this wing in the month of February 1962. This was attended by 30 men and 2 women from all over Maharashtra.

(5) *The National Physical Efficiency Drive.*—The All India Council of Sports recommended that the National Physical Efficiency Drive should be organised in the State in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched on the basis of precise and carefully selected physical tests with the object of popularising among all the cult of physical fitness and arousing enthusiasm of the people for retaining higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

As per plan of the efficiency drive, 237 Testing centres were opened in Maharashtra State in rural as well as in urban areas. The drive was organised at these centres from 23rd November 1962 to 25th November 1962.

In order to explain the procedure to be adopted in organising and conducting the Drive, Orientation Courses on Regional levels were conducted at Kandivali, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur during the first fortnight of November 1962. These were attended by 52 persons.

Efforts were made to give publicity to the National Physical Efficiency Drive with the help of the Directorate of Publicity who issued press notes on the Drive from time to time. Posters were also supplied to the Testing Centres in connection with the publicity of the Drive.

33,674 persons (26,339 men and 7,335 women) participated in the drive. 11,921 men and 3,309 women were the winners of one, two and three stars. The percentage of winners is 45.2 for men and 43.4 for women. The Efficiency Drive was successful. The following table indicates the number of participants who achieved certificates of proficiency under each group:—

State	Total Participants		Total Winners of 1; 2 and 3 Stars	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maharashtra	26,339	7,335	11,921	3,309

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was useful in arousing the enthusiasm amongst the students as well as the general public towards physical fitness.

(6) *Examinations in Diploma Course and Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—Government have revised the rules for the conduct of examination in Diploma as well as in Certificate Course in Physical Education. The work of conducting these examinations in accordance with the revised rules has as usual been entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Education in charge of Physical Education, the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, and the State Inspector of Physical Education, Poona, as the Secretary.

All details pertaining to the programme of the Examination at different centres, appointment of examiners, conduct of 3 parts of the examination, payment of remuneration to the examiners, consolidation of the results, etc., have been attended to by the State Inspector for Physical Education with the help of his staff under the guidance of the Examination Committee appointed by Government.

During the year under report the Diploma Examination was conducted at 3 centres, while the C. P. Ed. Examination was conducted at 19 centres in the State. In all 64 candidates for the Diploma Examination and 1,136 candidates for the C. P. Ed. Examination appeared at Centres in the Maharashtra State, out of whom 41 for Diploma and 966 for C. P. Ed. were declared as successful during the year 1962-63.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1. Supervisory Staff for the Promotion of Girls' Education:

In the area of West Maharashtra the Department has a common cadre of Inspecting staff without any discrimination on the ground of sex so far as Primary Schools are concerned. The separate schools for girls are, however, ordinarily inspected by women officers. There are two Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, one at Bombay, the second at Poona, who inspect Secondary Schools for Girls, and Women's Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the areas assigned to them. The administrative control of the institutions, however, rests with the District Educational Inspectors now known as Parishad Education Officers.

The jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay, is confined to the institutions in Greater Bombay, as this district has, of all the districts, the greatest density of girls' institutions. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona, has a jurisdiction extending over 12 districts, 6 of Poona Region, 6 of Bombay Region. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Aurangabad, has under her jurisdiction 5 districts of Marathwada Region.

In Vidarbha, the controlling authority for the education of girls is the Inspectress of Girls' Schools who works directly under the Deputy Director of Education, Vidarbha. She is assisted by 3 District Inspectresses of Schools, 8 Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools and a number of women social education organisers. High Schools for girls and the Women's Training Colleges are under the direct control of the Inspectress. The District Inspectresses of Schools are in charge of Indian Middle Schools, Primary Schools and Pre-Primary Schools.

The administrative powers in respect of Indian English Middle Schools are also exercised by the District Inspectress of Schools but financial control over these schools is exercised by the Parishad Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads. The Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools inspect Primary Schools, and are responsible for holding of Primary Certificate Examination. In Development Blocks, however, the Assistant District Inspectresses have no jurisdiction, and their work is done by Social Education Organisers. It may, however, be pointed out that the Primary Schools in a district are divided in ranges, and all girls' schools are not necessarily inspected by the Assistant District Inspectress alone.

In the Marathwada Region the Deputy Director of Education is being assisted in his inspecting and administrative work by an Inspectress of Girls' Schools who is in Class I service. She inspects Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls and Primary Training Colleges for Women and also assists the Parishad Education Officers and the Deputy Director of Education in matters relating to girls' institutions in the region.

11.2. Institutions and Pupils :

The table on page 277 compares the special institutions for the education of girls and total enrolment of girls in all types of institutions during the last 2 years, i.e. 1961-62 and 1962-63.

In the Table on page 277 the enrolment is of girls in all institutions for girls.

The S. N. D. T. University was the only University catering to the educational needs of women in the State. The number of Arts and Science Colleges for Girls increased from 9 in 1961-62 to 10 in 1962-63. Thus there was an addition of 1 Arts and Science College during the last year. Only two Professional Colleges (i) College of Home Science, Bombay, and (ii) the Diplomain Teaching Institution at Amravati continued to be exclusively for girls. As per instructions from the Ministry of Education, only those institutions meant exclusively for girls/women are classified as such since 1958-59. The number of Professional and Special Colleges increased from 5 in 1961-62 to 6 in 1962-63 showing an addition of one College (*viz.*, College of Home Science, Bombay) during the last year. All other institutions show increases during 1962-63. As separate Secondary and Primary Schools are opened only when the number of girls justify their opening, the number of Secondary Schools for girls increased from 274 in 1961-62 to 290 in 1962-63, thus showing a total increase of 16 Secondary Schools during the last year, while in case of Primary Schools the number increased by 34 during 1962-63. Social Education Classes, however, show an appreciable increase of 24,733. Classes in 1962-63 which are opened exclusively for women and there is no co-education in these Classes. An increase of 10 institutions in 1962-63 under other schools is also noticed. Schools coming under this category are Nursery, Commerce, Industry, Non-Basic Training Colleges, Arts and Crafts, Medical, Oriental, S.T.C., etc. The enrolment of girls in all institutions, however, shows an increase under all categories, the highest being 57,751 in 1962-63 under Primary and the next highest of 37,158 under Secondary in 1962-63. The Table No. XI (2) on page 278 gives the regionwise distribution of educational institutions for girls and the enrolment in all educational institutions.

Table No. XI (I)
Education of Girls (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for girls			No. of girls in all Institutions		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1961-62	1962-63	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	1	1	..	520	647	+127
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	96	97	+1
Arts and Science Colleges	9	10	+1	21,136	23,823	+2,687
Professional and Special Colleges	5	6	+1	4,270	5,047	+777
Secondary Schools	274	290	+16	2,65,005	3,02,163	+37,158
Primary Schools	1,467	1,501	+34	16,09,047	16,66,798	+57,751
Social Education Classes	78,341	1,03,074	+24,733	6,03,398	5,94,624	-8,774
Other Schools	273	283	+10	40,132	40,680	+548
Total	80,370	1,05,165	+24,795	25,43,604	26,33,879	+90,275

Table No. XI (2)
Institutions and pupils by regions (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	Greater Bombay		Rest of Bombay Division		Poona Division	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	1	324	..	..	..	225
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	77	..	..	..	20
Arts and Science Colleges	5	13,993	..	933	3	4,709
Professional and Special Colleges	5	3,484	..	17	..	796
Secondary Schools	87	1,05,917	30	47,384	61	57,491
Primary Schools	35	2,34,634	291	4,82,802	521	5,22,232
Social Education Classes	792	15,684	45,842	2,68,148	50,943	2,32,971
Other Schools	113	15,132	41	5,254	63	9,625
Total	1,038	3,89,245	46,204	8,04,538	51,591	8,28,069

Type of Institutions	Nagpur Division		Aurangabad Division		Total	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities .. .. .	..	83	..	15	1	647
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	97
Arts and Science Colleges	2	3,807	..	381	10	23,823
Professional and Special colleges	1	685	..	65	6	5,047
Secondary Schools	93	71,309	19	20,062	290	3,02,163
Primary Schools	441	3,18,954	213	1,08,176	1,501	16,66,798
Social Education Classes	2,973	46,720	2,524	31,101	1,03,074	5,94,624
Other Schools	57	9,453	9	1,216	283	40,680
Total	3,567	4,51,011	2,765	1,61,016	1,05,165	26,33,879

Taking the estimated female population as 1,96,08,000 in 1962-63, 13.43 per cent of this population in 1962-63 was in educational institutions. However, during 1962-63, the percentage was the highest in the areas of Bombay Division where 18.06 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the least in Marathwada where only 5.09 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions. The corresponding percentage for the Vidarbha Region was 9.74. The following table shows the divisionwise percentages of women in educational institutions:—
(1962-63)

Division (1)	Estimated Female Population (2)	No. of girls in all Institutions (3)	Percentage of Women in educational institutions (4)
Bombay Division	66,10,000	11,93,783	18.06
Poona Division	52,08,000	8,28,069	15.90
Nagpur Division	46,28,000	4,51,011	9.74
Aurangabad Division	31,62,000	1,61,016	5.09
State	1,96,08,000	26,33,879	13.43

11.3. Co-Education :

The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small, and a large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following Tables show the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education :—

TABLE No. XI (3)
Co-Education (1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of girls under instruction in institutions for girls (2)	Number of girls under instruction in Institutions for boys (3)	Total No. of girls under instructions (4)
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	4,759	19,808	24,567
Professional and Special Colleges ..	1,041	4,006	5,047
Secondary Schools	1,34,388	1,67,775	3,02,163
Primary Schools	3,75,111	12,91,687	16,66,798
Social Education Classes	5,94,624	..	5,94,624
Other Schools	15,254	25,426	40,680
Total	11,25,177	15,08,702	26,33,879

In will be seen from the above Table that about 57.28 per cent in 1962-63 of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions attend

mixed schools, as against the percentage of 56.42 in 1961-62. Social Education Classes for women are exclusively attended by women only as in this field separate education is the rule.

11.4. The following paragraphs give brief comments on girls' education at different stages :

(i) *Pre-Primary Education.*—There were no separate Pre-Primary Schools exclusively for girls during the years under report. There were in all 527 Pre-Primary Schools in the State during 1961-62 and 500 in 1962-63. During the year i.e., in 1962-63 the number of Pre-Primary Schools decreased by 27 as compared to the number of Pre-Primary Schools in 1961-62. The enrolment in these schools was 24,298 of whom 18,744 i.e. 54.7 per cent were boys and 15,554 i.e. 45.3 per cent were girls. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of girls' enrolment in these schools has slightly decreased during the last year.)

(ii) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 46,31,419 pupils in Primary Schools in the State of whom 16,66,798 i.e. 35.99 per cent were girls of the total 16,66,798 girls on roll, 42.2 per cent were in urban schools and 57.8 per cent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas formed 43.1 per cent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas formed 32.1 per cent of the rural enrolment.)

There is co-education at the Primary stage and there is no differentiation of curriculum at this stage for boys and girls. Provision for the teaching of special subjects like domestic science, needle-work, embroidery and tailoring is, however, made in all separate schools for girls.

In 1962-63 out of the total number of 1,23,196 teachers working in Primary Schools 29,241 or 23.7 per cent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 22,471 in 1962-63 which comes to 76.8 per cent of the total women teachers in Primary Schools for the year under report. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 67.6 in 1962-63.

The wastage among girls reading at the Primary Stage is larger than that among boys because a girl is more useful at home and is consequently more after withdrawn from school before she completes her Primary education.

(iii) *Secondary Education.*—In 1962-63, of the total enrolment of 11,00,649 pupils in all Secondary Schools, 3,02,163 or 27.45 per cent were girls which shows an increase in the enrolment of girls during the last year. However, it is rather a small percentage.

This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately the number of such schools is very small. The number of such schools was 290 in a total of 3,179 Secondary Schools in the State in 1962-63 and all of them except 7 were situated in urban areas. The number of girls in schools in rural areas was 12.03 per cent in 1962-63 of the total enrolment of girls in Secondary Schools. Opening of separate Secondary Schools for girls—particularly in rural areas, appears to be essential if Secondary education of girls is to show an appreciably rapid progress. In addition to this, other factors are also responsible for the lack of rapid progress in girls' secondary education, *viz.*, popular prejudice against higher education of girls, early marriages, etc., among certain sections. The economic factor is equally responsible. In 1962-63 out of a total 44,156 teachers working in Secondary Schools, 10,832 or 24.33 per cent were women, an almost all of them except 872 in 1962-63 were working in Secondary Schools in urban areas. The staff of Secondary Schools is mixed. Where a Secondary School for Boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. During the year 1962-63, 6,433 women teachers were in boys' Secondary Schools. The women teachers of the Secondary Schools show better percentage of training, i.e. 76.1 per cent in 1962-63 as against 62.1 per cent in 1961-62 for men teachers.

The Secondary Schools for girls follow the same curriculum as the Secondary Schools for boys and both boys and girls appear for the same S.S.C. Examination. In many Secondary Schools for girls (or even in some mixed schools which have a fairly large number of girls) special arrangements are made for teaching subjects like Home Science, Music, Painting, etc. Many girls show a preference for these subjects and also elect one or more of them for the S. S. C. Examination.

(iv) *Higher Education*.—Out of the total enrolment of 1,45,486 in all institutions for Higher Education including S.T.C. institutions 32,523 or 22.35 per cent were girls in 1962-63 against 21.52 in 1961-62 showing an increase in the percentage of girls during the last year. It will be seen that Higher Education of women increased by 0.8 per cent in 1962-63 and Secondary Education by 0.4 per cent in 1962-63 over 1961-62.

Out of 8,483 teachers working at this level in 1962-63, 1,278 i.e. 15.1 per cent were women. Although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional and Special Education*.—The Table on the facing page shows the details regarding the professions which women tried to enter. Columns (2) (3) and (4) give the total enrolment in all

Table No. XI (4)
Professional and Special Education of Women
(1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges (2)	Schools (3)	Total (4)	Colleges (5)	Schools (6)	Total (7)	Colleges (8)	Schools (9)	Total (10)
Education	2,416	27,449	29,865	819	9,229	10,048	33.90	33.62	33.64
Engineering	4,951	4,447	9,398	23	7	30	0.46	0.16	0.32
Technology—Mono and Polytechnic.	1,222	1,374	2,596	4	36	40	0.33	2.62	1.54
Technology—Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	17,161	17,161	..	5,962	5,962	..	34.74	34.74
Medicine	6,732	6,461	13,193	2,051	4,424	6,475	30.47	68.47	49.08
Veterinary	303	98	401	3	..	3	0.99	..	0.75
Agriculture	2,355	3,623	5,978	5	5	10	0.21	0.14	0.17
Forestry .. ..	..	165	165	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	12,741	8,556	21,297	592	1,637	2,229	4.65	19.13	10.47
Law	4,195	..	4,195	250	..	250	5.96	..	5.96
Applied Art and Architecture.	1,931	..	1,931	210	..	210	10.87	..	10.87
Physical Education ..	62	1,138	1,200	4	255	259	6.45	22.41	21.58
Music and Dancing ..	..	1,551	1,551	..	952	952	..	61.38	61.38
Other Fine Arts	513	1,818	2,331	194	398	592	37.82	21.89	25.40
Oriental Studies	185	2,725	2,910	1	634	635	0.54	23.27	21.82
Social Education (Workers' Certified Schools	230	81	311	96	22	118	41.74	27.16	37.94
Physically and Mentally Handicapped.	..	1,230	1,230	..	441	441	..	35.85	35.85
Other Schools	2,030	3,535	5,565	795	679	1,474	39.16	19.21	26.49
Total ..	39,866	83,798	123,664	5,047	25,126	30,173	12.66	29.98	24.40

institutions of Professional and Special Education. Columns (5)(6) and(7)give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and columns (8) (9) and (10) give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

The figures in the Table present interesting data about the trend in Professional education. In Education, women are fairly well represented, 33·90 per cent in colleges and 33·62 per cent in schools during 1962-63. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 30·47 and 68·47 per cent respectively, the latter relating to courses in Nursery and Midwifery. In Music and Dancing women almost monopolise with 61·38 per cent in 1962-63. Engineering and Veterinary Science (Colleges) have tempted very few, 0·46 per cent and 0·99 per cent respectively. Except in Forestry which women have not entered, in all other professions women are represented in low or high percentages.

11.5. Examinations:

Large number of women students appear at the various examinations conducted by the Universities and other bodies and several of them distinguish themselves. The details regarding the number of women students who appeared for these examinations and passed during the year under report will be found in columns(8)to (13) of General Table No. VIII which is printed at the end of this report.

11.6. Expenditure:

It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because about 57·28 per cent of the total number of girls enrolled in all educational institutions in 1962-63, were studying in mixed schools. In so far as separate schools for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure given by sources and by objects :—

Table No. XI (5)

Direct Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls by Types of Institutions

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	21,75,407	27,73,592	+ 5,98,185
Professional and Special Colleges	4,38,801	4,02,557	- 36,244
Secondary Schools	1,67,22,615	1,80,40,652	+ 13,18,037
Primary Schools	1,43,30,714	1,47,29,016	+ 3,98,302
Social Education Classes	1,71,655	1,83,259	+ 11,604
Other Professional and Special Schools	41,76,962	45,70,084	+ 3,93,122
Total	3,80,16,154	4,06,99,160	+ 26,83,006

Table No. XI (6)
**Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
 by Sources**

Source (1)	Expenditure in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	
Central Government Funds	4,57,309	95,742	-3,61,567
State Government Funds	1,83,10,039	1,92,19,197	+9,09,158
District Board Funds	2,68,516	5,58,739	+2,90,223
Municipal Funds	33,04,542	37,03,618	+3,99,076
Fees	1,21,34,563	1,37,76,233	+16,41,670
Other Sources	35,41,185	33,45,631	-1,95,554
Total ..	3,80,16,154	4,06,99,160	+26,83,006

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12.1. There are several under-privileged communities in Indian Society whose educational and economic interests receive the special attention of the State. These communities are collectively described as the 'Backward Classes' and consist of three important groups, viz.—

- (i) *The Scheduled Castes*.—This expression includes all those communities which have been traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.
- (ii) *The Scheduled Tribes*.—This expression includes the aboriginal and hill tribes scattered in the far corners of the countryside. Due mainly to their isolation from the body of Indian society, these ancient communities live a life of such poverty, ignorance and degradation that the problems of their education and social and economic amelioration need special attention at the hands of Government. All these communities also have, therefore, been regarded as backward.
- (iii) *Other Backward Classes*.—This term includes several communities which are neither aboriginal nor untouchable, but whose general social and economic conditions are so bad as to necessitate their classification as 'backward'. No specific criteria have been laid down for the purpose of classifying this group. But Government take into consideration the educational, social and economic position of the community concerned and include or exclude it from the list of "other backward classes". Such official lists are published from time to time.

The basis of defining Other Backward Classes as a weaker section of society has generally been caste. The most progressive step taken by Government in this behalf during 1959-60 is to delimit the narrow conception of backwardness on caste basis and redefining it on the criterion of income. Other Backward Classes from 1959-60, form the Economically Backward Classes whose annual income from all sources falls within the prescribed ceiling of Rs. 900 up to 1st June 1960 and thereafter Rs. 1,200. A more detailed account of this measure is given in Chapter I, pages I-19 to I-21.

Until 1949, this group of communities had another sub-division, the "Criminal Tribes". This expression included several communities, mostly nomadic, who generally indulged in a life of crime,

especially of theft. But in 1949, it was decided that no community should be classified as "Criminal" and hence they are since being described as "Vimochit" or "Vimukta Jatis" or "Emancipated Tribes" and are being classified under "Other Backward Classes".

While the Schedule Castes and the Other Backward Classes have spread far and wide in urban and rural areas, and have formed part of the general masses, the Scheduled Tribes still continue to live in settlements following their age-old ways of life practically untouched by modern civilization. Most of them live by agriculture and hunting, tending to keep themselves aloof, reluctant even to be approached. They mostly live in areas declared as Scheduled Areas by the President of the Indian Union as extremely backward under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and it is the responsibility of Government to initiate welfare measures to wean them from their backwardness and offer them, even by reservation, if necessary, not only protection but intensive opportunities to raise themselves to the standards of the general population. Article 46 of the Directive Principles of State Policy states :—

Table No. XII (1)
Population of the Backward Classes
(1961 Census)

Region	Total population	Backward Class Population			Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1962-63)					
West Maharashtra ..	2,46,42,734	12,83,113	19,48,399	28,58,135	60,89,648
Vidarbha ..	94,59,666	3,54,674	4,03,152	6,29,413	13,87,238
Marathwada ..	64,47,438	6,46,841	1,05,605	62,757	8,15,204
Total ..	4,05,49,838	22,84,628	24,57,156	35,50,305	82,92,090

Region	Percentage of the Backward Class population to the Total Population			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West Maharashtra ..	5.2	7.9	11.6	24.7
Vidarbha ..	3.7	4.3	6.6	14.6
Marathwada ..	10.0	1.6	0.9	12.58
Total ..	5.6	6.1	8.7	20.4

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Voluntary agencies have long been in the field in offering to these under-privileged communities such sporadic and limited opportunities of social uplift and educational and economic betterment as their meagre resources permitted. These efforts slowly crystallized into public consciousness resulting in two important legislative measures that demolished the social barriers that separated these communities from the masses. These measures were:

The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 and the Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947.

The first field of Backward Class Welfare was education. This was later integrated with other broad-based and far-reaching measures to encompass the very life of these communities in their social and economic advancement and rehabilitation. In a review of a year's administration of education, only such measures as are educational will receive mention in this chapter.

12.2. The Table No. XII (1) presents the regionwise distribution of Backward Class population under the three categories—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and its percentage to the total population.

Table No. XII (2)

Enrolment of Backward Classes (1962-63)

Type of Institutions (1)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	7,417	497	7,914	459	33	492
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,508	47	1,555	164	8	172
Total Higher Education ..	8,925	544	9,469	623	41	664
Primary Training Colleges ..	1,831	523	2,354	565	108	673
Secondary Schools	76,571	15,054	91,625	14,936	2,054	16,990
Primary Schools	309,085	135,449	444,534	143,490	46,591	190,081
Adult Classes	77,154	55,802	132,956	45,666	30,759	76,425
Other Professional and Special Schools.	2,834	1,054	3,888	598	223	821
Total ..	476,400	208,426	684,826	205,878	79,776	285,654

Table No. XII (2)—cont.

Type of Institutions (1)	Other Backward Classes		
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	24,596	2,677	27,273
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	6,042	165	6,207
Total Higher Education ..	30,638	2,842	33,480
Primary Training Colleges	3,522	1,759	5,281
Secondary Schools	332,989	69,276	402,265
Primary Schools	289,000	135,745	424,745
Adult Classes	76,109	59,768	135,877
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	7,915	2,857	10,772
Total ..	740,173	272,247	1,012,420

Types of Institutions (1)	Boys (11)	Total		Percentage of enrolment of Backward Class pupils to total enrolment from all communities (14)
		Girls (12)	Total (13)	
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	32,472	3,207	35,679	35.76
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	7,714	220	7,934	19.90
Total Higher Education ..	40,186	3,427	43,613	31.23
Primary Training Colleges ..	5,918	2,390	8,308	42.75
Secondary Schools	424,496	86,384	510,880	46.42
Primary Schools	741,575	317,785	1,059,360	22.87
Adult Classes	198,929	146,329	345,258	28.75
Other Professional and Special Schools.	11,347	4,134	15,481	15.69
Total ..	1,422,451	560,449	1,982,900	27.58

The settlements of Scheduled Tribes are mostly to be found in dense forest areas and hilly tracts away from the thoroughfares of civilizing influences. The wide areas where such settlements abound are declared as "Scheduled Areas" and these receive intensified efforts and resources in all developmental and rehabilitation programmes.

The districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nasik, Thana, in West Maharashtra, have extensive areas classified as Scheduled. The whole of Chanda district, Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal talukas of Yeotmal district and Melghat taluka of Amravati district also fall under this category. In Marathwada only about 138 villages in Nanded district are classified as Scheduled.

According to the 1961 Census, in the whole of the State, about 5.6 per cent of the population is classified as Scheduled Castes and 6.1 as Scheduled Tribes.

12.3. Pupils from Backward Classes :

The Table XII (2) shows the enrolment of pupils from Backward Classes, again under 3 categories, in educational institutions at different levels.

(It will be seen from XII (1) that about 20.4 per cent of the total General population of the State belongs to the 3 categories of Backward Classes. However the Table XII (2) shows that the percentage of the Backward Class enrolment at all stages of Education to the total enrolment from all communities is 27.58. This indicates that the Backward Class education is increasing and their percentage in Education is much higher than their percentage to the total General population.) The Table below also presents the following percentages of the Backward Class enrolment at the different levels of education during 1962-63 :—

Higher Education	31.23
Primary Training Colleges	42.75
Secondary Schools	46.42
Primary Schools	22.87
Adult Education Classes	28.75
Other Special and Professional Schools	15.69
Total	27.58

It will be seen from the above figures, that the percentages of Backward Class pupils is the highest in Secondary Schools and lowest in the other Special and Professional Schools.

Though no percentages have been worked out to indicate the achievement of girls a scrutiny of the figures reveals the great leeway the girls have yet to make in reaching the modest level reached by the boys.)

In the year 1961-62, the total enrolment of non-Backward Communities at all stages of Education was 52,07,661 which works out at about 16.14 per cent of the total non-Backward Class population as per 1961 Census. While the total enrolment of the Backward Classes in 1962-63 was 19,82,900 which works out to be about 23.91 per cent of the total Backward Class population.

As regards the progress made by the 3 different groups of Backward Classes, it can be stated that the highest percentage of enrolment is that of Scheduled Castes and lowest is that of Scheduled Tribes. [The total enrolment of Scheduled Castes is 6,84,826 which is 29.97 per cent of total Scheduled Castes population in the State. The total enrolment of Scheduled Tribes is 2,85,654 which is 11.62 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the State. As regards Other Backward Classes the enrolment and percentage are 10,12,420 and 28.51, respectively.

12.4. Educational Concessions :

In the sphere of education the facilities provided and the concessions and inducements offered for the amelioration and education of the Backward Classes are described in the paragraphs that follow.

12.5. The three regions of the State, viz., West Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada had till 1962-63, varying patterns of educational concessions to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. With the creation of the new class of Economically Backward Classes based on income during 1959-60, the year also witnessed a unification of the varying educational concessions awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Under the unified scheme, all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are awarded free studentships and examination fees irrespective of their age and income and in all types of institutions. One failure is condoned. The scholarships are also awarded to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on merit-*cum*-poverty basis at the following rates up to S.S.C. :—

- (1) I and II Primary—Rs. 3 per annum.
- (2) III and IV Primary—Rs. 6 per annum.
- (3) V to VII Primary—Rs. 30 per annum.

(4) VIII to XI (1) Rs. 20 per month for the first two Backward Class students who get minimum of 50 per cent marks in the previous annual examination and rank with in the first 10 students in each class.

(2) Rs. 10 per month for students who get 50 per cent or more marks in the previous annual examination.

(3) Rs. 5 per month to others securing below 50 per cent marks subject to the availability of funds.

(5) For students studying in Technical High School or Higher Technical Secondary Schools, Rs. 90 per annum.

(6) Professional courses in recognised institutions, Rs. 25 per annum.

No scholarships are awarded by the State Government to the students in post-S. S. C. courses. The expenditure incurred on this account of unified schemes by State Government during 1962-63 is as under :—

1962-63

Serial No.	Division	Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bombay Division ..	12,62,609	234,501	40,740	7,863
2	Poona Division ..	8,45,501	19,938	14,494	648
3	Aurangabad Division ..	3,72,695	8,908	15,344	842
4	Nagpur Division ..	11,53,696	170,514	29,001	6,934
	Total ..	36,34,501	434,098	99,579	16,287

12.6. With the recognition of the new class of Other Backward Classes on the criterion of income, all concessions available to the old category of Other Backward Classes on cash basis were withdrawn. However, with a view to avoiding hardship to old recipients among this delimited category of Other Backward Classes, the old concessions of freeships, scholarships, lump-sum scholarships, etc., were to be continued till those receiving such concessions completed their education in the stage of education for which they were first awarded to them. These concessions are similar to those available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as

discussed in the foregoing paras. These Other Backward Classes include Nav-Bauddhas, Tribes living outside specified areas in Vidarbha and nomadic tribes and Vimukta Jatis. The expenditure incurred and the beneficiaries benefited among these Other Backward Classes during 1962-63 are :—

1962-63

Serial No.	Division	Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		Vimukta Jatis	Other Backward Classes other than Vimukta Jatis	Vimukta Jatis	Other Backward Classes other than Vimukta Jatis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay Division ..	12,303	44,704	548	1,815
2	Poona Division ..	55,008	40,767	1,624	308
3	Nagpur Division ..	19,558	1,23,618	375	3,980
4	Aurangabad Division	16,382	2,773	1,164	294
5	STATE	1,03,251	2,11,862	3,711	6,097
Total of Vimukta Jatis and other Backward Classes.		3,15,113		10,108	

12.7. The award free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 378.93 lakhs in 1962-63 by way of reimbursement to non-Government educational institutions on account of the pupils falling under this category. The particulars of the award of free-studentships in the three regions of the State are :—

1962-63

Region (1)	Expenditure (2)	Beneficiaries (3)
	Rs.	
West Maharashtra	2,28,09,255	2,83,958
Vidarbha	1,30,01,991	2,32,715
Marathwada	20,82,280	37,516
Maharashtra State	3,78,93,526	5,54,189

12.8. The scheme for coaching class for I.A.S., I.P.S. and other competitive examinations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was implemented for the first time during the year 1959-60. It was observed that the attendance of the candidates was very poor and in view of this it was decided not to start separate classes

for pre-examination training for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., examinations exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If any classes for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., are conducted by Universities for students in general, Government will reimburse to these Universities their expenditure on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students joining such classes.

12.9. A certain percentage of the Building Grants placed at the disposal of the District Building Committees is earmarked for constructing Primary School buildings in Backward areas, *i.e.*, in villages with Backward Class population to the extent of more than 60 per cent.

Teachers serving in Primary Schools conducted by voluntary agencies in Backward Areas, which are lacking in amenities and have a bad climate are paid non-pensionable allowances at the rate of Rs. 3 per month per teacher. A non-pensionable pay of Rs. 5 per month is given for maintaining attendance of tribal pupils at 50 per cent or more to every teacher from the schools working in rural areas of the Scheduled areas. In order to acquaint Primary teachers with the specific problems of tribal areas a short-term orientation course of two months duration for Primary teachers in Scheduled Areas was conducted during 1962-63 at Talavada in Thana District. In all 36 Primary teachers were trained. A total expenditure of Rs. 3,390 was incurred for this purpose.

In Government Educational Institutions 12 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Nav Bauddhas and 11 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes, Tribals outside specified areas in Vidarbha, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Castewise). Non-Government Educational Institutions are also advised to follow the same reservation in favour of these backward classes in the matter of admission (vide Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. EBC-2159-J, dated 21-9-62).

Two scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 per month are available to Scheduled Caste students studying for the S. T. C. examination. No examination fees are charged to Backward Class candidates appearing at this examination.

12.10. Hostel Facilities:

Hostel facilities form one of the most important measures for the spread of education among the Backward Classes as these facilities offer opportunities for pursuing higher education to Backward Class pupils residing in the small school-less villages. On the

advice of Ad-Hoc Committee such hostels were started through the then District School Boards and other voluntary agencies at central places in the districts. In West Maharashtra 54 such hostels were run by the newly constituted Zilla Parishads, in 1962-63.

Even prior to this, Government was running a hostel for Backward Class pupils at Poona. During the Second Plan, one Government hostel for Backward Class Girls was started at Poona in 1956-57. In the integrated areas there are Backward class hostels run by Government in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Later on it was the policy of Government to encourage Voluntary Agencies to run hostels for Backward Class pupils. Besides these, five per cent seats are also reserved for Backward Class Pupils in hostels run by Government and non-Government schools and colleges. Government has been encouraging Voluntary Agencies to maintain hostels, for Backward Class pupils. The rates of grant paid to these hostels, however, differed widely from region to region. The scale of assistance to Voluntary Agencies has however been unified from the year 1959-60 and is fixed as under :—

- (a) Boys' hostels .. Rs. 20 per month per boy for 10 months.
 (b) Girls' hostels .. Rs. 25 per month per girl for 10 months.

Besides, grant on account of full-time, resident and qualified hostel superintendent is paid at the rate of 50 per cent of the emolument paid to him or at Rs. 100 per month, whichever is less. The management of aided Backward Class Hostels are also held eligible for payment of grant-in-aid at 50 per cent on the expenditure incurred by them on hiring suitable buildings for such hostels on production of certificates of reasonableness of rent from officers of the P.W.D. A statement below will indicate the expenditure incurred on such hostel during 1962-63 :—

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1962-63 on schemes pertaining to Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies during 1962-63.

1962-63

Region (1)	Grant-in-aid paid (2)	Number of Hostels (3)	Number of inmates (4)
	Rs.		
Bombay Division	11,58,706.99	182	6,794
Poona Division	16,08,895.16	262	9,229
Aurangabad Division	5,40,170.99	95	3,467
Nagpur Division	7,79,776.42	120	4,556
Total	40,87,549.56	659	24,046

The scheme for payment of encouragement grants to cosmopolitan hostels has also been unified and extended to all the regions under the unified scheme :—

- (i) The managements of recognised Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels are eligible to receive grants if they admit other pupils to the extent of 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength. The grant on such pupils is paid at the rates available for Backward Class inmates.
- (ii) General hostels which are run by Voluntary Agencies or by the educational institutions will be recognised under the scheme and paid grants equal to the actual lodging and boarding charges recoverable from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students admitted to such hostels. This obviates the concessions for hostel messing allowance to Scheduled Caste students in colleges or the room-rent concessions sanctioned hitherto.

A statement giving the expenditure incurred towards payment of grants to cosmopolitan hostels is given below :—

Grant-in-aid paid to cosmopolitan Hostels during 1962-63

Region (1)	Grant-in-aid paid (2)	Number of Hostels (3)	Number of Inmates (4)
	Rs.		
Bombay Division	24,704.88	7	125
Poona Division	1,55,833.98	63	923
Aurangabad Division	87,245.18	17	440
Nagpur Division	2,67,651.71	62	1,671
Total	5,35,434.95	149	3,160

Government have considered the requests of the managements of the recognised Backward Class hostels in the State for grants-in-aid against the construction of new buildings for hostels under the unified pattern, *i.e.*, at the rate of Rs. 500 per inmate.

The maximum amount of building grant is however limited to Rs. 50,000.

Similarly, under the unified scheme voluntary agencies are eligible for grants for purchase of existing structures carrying out repairs, addition and alteration to such structures with a view to make them suitable for hostel purposes.

During 1962-63, 46 hostels were paid building grants and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 3,50,445. A statement below will show the Divisionwise expenditure incurred in the matter :—

Building grants paid to Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies during 1962-63 :—

Division	Grant paid	Number of Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
Bombay Division	84,455.98	11
Poona Division	1,44,705.31	19
Aurangabad Division	23,583.50	3
Nagpur Division	97,700.02	13
Total	3,50,444.81	46

12.11. Government Hostels for Backward Class Pupils :

There are 9 Government hostels meant for Backward class students attending Secondary Schools, Colleges and Technical Institutions, etc.

The students are provided free lodging, boarding and the expenditure on account of supply of books, stationery and other equipments to the inmates including hair-cutting charges, etc., is met by Government. During the period of Second-Five Year Plan, special staff consisting of House Master, Supervisor of Studies, and part-time teachers was provided to the Boy's Hostels at Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad.

Two Government Hostels at Kannad (District Aurangabad) and at Kinwat (District Nanded) mainly cater for educational needs of Primary Schools children of Scheduled Tribes. The hostels for Boys and Girls at Poona and for Boys at Nagpur are accommodated in Government buildings. The expenditure incurred on

running these Backward Class hostels during 1962-63 is shown below :—

Serial No. (1)	Hostel (2)	Expenditure incurred (3)	Beneficiaries (4)
		Rs.	
1	Government hostel for Backward Class Boys, Poona (Sant Dnyaneshwar Vasatigriha).	78,236	144
2	Government hostel for Backward Class Boys, Nagpur (Chokhamela Vasatigriha).	69,359	100
3	Government hostel for Backward Class Girls, Poona (Sant Janabai Hostel, Poona).	20,732	46
4	Government hostel for Backward Class Girls, Nagpur (Sant Muktabai Hostel, Nagpur).	25,330	35
5	Government hostel for Backward Class at Aurangabad	17,004	56
6	Sant Tukaram Vasatigriha at Aurangabad	49,640	101
7	Government Hostel at Kannad	3,100	25
8	Government Scheduled Tribes Hostel at Kinwat ..	6,731	35
9	Government Hostel for Girls, Bombay (started in 1961-62).	10,684	17
	Total ..	2,80,816	559

12.12. Primary Schools for Scheduled Tribes in Vidarbha :

For the educational development of Scheduled Tribes residing in Scheduled Areas of Vidarbha Region 167 Primary Schools and 16 Middle Schools with hostels and one High School at Dharni in Melghat Taluka of Amravati District are run by the Social Welfare Department under the non-Plan Sector. During 1962-63, 9,613 students were taking education in Primary Schools, 1,034 in Middle Schools. In all 485 students were residing in hostels attached to Middle Schools in Scheduled area. Mid-day refreshment at Rs. 2 per month per student was served to the students in schools during the year under report. The number of students served with this mid-day refreshment during 1962-63 was 9,613 and the expenditure incurred on that account was Rs. 41,816. Girls students from these schools were provided with free uniforms and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 7,403 in 1962-63.

The students admitted in hostels were paid stipends at Rs. 20 per month and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 82,431 in 1962-63.

Trained teachers are not available for schools in Scheduled areas. To overcome this difficulty stipends were awarded for their training in normal schools. The expenditure incurred on this account has been included in the scheme for exemption from payment of tuition fees, examination fees and award of scholarships to Scheduled Tribes. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these schools and hostels was Rs. 7,06,529 in 1962-63.

Schools for Scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jatis in Marathwada

In all there were 31 primary schools run for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in Marathwada during 1962-63. During 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 1,819 was incurred on maintenance of 10 of these schools opened during the Second Plan.

The Vimukta Jatis who led an unsettled life are rehabilitated in colonies. Each colony has a primary school run by the Social Welfare Department for the education of children belonging to Vimukta Jatis. Five such schools opened during Second Five-Year Plan continued to function during the year 1962-63 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,850 was incurred towards their maintenance.

In order to increase the attendance of Vimukta Jatis Pupils clothing and mid-day meals were also supplied. During the year 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 198 and Rs. 102 was incurred respectively towards the clothing and mid-day meals for the students studying in Vimukta Jatis schools.

12.13. Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes in Maharashtra State:

The disbursement of Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes pupils in the States has been entrusted to respective States since the year 1959-60. Accordingly, these scholarships for Maharashtra were disbursed through the special staff appointed for the purpose in the office of the Director of Social Welfare. The details of expenditure incurred and beneficiaries during the year 1962-63 are given in the statement below:—

1962-63					Scholarships awarded	Expenditure incurred
Category					(2)	(3)
(1)						Rs.
1. Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	9,136	49,93,738
2. Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	297	1,46,507
3. Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	1,180	6,00,084
Total					10,613	57,40,329

12.14. The Table below shows the number of students of the Backward Classes getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions as well as the total value of all such financial assistance awarded to them.

Table No. XII (3)

Number of Backward Class Students in receipt of Educational Concessions and the Total value of such Concessions per annum

(1962-63)

Serial No. and Stage (1)	Number of students getting concessions			Total value of the Concessions		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	32,141	3,190	35,331	87,98,422	783,581	9,582,023
2. Colleges for Professional and special Education.	7,669	220	7,889	21,39,392	89,281	22,28,673
3. Primary Training Colleges.	5,895	2,281	8,176	1,405,395	251,262	16,56,657
4. Secondary Schools	407,304	84,371	4,91,675	26,056,608	51,59,765	3,12,16,373
5. Primary Schools ..	77,196	24,342	101,538	681,418	160,655	8,42,073
6. Other Professional and Special Schools.	8,674	3,018	11,692	1,500,789	448,568	19,49,357
Total ..	538,879	117,422	656,301	40,582,044	68,93,112	4,74,75,156

The above Table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Classes who are receiving financial assistance :—

1962-63

(1)	Enrolment (2)	Beneficiaries (3)	Percentage of Beneficiaries (4)
University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges.	35,679	35,331	99.02
Colleges for Professional and Special Education..	7,924	7,889	99.56
Primary Training Colleges ..	8,308	8,176	98.41
Secondary Schools ..	510,880	491,675	96.24
Primary Schools ..	1,059,360	101,538	9.58
Other Special and Professional Schools..	360,739	11,692	3.24
Total ..	1,982,900	656,301	33.10

In 1962-63, Colleges for Professional and Special Education with 99.56 per cent of the Backward Class students receiving financial assistance stood first. The Second to stand in row were University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges with 99.02 per cent of the total beneficiaries. Other significant categories were Primary Training Colleges (98.41) and Secondary Schools (96.24) in 1962-63. At the Primary level the percentage of 9.58 in 1962-63 appears to be comparatively low but this is due to the fact that education at this stage is practically free, thus leaving no scope for scholarships and concessions. The overall percentage works out at 33.10 in 1962-63. In all Government institutions, at all levels Backward Class pupils receive free education, the institutions thereby incurring a loss of income and the pupils so benefited and the loss of income on their account, is not reflected in the above Tables.

12.15. The table below gives the Backward Class boarders in approved hostels classified according to the stage of education they are pursuing.

Table No. XII (4)

Backward Class Boarders in Approved Hostels
(1962-63)

Serial No.	Institutions	Number of Boarders		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	2,053	85	2,138
2	Professional and Special Colleges	887	21	908
3	Primary Training Colleges	4,713	585	5,298
4	Secondary Schools	16,462	901	17,363
5	Primary Schools	4,558	1,407	5,965
6	Other Special and Professional Schools ..	1,163	270	1,433
	Total ..	29,836	3,269	33,105

The figures in the above Table read with those in Table No. XII (2) give the following percentages of the Boarders in the approved hostels at the different levels of Education :—

1962-63

Serial No.	Institutions	Enrolment Boarders		Percentage of Boarders
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	35,679	2,138	5.99
2	Professional and Special Colleges	7,934	908	11.44
3	Primary Training Colleges	8,308	5,298	63.76
4	Secondary Schools	510,880	17,363	3.39
5	Primary Schools	1,059,360	5,965	0.56
6	Other Special and Professional Schools ..	345,258	1,433	0.41
	Total ..	1,982,900	33,105	1.67

The highest percentage of boarders *viz.*, 63.76 in 1962-63, is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The other high percentages are at higher education levels, 5.99 and 11.44 in 1962-63. The boarders at the Primary Stage (0.56 in 1962-63) refer to those in Ashram Schools run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The overall percentage of 1.67 in 1962-63 is low mainly because of the percentages at the Primary and "Other Schools" in the former the enrolment being high and hostel facilities not very necessary, and in the latter because the facility is not always available and very often is not necessary.

12.16. Ashram Schools:

In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Scheduled Tribes and the children in Scheduled Areas, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well-reputed Voluntary Agencies. There are some special schemes which are being implemented specifically for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Some of these Schemes have been implemented during the first and the Second Five-Year Plan periods and are being continued

during the third Five-Year Plan period also. The most important Schemes that are being implemented relate to the opening and maintenance of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes.

Voluntary Agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 90 per cent of the admissible expenditure as per rules.

The total number of Ashram Schools run by the private managements for Scheduled Tribes, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes as on 31st March 1963 was as under :—

	Number of Ashram Schools
1. Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.. ..	25
2. Ashram Schools for Vimochit Jatis	4
3. Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes	1
Total ..	30

The number of inmates residing in and Day-Scholars attending these Ashram Schools as on 31st March 1963 is as under :—

Serial No.	Ashram Schools	Number of inmates			Day- Scholars	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Ashram schools for Scheduled Tribes.	2,109	1,032	3,141	1,573	4,714
2	Ashram schools for Vimochit Jatis.	358	83	441	20	461
3	Ashram schools for Nomadic Tribes.	45	45	90	..	90
	Total ..	2,512	1,160	3,672	1,593	5,265

The total expenditure incurred on account of grants sanctioned to 30 Ashram Schools during the year 1962-63 was as under :—

	Rs.
(i) Committed	4,80,224
(ii) Plan	3,90,221
Total ..	8,70,445

12.17. Sanskar Kendras :

Voluntary agencies are given liberal assistance for starting and maintaining Sanskar Kendras.

The purpose of these Kendras is to create a healthy social environment which provides opportunity to the village community to mix freely with each other and through joint responsibilities to co-operate in the social life of the villages. The activities are of recreational and social nature for the children of the village.

In all 39 Sanskar Kendras, 8 under Plan and 31 under non-Plan continued to function during the year under report. In addition 9 Sanskar Kendras were organised during the year 1962-63.

An expenditure of Rs. 37,355 under non-Plan and of Rs. 22,622 under Plan sector respectively was incurred during 1962-63 on these Kendras.

The 10 Sanskar Kendras opened during the Second Five-Year Plan under the scheme for welfare of Nomadic Tribes were maintained during the year 1962-63 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,654 was incurred thereon. Two Sanskar Kendras were opened during 1962-63 and expenditure of Rs. 1,262 was incurred during the year under report. One Sanskar Kendra opened during 1961-62 under Third Five-Year Plan was also continued in 1962-63.

Balwadis and Sanskar Kendras for Vimukta Jatis.—In all 3 Sanskar Kendras and 3 Balwadis were continued in 1962-63. In addition 3 Sanskar Kendras and 4 Balwadis have been organised during the year 1962-63. An expenditure of Rs. 2,950 and Rs. 5,329 on Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis respectively was incurred during the year under report.

Balwadis for Scheduled Castes and Nomadic Tribes.—With a view to teaching scheduled castes pupils of tender age, the habits of cleanliness and ultimately to achieve their assimilation with other caste Hindu children, the scheme of giving encouragement grant was introduced under this scheme.

Balwadis are paid 90 per cent of the expenditure on the following items :—

- (1) Pay of Matron, Rs. 100 and Rs. 70.
- (2) Part-time Dai-cum-maid servant, Rs. 25.
- (3) House rent, Rs. 25.
- (4) Supply of Milk, Rs. 50.

By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, in all 36 Balwadis had been organised in Maharashtra State. During 1962-63, five Balwadis started during 1961-62, were continued under Plan Sector.

During 1962-63 in all 7 Balwadis were organised. The expenditure on maintenance of these Balwadis is shown below :—

		Number of Balwadis				Expenditure incurred
Non-Plan	.. ..	36	.. ..	.. ..	} 69,112 15,189
Plan	.. ..	5 (1961-62)	.. ..	.. ..
		7 (organised during 1962-63)				
Total ..					84,301	

Thirteen Balwadis opened for the children of Nomadic Tribes during the Second Five-Year Plan were continued during the year 1962-63 and the expenditure of Rs. 20,289 was incurred on them. Besides this, two Balwadis were opened under Third Five-Year Plan during 1962-63, while two Balwadis started during 1961-62 were continued and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,296 was incurred on them.

Community-cum-Recreation Centres for Vimukta Jatis.—The initiative in opening these is left to private agencies. These are meant to foster a spirit of leadership through recreational and athletic activities. New centres are given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,475 for equipment and a recurring grant of Rs. 260 per month to meet the pay of organiser (Rs. 100), pay of watchman (Rs. 40), subscription to magazines, lighting and other contingencies (Rs. 50), recreation programmes (Rs. 20), teaching of crafts to women (Rs. 25), and supply of medicines for normal simple ailments (Rs. 25). Five community-cum-recreation Centres opened under the scheme for Welfare of Vimukta Jatis during the Second Plan were maintained during the year 1962-63 and an expenditure of Rs. 11,646 was incurred thereon. These Centres are intended to wean the Vimukta Jatis members from their criminal ways.

Ameliorative Measures for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.—This scheme aims at the social welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe women. Under the scheme, one welfare Lady Officer is appointed at Poona. This Officer advises and guides Nomadic Tribe women in health, sanitation, domestic and family matters. Classes are organised at Poona for imparting training in tailoring, embroidery and toy-making to Nomadic Tribe women.

1962-63

Centres Ahmednagar, Sangli, Kolhapur.
Expenditure Rs. 10,958.

12-18. The above various measures implemented by Government offered to the weaker sections of the people in the State, in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, financial and preferential assistance for advancing and accelerating their educational progress. By re-defining "Other Backward Classes" on the new basis of income rather than caste, Government have thrown open the facilities of free education to other weaker sections of the people who were so far handicapped by their economic condition in educational progress.

In addition to these weaker sections of the people, in Vidarbha, certain educational concessions in vogue were continued during the year under report. These concessions mostly covered tuition fees in educational institutions, the loss of fees being borne by government in Government institutions and the fees being reimbursed by Government in non-Government institutions.

The above various measures of educational concessions and inducements are gradually bringing in more and more pupils of the disadvantaged classes, especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, into educational institutions at all levels. The Backward Classes receive greater and more inducive advantages for speeding up their educational progress which, compared to non-Backward Classes, has considerable lee-way to make up. The social and economic disadvantages of these people are slowly being levelled up to bring them to the same standard of social and economic status as the other sections of the people among which they are being assimilated.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF ATYPICAL CHILDREN

13.1. Considerable provision has been made in this State for the Education of atypical children, especially for juvenile delinquents and physically or mentally handicapped children. Atypical children covered under this Chapter are of the following categories:—

- A—Socially handicapped children (including young offenders);
- B—Physically handicapped children; and
- C—Mentally handicapped children.

Work relating to the education of the physically handicapped, viz., Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Crippled etc., has now been transferred from the Education Department to the Directorate of Social Welfare since 1958-59.

A—JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

13.2. Administrative Arrangements:

As per Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department No. BCE-2857-D, dated 23rd September, 1957 a new Social Welfare Directorate has been set up. The Juvenile Branch of the Correctional Administration Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare is entrusted with the working of the Children Act.

The Head of the Juvenile Branch is the Ex-Officio Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, who is also designated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration). He is assisted by an Assistant Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration), a Special Officer for Certified Schools and Institutions, a few Inspectors of Certified Schools, and a number of probation Officers.

During the year under report, the following three Children Acts were in operation in the different regions of the State—

- (1) The Bombay Children Act, 1948,
- (2) The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 for Marathwada, and
- (3) The Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928, for Vidarbha.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, are—

- (i) Remand Homes.
- (ii) Probation and Case Work Services.
- (iii) Establishment of Juvenile Courts.
- (iv) Certified Schools and Fit Persons Institutions.
- (v) Implementation of After Care Services.

The provisions of the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, were applied throughout the districts of the Marathwada Region before the States Reorganisation and continued to be in force.

13-3. Probation Officers :

The Probation Officers play an important part in the administration of the Children Act. They interview and observe children in need of treatment, ascertain the causes of their deviation, prepare plans of treatment for them and guide the Juvenile Courts in their work. They also organise Remand Homes and supervise children released by Juvenile Courts or from Certified Schools.

Some of the multifarious duties of the Probation Officer are: investigations, supervision of probationers and supervision of licences, enquiries pertaining to pre-licence, adoption, pre-marriage, case work services, etc. The Probation Officer, thus, plays an important and vital role in the rehabilitation of a child.

There were 45 Probation Officers during 1962-63 in the areas of West Maharashtra. All these Probation Officers work full time. In Marathwada and Vidarbha there was one Probation Officer working at each of the Remand Homes at Aurangabad, Nanded, Nagpur, Chanda, Akola, Badnera and Wardha during 1962-63.

13-4. Remand Homes :

The Remand Home is a place of "safety" for the observation of children under detention on receipt of a report from the Probation Officer based on observation and Social investigations giving the diagnosis and prognosis of the problem of the child, the Juvenile Court decides the case and plans the child's rehabilitation programme. The total number of Remand Homes in the areas of Maharashtra State was 27 during 1962-63 out of which 7 were with girls section during 1962-63. The distribution of Remand Homes by management was as follows :

Management	Number of Remand Homes 1962-63
Children's Aid Society, Bombay	2
District Probation and Aftercare Associations	24
Government Remand Home, Akola	1
State	<u>27</u>

Arrangements for psychological and psychiatric observation and treatment exist only at the Remand Homes at Bombay and Poona, the Poona Home having a well-established Child Guidance Clinic.

The Remand Homes at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Nagpur and Sangli have separate arrangements for admission of girls.

The Remand Homes at Bhiwandi, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara and Baramati are housed in their own buildings. The Children's (Remand) Home at Umerkhadi, Bombay is housed in Government buildings.

An amount of Rs. 37,582 was paid by way of grant in aid to 3 remand homes managed by voluntary agencies. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 were paid to recognised institutions like remand homes, certified schools etc.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent for purchase of games articles, musical instruments etc., for Government certified schools. Eighty needy children regularly attending Juvenile Guide centres in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur were given financial assistance of Rs. 50 each.

The number of children on remand in these Remand Homes was 1,723 (1,336 boys and 387 girls) on 31st March 1963.

Children are also kept on commitment basis in the Remand Homes for the following reasons :

- (i) General shortage of accommodation in Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions.
- (ii) Consideration on the part of the Committing Courts to keep children in proximity with their parents.
- (iii) Lack of institutions suitable to the needs of individual children.
- (iv) Consideration about language.

13.5. Juvenile Courts :

Cases of children have to be tried in specially established courts known as Juvenile Courts. Sittings of the Juvenile Courts are held once or twice in a week in the Remand Homes excepting in Bombay (Umarkhadi) where there is a full-time stipendary Presidency Juvenile Court Magistrate. On 31st March 1963 there were 19 Juvenile Courts under the Children's Act.

The total number of children dealt with under the three Children Acts by the Juvenile Courts in Maharashtra State during 1962-63 was as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
On remand	5,843	1,090	6,933
On Bail	558	210	768
Total	6,401	1,300	7,701

During the year 1962-63, 1,081 cases of children under the three Acts were tried in courts other than Juvenile Courts, of which 1,078 (912 of boys and 166 of girls) were disposed of.

13.6. Certified Schools :

The Bombay Children (Management of Certified Schools) Rules, 1958, came into force from 1-10-1958.

Children who have no homes to return to or whose home conditions are unsatisfactory or who need institutional treatment are committed to Certified Schools. In the Certified Schools, the children are housed, clothed, fed and medically cared for. Some of the Certified Schools have also a provision for carefully planned programme for education, craft and vocational training and character building, and the eventual rehabilitation of these children in society.

In the areas of the Maharashtra there were 16 Government and 23 Non-Government Certified Schools during 1962-63. On 31st March 1963 the number of children in Certified Schools was 3,778 (2,435 boys and 1,343 girls). Of these, three Certified Schools were in Marathwada and three were in Vidarbha with 65 and 120 inmates respectively in the year 1962-63.

It may be pointed out that all the Certified Schools are not educational institutions. Some of them are purely homes for children without any educational arrangements. Only 15 such schools provided educational facilities in 1962-63 and hence these 15 institutions only have been shown as Reformatory Schools in the Government of India Tables printed at the end of this report.

The following Table gives the general statistics of these institutions for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Table No. XIII (1)
Reformatory Schools
(1961-62 and 1962-63)

No. of Institutions for—	1961-62	1962-63
Boys	9	9
Girls	5	6
Total	14	15
No. of Pupils—		
Boys	1,119	784
Girls	513	446
Total	1,632	1,230
Expenditure—		
Government	10,72,646	7,80,232
Total	11,92,331	7,99,961
Teachers—		
Men	79	51
Women	23	25
Total	102	76

13.7. Fit Person Institutions :

As the accommodation available in the Certified Schools is not adequate, Government recognised a number of other institutions as Fit Person Institutions under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Such institutions are entitled to receive children committed by the Courts. Fit Person Institutions managed by Voluntary agencies do not usually admit offenders and prefer to cater to the needs of a better type of educable children from the lower-middle-class strata, who suffer from improper guardians or destitution. There is a third category, "the Fit Person Individual", to whose care many a time Juvenile Courts commit children. This is the nearest approach to "Foster Homes" and "Adoption". Parents without children of their own volunteer to accept orphans through Juvenile Courts and bring them up as their own.

During the year 1962-63, in 89 institutions of Fit Person Institutions, there were 2,165 children (1,357 boys and 808 girls).

13.8. After-care and Release on Licence :

If home circumstances are found to have improved and if the parents are fit and willing to look after them, children are released on licence under proper supervision before their final date of release, after instituting the necessary pre-licence enquiries. Such children get the benefit of supervision of a Probation Officer who helps and guides them. During the year 1962-63, 805 children (689 boys and 116 girls) were released on licence.

The number of cases which were closed as "successful rehabilitation", was 157 (134 boys and 23 girls) out of the total number of 805 (689 boys and 116 girls) licensees.

After-care of girls constitutes a difficult problem and hence Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 150 per court-committed girl in suitable cases, when a destitute girl is rehabilitated through marriage. Maternity charges at Rs. 60 are also paid by Government in respect of girls, sent by Juvenile Courts, to meet their maternity expenses. The Children's Act provides for maintenance of a child up to the age of 18. In the case of girls specially, it is sometimes desirable to continue the girls in the institutions beyond the age of 18. Government pays the usual capitation charges to girls who could not be rehabilitated in society, even beyond their final date of release. When children, after their discharge from Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutions, have no homes to go to, they are admitted to the After-Care Hostels. There was only one such hostel for boys at Bombay in the year under report. As the

accommodation in the hostel is limited, some of the Remand Homes in Poona, Sholapur, also offer help in individual cases to such children up to 10 by keeping them separately in the Remand Home itself.

Certified Schools provide educational facilities up to the Primary stage within the institution itself. After this, selected children are sent to outside schools for further studies, the voluntary agencies being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 5 per month in higher standards of High Schools or when such students undergo Teachers' Training courses.

B—PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.9. Institutions for the Physically Handicapped :

The number of institutions for the physically handicapped children was 31 (29 boys and 2 girls) in 1962-63. The number of students in these institutions was 2,065 (1,727 boys and 338 girls) on 31st March 1963.

The distribution of the institutions in the three regions of the State is given in the Table below :—

Table No. XIII (2)

Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children (1961-62 and 1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
West Maharashtra—		
Institutions	21	20
Students—		
Boys	2,774	1,413
Girls	247	250
Total	3,021	1,663
Nagpur Division—		
Institutions	9	9
Students—		
Boys	273	269
Girls	72	88
Total	345	357
Marathwada Division—		
Institutions	1	2
Students—		
Boys	22	45
Girls .. .. .	..	..
Total	22	45
State—		
Institutions	31	31
Students—		
Boys	3,069	1,727
Girls	319	338
Total	3,388	2,065

During the year 1962-63, of the 31 institutions, 12 with 1,333 students were meant for the Blind, 11 with 486 students were meant either for the deaf-mutes or the deaf-mute and the blind, and the remaining 8 schools with 246 students were meant for other physically handicapped children.

The number of teachers in all these institutions for the physically handicapped was 220 including 166 men and 54 women in 1962-63.

The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 12,92,113 of which Rs. 9,81,717 or about 76 per cent was met from the State Government funds during 1962-63.

The administrative control of the work regarding the Welfare of the physically handicapped as also the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan in this behalf were transferred from the Director of Education to the Director of Social Welfare under Government Circular letter, Labour and Social Welfare Department No. EDD-1058-L, dated 12th February 1958.

C—MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.10. Education of the Mentally Handicapped :

Any well established institution for the mentally defective should have modern facilities for intra-mural care, treatment, teaching and training for all types of defectives. These factors have limited the number of institutions meant for the education of the mentally handicapped children to three only all of which are in Greater Bombay.

The following Table gives the details of these institutions:—

Table No. XIII (3)

Institutions for Mentally Handicapped Children (1962-63)

Item (1)	No. of pupils			No. of teachers		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)
The Home for the mentally Deficient children, Man- khurd.	76	36	112	..	4	4
School for the children in need of special care, Sewri.	122	61	183	6	31	37
The Heaven Residential School for Handicapped Children, Bombay.	16	10	26	3	2	5
Total ..	214	107	321	9	37	46

The total expenditure on these three institutions came to Rs. 2,09,347 of which Rs. 65,762 or about 31.4 per cent was met from State Government funds.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1. In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier. They are :—

- A—Pre-Primary Education ;
- B—Bal-Bhavan ;
- C—School Medical Service and School Meals ;
- D—Facilities for the Education of Displaced Persons ;
- E—Institute of Vocational Guidance ;
- F—Oriental Studies ;
- G—Visual Education ;
- H—Patronage to Literature ;
- I—Text-Books ;
- J—Dramatic Art ;
- K—Museums ;
- L—Military Education and
- M—Government Hostels.

A—PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.2. Schools and Pupils :

The number of Pre-Primary Schools decreased from 527 with 35,814 pupils on 31st March 1962 to 500 with 34,298 pupils on 31st March 1963. Details regarding the number of boys and girls and the number of schools for Pre-Primary education for the last 2 years are indicated below :—

Table No. XIV (1)
Pre-Primary Education

Year	No. of schools	Number of Pupils			Average No. of pupils per schools
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961-62	527	19,259	16,555	35,814	68
1962-63	500	18,744	15,554	34,298	68

Out of the 500 Pre-Primary Schools during the year 1962-63 one was conducted by Government, 52 by Local Bodies, and the remaining 447, by private agencies. As many as 297 schools during

1962-63 were aided by the Department. Of the total number of 34,298 pupils in Pre-Primary Schools in 1962-63, 2,392 pupils were reading in schools conducted by Local Bodies, 20,081 were in aided schools, 11,725 were in unaided schools and 100 were in Government Pre-Primary Schools :—

Table No. XIV (2)
Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools
(1962-63)

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Number of Schools—					
Urban	159	97	137	17	410
Rural	20	21	48	1	90
Total	179	118	185	18	500
Number of Pupils—					
Urban	14,092	6,659	8,038	1,029	29,818
Rural	1,196	1,284	1,945	55	4,480
Total	15,288	7,943	9,983	1,084	34,298
Average number of Pupils per School—					
Urban	88	69	59	60	73
Rural	60	61	40	55	50
Total	85	67	54	60	68

From the above table, it will be observed that there were only 18 Pre-Primary Schools in 1962-63 in Marathwada region out of which 17 were in urban areas. Other regions have most of these schools in urban areas and very few in rural areas.

Of the 500 Pre-Primary Schools only 90, *i.e.*, 18.0 per cent are in rural areas and the remaining 410 *i.e.*, 82.0 per cent are in urban areas. Of the pupils in these schools, 29,818 or 87.0 per cent were in urban schools and 4,480 *i.e.*, 13.0 per cent were in rural areas during the year 1962-63. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 73 in urban areas and 50 in rural areas during the year 1962-63.

14.3. Teachers :

The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools for the year 1962-63 :—

Table No. XIV (3)

**Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools
(1962-63)**

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Trained Teachers—					
Men	27	6	2	..	35
Women	414	186	257	17	874
Total	441	192	259	17	909
Untrained Teachers—					
Men	18	5	2	6	31
Women	188	101	70	18	377
Total	206	106	72	24	408
Total—					
Men	45	11	4	6	66
Women	602	287	327	35	1,251
Total	647	298	331	41	1,317

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools during 1962-63 was 1,317 as against 1,364 in 1961-62. The number of trained teachers was 909 or 69.0 per cent of the total number of teachers in 1962-63. The percentage of women teachers was about 95.0 in 1962-63.

14.4. Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools increased from Rs. 18,81,768 in 1961-62 to Rs. 18,98,015 in 1962-63. The

distribution of the expenditure according to sources is given in the Table below :—

Table No. XIV (4)
Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools
(1962-63)

(1)	1962-63	
	Expenditure (2)	Percentage to the Total (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	50,857	2.78
State Government Funds	1,57,520	8.30
District School Board Funds	53,755	2.28
Municipal Funds	79,364	4.38
Fees	10,01,324	52.85
Other Sources	5,55,195	29.41
Total	18,98,015	100.00

It will be seen from the above Table that 52.9 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools in 1962-63 was met from fees and the contribution from State Government funds was Rs. 1,57,520 in 1962-63, which represented 8.3 per cent of the total direct expenditure.

14.5. Training Institutions :

Information about Pre-Primary Training Institutions is given in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) of the Report.

14.6. Syllabus in Pre-Primary Schools :

The syllabus drawn up by a special Committee appointed for the purpose was introduced in all Pre-Primary Schools in the State in 1958-59 and continued to be in force.

B—BAL-BHAVAN

14.7. The Parent-Teacher Group and Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic continued to do their work. At the Parent-Teachers' Group, psychological problems of children were discussed jointly by parents

and teachers under the direction of expert child-psychologists and psychiatrists, and a regular programme of meetings, discussions, lectures, talks, and seminars on child psychology and Mental Health topic was arranged. The child Guidance Clinic treats children suffering from all types of maladjustments in life, such as behaviour, personality problems, habit problems, and scholastic and other problems in the educational field. The Clinic functions as Demonstrative Clinic where teachers under training get opportunity to study the principles of mental hygiene and the methods of treating children with behaviour problems.

Procedures of recording case histories, of observation of children's play and of sittings, forms the field work on the practical side of the course.

During the year 1962-63 there were 1,414 badge holders as against 1,384 during the previous year. The average daily attendance remained at 250 during the year under report. Cinema shows were regularly held thrice a week. Story telling programmes were arranged every Sunday alternatively in Marathi and Gujarati and occasionally in Hindi. A puppet show and paper-cutting demonstration were also arranged. A programme of shadowgraphy was also arranged. Books in all languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and English were added to the Library during the year under report. The lending section is growing popular and more books in all languages were added during the year under report. A number of new magazines and books were also added to the library.

No fees are charged to the children of Municipal Schools and schools for the blind attending the Bal Bhavan in parties under the supervision of teachers for reading books and playing games, etc. Some of the Municipal School children attended the cinema shows on Sundays. Admission to Bal Bhavan is free to all children and normal attendance is about 1,000. During the year 1962-63 some Municipal Schools and blind children from different institutions took advantage of these facilities.

The Bal Bhavan organised several excursions and celebrations including celebrations of the Bal Bhavan day on 24th February 1963.

The children took interest in arts and handicrafts and have prepared quite a number of toys and exhibits themselves. The collection of toys, which forms a small Museum, is a constant attraction for them. Out-door games such as Kho-kho, Langdi, Hututu, etc., as well as Skipping, Foot-ball, etc., were organised and the Badminton Court was much in demand by the children.

The total fee receipts in 1962-63 were Rs. 2,829 as against Rs. 2,805 in 1961-62. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,190 in 1962-63 as against Rs. 22,815 in 1961-62.

C—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

14.8. Medical Service and Health Education :

There is no regular School Medical Service constituted for the State as such. In certain big cities like Bombay and Poona, however, there are private agencies running School Medical Services on a voluntary basis.

Health Education in Schools is imparted through the teaching of subject such as Physiology and Hygiene, sanitation, etc., prescribed in the syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures, magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) Medical Inspection.

The order of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the old Bombay State area are as follows :—

- (i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a Secondary School and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.
- (ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections, re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and wherever possible, medical treatment should also be given to them.
- (iii) In addition to the Medical Examination height and weight measurements should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teacher, and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his case reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.
- (iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the school.
- (v) A record of the Medical Examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

No such elaborate rules are framed by the ex-Governments of Vidarbha (Madhya Pradesh) and Marathwada (Hyderabad) regions; even so, medical inspection is held in some of the schools in these regions.

The following Table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary Schools during the year under report :—

Table No. XIV (5)
Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools
 (1962-63)

	1961-62	1962-63
Total Number of Secondary Schools ..	2,901	3,179
Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out.	1,701	1,389
Total Number of students examined.. ..	380,115	409,317
Total expenditure incurred	Rs. 1,83,882	2,16,815

As explained above under (a)-i, medical inspection in Secondary Schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspections, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year. As regards Primary Schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of school children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the schemes was to be supervised by the Public Health Department while the expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education. During the year, under report, only eight Zilla Parishads, ten Authorised Municipalities including Bombay Municipal Corporation and all four Cantonment Boards have continued schemes of medical inspection in their Primary Schools with the previous approval of Government. In addition, some of the schools in the districts of Vidarbha have made a beginning in Medical Inspection of schools.

Due to financial stringency, Government do not allow the Local Bodies either to revise the existing scheme or to introduce a new one for the present. The Local Bodies are allowed to introduce new schemes of medical inspection provided the entire expenditure is borne by the Local Bodies without any extra cost to Government on this account.

The School Health Service under the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the benefit of Municipal Primary Schools continued to operate as usual. In all 81,494 pupils, in the city, 31,628 in the suburbs and 6,281 in the extended schools were examined during the year under report. Out of these 71,006 children in the city, 24,525 in the suburbs and 4,788 in the extended schools were found to be suffering from one defect or the other. The defects noticed were communicated to the guardians. The total number of Primary Schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1962-63 was 2,986 as against 3,373 in 1961-62. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 4,16,108 in 1962-63. The total expenditure on the medical inspection was Rs. 2,81,717 for 1962-63.

(b) School Meals :

During the year 1962-63, certified under nourished children were given toned pasteurised milk in sealed bottle as usual. In addition to this free-supply of powdered milk from Lion's Club of Bombay to the pupils of Standards I and II of Colaba group of schools was continued this year also. The scheme to study the effectiveness of free-supply of milk and snacks, in Municipal Schools is in progress.

D—FACILITIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

14.9. Education facilities :

According to a scheme accepted in 1950-51 and modified from time to time, the following rules for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students studying in schools and in colleges were in existence during the year under report :—

- (1) Free Primary Education to all children of displaced persons who successfully pass and are promoted to the next higher standard. This concession was subject to the condition that the parents/guardians of the child are permanently settled in the State and that their earnings from all sources do not exceed Rs. 100 per month.
- (2) Displaced students studying in Secondary Schools were eligible for full freeships and half-freeships. This concession was given subject to the condition that the student passes the annual examination and that the income of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards V to VIII does not exceed Rs. 100 per month and that of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards IX to XI does not exceed Rs. 150 per month.

- (3) Displaced students studying in colleges were eligible for a stipend of the value of Rs 25 per month for Science courses and of Rs. 20 per month for Arts courses. The stipend was admissible only to those students who secure 75 per cent marks at the S. S. C./Intermediate Examination.
- (4) Children/wards of destitute displaced widows from West Pakistan who are unable to continue their education due to lack of funds and who are living outside Home and Infirmaries were also given financial assistance. The concession was in the form of scholarships and was given on merit at the following rates:—
- (a) for students of Standards I to VI—Rs.10 per month,
 (b) for students in Standards VII to XI—Rs. 15 per month.
- The scholarships in Standards V to VII were tenable in Primary as well as in Secondary Schools.

During 1962-63 there were 75 Primary Schools and 38 Secondary Schools for displaced students. There were 36,218 students including 20,928 in Primary Schools and 15,290 in Secondary Schools during 1961-62. This number increased in 1962-63 to 39,840 including 20,465 in Primary Schools and 19,375 in Secondary Schools. The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers during 1962-63 was 1,016 of whom 299 were women.

E—INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

14.10 Vocational Guidance Bureau :

In 1950 the Government of Bombay resolved to set up a Vocational Guidance Bureau (in Bombay) with the following immediate objects :—

- (i) Collection and dissemination of information regarding courses of studies and occupations.
- (ii) Preparation of a standard cumulative record card for the collection.
- (iii) Standardisation of psychological tests with a view to ascertaining the aptitudes of Secondary School pupils.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan the Bureau was expanded and converted into the Institute of Vocational Guidance and the sub-bureaux one in Poona and another in Ahmedabad were opened.

During the year 1962-63, the institute had a sanctioned staff of nine Officer's—one Officer in-charge in Class I, two Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers in Class II, three Counsellors, two Assistants to Vocational Guidance Officer and one Publication Assistant, one Steno-typist, three clerks and four peons. There are four major

activities of the institute—dissemination of occupational information, psychological testing, training and research. The work done under each head is described below.

Occupational Information Section

The number of persons individually guided at the Institute was 10,829 in 1962-63. This brings the total number of persons guided since 1951 up to the end of 1962-63 to 82,507. The total number of the queries answered was 3,248 in 1962-63, as against 3,068 during 1961-62. This brings the total number of queries answered since 1951 till the end of 1962-63 to 35,629. The total number of persons guided either personally or through post from 1951 is 1,18,136.

Group Guidance was given through Career Conferences. The Institute organised six such conferences during 1962-63. The best posters on careers prepared by the institute were lent to many schools and other bodies for their exhibition.

During the year under report the bi-monthly Vocational Guidance 'News letter' issued by the Institute reached the 50th issue. The 'news letter, continued to keep the career masters in touch with the latest developments in the field. Other means adopted for dissemination of occupational information included press articles, Radio talks, literatures etc.

Psychological Section

The work of this section consists of:—

- (a) Selection work.
- (b) Test Construction and Research.
- (c) Educational guidance and selection in schools.

Selection Work :—

During the year 1962-63 the institute carried out intelligence and aptitude testing to help the following :—

- (1) The Director of Education in selecting scholars for the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.
- (2) The Parishad Education Officers in Zilla Parishads of Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Bhir, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nanded, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Thana, Aurangabad, Wardha, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Satara, Sholapur, Sangli districts in selecting pupils for the Government of Maharashtra open merit scholarships for bright and deserving pupils from rural areas.

The Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool, Bombay in selecting candidates for recruitment as clerk and typist.

- (4) The Overseas Communication Service, Bombay No. 1, for selection of junior checkers.
- (5) The Ministry of Education Government of India in selecting scholars for Government of India Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools.

Individual Aptitude Testing :—

During 1962-63, 144 new guidance cases were handled as against 110 during 1961-62. This work is extremely time-consuming but the cases handled give valuable experience which was passed to the teachers trained by the Institute.

Educational Guidance and Selection :—

During 1962-63, the institute helped the following in classification of pupils for diversified courses :—

- (1) V. C. Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar.
- (2) Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur.
- (3) Government Technical Centre, Ahmednagar.
- (4) Technical High School, Vile Parle.
- (5) C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar.
- (6) Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.
- (7) Admission Testing at Dhulia and Jalgaon.
- (8) Physio-therapy and Occupational Therapy, Parel, Bombay.
- (9) Government Polytechnic Bombay.

Training and follow-up Section :—

Some of the important activities undertaken by the institute of Vocational Guidance during the year 1962-63 are indicated below :—

- (a) The final examination at the end of the fourth course for the Diploma in Vocational Guidance was held in the last week of March 1962. The results were declared in the last week of April, 1962. Seven candidates out of eight passed.
- (b) The final test at the end of the Special career master's Course for local teachers (eighteenth course) was conducted from 2nd to 26th May 1962.

F-ORIENTAL STUDIES

14.11. Of the 1,07,938 candidates including the H. S. C. candidates for Marathwada for S. S. C. Examination, March, 1963, conducted by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, 49,259 offered a paper in Oriental language. Of the latter 40,934 took Sanskrit, 4,802 Ardhamagadhi, 3,174 Persian, 63 Pali, 284 Arabic and 2 Avesta-Pehlavi.

Similarly, out of 37,989 candidates who appeared for the March, 1963, S. S. C. Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha, 1,394 offered a paper in oriental language, 1,153 offered Sanskrit, 228 Persian and 13 Arabic.

The number of candidates who offered Oriental languages as main subject for their B. A. Degree Examination during 1962-63 in respect of all Universities was as indicated below:—

Subject	B. A.		M. A.	
	1962-63		1962-63	
Sanskrit	304	90		
Persian	17	20		
Ardhamagadhi	42	9		
Arabic	1	1		
Pali	3	2		
Avesta-Pehlavi .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	367	122		

In 1962-63, there were 32 Sanskrit Pathshalas and 6 Arabic Schools with 2,725 students in them.

The total expenditure on schools for oriental languages was Rs. 2,08,205 during 1962-63 of which State Government's share was Rs. 41,465.

There are a large number of research institutions engaged in Oriental studies. Some of these like the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, have an all-India and even an international status. Several others though less well-known, are doing useful work in this field and are aided by Government.

G-VISUAL EDUCATION

14.12. Inspectorate for Visual Education:

For the promotion of Visual Education, the Department has a special Inspectorate under an Inspector for Visual Education.

The following are some of the main activities of this Inspectorate:—

- (i) Purchase of audio-visual material such as films, film-strips, slides, maps, charts, illustrated books, models, graphs, etc.
- (ii) Supervision and up-keep of all audio-visual aids distributed among Government institutions and inspecting officers in the State.

- (iii) Advising heads of private Secondary Schools and Social Education Organisations in the purchase and use of audio-visual teaching aids.
- (iv) Arranging lectures, demonstrations, model lessons and film shows for schools and the public.
- (v) production of educational films, film-strips, and cheap audio-visual aids.
- (vi) Organising audio-visual aids exhibitions to make teachers and the public conscious of the importance of audio-visual education.
- (vii) Conducting short-term courses in audio-visual education.
- (viii) Maintaining a distribution service for all types of visual aids.

14.13. Purchase of Audio-Visual Material:

During the year 1962-63, 38 16mm. film were purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education, no purchase of other equipment was made due to Emergency.

14.14. Film Shows :

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment especially to children. The Table below gives the variety of public institutions served by the office of the Inspector of Visual Education, as well as a comparative idea of the work done during the year 1962-63 :—

Table No. XIV (6)
Lectures and Film Shows
1962-63

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	(3)
(1)	(2)	
1	Arts and Training Colleges	13
2	Secondary Schools	66
3	Private Organisations	160
4	Hospitals	12
5	Primary Schools	12
6	Women Organisations and Orphanages	18
7	Children's Associations .. .. .	..
8	Balkan-ji-Bari	7
9	Orphanages .. .. .	..
10	Tourist Office .. .. .	..
11	Disabled Persons	6
12	Rural Areas	9
13	Labour Welfare Centre	10
14	Prohibition Committee to Social Education	13
15	Vocational Guidance	6
16	Bal Bhavan	159
17	Juvenile Service Bureau	1
	Total	492

The following figures refer to the shows during 1962-63 :
 Table No. XIV (7)
**Progress of Visual Education
 1962-63**

	Shows under plan scheme	Shows arranged by private institutions	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Film shows	2,347	2,790	5,137
Film strip shows	169	980	1,149
Magic Lantern shows	11	280	291

N.B.—Film shows under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, shown in the above Table do not include those shows in Table No. XIV (8) which gives film shows conducted by members of the Inspectorate for Visual Education, on request by residents or institutions of those places where Visual Education facilities do not exist while film shows in this Table are those conducted by the institutions which have received projecting equipment on loan basis.

14.15. Training of Audio-Visual Education :

In order to vitalize instruction and accelerate the process of learning it is necessary for every teacher to get himself acquainted with the modern methods of communication. With this object in view, the following courses were conducted by the Inspector for Visual Education during the year 1962-63:—

Pre-Service Training.—A course was conducted in the first term of the year for the benefit of teachers and trainees at the S. T. Colleges. 110 teachers took advantage of the same.

In-service Training.—This year in the summer vacation, 40 trainees including teachers and Head masters from all over Maharashtra State attended the In-Service Training Course. Due to definite syllabus, both in theory and practical work, the course has now become like any other Science course. In addition to this 2 other courses were also conducted for operators and mechanics. The advantage of these courses was taken not only by educational institutions but by Public Health Department, Family Planning Association also.

This year the Inspector for Visual Education prepared the syllabus in Audio-Visual Education to be introduced at the B. Ed. Course of the S. N. D. T. University. The University deputed 4 Lecturers from P. V. D. T. College to undergo training in Audio-Visual Education.

A batch of 8 operators working at the District Libraries in the Vidarbha Region took special advantage of the course. The operators received exhaustive training in the working of different models.

of 16 mm. projector. They also received training in the working of electricity generators. The deputation of these trainees immensely helped the District Libraries to put into working order the Audio-Visual equipment in their possession. The operators attended the course from the District Libraries of the following places :—

Yeotmal .. ..	|	Akola .. ..	|
Wardha .. ..	|	Amravati .. ..	|
Chanda .. ..	|	Buldana .. ..	|
Nagpur .. ..	|	Bhandara .. ..	|

The office also conducted a course for operators and mechanics in A. V. Equipment. This course did not cater to the operators and mechanics from educational institutions alone but other organisations like Public Health Department Family Planning Association, etc., also who deputed their persons and derived benefit from the course.

14.16. Exhibitions :

During the year 1962-63, four Audio-Visual Aids exhibitions were arranged, one in Thana, one in Amravati and the other two in Bombay. Charts, maps, flash-cards, dioramas, folded-cards flannel graphs, 3D model, slides, filmstrips and other A.-V. equipments were displayed in these exhibitions.

14.17. Visual Education in Secondary Schools :

The use of Audio-Visual teaching aids is being made by an increasing number of Secondary Schools in the State. The Audio-Visual teaching aids include Radio-sets, Magic-lanterns, 16 mm. projectors and other equipment. The total number of radio-sets purchased by the Secondary Schools is increasing which is a positive sign of the growing interest that schools take in school broadcasts which are specially organised by the All-India Radio for Secondary Schools. The high cost and the non-availability of electric supply has restricted the use of 16 mm. projectors in Secondary Schools.

H—PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

14.21. Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for the encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase, by way of patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally to be restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed among Government institutions and in

special cases among non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc., as well. Copies of 81 books were purchased by way of Government patronage, at a cost of Rs. 10,400 in 1962-63. Publication grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 were also given for publication of books etc. Other books, magazines, etc., of academic and educational interest are also brought to the notice of all educational institutions, Government and non-Government, under the Department.

Encouragement to Literature—

The scheme of encouragement to literature was continued by Government of Maharashtra during the year 1962-63. The object of the scheme is to encourage the production of good literature for adults and children in different subjects in Marathi. Under the scheme two prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 are awarded to the two best books in order of merit, in each of the following categories—

Adults : (1) Novels, (2) Short-stories, (3) Poetry, (4) Biography, Autobiography, Memories, (5) Essays, Personal Essays, Travel Books, (6) Philosophy, History, Social Science, (7) Literary Criticism, Language and Grammar, (8) Sciences.

Two prizes of the value of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1000 are also awarded to the best written Marathi Books meant for children, in each of the following categories :—

(1) Poetry, Nursery, Rhymes, etc., (2) Short-stories, Fairy tales and Folk-tales, (3) Biography, (4) General Knowledge, Hobbies and Science.

In the year 1962-63, 10 books in Children's Section and 39 books in the Adult Section were awarded prizes. The total amount awarded as prizes for these books was Rs. 29,990.

I—TEXT BOOKS

14.22. Text-Books in Primary and Secondary Schools :

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules under this Act, the power of prescribing text-books for Primary Schools has been vested within Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or recognised Primary School. Secondary Schools in the areas of the Maharashtra State are also required to use sanctioned text-books in their schools. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committees consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted in Western Maharashtra for Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and English. As

Gujarat is now separated, the Gujarati School Book Committee has been discontinued from the year 1960-61. Books sanctioned by the Education Departments of other States in modern Indian languages other than Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and Marathi are ordinarily deemed to have been sanctioned for use in schools teaching through these media. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to Government by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books. Text books in Secondary Schools in Vidarbha are prescribed by the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education and schools are required to select books from the sanctioned list. In the *ex-Hyderabad State*, text books in Primary Schools were prescribed and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad. The Director made the selection of these books with the help of experts appointed for the purpose. The Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad, used to recommend books for use in Secondary Schools in Marathwada. The text-books already prescribed by the Board have been allowed to be continued during the year under report.

In Primary Schools the text-books which were sanctioned by the *ex-Madhya Pradesh Government* continued as sanctioned books in the Vidarbha area in 1962-63.

During the year 1962-63, no expenditure was incurred on the scheme of literature for children and adults, since it was not implemented during that year.

J—DRAMATIC ART

14.24. Government sets aside a part of the Revenue from entertainment tax for the encouragement of dramatic art. The Department of Education implements the following schemes under encouragement of dramatic art :—

- (i) Award of prizes to the best written and published dramas.
- (ii) Organisation of dramatic competitions in Primary and Secondary Schools;
- (iii) Organisation of training camps for primary teachers in the art of dramatics.

During 1962-63, 40 dramas including 16 for children were written in Marathi and were published. These were received for competition during the year under report. Out of these, 4 dramas including 1 for children were selected for the award of prizes. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 3,000. Dramatic competitions were organised on district basis in Secondary and Primary Schools during the years under report as in the past years. The organisation of this competition was

entrusted to the Parishad Education Officers of Zilla Parishads in the State. One rolling shield was awarded to the team giving best performances from amongst the Secondary and Primary Schools of every district. Similarly, three medals for the best individual performances for each section (Secondary and Primary) were also awarded. The total expenditure on account of organisation of this competition was Rs. 2,427. It may be stated that owing to the National Emergency dramatic competitions were not organised in most of the districts. Training Camps for Primary teachers in the art of dramatics was also organised during the year under report. The idea underlying the organisation of these camps was that those teachers should be able to teach and prepare pupils taking part in dramatic competitions. During the year under report, these camps were held at Poona and Nagpur. The duration of these camps was 15 days. The instructional side of the course was entrusted to experts in the field of dramatics and they were paid reasonable honoraria for their services. The number of admissions to each of the centres was limited to 80. The total expenditure on the schemes during 1962-63 was Rs. 5,796.

K—MUSEUMS

14.25. There are several museums in the State of Maharashtra. only the following two are with the Education Department :—

(1) Sangli State Museum.

The management of the Sangli State Museum has been entrusted from 16-2-1959 for a period of 5 years to Willingdon College, Sangli, of the Deccan Education Society on a temporary basis.

(2) Central Museum, Nagpur.

During 1962-63, there has not been any addition to the collection in the Archaeological Section or in Arts and Crafts section. During 1962-63, the Museum received a grant of Rs. 40,000 from the Government of India for the improvement of the Museum. Out of this Rs. 39,189 were utilised for reorganising the Art and Craft Section including Picture Gallery and the Bird Gallery. In 1962-63, no allotment was received towards the improvement of buildings, etc. The average daily attendance of visitors during the year 1962-63 was 612. The following publications of Museum were sold at the gate.

(i) 253 copies of illustrated guide books and (ii) 430 sets of picture post-cards.

Several distinguished visitors paid visits to the Museum and expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Museum.

L—MILITARY EDUCATION

14.26. N. C. C.:

Military Education is provided to college students through the Senior Division of the N. C. C. and Education in Social Service is imparted to Secondary School pupils through the A. C. C. and Junior Division of the N. C. C.

During the year 1962-63, 68 units of the Senior Division N. C. C. Rifles including 18 troops of the girls wing were in existence. The increase or the expansion of Senior Division of the N. C. C. in 1962-63 was made to meet the requirements of the various colleges in the State.

The training to cadets in colleges as well as in schools was started intensively at the beginning of college terms, i.e., in the months of June of the year under review. The annual and Cadre camps were held as usual by these units and most of the cadets took part in the camps organised by the N. C. C. units. The N. C. C.-Day was celebrated during the year 1962-63, during the first week of December as usual.

Contingent of 4 cadets was sent to New Delhi from this State participate in the Republic Day Parade held on 26th January 1963.

The total expenditure incurred on the activities of the N. C. C. amounted to nearly Rs. 30,37,000 in 1962-63. The table below summarises the distribution of N. C. C. units in the regions of the State and gives particulars about these units so far as their authorised and actual strengths are concerned.

National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division Rifles/Girls Division)
(1962-63)

Category (1)	Number of Units (2)	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)
Bombay Region							
Boys—							
Inf. & Tech. ..	12	88	4,570	4,658	75	3,368	3,443
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	1	160	161
Naval Unit ..	3	6	360	366	4	331	335
N. C. C. Rifle Coys	21	21	4,200	4,221	21	4,200	4,221
Boys' Total ...	37	117	9,290	9,407	101	8,059	8,160

Category (1)	Number of Units (2)	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)
Girls—							
Girls' Troop ..	7	18	810	828	11	630	641
Girls' N.C.C.R. Coys.	4	4	800	804	4	800	804
Girls' Total ..	11	22	1,610	1,632	15	1,430	1,445
Grand Total ..	48	139	10,900	11,039	116	9,489	9,605
Poona Region							
Boys—							
Inf. & Tech. ..	13	111	5,744	5,855	81	5,400	5,481
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	1	160	161
Naval Unit ..	1	2	120	122	2	120	122
N.C.C. Rifle Coys. ..	12	12	2,400	2,412	12	2,400	2,412
Boys' Total ..	27	127	8,424	8,551	96	8,080	8,176
Girls—							
Girls' Troop ..	5	8	360	368	5	301	306
Girls' N.C.C.R. Coys.	1	1	200	201	1	200	201
Girls' Total ..	6	9	560	569	6	501	507
Grand Total ..	33	136	8,984	9,120	102	8,581	8,683
Nagpur Region							
Boys—							
Inf. & Techl. ..	13	90	4,695	4,785	73	3,909	3,982
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	1	160	161
Naval Unit ..	1	2	120	122	2	120	122
N.C.C.R. Coys	24	24	4,800	4,824	24	4,800	4,824
Boys' Total ..	39	118	9,775	9,893	100	8,989	9,086

Category (1)	Number of Unit (2)	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)
Girls—							
Girls' Troop ..	5	11	495	506	6	339	345
Girls' N.C.C.R Coys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' Total ..	5	11	495	506	6	339	345
Grand Total ..	44	129	10,270	10,399	106	9,328	9,434
Marathwada Region							
Boys—							
Inf. & Tech. ..	2	17	901	918	16	882	898
Air Sqn. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Unit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.C.C.R. Coys.	11	11	2,200	2,211	11	2,200	2,211
Boys' Total ..	13	28	3,101	3,129	27	3,082	3,109
Girls—							
Girls' Troop ..	1	1	45	46	1	45	46
Girls' N.C.C.R. Coys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' Total ..	1	1	45	46	1	45	46
Grand Total ..	14	29	3,146	3,175	28	3,127	3,155
Maharashtra State							
Boys—							
Inf. & Tech. ..	30	306	15,910	16,216	245	13,559	13,804
Air Sqn. ..	3	6	480	486	3	480	483
Naval Unit ..	5	10	600	610	8	571	579
N.C.C.R. Coys.	78	68	13,600	13,668	68	13,600	13,668
Boys' Total ..	116	390	30,590	30,980	324	28,210	28,534
Girls—							
Girls' Troop ..	18	38	1,710	1,748	23	1,315	1,338
Girls' N.C.C.R. Coys.	5	5	1,000	1,005	5	1,000	1,005
Girls' Total ..	23	43	2,710	2,753	28	2,315	2,343
Grand Total ..	139	433	33,300	33,733	352	30,525	30,877

14.27. A. C. C. :

Particulars about the Auxiliary Cadet Corps have already been given in Chapter X—Physical Education.

M—GOVERNMENT HOSTELS

14.28. Apart from the hostels attached to various institutions for Higher Education and those maintained by the Directorate of Social Welfare, the following 3 hostels are also maintained by Government in the Education Department :—

- (1) Women Students' Hostel, Bombay-4.
- (2) Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay-50.
- (3) Govt. Temporary Hostel, Poona-4.

(1) Women Students' Hostel, Bombay-4

Women students' studying in different colleges in Greater Bombay are eligible for admission in this Hostel. The normal in-take capacity of the Hostel is 228. Three rooms from the flat reserved for the Superintendent were allotted to students so that the capacity was 231. With the release of 3 drawing rooms in the second-term, the accommodation available is 234. There were 344 applications for admission during the first term and 253 for the second-term. The above figures would serve to indicate how students are in need of accommodation in Hostel and the utility of the hostel can also be justified by these figures. During vacation period the Hostel is rented to students as well as persons on excursions. During 1962-63, 92 students took advantage of this concession. However, on an average there were 30—40 girls in 1962-63 present in the Hostel during vacation period. Catering arrangement continued to be conducted during the year 1962-63 under the supervision of the Superintendent. The resident Medical Officer of a local hospital regularly visits the hostel and attends to medical (physical) complaints of the residents of the Hostel. Indoor games were made available to students in the Hostel as usual. The students elected their office bearers for Students Committee during these two years and performed their Socials as well as celebrated important festivals and national days under the auspices of these Committees. A big library is also a salient feature of the Hostel.

(2) Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay-50.

This Hostel mainly accommodates students from Government colleges and institutions having no suitable residential accommodation in Greater Bombay. During 1962-63, 138 students were allotted accommodation in each term in the Hostel. The Medical Officer attached to the Hostel visits the hostel twice in a week and gives necessary medical advice. Some medicines recommended

by the visiting Medical Officer are kept handy for immediate use. Public functions such as the Flag-hoisting on 15th August and 26th January were observed during the year 1962-63 by inmates of the Hostel.

(3) Government Temporary Hostel, Poona-4.

The Govt. Temporary Hostel, Poona-4, caters to the needs of college students in Poona, who are in dire need of accommodation. The building of the Hostel is situated at the foot of the Fergusson hills near Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona-4. The approximate accommodation of the Hostel is 80. However, during the year under report, it was observed that many students who applied for accommodation had to be refused a seat for want of place in the Hostel. Some seats are reserved for Backward Class students and Post-graduate students.

During 1962-63, 87 students in first term and 78 students in second term took advantage of the Hostel.

The buildings of the Hostel are temporary so far as structure is concerned. Public function and Annual Social Gathering were organised by the students of the hostel as usual with great enthusiasm. Some recreational facilities exist in the hostel and students make use of these facilities to a great extent.

The receipts and expenditure of these three Hostels are summarised in the following table :—

Name of the Hostel	1962-63	
	Receipts	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Women Students' Hostel, Bombay-4 ..	49,734	45,722
2. Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay-50 ..	17,426	45,958
3. Govt. Temporary Hostel, Poona-4 ..	6,980	7,513

TABLES

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLERS AND TEACHERS

Area in Square Miles 1,18,459

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for						No. of scholars	
	Boys			Girls			Boys	
	Previous Year	Current Year	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3)	Previous Year	Current Year	In Rural Areas (Included in column 6)	Previous Year	Current Year
	(1961-62)	(1962-63)	(4)	(1961-62)	(1962-63)	(7)	(1961-62)	(1962-63)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Recognised—

Universities †	4	5	..	1	1	..	2,662	2,783
Research Institutions	15	15	1	..	..	..	212	243
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Board of Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	96	109	5	9	10	..	65,621	72,185
Colleges for Professional Education ..	192	223	8	5	7	..	33,468	36,409
Colleges for Special Education ..	15	11	1	2	3	..	1,467	1,343

High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	2,361	2,597	1,270	242	256	4	6,82,058	7,63,975	
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.		9,399	9,940	8,301	670	703	235	17,00,359	17,67,201	
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		24,687	25,796	23,315	829	832	385	11,90,525	12,31,931	
Nursery Schools	.. ..	527	500	90	..	..	..	19,259	18,744
Schools for Professional Education	..	413	437	50	253	260	2	43,229	47,651	
Schools for Special Education	..	1,21,784	1,24,920	1,12,310	78,359	1,03,093	90,548	6,70,221	6,14,217	
Total		..	1,59,495	1,64,555	1,45,351	80,370	1,05,165	91,174	44,09,081	45,56,682
Unrecognised	.. ..	80	38	17	1	2	..	3,341	2,251
Total Grand		..	1,59,575	1,64,593	1,45,368	80,371	1,05,167	91,174	44,12,422	45,58,933

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLERS AND TEACHERS

Total Estimated Population ..	Males ..	2,09,41,691	Total Estimated Population of children of schools-going Age (Age group 6-17).	Boys ..	54,49,027
	Females ..	1,96,08,147		Girls ..	50,90,274
	Total ..	4,05,49,838		Total ..	1,05,39,301

Type of Institution	Number of Scholars						Number of Teachers	
	Boys			Girls			Men	Women
	From Rural Areas* [Included in column 9]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 [Included in column (9)]	Previous year (1961-62)	Current year (1962-63)	From Rural Areas* [Included in column (13)]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 [Included in column (13)]		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

Recognised—

Universities†	395	230	520	647	41	53	299	38
Research Institutions	5	102	96	97	1	22	75	13
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Other Boards of Education</i>									
College for General Education ..	23,001	2,785	21,136	23,823	2,230	995	3,478	806	
Colleges for Professional Education ..	10,331	2,232	5,637	6,894	404	986	3,187	357	
Colleges for Special Education ..	568	119	970	1,062	16	43	166	64	
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	2,56,956	8,554	2,53,042	2,89,821	34,989	1,751	31,497	10,382	
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	12,21,598	4,883	9,45,940	9,74,906	5,58,744	3,835	54,141	17,595	
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	8,70,146	1,695	6,75,070	7,04,234	4,28,511	1,975	41,641	12,096	
Nursery Schools	1,891	..	16,555	15,554	1,956	..	66	1,251	
Schools for Professional Education ..	19,287	11,628	17,622	18,654	2,714	4,177	4,344	1,151	
Schools for Special Education ..	5,41,099	3,69,147	6,07,016	5,98,187	5,57,792	3,68,072	589	205	
Total ..	29,45,277	4,01,375	25,43,604	26,33,879	15,87,398	3,81,909	1,39,483	43,958	
Unrecognised	876	22	855	892	221	15	255	24	
Grand Total ..	29,46,153	4,01,397	25,44,459	26,34,771	15,87,619	3,81,924	1,39,638	43,982	

*Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in institutions whether situated in Rural or Urban Areas.
†The figures, required in cols. (8) to (17) against this item, include only those in University Teaching Deptts.

II- GENERAL SUMMERY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

		Rs.	
Total Revenue of the State	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,32,50,00,000
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Govt. grants to local Boards).	Recurring ..	Budgeted ..	21,83,79,985
		Actual ..	20,97,41,763
	Non-Recurring ..	Budgeted ..	33,00,380
		Actual ..	30,87,222
	Total	Budgeted ..	22,16,80,365
		Actual ..	21,28,28,985

Expenditure on Education for Boys

(1)	Previous year (1961-62)	Current year (1962-63)	Percentage of Expenditure from						
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Direction and Inspection	62,22,303	68,07,717	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hotel charges etc.)	11,35,60,061	11,88,41,609	80.5	0.5	5.4	4.7	1.2	7.7	
Total	11,97,82,364	12,56,49,326	81.5	0.5	5.2	4.4	1.2	7.2	

<i>Recognised—</i>												
Universities†	..	..	..	..	1,52,45,044	1,58,84,019	31.5	0.0	0.0	57.1	6.4	5.0
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	21,41,156	17,22,782	76.2	..	..	1.9	15.2	6.7
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	40,73,214	42,69,836	..	..	..	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other Boards of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education..	..	..	..	..	2,77,26,735	3,29,30,867	23.4	0.4*	0.3	67.2	1.1	8.0
Colleges for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	2,74,73,561	3,26,35,190	64.4	0.0	5.2	26.4	0.1	3.9
Colleges for Special Education	..	..	..	..	12,36,398	12,14,291	60.6	0.0	0.0	21.1	11.4	6.9
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	9,44,81,571	10,75,45,314	36.2	1.2	0.3	55.3	0.8	6.2
Middle/Senior Schools.	Basic/Junior	High	..	..	9,30,64,133	9,68,75,688	70.7	2.4	21.4	3.2	0.2	2.1
Primary/Junior Schools.	Basic/Basic	Primary	..	..	6,91,32,574	7,05,55,495	66.3	4.0	13.6	12.6	0.4	3.1
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	..	18,81,768	18,98,015	9.2	2.8	4.2	54.5	4.8	24.5
Schools for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	1,69,47,536	1,84,51,635	74.8	0.3	0.2	18.4	0.6	5.7
Schools for Special Education	..	..	..	..	33,03,342	29,25,430	64.8	0.5	1.0	12.9	6.7	14.1
Total	..	..	..	..	35,67,07,032	38,63,08,562	53.2	1.7	8.4	31.2	0.9	4.6
<i>Unrecognised</i>	..	..	..	..	80,627	2,02,081	..	..	..	26.8	1.4	71.8
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	47,65,70,023	51,21,59,969	60.1	1.4	7.6	24.6	1.0	5.3

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

		Rs.				Rs.		
Total Revenue of Local Bodies in the State		..	..	62,36,23,892				
Amount spent on Education from the revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring	Budgeted	..	16,60,27,047	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring	..	1,39,21,545
		Actual	..	16,20,61,553		Non-Recurring	..	1,82,05,662
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted	..	64,37,024		Total	..	3,21,27,207
		Actual	..	58,83,200				
	Total	Budgeted	..	17,24,64,071				
		Actual	..	16,79,44,753				

Expenditure on Education for Girls

(1)	Previous year (1961-62)	Current year (1962-63)	Percentage of Expenditure from							
			Government Funds (12)	District Funds (13)	Municipal Board Funds (14)	Fees (15)	Endowment etc. (16)	Other sources (17)		
		Rs.								
Direction and Inspection	2,32,168	1,37,260	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.)	1,49,07,703	1,59,22,412	80.8	0.2	1.5	4.9	0.4	12.2
Total	1,51,39,871	1,60,59,672	80.9	0.2	1.5	4.9	0.4	12.2

<i>Recognised</i>										
Universities†	9,49,036	12,63,716	24.5	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	40.5		
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Boards of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education	12,26,371	15,09,876	14.7	0.0	0.0005*	61.1	2.1	22.1		
Colleges for Professional Education	2,31,446	231,207	54.6	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	1.9		
Colleges for Special Education	2,23,736	1,91,196	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	30.6		
High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,62,56,843	1,75,864	32.9	1.0	0.2	59.2	0.8	5.9		
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	84,46,264	91,45,963	70.0	2.3	22.3	2.4	0.4	2.6		
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	63,50,222	60,37,241	57.7	2.9	23.9	13.3	0.4	1.8		
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Professional Education	36,98,579	40,58,588	62.2	0.0	3.4	17.5	2.6	14.3		
Schools for Special Education	6,33,657	6,74,909	68.2	1.2	0.5	7.0	4.9	18.2		
<i>Total</i>	3,80,16,154	4,06,99,160	47.5	1.4	9.1	33.8	0.9	7.3		
<i>Unrecognised</i>	1,468	6,276	..	..	..	..	..	100.0		
GRAND TOTAL	5,31,57,493	5,67,65,108	56.9	1.1	6.9	25.7	0.7	8.7		

*Ignored in additions.

†The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institution (1)	For Boys							Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions managed by						Unrecog- nised Institutions (8)	
	Government		District Board (4)	Municipal Board (5)	Private Bodies			
	Central (2)	State (3)			Aided (6)	Unaided (7)		
<i>Universities</i>	5*	..	..	5
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.</i>	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Other Boards of Education</i>
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1	2	..	..	11	1	..	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
<i>Arts</i>	1	..	..	17	..	..	18
<i>Science</i>	2	..	..	3	..	..	5
<i>Arts and Science</i>	5	..	..	53	..	..	58
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
<i>With only Intermediate Classes</i>	19	..	..	19
<i>Others</i>	9	..	..	9
<i>Total</i>	8	..	..	101	..	..	109
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
<i>Agriculture</i>	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Applied Art and Architecture</i>	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Commerce</i>	1	..	..	15	..	..	16

<i>Education</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post-Graduate</i>											
					2				1		3
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>											
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post-Graduate</i>											
					4				12		16
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>											
					1				94	36	131
Engineering				1	4				3		8
Forestry											
Law					1					7	8
Medicine				2	7		5		5		19
Physical Education					1				3		4
Technology									2		2
Veterinary Science					2						2
Others*†				1	3				1	1	6
<i>Total</i>				4	34		5		136	44	223
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing											
Other Fine Arts					1						1
Oriental Studies									4		4
Social Education									1		1
Others*†					1				4		5
<i>Total</i>					2				9		11

*May be specified, if any.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institution	For Girls							Total	Grand Total
	Recognised Institutions Managed by						Unrecog- nised Institutions		
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies				
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<i>Universities</i>	1	..	..	1	6
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	2
<i>Other Boards of Education</i>
<i>Reserch Institutions</i>	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	7	..	..	7	25
Science	5
Arts and Science	1	..	..	1	59
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	1	..	..	1	20
Others	1	..	..	1	10
<i>Total</i>	10	..	..	10	119
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	5
Applied Art and Architecture	3
Commerce	16

Education—

(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	17
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	5	136
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Medicine	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	7	230

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Others*	1	1	..	2	7
Total	1	2	..	3	14

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

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Type of Institutions (1)	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Institutions (8)	Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions managed by								
	Government		District Board + Non L. A. (4)	Municipal Board + can- tonment Board (5)	Private Bodies				
	Cental (2)	State (3)			Aided (6)	Unaided (7)			
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Post Basic
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	1	25	8	58	2	..	94
High .. .. .	..	7	204	31	2,188	73	12	2,515
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	15	2,729	72	32	2	..	2,850
Middle/Junior High	5	5	5,987	597	450	46	9	7,099	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	4	1,829	30	30	1	..	1,894
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher	23	6	14,135	61	1,606	58	9	15,898	
Others	17	8	5,995	910	869	214	8	8,021	
Nursery .. .. .	..	1	33	19	297	150	..	500
Total ..	45	47	30,937	1,728	5,530	546	38	38,871	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	34	..	..	4	..	..	38
Commerce .. .. .	..	4	6	..	6	33	..	49
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	15	..	..	7	2	..	24

Forestry .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medicine .. .. .	..	6	..	..	14	8	..	28
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	22
Others Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts.	1	54	..	1	30	45	..	131
<i>Training—</i>								
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	49	..	1	50	..	..	100
Normal Training Schools .. .. .	..	1	..	..	29	1	..	31
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others* .. Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Marine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total</i>	2	167	6	2	171	89	..	437
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music of Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	1	..	..	19	..	..	20
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	2	32	4	..	38
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	8	..	..	21	..	..	29
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,24,798	..	..	1,24,798
Reformatory .. .. .	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	9
Others* Astrology, Yogic health, Kirtan Shantha, Hindividyalaya, Visual Education.	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	6
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	17	..	2	1,24,897	4	..	1,24,920
GRAND TOTAL	52	278	30,943	1,737	1,30,861	684	38	1,64,593

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

Type of Institutions (1)	For Girls							Unrecog- nised Institutions (16)	Total (17)	Grand Total (18)
	Recognised Institutions managed by									
	Government		District Board + Non L. A. (12)	Municipal Board + can- tonment Board (13)	Private Bodies					
	Central (10)	State (11)			Aided (14)	Un- aided (15)				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Post-Basic	
Higher Secondary	5	..	11	2	..	18	112	
High	20	5	192	21	1	239	2,754	
Senior Basic	3	99	14	6	..	..	122	2,972	
Middle/Junior High	1	425	109	41	5	..	581	7,680	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	..	1	9	24	1	..	..	35	1,929
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher	64	2	4	..	..	70	15,968	
Others	2	466	160	91	8	1	728	8,749	
Nursery	500	
<i>Total</i>	2	5	1,088	314	346	36	2	1,793	40,664
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	38
Commerce	49
Engineering and Technology	24

Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medicine	30	..	..	3	14	10	..	..	57	85
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Other Technical, Industrial, Arts and Craft.	..	..	..	..	68	83	..	..	151	282
Training—										
Basic Training Schools	9	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	37	137
Normal and Training Schools	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	34
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	12	12
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others* Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Marin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	41	..	..	4	122	93	..	..	260	697
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	20
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	31
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,03,074	..	..	..	1,03,074	2,27,872
Reformatory	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	15
Others* Home Science	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	12
Total	6	..	..	..	1,03,087	..	..	..	1,03,093	2,28,013
GRAND TOTAL	2	54	1,088	318	1,03,572	131	2	1,05,167	2,69,760	

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes 715 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic / Basic Primary schools for boys and 1 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for girls.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	23	22	55	51	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	1,101	950	113
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	1,648	1,620	197
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	..	..	5,740	4,939	1,085
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	8,489	7,509	1,395
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,355	2,220	1,256
Applied Art and Architecture	1,931	1,750	201
Commerce	1,251	1,105	64

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<i>Education—</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
								93	85	88	
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
								405	377	149	
								128	115	128	
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	559	400	27	1,665	1,555	504
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,108	1,027	19
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	273	241	174	4,209	3,747	1,151
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	40	44
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	270	243
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	29	20	..	314	285	120
		<i>Total</i>		..	..	861	661	201	13,806	12,576	3,967
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	390	15
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26†	20	3
		<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	..	..	539	410	18

*May be specified, if any.
 †Yog College, Bombay.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
	<i>(i)</i>	<i>Post-Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>(ii)</i>	<i>Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
	<i>(i)</i>	<i>Post-Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>(ii)</i>	<i>Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	1,478	469
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	..	..	1,616	1,478	469
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cond.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
	Number of Scholars (14)	Average Daily Attendance (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (16)	Number of Scholars (17)	Average Daily Attendance (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (19)			
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments	3,409	3,046	467	..	..	..	3,409	3,046	467
<i>Research Institutions</i>	237	226	48	22	20	..	340	320	70
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	5,057	4,492	387	..	..	..	6,158	5,442	500
Science	1,489	1,435	30	..	..	..	3,137	3,055	227
Arts and Science	70,861	64,357	7,166	..	..	..	76,601	69,296	8,251
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	4,230	3,653	446	..	..	..	4,230	3,653	446
Others	1,144	1,048	37	..	..	..	1,144	1,048	37
<i>Total</i>	82,781	74,985	8,066	..	..	..	91,270	82,494	9,461
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,355	2,220	1,256
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,931	1,750	201
Commerce	11,490	10,260	951	..	..	..	12,741	11,365	1,015

(a) Basic Training Colleges—													
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	18	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	111	102	102
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—													
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	1,468	1,243	143	..	..	..	..	..	1,873	1,620	292
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	4,243	3,689	..	1,536	1,335	..	31	..	5,907	5,139	159
Engineering	..	..	2,727	2,509	683	..	..	..	..	..	4,951	4,464	1,214
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	3,087	2,580	..	192	..	4,195	3,607	211
Medicine	..	..	611	557	243	..	..	..	..	..	6,709	6,023	2,037
Physical Education	..	..	18	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	62	55	50
Technology	..	..	1,222	1,200	87	..	..	..	..	..	1,222	1,200	87
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	270	243
Others*	..	..	151	140	..	59	50	..	..	..	553	495	120
Total	..	..	21,948	19,630	2,127	4,682	3,965	223	..	..	42,913	38,310	6,987
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>													
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	390	15
Oriental Studies	..	..	185	148	54	..	..	..	..	..	185	148	54
Social Education	..	..	181	150	118	..	..	..	..	..	181	150	118
Others*	..	..	724	667	336	..	..	..	..	..	750	687	339
Total	..	..	1,090	965	508	..	..	..	..	..	1,629	1,375	526

* May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	626	..	626
<i>Research Institutions</i>	97	..	97
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	975	..	975
Science	355	..	355
Arts and Science	17,036	..	17,036
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	568	..	568
Others	151	..	151
<i>Total</i>	19,085	..	19,085
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	5	..	5
Applied Art and Architecture	210	..	210
Commerce	592	..	592

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546	..	546
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,807	..	2,807
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	250
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,028	..	2,028
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
<i>Total</i>								6,507	..	6,507
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	..	194
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	47
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44
<i>Total</i>								286	..	286

*May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars (2)	Average Daily Attendance (3)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (4)	Number of Scholars (5)	Average Daily Attendance (6)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (7)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	147	120	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	2,956	2,664	294
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	5,178	4,274	97
Middle/Junior High	943	768	..	1,096	904	376
Junior Basic/Basic Primary† .. .. .	..	..	..	562	478	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	968	808	..	161	134	..
Others	2,107	1,685	..	423	334	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	100	80	..
<i>Total</i>	4,018	3,261	..	10,623	8,988	767
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	3,196	2,902	2,159
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	75	65	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	(394)	(315)	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	2,951	2,475	401
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	165	154	165
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	385	324	..
Others—Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts	220	190	..	6,418 (6,423)	5,446 (6,075)	..

<i>Training—</i>									
<i>Basic Training Schools</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,082	7,373	7,952
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	98	116
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	95	..
Others*— Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	156	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,490 (6,822)	18,932 (6,390)	10,793
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	(32)	(28)	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	823	716	127
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	368	285
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	30	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266 (32)	1,114 (28)	412
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,268 (6,854)	49,580 (6,418)	17,352

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

Institution	In Recognized Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic						
Higher Secondary	13,873	12,101	845	10,069	8,854	67
High	75,534	64,410	2,525	21,669	18,951	172
Senior Basic	856,752	671,463	2,902	36,803	30,862	48
Middle/Junior High	1,104,326	863,694	1,487	376,404	329,445	55
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	181,102	139,709	16	6,662	5,342	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	504,189	362,249	37	2,569	2,200	..
Others	522,710	416,361	62	237,830	207,642	9
Nursery	1,200	890	..	1,192	952	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,259,686</i>	<i>2,530,877</i>	<i>7,874</i>	<i>693,198</i>	<i>604,248</i>	<i>351</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	42	33	..	..	..	..
	(1,128)	(945)	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others—Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	171	145	..

<i>Training</i>									
Basic Training Schools							43	39	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .							..	..	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .							..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .							..	..	..
Others*—Co-operative .. .. .							..	..	..
Marine .. .. .							..	..	..
<i>Total</i>		42	33	..	..	..	214	184	..
		(1,128)	(945)						
<hr/>									
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .							..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .							..	..	..
Oriental Studies							75	62	..
For Social Workers							(53)	(45)	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .							..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .							..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .							..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .							..	..	..
Others* .. .. .							..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	75	62	..
							(53)	(45)	
<hr/>									
GRAND TOTAL		3,259,728	2,530,910	7,874	695,103	605,972	820		
		(1,128)	(945)		(53)	(45)			

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

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Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)	
	Number of Scholars (14)	Average Daily Attendance (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (16)	Number of Scholars (17)	Average Daily Attendance (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (19)				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Post-Basic										
Higher Secondary	51,877	45,484	2,419	1,746	1,617	94	77,712	68,176	3,425	
High	711,700	639,532	25,488	31,332	28,334	1,487	843,191	753,891	29,966	
Senior Basic	8,662	7,080	1,890	480	423	..	907,875	714,102	4,937	
Middle/Junior High	92,052	80,272	2,170	12,064	9,230	..	1,568,885	1,284,313	4,088	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	2,904	2,402	308	89	87	..	191,319	148,018	324	
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher	65,842	49,785	..	2,166	1,725	..	575,895	416,901	37	
Others	212,719	187,843	1,076	48,170	35,969	470	1,023,959	849,834	1,617	
Nursery	20,081	15,694	..	11,725	9,698	..	34,298	27,314	..	
Total	1,165,837	1,028,092	33,351	107,772	87,083	2,051	5,241,134	4,262,549	44,394	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	427	395	411	..	..	..	3,623	3,297	2,570
Commerce	1,195	1,020	..	7,244	6,614	..	8,556	7,732	..	
	(142)	(85)	..	(236)	(185)	..	(1,900)	(1,530)	..	
Engineering and Technology	2,772	2,433	115	98	75	..	5,821†	4,983	516	
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	154	165
Medicine	1,535	1,382	114	514	427	20	2,434	2,133	134	
Physical Education	1,138	1,018	182	..	..	..	1,138	1,018	182
Others—Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts	2,193	1,689	..	2,924	2,299	..	11,926	9,769	..	
							(6,428)	(6,075)	..	

<i>Training—</i>										
Basic Training Schools	6,550	5,998	5,482	..	..	..	14,675	13,410	13,434	
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,184	1,031	36	119	90	..	1,423	1,219	152	
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	95	..	
Others*—Co-operative	1,519	1,401	799	..	..	..	1,519	1,401	799	
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	156	..	
<i>Total</i> ..	18,513 (142)	16,367 (85)	7,139	10,899 (236)	9,505 (185)	20	51,534 (8,328)	45,367 (7,605)	17,952	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	1,418	1,161	..	..	..	..	1,418	1,161	..	
Other Fine Arts	1,818	1,382	..	..	..	..	1,818 (32)	1,382 (28)	..	
Oriental Studies	2,592 (763)	2,250 (738)	175	58 (157)	50 (115)	..	2,725 (973)	2,362 (898)	175	
For Social Workers	74	71	74	..	..	..	74	71	74	
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	321	286	26	..	..	..	321	286	26	
Physically Handicapped	1,127	1,011	445	..	..	..	1,950	1,727	572	
For Adults	606,129	354,312	..	..	..	..	606,129	354,312	..	
Reformatory	379	370	375	..	..	..	784	738	660	
Others*	1,551	1,338	..	..	..	..	1,589	1,368	..	
<i>Total</i> ..	615,409 (763)	362,181 (738)	1,095	58 (157)	50 (115)	..	616,808 (1,005)	363,407 (926)	1,507	
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,909,224 (905)	1,505,492 (823)	52,801	123,433 (393)	100,623 (300)	2,294	6,049,037 (9,333)	4,976,868 (8,531)	81,364	

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS —*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	7,904	..	7,904
High	1,483	1,267	84	152,206	372	152,578
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	225,694	..	225,694
Middle/Junior High	493	383	..	506,213	68	506,281
Junior Basic/Basic Primary† .. .. .	..	..	..	48,819	..	48,819
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	391	336	..	182,045	167	182,212
Others	637	482	..	336,581	170	336,751
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	15,554	..	15,554
Total	3,004	2,468	84	1,475,016	777	1,475,793
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	5
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	1,637 (284)	..	1,637 (284)
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	43	..	43
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	456	..	456
Physical Education	255	..	255
Others—Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts	1,219	..	1,219

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Training—							
Basic Training Schools	301	301
Normal and Training Schools	510	510
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*—Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,434 (284)	4,434 (284)
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	858	858
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	398 (10)	398 (10)
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	634 (326)	634 (326)
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	107	107
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	239	239
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	400	400
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,651 (336)	2,651 (336)
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	3,004	2,468	84	1,508,702 (620)	777	1,509,479 (620)

*May be specified, if possible.

†Figures in Col. (20) include 19,382 boys and 9,461 girls in recognised Single-Teachers Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.

Polytechnic—		Boys	Girls
Dip .. .. .	..	4,475	33
\$D. T. C. .. .. .	..	33	..
Dip. in A. A. .. .. .	..	188	51
Dip. in F. A. .. .. .	..	388	127
Dip. in D. & P. .. .. .	..	434	214
Dip. in Arch. .. .. .	..	377	6

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Institutions (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars (2)	Average Daily Attendance (3)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (4)	Number of Scholars (5)	Average Daily Attendance (6)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (7)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	127	79
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	17
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	147	96
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	In Recognised Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels			
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<i>University—</i>									
University Departments	21	17	..	..	..	..	21	17	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	3,529	3,234	279	..	..	..	3,529	3,234	279
Science	1,064	920	96	..	..	..	1,064	920	96
Arts and Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	88	75	2	..	..	..	88	75	2
Others	57	42	..	..	..	..	57	42	..
Total ..	4,738	4,271	377	..	..	..	4,738	4,271	377
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Education—</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	115	109	..	..	..	..	115	109	.. 79
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	125	107	..	..	..	..	252	234	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	17
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	240	216	..	..	..	..	390	363	96
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	49	48	..	49	48	..
Others*	..	..	188	175	..	539	500	539	727	675	539
<i>Total</i>	..	..	188	175	..	588	548	539	776	723	539

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Boys included in		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>University—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic
Higher Secondary
High
Senior Basic	897	787	..
Middle/Junior High	83	78	83
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	213	169	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher
Others	304	274	..	..	..	..
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	304	274	..	1,193	1,034	83
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering and Technology
Forestry
Medicine	2,512	2,349	1,984
Physical Education
Other Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts

<i>Training—</i>									
Basic Training Schools							1,186	1,092	904
Normal and Training Schools							47	40	..
Pre-Primary, Nursery Training							57	50	34
Veterinary Science .. .. .							..	..	..
Co-operative .. .. .							..	..	..
Marine .. .. .							..	..	..
Others .. .. .							..	..	..
<i>Total</i>									
							3,802	3,531	2,922
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .							..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .							..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .							..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .							..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .							..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .							..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .							..	..	..
Reformatory							343	338	336
Others							109	98	..
<i>Total</i>									
							452	436	336
GRAND TOTAL									
							304	274	3,437
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)									
							5,281	4,291	17,352
GRAND TOTAL (All persons)									
							5,585	4,565	20,789

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	In Recognised Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	3,148	2,623	48	..	..	..
High	10,167	8,901	..	2,852	2,160	..
Senior Basic	40,468	32,071	124	7,186	6,043	..
Middle/Junior/Basic	135,619	109,592	122	54,204	45,616	28
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	1,761	1,501	..	7,433	7,003	28
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	2,654	1,953	..	90	77	..
Others	61,114	51,959	10	45,625	39,863	10
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	254,931	208,600	304	1,17,390	1,00,762	66
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	411	406	183
Physical Education
Other Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts

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Basic Training Schools	154	140	..
Normal and Training Schools
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	595	546	183
Schools for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	254,931	208,600	304	117,985	101,308	249	
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	32,59,728 (1,128)	25,30,910 (945)	7,874	695,103 (53)	605,972 (45)	820	
GRAND TOTAL (All persons)		35,14,659 (1,128)	27,39,510 (945)	8,178	813,088 (53)	707,280 (45)	1,069	

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
	Number of Scholars (14)	Average Daily Attendance (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (16)	Number of Scholars (17)	Average Daily Attendance (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (19)			
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Post-Basic
Higher Secondary
High
Senior-Basic
Middle/Junior High
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery
Total
	137,353	124,705	3,247	14,061	12,818	929	525,232	448,193	4,629
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering and Technology
Forestry
Medicine
Physical Education
Other Technical, Industrial, Arts
	2,984	2,416	..	2,251	1,815	..	5,235	4,231	..

<i>Training—</i>										
Basic Training Schools ..	3,416	3,103	1,534	..	..	..	..	4,756	4,335	2,438
Normal and Training Schools ..	88	80	22	..	..	..	..	135	120	22
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	561	503	86	..	..	..	..	618	553	120
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,638	6,649	2,018	2,736	2,260	379	14,771	12,986	5,502	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing ..	133	118	..	..	..	..	..	133	118	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social workers..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped..	115	105	115	..	..	..	..	115	105	115
For Adults ..	594,624	372,930	..	..	..	..	..	594,624	372,930	..
Reformatory ..	103	89	..	..	..	..	..	446	427	336
Others† ..	162	146	..	..	..	..	..	271	244	..
Total ..	595,144	373,395	115	..	..	..	595,596	373,831	451	
GRAND TOTAL ..	745,322	509,428	5,757	17,385	15,626	1,847	1,141,524	840,384	11,594	
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) ..	1,909,224	1,505,492	52,801	123,433	100,623	2,294	6,049,037	4,796,868	81,364	
	(905)	(823)		(393)	(300)		(9,333)	(8,831)		
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) ..	2,654,546	2,014,920	58,558	140,818	116,249	4,141	7,190,561	5,637,252	92,958	
	(905)	(823)		(393)	(300)		(9,333)	(8,531)		

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Boys Included in		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic
Higher Secondary	719	..	719
High	76	66	..	2,463	..	2,463
Senior Basic	632	..	632
Middle/Junior High	3,716	..	3,716
Junior Basic/Basic Primary..	402	..	402
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	154	..	154
Others	63	43	..	7,647	24	7,671
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	139	109	..	15,733	24	15,957
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering and Technology
Forestry
Medicine	59	..	59
Physical Education
Other Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts	492	..	492

<i>Training—</i>							
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	551	..	551
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39	..	39
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	139	109	..	16,347	24	16,371
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) .. .. .	..	3,004	2,468	84	1,508,702 (620)	777	1,509,479 (620)
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) .. .. .	..	3,143	2,577	84	..	..	..

*Figures in col. (20) includes Nil boys and 68 girls in recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.

† May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	2,19,865	49,001	..	..	7,995	1,484
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	31,57,357	..
Other Boards of Education.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. .. .	..	3,56,706	..	..	79,392	16,362
Science .. .. .	..	10,84,851	..	..	2,20,889	13,510
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	17,57,378	..	..	7,22,189	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	31,98,935	..	..	10,22,470	29,872
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	21,01,898	..	..	1,18,533	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	7,27,887	..	..	2,19,982	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	33,548	..	..	2,79,584	..

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
	(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,20,082	..	..	11,120
	(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
	(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	3,15,075	..	..	52,837
	(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	79,522	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	6,39,994	14,37,969	..	4,34,569
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,09,599
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	1,78,545	42,77,132	..	8,70,772
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,183	..	4,298
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	1,29,141	6,90,529	..	16,642
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	6,980	1,84,981	..	27,718
Total		..	..	..	..	9,54,660	1,00,41,806	..	22,45,654
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	1,48,493	..	..	39,500
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,850
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	8,315	..	..	21,118
Total		..	..	..	..	1,56,808	..	..	60,618
		..	..	..	..			..	4,850

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	10,000	2,88,345	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>		31,57,357	..	..	..	..
Other Boards of Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	4,52,460	..	..	..	..
Science	65,663	13,84,913	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	15,554	24,95,121	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	81,217	43,32,494	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	78,310	22,98,741	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	9,447	9,57,316	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	3,13,132	..	..	..	..

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	1,32,217	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	5,135	3,73,047	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,522	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	4,478	25,17,010	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,09,599	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,067	54,61,360	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,481	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,36,312	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,19,679	..	..	..
Total						..	2,11,452	1,34,75,416
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,92,843	..	..	..
Oriental studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	19,793	49,226	..	..	..
Total						..	19,793	2,42,069

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	District Board Institutions			Total (17)	Municipal Board Institution	
	Fees (14)	Endowments etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)		Government Funds	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Central (18)	State (19)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Other Board of Education
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
Other Board of Education
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	16,57,321	4,09,887	..	74,344 21,63,552
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16,57,321	4,09,887	..	74,344 21,63,552
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	1,36,644	..	..	3,546	..
High .. .. .	..	6,23,585	..	..	96,128	..
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	2,85,710	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	87,539	51,221	..	..	17,752	75
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	23,972	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	38,788	15,210	..	502	63	..
Others	65,169	48,805	458	..	825	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	18,142	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,91,496	12,03,289	458	502	1,81,314	75
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	17,54,274	50,940	..	1,650	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	8,317	..	..	2,356	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	22,81,613	..	..	2,43,226	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	38,335	..	..	..	..
Medicine	20,130	1,77,124	..	..	22,342	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical Industrial and Arts and	5,25,373	40,09,917	..	..	14,700	500

Training—									
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,50,663	..	..	24,008	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,665	..	..	..	..
Pre Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46,249	..	..	..	..
Others* Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,18,806	..	..	90,610	..
Total ..	..	11,64,309	1,05,89,157	50,940	..	..	3,98,892	500	..
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,372	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,37,628	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,87,950	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19,999	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	9,52,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	25,30,330	2,61,91,945	51,398	502	70,11,300	58,625	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	1,40,190	..	18,13,806	1,63,334	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	7,22,141	1,610	36,18,639	8,98,475	35
High	2,428	2,86,386	..	2,67,74,248	9,25,524	5,53,959
Senior Basic	676	1,57,442	..	3,31,78,030	13,44,473	4,89,842
Middle/Junior High	855	23,972	..	55,35,024	5,42,795	20,745
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	54,563	..	1,59,25,085	9,02,253	9,993
Others	1,935	1,17,192	..	1,82,33,023	13,51,800	72,804
Nursery .. .. .	..	18,142	..	1,176	43,447	..
Total ..	5,894	15,20,028	1,610	10,50,79,031	61,72,101	11,47,378
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	1,09,260	19,16,124	..	..	..	..
Commerce	6,800	17,473	..	25,724	2,652	..
Engineering and Technology	7,839	25,32,678	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	38,335	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	2,19,596	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts	4,290	45,54,780

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A-2668-26-A	Training									
	Basic Training Schools	43,242	23,17,913	
	Normal and Training Schools	22,665	
	Pre Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	46,249	..	..	..
	Others* Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marine	..	..	..	6,213	7,15,629	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	1,77,644	1,23,81,442	..	25,724	2,652
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
	Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	7,372	..	..	..
	Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
	Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	6,37,628	..	..	..
	For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2,87,950	..	..	..
	Others*	..	..	..	..	19,999	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	..	9,52,949	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		5,06,000	3,63,50,100	1,610	10,51,04,755	61,74,753	11,47,378

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	4,67,123	199	11,512	24,55,974	..	4,13,785
High	8,94,808	552	91,801	55,05,920	..	7,66,658
Senior Basic	58,184	127	1,66,481	2,84,78,523	..	6,47,048
Middle/Junior High	4,85,591	265	1,92,130	3,56,90,331	..	55,18,466
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	257	1	45,021	61,43,843	..	1,95,290
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	537	2	77,858	1,69,15,728	..	38,050
Others	447	1	41,663	1,96,99,738	..	43,98,778
Nursery	653	1,258	3,378	49,912	..	7,585
Total ..	19,07,600	2,405	6,29,844	11,49,39,969	..	1,19,85,660
<i>School for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1,220	..	182	29,778	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20,287

<i>Training—</i>										
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	1,220	..	182	29,778	..	..	..	..	20,287
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
GRAND TOTAL	..	19,08,820	2,405	6,30,026	11,49,69,747	11,000	1,20,18,167	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS —contd.

Institutions (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	62,462	4,74,544	..	35,822	9,86,613
High	20,813	85,284	11,71,008	5,504	20,676	20,69,943
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	8,87,030	403	..	43,278	15,77,759
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	1,85,15,038	1,92,188	5,559	3,74,673	2,46,05,924
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	97,100	..	..	1,200	1,93,590
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	1,19,316	3	37	573	1,57,979
Others .. .. .	..	82,62,112	450	1,695	1,09,381	1,27,72,416
Nursery	25	51,848	14,490	1,419	221	75,588
Total	20,838	2,80,80,190	18,53,086	14,214	5,85,824	4,25,39,812
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Others Technical, Industrial Arts and Crafts	25,917	8,410	54,614

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<i>Training—</i>											
Basic Training Schools	12,615	12,615	
Normal and Training Schools	
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	38,532	8,410	..	..	67,229
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	1,210	..	..	..	2,430
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>											
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,210	..	..	..	2,430
GRAND TOTAL	20,838	2,97,77,253	22,71,383	14,214	6,60,168	4,47,73,023

*May be specified, if any

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments, etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	14,14,751	35,83,935	..	..	90,69,079	10,12,274
Research Institutions	7,12,456	3,31,237	..	..	23,204	2,59,792
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>						
Other Board of Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,12,479	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	48,994	2,44,984	3,000	2,200	9,68,120	8,308
Science	4,190	1,50,639	..	4,000	3,33,791	29,688
Arts and Science	4,62,758	32,59,586	3,000	26,750	1,84,94,375	2,12,784
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	3,684	3,37,778	10,000	15,000	10,77,556	25,766
Others .. .. .	..	8,902	..	44,361	2,28,589	37,875
<i>Total</i>	5,19,626	40,01,889	16,000	92,311	2,11,02,431	3,14,421
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	20,624	3,12,437	..	..	24,03,018	14,759

<i>Education—</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
	(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	2,460	..	..	4,995	..
	(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
	(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	9,863	1,81,772	1,542	4,84,844	..
	(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	3,260	..	5,97,463	1,836
	Engineering	..	..	..	..	4,24,954	8,57,022	..	7,85,035	..
	Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	2,29,095	..	750	1,82,487
	Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	19,705	..	..	4,688
	Technology	..	..	..	..	72,94,214	71,287	..	..	3,66,497
	Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others*	..	..	..	..	1,70,834	..	..	809	..
	<i>Total</i>	79,20,489	16,77,038	1,542	750	48,29,836	16,595
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
	Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental Studies	2,100	14,410	10,195	8,000
	Social Education	1,25,000	45,000	68,053	1,24,175
	Others*	2,46,097	1,46,251	1,17,804	1,200
	<i>Total</i>	3,73,197	2,05,661	1,96,052	1,33,375

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions— <i>contd.</i>					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department	8,03,980	1,58,84,019	.. 1,600	..	.. 22,957	.. 24,557
Research Institutions	83,191	14,09,880	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>						
Other Board of Education .. .. .	..	11,12,479	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	89,931	13,65,537	..	..	..	..
Science	13,496	5,35,804	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	17,10,923	2,41,70,176	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	3,95,395	18,65,179	..	..	..	..
Others	3,41,950	6,61,677	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	25,51,795	2,85,98,373	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1,66,391	29,17,229	..	..	..	..

<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	10,562	18,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	1,84,838	8,62,859	2,39,781	..	522	14,943	2,55,246	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	71,456	6,74,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	25,188	20,92,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	7,01,504	21,621	8,438	7,31,563	..	..	..
Medicine	2,11,293	6,23,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	16,693	41,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	2,58,103	79,90,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	1,329	1,72,972	17,310	..	..	..	17,310	..	..
<i>Total</i>	9,45,853	1,53,92,103	9,58,595	22,143	23,381	10,04,119	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	29,405	64,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	3,62,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	34,532	5,45,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	63,937	9,72,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Board Funds (41)	Fees (42)
	Central (38)	State (39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	14,14,751	35,83,935	..	..	90,69,079
<i>Research Institutions</i>	9,32,321	3,80,238	..	..	32,799
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>					
Other Board of Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42,69,836
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	48,994	6,01,690	3,000	2,200	10,47,512
Science	4,190	12,35,490	..	4,000	5,54,680
Arts and Science	4,62,758	50,16,964	3,000	26,750	1,92,16,564
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes	3,684	3,37,778	10,000	15,000	10,77,556
Others .. .. .	..	8,902	..	44,361	2,28,589
Total	5,19,626	72,00,824	16,000	92,311	2,21,24,901
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	21,01,898	..	..	1,18,533
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	7,27,887	..	..	2,19,982
Commerce	20,624	3,45,985	..	..	26,82,602

<i>Education—</i>						
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>						
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,22,542	16,115
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>						
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	9,863	4,96,847	5,37,681
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	82,782	8,37,244
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	10,64,948	22,94,991	12,19,604
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,11,103
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	1,89,545	45,17,227	14,63,146
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	92,888	8,986
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	72,94,214	71,287	3,66,497
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	1,29,141	6,90,529	16,642
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	1,77,814	1,84,981	45,837
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	88,86,149	1,17,29,844	84,43,972
<i>College for Special Education—</i>						
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,48,493	39,500
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	2,100	14,410	10,195
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	1,25,000	45,000	68,053
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	2,46,097	1,54,566	1,38,922
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	3,73,197	3,62,469	2,56,670

*Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Total Direct Expenditure			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Endowments, etc. (43)	Other Sources (44)	Total (45)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments	10,12,274	8,03,980	1,58,84,019	24,35,995
<i>Research Institutions</i>	2,61,276	1,16,148	17,22,782	7,93,376
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>				
Other Board of Education .. .. .	..	..	42,69,836	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts	24,670	89,931	18,17,997	9,95,679
Science	43,198	79,159	19,20,717	10,46,877
Arts and Science	2,12,784	17,26,477	2,66,65,297	1,22,16,328
Intermediate Colleges—				
With only Intermediate Classes	25,766	3,95,395	18,65,179	7,89,871
Others	37,875	3,41,950	6,61,677	1,77,970
Total	3,44,293	26,32,912	3,29,30,867	1,52,26,725
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	78,310	22,98,741	9,09,831
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	9,447	9,57,316	6,37,714
Commerce	14,759	1,66,391	32,30,361	13,54,377

<i>Education—</i>								
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>								
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	11,577	1,50,234	82,078	
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>								
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,89,973	12,35,906	6,83,926	
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2,358	86,399	10,08,783	5,90,369	
Engineering	..	..	..	..	29,666	46,09,209	30,51,005	
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	21,621	8,438	9,41,162	3,86,318	
Medicine	..	..	..	21,844	3,98,704	82,48,537	42,71,301	
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	16,693	1,18,567	52,686	
Technology	..	..	..	..	2,58,103	79,90,101	14,40,261	
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	8,36,312	4,68,255	
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,329	4,09,961	1,54,896	
Total					60,582	12,55,030	3,20,35,190	1,40,83,017
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	4,850	..	1,92,843	1,06,065	
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	8,000	29,405	64,110	43,875	
Social Education	..	..	..	1,24,175	..	3,62,228	1,82,334	
Others*	..	..	..	1,200	54,325	5,95,110	2,95,836	
Total					1,38,225	83,730	12,14,291	6,28,110

*Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments, etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	10,800	22,42,054	..	1,300	29,63,893	..
High	31,615	2,92,40,521	2,20,858	1,51,409	4,77,68,219	7,52,149
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	2,18,873	..	4,890	9,771	1,239
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	17,05,396	25,032	2,87,200	18,06,986	1,47,324
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	75,379	..	878	18,446	7,246
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	9,17,562	..	7,051	27,340	23,932
Others .. .. .	..	13,02,744	331	9,75,768	66,64,633	1,37,310
Nursery	50,857	97,000	10,283	27,516	3,77,850	71,420
Total	93,272	3,57,99,529	2,56,504	14,56,012	5,96,37,138	11,40,620
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	1,37,083	..	..	7,824	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	845	..	100	1,23,068	..
Engineering and Technology	6,868	3,78,82	..	..	63,747	52,264
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	24,297	1,13,856	..	950	3,00,921	2,244
Physical Education .. .. .	..	1,15,216	..	..	2,45,150	..
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	1,10,772	..	4,000	1,27,931	15,613

Training								
Basic Training Schools	6,022	6,65,013		750	4,76,942	26,691		
Normal and Training Schools	90,972	24,721		200	81,820	638		
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..		..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..		..	..	..
Others* Co-operative	95,963	2,24,585		..	9,510	..		
Marine .. .. .	..	..		..	..	..
Total	2,24,122	17,70,963		6,000	20,04,913	97,450		
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	22,900		550	79,555	4,138		
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	92,640		300	1,33,305	1,168		
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	40,245	100	750	12,300	46,890		
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	11,931		2,000	3,732	..		
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	65,762		3,000	122,053	18,532		
Physically Handicapped	24,950	2,81,361		16,533	14,201	1,18,868		
For Adults .. .. .	..	1,54,448	12,975	..	150	2,894		
Reformatory .. .. .	..	2,35,944		5,200	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	11,700		..	12,158	669		
Total	24,950	9,16,931	13,075	28,333	3,77,454	1,93,159		
TOTAL (Direct)	1,12,82,863	4,82,87,183	2,87,121	15,83,406	9,83,52,586	31,67,686		

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 61,86,546

(Already included) may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

†††Amount awarded by State Govt. (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

†Inclusive of Rs. 554 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.

Direction

Inspection

Buildings††

Scholarships and other Financial Connections†††

Hostel Charges

Miscellaneous

TOTAL (Indirect)

GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions— <i>contd.</i>					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	1,22,579	53,40,626	2,88,266	..	20,624	3,08,890
High	56,63,369	8,38,28,140	53,69,856	1,55,437	16,61,584	61,86,877
Senior Basic	38,789	2,73,562	1,134	..	13,266	14,400
Middle/Junior High	9,91,791	49,63,729	5,33,464	44,122	2,50,046	8,27,632
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	32,926	1,34,875	..	139	4,619	4,758
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	4,58,822	14,34,707	25,475	830	49,139	75,444
Others	11,57,487	1,02,38,273	21,73,943	97,805	2,16,669	24,88,417
Nursery	3,08,992	9,43,918	6,41,948	17,929	1,50,578	8,10,455
Total	87,74,755	10,71,57,830	90,34,086	3,16,262	13,66,525	1,07,16,873
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	42,971	1,87,878	..	..	..	..
Commerce	3,877	1,27,890	4,40,645	12,000	6,915	4,59,560
Engineering and Technology	1,88,386	12,58,137	22,502	..	..	22,502
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	82,847	5,25,115	1,03,838	..	9,763	1,13,601
Physical Education	50,421	4,10,787	..	..	..	..
Others Technical, Industrial Arts and Crafts	1,53,669	4,11,985	4,05,836	130	50,358	4,56,324

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Basic Training Schools	2,53,455	14,28,873
Normal and Training Schools	28,638	2,26,989	8,735	8,735
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative	4,752	3,34,810	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,09,016	49,12,464	9,81,556	12,130	67,036	10,60,722	
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing	16,021	1,23,164	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	52,128	2,79,541	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	96,139	1,96,424	..	3,200	6,151	9,351	..
For Social Workers	3,734	21,397	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	2,09,347	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	1,05,129	5,61,042	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	85,585	2,56,052	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	11,999	2,53,143	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	36,063	60,590	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,06,798	19,60,700	..	3,200	6,151	9,351	
TOTAL (Direct)	1,44,39,225	17,74,00,070	1,09,75,837	3,53,735	14,86,050	1,28,15,622	

*May be specified, if possible.
 †Inclusive of Rs. 554 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

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Institutions (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Post Basic	10,800	46,06,289	1,63,334	63,762	41,97,372
Higher Secondary	33,225	†3,42,49,957	11,40,146	2,36,728	5,53,00,019
High .. .. .	..	2,79,25,879	9,25,524	14,45,879	69,492
Senior Basic	87,539	4,04,53,113	13,69,505	1,92,92,080	30,35,981
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	58,29,665	5,42,795	1,18,723	18,703
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	38,788	1,68,95,907	9,02,253	1,36,862	53,418
Others	65,169	2,39,83,350	13,52,589	93,10,684	88,40,298
Nursery	80,857	1,23,903	53,755	79,364	10,34,941
Total	2,86,378	15,40,68,063	64,49,901	3,06,84,082	7,25,50,224
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	18,91,357	50,940	..	9,474
Commerce .. .. .	..	34,886	2,652	100	5,67,289
Engineering and Technology	6,868	26,60,485	..	..	8,97,475
Forestry .. .. .	..	38,335	..	..	..
Medicine	44,427	2,90,980	..	950	4,27,101
Physical Education .. .. .	..	1,15,216	..	..	2,45,150
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts	5,25,373	41,40,976	..	29,917	5,56,877

<i>Training—</i>						
<i>Basic Training Schools</i>	6,022	29,15,676		13,365	5,00,950	
<i>Normal and Training Schools</i>	90,972	47,386		200	90,557	
<i>Pre-Primary/Nursery Training</i>						
<i>Veterinary Science</i>		46,249				
<i>Others—</i>						
<i>Co-operative</i>	95,963	2,24,585			9,510	
<i>Marine</i>	6,18,806				90,610	
Total	13,88,431	1,24,06,131	53,592	44,532	33,94,991	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
<i>Music and Dancing</i>		22,900		550	79,555	
<i>Other Fine Arts</i>		1,00,012		300	1,33,305	
<i>Oriental Studies</i>		41,465	100	1,960	12,300	
<i>For Social Workers</i>		11,931		2,000	3,732	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
<i>Mentally Handicapped</i>		65,762		3,000	1,22,053	
<i>Physically Handicapped</i>	24,950	9,18,989		16,533	1,420	
<i>For Adults</i>		1,54,448	12,975		150	
<i>Reformatory</i>		5,23,894		5,200		
<i>Others*</i>		31,699			1,215	
Total	24,950	18,71,100	13,075	29,543	37,745	
TOTAL (Direct)	1,38,25,803	19,16,02,604	65,34,110	2,25,08,539	12,05,19,926	
	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE					
<i>Direction</i>		15,20,801				
<i>Inspection</i>		52,63,764		23,152		
<i>Buildings</i> ††	1,15,68,141	1,99,90,004	60,885	6,28,152	12,62,662	
<i>Scholarships and other Financial Concessions</i> †††	54,07,498	4,87,60,913	4,29,719	31,232	8,18,754	
<i>Hostel Charges</i>	63,759	15,04,255	46,304	11,842	25,04,305	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	72,076	83,11,241	30,283	57,71,714	1,00,76,718	
TOTAL (Indirect)	1,71,11,474	8,53,51,028	5,67,191	64,66,092	55,93,404	
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	3,09,37,277	27,79,53,632	71,01,301	3,89,74,631	12,61,13,330	

*May be specified, if any.

††Inclusive of Rs. 554 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure— <i>contd.</i>			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)]
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
(1)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	199	1,90,537	92,32,293	66,93,368
High	9,13,642	64,39,304	9,83,13,021	6,24,96,927
Senior Basic	1,366	2,62,490	3,06,30,630	2,83,11,412
Middle/Junior High	1,97,345	18,09,495	6,62,45,058	5,59,21,218
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	7,386	83,766	66,01,038	59,85,313
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	24,801	5,86,392	1,86,38,421	1,72,02,512
Others	2,36,811	15,27,135	4,53,16,036	3,96,68,704
Nursery	92,026	4,63,169	18,98,015	11,70,383
Total	14,73,576	1,13,62,288	27,68,74,512	21,74,49,837
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	1,52,231	21,04,002	7,08,117
Commerce	12,000	17,774	6,34,701	3,61,668
Engineering and Technology	52,264	1,96,225	38,13,317	9,01,199
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	38,335	17,666
Medicine	2,244	92,610	8,58,312	4,93,037
Physical Education .. .. .	..	50,421	4,10,787	2,05,134
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts	16,243	2,08,317	54,77,703	25,90,891

Training—				
Basic Training Schools	26,691	2,96,697	37,59,401	22,14,887
Normal and Training Schools	638	28,638	2,58,389	1,41,267
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	46,249	4,098
Others*				
Co-operative.. .. .	..	4,752	3,34,810	1,34,089
Marine .. .. .	..	6,213	7,15,629	1,65,307
Total	1,10,080	10,53,878	1,84,51,635	79,37,360
Schools for Special Education—				
Music and Dancing	4,138	16,021	1,23,164	89,791
Other Fine Arts	1,168	52,128	2,86,913	1,73,785
Oriental Studies	50,090	1,02,290	2,08,205	1,32,744
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	3,734	21,397	16,980
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped	18,532	..	2,09,437	53,164
Physically Handicapped	1,18,868	1,05,129	11,98,670	2,63,300
For Adults	2,894	85,585	2,56,052	2,100
Reformatory .. .. .	..	11,999	5,41,093	74,385
Others*	669	36,063	80,589	36,117
Total	1,96,359	4,12,949	29,25,430	8,42,366
TOTAL (Direct)	35,96,665	1,77,20,915	38,63,08,562	25,93,96,786
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE—cont.				
Direction .. .. .	..	..	15,20,801	..
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	52,86,916	..
Buildings††	7,30,431	4,91,654	3,91,56,874	..
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	4,47,431	12,49,427	5,71,44,979	..
Hostel Charges	1,29,176	5,63,777	48,23,418	..
Miscellaneous	1,58,685	23,64,611	1,77,16,338	..
TOTAL (Indirect)	14,65,723	90,94,414	12,56,49,325	..
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	50,62,388	2,68,15,329	51,19,57,888	..

*May be specified, if any.

†Inclusive of Rs. 554 as Government grants other than Maintenance grant.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Other Board of Education
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	91,944	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	34,326	..	..	4,525	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	1,26,270	..	..	4,525	..
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
Other Board of Education
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total



<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	91,944	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	38,851	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1,30,795	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees (14)	Endow- ments etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)	Total (17)	Government Funds	
					Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Other Board of Education
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—								
(a) Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								
<hr/>								
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								
<hr/>								

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Municipal Board Institutions					Total
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>						
Other Board of Education
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
<hr/>									
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
<hr/>									

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic
Higher Secondary
High
Senior Basic	33,892	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	5,800	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	6,436	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher
Others	15,301	6,392	..	..	3,612	..
Nursery
Total	15,301	52,520	..	..	3,612	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering of Technology
Forestry
Medicine	12,99,930	..	21,931	2,520	2,338
Physical Education
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts

<i>Training—</i>									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	4,48,411	..	..	5,544	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	36,052	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	65,871	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	18,50,264	..	21,931	8,064	2,338
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2,45,388	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	41,953	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	2,87,341	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	15,301	23,16,395	..	..	21,931	16,201	2,338	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Government Institutions— <i>cont.</i>		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic	3,29,117	..	..
Higher Secondary	6,56,397	1,35,740	..
High	12,23,287	54,094	81,045
Senior Basic	123	34,015	..	40,14,008	1,57,290	3,64,502
Middle/Junior High	5,800	..	48,782	12,439	1,283
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	6,436	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	69,203	6,349	279
Others	25,305	..	20,68,586	1,53,941	10,585
Nursery
Total ..	123	71,556	..	84,09,380	5,19,853	4,57,694
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering of Technology
Forestry
Medicine	23,164	13,49,883
Physical Education
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts

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Training—									
Basic Training Schools	5,562	4,59,517
Normal and Training Schools	36,252
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	65,871	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				28,726	19,11,323	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	400	2,45,788	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	41,953	..	..	..	..
Total				400	2,87,741	..	..	..	..
Grand Total				29,249	24,01,415	..	84,09,380	5,19,853	4,57,694

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

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Institutions (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees (14)	Endowments etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)	Total (17)	Government Funds	
					Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	36,086	..	..	3,65,203	..	..
High	64,748	1,417	10,142	8,68,444	..	66,598
Senior Basic	187	7	11,526	13,70,146	..	1,19,773
Middle/Junior High	18,331	..	80,377	46,34,508	..	8,32,346
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	95	62,599	..	1,85,782
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1	..	92	75,924	..	1,392
Others	11	..	1,260	22,34,383	..	8,54,212
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,19,364	1,424	1,03,492	96,11,207	..	20,60,103
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Training—</i>										
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,215
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,215
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	1,19,364	1,424	1,03,492	96,11,207	..	..	..	..	20,73,318

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Part Basic
Higher Secondary
High	62,259	1,31,136	..	..	2,59,993
Senior Basic	1,74,822	76	..	7,637	3,02,308
Middle/Junior High	13,72,907	44,389	552	31,178	22,81,372
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	79,357	..	..	80	2,65,219
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	2,786	..	..	..	4,178
Others	12,57,423	115	73	5,767	21,17,590
Nursery
Total	29,49,554	1,75,716	625	44,662	52,30,660
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering and Technology
Forestry
Medicine	89,625	..	..	..	89,625
Physical Education
Others Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts

<i>Training—</i>							
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	11,331	..	..	24,546
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	{	Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..
		Marine	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	1,00,956	..	..	1,14,171
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total		..	..	30,50,510	1,75,716	625	44,662 53,44,831

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	4,42,764	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and | or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Other Board of Education</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,73,696	..	781	6,05,425	5,266
Science
Arts and Science	41,498	..	..	2,82,715	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	6,036	..	..	18,090	..
Others	16,332	25,947
Total	2,21,230	..	781	9,22,562	31,213

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,921	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,101	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								96,022	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,254	..
Total								54,254	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions—cont.					
	Aided—cont.		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	5,11,223	12,63,716	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Board of Education</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	3,15,887	11,01,055	..	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	7,881	3,32,094	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	10,322	34,448	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	42,279	..	..	..	..
Total	3,34,090	15,09,876	..	..	..	..

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Arts and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	1,645	80,566	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2,745	19,846	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	4,390	1,00,412	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	65,154	..	..	65,154
Others*	..	..	..	..	45,348	99,602	13,200	..	13,240 26,440
Total				..	45,348	99,602	78,354	..	13,240 91,594

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	3,09,729	..	..	4,42,764
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Educa- tion.</i>
<i>Other Board of Education</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	1,73,696	..	781	6,05,425
Science
Arts and Science	41,498	..	..	2,82,715
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes	6,036	..	..	18,090
Others	16,332
Total	2,21,230	..	781	9,22,562

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—							
(a) Basic Training Colleges—							
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—							
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,921
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	91,944	..	17,101
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	34,326	..	4,525
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	..	1,26,270	1,00,547
<hr/>							
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,154
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,454
Total				..	..	..	1,32,608

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure— <i>cont.</i>			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)]
	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
(1)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments .. .. .	..	5,11,223	12,63,716	5,622
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Board of Education</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts	5,266	3,15,887	11,01,055	6,65,329
Science .. .. .	..	7,881	3,32,094	1,77,309
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—				
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	10,322	34,448	18,546
Others	25,947	..	42,279	7,949
Total	31,213	3,34,090	15,09,876	8,69,133

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—							
(a) Basic Training Colleges—							
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—							
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,645	80,566	58,380
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	2,745	1,11,790	67,374
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	38,851	27,251
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					4,390	2,31,207	1,53,005
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	65,154	48,675
Others*	..	..	..	..	58,588	1,26,042	98,120
Total					58,588	1,91,196	1,46,795

*May be specified, if any
†Includes allowances, if any.

V-B--EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS--cont.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Central (26)	State (27)	District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endow- ments etc. (31)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education--</i>						
Post Basic
Higher Secondary	3,23,253	..	250	4,68,046	16,318
High	44,03,941	30,447	11,595	72,76,826	97,122
Senior Basic	18,701	..	6,238	11,166	9,571
Middle/Junior High	1,51,338	..	40,675	1,29,227	28,642
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3,005	..	..	3,565	..
Primary--						
Single-Teacher	1,946	..	196	1,550	394
Others	2,22,595	200	94,495	6,69,971	22,328
Nursery
Total	51,24,779	30,647	1,53,449	85,60,351	1,74,375
<i>Schools for Professional Education--</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering and Technology
Forestry
Medicine	71,536	28,415	10,452	400	70,537
Physical Education
Others, Tech. Indu. Arts and Crafts	1,975	1,02,181	4,150	1,74,598	37,801
Training--						
Basic Training Schools	3,82,219	..	1,000	2,88,024	10,629
Normal and Training Schools	18,940	..	..	28,586	..

Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	55,513	..	101	68,830	6,449
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. { Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	73,511	5,87,268	15,703	5,60,438	98,353
*Schools for Special Education—					
Music and Dancing	1,296	..	..	3,038	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	2,000	..	..	433	..
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	37,778	5,412	3,550	..	26,196
For Adults	1,09,706	2,827	..	7,194	1,600
Reformatory	10,950	..	..	..	..
Others*	10,690	..	..	36,429	5,505
Total ..	2,000	1,70,420	8,239	47,094	33,301
Total (Direct) ..	75,511	64,13,426	38,886	1,73,483	1,06,83,485

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department Rs. 1,28,360 (already included) may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

†††Amount awarded by the State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions—cont.					
	Aided—cont.		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc. (35)	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	72,884	8,80,751	1,17,841	..	25,223	1,43,064
High	7,89,427	1,26,09,358	22,98,337	19,814	1,41,500	24,59,651
Senior Basic	7,441	53,117	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	83,859	4,33,741	18,939	706	11,311	30,956
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,865	8,435	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher	714	4,800	..	..	..	..
Others	90,993	11,00,582	1,25,570	740	5,480	1,31,790
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,47,183	1,50,90,784	25,60,687	21,260	1,83,514	27,65,461
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	58,962	2,40,302	..	..	1,16,532	1,16,532
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Tech. Indu. Arts and Crafts	1,12,890	4,06,532	1,42,426	3,235	79,847	2,25,508
Training—						
Basic Training Schools	1,51,201	8,33,073
Normal and Training Schools	11,049	58,575

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Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	21,679	1,52,572
Veterinary Science
Others* { Co-operative
{ Marine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,55,781	16,91,054	1,42,426	3,235	1,96,379	3,42,040
Schools for Special Education—						
Music and Dancing	1,269	5,603	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	5,116	7,544	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	20,507	93,443	..	..	..	..
For Adults	61,932	1,83,259	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	2,130	13,080	..	..	..	..
Others*	31,610	84,234	..	..	..	..
Total	1,22,564	3,87,168	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	24,20,579	01,42,612	27,81,467	24,495	3,93,133	31,99,095
Direction and Inspection						
Buildings††						
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††						
Hostel Charges						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL (Indirect)						
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)						
TOTAL (DIRECT)—Boys						
TOTAL (DIRECT)—All Persons						
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys						
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons						

*Inclusive of Rs. 4,330 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.
†Inclusive of Rs. 600 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.
††Inclusive of Rs. 6,678 as Government grants other than maintenance grant.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Board Funds (41)	Fees (42)
	Central (38)	State (39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	250	6,21,973
High	4,330	6,52,370	1,66,187	73,854	97,71,047
Senior Basic	†600	51,26,936	54,094	2,62,105	11,429
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	13,95,653	1,57,290	17,78,084	2,10,886
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	†50,10,170	12,439	80,640	3,565
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	72,541	6,349	3,261	1,551
Others	15,301	31,51,785	1,54,141	13,62,503	7,99,279
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,231	1,56,53,460	5,50,500	35,60,697	1,14,19,730
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	71,536	13,28,345	..	1,22,008	2,920
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others, Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts	1,975	1,02,181	..	4,150	3,17,024

Training								
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	8,43,845	..	12,331	2,93,568
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	54,992	..	..	28,586
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	1,21,384	..	101	68,830
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								..
								..
Total		..	73,511	24,50,747	..	..	1,38,590	7,10,928

Schools for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	1,296	..	..	3,038
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	433
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	37,778	5,412	3,550	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	1,09,706	2,827	..	7,194
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2,56,338	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	52,643	..	..	36,429
Total		..	2,000	4,57,761	8,239	3,550	47,094	
Total (Direct)		..	95,742	1,92,19,197	5,58,739	37,03,618	1,37,76,233	

*May be specified, if possible.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Total Indirect Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection .. .. .	..	1,37,260	..	..	..
Buildings††	6,32,129	5,39,544	143	24,587	1,71,191
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	2,18,421	1,07,97,023	35,683	1,48,145	34,275
Hostel Charges	2,22,897	2,53,506	1,341	..	5,26,377
Miscellaneous	20,741	1,76,095	1,508	65,690	51,075
TOTAL (Indirect)	10,94,188	1,19,03,428	38,675	2,38,422	7,82,918
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect) ..	11,89,930	3,11,22,625	5,97,414	39,42,040	1,45,59,151
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	1,38,25,803	19,16,02,604	65,34,110	3,25,08,539	12,05,19,926

TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons	1,39,21,545	21,08,21,801	70,92,849	3,62,12,157	13,42,96,159
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect)—Boys..	3,09,37,277	27,69,53,632	71,01,301	3,89,74,631	12,61,13,330
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)— All Persons.	3,21,27,207	30,80,76,257	76,98,715	4,29,16,671	14,06,72,481
*Includes an amount of reimbursement on account of fees which is already included under fees.		+ 4,58,77,894			
		<u>35,39,54,151</u>			

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure— <i>cont.</i>			Total Expenditure on salaries of Teachers [Already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Endow- ments, etc. (43)	Other Sources (44)	Total (45)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	16,318	93,777	13,89,018	10,34,262
High	1,18,353	9,40,469	1,61,97,446	1,03,59,085
Senior Basic	9,578	26,727	17,59,586	14,76,728
Middle/Junior High	29,900	2,00,047	73,86,377	62,58,138
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	2,040	3,42,689	3,13,115
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	394	806	84,902	76,048
Others	23,141	1,03,500	56,09,650	47,30,434
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	1,97,684	13,67,366	3,27,69,668	2,42,47,810
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Medicine	72,875	1,98,658	17,96,342	4,32,907
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Others, Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts	13,973	1,92,737	6,32,040	3,69,807

<i>Training—</i>							
Basic Training Schools	..	..	10,629	1,56,763	13,17,136	8,35,522
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	11,049	94,627	71,150
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	6,449	21,679	2,18,443	1,27,879
<i>Others</i>	..	{	Co-operative	..	..	..
			Marine	..	..	..
Total			..	1,03,926	5,80,886	40,58,588	18,37,265
<hr/>							
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	1,269	5,603	4,194
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	5,116	7,549	4,455
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	26,196	20,507	93,443	32,768
For Adults	..	..	1,600	61,932	1,83,259	10,792
Reformatory	..	..	..	2,530	2,58,868	26,097
Others	..	..	5,505	31,610	1,26,187	55,031
Total			..	33,301	1,22,964	6,74,909	1,33,337
<hr/>							
Total (Direct)			..	3,66,124	29,79,507	4,06,99,160	2,73,92,967
<hr/>							

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

	Total Indirect Expenditure		
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(43)	(44)	(45)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection .. .. .	..	..	1,37,260
Buildings	21,645	9,61,464	23,50,703
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions	7,429	3,63,221	1,16,04,197
Hostel Charges	16,469	2,40,864	12,61,454
Miscellaneous	15,301	3,75,648	6,06,058
TOTAL (Indirect)	60,844	19,41,197	1,60,59,672
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	4,26,968	49,20,704	5,67,58,832
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	35,96,665	1,77,20,915	38,63,08,562

TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons	..	..	..	..	..	39,62,789	2,07,00,422	42,70,07,722
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	..	..	..	..	..	50,62,388	2,68,15,329	51,19,57,888
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons	..	..	..	..	..	54,89,356	3,17,36,033	56,87,16,720

*Includes an amount of reimbursement on account of fees which is already included under fees.

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group		School				
		Number of				
(1)		Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)
Below 5	Boys	13,559	98	..	..	..
	Girls	11,283	69	..	..	..
5—6	Boys	4,678	63,507	707	..	..
	Girls	3,809	39,449	374	..	..
6—7	Boys	920	243,966	35,074	1,211	..
	Girls	654	154,638	2,209	752	..
7—8	Boys	172	270,067	119,918	28,284	1,533
	Girls	121	175,143	71,248	18,095	834
8—9	Boys	58	169,591	160,135	87,879	28,303
	Girls	32	129,281	93,088	51,975	14,588
9—10	Boys	10	89,473	126,552	116,845	73,568
	Girls	1	77,396	75,357	65,691	41,576
10—11	Boys	5	47,114	78,254	106,756	104,259
	Girls	..	47,081	47,605	57,194	54,654
11—12	Boys	..	17,847	36,409	66,453	88,018
	Girls	..	17,756	22,030	32,957	43,944
12—13	Boys	..	7,470	17,859	38,469	66,319
	Girls	..	6,562	9,664	18,771	32,294
13—14	Boys	..	2,273	7,054	17,135	36,646
	Girls	..	1,803	3,481	7,134	15,267
14—15	Boys	..	838	2,525	7,492	18,119
	Girls	..	504	975	2,549	6,161
15—16	Boys	..	337	955	2,522	7,531
	Girls	..	145	287	815	1,951

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,657
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,352
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,892
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,632
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281,171
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419,974
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265,441
1,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447,529
953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289,917
21,041	2,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	429,927
11,608	1,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	272,940
58,011	18,505	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	416,304
31,129	9,628	1,948	..	..	..	..	..	249,239
77,050	43,324	18,011	3,107	..	..	..	..	350,219
36,138	22,532	10,156	1,357	..	..	..	..	186,870
76,317	62,331	38,449	13,495	2,954	..	..	..	323,663
32,095	28,143	20,738	6,574	1,107	..	..	..	155,948
54,222	56,768	47,902	29,826	10,445	2,027	..	..	264,298
19,570	22,576	20,539	14,747	5,026	948	..	..	111,091
30,612	41,612	44,156	38,615	23,923	8,402	1,291	..	217,585
9,725	13,648	15,053	15,030	11,150	3,886	636	..	79,317
15,840	25,574	31,410	35,5	30,431	18,919	5,341	69	174,489
3,701	6,484	8,959	10,738	11,428	8,967	2,834	7	56,316

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group		School				
		Number of				
(1)		Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)
16—17	Boys	..	139	307	896	2,481
	Girls	..	19	83	262	550
17—18	Boys	..	248	153	308	878
	Girls	..	3	17	98	153
18—19	Boys	..	8	56	92	298
	Girls	..	1	12	41	63
19—20	Boys	..	4	12	33	117
	Girls	..	8	7	38	19
20—21	Boys	..	1	5	7	30
	Girls	..	2	3	3	8
21—22	Boys	..	2	3	4	18
	Girls	..	4	5	2	6
22—23	Boys	..	2	1	2	15
	Girls	..	1	3	1	1
23—24	Boys	..	..	1	1	10
	Girls	..	2	4	6	5
24—25	Boys	..	..	1	..	10
	Girls	..	10	25	13	4
Over 25	Boys	..	..	..	7	20
	Girls	..	9	3	11	23
Total	Boys	19,402	912,985	585,981	474,396	428,173
	Girls	15,900	649,886	346,480	256,408	212,101

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
6,945	13,026	19,746	26,615	28,427	24,458	13,065	286	136,391
1,326	2,603	4,317	5,742	8,045	9,128	6,299	26	38,400
2,443	5,902	10,396	17,069	22,095	23,182	15,422	278	98,374
429	948	1,749	2,820	4,754	6,400	6,029	16	23,416
989	2,149	4,656	9,251	14,298	18,071	13,875	158	63,901
131	308	715	1,205	2,310	3,540	3,702	7	12,035
376	796	1,763	4,240	7,771	11,924	9,778	96	36,910
35	114	231	429	971	1,758	2,089	2	5,701
163	314	741	1,958	3,996	6,946	6,363	41	20,565
28	47	99	169	447	893	936	..	2,635
69	111	266	766	1,718	3,207	3,029	18	9,211
13	15	47	64	134	283	348	..	921
58	86	133	409	759	1,538	1,546	3	4,552
5	14	22	43	60	139	171	..	460
40	48	65	186	314	592	700	..	1,957
4	6	10	19	18	45	76	..	195
28	30	45	124	174	313	327	..	1,052
2	3	14	7	25	17	25	..	145
24	27	47	156	218	342	389	..	1,230
22	29	41	18	39	40	56	..	291
345,791	273,041	221,186	181,377	147,523	119,921	711,126	949	3,781,851
146,914	108,409	84,638	58,962	45,514	36,044	23,201	58	1,984,515

VI-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group	Collegiate						
	No. of Students in Intermediate Classes				No. of Students in		
	Arts		Science		Arts		
	1st Year pre-university	2nd Year	1st Year pre-university	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Below 5	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-6	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-7	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
8-9	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
9-10	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-11	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-12	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-13	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-14	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
14-15	Boys	24	1	115	18	26	..
	Girls	28	..	22	2	3	..
15-16	Boys	528	1	1,229	99	24	..
	Girls	438	22	307	37	84	2
16-17	Boys	1,187	33	3,229	372	272	31
	Girls	1,228	163	662	131	212	82

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes				No. of Students in Collegiate Classes		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st Year pre-university	2nd Year	1st Year pre-university	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
17—18	Boys	1,691	161	3,832	942	462	120	65
	Girls	1,820	380	609	247	464	194	88
18—19	Boys	1,936	279	3,445	1,021	651	352	186
	Girls	1,434	603	447	250	552	419	277
19—20	Boys	1,852	292	2,097	791	674	690	510
	Girls	891	348	189	144	424	710	509
20—21	Boys	1,528	353	1,106	519	694	705	892
	Girls	549	222	104	86	261	511	641
21—22	Boys	1,162	277	534	213	554	630	775
	Girls	187	124	43	28	144	323	549
22—23	Boys	826	269	268	135	385	578	705
	Girls	117	78	14	15	85	191	315
23—24	Boys	460	216	72	66	267	431	542
	Girls	75	46	3	3	59	117	207
24—25	Boys	315	157	44	23	145	267	381
	Girls	55	33	6	6	19	61	86
Over 25	Boys	528	362	31	15	300	600	843
	Girls	99	66	14	7	67	129	162
Total	Boys	12,037	2,401	16,002	4,214	4,455	4,404	4,656
	Girls	6,921	2,085	2,420	956	2,374	2,739	2,886

Note.—(1) Enrolment of 1st Year of B.A./B.Sc. 2nd Year Course (old) may be returned in cols. (21) & (24).
 (2) Enrolment of 2nd Year of B.A./B.Sc. 2nd Year Course (old) may be returned in cols. (22) & (25).

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Education												Total (34)
Degree Classes			No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes				No. of Research Students		Post-Graduate Diplomas in			
Science		3rd Year (25)	Arts		Science		Arts (30)	Science (31)	Arts (32)	Science (33)		
1st Year (23)	2nd Year (24)		1st Year (26)	2nd Year (27)	1st Year (28)	2nd Year (29)						
1,492	218	98	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9,084
199	69	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,093
1,446	443	230	17	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	10,012
156	168	88	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4,406
1,175	700	420	29	11	23	6	..	..	..	..	9,270
131	178	139	29	11	20	3	..	..	..	..	3,726
757	662	717	69	40	47	34	..	..	28	..	7,901
58	118	173	72	58	21	21	1	..	..	..	2,896
431	469	635	155	87	99	89	2	..	30	..	6,142	
28	64	93	94	113	20	43	..	1	..	..	1,854
217	251	444	141	119	120	153	4	1	50	..	4,667	
13	20	60	63	117	18	48	2	2	..	..	1,158
89	121	257	132	139	60	150	1	5	20	..	3,037	
7	21	20	42	114	9	18	6	7	..	..	754
60	65	137	115	108	67	94	15	9	..	..	2,002
2	6	9	29	50	3	13	5	3	..	..	386
43	67	162	296	1,514	86	158	296	201	27	..	4,529	
4	4	7	89	159	5	18	71	31	..	..	932
6,506	3,029	3,102	955	1,023	505	684	327	216	155	..	64,671	
727	660	614	425	626	100	164	85	44	23,826	

B.A.		B.Sc.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1,807	1,291	1,291	412
1,871	1,632	1,555	455

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**VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	School Education											
	Primary Teacher's Trg.		Teachers Training				Engineering Poly-technic*		Medicine & Veterinary†		Agriculture and Forestry‡	
			Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
(1)	B	G	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
15—16	4	36	..	..	295	1	21	2	..	..
16—17	..	3	88	193	15	28	636	12	60	57	62	..
17—18	..	42	284	603	15	31	889	14	115	267	210	..
18—19	..	85	476	709	43	58	1,400	23	166	431	265	1
19—20	..	88	666	603	97	72	1,136	23	246	595	445	1

20-21	..	68	828	478	126	67	1,074	18	312	658	413	..
21-22	..	66	885	405	115	51	1,116	15	284	595	477	..
22-23	..	40	1,134	352	96	46	616	5	255	511	343	..
23-24	..	38	1,120	362	73	44	489	4	163	319	320	..
24-25	..	34	1,174	258	46	18	224	1	165	278	230	..
25-26	..	18	1,061	212	99	74	217	3	99	181	206	..
26-27	..	9	1,108	151	29	18	90	..	72	116	160	2
27-28	..	16	991	147	21	8	81	1	60	111	138	..
28-29	..	12	912	98	14	13	47	..	36	63	100	1
29-30	..	14	797	119	8	12	13	..	24	57	68	..
30-31	..	14	748	73	11	5	19	..	9	49	50	..
31-32	..	12	471	64	11	10	12	..	17	28	45	..
32-33	..	13	407	52	16	1	5	..	10	36	38	..
33-34	..	14	318	55	6	..	5	..	4	13	51	..
34-35	..	11	215	43	8	1	3	..	4	20	37	..
Over 35	..	21	687	44	56	12	7	..	24	40	183	..
Total	..	618	14,374	5,057	916	572	8,377	120	2,146	4,427	3,841	5
* Break up	..		Boys	Girls	† Break up	..	Boys	Girls	‡ Break-up	Boys	Girls	
			————	————	Medicine	..	————	————	Agriculture	————	————	
			————	————	Veterinary	..	————	————	Forestry	————	————	

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Age group	School Education												
	Commerce		Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts, etc.		Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects*		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Below 10	173	..	124	220	315	210	218	141	830	571
10—11	78	..	89	105	132	53	123	71	422	229
11—12	83	..	88	87	163	36	115	71	449	194
12—13	101	..	108	124	176	42	140	91	525	257
13—14	169	..	46	84	175	36	155	108	545	228
14—15	..	58	34	286	212	56	86	203	40	14,258	17,581	14,875	17,956
15—16	..	94	62	376	375	80	73	196	30	16,580	19,711	17,646	20,290
16—17	..	383	169	573	453	68	68	213	32	17,705	20,598	19,803	21,613
17—18	..	1,065	232	930	609	60	57	175	43	18,506	22,287	22,249	24,185
18—19	..	851	187	1,262	656	42	48	102	46	21,766	21,023	26,373	23,267
19—20	..	775	210	1,459	642	42	40	81	27	21,136	23,945	26,083	26,246

20—21	..	734	180	1,532	602	31	35	60	16	23,372	24,157	28,482	26,279
21—22	..	625	139	1,460	428	36	25	45	6	24,255	27,162	29,298	28,892
22—23	..	517	108	1,199	391	29	23	29	4	28,023	26,049	32,241	27,529
23—24	..	414	73	906	277	23	18	31	2	25,754	27,512	29,293	28,649
24—25	..	344	57	556	247	21	15	24	3	26,113	27,344	28,897	28,255
25—26	..	279	51	318	213	19	9	7	..	30,152	28,984	32,457	29,745
26—27	..	205	34	221	115	14	13	6	1	25,676	26,861	27,581	27,320
27—28	..	173	41	172	207	10	9	9	3	28,197	26,221	29,852	26,764
28—29	..	169	20	121	81	11	9	4	1	26,564	27,727	27,968	28,085
29—30	..	85	12	124	112	10	6	4	1	26,157	26,145	27,290	26,478
30—31	..	74	14	86	110	26	12	3	1	28,854	25,139	29,880	25,417
31—32	..	49	6	68	73	..	..	5	..	25,776	29,375	26,454	29,568
32—33	..	40	7	66	100	..	..	3	..	25,384	25,743	25,969	25,952
33—34	..	26	1	165	197	..	..	..	..	28,027	28,493	28,602	28,773
34—35	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30,882	26,449	31,172	26,524
Over 35	..	116	17	1	2	..	..	5	1	98,448	67,698	99,527	67,835
Total	..	7,088	1,654	12,485	6,102	1,033	1,166	2,167	634	612,336	596,686	664,763	617,041

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*Break-up	Boys	Girls
Physical Education	_____	_____
Social Education	_____	_____
Domestic Science	_____	_____
Other Subjects	_____	_____

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—cont.

Age Group	Collegiate Education											
	Teachers' Training				Engineering and Technology†		Medicine & Veterinary††		Agriculture & Forestry†††		Commerce	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls								
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	1	..	71	3
15—16	4	1	..	..	69	..	333	19
16—17	133	19	..	1	372	..	1,270	70
17—18	481	41	212	210	333	..	2,503	110
18—19	2	859	53	322	175	486	3	3,526	142
19—20	5	1,021	49	391	239	379	..	3,753	140
20—21	8	18	928	31	467	276	339	..	3,181	75
21—22	19	38	760	12	575	252	264	1	2,313	56

22—23 ..	2	..	32	50	660	9	611	204	220	..	1,677	23
23—24 ..	4	2	48	55	435	4	535	175	130	1	909	8
24—25 ..	8	1	91	28	186	1	473	122	108	..	444	6
25—26 ..	6	1	83	43	131	1	437	135	62	..	267	4
26—27 ..	12	1	86	37	105	..	333	94	54	..	124	4
27—28 ..	12	..	106	54	81	2	223	64	21	..	98	2
28—29 ..	9	..	84	24	43	2	162	49	9	..	41	..
29—30 ..	11	1	60	25	48	1	113	34	6	..	30	..
30—31 ..	8	2	67	23	29	..	80	16	3	..	26	1
31—32 ..	6	..	58	21	45	..	62	8	3	..	21	..
32—33 ..	2	..	62	10	38	..	25	7	3	..	19	1
33—34 ..	1	..	56	17	2	..	20	2	3	..	19	..
34—35 ..	3	..	47	24	3	..	10	5	3	..	16	..
Over 35 ..	16	3	87	36	6	1	38	5	3	..	36	2
Total ..	100	11	994	510	5,998	227	5,089	2,073	2,871	5	20,677	666

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↑Break-up	Boys	Girls	↑↑Break-up	Boys	Girls	↑↑↑Break-up	Boys	Girls
Engineering	————	————	Medicine	————	————	Agriculture	————	————
Technology	————	————	Veterinary	————	————	Forestry	————	————

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Age Group	Collegiate Education									
	Law		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects*		Total	
	Boys (36)	Girls (37)	Boys (38)	Girls (39)	Boys (40)	Girls (41)	Boys (42)	Girls (43)	Boys (44)	Girls (45)
Below 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 ..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	80	7
15—16 ..	..	..	13	8	1	..	..	11	420	39
16—17 ..	..	..	21	24	2	..	41	101	1,877	240
17—18 ..	6	2	43	28	6	..	30	87	3,724	652
18—19 ..	16	10	53	38	8	..	43	79	5,553	897
19—20 ..	60	12	59	29	18	..	49	107	6,117	1,029
20—21 ..	145	30	49	27	10	..	65	108	5,622	1,004
21—22 ..	346	50	66	25	14	..	90	111	4,925	903

22—23 ..	509	39	62	28	4	..	106	78	4,311	708
23—24 ..	630	37	65	19	14	1	95	59	3,224	609
24—25 ..	546	28	3	9	12	..	78	47	2,237	423
25—26 ..	476	18	31	12	6	..	61	39	1,750	415
26—27 ..	312	15	22	4	6	..	50	20	1,236	301
27—28 ..	261	6	13	3	5	..	50	15	978	240
28—29 ..	204	9	13	3	..	..	31	13	690	185
29—30 ..	171	3	6	2	..	..	60	20	569	167
30—31 ..	143	3	5	2	..	..	40	9	468	120
31—32 ..	126	6	3	..	..	..	32	7	403	123
32—33 ..	104	5	..	..	..	..	22	3	315	87
33—34 ..	70	..	1	1	..	..	22	2	221	66
34—35 ..	48	2	2	1	..	..	15	3	166	78
Over 35 ..	178	4	7	1	2	..	41	7	511	204
Total ..	4,351	279	576	268	108	1	1,021	926	45,397	8,497

*Break-up	Boys	Girls
Physical Education	————	————
Social Education	————	————
Domestic Science	————	————
Other Subjects	————	————

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Age Group	Collegiate Education									
	Non-Basic S.T.C. and T.D.		Non-Basic M.Ed., Ph.D.		Research M. Ed.		Research Ph.d.		Total Non-Basic	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
Below 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—17 ..	38	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	25
17—18 ..	110	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	174
18—19 ..	240	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	395
19—20 ..	387	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	448
20—21 ..	430	439	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	439
21—22 ..	477	356	1	2	..	..	..	..	478	358

22-23 ..	422	276	6	1	..	..	..	..	428	277
23-24 ..	353	240	4	7	2	1	..	..	359	248
24-25 ..	247	176	9	4	1	1	..	..	257	181
25-26 ..	168	148	11	9	5	3	6	2	190	162
26-27 ..	115	116	16	7	..	..	1	3	132	126
27-28 ..	95	88	13	6	..	..	..	..	108	94
28-29 ..	82	77	11	3	..	..	1	5	94	85
29-30 ..	52	75	12	4	..	..	..	2	64	81
30-31 ..	54	60	13	4	..	..	..	..	67	64
31-32 ..	38	77	9	4	..	..	..	..	47	81
32-33 ..	35	59	5	2	..	..	..	..	40	61
33-34 ..	19	43	8	1	..	..	..	..	27	44
34-35 ..	14	40	5	3	..	..	..	..	19	43
Over 35 ..	62	124	35	21	..	..	..	..	97	145
Total ..	3,438	3,436	158	78	8	5	8	12	3,612	3,531

VII-A--TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Institution (1)	Trained							
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non-Matriculate			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
<i>Recognised— Nursery Schools</i>	13	82	11	518	11	274		
<i>Basic Schools— Junior Basic/Basic Primary</i>	8	..	826	77	2,360	379		
Senior Basic	54	9	6,271	721	11,031	2,662		
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	62	9	7,097	798	13,391	3,041		
<i>Primary Schools— Government (Central and State)</i>	3	2	39	22	7	7		
Z. P. (Non- L. A.)	8	..	2,802	240	10,760	1,696		
Municipal Board (Cantonment Boards) ..	59	17	1,161	609	2,949	2,035		
Private	{ Aided		100	179	368	1,424	1,039	1,336
	{ Unaided		42	121	80	458	121	239
<i>Total</i> ..	212	319	4,450	2,753	14,876	5,313		

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>							
Government	1	8	9	19	7	7	
Z. P.	76	12	5,859	846	13,064	2,901	
Municipal Board	78	170	2,066	2,340	2,144	3,393	
Private	{ Aided	65	45	453	342	352	302
	{ Unaided	26	22	44	139	43	18
<i>Total</i>	246	257	8,431	3,686	15,610	6,621	
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
Government	54	25	30	2	3	..	
Z. P.	887	193	1,069	172	178	58	
Municipal Board	383	67	349	80	3	..	
Private	{ Aided	7,933	3,317	7,568	3,000	592	181
	{ Unaided	471	411	257	399	37	15
<i>Total</i>	9,728	4,013	9,273	3,653	813	254	
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	10,261	4,680	29,262	11,408	44,701	15,503	
<i>Unrecognised—</i>							
Primary Schools .. .. .	..	..	8	1	43	1
Middle/Junior High Schools	1	..	7	2	15	1	
High/Higher Secondary Schools	9	2	10	4	..	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	10	2	25	7	58	2	
GRAND TOTAL	10,271	4,682	29,287	11,415	44,759	15,505	

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOL FOR GENERALS EDUCATION —cont.

Institution (1)	Trained			Untrained			
	Total			Graduate			
	Men (8)	Women (9)	All Persons (10)	Certified		Uncertified	
				Men (11)	Women (12)	Men (13)	Women (14)
<i>Recognised—</i>							
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	35	874	909	1	10	..	17
<i>Basic Schools—</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3,194	456	3,650	1	..	2	..
Senior Basic	17,356	3,392	20,748	12	4	21	3
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	20,550	3,848	24,398	13	4	23	3
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Government (Central and State)	49	31	80	..	..	..	1
Z. P. (Non-L. A.)	13,570	1,936	15,506	3	..	3	3
Municipal Board and (Cantonment Boards)	4,169	2,661	6,830	2	1	4	1
Private							
{ Aided	1,507	2,939	4,446	17	73	11	34
{ Unaided	243	818	1,061	5	29	13	20
<i>Total</i>	19,538	8,385	27,923	27	103	31	59

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>												
Government	..	..	..	..	..	17	34	51	..	..	..	..
Z. P.	..	..	..	..	..	18,999	3,759	22,758	19	6	48	5
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	..	4,288	5,903	10,191	20	4	6	2
Private	..	..	{	Aided	..	870	689	1,559	43	28	20	3
				Unaided	..	113	179	292	3	10	4	9
				<i>Total</i>	..	24,287	10,564	34,851	85	48	78	19
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>												
Government	..	..	..	..	..	87	27	114	18	..	10	1
Z. P.	..	..	..	..	..	2,134	423	2,557	342	30	42	2
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	..	735	147	882	114	10	37	10
Private	..	..	{	Aided	..	16,093	6,498	22,591	3,369	733	742	201
				Unaided	..	765	825	1,590	111	76	25	16
				<i>Total</i>	..	19,814	7,920	27,734	3,954	849	856	230
				TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	84,224	31,591	1,15,815	4,080	1,014	988	328
<i>Unrecognised—</i>												
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	53	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	26	1	..	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	25	4	..	3	..
				TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	93	11	104	5	..	3	..
				GRAND TOTAL	..	84,317	31,602	1,15,919	4,085	1,014	991	328

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—cont.

Institution (1)	Untrained							
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate			
	Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		Uncertificated	
	Men (15)	Women (16)	Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)	Men (21)	Women (22)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	5	39	3	85	12	61	10	165
<i>Basic Schools—</i>								
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	196	39	499	69	344	47	552	98
Senior Basic	708	401	774	159	1,035	378	573	188
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	904	440	1,273	225	1,379	425	1,125	286
<i>Primary Schools—</i>								
Government (Central and state)								
.. .. .	2	4	2	1	1	5	13	1
Z. P. Non-L. A.	1,416	91	3,546	176	3,340	192	5,537	474
Municipal Board (Cantonment Boards)	254	66	192	57	102	91	163	87
Private ..								
{ Aided	250	399	283	193	1,001	386	967	203
{ Unaided	27	96	63	187	25	72	73	59
<i>Total</i>	1,949	656	4,086	614	4,469	746	6,753	824

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>									
Government	1	1	2	4	1	..	2	3	
Z. P.	1,675	343	2,264	369	1,329	390	2,017	412	
Municipal Board	325	131	120	29	111	111	37	74	
Private .. {									
Aided	644	188	286	59	266	130	94	46	
Unaided	16	32	6	88	11	10	5	19	
<i>Total</i>	2,661	695	2,678	549	1,718	641	2,155	554	
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools</i>									
Government	29	..	5	..	12	..	1	..	
Z. P.	703	105	98	3	210	95	28	11	
Municipal Board	122	14	59	3	10	..	14	..	
Private .. {									
Aided	3,574	623	1,225	193	492	157	190	45	
Unaided	50	70	21	24	23	29	7	11	
<i>Total</i>	4,478	812	1,408	223	747	281	240	67	
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	9,997	2,642	9,448	1,699	8,325	2,154	10,283	1,896	
<i>Unrecognised—</i>									
Primary Schools	2	..	11	..	9	3	43	2	
Middle/Junior High Schools	31	1	4	..	4	..	5	1	
High/Higher Secondary Schools	13	1	32	1	..	..	..	4
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	46	2	47	1	13	3	48	7	
GRAND TOTAL	10,043	2,644	9,495	1,700	8,338	2,157	10,331	1,903	

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—*cont.*

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Institution (1)	Untrained			Grand Total		
	Total			Men (26)	Women (27)	All Persons (28)
	Men (23)	Women (24)	All Persons (25)			
<i>Recognised—</i>						
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	31	377	408	66	1,251	1,317
<i>Basic Schools—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	1,594	253	1,847	4,788	709	5,497
Senior Basic	3,123	1,133	4,256	20,479	4,525	25,004
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	4,717	1,386	6,103	25,267	5,234	30,501
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
Government (Central and State) ..	18	12	30	67	43	110
Z. P. (Non-Z. A.)	13,845	936	14,781	27,415	2,872	30,287
Municipal Board (Contonment Boards).	717	303	1,020	4,886	2,964	7,850
Private .. { Aided	2,529	1,288	3,817	4,036	4,227	8,263
.. { Unaided	206	463	669	449	1,281	1,730
<i>Total</i> ..	17,315	3,002	20,317	36,853	11,387	48,240

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>							
Government	.. .. .	6	8	14	23	42	65
Z. P.	.. .. .	7,352	1,525	8,877	26,351	5,284	31,635
Municipal Board	.. .. .	619	351	970	4,907	6,254	11,161
Private	{ Aided	1,353	454	1,807	2,223	1,143	3,366
	{ Unaided	45	168	213	158	347	505
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	9,375	2,506	11,881	33,662	13,070	46,732
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
Government	.. .. .	75	1	76	162	28	190
Z. P.	.. .. .	1,423	246	1,669	3,557	669	4,226
Municipal Board	.. .. .	356	37	393	1,091	184	1,275
Private	{ Aided	9,592	1,952	11,544	25,685	8,450	34,135
	{ Unaided	237	226	463	1,002	1,051	2,053
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	11,683	2,462	14,145	31,497	10,382	41,879
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)		43,121	9,733	52,854	1,27,345	41,324	1,68,669
<i>Unrecognised--</i>							
Primary Schools	.. .. .	65	5	70	116	7	123
Middle/Junior High Schools	.. .. .	45	2	47	68	5	73
High/Higher Secondary Schools	.. .. .	52	6	58	71	12	83
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)		162	13	175	255	24	279
GRAND TOTAL		43,283	9,746	53,029	1,27,600	41,348	1,68,948

VII-B—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Institution (1)	Number of Teachers								
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a Diploma/ Certificate		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/ Certificate		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	140	1	114	..	..	..	254	1	255
Commerce	167	7	64	10	4	..	235	17	252
Engineering and Technology	198	..	182	..	32	..	412	..	412
Forestry	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Medicine	408	74	132	130	..	..	540	204	744
Physical Education	59	4	71	11	5	..	135	15	150
Others—Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts	84	17	807	329	382	98	1,273	444	1,717
<i>Teachers' Training—</i>									
Pre-Primary/Nursing Training	8	38	16	11	1	3	25	52	77
Basic Training Schools	801	275	414	94	22	6	1,237	375	1,612
Normal and Training Schools	99	13	60	28	4	1	163	42	205
Veterinary	2	2	..	2

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Co-operative	37	1	4	41	1	42
Marine	15	..	6	21	..	21
<i>Total</i> ..	2,019	430	1,875	613	450	108	4,344	1,151	5,495
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	21	4	61	12	15	..	97	16	113
Other Fine Arts	33	..	43	5	9	2	85	7	92
Oriental Studies	22	2	100	3	2	1	124	6	130
For Social Workers	4	5	10	..	..	..	14	5	19
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	4	8	16	1	17	9	37	46
Physically Handicapped	14	16	122	32	30	6	166	54	220
For Adults	2	4	3	7	1	3	6	14	20
Reformatory	5	5	40	18	6	2	51	25	76
Others†	6	15	31	26	..	..	37	41	78
<i>Total</i> ..	107	55	418	119	64	31	589	205	794
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,126	485	2,293	732	514	139	4,933	1,356	6,289

*This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

†May be specified, if possible.

EXAMINATION RESULTS
APRIL/MAY 1963

Examination (1)	Boys					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
M.A.	858	662	1,520	669	427	1,096
M.Sc.	467	204	671	363	95	458
B.Sc. (Hons.) 3 years'	7	..	7	2	..	2
B.A.	6,104	2,443	8,547	3,095	774	3,869
B.Sc.	3,151	298	3,449	1,578	97	1,675
I. Arts	2,024	2,479	4,503	856	736	1,592
I. Science	7,049	1,557	8,606	4,017	574	4,591
P.D./F.Y. (Arts)	9,148	3,770	12,918	3,282	1,121	4,403
P.D./F.Y. (Science)	9,389	236	9,625	4,819	66	4,885
B.Sc. (Home Science)
Int. Science (Home Sc.)
<i>Law—</i>						
LL.M.	69	15	84	32	5	37
LL.B.	754	426	1,180	476	185	661

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<i>Technology—</i>											
M. Tech.	3	..	3	3	..	3
B. Tech.	106	22	128	99	18	117
Dip. Tech.	8	..	8	6	..	6
Dip. Printing Tech.	29	..	29	29	..	29
Certificate in Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	601	..	601	419	..	419
Certificate in Catering	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36	23	..	23
T.T.C. (Handicrafts)	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59	56	..	56
Industrial Schools Cert. Exam.	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	29	..	29
Dip. Paint Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	8	..	8
<i>Education—</i>											
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	77	6	83	69	5	74
B.Ed. and B.T.	..	..	..	..	..	1,146	..	1,146	1,078	..	1,078
Dip. B.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	93	..	93
T.D.	..	..	}			397	3	400	335	3	338
Dip. T.	..	..							
D.Ed.	..	..							
S.T.C.	..	..	..	..	..	2,563	682	3,245	1,842	462	2,304
D.P.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	105	3	108	71	..	71
D.M.	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	30	2	9	11
A.M.	..	..	..	..	..	18	37	55	12	15	27

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Boys					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Education—cont.</i>						
D.T.C.	221	2	223	153	1	154
H.S.S. (Jr.) .. }	270	13	283	86	3	89
H.S.S. (Sr.) .. }						
Jr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.) (1 yr.)	3,224	203	3,427	2,994	153	3,147
Jr. P.T.C. (Non-S.S.C.) (2 yrs.) ..	6,574	1,290	7,864	5,018	662	5,680
Sr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	943	1,028	1,971	841	714	1,555
Pre-P.T.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.P.Ed.	925	..	925	772	..	772
Kindergarten .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.T.C. (Anglo-Indian)	3	..	3	2	..	2
<i>Commerce—</i>						
Ph.D. (Com.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Com.	219	127	346	145	78	223
B. Com.	2,747	195	2,942	1,301	61	1,362

Int. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	1,039
P.D./F.Y. (Com.)	..	..	..	..	..	7,322
D.B.M.	..	..	..	..	..	41
D.I.M.	..	..	..	..	..	15
L.C.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.C.C.	..	..	..	..	..	7,711
G.C.D.	..	..	..	..	..	1,081
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
M.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	59
B.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	322
P.D./F.Y. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	564
Agri. Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3,638
Forestry Schools	..	..	..	..	..	160
<i>Engineering—</i>						
M.E. Civil	..	..	..	..	..	6
Elec.	..	..	..	..	..	3
Met.	..	..	..	..	..	4
Auto.	..	..	..	..	..	6
M.Sc. (Engg.)	..	..	..	..	..	20
B.Sc. Civil	..	..	..	..	..	278

887	1,926	412	256	668
832	8,154	3,284	249	3,533
35	76	22	21	43
5	20	9	5	14
65	65	..	20	20
1,164	8,875	4,539	521	5,060
117	1,198	261	39	300
..	59	55	..	55
6	328	263	5	268
92	656	264	47	311
..	3,638	3,250	..	3,250
..	160	128	..	128
..	6	4	..	4
..	3	2	..	2
..	4	4	..	4
..	6	4	..	4
..	20	19	..	19
9	287	205	5	210

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EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Boys					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Engineering—cont.</i>						
B.Sc. Elec.	224	2	226	137	..	137
Met.	18	..	18	18	..	18
Telecom	25	..	25	22	..	22
Mech.	250	3	253	189	..	189
Chem.	32	..	32	29	..	29
B. Text	18	2	20	16	2	18
B. Arch.	51	27	78	15	10	25
Dip Arch.	118	123	241	76	52	128
Int. Arch.	22	17	39	1	5	6
Dip. C.E.	543	..	543	310	..	310
E.E.	261	..	261	179	..	179
M.E.	293	..	293	196	..	196
Telecom.	4	..	4	3	..	3
Met.	12	..	12	12	..	12

Radio Engg.	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	50	..	50
Auto Engg.	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	26	..	26
Catering	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	10
Production Engg.	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	6	..	6
Certi./Lic. Engg.	..	..	..	..	2,244	5	2,249	1,568	4	1,572
T.C.W.C.G., etc.	..	..	..	..	466	..	466	220	..	220
<i>Fine Arts—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	599	..	599	479	..	479
Elementary Drawing	..	..	..	..	30,312	757	31,069	18,410	450	18,860
Int. Drawing	..	..	..	..	14,405	1,374	15,779	8,641	772	9,413
Dip. in Drawing and Painting	..	..	..	..	26	33	59	21	16	37
Arts and Crafts (Drawing)	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	23	..	23
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	37	62	99	28	37	65
Diploma in Art	..	..	..	..	16	1	17	10	1	11
<i>Medicine—</i>										
M.B.B.S.	..	..	..	..	174	56	230	104	45	149
M.D.	..	..	..	..	21	35	56	6	14	20
M.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	5	..	5
F.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
D.G.D.	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	5	..	5

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Boys					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Medicine—cont.</i>						
B.D.S.	42	14	56	31	14	45
M.D.S.	3	14	17	1	11	12
D.O.M.S.	10	..	10	5	..	5
D.M.R.E.	5	1	6	5	..	5
M.S.	30	45	75	10	18	28
D.P.H.	4	..	4	2	..	2
D. Opthalm.	1	..	1	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Pharm.)	39	7	46	30	5	35
D.P.M.	2	..	2	2	..	2
B.Sc. (Medicine)	3	..	3	3	..	3
M.Sc. (Medicine)	12	4	16	12	4	16
D.P.B.	1	..	1	1	..	1
G.F.A.M. .. }	80	..	80	42	..	42
B.A.M.S.						

D.O.R.L.	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	9	..	9
D.C.M.	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	8	..	8
Dip. Anæsthesiology	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16	7	1	8
B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and Midwifery	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	17	17
Int/Dip. Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	7	..	7
D. V. and D.	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	5	4	9
D.M.R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	2
D.H.B. (Homoeo)	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	207	114	..	114
L.C.E.H. (Homoeo)	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	53	21	..	21
M.Ch.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
<i>Veterinary—</i>											
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21	14	3	17
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	73	2	75	50	1	51
<i>School Education—</i>											
Higher Secondary (Non-Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	3,933	814	4,747	2,563	197	2,760
Higher Secondary (Technical)	..	..	..	..	..	1,492	..	1,492	533	..	533
Matriculation (S.S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	99,366	10,085	1,09,451	55,043	2,794	57,837
Basic (Std. VII)	..	..	..	..	..	55,915	63	55,978	51,524	41	51,565

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Boys					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>School Education—cont.</i>						
Std. VII Primary (Non-Basic)	70,110	325	70,435	63,488	199	63,687
Std. VII Secondary	83,199	46	83,245	73,854	33	73,887
Primary School Certificate	1,11,577	6,604	1,18,181	66,438	3,129	69,567
Std. IV Primary (Non-Basic)	2,86,160	627	2,86,787	2,39,773	477	2,40,250
Std. IV Basic	1,02,738	176	1,02,914	84,046	149	84,195
Std. IV Secondary	5,329	..	5,329	4,613	..	4,613
Cambridge School Cert. Exam./Indian School Cert. Exam (Jr. Cam.)	326	..	326	264	..	264
Cambridge Hr. School Cert. (Sr. Cam.) ..	11	..	11	10	..	10
Nursery/Pre-Primary	18,744	..	18,744	18,744	..	18,744
<i>Oriental—</i>						
Shastri/Ratna Madhyamas	21	..	21	14	..	14
Bachelor of Oriental Languages	9	..	9	6	..	6
Diploma in Oriental Languages	23	..	23	12	..	12

Acharya	8	..	8	4	..	4
Kavya Teerth	20	..	20	13	..	13
Oriental Schools (Certi.)	88	..	88	54	..	54
<i>Others—</i>						
Diploma in Librarianship	42	8	50	24	1	25
Diploma in Rural Engg.	92	21	113	35	5	40
Diploma in Rural Services	61	22	83	38	5	43
Diploma in Yoga	25	..	25	20	..	20
Diploma in Local Self-Govt.	19	2	21	17	2	19
Diploma in Co-operation	611	63	674	509	55	564
Diploma in Journalism	8	..	8	7	..	7
Diploma in Labour Welfare	41	19	60	37	11	48
Diploma in Social Sciences	48	..	48	48	..	48
Cert. in Journalism	2	..	2	..	..	..
Diploma in Agri. Sci.	22	1	23	21	1	22
Cert. in Social Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXAMINATION RESULTS
APRIL/MAY 1963.

Examination (1)	Girls					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
M.A.	562	163	725	427	126	553
M.Sc.	95	22	117	77	19	96
B.Sc. (Hons.) 3 years'	1	..	1	1	..	1
B.A.	3,542	1,251	4,793	2,642	636	3,278
B.Sc.	579	23	602	438	5	443
I. Arts	1,794	1,132	2,926	1,143	369	1,512
I. Science	1,311	269	1,580	909	125	1,034
P.D./F.Y. (Arts)	4,526	1,511	6,037	2,180	680	2,860
P.D./F.Y. (Science)	909	8	917	599	7	606
B.Sc. (Home-Science)	71	1	72	58	1	59
Int. Science (Home Sc.)	36	4	40	27	2	29
<i>Law—</i>						
LL.M.	4	..	4	1	..	1
LL.B.	41	16	57	34	9	43

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<i>Technology</i>											
M. Tech.	
B. Tech.	3	..	3	3	3	
Dip. Tech.	
Dip. Printing Tech.	
Certificate in Tech.	
Certificate in Catering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.T.C. (Handicrafts)	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	51	50	50
Industrial Schools Cert. Exam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. Paint Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>											
M.Ed.	44	5	49	33	2	35
B.Ed. and B.T.	509	1	510	438	1	439
Dip. B.Ed.	9	..	9	9	..	9
T.D.
Dip.T.	339	2	341	328	2	330
D.Ed.
S.T.C.	3,179	380	3,559	2,271	256	2,527
D.P.Ed.	6	..	6	6	..	6
D.M.	3	3	..	2	2
A.M.	1	2	3	..	1	1

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

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Examination (1)	Girls					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Education—cont.</i>						
D.T.C.	38	1	39	28	1	29
H.S.S. (Jr.) .. }	190	14	204	64	1	65
H.S.S. (Sr.) .. }						
Jr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.) (1 yr.)	725	3	728	699	3	702
Jr. P.T.C. (Non-S.S.C.) (2 yrs.)	1,863	474	2,337	1,470	221	1,691
Sr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	105	160	265	93	89	182
Pre-P.T.C.	749	115	864	558	32	590
C.P. Ed.	227	..	227	213	..	213
Kindergarten	66	..	66	54	..	54
T.T.C. (Anglo-Indian)	3	..	3	3	..	3
<i>Commerce—</i>						
Ph. D. (Com.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Com.	5	4	9	2	1	3
B. Com.	69	7	76	46	2	48

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Girls					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Engineering—cont.</i>						
B.Sc. Civil	1	..	1	1	..	1
Elec.	2	..	2	2	..	2
Met. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecom. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mech. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chem. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Text	7	1	8	5	1	6
B. Arch. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. Arch.	1	2	3	1	2	3
Int. Arch. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. C.E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.E.	1	..	1	1	..	1
Telecom. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Met. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Radio Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auto. Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certi./Lic. Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.C.W.C.G., etc.	..	..	..	..	3,899	..	3,899	2,709	..	2,709
<i>Fine Arts--</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	952	..	952	761	..	761
Elementary Drawing	..	..	..	..	4,340	100	4,440	2,675	69	2,744
Int. Drawing	..	..	..	..	2,109	164	2,273	1,386	111	1,497
Dip. in Drawing and Painting	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	6	..	6
Arts and Crafts (Drawing)	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	7	4	11
Diploma in Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine--</i>										
M.B.B.S.	..	..	..	..	59	22	81	38	19	57
M.D.	..	..	..	..	12	13	25	4	4	8
M.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
F.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.G.D.	..	..	..	..	52	..	52	33	..	33

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Girls					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Medicine—cont.</i>						
B.D.S.	6	2	8	4	1	5
M.D.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.M.S.	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.M.R.E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	1	2	3	..	1	1
D.P.H.	1	..	1	1	..	1
D. Ophthalm... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharm.)	3	1	4	2	1	3
D.P.M. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medicine) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Medicine)	3	..	3	3	..	3
D.P.B.	2	..	2	2	..	2
G.F.A.M. } }	12	..	12	12	..	12

D.O.R.L.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.C.M.	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	4	..	4
Dip. Anæsthesiology	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	8	..	8
Nursing and Midwifery	..	..	..	..	..	644	611	1,255	553	527	1,080
Int./Dip. Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2
D.V. and D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.M.R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.H.B. (Homoeo)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.C.E.H. (Homoeo)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Ch.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>											
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education—</i>											
Higher Secondary (Non-Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	123	1,196	762	60	822
Higher Secondary (Technical)	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	72	29	..	29
Matriculation (S.S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	27,365	3,168	30,533	19,175	1,048	20,223
Basic (Std. VII)	..	..	..	..	..	11,152	20	11,172	10,262	14	10,276

EXAMINATION RESULTS—cont.

Examination (1)	Girls					
	Number Appeared			Number Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>School Education—cont.</i>						
Std. VII Primary (Non-Basic)	30,600	92	30,692	28,311	68	28,379
Std. VII Secondary	36,571	37	36,608	32,120	29	32,149
Primary School Certificate	48,142	3,320	51,462	21,116	1,945	23,061
Std. IV Primary (Non-Basic)	1,50,462	254	1,50,716	1,27,132	206	1,27,338
Std. IV Basic	33,543	80	33,623	27,527	56	27,583
Std. IV Secondary	2,199	..	2,199	1,873	..	1,873
Cambridge School Cert. Exam/Indian School Cert. Exam. (Jr. Cam.)	330	..	330	306	..	306
Cambridge Hr. School Cert. (Sr. Cam.) ..	3	..	3	2	..	2
Nursery/Pre-Primary	15,554	..	15,554	15,554	..	15,554
<i>Oriental—</i>						
Shastri, Ratna Madhyamas	2	..	2	1	..	1
Bachelor of Oriental Languages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Oriental Languages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

T. 2315
K3

500

Acharya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavya Teerth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Schools (Certi.)	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	5	..	..	5
Others—											
Diploma in Librarianship	..	..	..	43	7	..	50	21	..	3	24
Diploma in Rural Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Rural Services	..	..	..	5	2	..	7	3	..	2	5
Diploma in Yoga .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	3
Diploma in Local Self-Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Journalism	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
Diploma in Labour Welfare	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	1
Diploma in Social Sciences	..	..	..	23	..	..	23	22	..	..	22
Cert. in Journalism .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Diploma in Agri. Sci.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cert. in Social Work .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	7

VIII-A--EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Degree and other Equivalent Examinations

Arts and Science—

D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Science)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Arts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil (Sc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.A. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons.)—2 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 year's course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 year's course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>													
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.T. and L.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering—</i>													
Master of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.
†If possible, details may be given.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Medicine —</i>												
M.D.
M.B., B.S.
M.C.P. and S...
M. S. M. F. or M.M.F.
D.G.O.
F.C.P.S.
B.D.S.
D.O.M.S.
M.S.
M. Obstetrics

D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.T.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>														
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture—</i>														
Master of Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>														
Master of Technology.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL) 1962-63—contd.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Commerce—</i>												
M. Com.
B.Com. (Hons.)
B. Com.
<i>Law—</i>												
Doctor of Laws
Master of Laws
Bachelor of Laws
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>												
M.O.L.
B.O.L.
Others*
<i>Applied arts and Architecture—</i>												
Diploma or Degree.

Intermediate and other equivalent Examination												
Intermediate in Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Medicine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Law.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Indian Music.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

Pre-University ..	{ Arts Science Commerce.
Pre-Professional ..	

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
School Examinations												
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>												
Higher Secondary.
Higher Secondary (Technical).
Matriculation
School Final
School Leaving Certificate, etc.

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Anglo-Indian and European High School.
Cambridge Senior
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>												
Senior Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Upper Primary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Primary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/ Basic Primary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL) 1962-63—contd.

A-2668—33-B

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

On completion of Professional and Special School Course—

For Teacher's Certificate—

Matriculate—

Basic

Non-Basic

Non-Matriculate—

Basic

Non-Basic

In Engineering..

In Technology

<i>In Industry</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Medicine</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Agriculture and Forestry.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Commerce</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Music and Dancing.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Arts and Crafts</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Other Fine Arts</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Oriental Studies</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Physical Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Social Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In Other Schools*</i>	•

*If possible, details may be given.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and other Equivalent Examinations												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
D. Litt
D. Sc.
Ph. D. (Arts)
Ph. D. (Science)
D. Phil. (Arts)
D. Phil. (Sc.)
M.A.
M.Sc.
B.A. (Hons.)—3 years' course.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.
Bachelor of other Engineering Subjects*
Others†
<i>Medicine—</i>												
M.D.
M.B., B.S.
M.C.P. and S.
M.S.M.F. or M.M.F.

D.G.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.T.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any. †If possible, details may be given.

EXAMINATION RESULTS—OCTOBER 1963

Examination	Boys						Girls						
	Appeared			Passed			Appeared			Passed			
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>													
Bachelor of Arts	1,387	1,514	2,901	676	726	1,402	221	521	742	138	315	453	
Bachelor of Science	761	664	1,425	240	359	599	34	102	136	15	69	84	
Pre-Professional (Int. Science)	32	967	999	15	318	333	2	166	168	1	75	76	
Pre-Degree/First Year Arts ..	368	1,170	1,538	266	302	568	34	413	447	25	128	153	
Pre-Degree/First Year Science	473	300	773	298	95	393	11	19	30	11	6	17	
B.Sc. Home Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	4	4
Int. Home Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
<i>Law—</i>													
Bachelor of Law	515	401	916	368	212	580	24	18	42	21	10	31	
<i>Technology—</i>													
Master of Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology .. ..	..	10	10	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate of Technology ..	44	..	44	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate of Catering ..	15	..	15	8	..	8	2	..	2	2	..	2	

Teacher training (Handicrafts)	2	..	2	2	..	2	12	..	12	12	..	12
<i>Commerce—</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce ..	689	498	1,187	278	204	482	15	5	20	5	4	9
Pre-Degree/First Year Commerce.	329	649	978	200	226	426	..	5	5	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture—</i>												
Master of Science (Agri.) ..	9	..	9	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Science (Agri.) ..	14	44	58	14	30	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Degree/First Year Science (Agri.).	..	178	178	..	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine—</i>												
M.B.B.S.	301	34	355	158	24	182	145	16	161	100	13	1138
M.D.	46	26	72	20	12	32	15	12	27	5	3	8
D.G.O. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	4	..	4
M.D.S.	2	4	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S.	28	12	40	22	8	30	6	2	8	4	1	5
D.M.R.E.	9	2	11	7	1	8	..	1	1	..	1	1
M.Sc. (Tech.)	3	1	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	35	42	77	10	13	23	..	3	3	..	2	2
D.P.H.	2	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Ortho.	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. M.	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E XAMINATION RESLUTS—OCTOBER 1963—cont.

Examination (1)	Boys						Girls					
	Appeared			Passed			Appeared			Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
D. Anesthesiology	14	5	19	7	4	11	7	..	7	5	..	5
D. V. and D.	3	2	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy) .. ..	..	9	9	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medicine)	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Medicine)	5	1	6	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.M.S./G.F.A.M.	121	..	121	58	..	58	25	..	25	19	..	19
<i>Engineering—</i>												
Bachelor of Civil Engg.	33	33	66	31	24	55	2	..	2	..	..	..
Bachelor of Electrical Engg...	27	26	53	19	21	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mechanical Engg.	12	19	31	9	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tele-Com.	5	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.E. (Elec.)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.E. (Civil) (Old Course) ..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Architecture	4	44	48	1	22	23	..	2	2	..	2	..
Diploma in Architecture .. ..	..	30	30	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

Intermediate in Architecture..	..	32	32	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Engg. Civil ..	95	..	95	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Engg. Elec. ..	44	..	44	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Engg. Mech. ..	67	..	67	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate/Lic. Courses in Engg.	96	..	96	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>												
Bachelor of Vet. Sc. ..	..	17	7	24	15	6	21	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Examination—</i>												
Higher Sec. (Non-Tech.) ..	3,208	982	4,190	978	285	1,263	200	233	433	65	87	152
Higher Sec. (Tech.) ..	..	637	28	665	88	7	95	26	..	26	8	..
Sec. School Certificate ..	12,447	7,293	19,740	4,732	2,642	7,374	3,572	1,825	5,397	1,343	738	2,081
<i>Commerce—</i>												
Govt. Commercial Diploma Exam. (G.C.D.).	76	159	235	31	52	83	18	4	22	2	1	3
Govt. Commercial Certificate Exam. (G.C.C.).	7,573	1,594	9,167	4,150	585	4,735	1,317	122	1,439	759	54	813

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls						
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed			
	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions	Privately	Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<i>Veterinary—</i>													
M.Sc. (Vet.)
B.Sc. (Vet.)
Others*..
<i>Agriculture—</i>													
Master of Agriculture
Bachelor of Agriculture
Others*..
<i>Technology—</i>													
Master of Technology
Bachelor of Technology
Others*..
<i>Commerce—</i>													
M.Com.
B.Com. (Hons.)
B.Com.
<i>Law—</i>													
Doctor of Laws
Master of Laws
Bachelor of Laws

Oriental Learning—															
M. O. L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. O. L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art & Architecture—															
Diploma or Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, and other Equivalent Examinations—															
Intermediate in Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Indian Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

Pre-University

.. { Arts.
Science. Pre-Professional }
Commerce.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—cont.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Privately	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
School Examinations—												
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>												
Higher Secondary
Higher Secondary (Technical)
Matriculation
School Final
School Leaving Certificate etc.
Algo-Indian and European High School.
Cambridge Senior
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>												
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.
Cambridge Junior
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Upper Primary
Lower Primary
Junior Basic/Basic Primary

*On completion of Professional and
Special School Course—*

For Teachers' Certificates—

Matriculate	{	Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Non-Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Matriculate	{	Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Non-Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Type of Area under Compulsion	Year(s)† in which compulsion was introduced	Age group (s) of children under compulsion	Number of Towns/cities or Villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school-going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year	Number of Institutions where compulsion† is in force	Number of student on Rolls under compulsion	
						Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban (Towns and Cities*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	1921, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 53, 54, 56, 60.	6-11 6-13 6-14	40	58,709	228	44,008	§
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls ..	1913, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 40, 44.	6-11 7-11 7-10 6-13 6-14	234	1,303,517	3,491	476,033	390,661
<i>Total</i> ..	..	7-11	274	1,362,226	3,719	528,041	390,661

A-5658-34-A

Rural (Villages†) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only .. .. .	..	..	1923, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 53, 60, 1956.	6-11 6-14 7-14	198	41,663	231	27,098	*
For Girls only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys & Girls ..	..	..	1911, 1929, 1923, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 38, 40.	6-11 7-11	15,360	2,302,951	16,753	780,715	507,270
<hr/>									
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	6-11 6-14 7-14 7-11	15,558	2,344,614	16,984	807,813	507,270
<hr/>									
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,832	3,706,840	20,703	1,327,854	897,931

*If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of Cities or Towns, this may be specified within brackets along with the number of towns or cities.

†If there are Zails, Areas, Units, Sub-Divisions, etc., under which these villages fall, the total number of such Zails, etc., may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.

‡ There were 16,445 girls in boy's schools under compulsion in urban area and there were 1,341 girls in boy's schools under compulsion in rural area.

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION—cont.

Coercive Measures taken during the current year

Type of Area under Compulsion	Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance	Number of Notices issued	Number of Attendance Orders passed	Prosecution			Number of Attendance Officers	Total Expendi- ture
					For Non- Enrolment	For Non- Attendance	Fines Realised		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
							Rs.		Rs.
Urban (Towns and Cities*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only.. ..	74.9	78.4	4,691	2,153	19	249	16	13	16,41,842
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys & Girls.. ..	66.5	88.0	27,434	4,186	119	37	10	1	5,30,91,999
Total	67.6	86.7	32,125	6,339	138	286	26	14	5,47,33,841

Rural (Villages†)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only..	..	65.0	71.6	7,017	2,452	139	155	..	20	10,35,644
For Girls only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys & Girls..	..	55.9	71.4	119,305	17,711	115	248	135	..	3,62,31,377
<i>Total</i>	..	56.0	71.4	126,322	20,163	254	403	135	20	3,72,67,021
GRAND TOTAL	..	70.8	66.1	158,447	26,502	392	689	161	34	9,20,00,862

††Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and either years, if any, during which some more towns or cities or villages were brought under compulsion.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct and Indirect only) on Recognised Institutions
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total†	
	Government	Z. P.	Private		Government	Z. P.	Private		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Government Funds (10)
					Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Rs.
					Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	
<i>For Males—</i>									
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,600
Colleges for General Education	..	..	5	5	..	..	2,305	2,305	1,56,827
					..	..	320	320	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1		8	9	249	..	1,077	1,326	6,38,507
					1	..	36	37	
Schools for General Education—									
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	2	4	6	..	533	1,754	2,287	1,60,544
					..	108	201	309	

High Schools	..	..	..	149	1,115	1,264	..	43,548	148,514	192,062	7,96,63,369
							..	6,566	24,624	31,190	
Middle/Junior High	..		2	5,668	236	5,906	208	696,084	24,814	721,107	3,03,91,18
							18	295,610	8,612	304,240	
Senior Basic	..	..	3	2,371	21	2,395	515	480,786	3,995	485,296	2,13,01,103
							324	190,891	1,697	192,912	
Primary	..	..	22	19,793	1,759	21,574	604	690,019	51,129	741,748	3,42,07,237
							292	300,828	32,178	333,298	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	..		1,725	16	1,741	..	106,703	680	107,383	46,51,137
							..	42,862	237	43,099	
Nursery	..	..	..	29	61	90	..	520	1,721	2,241	17,508
							..	549	1,690	2,239	
Total	..		27	29,737	3,212	32,976	1,327	2,018,193	232,603	2,252,123	9,87,01,081
							634	837,414	69,239	907,287	

Schools for Professional and Special Education—

Training—												
Basic	..	..	..	12	..	16	28	1,805	..	1,980	3,785	6,46,221
Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	12	..	1	13	1,025	..	70	1,095	7,24,113
Technical Industrial — Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	5	..	192	197	1,88,293
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	112,304	112,304	..	..	540,576	540,576	28,066
Others	..	..	..	5	..	5	10	290	..	252	542	1,14,104
								..	..	31	31	
Total	..		30	..	112,330	112,360	3,125	..	..	543,070	546,195	17,00,797
							..	..	..	51	51	

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—cont.

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct and Indirect only) on Recognised Institutions	
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total†		Government Funds (10)
	Government	Z. P.	Private		Government	Z. P.	Private		Boys	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
						Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	
						Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	
<i>For Females—</i>										
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for Professional and Special Education
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Post Basic
Higher Secondary
High Schools	4	4	..	..	6	6	34,253
Middle/Junior High	201	5	206	..	375	1,313	1,313	16,35,971
Senior Basic	29	..	29	..	47,580	444	48,024	2,65,094
Primary	374	8	382	..	9,119	..	9,119	13,47,355
						..	688	25	713	
						..	36,272	474	36,746	

Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	8,186
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	272	..
Total	..	..	607	17	624	..	..	1,065	195	1,260	32,90,859
								93,243	2,231	95,474	
Schools for Professional and Special Education—											
Training—											
Basic	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	38	300
Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Industrial—Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	..
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	90,546	90,546	..	..	..	557,525	22,155
Others	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	109	41,953
Total	..	2	..	90,548	90,550	..	..	..	9	9	64,408
								109	..	557,568	557,677
GRAND TOTAL	..	60	30,344	206,121	236,525	4,701	2,019,258	779,264	2,803,223	10,45,57,079	
						744	930,657	629,446	1,560,847		

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

†Enrolment by stages in Schools for Govt. Education may be indicated in foot-note.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				No. of Teachers* in			
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions			
	Z. P.	Fees	Other Sources‡	Total	Government	Z. P.	Private	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
<i>For Males—</i>								
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		250	6,412	11,262			2	2
Colleges for General Education ..	4,000	7,31,626	1,33,806	10,26,259	..	..	145	145
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	4,03,430	38,537	10,80,474	38	..	109	147
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	94
		1,36,882	22,622	3,20,048	..	..	94	128

High School	..	..	..	8,17,901	1,05,17,266	26,26,198	2,19,27,734	..	1,788	8,213	10,001
Middle/Junior High	..	..	..	10,57,961	12,09,119	6,72,602	3,33,30,865	7	25,095	1,287	26,389
Senior Basic	..	..	..	8,89,304	58,508	1,51,029	2,24,05,944	24	17,662	145	17,831
Primary	..	..	..	21,17,972	80,558	7,66,020	3,71,71,787	29	27,526	2,099	29,654
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	..	..	3,49,254	223	27,504	50,28,118	..	4,051	28	4,079
Nursery	..	..	..	42,798	21,970	1,06,825	1,89,101	..	32	115	147
Total	..	..	..	52,75,190	1,20,24,526	43,72,800	12,03,73,597	60	76,188	11,981	88,229

Schools for Professional and Special Education—

Training—											
Basic	..	..	..	250	1,29,396	1,27,082	9,02,949	140	..	161	301
Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	77,330	8,01,443	71	..	5	76
Technical Industrial—Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	5,082	21,816	2,15,191	4	..	24	28
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	12,964	..	1,862	42,892	..	..	..	..
Others	25,926	15,678	1,55,708	2	..	25	27
Total	13,214	1,60,404	2,43,768	21,18,183	217	..	215	432

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X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Expenditure (Direct & Indirect) on				No. of Teachers* in				
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions				
	Z. P.	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	Z. P.	Private	Total	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
<i>For Females—</i>									
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Post Basic
Higher Secondary
High Schools	30,066	41,955	1,06,274	..	..	42	42
Middle/Junior High	99,788	7,574	24,419	17,67,752	..	1,177	34	1,211
Senior Basic	18,567	23	4,894	2,88,578	..	232	..	232
Primary	1,21,160	6	4,997	14,73,518	..	993	15	1,008

Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	380	..	25	8,591	..	6	..	6
Nursery	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,39,895	37,669	76,290	36,44,713	..	2,408	91	2,499

Schools for Professional and Special Education—Training—

Basic	.. .. .	..	..	6,540	6,840	..	..	3	3
Non-Basic	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Industrial—Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	132	1,146	1,278	..	..	1	1
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	.. .. .	2,204	..	250	24,609	..	..	..	..
Others	.. .. .	..	..	..	41,953	7	..	..	7
Total	..	2,204	132	6,936	74,680	7	..	4	11

Grand Total	..	55,34,503	1,33,58,037	48,79,549	12,83,29,168	322	78,596	12,547	91,465
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†Enrolment by Stages in Schools for Govt. Education may be indicated in foot-note.
‡Include income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Departments	238	17	3,38,735	16,213	84	10	36,284	5,217
<i>Research Institutions</i>	32	10	44,172	12,043	20	3	16,900	2,300
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	851	203	3,32,717	87,793	97	50	33,670	16,423
Science	175	14	88,563	11,190	228	37	99,807	14,122
Arts and Science	5,027	272	23,17,124	1,18,592	1,064	247	2,77,051	64,187
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	166	9	72,831	3,226	82	22	21,951	5,125
Others	20	1	10,291	306	55	11	16,511	2,741
Total	6,239	496	28,21,526	2,21,107	1,526	367	4,48,990	1,02,598

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	283	..	1,53,473	..	506	2	73,721	509	
Applied Art and Architecture	156	2	1,07,941	2,000	132	3	32,731	760	
Commerce	719	5	4,06,676	6,817	115	19	38,525	3,234	
Education—									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54	5	24,367	2,450	
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	45	5	18,460	2,026	175	60	57,700	19,964	
(ii) Under Graduate	29	5	11,124	1,780	205	166	60,632	47,151	
Engineering	379	1	3,14,798	1,150	253	..	1,31,172	..	
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	117	2	58,046	1,000	106	..	51,505	..	
Medicine	160	33	2,49,169	46,513	166	56	1,00,314	35,727	
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	..	3,157	..	
Technology	45	..	56,361	..	51	..	43,545	..	
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	234	1	1,36,937	594	
Others*	152	..	43,115	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,085	53	14,19,163	61,286	2,004	312	7,54,306	1,10,389	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50	16	20,100	3,500	
Other Fine Arts	7	..	6,936	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	2,930	..	
Social Education	1	1	3,774	3,082	..	..	..	..
Others*	336	94	87,516	29,415	118	11	65,783	3,996	
Total	344	95	98,226	32,497	172	27	88,813	7,496	

SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
University Departments	103	19	46,971	11,030	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	6	13	1,400	3,900	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	55	25	3,242	1,978	..	..	..	..
Science	4	..	432	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	2,254	812	2,22,569	84,509	5	8	1,892	6,480
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	105	34	10,273	3,553	..	..	..	..
Others	3	1	300	200	..	..	..	..
Total	2,421	872	2,36,816	90,240	5	8	1,892	6,480

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	23	..	..	1,725	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	402	30	33,546	3,035	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	37	4	14,665	1,769	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	5	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	33	..	15,106	..	12	..	2,160	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	18	..	1,475	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	94	61	12,834	10,989	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	4	..	2,789	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	611	100	82,140	15,873	12	..	2,160	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Others				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)	Boys (24)	Girls (25)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i> University Departments	433	141	2,71,694	77,924	858	187	6,93,684	1,10,384
<i>Research Institutions</i>	31	6	68,556	6,325	89	32	1,31,028	24,568
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	1	54	681	9,385	1,004	332	3,70,310	1,15,589
Science	100	10	12,645	2,519	507	61	2,01,447	27,831
Arts and Science	602	199	79,944	29,209	8,952	1,538	28,98,580	3,02,977
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	7	5	950	750	360	67	1,06,005	12,654
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	78	13	27,102	3,247
Total	710	268	94,220	41,863	10,901	2,011	36,03,444	4,62,288

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture	20	..	3,770	..	809	2	2,30,964	509
Applied Art and Architecture	21	2	25,311	2,650	332	7	1,67,708	5,410
Commerce	185	17	16,720	1,643	1,421	71	4,95,467	14,729

*Education—**(a) Basic Training Colleges—*

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54	5	24,367	2,450
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate	15	8	1,230	1,153	272	77	92,055	24,912
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	234	176	71,756	49,011
Engineering	191	..	75,861	..	868	1	5,39,097	1,150
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	35	..	11,209	..	276	2	1,22,235	1,000
Medicine	52	20	39,657	12,837	472	170	4,01,974	1,06,066
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	..	3,157	..
Technology	622	..	6,25,864	..	722	..	7,28,559	..
Veterinary Science	234	1	1,36,937	594
Others*	152	..	43,115	..

Total ..	1,141	47	7,99,622	18,283	5,853	512	30,57,391	2,05,831
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	64	17	28,257	3,605
Other Fine Arts	7	1	1,221	105
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14	2	18,404	4,582
Social Education	9	1	11,700	1,500
Others*	454	105	1,53,299	33,411

Total ..	16	2	12,921	1,605	532	124	1,99,960	41,598
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XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Free Studentships			
	No.		Yearly amount Forgone	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments	22	10	11,440	6,160
<i>Research Institutions</i>	7	8	830	590
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>				
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>				
Arts	501	367	57,924	51,176
Science	520	52	90,576	8,846
Arts and Science	5,066	3,682	5,91,578	1,67,148
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>				
With only Intermediate Classes	169	67	15,893	6,728
Others	36	22	3,980	12,696
Total	6,292	4,190	7,59,949	2,37,594

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture	893	4	95,837	420
Applied Art and Architecture	255	2	18,760	350
Commerce	563	28	84,887	4,275

Education—

(a) Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate	150	10	11,967	1,162
(ii) Under Graduate	20	41	1,107	3,435
Engineering	679	1	1,78,350	30
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Law	250	9	16,771	1,060
Medicine	534	162	1,08,037	29,314
Physical Education	1	..	400	..
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others*

Total ..	3,345	257	5,16,116	40,046
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing
Other Fine Arts	23	4	2,744	364
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Social Education	9	7	2,700	3,600
Others*	41	38	3,180	6,710

Total ..	79	49	8,624	10,674
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XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in Institutions where education is free	
	No.		Yearly amount spent		Boys (34)	Girls (35)
	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)		
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	264	8	51,242	960	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	1	..	85	47	29
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	3,278	630	5,90,906	1,42,750	..	..
Science	731	19	1,66,302	4,206	..	..
Arts and Science	24,279	2,497	48,76,598	5,10,561	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	2,225	254	4,44,284	48,216	..	..
Others	660	63	1,23,306	13,430	..	..
Total	31,173	3,463	62,01,396	7,19,163	..	..

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education—

<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

XI--SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,301	903	3,52,374	53,166
High	15	22	1,576	2,627	27,172	4,535	17,36,839	2,74,112
Senior Basic	8	2	91	11	5,509	1,129	96,183	16,819
Middle/Junior High	18	3	264	418	12,429	3,139	3,48,012	76,699
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,373	789	18,168	5,916
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single Teacher	27	12	486	216	1,500	133	5,922	417
Others	15	10	367	210	3,454	332	40,053	1,876
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	83	49	2,784	3,482	57,738	10,960	25,97,551	4,29,005
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,978	..	5,61,865	..
Commerce	51	..	6,697	..	25	..	1,558	..
Engineering and Technology	197	..	1,04,003	..	278	..	80,950	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43	..	7,942	..
Medicine	213	319	1,00,413	1,57,000	89	2,235	39,471	15,89,003
Physical Education	4	3	1,610	733	26	..	706	..
Others—Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts	269	..	64,048	..	2,530	205	4,53,322	35,534

Training—									
Basic Training Schools	10	..	21	4,049	..	10,636	1,402	33,98,845	3,61,798
Normal and Training Schools ..	24	..	21	16,992	14,871	123	6	15,776	560
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	39,323
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	23,272	..
Others† { Co-operative	169	..	..	35,967	..	992	4	2,01,135	880
{ Marine	18	..	..	4,590	..	8	..	3,840	..
Total	955	343	3,38,369	1,72,604	16,778	3,969	47,92,682	20,27,098	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	5	..	1	2,710	750	3	1	1,440	240
Other Fine Arts	38	..	..	6,540	..	31	..	6,357	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	1,865	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	4,320	480
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	13,304	5,975
Physically Handicapped	4	..	..	1,160	..	..	22	..	1,782
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	11,229
Total	47	1	10,410	750	157	160	27,286	19,706	
GRAND TOTAL	10,023	1,064	50,73,385	5,19,982	78,479	15,808	87,62,812	27,03,809	

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	127	..	5,078	..
High	2,184	1,057	1,06,160	62,057	1,040	341	34,747	17,857
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,381	295	42,123	3,161
Middle/Junior High	151	19	4,422	617	2,599	793	38,794	7,285
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3	..	15	..	1,535	1,474	10,748	2,039
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,193	63	4,110	209
Others	409	28	32,494	2,578	1,614	362	25,520	2,011
Nursery	2	1	40	20	..	..	..	..
Total	2,749	1,105	1,43,131	65,272	10,489	3,328	1,61,120	32,562
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	308	..	85,972	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology	30	..	1,660	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	52	162	12,410	80,842	5	103	3,360	65,909
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others— Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	42	..	196	..

Training—									
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	4	..	215	221	..	1,46,621	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1,500	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	}	Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	82	166	14,070	81,057	591	103	2,37,649	65,909
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	1	..	48	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	1	..	72	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	49	2	2,111	75	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	14	..	3,115	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	79	36	199	3,639	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	142	40	5,425	3,834	..	1	..	30
GRAND TOTAL	..	6,114	2,315	5,29,953	2,71,206	11,097	3,440	4,02,821	1,04,981

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.**

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of all Scholarships and Stipends			
	Others							
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)	Boys (24)	Girls (25)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	144	5,428	904	3,57,452	53,310
High	921	414	46,142	27,253	31,332	6,369	19,25,464	3,83,906
Senior Basic	127	22	1,511	195	8,025	1,448	1,39,908	20,186
Middle/Junior High	300	138	7,949	1,178	15,497	4,092	3,99,441	86,197
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	17	1	121	6	3,928	2,264	29,052	7,961
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	12	..	145	..	2,732	208	10,663	842
Others	102	11	4,546	419	5,594	743	1,02,980	7,094
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	40	20
Total	1,479	587	60,414	29,195	72,538	16,029	29,65,000	5,59,516
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,286	..	6,47,837	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	..	8,255	..
Engineering	10	..	1,640	..	515	..	1,88,253	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43	..	7,942	..
Medicine	34	246	9,800	64,795	393	3,065	1,65,454	19,57,549
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	3	6,316	733
Others—Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	10	..	28	..	2,851	205	5,17,594	35,534

<i>Training—</i>										
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,867	1,406	35,49,515	3,62,013
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	7,920	162	35	34,268	23,351
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	39,323
Veterinary Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	23,272	..
Others† Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161	4	2,37,102	880
Marine .. .. .	..	..	21	..	..	7,980	..	..	16,410	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	75	254	19,448	72,715	18,481	4,835	54,02,218	24,19,383
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	4,150	1,038
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	1	12,897	72
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	40	..	..	2,085	..	118	2	6,061
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	4,320
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	3,115	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	50	50	143	61	14,813
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,812
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	11,229
Total .. .. .	..	..	42	2	2,135	50	388	204	45,256	24,370
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	3,927	1,307	13,29,010	2,47,960	1,09,640	23,934	1,60,97,981	38,47,938

XI.—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Free Studentships			
	No.		Yearly amount forgone	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	1,185	265	39,968	4,030
High	36,746	17,601	19,52,026	10,26,651
Senior Basic	26	28	568	756
Middle/Junior High	2,610	1,589	38,155	28,634
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1	55	24	1,490
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	116	..	264	..
Others	7,205	1,369	2,48,394	24,076
Nursery	117	101	1,005	704
Total	48,006	21,008	22,80,404	10,93,341
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Commerce	47	5	2,367	325
Engineering and Technology	1,285	..	1,65,927	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Medicine	21	9	3,909	570
Physical Education	8	5	815	440
Others—Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts	6	..	900	..

Training—				
Basic Training Schools	3	5	288	450
Normal and Training Schools	3	1	90	30
Pre-Primary /Nursery Training .. ..	..	9	..	366
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others† Co-operative .. ..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,373	34	1,74,296	2,181
Schools for Special Education—				
Music and Dancing	36	205	1,067	7,781
Other Fine Arts	54	3	2,045	355
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped	58	31	39,105	21,020
Physically Handicapped	58	17	2,191	661
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. ..	..	5	..	505
Total	206	261	44,408	30,322
GRAND TOTAL	59,330	25,817	37,96,067	14,20,908

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.**

Type of Institution (1)	Other Financial Concessions				Number of Students in Institutions where education is free	
	No.		Yearly Amount Spent		Boys (34)	Girls (35)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)		
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	54,153	13,256	28,00,118	5,71,856	894	637
High	3,76,831	89,537	2,69,39,852	52,17,495	41,304	13,043
Senior Basic	43,433	8,129	2,47,745	40,390	6,63,252	2,68,450
Middle/Junior High	93,242	31,674	23,27,785	4,60,130	9,81,720	6,49,827
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,902	2,295	21,408	2,440	1,42,471	57,645
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	14,452	3,405	18,430	5,016	3,86,198	1,79,458
Others	10,334	7,988	24,675	12,385	5,55,262	3,54,120
Nursery	425	261	6,587	4,876	1,817	1,760
Total	5,97,772	1,56,545	2,23,86,600	63,14,588	27,72,918	15,24,940
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	21	..	5,996	..	1,460	5
Commerce	904	90	93,597	8,939	..	..
Engineering and Technology	383	1	74,802	200	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	165	..
Medicine	623	414	1,00,200	2,00,416	59	3,936
Physical Education	685	93	1,67,537	20,815	..	..
Others—Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts	1,341	1,329	2,29,464	1,50,388	6,282	79

Training—									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	3,918	2,189	3,23,915	1,82,063	8,171	1,431
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
Pre-Primary/Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	302	..	31,760	..	57
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..
Others†	..	..	..	12	4	320	480	..	..
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	7,887	4,422	9,95,831	5,87,061	16,355	5,508
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	63	84	3,120	3,415	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	351	5	19,868	334	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	99	..	4,083	..	1,456	358
For Social Workers	..	..	..	41	7	2,316	217	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	36
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	82	..	3,492	6,06,098	5,94,474
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	789	441
Other†	..	..	..	39	37	1,440	2,142	..	..
Total	..	..	..	593	215	30,827	9,600	6,08,419	5,95,309
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	6,45,867	1,65,492	4,10,46,998	77,56,259	33,98,040	21,26,048

†May be specified, if possible.

XII-A.—EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Managing Body (1)	No. of Regular Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/ Classes* for			No. of Scholars on Rolls in				
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Both (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Both (7)	Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/Classes		
							Men (8)	Women (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided		1	4	1,24,797	1,03,070	..	31	150	6,06,098	5,94,474
	Unaided .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	1	4	..	1,24,797	1,03,070	..	31	150	6,06,098	5,94,474

Managing Body (1)	No. made Literate				Average duration of Literacy Course (in months) (16)	No. of Teachers Specially Trained					
	During the Pre- vious years		During the Cur- rent year			Honorary		Paid			
	Men (12)	Women (13)	Men (14)	Women (15)		Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)		
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided		2,79,274	2,30,042	2,71,916	2,52,233	7,27,242	30,059	7,588	2	18
	Unaided
Total	2,79,274	2,30,042	2,71,916	2,52,233	7,27,242	30,059	7,588	2	18	

*Include night classes, if any.

Managing Body (1)	No. of Teachers				Total (Direct and Indirect) Expenditure from					
	Others				Govern- ment Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	Total	
	Honorary		Paid							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided ..	1,24,829	59,200	2,98,178	26,502	5,194	2,05,951	5,35,825
	Unaided
Total	1,24,829	59,200	2,98,178	26,502	5,194	2,05,951	5,35,825

XII-B.—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS

A-2668-36-B

Managing Body (1)	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading Rooms (6)	No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library				
	Station-ary (2)	Moving (3)	Branches (4)	Total (5)		Station-ary (7)	Moving (8)	Branches (9)	Total (10)	
Government	389	438	1,028	1,855	714	1,62,303	56,822	19,868	2,38,993	
Zilla Parishad	93	3	5	101	55	14,286	500	..	14,786	
Municipal Board	19	..	..	19	21	35,819	..	..	35,819
Private	Aided ..	4,343	417	29	4,789	2,961	11,69,368	18,112	960	11,88,440
	Unaided ..	21	1	..	22	6	2,920	2,920
Total	4,865	859	1,062	6,786	3,757	13,84,696	75,434	20,828	14,80,958	

A-2668-36-B

Managing Body (1)	No. of Books and Journals added during the current year				No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during the current year from the Library				
	Stationary (11)	Moving (12)	Branches (13)	Total (14)	Stationary (15)	Moving (16)	Branches (17)	Total (18)	
Government	53,607	1,146	2,469	57,222	1,48,513	84,700	1,16,592	3,49,805	
Zilla Parishad	4,713	417	..	5,130	20,546	160	..	20,706	
Municipal Board	1,771	..	..	1,771	32,620	..	..	32,620
Private	Aided ..	99,681	4,561	39	1,04,281	7,50,226	16,275	222	7,66,723
	Unaided ..	751	751	6,986	6,986
Total	1,60,523	6,124	2,508	1,69,155	9,58,891	1,01,135	1,16,814	11,76,840	

Managing Body (1)	No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms			Total Ex- penditure on Libraries and Reading rooms during the current year (25)
	State Govern- ment (19)	Others in the State (20)	Total (21)	Men (22)	Women (23)	Total (24)	
Government	†1	†27	†28	23,505	9,722	33,227	1,07,366
Zilla Parishad .. .. .	..	..	..	1,780	363	2,143	1,405
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	982	84	1,066	1,482
Private	Aided .. .. .	..	..	2,17,791	64,673	2,82,464	1,83,248
	Unaided .. .. .	..	..	289	27	316	22
Total ..	1	27	28	2,44,347	74,869	3,19,216	2,93,523

†The publication issued by Government or others were meant for all Libraries.

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Institutions for	Recognised Institutions managed by								Unrecog- nised Ins- titutions	
	Government		Local Boards		Private bodies					
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Aided		Unaided			
					For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind ..	4	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped Speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	8	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..

Institutions for	Unrecog- nised Institu- tions	Number of Teachers								
		Total			Specially Trained		Others		Total	
		For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Mentally Handicapped	3	..	8	20	1	17	9	37	
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	10	2	78	28	19	5	97	33	
The Deaf-Blind	1	..	5	..	2	..	7	..	
The Deaf	
The Deaf-Mute	10	..	36	10	8	1	44	11	
The Handicapped in Speech	
The Crippled	8	..	17	10	1	..	18	10	
Others	
Total	29	2	136	48	30	6	166	54	
Grand Total	32	2	144	68	31	23	175	91	

**XIII.—ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for (1)	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by											Number of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions			
	Government			Local Boards			Private Bodies								
	Maximum capa- city (2)	No. on Rolls		Maximum capa- city (5)	No. on Rolls		Maximum capa- city (8)	Aided		Maximum capa- city (11)	Unaided		Maximum capa- city (14)	No. on Rolls	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
		(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)		(9)	(10)		(12)	(13)		(15)	(16)
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	214	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—															
The Blind	1,973	715	..	..	..	..	672	459	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	40	32	3	..	..	..	545	320	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped In- Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	85	60	13	..	..	..	310	127	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,098	807	16	..	..	..	1,567	920	322	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	2,098	807	16	..	..	..	1,927	1,134	429	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for	Total	Number employed after completion of Course				Scholarships and Stipends awarded during the year by								Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions awarded				
		No. on Rolls				Government				Others				For Boys		For Girls		
		Maximum Capacity	Boys		Girls		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		Number	Yearly amount spent	Number	Yearly amount spent
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum				
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
Mentally Handicapped ..	360	214	107	11	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..	14	3,115	..	..	58	39,105	31	21,020
Physically Handicapped—																		
The Blind ..	2,645	1,174	159	31	1	6	1,745	7	2,914	79	199	36	3,639	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	40	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf Mute ..	585	352	119	50	28	31	8,625	9	2,550	2	50	2	50	58	2,191	17	661	
The Handicapped in Speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	395	187	59	12	..	15	1,094	7	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,665	1,727	338	93	29	52	11,464	23	5,975	81	249	38	3,689	58	2,191	17	661	
Grand Total ..	4,025	1,941	445	104	29	52	11,464	23	5,975	95	3,364	38	3,689	116	41,296	48	21,681	

**XIII-C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	Government Institutions					Total	Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,802	3,000	1,59,738
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	7,42,596	..	..	..	..	7,42,596	2,42,166	24,039	16,799
The Deaf-Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	30
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	17,415	..	..	..	..	17,415	95,023	2,700	11,031
The Handicapped in Speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	53,012	..	..	..	..	53,012	1,31,583	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,13,023	..	..	..	..	8,13,023	4,68,772	26,894	27,860
Grand Total	8,13,023	..	..	..	..	8,13,023	5,35,574	29,894	1,87,598

Institutions for	Other Institutions			All Institutions					
	Expenditure from		Total	Expenditure from					Total
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped ..	22,977	..	2,52,517	66,802	3,000	1,59,738	22,977	..	2,52,517
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	1,32,149	99,414	5,14,567	9,84,762	24,039	16,799	1,32,149	99,414	12,57,163
The Deaf-Blind ..	1,155	11,978	13,318	..	155	30	1,155	11,978	13,318
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	21,246	45,439	1,75,439	1,12,438	2,700	11,031	21,246	45,439	1,92,854
The Handicapped in Speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	32,204	15,445	1,79,232	1,84,595	..	..	32,204	15,445	2,32,244
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,86,754	1,72,276	8,82,556	12,81,795	26,894	27,860	1,86,754	1,72,276	16,95,579
Grand Total	2,09,731	1,72,276	11,35,073	13,48,597	29,894	1,87,598	2,09,731	1,72,276	19,48,096

TABLE XIV-B—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Designation of staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
	Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities		Others				
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Poona Division.</i>							
1. Divisional Social Welfare Officer.	1	..	Graduate	.. 400—1,100 ..	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department of the Division.
2. Asstt. Director (Edn.)	..	1	..	..	Do.	.. 400—730 ..	To supervise educational activities of B. Cs. in State.
3. Social Welfare Officer	..	1	..	4	1	Do.	.. 300—375 .. To supervise all Social Welfare activities in the District.
4. Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officer, Poona.	1	..	Do.	.. 300—375 ..	To supervise activities relating to Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
5. House Master	Vacant	..	Do.	.. 270—715 .. To supervise Govt. B. C. Hostel for Boys at Poona.

6. Chief Research Officer	..	..	..	1	..	Do.	..	400—1,100	..	To do research work for welfare of S. Ts.
7. Research Officer	..	..	..	2	..	Do.	..	270—715	..	Do. do.
<i>Bombay Division.</i>										
1. Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Bombay.	..	..	..	1	..	Graduate	..	400—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department in the Division.
2. Social Welfare Officer	..	4	..	3	..	Do.	..	300—370	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.
<i>Aurangabad Division.</i>										
1. Divisional Social Welfare Officer.	..	..	..	1	..	Graduate	..	400—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the Division.
2. Social Welfare Officer	..	1	..	4	..	Do.	..	300—500	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.
3. House Master	..	..	..	1	..	Do.	..	270—715	..	To supervise Gqvt. B. C. Hostel for Boys at Aurangabad.
<i>Nagpur Division.</i>										
1. Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Nagpur.	1	..	..	..	..	Graduate	..	400—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the Division.
2. Social Welfare Officer	..	1	..	6	..	Do.	..	250—450	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.
3. Area Organiser, Tribal Welfare	2	..	..	5	..	Do.	..	250—450	..	(1 post vacant) To Supervise Tribal Welfare activities of Social Welfare Department.

TABLE XIV-C.—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Type of Institution (1)	Number of scholars								
	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				
	In Institutions for S. Cs./S. Ts./O. B. Cs. only		In other Institutions		In Institutions for S. Cs./S. Ts./O. B. Cs. only		In other Institutions		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	
Universities .. .. .	..	..	121	5	..	..	20	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	..	..	7,295	492	..	..	439	33
Schools for General Education—									
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	726	493	..	..	207	187
Primary	2,380	1,078	1,08,470	50,540	28,885	10,705	61,442	20,969	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	668	207	15,283	4,584	2,384	611	7,472	2,216	
Middle/Junior High Schools	918	406	1,20,896	58,277	4,773	1,334	20,744	5,940	
Senior Basic	1,219	348	65,362	21,989	3,385	910	15,910	4,216	
High .. .. .	..	..	61,030	11,641	..	..	10,912	1,446
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	9,430	1,433	..	..	2,519	298

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	..	..	..	..	1,834	524	..	..	565	108
					254	106	..	..	48	5
Engineering and Technology	..	..	..	..	214	..	..	..	52	..
Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	898	290	..	..	113	12
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	221	150	..	..	20	20
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	..	133	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	963	9	..	..	71	2
Law	..	..	..	..	272	1	..	..	18	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	3	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	77,615	55,851	..	..	45,763	30,764
Grand Total	..	5,185	2,039	4,71,215	2,06,387	39,427	13,560	1,66,451	66,216	

TABLE XIV-C.—cont.

Type of Institution	Number of scholars—cont.						
	Other Backward Classes				Total		
	In Institutions for S. Cs./S. Ts./ O.B.Cs. only		In other Institutions		Boys	Girls	All persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Universities			243	5	384	10	394
Research Institutions					1		1
Arts and Science Colleges			24,353	2,672	32,087	3,197	35,284
Schools for General Education—							
Nursery			750	546	1,683	1,226	2,909
Primary	3,628	1,331	1,22,960	64,311	3,27,765	148,934	4,76,699
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	508	218	20,853	5,225	47,168	13,061	60,229
Middle/Junior High Schools	1,241	997	1,07,480	50,188	2,56,052	1,17,142	3,73,194
Senior Basic	1,012	401	47,986	17,634	1,34,874	45,498	1,80,372
High			2,83,832	60,004	3,55,774	73,091	4,28,865
Post Basic							
Higher Secondary			32,489	4,712	44,438	6,443	50,881

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training ..	{	Basic	3,529	1,759	5,928	2,391	8,319
		Non-Basic	2,461	948	2,763	1,059	3,822
Engineering and Technology	..	..	..	..	1,948	2	2,214	2	2,216
Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	1,186	1,050	2,197	1,952	3,549
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	780	172	1,021	342	1,363
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	1,189	4	1,644	4	1,648
Commerce	..	..	..	..	3,729	112	4,763	123	4,886
Law	..	..	..	..	228	2	518	3	521
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	37	31	48	33	81
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	..	29
Others	..	..	..	..	77,722	59,923	2,01,100	1,46,538	3,47,638
Grand Total	..	6,389	2,947	7,33,784	2,69,300	14,22,451	5,60,449	19,82,900		

TABLE XIV-C—contd.

Type of Institution (1)	Number of students in approved hostels				Students getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions			
	Attached to Institutions for S. Cs./S. Ts./O. B. Cs.		Attached to Other Institutions		Scholarship and stipends and other financial Concessions			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number		Total value per annum	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
						Rs.	Rs.	
Universities			1	..	376	10	1,34,253	4,379
Research Institutions			1	..	1	..	2,400	..
Arts and Science Colleges			2,051	85	31,764	3,180	86,61,789	7,79,202
Schools for General Education—								
Nursery	297	232	5,337	4,901
Primary			103	122	16,659	6,324	60,794	16,523
Junior Basic/Basic Primary			94	37	4,767	1,647	20,606	7,238
Middle/Junior High School			1,805	463	56,239	18,541	17,60,197	4,08,265
Senior Basic			2,947	798	22,927	4,601	1,88,316	33,953
High			14,200	843	3,39,898	71,240	2,21,65,532	45,10,070
Post Basic
Higher Secondary			1,871	45	44,010	6,360	25,42,581	3,44,371

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Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training ..	Basic	4,716	586	5,905	2,282	14,06,265	2,51,302
	Non-Basic	74	20	2,743	1,057	4,48,031	1,60,530
Engineering and Technology		71	..	2,214	2	5,48,006	230
Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts, etc.		91	..	2,125	1,332	3,85,740	1,62,942
Medicine and Veterinary		107	222	945	239	3,84,872	1,54,182
Agriculture and Forestry		866	..	1,036	4	1,76,069	420
Commerce		303	..	4,655	123	11,45,537	16,337
Law		55	..	504	3	1,67,809	675
Music and Dancing .. .. .		..	..	40	33	5,854	2,309
Oriental Studies .. .. .		..	..	29	..	2,682	..
Others		480	48	1,745	212	3,69,374	35,283
Grand Total		29,836	3,269	5,38,879	1,17,422	4,05,82,044	68,93,112

N.B.—Separate figures for scholarships and stipends and Other Financial Concessions are not available.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING 1962-63

Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University	Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which Instruction is provided
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Universities

University, Bombay	Aided	.. ..	Teaching and affiliating.
University, Poona	Do.	.. ..	Do.
University, Nagpur	Do.	.. ..	Do.
Maharaja University, Aurangabad	Do.	.. ..	Do.
Maharaja University, Kolhapur	Do.	.. ..	Do.
S. M. D. S. Waghare's University, Bombay	Do.	.. ..	Do.

University Departments

1 University Department of Economics, Bombay.	Aided	.. Bombay	.. M.A. (by Papers and Research) in Economics, Ph. D. Diploma in Business Management, D. I. M.
2 University Department of Sociology, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (by Papers and Research) in Sociology Ph. D.
3 University Department of Civics and Politics, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (by Papers and Research) in Politics and Civics Ph. D.
4 University Department of Statistics, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (Stat.), M.Sc. (Stat.) and Ph.D. (Sc.).

5	University Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc., Chem. Engg., B.Sc., Tech. (in Tech. Chemistry, Food Technology, Intermediate, Dyes, Plastic Pigments, Paints and Varnishes oils, Oils fats, Waxes etc.), B. Phar., M.Sc., Tech., Ph.D. Tech. M.Sc. (by Research) in Physics and Chemistry and Ph.D. (Sc.) in Chemistry.
6	University Department of Applied Psychology, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
7	University Department of Law, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	LL.M. (by Papers) Ph. D. (Law).
8	University Department of Library, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Diploma in Library.
9	University Department of Physics, Poona.	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Research) Ph. D. and D.Sc.
10	University Department of Chemistry, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Research), Ph.D. and D.Sc.
11	University Department of Maths. and Statistics, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and M.A. (Maths.) and Ph. D.
12	University Department of Zoology, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D.
13	University Department of Geography, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
14	University Department of Politics and Public Administration, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
15	University Department of Marathi, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
16	University Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. and Ph.D.
17	University Department of Experimental Psychology, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
18	University Department of Botany, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and Ph.D.
19	University Department of Geology, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and Ph.D.
20	University Department of Hindi, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
21	University Department of English, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1962-63—cont.**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>University Departments—cont.</i>				
25	University Department of Archaeology, Poona.	Aided	.. Poona	.. M.A., Ph.D.
25	University Department of Linguistics, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.
24	University Department of Professor-in-Charge, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.
25	University Department of Bio-Chemistry, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. M.Sc., Ph.D.
26	University Department of Geology, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Sc. (Pass), M.Sc. (Pure and Applied) and Ph.D.
27	University Department of Library Science.	Do.	.. Do.	.. Dip. in Library Science.
28	University Department of B. Pharmacy.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B. Pharmacy.
29	University Department of Political Science.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.
30	University Department of Public Administration and Local Self-Govt. and Ancient Indian History and Culture, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D., Diploma in L. S.-G. (L.S.-G.D.).
31	University Department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (Econ., Eng., Hindi, Marathi, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit).
32	Department of Marathi Language and Literature, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. Marathwada	M.A., Ph.D.
33	Department of Economics, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (Economics), Ph.')

34	Department of History and Ancient Indian Culture, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
35	Department of Political Science, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A.
36	Department of Chemistry, Aurangabad	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc., Ph.D.
37	Department of Zoology, Aurangabad..	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc., Ph.D.
38	Department of Botany, Aurangabad..	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc.
39	Department of Mathematics, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc.
40	Department of Library Science, Bombay.	Do.	..	S.N.D.T.	..	Diploma in Library Science.

Research Institutions

1	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay	..	Unaided	..	Bombay	..	M.A. (by papers) in Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi and Gujarati, M.A. (by Research) in Ardhamagadhi, Ph.D. (Arts) in S.A.G. and Ancient Indian History and Culture.
2	Bombay National History Society, Bombay.	Aided	..	Do.	..	M.Sc., Ph.D.	
3	Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ph.D. (Arts) in Marathi.	
4	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Ed. (by Research) and Ph. D. (Edn.).	
5	Haffkine Institute, Bombay	..	Government	..	Bombay	..	Ph.D. and M.Sc. (Med.) in Pathology and Bacteriology M.Sc. (by research) in Zoology, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology, Ph.D. (Sc.), Ph.D. (Medicine) in Pathology and Bacteriology, Organic Chemistry.
6	Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.	Aided	..	Do.	..	M.Sc. in Physics, Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry, Zoology and Microbiology, Ph.D. (Sc.).	
7	Taraporwala Marine Biological Research Institute, Bombay.	Government	..	Do.	..	M.Sc. (by Research), Ph.D. (Sc.).	
8	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay.	Aided	..	Do.	..	M.A. and Ph.D. (Arts) Urdu.	

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Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University	Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which Instruction is provided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Research Institutions—cont.</i>				
9	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	Aided ..	Poona ..	Ph.D.
10	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	Do. ..	Do. ..	M.A. and Ph.D. Both in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture.
11	Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ph.D.
12	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.	Do. ..	Do. ..	M.Sc., Ph.D. (by Research in Botany, Microbiology and Zoology (Entomology)).
13	G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti.	Do. ..	Do. ..	M.Ed., Ph.D.
14	Demographic Training Institute, Bombay.	Central Govt.	•	Diploma and Certificate in Demography.
15	Psychological Research Institute, Bombay.	Aided ..	Bombay ..	M.Ed., Ph.D.
<i>Colleges for General Education</i>				
1	Elphinstone College, Bombay	.. Government	Bombay	.. B.A., M.A. (by Papers) in English, German, French, History, Philosophy, Economics, Ph.D. (Arts), F. Y. Sc., Inter Sc.
2	Ismail Yusuf College, Bombay	.. Do. ..	Do. ..	.. I.A., B.A., M.A. (by Papers) in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, French, Gujarati, Marathi, Arabic, History, Economics, Islamic Culture, Philosophy, Ph.D. (Arts) in English and Urdu, I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Papers) in Maths, Ph.D. (Sc.).

3	Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Do.	..	Poona	..	I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. Ph.D.
4	Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Sc.), B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc.
5	College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	Pre-Uni. (Humanities and Sc.) Pre-Prof (Medical and Engineering) B.A. and B.Sc. (Three years' degree course).
6	Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.A., M.A. (Pre-University) (Arts).
7	Institute of Science, Bombay	Do.	..	Bombay	..	B.Sc., M.Sc. (By Papers and Research) Ph.D. (Sc.) D.Sc.
8	College of Science, Nagpur	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Uni (Sc.) Pre-Prof. (Eng. and Tech) and (Med. and Pharm.) M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., M.A. (Maths and Stat).
9	St. Xavier's College, Bombay	Aided	..	Bombay	..	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Arts and Sc.).
10	Wilson College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Research), M.Sc. (by papers), Ph.D. (Sc.).
11	R. Ruia College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Papers), M.Sc. (by Research), Ph.D. (Sc.) Diploma in Education.
12	Khalsa College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc., B.Sc. and M.Sc.
13	Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by Papers), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Papers), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).
14	Jai Hind College and Basantsing Institute of Science, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by Papers), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc.
15	Bhavans College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Arts and Sc.).
16	Rishi Dayaram and Seth Hassaram National College and SWA Science College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., F.Y.Sc., Inter Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).
17	D. G. Ruparel College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	Inter Arts, B.A., M.A. (by Papers), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Papers) M.Sc. (by Research), Ph.D. (Arts).

*Not affiliated to any University.

LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING 1962-63.

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University	Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which Instruction is provided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Colleges for General Education—cont.</i>				
18	K. C. College, Bombay	Aided	Bombay	Inter Arts, I.Sc., B.Sc., M.A. (by Papers), M.A. (by Research), M.Sc. (by Papers).
19	D.E. Society's Kirtee College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), F. Y. (Sc.), Inter (Sc.), B.Sc., M.Sc.
20	Parle College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., F.Y.Sc., Inter Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).
21	S. I. E. Society's College of Arts and Science, Bombay	Do.	Do.	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts) F.Y.Sc., Inter Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc.
22	Somaiya Vidya Vihar's K. J. Somaiya Arts and Science College, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., F.Y.Sc., Inter Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc.
23	M. M. College of Arts and M. D. C. Institute of Science, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., (by Papers), Ph.D. (Arts) I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by Papers), Ph.D. (Sc.).
24	Fergusson College, Poona	Do.	Poona	B.A. (Spl. and Genl.), B.Sc. (Genl.).
25	S. P. College, Poona	Do.	Do.	B.A. (Spl. and Genl.) B.Sc. (Genl.).
26	M.F. Society's Arts and Sc., College, Poona.	Do.	Do.	B.A. and B.Sc. (Genl.).
27	N. Wadia College, Poona	Do.	Do.	B.A. (Genl. and Spl.), M.A., B.Sc., (Genl.), P.D. (Com.) T. D.
28	H. P. T. College, Nasik	Do.	Do.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
29	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur ..	Do.	Do.	B.A., B.Sc., P.D. Commerce.
30	Dayanand College, Sholapur ..	Do.	Do.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

31	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., (Research) P.D., F.Y. S. Y. (Com.).
32	M. J. College of Arts and Sc., Jalgaon	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., (Research), P.D., F.Y. S. Y. (Com.).
33	Pratap College, Amalner	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., P.D., F.Y., S.Y. (Com.).
34	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., T.D., P.D. and F.Y. (Com.).
35	Willingdon College, Sangli	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A. (Genl. and Spl.), B.Sc. (Genl.), M.A., Ph.D. M.Sc. (Research).
36	S. S. V. P. Sanstha's Arts and Sc., College, Dhulia.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Com.
37	Mudhoji College, Phaltan	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., P.D., F.Y., S.Y. (Com.).
38	Science College, Karad	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., F.Y., S.Y., T.Y. in Science.
39	M. S. G. Arts and Sc., College, Malegaon.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., F.Y., S.Y., in Arts, Sc., and Com.
40	S. G. M. Karad	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Com., B.A.
41	Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., Arts and Com., F.Y. Arts, S.Y., and T. Y.
42	R. B. Borawake College, Shirampur ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.
43	G. K. G. College, Kolhapur	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc.
44	C. Shivaji College, Satara	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A.
45	Pandharpur College, Pandharpur ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Com.
46	Sangli College, Sangli	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc.
47	Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Uni. Arts, B.A.
48	Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts Sc.), B.A., B.Sc.
49	Sitabai Arts College, Akola	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc. and Com.), B.A., LL.B., B.Com. and B.Sc.

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Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University	Degree/Diploma/ Certificate for which Instruction is provided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Collages for General Education—cont.</i>				
50	Dhanawate National College, Nagpur	Aided	Nagpur	Pre-Uni. (Arts. Sc. and Com.), B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.
51	Shri Shivaji College, Amravati	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc., Agr., Com.), B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.Com., B.Sc. (Agr.), and LL.B.
52	G.S. College of Arts and Science, Khamgaon.	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc. and Com.) B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.
53	S. B. City College, Nagpur	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts.), B.A.
54	Hislop College, Nagpur	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts. Sc.), B.A., M.A., (Socio), B.Sc. and Dip. and Certificate in Journalism.
56	St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts. Sc.), B.A., B.Sc., Diploma in Co-operation.
55	Arts College (Jijamata College) Buldana.	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A.
57	Janata Mahavidyalaya, Chanda	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc., Com., Agr.), B.A. and B.Com.
58	N. M. D. College of Arts and Com., Gondia.	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Com.) B.A., B.Com.
59	M. M. College of Sc., Nagpur	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Sc.), B.Sc.
60	Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A.
61	Mahatma Phule Vidyalaya, Warud	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A.
62	Shivaji College, Akot	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A.

63	Raj Mahavidyalaya, Amravati ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni (Arts) B.A.
64	Arts and Commerce College, Daryapur	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.), B.A., and B.Com.
65	Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.) B.A.
66	R. S. Bidkar College, Hinganghat ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.) B.A. and B.Com.
67	S. P. Mandal's College, Wani ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts.), B.A.
68	Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.) B.A., B.Com.
69	Dharampeth Arts and Sc. College, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A.
70	C. P. and Berar Education Society's Arts College, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.) B.A.
71	J.E.S. Arts and S. B. L. Com. College, Jalna	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	P. U. C., B.A. and B.Com.
72	Shivaji Mofat College, Kandhar ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., B.A.
73	Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A. and B.Sc.
74	Deogiri Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A. and B.Sc.
75	Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Momina- bad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A., B.Sc., B.C om.
76	Balbhim Arts and Science College, Bhir.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A. and B.Sc.
77	People's College, Nanded	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.
78	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omurga.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A. and B.Sc.
79	S. V. Sanstha's College of Arts and Science, Commerce, Osmanabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A. and B.Com.
80	Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., P. P. C., B.A.
81	J. S. P. Mandal Science College, Jalna	Do.	..	Do.	..	P. U. C., F. Y. Sc., S. Y. Sc.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Intermediate</i>				
82	M. Dayanand College, Bombay ..	Aided ..	Bombay ..	F.Y. Arts, Inter Arts, F.Y. Sc., Inter Sc.
83	Arts and Science College, Faizpur ..	Do. ..	Poona ..	P. D. and F. Y. Arts and Sc., P. D. Com.
84	Arts and Science College, Chalisgaon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts, Sc. and Com.
85	Babasaheb Ambedkar College, Mahad ..	Do. ..	Bombay ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts, Sc. and Com.
86	J. S. M. College, Alibag	Do. ..	Poona ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts, Sc. and Com.
87	S. P. K. Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts and Sc.
88	Vengurla College, Vengurla	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts and Com.
89	Ulhasnagar College, Ulhasnagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D. and F. Y. Arts.
90	Sangamner College, Sangamner ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D. and F. Y. Arts and Com.
91	Janata Mahavidyalaya, Nipani ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts, Sc. and Com.
92	K. B. Patil College, Urun, Islampur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y., Arts and Com.
93	Shri Shivaji College, Barsi	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D., F. Y. Arts, Sc. and Com.
94	Arts and Com. College, Shirpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P. D. Arts and Com.

95	Premraj Sarada College, Ahmednagar	Do.	Do.	P. D. Arts and Com.
96	Arts, Sc., and Com., College, Ichalkaranji.	Do.	Do.	P. D., Arts, Sc., and Com.
97	Baramati College, Baramati	Do.	Do.	P. D., Arts, Sc., and Com.
98	Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon	Do.	Do.	P. D. Arts and Com.
99	Arts and Com., College, Wai.	Do.	Do.	P. D. Arts and Com.
100	Sholapur College, Sholapur	Do.	Do.	P. D. Arts, Sc. and Com.
101	Arts and Science College, Karanja	Do.	Nagpur	Pre-Uni., and F. Y. (Arts) Com.
102	Jagdamba Mahavidyalaya, Achalpur.	Do.	Do.	P. D. and F. Y. (Arts), P. D. (Com.)
103	Arts and Commerce College, Mehekar	Do.	Do.	P. D., F. Y., Arts P. D. (Com.)
104	Newjabai Hitkarini Arts College, Brahmmapuri.	Do.	Do.	P. D., F. Y. Arts.
105	Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	Do.	Do.	P. D., F. Y. Arts and Com.
106	Janki Devi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha.	Do.	Do.	P. D., F. Y. (Science).
107	Janata Kala Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur.	Do.	Do.	P. D. Arts.
108	Dayanand College, Latur	Do.	Marathwada	P. U. C., and F. Y. Arts and Sc., and Com. P. C. P. U. C. Arts and P. Com.
109	Maharashtra Udaygiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir.	Do.	Do.	P. U. C., Arts and Com.

Professional Colleges—

Education

1.	S. T. College, Bombay	Government	Bombay	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.
2.	S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur	Do.	Poona	B.Ed., M.Ed.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Professional Colleges—Education—cont.</i>				
3	Govt. B. T. College, Akola	Government	Nagpur	B.T. (Genl.)
4	Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.	Do.	Marathwada	B.Ed.
5	St. Xavier's College of Education, Bombay.	Aided	Bombay	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D., Dipl. (in Edn.) Dipl. in Voc. Guidance.
6	Tilak College of Education, Poona	Do.	Poona	B.Ed., M.Ed.
7	Azad College of Education, Satara	Do.	Do.	B.Ed.
8	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	Do.	Do.	B.Ed., M.Ed.
9	University Training College, Nagpur	Do.	Nagpur	Dip. in Teaching B.T. (Genl.) M. Ed.
10	Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dhulia.	Government	*	D. B. Ed.
11	Post Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati.	Do.	Nagpur	B.T. (Basic) M.Ed.
12	G. B. Training College, Gargoti	Aided	*	Dip. in Basic Education.
13	Govt. Diploma Training Institute for Men, Amravati.	Government	Nagpur	Dip. in Teaching.
14	Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	Aided	Do.	Dip. Ed.
15	Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda.	Do.	Do.	Dip. T. and B.T.

16	Swawalambi College of Education, Wardha.	Aided	..	Nagpur	..	Dip. T. & B. T.
17	College of Education, Dhulia	.. Do.	..	Poona	..	B. Ed.
18	Shri Shivaji B. T. College, Amravati	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.T.
19	College of Education, Sangli	.. Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Ed.
20	College of Education, Osmanabad	.. Do.	..	Marathwada	..	B.Ed.
21	Sadhana School of Educational Research and Training, Bombay.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	B.Ed., M.Ed.

Engineering Colleges.

1	Nautical Engineering College, Bombay	Central Government.	..		..	Navigation and Engineering.
2	College of Engineering, Poona	.. Government	..	Poona	..	F.E., S.E., B.E., M.E. (All Branches) M.Sc. (Engr.).
3	Regional Engineering College, Nagpur	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.E. (Civil, Elect. and Mech.).
4	College of Engineering, Karad	.. Do.	..	Poona	..	F.E., S. E. (Civil).
5	Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	B.E. (Civil).
6	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	Aided	..	Bombay	..	B.E. (Civil, Mech. & Elect.) B. Text-M. Text. F.E., S.E., B.E., M.E. (Auto.) D. I. M.
7	Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	Do.	..	Poona	..	F.E., S.E., B.E. (Civil, Mech. & Elect.).
8	Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Andheri.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	First Year Engineering.

Medicine.

1	Grant Medical College, Bombay	.. Government	..	Bombay	..	M.B., B.S., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Med.), M.D., M.S., D.P.H., D.A. D.V. & D.D.P.M., D.M.R.E., B.Sc., M.Sc. Med.
2	C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay	.. Do.	..	Do.	..	B.D.S., M.D.S. (Part I and II.)

*Not affiliated to any University.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Medical Colleges—cont.</i>				
3	B. J. Medical College, Poona	Government	Poona	M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S.
4	R. A. Podar Ayurvedic Medical College, Bombay.	Do.	**	G.F.A.M.
5	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar	Aided	**	G.F.A.M.
6	Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona	Do.	Poona	B.A.M.S.
7	Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara.	Do.	**	G.F.A.M.
8	Vidarbha Aurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	Do.	Nagpur	B.A.M. & S. (Degree Course).
9	Nair Hospital, Bombay	Municipal	Bombay	B.D.S., M.D.S. (Parts I & II.)
10	College of Pharmacy, Bombay	Aided	Do.	Dip. in Pharmacy.
11	Family Planning Centre, Bombay	Central Govt.	**	
12	Medical College, Miraj	Government	Poona	M.B., B.S.
13	Medical College, Nagpur	Do.	Nagpur	M.B., B.S., M.Sc. (Med.) M.O., M.D., M.S., Ph.D., Dip. in Ophthalmology, Dip. in Anaesthesia, Dip. in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
14	Medical College, Aurangabad	Do.	Marathwada	M.B., B.S.

15	Occupational Therapy Training School, Bombay.	Municipal	..	**	..	Occupational Therapy.
16	Physiotherapy Training Centre, Bombay.	Do.	..	**	..	Physio Therapy.
17	S. G. M. Medical College, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Bombay	..	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.), M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S., Ph.D. (Med.), D.A., D.M.R.E., D.M.R.D., D.P.M., D.V. & D., M.Sc. (Med.)
18	Topiwala N. M. College, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.), M.B., B.S., M.D., M.S., D.P.H., D.A., D.M.R.E., D.V. & D., B.Sc. (Med.), M.Sc. (Med.)
19	Armed Forces Medical College, Poona	Central Govt.	..	Poona	..	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
<i>Veterinary.</i>						
1	Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay	Government	..	Bombay	..	F.Y. V.Sc., S.Y. V.Sc., T.Y. V.Sc., B.V.Sc., M.V. Sc.
2	Veterinary College, Nagpur ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.V.Sc.
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
1	College of Agriculture, Nagpur ..	Government	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Univ. Sc. (Agr.) B.Sc. (Agr.) M.Sc. (Agr.), (Agro. Hort., Agr. Ext. Agr. Econ. Agr. Chem.), Agr. Bot., Pl. Patho., Agr. Ento.), Pre-Uni. (Agr.) B.Sc. (Agr.)
2	College of Agriculture, Akola ..	Government	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Agr.) B.Sc. (Agr.)
3	College of Agriculture, Poona ..	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Sc. (Agr.), M.Sc. (Agr.), Ph.D.
4	Government College of Agriculture, Parbhani.	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	B.Sc. (Agr.)
5	College of Agriculture, Dhulia ..	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Sc. (Agr.)
<i>Commerce.</i>						
1	Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.	Government	..	Bombay	..	Inter Com., B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D. Com., Dip. in Business Management, Accounts Secretariat Practice.
2	A. V. Velankar College of Commerce, Scholapur.	Aided	..	Poona	..	B.Com.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Commerce—cont.				
3	B. Y. K. College of Commerce, Nasik..	Aided	Poona	B.Com.
4	College of Commerce, Kolhapur ..	Do.	Do.	B.Com., M.Com.
5	G. S. College of Economics and Com- merce, Nagpur.	Do.	Nagpur	Pre-Uni. Com., B.Com., M. Com.
6	G. S. College of Commerce, Wardha..	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Com.), B.Com., M.Com.
7	R. A. Potdar College of Commerce, Bombay.	Do.	Bombay	F.Y., I.Com., B.Com., M. Com., Ph.D. (Com.).
8	Siddarth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	I.Com., B.Com., M.Com.
9	Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	Do.	Poona	P.D., F.Y., S.Y., T.Y. Commerce.
10	Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.	Do.	Marathwada	B.Com.
11	Parle Commerce College, Bombay ..	Do.	Bombay	F. Y. Com., Inter Com., B. Com.
12	Hyderabad Board's Commerce College, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	F.Y. Com., Inter Com., B.Com., M. Com.
13	B. M. College of Commerce, Poona ..	Do.	Poona	B.Com., M.Com.
14	Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal ..	Do.	Nagpur	Pre-Uni. Com., F.V. Com., T.Y. Com.
15	Bandra College of Commerce and Eco- nomics, Bandra.	Do.	Bombay	F.Y. Com., Inter Com.
16	Chandrarup Dakale Jain College of Commerce, Shirampur.	Do.	Poona	P.D. Com.

Law.

1	Government Law College, Bombay ..	Government	Bombay	..	LL.B., LL.M.
2	University College of Law, Nagpur ..	Unaided	Nagpur	..	LL.B., LL.M.
3	Siddharth College of Law, Bombay	Do.	Bombay	..	LL.B.
4	Law College, Poona	Do.	Poona	..	LL.B., LL.M.
5	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur ..	Do.	Do.	..	Law Pre. LL.B.
6	M. L. E. Society's Pahade Law College, Aurangabad.	Do.	Marathwada	..	LL.B.
7	Law College, Bombay	Do.	Bombay	..	Law Pre. LL.B., LL.M.
8	New Law College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	..	LL.B., LL.M.

Applied Art and Architecture

1	J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay	Government	Bombay	..	B. Arch.
2	J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay	Do.	**	..	Certificate and Diploma in Commercial Art and Apprentice Training Courses.
3	Government Polytechnic, Nagpur ..	Do.	Nagpur	..	Dip. in Art and B. Architecture.

Technology.

1	Laxminarayan Institute of Technology Nagpur.	Aided	Nagpur	..	B. Tech, M. Tech. (Oil Tech. & Chem. Engineering.)
2	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.	Do.	**	..	Civil, Mechanical, Chemical, Metallurgical, Electrical Engineering.

Fine Arts.

1	J. J. School of Art, Bombay	Government	**	..	Diploma and Degree in Fine Arts (Arts and Crafts, Teachers training, Drawing and Painting, Sculpture and Modelling.)
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Physical.

1	Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandiwali.	Government	**	..	D.P.Ed. (Dip. in Physical Education.)
2	Nagpur Sharirik Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Aided	**	..	Diploma in Physical Education.
3	Training Institute for Physical Education, Nagpur.	Do.	**	..	Diploma in Physical Education.
4	Shri Shivaji Sharirik School, Amravati	Do.	**	..	Diploma in Physical Education.

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Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University	Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which Instruction is provided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Social.</i>				
1	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	Aided	.. ..	Diploma in Social Services.
<i>Oriental.</i>				
1	Shri Brahma Karma Wardhini Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Aided	.. ..	Diploma in O. L. and B.O.L.
2	Shriram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna	Do.	.. ..	Diploma in O.L.
3	Jalna Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna ..	Do.	.. Marathwada	Diploma in O. L.
4	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nanded ..	Do.	.. ..	Acharya, Shastri—Degree in.
<i>Others.</i>				
1	G. S. College of Yoga and Culture, Lonawala.	Aided	.. ..	Special Education in Yoga (Dip. and Certificate.)
2	Yog Institute, Santacruz, Bombay ..	Government	.. ..	Certificate in Yog.
3	Co-operative Training College, Poona	Aided	.. ..	Higher Diploma in Co-operation.
4	Rural Institute, Amravati	Do.	.. ..	Diploma in Rural Services, Engineering and Certificate in Agriculture.
5	Rural Institute, Gargoti	Do.	.. ..	Diploma in Rural Services, Civil and Rural Engineering.
6	Rural Institute, Wardha	Do.	.. ..	Diploma in Rural Services and Village Industry.
7	Labour Institute, Bombay	Government	Bombay ..	Diploma in Labour Welfare.
8	Bombay College of Journalism	Unaided	.. ..	Diploma in Journalism.
9	Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay ..	Central Govt.	.. ..	Higher Education in Fabrication of Nets, Designery of gears, Dock arrangements and Detection of Behaviour of Fish.
10	Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.	Government	.. ..	Diploma in Vocational Guidance.
11	Institute of Dairy Technology, Bombay	Do.	.. ..	Diploma in Indian Dairy.

<i>Colleges for Women.</i>					
1	S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay.	Aided	..	S. N. D. T...	B.A., M.A.
2	M. G. S. M. Women's College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	Pre-Uni. F.Y. Arts & S.Y. Arts, B.A.
3	S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona	Do.	..	Do.	B.A., M.A., B.Ed., M.Ed.
4	M. S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	B.A. (Arts.)
5	S. R. P. Mahila Vidyalaya, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	B.A. Arts.
6	Sophia College for Women, Bombay	Do.	..	Bombay	F. Y. Arts, Inter Arts, B.A., M.A., F.Y.Sc. Inter Sc.
7	Lady Amrit Bai Daga College, Nagpur	Do.	..	Nagpur	Pre-Uni. (Arts), B.A., I.Sc. (Home Sc.), B.Sc. (Home Sc.)
8	S. B. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Do.	..	Do.	Pre-University Arts, B.A.
<i>Intermediate.</i>					
9	Kirti College, Kolhapur	..	..	Aided	.. S. N. D. T. P.D. & F.V. Arts.
10	St. Mira's College of Girls, Poona	..	..	Do.	.. Poona P.D. Arts.
<i>Professional Colleges—Education</i>					
1	P. V. D. T. College, Bombay	..	..	Aided	.. S. N. D. T... B.Ed. & M.Ed.
2	Government Dip. T. Institute for Women, Amravati.	Government	..	Nagpur	.. Dip. in Teaching.
<i>Medicine.</i>					
1	College of Nursing, Bombay	..	..	Government	Bombay B.Sc. (Nursing.)
<i>Social.</i>					
1	Institute of Social Services, Bombay	Unaided	..	..	** Diploma in Social Work.
<i>Special Others for Women.</i>					
1	Nirmala Niketan, Bombay	..	..	Unaided	.. ** Diploma in Home Science & Diploma in Teachers Training—Extension Classes.
2	College of Home Science of S. N. D. T. University, Bombay.	Aided	..	S. N. D. T...	B.Sc. (Home Science.)

**Not affiliated to any University.

**Note regarding the statistics supplied in Form A of
Maharashtra State for the year 1962-63**

1. Some special colleges which were classified last year under other special have been transferred to the Professional category as per instructions from Government of India. These are Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay, Vocational Guidance Institute, Bombay and College of Journalism, Bombay, now classified under other Professional whereas the Family Planning Training Centre has been grouped under Medicine. The Dairy Technology Institute at Bombay has been newly added during the year 1962-63. Consequently the number of other special colleges has reduced by six institutions.

2. The indirect expenditure of Deccan College, Poona reported in 1961-62 was combined with Direct through oversight by the said institution. Accordingly there will be an apparent decrease of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs in the direct expenditure for 1962-63 reported under research institutions.

3. There is a decrease of 27 institutions under Pre-Primary and consequently the enrolment expenditure and the number of teachers, etc., have also gone down proportionately.

4. The enrolment under Adult Education Classes in Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nasik, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur and a few other districts has gone down considerably as a result of which the total enrolment under Social Education Classes stands at 12,00,763 in 1962-63 as against 12,64,000 in 1961-62. This is partly due to the saturation reached in the scheme. The lesser enrolment in some of the districts is accounted for by (a) the change in the pattern of educational administration in the districts consequent on the setting up of Zilla Parishads, (b) saturation point having been reached in some districts and (c) the scheme is worked entirely on a voluntary basis.

5. The expenditure reported under Direction, Inspection and Primary Schools for Girls has been worked out on a *pro-rata* basis and incidentally shows a slight decrease in percentage when compared with the figures of 1961-62.

6. The figures of expenditure on Unrecognised institutions when compared with those for 1961-62 show a considerable increase but these have been verified and found correct.

7. Many of the S. T. C. institutions which were returned as unaided in 1961-62 have been subsequently classified as aided because of the fact that these institutions are eligible for grants and some of them have been sanctioned some grant-in-aid.

8. On the formation of the Zilla Parishads many Secondary and Primary institutions which were under the management of Government have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads and as such their statistics have been returned under the classification D. S. B.

9. As per instructions of the Government of India, the categories Engineering, Polytechnic—High and Polytechnic—Others have been re-classified as Engineering, and Polytechnic—Others. Accordingly a large variation is likely to be observed for these categories when the figures are compared with 1961-62 figures.

10. There was a decrease of six music schools from Dhulia, Sholapur, Yeotmal, Parbhani and Poona districts and consequently a general decrease will be observed in the statistics of these institutions throughout. Similarly, one institution under Fine Arts (School) has closed down in 1962-63.

11. Some Colleges of Arts and Science which were returned under Others in 1961-62 have been upgraded during 1962-63 and have been classified under Intermediate.

12. A general decrease in enrolment under Law, Physical Education, Veterinary, Oriental and Physically Handicapped (School) will be observed. The figures have been verified and found correct.