



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

COMMITTEE
REPORT ON THE
NIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS

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ON THE
NIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS**

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INTRODUCTION

APPOINTMENT AND PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE

Appointment of the Committee

We, the members of the Night High School Committee, appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, in terms of the Education and Social Welfare Department Resolution No. SSN. 3464-E of September 28, 1964 (Appendix I) to inquire into and report on the problems of night high schools, have the honour to submit our report. We are happy that this opportunity of studying this question was afforded to us and we have made every attempt to make the inquiry as systematic and thorough as possible.

Members of the Committee

1. Shri C. G. Sahasrabudhe, M.Sc., LL.B., B.T. (Nag.),
M.Ed. (Sydney), Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona-10 ... Chairman.
2. Shri K. B. Joshi, B.A., S.T.C., Superintendent, New English School, Thana ... Member.
3. Shri B. R. Desai, B.A., B.T., Principal, Smt. G. P. P. High School, Vile Parle, Bombay-56 ... Member.
4. Shri G. M. Kerkar, B.A., B.T., President, Bombay Night High Schools' Headmasters' Association, C/o. Popular Night High School, Girgaum, Bombay-4 ... Member.
5. Shri B. B. Khedgikar, M.A., Secretary, Yogeshwari Education Society, Ambejogai, District Bhir ... Member.
6. Shri J. M. Mazumdar, B.A., S.T.C. (Representative of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona) ... Member.
7. Shri K. K. Mankeshwar, Chartered Accountant (Representative of the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur) ... Member.
8. Shri N. G. Joshi, M.A., B.T., Principal, R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay ... Member.
9. Shri Motiram Pawade, M.A., B.T., Secretary, Jawahar Education Society, Nagpur ... Member.
10. Shri K. C. Mohile, B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay ... Member.
Secretary.

Shri S. S. Kohojkar, Assistant Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay, was appointed to work as Assistant Secretary to help the Secretary in his work.

Terms of reference of the Committee

Under the terms of reference, the Committee was asked—

(a) to enquire into and report on the present position of night high schools in all its aspects, and

(b) to suggest measures for their re-organisation and improvement with particular reference to their management, financial position, staffing and content of instruction and other allied problems, so that a sound system of secondary education suited to the needs of those who are unable by their avocations to attend day schools may be provided.

Procedure of work

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 28th October, 1964 at Poona in the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board's office. In this meeting the Committee discussed the scope of the terms of reference and laid down the basis on which the material required for the deliberations of the Committee should be collected. In the second meeting held on 18th November, 1964 in the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay, the questionnaire to be issued was finalised (*vide* Appendix II).

The Committee visited Nagpur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Kolhapur, Satara, Poona and Sholapur to collect information on the spot by visiting night high schools. At these places, educationists and persons working in the field of night high schools, were interviewed. The details of the programme of the tour of the Committee are given below :

10th December, 1964 to 12th December, 1964	... Nagpur.
14th December, 1964	... Aurangabad.
15th December, 1964	... Ahmednagar.
21st December, 1964 to 24th December, 1964	... Bombay.
14th January, 1965	... Kolhapur.
15th January, 1965	... Satara.
16th January, 1965	... | Poona.
17th January, 1965	... |
18th January, 1965	... Sholapur.

At Nagpur, the Committee called on the Minister for Education who gave very valuable guidance in the matter. The Committee is very much grateful to the Minister for granting the interview.

In the meeting held in Bombay on 15th February, 1965, the present report was finalised. The Committee has made every effort to make its recommendations as practical as possible. Some of these can be implemented immediately and a few which require a large-scale re-organisation or involve financial implications can also be implemented in gradual stages if the programme is systematically spread over a period of few years.

Acknowledgements

The Committee is very much thankful to the Deputy Directors of Education, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Poona and Bombay regions as also to the Parishad Education Officers, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Kolhapur for making arrangements for meetings, interviews and visits to night high schools. We express our sincere thanks to the Chairmen of Education Committees of the Zilla Parishads of the Districts we visited, for their co-operation. We also record our sincere thanks to the heads of schools and to the Secretary, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona, who were kind enough to arrange for interviews and also for the meetings of the Committee at their premises.

Our thanks are also due to the educationists, the social workers and particularly the M.L.As., who met us at different places, for the valuable suggestions given by them and for enlightening the Committee on different aspects of the problems.

The Committee also expresses its thanks to all those who have sent replies to the questionnaire (*vide* Appendix III), who submitted the statistical information about the night high schools (Appendix IV) and who appeared before the Committee for discussions and interviews (Appendix V).

Last but not the least the Committee is also thankful for the clerical assistance given by the offices of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona, and the Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay, and records its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Shri S. S. Kohojkar, Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

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| 1. (Signed) C. G. Sahasrabudhe. | 6. (Signed) J. M. Mazumdar. |
| 2. (Signed) K. B. Joshi. | 7. (Signed) K. K. Mankeshwar. |
| 3. (Signed) B. R. Desai. | 8. (Signed) N. G. Joshi. |
| 4. (Signed) G. M. Kerkar. | 9. (Signed) Motiram Pawade. |
| 5. (Signed) B. B. Khedgikar. | 10. (Signed) K. C. Mohile. |

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL REVIEW

It is difficult to trace to our satisfaction, the history of night high schools for want of full and definite records. In the early days, these schools were not recognised as regular secondary schools. The activity was initiated and carried on as a private enterprise by social workers who did not maintain records and registers on the lines of regular schools.

It appears that in those days the night schools were mainly intended to impart literacy to the uneducated or partly educated workers. Roughly, the development and growth of these schools can be divided into four distinct phases.

The first phase is spread over a period of about 70 years. It is recorded in the history of the Prarthana Samaj written by Shri Dwarkanath Govind Vaidya (1927) that the first night high school was started by Shri Bhikoba Laxman Chavan in the year 1876 i.e., 88 years ago, under the guidance of the Theistic Association of Bombay. In the year 1900 there were 5 schools, run by the Theistic Association or its members and these were later taken over by the Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. The number of night high schools rose to 10 in 1912. At almost the same time, a lady, Dr. Mrs. Bradley started a night high school which is still being run by the past students of the school and is named after Mrs. Bradley.

It is not known whether these schools were night high schools or mere literacy classes at the initial stage. They were more or less like continuation classes for the adults who had already entered into some kind of avocation but who desired to better their prospects by learning some subjects in which they were interested. It can be assumed that they were mainly intended to give a coaching in English which was perhaps the most useful language during this period, as in those days one with even a little knowledge of English could get a lucrative job. These schools, however, definitely paved the way for the present-day night high schools, and hence the Prarthana Samaj and Dr. Mrs. Bradley can be said to have done pioneering work in the field. The pioneers were motivated by a sincere desire of doing some social service for the uneducated people especially working in factories or mills. In the early days the motivation was evinced more on the part of the teachers or the organisers than on the part of the students. Later the students also were motivated because they saw that by having a little more education they could improve their prospects. As mentioned above these

schools were not recognised by Government as regular secondary schools and were not subjected to the rules and regulations of the latter. They suffered from a number of handicaps, finance being the major one. They had to depend mainly on the meagre fees and the support of the charitably-disposed persons. The Bombay Corporation is said to have helped the schools under the Prarthana Samaj with some grants as most of the students were workers of the Corporation.

The second phase of night schools begins with the opening of a regular night high school run on the pattern of a normal day high school, following the same syllabus and preparing candidates for the Matriculation or the S. S. C. Examination. The activity was concentrated mainly in Bombay, but during this period i.e. from 1912 to 1940 a school came up in Poona also. In Vidarbha a night high school was started by the teachers of the Hislop College for preparing candidates for the Matriculation Examination, but this school was never converted into a regular night high school and no recognition of the Department was sought for but some students from this school appeared as private candidates for the High School Certificate Examination of the Central Province and Berar Board. There were, in 1940, seven night high schools in Bombay and one in Poona. The name of the Bradley Night High School, Bombay, can be quoted as the first night high school of the type. Dr. Mrs. Bradley was mostly concerned with the factory workers and she wished them to improve their prospects through the school. The Social Service League, Bombay, started a night high school in the mill area of Parel, Bombay in 1822. This school in particular was started with a view to affording a useful activity to the growing adult workers who demonstrated their low and anti-social tastes during the Holi festival. Thus some schools were started with a view to furthering the cause of literacy; whereas some were started with a view to improving their cultural life. However, the organisers had to strive very hard to give the classes the status of regular secondary schools as the schools had to conform to the rules laid down by the department.

The third phase of night high schools begins in 1940, and from that time there has been a rapid growth of such institutions. This phase extends up to 1954. During this post-war period the cities, especially the City of Bombay, saw a number of changes. The city saw a fast development of industries as a result of which the population of the industrial labourers in the city increased considerably. The labourers saw opportunities of improving their prospects if they could get better educational attainments.

The pioneers of the second phase had one definite aim in view, and that was to improve the prospects of the workers by enabling them to pass the matriculation examination. The students also were intent on improving their prospects. Both, the institutions and the students, had to face a number of difficulties. During the third phase in the history of night high schools, i.e., during 1940 to 1954 these difficulties were brought to the notice of the Government from time to time. The Government on its part considered them and granted a few concessions. The grant-in-aid rules framed for normal schools were made applicable to the night high schools.

Immediately after Independence the then Bombay Government appointed a Secondary Schools Committee to review the working of Secondary Schools in the State and to recommend measures for the smooth working of secondary schools. This Committee is popularly known as the Ghate-Parulekar Committee. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Government in 1948. It was the Ghate-Parulekar Committee that for the first time gave recognition to the special circumstances in which the night high schools had to carry on their work and made special recommendations in respect of these schools and these are as follows :

Recommendations	Government decisions
<p>Night high schools are very useful institutions which deserve special encouragement for their development and expansion over a wide area. These schools should be given grants up to 50 per cent. These schools should be exempted from the operation of prescribed pay-scales and fee rates.</p>	<p>Night high schools should be treated on par with other secondary schools for purposes of grant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Night high schools should be exempted from the operation of pay-scales. 2. Minimum fee rates should be fixed at half of those for secondary schools.

In the early days the teaching in night high schools was done by the social workers who organised them. The regular teachers were not able to take up the work openly. When the night high schools were recognised as secondary schools, teachers working in normal day high schools were permitted to teach in night high schools in lieu of private tuition work which they were allowed to take up. This permission gradually replaced the social workers to a great extent from the teaching work with the result that the teaching became more methodical, it being in the hands of technically qualified people. The teachers naturally expected returns for the work, and

could not be expected to work for a paltry emolument as the social workers could be. The Ghate-Parulekar Committee's recommendation regarding exemption from the operation of pay-scales could be appreciated in consideration of the financial difficulties experienced by the organisers. In 1949 the Government agreed that the night high schools should be paid dearness allowance grants on account of such teachers as did not receive dearness allowance from other sources. In the same year the night high schools were exempted from instituting Provident Fund for their employees.

These measures helped to stabilise the conditions of night high schools but did not satisfy the demand of the teachers for a more reasonable return for the part-time work done. In Bombay where a big number of schools was started, Headmasters of some night high schools formed an Association and took up the problem of night high schools with the Government. The attention of the Government was thus focussed on the problem of night high schools and part-time schools and a Committee consisting of—

1. The Educational Inspector, Bombay,
2. Shri G. L. Chandawarkar, Bombay,
3. Shri H. T. Gandhi, Educational Inspector, Technical Schools,
4. Shri K. N. Shirole, Poona,

was appointed by the Government in 1950. The Committee examined the problem mainly as it existed in Bombay and submitted its report to the Government. Some of the recommendations were accepted by the Government. In regard to some others, concessions were already granted and in the case of the rest of the recommendations including that in regard to pay-scales Government considered that the time was not ripe for their acceptance.

In 1954, a memorandum was submitted to the Minister for Education, Bombay State by Heads of night high schools. The Education Minister convened a conference of all the Heads of night high schools to discuss their problems. By now, the number of night high schools had gone up to 55 out of which 42 were in Bombay, 5 in Poona, 3 in Thana, 2 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Kolhapur and 1 in Dharwar. Most of the difficulties were put forth once again. The one regarding the penal cut for low S. S. C. results was considered to be the most supreme as a majority of schools gets less than 30 per cent results. The suggestion was considered by the Government and it was directed that the penal cut should be reduced to 50 per cent of that imposed on a normal day high school in such circumstances.

The fourth phase in the history begins in 1954. During this phase there has been a large-scale expansion of the night high schools, and to-day there are in all 152 night high schools in the whole State. In 1960 the Minister for Education granted an interview to the Heads of night high schools in Bombay and the latter submitted a memorandum to the Minister stating their difficulties and demands. The memorandum was considered in due course. One of the important considerations made by the Government was in respect of allowing the managements to conduct courses in Commerce, Typewriting etc. in night high schools. The questions regarding pay-scales etc. are being considered by the Government. A feeling, however, persists that the problems of night high schools deserve a more careful and urgent consideration. The State Board of Secondary Education also examined the question of night high schools and have made some recommendations to the Government. It is at this stage that the question has been entrusted to the present Committee for a detailed investigation and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF NIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS

It will be seen from the historical note in the previous Chapter that the night high schools started as schools for adult workers. It was only in the Bombay schools that the high school pattern was gradually adopted and this explains why night high schools are mainly concentrated in the City of Bombay as will be seen from the statistics given below :

<i>Bombay Division</i>			
Bombay	...	...	115
Thana	...	...	5
Nasik	...	...	2
Dhulia	...	...	1
Jalgaon	...	...	1

<i>Poona Division</i>			
Poona	...	...	8
Ahmednagar	...	...	2
Kolhapur	...	...	6
Sangli	...	...	1
Sholapur	...	...	2
Satara	...	...	2

<i>Aurangabad Division</i>			
Aurangabad	1
Nanded	1

<i>Nagpur Division</i>			
Nagpur	3
Amraoti	1
Wardha	1

Total	...	152
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Since these schools were meant for workers only, the adults attended these schools but gradually many boys and girls of the school-going age working in hotels or factories or households started taking advantage of the night high school facilities. An examination of the statistics collected by the Committee reveals that the total number of pupils in the night high schools below the age of 20 is 15,216 and above the age

of 20 is 5,186. This shows that the ratio of those below 20 years of age to those above the age of 20 is 3:1. In other words, the night high schools are gradually becoming high schools for pupils of the secondary school-going age, who take to earning livelihood prematurely and that the number of adults in the schools is gradually decreasing. In Standard VIII, the number of pupils below the age of 18 is 3,033 which is 60 per cent. of the total enrolment in Standard VIII. All these pupils, if they maintain steady progress in their studies, will pass the S. S. C. Examination before they cross the minimum age permissible for private candidates for appearing at the S. S. C. Examination. It is seen that women have not taken as much advantage of the night high school facility as they should have. Their number at present is 771 out of the total enrolment of 20,392. There are only two girls' night high schools in Bombay and these have been recently established. Most of the girls, therefore, have to attend boys' schools.

An objectionable feature of the enrolment in night high schools noticed by the Committee during the course of visits to these schools is that many boys and girls who could have attended day high schools are attending night high schools merely because they could not secure admission to the day high schools. We were also told that some schools followed the practice of diverting to the night high schools those pupils who were not good in their studies and were not expected to do well in the S. S. C. Examination. This was done in order to maintain the standard of the S. S. C. results of the day high schools. Another class of pupils who attend night high schools is that of repeaters. The day high schools are generally reluctant to retain or to admit those who fail more than once in the S. S. C. Examination or in the same standard. Such students secure admission to the night high schools. It is evident that such admissions retard the healthy growth of night high schools.

The statistics collected from Bombay schools show that the average enrolment per school is 190, the enrolment in larger schools is between 500 and 700 and the enrolment in the smaller school is about 100. It will thus be seen that the enrolment in none of the schools is very high. On the contrary in many of them it is rather low and the justification for the continuance of these schools needs to be examined. The statistics also show that majority of those schools that are in existence over a number of years is maintaining a steady enrolment. There are, however, a few cases where the enrolment has gone down as a result of the competition from new schools.

A study of the managements of the night high schools reveals that these are started by three types of organisations : (a) day school managements, (b) societies established purely with the purpose of conducting night high schools and sponsored by promoters, (c) societies engaged in social work. In respect of the schools about which we have obtained information, the management-wise break up is as below :

(a) Day schools managements	...	...	38
(b) Societies sponsored by promoters	...	...	74
(c) Other societies	...	...	13

Among the promoters, there is a good number of Corporation Primary School Teachers. A large number of them is not qualified to teach in secondary schools. Of these some do not do any work in the school and still receive regular salary only on the strength of their being promoters. Others do the entire organisational work and receive remuneration. A few promoters who are qualified to teach, work as teachers and draw salary as teachers. But none of them is qualified to be the Headmaster of a secondary school and hence some qualified person is appointed Headmaster of the school. We were told that almost all the functions of the Headmasters are performed by the promoters and the Headmaster is appointed only to satisfy the regulations of the Department.

A study of the results of the S. S. C. Examinations of the night high school pupils shows that their performance at the S. S. C. Examination is poor. The figures are as under:

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. on roll	3353	3437	3687	4124	5026
No. passed at the first attempt.	693	586	672	936	899
Percentage of passes	20%	17%	18%	24%	18%
No. passed subsequently.	173	255	237	236	135

Leaving aside the other criteria of the efficiency of a secondary school, if only the results are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the night high schools are not working quite efficiently. We discussed this question with witnesses and the managers of institutions and teachers in the schools wherever we met them. All of them agreed that the performance of the night high schools is poor but they were of the view that with the things as they exist better work was difficult. A night high school has to work under a handicap in every respect.

Most of the night high schools have no suitable accommodation. Where day-school managements are running night high schools, they spare a few rooms in the building for the night school's work, but here again some distinction is made between the day high schools and the night high schools. In respect of the night high schools run by Societies and promoters, the schools are either accommodated in the day high school buildings or in the Corporation school buildings rented on part-time basis. Day high school buildings which are taken on hire provide tolerably satisfactory accommodation even though the day-school managements make the bare class room accommodation available. Nothing else is made available. In the Corporation buildings, the accommodation is adequate from the point of view of space but the furniture is generally unsuitable for the requirements of the night high schools.

Most of the night high schools work only for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day. Out of 98 schools in Bombay from which information has been received, 28 are working for 3 hours a day and 70 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. It means that the total period available for work during a week is 15 to 18 hours and in these 15 to 18 hours, subjects that are taught in a day high school in 21 hours, have to be cramped.

Apart from the inadequate working hours, the attendance in these schools is also very indifferent. We were told that the pupils generally come late and they leave very early; still they are allowed to earn the attendance for the day. We were also told that there are many cases where the students keep the attendance only nominally to earn the term, so that they may obtain eligibility for appearing at the S. S. C. Examination. If the age prescribed for earning eligibility for appearing as a private candidate at the S. S. C. Examination were to be lowered, a large number of this type of pupils would perhaps not attend the night high schools at all.

Very few schools have a stable staff. Where a night high school and a day high school are under the same management some teachers of the day school are employed for a part time work in the night high school. In the night high schools managed by the societies and promoters, teachers are drawn for part-time work from the staff of the day secondary schools or of the Corporation Primary Schools or of different offices. A large number of teachers in the night high schools is not professionally qualified. Out of 1,143 teachers, only 784 are trained, including Matric S. T. Cs. Out of 98 schools in Bombay, 29 have a staff with less than

50 per cent. trained teachers and the remaining 69 have more than 50 per cent. taking into account Matric S. T. C.s also. Thus with the unsatisfactory staff, tired teachers, tired pupils and inadequate teaching time, there is no wonder that the teaching in the night high schools is ordinarily of a very poor quality. Moreover home work by pupils is totally absent in the case of night high schools.

Educational facilities like libraries, laboratories and suitable furniture are also ordinarily absent in a night high school. In the Corporation buildings rented for the night high school, adults have to use furniture which is meant for children. One more serious drawback of the night high schools is that it is not possible to make adequate provision for co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. In short, these schools totally lack the tone which an average day school possesses.

An examination of the financial position of the existing schools has revealed that in general they are able to meet the expenditure from the income from fees and grant-in-aid from the Government at the existing rates. Out of 152 schools in the State information was received from 118 schools. Of these 118, 63 schools have surplus, and 55 are in deficit, i.e. a little less than half the number of schools is in deficit. From a closer study of the balance sheets of the schools, it is seen that the newly started schools have generally to face a deficit as the schools become eligible for Government grant during the third year of their establishment. They generally take loans and these they repay in later years. Thus the schools with a standing of less than 5 years are likely to be in deficit. Out of 98 schools in Bombay as many as 41 schools have a standing of 5 years or less. This number of new schools tallies well with the number of deficit schools in Bombay. If the managements raise funds sufficient for running the school for the two initial years, the question of deficit will not arise.

The fee rates in the night high schools are as follows :

1. Free Night High Schools	...	...	4
2. Night High Schools charging fees at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rates prescribed for day schools	...	...	65
3. Night High Schools charging fees at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rates prescribed for day schools	...	...	21
4. Night High Schools on whose account information was not available	...	...	62

Most of the deficit schools belong to the first two categories, i.e. free schools and schools charging at $\frac{1}{2}$ the rates. Moreover schools having low enrolment are also in deficit. The number of such low enrolment schools has increased during the recent years on account of the opening of new schools in such areas where need for them did not exist.

At the places we visited we met many persons who occupy good positions in life to-day because of the education they received—education which would have been denied to them had there been no night high schools. We were happy to note that they still take keen interest in the activities of the night high schools. There are 10 schools in Bombay and 2 in the rest of Western Maharashtra with a standing of 20 years or more. Out of these the following 7 schools have a standing of more than 25 years :

1. Bradley Night High School, Bombay.
2. Social Service League's Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
3. Shivaji Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
4. Moghaveera Free Night High School, Bombay.
5. Bombay Fort Free Night High School, Bombay.
6. Poona Night High School, Poona.
7. Bombay Night High School, Bombay.

All these schools have rendered invaluable service to a large number of persons many of whom could go in for further education.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the statistical information given in Chapter II it will be seen that a large number of pupils in the night high schools is below the age of 20. This is a trend in the right direction. The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1952 (Mudliar Commission) has stated on page 31 of its report, "There is one important point which needs to be clarified with reference to our recommendation that the period of secondary education should cover the age group of 11 to 17". Since the night high school is only a form of secondary school, its entire organisation will have to be based on the principles on which a secondary school functions, and the programme of work will have to be planned keeping in view the physical, emotional and intellectual requirements of the age group of 11 to 17. According to the Constitution, education upto the age of 14 has to be made free and compulsory but it appears that for some years to come it may not be possible to make education compulsory beyond the age of 11. Keeping in view the social and economic conditions of the country, it appears that at least in the foreseeable future, boys and girls below the age of 16 will have to do some sort of employment. In view of these two difficulties, it will not be easily possible to spread secondary education on a large scale unless the special requirements of these boys and girls who are required to take up work at an early age are kept in view for planning secondary schools. The Welfare State will have to aim at the target of providing secondary education for all and hence for those in employment, night high schools or part-time schools will provide the only agency of secondary education and hence such institutions need be retained and re-organised so that they may function more efficiently. The Committee, therefore, recommends that *the institution of night high school should be retained after re-organising it on efficient lines and special encouragement should be given for opening such schools where a need for them arises.* As discussed above, since these schools are styled as secondary schools, admission will have to be restricted to the age group appropriate for secondary education. At present the Maharashtra S. S. C. Examination Board admits candidates above the age of 19 as private candidates. In the Vidarbha region even the age restriction for private candidates does not exist. Hence, in respect of those who are desirous of qualifying for the Secondary School Certificate but who are not of the secondary school age, separate arrangements will have to be made for their instruction in

the S. S. C. Course. There are two methods by which this can be done. The Social Education Organisations should arrange for special instruction to these adults who want to appear for the S. S. C. Examination. The S. S. C. adult classes organised by Social Education Organisations should not be bound by the usual regulations of the Department because candidates from such classes will appear for the S. S. C. Examination as private candidates. They may even adopt the Condensed Course of training for adult women sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi, as trainees undergoing this course are eligible to appear as private candidates at the S. S. C. Examination. As regards financial assistances to these classes, it will be for the Social Education Schemes to make suitable arrangements. Such adult classes could even be run by employers for the benefit of their own employees, particularly factory workers, and for these, funds from the amounts allocated by factories for welfare activities may be made available.

Another way of providing instruction for these boys, girls and adults desiring to appear for the S. S. C. Examination without attending a night high school or an Adult S. S. C. Class of the above type, will be to organise suitable type of correspondence courses so that those who have no time to attend the Adult S. S. C. Classes or who have no facility of a night high school near by can prepare for the S. S. C. Examination with the help of correspondence courses. Boys and girls who cannot appear as private candidates but who complete the correspondence courses should be held eligible for appearing for the S. S. C. Examination. If this is accepted, some suitable agency to run these courses will have to be established.

It is, therefore, recommended that for adults either separate classes should be started under Social Education Schemes on the lines of the Condensed Courses or Correspondence Courses should be organised. Correspondence Courses should also be organised for pupils who do not have the facility of joining any night high school and who cannot appear for the S. S. C. Examination as private candidates on account of age restriction. Such pupils taking advantage of the Correspondence Courses should be held eligible for appearing for the S. S. C. Examination if they have satisfactorily undergone the Courses. The Committee further recommends that admission of adults to night high schools should be discouraged. Gradually, the admission should be so restricted that boys or girls admitted to the night high schools should be able to appear for the S. S. C. Examination before attaining the age fixed for private candidates.

During its visits to the night high schools, the Committee noticed that, wherever night high schools were being run by societies not running day high schools, their problem always was to secure suitable accommodation for the night high school. Buildings belonging to the Corporation or day high schools are rented by the night high schools for a specific number of hours during the night and hence they are unable to maintain a systematic office and buy furniture or equipment of their own. The staff also has to be manned by teachers working in day high schools. Their inability to secure proper accommodation to provide adequate furniture and equipment and to appoint properly qualified staff, results in their being run on inefficient lines. In reply to a question in the Questionnaire, issued by the Committee—whether only day high school managements should be allowed to establish night high schools—the majority has stated that only the day high school managements should be allowed to establish night high schools. During the discussions that the Committee had with educationists, teachers and workers in this field, this very view was strongly supported.

A very desirable arrangement in this respect would be for the day school management to take up night high school activity as a normal extension of its day high school activity. It will almost amount to having a night shift. For this shift, all the facilities available in the day high school will be made available. Even in regard to the teachers, provision should be made to admit their total working hours per week in both shifts to 20 hours as prescribed in section 55(4) of the Grant-in-aid Code. Their working hours can be so arranged that they can come in the afternoon, do teaching work in the afternoon hours of the day high school and the night hours of the night high school. Obviously, the duties of such teachers will be a little more arduous even though the teaching load will be the same as for other teachers. In order to compensate for these arduous duties, a reasonable allowance in addition to the usual scale of pay may be made admissible for such teachers. Although in the opinion of the Committee the arrangement suggested above will be a very satisfactory arrangement, it is doubtful whether the day high school managements will come forward to run a night high school as an extension of a day high school activity. However, wherever a day high school management makes such a proposal, the same should get special preference. It is recommended that *the day high schools should be permitted to run night high schools as an extension shift.*

Even if the arrangement suggested in the above paragraph is not practicable on a large scale, it should be insisted that only the day high school managements should be allowed to organise night high schools as an additional

part-time activity. These day high school managements should make available freely to the night high schools their buildings, furniture, equipment and library. The teachers from the day high school should be allowed to work as part-time teachers in the night high school conducted by the same management. It is recommended that *in future, as far as possible, day school managements should be allowed to organise night high schools as an additional part-time activity.*

A third alternative will be for the municipalities in urban areas to start night high schools because they have the primary school buildings and necessary funds at their disposal. This suggestion was made to the Committee by the Education Officer, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri Shah. She was categorically of the opinion that the Corporation would be able to take up the night high school activity successfully. In fact the Poona Corporation has been already successfully running a night high school for the last several years. The Committee is of the opinion that even though all the Municipalities may not be able to shoulder the responsibility of running night high schools, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur should be encouraged to establish night high schools. It is recommended that *the Municipal Corporations should be allowed to come in the field and to establish night high schools.* The Municipal Corporations, however, should not dislodge the existing recognised night high schools meeting in the Corporation Buildings at present. Night high schools started by *the Municipal Corporation should be held eligible for grant-in-aid on the same basis as the other non-Government Secondary Schools.*

Even though only a few large municipalities will have the necessary capacity to run full-fledged night high schools, it will be possible for a large majority of them to run lower secondary schools, i.e. standards V to VII on a part-time basis. From the figures supplied to the Committee by the night high schools and from what the Committee saw during its visits to the schools, it was found that in general the enrolment in standards V to VII in most of the schools was rather low. The reason obviously is that there has been so much spread of education at the elementary stage that pupils of the age group suitable for standards V to VII are generally attending the day high schools. Hence it will be appropriate that the responsibility for providing education from standards V to VII to the pupils who cannot attend a day high school, because they accept employment prematurely, should be shouldered by the Corporations and the

Municipalities. The Education Officer of the Bombay Corporation in her discussion with the Committee stated that the Corporation might agree to accept this responsibility because the Corporation has all the necessary facilities for the purpose viz. buildings, equipment and properly qualified staff. It is however proposed that the basis of grant-in-aid for running these part-time (V-VII Standard) schools at night, should be the same as for other non-Government secondary schools. It is, therefore, recommended that *in future Corporation and Municipalities should be encouraged to take up the responsibility of organising part-time schools (with Standards V to VII) which may be suitably aided by the Government.*

The Committee has recommended above that only the day school managements should be permitted to run the night high schools, but our intention is not thereby to send out of this field those social organisations that are already doing good work in this respect. The existing societies may be allowed to run their night high schools even though they do not have a day school. Similarly, if it is felt that in an area a night high school is necessary but no private day high school management is coming forward to establish it, permission may be granted to any other society to open a night high school; but in general the Committee is of the definite view that the establishment of night high schools by such societies is not a desirable thing from the point of view of efficient working of these schools.

In reply to a question whether the institutions should be allowed to run part-time schools on the pattern of the night high schools even in the mornings or afternoons, a large majority of those who replied to the question has supported this proposal. During the Committee's discussions with educationists at various places, the idea of having such part-time schools for workers was strongly supported because at present there is no agency which can attend to the education of those workers who are required to work in factories during the night time and who are free either during the mornings or in the afternoons. On the face of it the case of having part-time schools during mornings and afternoons, appears to be fairly strong. After giving careful thought to all the implications involved in the establishment of such part-time schools, the Committee has come to the conclusion that the time is not yet ripe for the opening of part-time schools, for workers during mornings and afternoons. However, such part-time schools in the afternoons may be provided for women alone because the experience so far is that women are not taking adequate advantage of the night high

school facility and it is really the afternoon hours which are more suitable to them for this type of part-time school. It is, therefore, recommended that *part-time schools on the night high school pattern should not be permitted for the present for boys and men but part-time afternoon or morning schools may be permitted to be opened for those girls and women who cannot attend a day high school.*

For increasing efficiency in the night high schools, the entire approach to the organisation, daily programme of work and methods of teaching will have to undergo a radical change. In a night high school there is a greater need for individual attention towards pupils because the individual differences are on a very large scale. The pupils differ widely not only in their ages but also in their achievements in different subjects of instruction and in their social and economic background. The only common factor among them is that they are equally tired and they have little time to do home work. Hence, the size of a class in a night high school ought to be very much smaller than that of a class in a day high school. During the Committee's discussions with witnesses and in replies to a question on this point in the Questionnaire, a uniform recommendation has been made that the size of a division in a night high school should in no case exceed 40—a large majority would prefer to have 35 or even 30 pupils. It is, therefore, recommended that *the size of a class of a night high school should be up to 40 and Rule 13 of the Grant-in-aid Code leaving down the maximum number of pupils in different Standards should be suitably amended.*

In the Code for Recognition and Grant-in-aid to Secondary Schools, the night high school has been defined as a secondary school which admits pupils of 15 years of age and above, of 12 years and above as per recent amendment, and which teaches the secondary school course for half the daily working hours of a day high school to pupils who are unable by their daily avocations to attend the day high school. The very definition accepts two limitations of the night high school. One limitation is that it works only for half the number of hours for which a day school works and secondly it admits only those pupils who are unable by their daily avocations to attend day high schools. It is obvious that the limitation in regard to the number of hours for which a night high school works is bound to create difficulties in completing the courses prescribed. Concession has, therefore, been given to the night high schools to do away with the teaching of subjects like Art, Drawing or Craft, Physical Training and Social and Cultural activities, thus reducing the load of the syllabus by

about one-fifth. For completing the remaining syllabus, the normal day high school requires about 21 hours but a night high school works only for 15 hours per week, i.e. a night high school can devote only 71 per cent. of the time to the syllabus as compared to a day high school. There are some night high schools in Bombay and in the districts which work for 3 hours a day in whose case the total teaching period per week does not exceed 18 hours per week which is 85 per cent. of the time available with a day high school. Hence, in order that a night high school should be able to do justice to the syllabus that is prescribed by the Department and the Board, it is necessary to increase the number of teaching hours. One of the suggestions was that the number of years required for completing the S. S. C. Course should be longer for night high schools. This was discussed with witnesses at places visited by the Committee and it was found that this idea was stoutly opposed by a majority of people. Even in reply to a question on this point in the Questionnaire the majority of the replies has disapproved the idea of having longer duration for the secondary school certificate course in the night high schools.

Hence, the only solution to the problem appears to be to increase the time for which the school meets every day or to curtail some of the holidays and vacations. Both the above solutions present difficulties in two different ways. In the district places, the Committee was told, it would be easily possible to raise the working hours of the night high schools from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours per day but in the City of Bombay the difficulties of transport and long distances over which pupils have to travel to attend a night high school make any further increase in the hours of daily work almost impossible. In fact, even though the present working is for only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, late attendance and leaving early is a very common feature.

As regards curtailment of holidays and vacations a great difficulty might be experienced in obtaining staff for the night high schools as most of the night high school teachers are also day-school teachers and they will be unwilling to forgo holidays and vacations to which they are normally entitled in a day high school. Hence, both the solutions are not feasible but at the same time it is true that the syllabus prescribed for the secondary schools cannot be completed effectively with the working of 15 hours per week. A practical solution would be that the number of hours for which a night high school should be required to work during the school year should be prescribed and it should be left to the discretion of the individual schools to decide whether they should increase the hours of daily work or

curtail holidays or vacations. It is, therefore, recommended that *the option of having 2½ hours or 3 hours work per day should be given to the individual schools and that the total number of working hours for each kind of night high school should be prescribed :*

(1) *For night high schools working for 2½ hours a day 280 total working days should be prescribed out of which 260 days should be instructional days.*

(2) *For night high schools working for 3 hours a day 240 total working days should be prescribed out of which 220 days should be instructional days.*

The purpose of a night high school is to provide secondary education for those pupils who are unable to attend a day high school on account of daily avocation. Hence it will be contrary to this purpose if day high school pupils are admitted to a night high school because of admission difficulties or because of lower fees in the night high school or because of unsatisfactory progress. The Committee has given a careful thought to the view advanced by some of the witnesses that only boys and girls actually employed should be admitted to a night high school on the production of a certificate of the employer. It is felt that imposing such a condition will create difficulties for boys and girls who are seeking employment or whose home conditions compel them to remain at home during day time, for example both the father and mother might be attending work during day time, there may be a sick or an old person to be taken care of or the girl may be required to do household work during day time. Again, insisting on an employment certificate may result in undesirable practices. It is, therefore, recommended that *while admitting pupils to night high schools, the Headmaster should satisfy himself that they cannot attend a day school on account of a genuine personal difficulty of the type referred to above and before admitting them record a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself after due enquiry that the pupils cannot attend a day high school.*

It is further recommended that *while effecting admissions to night high schools, a certificate of the previous school attended by the pupil should be insisted upon. If there is a lapse of some years, a test should be given and the admission so effected that the pupil should be able to appear for the S. S. C. Examination before he or she attains the age appropriate for appearing as a private candidate, but in no case direct admission to the top standard of a night high school be allowed.*

The syllabus of studies prescribed by the Department for Standards VIII to XI indicates broadly the time distribution to be followed for teaching various subjects included in the syllabus. It has been clarified that this distribution of time is not too rigid and may be modified by schools so as to suit their particular conditions. However, experience is that in general the secondary schools follow this distribution of time fairly rigidly and very few variations are ever made. Looking to the total time that is available for the teaching of the different subjects in a night high school, it is obvious that it will be necessary to discourage this practice of rigidly sticking to the time distribution. In a night high school, it will be necessary to make a distinction between the subjects that requires special help or guidance from the teachers. For example, in a subject like General Science or Mathematics, a systematic teaching on the part of teachers will be necessary but in subjects like mother-tongue, Hindi or even Social Studies, a tutorial approach may enable a pupil to learn a subject and thus the teaching on these subjects can be reduced. In order to stick to the time distribution, the duration of the periods in a night high school is fixed at less than even half an hour and therefore systematic teaching of any topic is not possible during such a short period. Hence, a night high school should be given much greater freedom in the framing of the time-table than is enjoyed by a day high school. Such freedom can be given in two ways : a night high school may decide what subject it should take up for thorough and systematic teaching and what subjects it will teach by adopting tutorial methods. Another way in which freedom can be given is that the time-table may be so framed as not to include periods for all the teaching subjects on the same day. The duration of the teaching period may be made longer, say 45 minutes instead of half an hour, and the "subject teaching" may be done on alternate days. In other words, the time-table will not contain 8 periods of work every night as is done in a day high school but the working may be of 4 periods only—3 of 40 minutes and one of 30 minutes so as to make the total period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or alternatively, four period of 45 minutes each may be fixed to make a total of three hours. This will also result in the part-time teachers not being required to attend the night high school every day and thereby they will get some relief in respect of the additional part-time work that they do for the night high schools. The Committee therefore, recommends that *in framing of the time-table in a night high school, the traditional practice of framing time-table on the lines of a day high school should be given up and the time-table should be so framed as to provide intensive teaching in periods of longer duration*

in those subjects which are proposed to be taught by the usual class room teaching methods.

The pupils in the night high schools are of a different type inasmuch as they are advanced in age and they have a stronger motivation for learning because they decide to attend a night high school voluntarily out of a keen desire to improve their prospects. Moreover, the composition of a class is of a mixed age group. Hence the Committee recommends that *with regard to the teaching methods also, a good deal of new experimentation will have to be done. The emphasis in teaching should, therefore, shift from verbalism on the part of the teacher to the form of assignments which the teacher should briefly explain to the pupils. Pupils will then study the topic on the lines of the assignment.*

Another equipment that a night high school can utilise with great advantage is the Audio-Visual Aids. A tired worker will find it somewhat difficult to listen to the lectures of the teachers but if the topic is taught to him by using the audio-visual methods, it will create in him a great interest for learning the subject. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that a careful study should be made of the methods of teaching that will be suited to the requirements of the night high schools and the teachers working in the night schools should be given a brief training in these methods. Hence the Committee recommends that *the night high schools should use Audio-Visual equipment on as large a scale as possible in order to remove the monotony that the verbal teaching is likely to create.*

Extra-curricular activities which form a normal activity of a day high school cannot be organised in night high schools on account of the limited time available for doing the teaching work. It is, therefore, not possible to create in a night high school a desirable social and cultural atmosphere. Hence even though such activities cannot be organised on week days, it will be possible to utilise holidays and Sundays for organising such activities. The Committee therefore recommends that *night high schools should organise extra-curricular activities on Sundays or Holidays. This no doubt amounts to encroachment on the few holidays that the boys employed in factories get, but considering that after all they are only boys, possibly a few hours spent in extra-curricular activities on a holiday will make their holiday actually more enjoyable. The only precaution that will have to be taken will be not to make presence at the extra-curricular activities on a holiday obligatory.*

A majority of the pupils attending night high schools is employed during the day time in some factories or concerns carrying on trades like tailoring, printing, laundry, etc. They thus get an opportunity to learn a trade while on the job and it would therefore appear reasonable to give them some benefit of this trade towards obtaining the Secondary School Certificate. The principle of having some sort of job orientation at the secondary school of education is widely accepted. In the S.S.C. Examination syllabus, subjects like Radio Service Work, Typography, Weaving, Tailoring, Hand-made Paper Making have already been included. It may not, however, be possible for the night high schools to make provision for the teaching of such trades and crafts and hence the condition that a school shall not be allowed to present candidates for the S.S.C. Examination unless it is recognised for the teaching of the particular trade or craft, will have to be relaxed. It is therefore, recommended that *a greater variety of trades and crafts should be included in the S.S.C. Examination syllabus for meeting the needs of the night high school pupils and the condition that these should be taught by the night high schools should be relaxed so far as the night high schools are concerned.*

In the representations that were made to Government, from time to time, by the managements of the night high schools and the teachers working in these schools, a request was made that Government should come forward to offer greater financial assistance for the maintenance of night high schools and in respect of teachers, definite pay scales and conditions of service should be laid down so as to give stability to the staff working in the night high schools. However, during the interviews the Committee had with the managements of the night high schools and the teachers working in them, it was found that the present grant-in-aid was generally considered to be adequate. Only in a few cases, there was a demand that the night high schools should be allowed to charge fees at a slightly higher rate than the one prescribed in the present grant-in-aid code. The teachers also wanted some improvement in their conditions of service and their demands in this respect were also quite reasonable. On pages 28-30 of Chapter II, an analysis has already been given of the existing financial condition of the night high schools wherein after having examined carefully the financial statements of the schools, it was found that in general the night high schools are able to manage with the existing fee rates and the grant-in-aid. It will be seen that the views expressed by persons with whom the Committee discussed this problem at the places visited by the Committee, corroborate the above finding that the Committee has made

about the financial condition of the night high schools. Taking into consideration all these factors and the replies received to the Questionnaire, the Committee makes the following recommendations in this respect :

(a) *The basis of the grant-in-aid to the night high schools should continue to be the same as at present.*

(b) *The fee rates should also continue to be at one half the fee rates prescribed for the day schools but in those cases where the managements apply for permission to charge higher fee rates, the Educational Inspector/Parishad Education Officer should be permitted to allow them to charge higher rates up to a limit of 2/3 of the fee rates in the day high schools provided he is satisfied that the school is running in deficit and the higher fee rate is justified.*

A penal cut equal to 50 per cent. of that imposed on day high schools is imposed on night high schools for low percentage of S.S.C. results. The concession of 50 per cent. has not completely redressed the grievances of the night high schools although it has given them some relief. For obvious reasons it is hardly possible for them to have better percentage. It will be seen from the statistics given in the previous chapter that the average of passes for the last five years does not exceed 30 per cent. In the circumstances, the penal cut does not serve the purpose. In order that the schools should be induced to do better work and also at the same time there should not be any scope for lethargy, it is felt that the rule should be modified. In the discussions the Committee had with the Heads of schools, this point was emphatically stressed by many. *The Committee, therefore, recommends that no cut should be imposed for results above 20 per cent. of passes and for 20 per cent. and less passes a cut should be imposed on the following lines :*

Results percentage			Amount of cut
0-10	...	...	10 per cent.
11-15	...	...	7½ per cent.
16-20	...	...	5 per cent.

After having given very careful thought to the question of introduction of pay-scales to the teachers working in night high schools, the Committee has come to the conclusion that taking into consideration that almost all the teachers are doing part-time work, prescription of a definite pay-scale will be difficult to implement. It is, therefore, recommended that *the teachers*

should be required to put in 10 hours of actual teaching work per week and that they should be paid a consolidated pay as shown below :

		Bombay	Other places
		Rs.	Rs.
B.A. or B.Sc., B.T.	...	100	80
B.A. or B.Sc., S.T.C.	...	90	70
B.A. or B.Sc.	...	80	60
S.S.C. S.T.C.	...	70	50
S.S.C.	...	60	40

The managements however may be permitted to prescribe pay-scales provided the minimum of the respective scales is in accordance with the table given above. It is further recommended that the present incumbents of the posts of teachers as on 1st June 1964 shall have the option of continuing the present position or of accepting the new arrangement.

Even though the teachers in night high schools are only part-time teachers, some sort of protection needs to be given to them. Complaints are often received that the managements of night high schools terminate the services of these teachers without adequate reasons, and this results in the staff of the night high schools often being changed and good teachers not being attracted to accept the work on a part-time basis in the night high schools. The Committee, therefore, recommends that in the case of a teacher who has put in two years or more but less than ten years' service in the same school, three months' notice or in lieu of notice three months' pay and in the case of a teacher who has put in ten or more than ten years' service in the same school, six months' notice or in lieu six months' pay should be given if his services are to be terminated by the management without assigning any reasons. No teacher shall leave service without giving a calendar month's notice or in lieu of notice on payment of one month's salary.

The teachers being part-time teachers, it will not be possible, in the opinion of the Committee, to provide for their permanent tenure in the night high schools and hence retirement benefits like provident fund, pension etc. cannot be made admissible to them. They will be eligible for these benefits from the day high schools where they hold substantive appointments.

During its visits to the night high schools at various places the Committee formed an impression that it is the Headmaster of the night high school who is really the weakest person in the whole organisation. He is appointed merely because the Department has laid down that the Headmaster should have certain basic minimum qualifications. It has not been possible for him to pay adequate attention to the headmasterial duties which the

Headmaster of a day high school usually does. In many night high schools, the organisational work is mainly done by the promoter. Only in one night high school in the whole State viz. the Corporation High School, Poona the Committee found that a full-time Headmaster has been appointed and that on account of this full-time Headmaster it has been easier to organise the work in this night high school on more systematic lines. It is, therefore, recommended that the *Headmaster of a night high school should be a full-time Headmaster*. During the night hours when the school is held, he will have the usual headmasterial duties of supervision etc. and during the day time he can maintain the office for the night high school and do the other routine administrative duties which the Headmaster's post carries. In the case of those schools which also have a part time day high school only for women, as recommended by the Committee, in para 12, the part-time day high school and the night high school can form one unit and in such a case the Headmaster will have more than full-time work. We, therefore, recommend that *the pay-scales and service conditions for Headmasters in night high schools should be the same as those prescribed for day high school Headmasters*.

As many night high schools are small in size a majority of Headmasters will be in the scale of Rs. 200—300 and it may not be possible to attract senior teachers to accept the position. It is, therefore, recommended that *the Headmasters who would be getting the scale of Rs. 200—300 should be allowed to work for five hours a week in a day high school...The present incumbents of the posts of headmasters as on 1st June 1964 shall have the option of continuing the present position with the present conditions or to accept the new arrangement of a full-time Headmaster. In the case of all new appointments of headmasters the recommendations of a full-time headmaster shall be applicable*.

After having given the above reasonable conditions for the part-time schools, it will be quite in order to insist that the teachers should be properly qualified. However, in the opinion of the Committee, there should be no objections in allowing people working in public offices to work as part-time teachers in night high schools provided they hold the necessary teaching qualifications and provided they are allowed to accept the job by their full-time employers.

The clerical staff has to do the same amount of clerical work as in a day high school but as the hours of work in a night high school are limited it is not possible for the same number of clerks to dispose of the work. It is, therefore, recommended that *night high school managements should be*

allowed to employ full-time clerks permissible in a day high school with the same strength or to employ twice the number of part-time clerks. The scale of pay for the part-time clerks should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of that for the clerks in the day high school.

It will be seen from the statistics incorporated in this report that a number of night high schools are being conducted by persons not doing actual teaching work but are doing organisational work only. Some of them even draw remuneration from the school funds. This point was discussed in detail with the persons interviewed by the Committee and as stated elsewhere the general view was that not only the day high school managements should be allowed to conduct night high schools, but, so far as the present night high schools are concerned, also the expenditure on remuneration to promoters for organisational work should be held inadmissible for grant but may be treated as approved expenditure. In future while granting permission to open a night high school it should be made clear that any remuneration drawn by the promoters will be treated as unapproved expenditure. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the *expenditure incurred on remuneration to the promoter should be held "inadmissible" but "approved" so far as the schools existing on 1st June 1964 are concerned but in the case of night high schools started thereafter this kind of expenditure should be treated as "unapproved"*.

In the discussion with the heads of schools, it was pointed out that the rule regarding minimum average attendance of 30, in each class causes hardships to night high schools where the number on rolls is not steady throughout the year, and where the attendance is irregular. The Committee, therefore, recommends that *the minimum attendance should be brought down to 20 per class; and that attendance of 75 per cent. of the total working days should be made compulsory for the pupils for eligibility to appear for the annual promotion examination.*

Before concluding the report the Committee restresses what has been said on several occasions previously that the part-time night high school cannot be a substitute for the full-time day school. The Committee is, therefore, of the firm opinion that the scheme of night high schools is a transitory phase in the Secondary Education pattern and as such cannot and should not be considered a permanent feature of the pattern of secondary schools for all time to come. The need for such part-time schools may not be felt in future as soon as the objective of the Constitution of making education free and compulsory for the age group of 7 to 14 is realised, and secondary education is made available to all. The need for night schools will then automatically cease to exist.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1.—The institution of night high school should be retained after re-organising it on efficient lines and special encouragement should be given for opening such schools where a need for them arises.

Recommendation No. 2.—For adults either separate classes should be started under Social Education Schemes on the lines of the Condensed Courses or Correspondence Courses should be organised. Correspondence Courses should also be organised for pupils who do not have the facility of joining any night high school and who cannot appear for the S. S. C. Examination as private candidates on account of age restriction. Such pupils taking advantage of the Correspondence Courses should be held eligible for appearing for the S. S. C. Examination if they have satisfactorily undergone the Courses.

Recommendation No. 3.—The admission of adults to night high schools should be discouraged. Gradually, the admission should be so restricted that boys or girls admitted to the night high schools should be able to appear for the S. S. C. Examination before attaining the age fixed for private candidates.

Recommendation No. 4.—The day schools should be permitted to run night high schools as an extension shift.

Recommendation No. 5.—In future, as far as possible, day school managements should be allowed to organise night high schools as an additional part-time activity.

Recommendation No. 6.—The Municipal Corporations should be allowed to come in the field and to establish night high schools.

Recommendation No. 7.—Night high schools started by the Municipal Corporation should be held eligible for grant-in-aid on the same basis as the other non-Government Secondary Schools.

Recommendation No. 8.—In future Corporation and Municipalities should be encouraged to take up the responsibility of organising part-time schools (with Standards V to VII) which may be suitably aided by the Government.

Recommendation No. 9.—Part-time schools on the night school pattern should not be permitted for the present for boys and men but part-time afternoon or morning schools may be permitted to be opened for those girls and women who cannot attend a day high school.

Recommendation No. 10.—The size of a class of a night high school should be up to 40 and Rule 13 of the Grant-in-aid code laying down the maximum number of pupils in different Standards should be suitably amended.

Recommendation No. 11.—The option of having 2½ hours or 3 hours work per day should be given to the individual schools and that the total number of working hours for each kind of night high school should be prescribed.

(1) For night high schools working for 2½ hours a day 280 total working days should be prescribed out of which 260 days should be instructional days.

(2) For night high schools working for 3 hours a day 240 total working days should be prescribed out of which 220 days should be instructional days.

Recommendation No. 12.—While admitting pupils to night high schools, the Headmaster should satisfy himself that they cannot attend a day high school on account of a genuine personal difficulty of the type referred to above and before admitting them record a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself after due enquiry that the pupils cannot attend a day high school.

Recommendation No. 13.—While effecting admissions to night high schools, a certificate of the previous school attended by the pupil should be insisted upon. If there is a lapse of some years, a test should be given and the admission so effected that the pupil should be able to appear for the S. S. C. Examination before he or she attains the age appropriate for appearing as a private candidate, but in no case direct admission to the top standard of a night high school be allowed.

Recommendation No. 14.—In framing of the time-table in a night high school, the traditional practice of framing time-table on the lines of a day high school should be given up and the time-table should be so framed as to provide intensive teaching in periods of longer duration in those subjects which are proposed to be taught by the usual class-room teaching method.

Recommendation No. 15.—With regard to the teaching methods also, a good deal of new experimentation will have to be done. The emphasis in teaching should, therefore, shift from verbalism on the part of the teacher to the form of assignments which the teacher should briefly explain to the pupils. Pupils will then study the topic on the lines of the assignment.

Recommendation No. 16.—The night high schools should use Audio-Visual equipment on as large a scale as possible in order to remove the monotony that the verbal teaching is likely to create.

Recommendation No. 17.—The night high schools should organise extra-curricular activities on Sundays or Holidays. This no doubt amounts to encroachment on the few holidays that the boys employed in factories get; but considering that after all they are only boys, possibly a few hours spent in extra-curricular activities on a holiday will make their holiday actually more enjoyable. The only precaution that will have to be taken will be not to make presence at the extra-curricular activity on a holiday obligatory.

Recommendation No. 18.—A greater variety of trades and crafts should be included in the S. S. C. Examination syllabus for meeting the needs of the night high school pupils and the condition that these should be taught by the night high schools should be relaxed so far as the night high schools are concerned.

Recommendation No. 19.—(a) The basis of the grant-in-aid to the night high schools should continue to be the same as at present.

(b) The fee rates should also continue to be at one half the fee rates prescribed for the day high schools but in those cases where the managements apply for permission to charge higher fee rates, the Educational Inspector/Parishad Education Officer should be permitted to allow them to charge higher rates up to a limit of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the fee rates in the day schools provided he is satisfied that the school is running in deficit and the higher fee rate is justified.

Recommendation No. 20.—No cut should be imposed for results above 20 per cent. of passes and for 20 per cent. and less passes a cut should be imposed on the following lines :

Results percentage	Amount of cut
0 — 10	10 per cent.
11 — 15	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
16 — 20	5 per cent.

Recommendation No. 21.—The teachers should be required to put in 10 hours of actual teaching work per week and that they should be paid a consolidated pay as shown below :

	Bombay	Other places
	Rs.	Rs.
B. A. or B. Sc. B. T.	100	80
B. A. or B. Sc. S. T. C.	90	70

	Bombay	Other places
	Rs.	Rs.
B. A. or B. Sc.	... 80	60
S. S. C. S. T. C.	... 70	50
S. S. C.	... 60	40

The managements however may be permitted to prescribe pay scales provided the minimum of the respective scales is in accordance with the table given above. It is further recommended that the present incumbents of the posts of teachers as on 1st June 1964, shall have the option of continuing the present position or of accepting the new arrangement.

Recommendation No. 22.—In the case of a teacher who has put in two years' or more but less than ten years' service in the same school, three months' notice or in lieu of notice three months' pay and in the case of a teacher who has put in ten or more than ten years' service in the same school, six months' notice or in lieu six months' pay should be given if his services are to be terminated by the management without assigning any reasons. No teacher shall leave service without giving a calender month's notice or in lieu of notice on payment of one month's salary.

Recommendation No. 23.—The Headmaster of a night high school should be a full-time Headmaster.

Recommendation No. 24.—The pay scales and service conditions for Headmasters in night high schools should be the same as those prescribed for day high school headmasters.

Recommendation No. 25.—The Headmasters who would be getting the scale of Rs. 200-300 should be allowed to work for five hours a week in a day high school. The present incumbents of the posts of headmasters as on 1st June 1964 shall have the option of continuing the present position with the present conditions or to accept the new arrangement of a full-time headmaster. In the case of all new appointments of headmasters the recommendations of a full-time headmaster shall be applicable.

Recommendation No. 26.—The night high school managements should be allowed to employ full-time clerks permissible in a day high school with the same strength or to employ twice the number of part-time clerks. The scale of pay for the part-time clerks should be 1/2 of that for the clerks in the day high school.

Recommendation No. 27.—The expenditure incurred on remuneration to the promoter should be held “inadmissible” but “approved” so far as the schools existing on 1st June 1964 are concerned but in the case of night high schools started thereafter, this kind of expenditure should be treated as “unapproved”.

Recommendation No. 28.—The minimum attendance should be brought down to 20 per class ; and that attendance of 75 per cent. of the total working days should be made compulsory for the pupils for eligibility to appear for the annual promotion examination.

APPENDIX I

Night High Schools in the State

Appointment of a Committee to report
on the problems of—

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. SSN 3464-E

Sachivalaya Annexe, Bombay, 28th September 1964

Letter from Director of Education, No. S-67-(c)-197-C, dated the 21st August 1964.

RESOLUTION.—Night High Schools now form an integral part of the system of Secondary Education in the State and the question of studying their problems has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. Government is now pleased to direct that a committee consisting of the following officials and non-officials as its members should be constituted to examine and report on the problems of Night High Schools in the State :

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Shri C. G. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona | ... | ... | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. Shri K. B. Joshi, Superintendent, New English School, Thana | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 3. Shri B. R. Desai, Principal, Smt. G.P.P. High School, Vile Parle, Bombay-56 | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 4. Shri G. M. Kerkar, President, Bombay Night High Schools Headmasters' Association, C/o Popular Night High School, Girgaum, Bombay-4 | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 5. Shri B. B. Khedgikar, C/o Yogeshwari Science College, Ambejogai, District Bhir | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 6. Shri J. M. Mazumdar (Representative of the S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona) | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 7. Shri K. K. Mankeshwar (Representative of the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur) | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 8. Shri N. G. Joshi, Principal, R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 9. Shri Motiram Pawade, Secretary, Jawahar Education Society, Nagpur. | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 10. Shri K. C. Mohile, Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay. | ... | ... | ... | Member-Secretary. |

2. The Committee should be requested :—

(a) to enquire into and report on the present position of Night High Schools in all its aspects; and

(b) to suggest measures for their reorganisation and improvement with particular reference to their management, financial position, staffing and content of instruction and other allied problems, so that a sound system of secondary education suited to the need of those who are unable by their avocations to attend Day High Schools may be provided.

3. The Committee should be requested to submit its report within a period of one month and by 1st November 1964 at the latest.

4. The official members of the Committee should draw Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible under the rules. The non-official members should be held eligible to draw Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to members of State Committees i.e. in accordance with scale I of rule 1 (j)-b in section I of Appendix XLII-A of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, Vol. II. The local members of the Committee should be paid actual conveyance charges limited to Rs. 3 per day for attending the meetings of the Committee.

5. The Deputy Director of Education, Poona in charge of Secondary Education should be authorised to countersign travelling allowance and daily allowance bills of non-official members.

6. The expenditure involved on this account should be debited to the budget head "28-Education-E-General-R-Misc. (2) other Communities (10) Boards and Committees" and should be met from the sanctioned grants thereunder during the current financial year.

7. These orders issue with the concurrence of the Finance Department *vide* its u.o.r. No. 33079/3075-II, dated 16th September 1964.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

(Signed) R. S. GAITONDE,
Under Secretary to Government of Maharashtra.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF POINTS PERTAINING TO THE PROBLEM OF NIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS

I. *Aims and objectives*

1. What role should Night High Schools play in the field of Secondary Education?
2. What in your opinion, should be the aims and objectives of a Night High School and how would you distinguish them from those of a normal Day High School?
3. At present, Night High Schools mainly prepare students for the Secondary School Certificate Examination with Humanities and Science subjects. How far will it be possible to introduce multipurpose courses in Night High Schools?

II. *Organisation*

4. How far do you consider the present working of Night High Schools to be satisfactory? What, in your opinion, are their main defects and short-comings?
5. Is, in your opinion, the present provision of Night High Schools adequate for meeting the existing demands?
6. Would you like to impose any restrictions in regard to the opening of Night High Schools?
7. What should be the age group which a Night School should cater for?

8. Should any restrictions be imposed on the strength of a Night High School and if so, what, in your opinion, should be the reasonable strength of a Night High School?

9. What should be the size of each class in view of the shorter number of teaching hours available in a Night High School?

10. What should be the total teaching hours per day in a Night High School?

11. What should be the total period of instruction per week in a Night High School?

12. Do you recommend curtailment of holidays in case of Night High Schools? If so, what should be the number of holidays per year?

13. Generally Night High Schools work in the evenings. Should institutions be allowed to be run on this pattern even in the mornings or afternoon? If the reply is in the affirmative, what is your justification for it?

14. Are you in favour of co-education in Night High Schools? Is it desirable to have combined classes of (a) Adults and Young children, (b) Men and Women and (c) Boys and Girls?

15. What specific rules should be framed in regard to admissions to Night Schools regarding age, the previous school certificate and the lapse of time for which no school is attended by the person concerned?

16. Do you recommend special restrictions on admissions to the top standards of Night High Schools?

17. It is true that in Night High Schools, the attendance is irregular, there is a large percentage of dropping in the mid-term and that sometimes there is abuse of concessions. What measures, in your opinion, would be effective in checking the defects of such types?

18. Do you think that it will be advisable for Night High Schools to maintain standards V to VII? If so, why?

19. Should the formation of classes be on the traditional pattern or should it be based on subject-wise class organisation?

20. Is it necessary to provide for the teaching of all subjects and also to make it obligatory for the students to attend all the periods or can an option be given to them if they so desire?

21. Should the duration of the High School course be longer in case of Night High Schools and if so, to what extent?

22. Should there be a provision for the organisation of co-curricular activities in the programme for Night High Schools, e.g. Music, Craft, Social and Cultural activities, etc.? If your opinion is in favour of this, do you think that in the present circumstances such a provision can be made?

23. What place should "job-orientation" have in the curriculum of Night High Schools?

III. Administration

24. Should the Night High Schools be started by managements which are already working in the field and are conducting Day Schools or should they be started by an independent organisation or by an individual?

25. What should be the responsibility of the organiser or the Chief Promotor of a Night High School? Whether he should be made eligible for any remuneration for the work of organisation?

26. To what extent do you agree with the charge that is some times made that the Night High Schools are run on commercial basis ?

27. Should the Night High Schools be allowed to sponsor private candidates for the S. S. C. Examination as is done at present ?

28. Should the S. S. C. Examination Board be recommended to lower the age limit prescribed for admissibility of private candidates to the S. S. C. Examination ?

29. What would you suggest as essential conditions for recruitment of teachers to Night High Schools ?

30. Do you think that persons who are not working as teachers in Day Schools should be allowed to work as teachers in Night High Schools ? If so, what arrangements for their training should be made ?

31. What should be the scales of pay for teachers working in Night High Schools ? Do you recommend payment of a consolidated amount in consideration of their qualifications and load of work ?

32. What specific conditions of service should be prescribed for teachers of Night High Schools ? Should these be different from those of teachers in Day Schools ?

33. Is the clerical staff now permitted adequate ? If not, what do you propose ?

IV. Instruction

34. It is generally the experience that a large number of Night High Schools have poor S. S. C. Examination results. What are the reasons and what measures would you suggest to improve the situation ?

35. Considering the age group of students attending Night High Schools and the limited period of instruction do you think that any special method of teaching for teaching various subjects in Night High Schools would be necessary ?

V. Finance

36. Do you consider the existing rates of fees reasonable or do you suggest any change ?

37. Do you find the present formula of grant-in-aid satisfactory ? If not what are your suggestions ?

APPENDIX III (A)

NAMES OF PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE REPLIED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Shri Datar, L. M., Principal, D. G. I. High School, Bombay.
2. Shri Gadgil, A. V., Principal, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Vidyalaya, Poona 2.
3. Shri Ganga, R. M., Lecturer, P. V. D. T. College, Bombay.
4. Shri Gokhale, R. K., Chairman, Education Committee, Z. P., Ratnagiri.
5. Shri T. S. Muthuswami, Headmaster, South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga, Bombay.
6. Shri Kotasthane, M. M., Headmaster, Dada Chaudhari Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar.
7. Shri Kulkarni E. M., Member, S. S. C. Examination Board, Ambejogai.
8. Dr. Khair, G. S., Hon. Director, Maharashtra Vidyalaya, Poona.
9. Dr. Karve B. D., Poona.

10. Shri Kulkarni, B. N., Superintendent, Bharat High School, Poona-2.
11. Shrimati P. Nagarwalla, Principal, J. B. Vaccha High School for Girls, Dadar, Bombay.
12. Shri Pathak, L. D., Warora, Nagpur.
13. Dr. Patwardhan C. N., Prof., St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Poona.
14. Prof. Patankar N. V., Principal (Retired), Tilak College of Education, Poona.
15. Shri Patke S. S., Superintendent, Mahilashram High School, Hingne, Poona-4.
16. Shri Rege M. S., Dy. Superintendent, Balmohan Vidya Mandir, Dadar, Bombay.
17. Shri Rangnekar M. S., President, The People's Education Society, Thana.
18. Shri Ranade Y. B., Jabalpur.
19. Shri Sardeshpande D. J., Superintendent, Rajapur High School, District Ratnagiri.
20. Miss Samtani S. C., Principal, Kamala High School, Khar, Bombay.
21. Shri Sukhtankar S. B., Headmaster, Maharaja Sayajirao Vidyalaya, Satara.
22. Shri Satav V. V., Chairman, Education Committee, Z. P., Poona.
23. Shri Save K. J., Deputy Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.
24. Shri Save, B. P., Educational Inspector (Retired), Greater Bombay.
25. Shri Sohoni G. P., Principal, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, District Satara.
26. Shri Trivedi, A. J., Principal, M. A. High School, Andheri.
27. Shri Tawade S. R., Kolhapur.
28. Shri Tipnis, P. S., Headmaster, Dnyaneshwar Vidyalaya, Wadala, Bombay.
29. Shri Umbranikar H. A., Poona.
30. Dr. Vaidya, M. P., Principal, V. C. Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
31. Shri R. N. Vakil, Principal, Modern High School, Bombay-4.
32. Shri Walimbe, S. C., Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX III (B)

LIST OF PERSONS GIVING REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

1. Shri N. T. Vartak, Principal, B. T. College, Aurangabad.
2. The Principal, Government Basic Training College, Amravati.
3. Shrimati Chitra Naik, Principal, State Institute of Education, Poona.
4. Shrimati M. Y. Trilokekar, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Greater Bombay.
5. Shri Shaikh, Administrative Officer, M. S. B., Sholapur.
6. Shrimati N. Begum, Assistant Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay.
7. The Parishad Education Officer, Amravati.
8. The Parishad Education Officer, Ahmednagar.

9. The Parishad Education Officer, Kolaba.
10. The Parishad Education Officer, Ratnagiri.
11. The Parishad Education Officer, Sangli.
12. The Parishad Education Officer, Nanded.
13. The Parishad Education Officer, Nagpur.
14. The Parishad Education Officer, Poona,
15. The Parishad Education Officer, Aurangabad.
16. The Parishad Education Officer, Kolhapur.
17. The Parishad Education Officer, Satara.
18. The Bombay Night High School Headmasters' Association, Bombay.

APPENDIX III (C)

THE LIST OF NIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS GIVING REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Anand Vidyalaya Night School, Bombay.
2. Anjuman-I-Islam Cassum Commercial Night High School, Bombay.
3. Bandra Night High School, Bazar Road, Bandra, Bombay.
4. Bradley Night High School, Girgaum, Bombay.
5. Bandra English Night High School, Bandra, Bombay.
6. Bombay Night High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
7. Bhavani Night High School, Satara.
8. Bharat Night High School, Thana.
9. Guru Narayan Night High School, Bombay.
10. Gujarati Night High School, Dongri, Bombay.
11. G. E. S.'s Parel Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
12. Goregaon Night High School, Goregaon, Bombay.
13. Ideal Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
14. Janata Night High School, Vile Parle, Bombay.
15. Karnatak Free Night High School, Bombay.
16. K. M. S. Parel Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
17. Kurla Night High School, Kurla, Bombay.
18. Maharshi Karve Night High School, Bombay.
19. Maharashtra Night High School, Bombay.
20. Maharashtra Night High School, Bombay-2.
21. Modern Night High School, Lamington Road, Bombay.
22. Mazgaon Night High School, Mazgaon, Bombay.
23. Model Night High School, Mazgaon, Bombay.
24. Mogaveera Night High School, Bombay-1.
25. Municipal Night High School, Kolhapur.
26. New Night High School, Bombay.
27. Nava Hind Night High School, Bombay.

28. Nityanand Kannada Night High School, Worli, Bombay.
29. New Era Night High School, Bombay.
30. Night High School, Karad, Satava.
31. New Night High School, Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.
32. New Night High School, Sholapur.
33. Our Night High School, Grant Road, Bombay.
34. Pandurang Night High School, Goregaon, Bombay.
35. People's English Night High School, Byculla, Bombay.
36. Popular Night High School No. 2, Dadar, Bombay.
37. Popular Night High School, Girgaon, Bombay.
38. P. M. C. Night School, Nanawada, Poona.
39. Poona Night High School, Poona-2.
40. Republic Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
41. S. S. League's Night High School, Bombay.
42. St. Michael's Night High School, Mahim, Bombay.
43. Social Night High School, Bombay-7
44. Sunmitra English Night High School, Dharavi, Bombay.
45. Shivaji Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
46. Sarvajanic Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
47. Suswagatam Night High School, Bombay.
48. St. Xavier's Night High School, Bombay.
49. S. P. Sabhas New Night High School, Poona.
50. Saraswati Mandir Night High School, -Ahmednagar.
51. Shri S. B. M. P. High School, Aurangabad.
52. St. Joseph's Night High School, Poona.
53. V. S. M.'s Byculla Night High School, Byculla, Bombay.
54. Vikas Ratra Vidyalaya, Bombay.
55. Worli Night School, Worli, Bombay.
56. Worker's Education Service League's Night High School, Bombay.

APPENDIX IV

The list of schools which sent the statistical information

1. Anjuman-I-Islam Jan Mohammed Cassum Commercial Night School, Bombay.
2. Dr. Ambedkar Night High School, Bhoiwada, Bombay.
3. Andheri Ratra Vidyalaya, Andheri, Bombay.
4. Agarkar Night High School, Bombay-18.
5. Anand Vidyalaya Night High School, Bombay-18.
6. Andheri Night High School, Andheri, Bombay.
7. St. Anne's Night High School, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.

8. A. T. P. Marathi Night High School, Thana.
9. Bharati Vidya Mandir Night High School, Bombay-19.
10. Bradley Night High School, Bombay-4.
11. Bombay Fort Free Night High School, Fort, Bombay.
12. Bandra English Night High School, Waterfield Road, Bandra, Bombay.
13. B. T. S. Night High School, Chinchpokli, Bombay.
14. Bharati Girls' Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
15. Buddha Night High School, Koliwada, Bombay.
16. B. E. League's Worli Night High School, Worli, Bombay-18.
17. B. P. E. Society's Bandra Night High School, Bandra, Bombay.
18. Bhavani Night High School, Satara.
19. Bharat Night High School, Thana.
20. Chembur Night High School, Chembur, Bombay.
21. Cannosa Night High School, Mahim, Bombay.
22. Central English Night High School, Ahmednagar.
23. D. C. Education League's Free Night High School, Bombay.
24. Dinnat Vidyalaya, Amravati.
25. Guru Narayan Free Night High School, Fort, Bombay.
26. G. E. S.'s Parel Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
27. Grant Road Night High School, Grant Road, Bombay.
28. Goregaon Night High School, Goregaon, Bombay.
29. G. T. Night High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay-2.
30. Ghatkopar Ratra Shala, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
31. Guru Nath Night High School, Sion, Bombay.
32. Hind Night High School, Matunga, Bombay.
33. Ideal Night High School, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Bombay.
34. St. John's Night High School, Bombay.
35. St. Joseph's Night High School, Bombay.
36. Janata Night High School, Vile Palle, Bombay.
37. Jai Bharat Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
38. Jawahar Free Night High School, Dhobitalao, Bombay-2.
39. St. Joseph's Night High School, Poona.
40. Jawahar Night High School, Nagpur.
41. Janata Night High School, Nagpur.
42. Karachi M. S. P. Mandal's Night High School, Kurla, Bombay.
43. Kandivli Night High School, Kandivli, Bombay.
44. Kannada Vidyadayini Night High School, Kolaba, Bombay.
45. Kurla Night High School, Kurla, Bombay.
46. Kannada Progressive Night High School, Parel, Bombay.

47. K. M. S. Parel Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
48. K. W. S. Night High School, Sewri, Bombay.
49. Karnatak Free Night High School, Fort, Bombay.
50. Lokmanya Vidya Mandir Night High School, Mahim, Bombay.
51. Mazgaon Night High School, Mazgaon, Bombay.
52. Mother India Free Night High School, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
53. Modern Night High School, Bombay.
54. St. Michael's Night High School, Mahim, Bombay.
55. M. G. Night High School, Abdul Reiman Street, Bombay.
56. Maharashtra Night High School, Bombay.
57. Maharshi Karve Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
58. Mahim Social Worker's Night High School, Bombay.
59. Maraha Mandir Night High School, Bombay-2.
60. Model Night High School, Dongri, Bombay.
61. Madanpura Urdu Night High School, Bombay.
62. Mahatma Phule Night High School, Bombay.
63. Maharashtra Night High School, Gokhale Road (South), Bombay.
64. M. V. M. Night High School, Fort, Bombay.
65. Municipal Night High School, Kolhapur.
66. Maharashtra Night High School, Dombivli, District Thana.
67. Maharashtra Night High School, Jalna, District Aurangabad.
68. Nava Bharat Night High School, Bombay-4.
69. New Bharat Night High School, New Irani Chawl, Dadar, Bombay.
70. New Night High School, Bombay-2.
71. National Night High School, Bombay-2.
72. Naigaon Night High School, Bombay-14.
73. New Shivaji Vidyalyaya, Kalachowki, Bombay.
74. New Era Night High School, Bombay.
75. Nava Hind Night High School, Kamathipura.
76. Nutan Night High School, Round Temple, Bombay.
77. Nityanand Night High School, Worli Naka, Bombay.
78. Nava Maharashtra Education Sanstha's Night High School, Ghatkopar.
79. Night High School, Dhulia.
80. New Night High School, Rajarampur, Kolhapur.
81. Night High School, Kolhapur.
82. Night High School, Nasik.
83. Night High School, Malegaon, District Nasik.
84. Night High School, Sangli.

85. New Night High School, Sholapur.
86. Night High School, Wardha.
87. Our Night High School, Grant Road, Bombay-4.
88. Ordinance Factory Night High School, Ambernath, District Thane.
89. Popular Night High School, Bombay-4.
90. People's English Night High School, Byculla, Bombay.
91. Parel Village Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
92. Pragati Night High School, Bombay-11.
93. Progressive Night High School, Acripada, Bombay.
94. Popular Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
95. Poona Night High School, Poona-2.
96. Poona Municipal Corporation Night High School, Poona.
97. Republic Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
98. Social Night High School, Bombay-7.
99. S. S. League's Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
100. Shivaji Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
101. Saraswati Vidya Mandir Night High School, Lalbaug, Bombay.
102. Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha's Night High School, Parel, Bombay.
103. Sunmitra Night High School, Dharavi, Bombay.
104. Sarvajanic Night High School, Dadar, Bombay.
105. Sane Guruji Night High School, Kherwadi, Bombay.
106. Subhash Night High School, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Bombay.
107. Sahakar Night High School, Delisle Road, Bombay.
108. Saraswati Mandir Night High School, Ahmednagar.
109. Shahu Night High School, Kolhapur,
110. S. P. Sabha's New Night High School, Poona,
111. Shivaji Maratha Society's Night High School, Poona.
112. Unnati Night High School, Worli, Bombay.
113. Vidya Vikas Night High School, Ghatkopar.
114. V. M. S. Mandal's Night High School, Byculla, Bombay.
115. Vikas Ratra Vidyalaya, Santacruz, Bombay.
116. Vikas Night High School, Delisle Road, Bombay.
117. W. E. S. L.'s Night High School, Nagpada, Bombay.
118. W. S. S.'s Night High School, Tardeo, Bombay.
119. St. Xavier's Night High School, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
120. Young Men's Free Night High School, Fort, Bombay.
121. Suswagatam Night High School, Mahim, Bombay.
122. Sharda Vijay Night High School, Grant Road, Bombay.
123. Maharashtra Night High School, Bombay.
124. Bombay Night High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
125. Night High School, Karad.

APPENDIX V

NAMES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY THE COMMITTEE

Bombay City

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| 1. Shri Bhavo N. S. | 26. Shri Prabhu P. G. |
| 2. Shri Bhandkamkar G. L. | 27. Dr. Patkar S. J. |
| 3. Shri Belose. | 28. Shri Patil D. A. |
| 4. Shrimati Borkar, I. G. | 29. Shri Rege S. D. |
| 5. Shri Churi K. G. | 30. Shri Rege B. N. |
| 6. Shri Chitale K. B. | 31. Dr. Shukla N. N. |
| 7. Shri Chandavarkar G. L. | 32. Shri Singh I. D. |
| 8. Shri Chaubal B. R. | 33. Shri Sharma S. B. |
| 9. Shri Deshpande M. V. | 34. Kumari Sam'ani S. C.. |
| 10. Shri Desnavi S. S. | 35. Shri Save B. P. |
| 11. Shri Dabholkar G. V. | 36. Shrimati Paigaonkar S. |
| 12. Shri Dhake H. G. | 37. Shri Sakhadeo P. V. |
| 13. Dr. Gaonkar H. D. | 38. Shri Sabnis V. M. |
| 14. Shri Gaekawar B. G. | 39. Shri Tipnis P. S. |
| 15. Shri Gaiendragadkar V. S. | 40. Shri Kazi M. Y. |
| 16. Shri Joshirao L. V. | 41. Shri Totade S. G. |
| 17. Shri Joshi H. S. | 42. Shri Tirodkar B. R. |
| 18. Shri Kewalramani G. A. | 43. Shri Trivedi A. J. |
| 19. Shri Kulkarni K. C. | 44. Shri Tiwari V. K. |
| 20. Shri Kudaikar V. M. | 45. Shri Kazi T. A. |
| 21. Shrimati L. A. Samant. | 46. Shri Toraskar S. G. |
| 22. Dr. Mrs. Madhuri Shah. | 47. Dr. Vakil R. N. |
| 23. Shri Mahalgi R. N. | 48. Dr. Vaidya M. P. |
| 24. Shri Nimkar D. G. | 49. Dr. Vakil K. S. |
| 25. Shrimati N. Begum. | |

Poona City

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| 50. Shri Bapat B. V. | 60. Shri Mahadik K. N. |
| 51. Shri Bhosale S. A. | 61. Shri Nadkarni G. R. |
| 52. Shri Gadgil A. V. | 62. Shri Panse K. S. |
| 53. Shri Gokhale S. V. | 63. Shri Pandhe M. K. |
| 54. Shri Jagtap H. S. | 64. Shri Ratnanarkhi D. M. |
| 55. Shri Joshi P. S. | 65. Shri Ravatkar M. D. |
| 56. Shri Joglekar K. S. | 66. Shri Sathe R. A. |
| 57. Shri Khan S. A. | 67. Shri Satav V. |
| 58. Shri Khadilkar C. V. | 68. Shri Seolekar U. R. |
| 59. Shri Kulkarni L. Y. | 69. Shri Upasani N. K. |

Ahmednagar City

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| 70. Shri Chitambar G. J. | 77. Shri Nagarkar D. D. |
| 71. Shri Chivate G. M. | 78. Shri Rao J. N. |
| 72. Shri Divare D. B. | 79. Shri Shinde R. M. |
| 73. Shri Hatwalne S. V. | 80. Shri Utturkar R. V. |
| 74. Shri Kotasthane M. M. | 81. Shri Walimbe S. C. |
| 75. Shri Kulkarni G. D. | 82. Shri Wagholikar G. R. |
| 76. Shri Nadgauda P. R. | |

Aurangabad City

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| 83. Shri Apte V. A. | 91. Shri Joshi P. B. |
| 84. Shrimati A. Waghmare. | 92. Shri Kulkarni G. M. |
| 85. Shri Bhosale M. D. | 93. Shri Lembe. |
| 86. Shri Bhilande. | 94. Mrs. R. Kabra. |
| 87. Shri Deshpande S. R. | 95. Shri Samundre J. S. |
| 88. Shri Dantole N. M. | 96. Shri Venkatesh Goential. |
| 89. Shri Harish Chandra. | 97. Shrimati Vaishampayan P. S. |
| 90. Shri Joshi V. B. | |

Sholapur City

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| 98. Shri Abhyankar P. S. | 105. Shri Mardikar K. S. |
| 99. Shri Bhogshayana K. | 106. Shri Pore K. N. |
| 100. Shri Bhalvankar G. D. | 107. Shri Ratnaparkhi B. R. |
| 101. Shri Deshoande B. G. | 108. Shri Shaikh I. N. |
| 102. Shri Gunjekar G. J. | 109. Shri Sa'bye S. G. |
| 103. Shri Hosmani M. C. | 110. Shri Shah S. N. |
| 104. Shri Joshi G. V. | 111. Shri Shifolkar R. W. |

Safara City

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| 112. Shri Awale T. B. | 119. Shri Maedum A. B. |
| 113. Shri Babar S. K. | 120. Shri Mahadar S. D. |
| 114. Shri Desai D. S. | 121. Shri Patil D. K. |
| 115. Shri Hinenekar J. Y. | 122. Shri Patil H. T. |
| 116. Shri Karambelkar P. K. | 123. Shri Sobani G. P. |
| 117. Shri Kulkarni R. P. | 124. Shri Shaikh A. B. |
| 118. Shri Kirtane S. K. | 125. Shri Sukhtankar S. B. |

Kolhapur City

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| 126. Shri Agre L. G. | 137. Shri Lale H. N. |
| 127. Shri Bhaawa M. B. | 138. Shri Mujumdar V. H. |
| 128. Shri Chiplunkar V. V. | 139. Shri Mahadik K. B. |
| 129. Shri Desai A. Y. | 140. Shri Mandre V. S. |
| 130. Shri Gabale G. L. | 141. Shri Mohite B. S. |
| 131. Shri Kinikar D. D. | 142. Shri Patil M. B. |
| 132. Shri Kulkarni G. M. | 143. Shri Phadnis B. B. |
| 133. Shri Jamadar B. A. | 144. Shri Salunkhe G. D. |
| 134. Shri Kulkarni D. K. | 145. Shri Sapre R. N. |
| 135. Shri Lingras S. V. | 146. Shri Yadav V. S. |
| 136. Shri Lele B. B. | |

Nagpur City

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| 147. Shri Apte T. A. | 154. Shri Mankikar S. P. |
| 148. Shri Anjekar M. N. | 155. Shri Pathak P. R. |
| 149. Shri Bhorkar M. | 156. Shri Raghavate R. C. |
| 150. Shri Deshpande A. N. | 157. Shri Supner N. D. |
| 151. Shri Deshpande D. N. | 158. Shri Samarth R. P. |
| 152. Shri Dafre K. | 159. Shri Yaqub S. M. |
| 153. Shri Khobragade V. R. | |

APPENDIX VI

INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY THE COMMITTEE

Ahmednagar

1. Central English Night High School, Ahmednagar.
2. Saraswati Mandir Night High School, Ahmednagar.

Bombay

1. Agarkar Night High School, Worli.
2. Bandra English Night High School, Bandra.
3. Bharati Girls' Night High School, Dadar.
4. Gokhale Education Society's Night High School, Parel.
5. Hind Night High School, Maunga.
6. Jawahar Free Night High School, Carnack Road.
7. Kannad Night High School, Worli.
8. K. M. S. Parel Night High School, Parel.
9. Popular Night High School, Girgaon.
10. Modern Night High School, Laming'on Road.
11. Sane Guruji Night High School, Bandra.
12. Shivaji Night High School, Parel.
13. Social Service League's Night High School, Parel.
14. Social Welfare League's Night High School, Mahim.
15. S. V. Kannad Free Night High School, Gamdevi.
16. St. Xavier's Night High School, Dhobitalao.
17. Suswagam Night High School, Mahim.

Kolhapur

1. Kothishala Night High School, Kolhapur.
2. Municipal Night High School, Kolhapur.
3. New Night High School, Raikaramouri.
4. Shahu Night High School, Kolhapur.

Nagpur

1. Jawahar Night High School, Nagpur.
2. Janata Night High School, Nagpur.
3. Saraswati Night High School, Nagpur.

Poona

1. New Night High School, Poona-2.
2. Municipal Corporation Night High School, Poona.
3. Rastapeb Education Society's Night High School, Poona-2.
4. Poona Night High School, Poona-2.
5. S. P. Sabha's Night High School, Poona.
6. Shivaji Maratha Society's Night High School, Poona.
7. St. Joseph's Night High School, Poona.

Satara

1. Bhavani Night High School, Satara.

Sholapur

1. H. G. Savla Night High School, Sholapur.

APPENDIX VII (A)

Statement showing the number of schools from which information was received

Name of the District	No. of schools which sent the information	No. of schools which did not send the information	Total No. of schools
Bombay Division			
Greater Bombay	98	17	115
Thana	4	1	5
Nasik	2	....	2
Dhulia	1	....	1
Jalgaon .. .. .	....	1	1
	105	19	124
Poona Division			
Poona	5	3	8
Ahmednagar	2	....	2
Kolhapur	4	2	6
Satara	2	....	2
Sholapur	1	1	2
Sangli	1	....	1
	15	6	21
Nagpur Division			
Nagpur	2	1	3
Amravati	1	....	1
Wardha	1	....	1
	4	1	5
Aurangabad Division			
Aurangabad	1	1	2
Grand Total ..	125	27	152

APPENDIX VII (B)

Statement showing years of standing

	Schools with a standing up to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Division ..	43	25	17	8	4	6	103
Poona Division ..	4	4	3	1	2	..	14
Nagpur Division ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Aurangabad Division ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grand Total ..	52	29	20	9	6	6	122

N.B.—Three schools did not give information on this item.

APPENDIX VII (C)

Statement showing enrolment in schools

Year	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
1. 1959-60 ..	14,219	1,433	1,115	....	16,767
2. 1960-61 ..	15,712	1,743	883	....	18,338
3. 1961-62 ..	16,697	1,839	1,050	....	19,586
4. 1962-63 ..	17,442	1,758	1,096	....	20,296
5. 1963-64 ..	19,789	2,027	1,550	....	23,366

N.B.—All schools have not supplied information on this item. The divisionwise break-up of the schools sending information on this item was as under :

Bombay Division ..	..	..	..	..	101 schools
Poona Division ..	..	..	..	..	13 schools
Nagpur Division ..	..	..	..	..	4 schools
Aurangabad Division ..	..	..	..	..	.. schools

APPENDIX VII (D)

Statement showing schools with high enrolments

Name	Enrolment	
	1963-64	1964-65
1. Bombay Fort Free Night High School, Bombay ..	522	562
2. K. M. S. Parel Nigh High School, Parel, Bombay ..	810	690
3. Mother India Free Night High School, Bombay ..	625	566
4. Modern Night High School, Bombay ..	568	589
5. Model Night High School, Dongri, Bombay ..	589	601
6. Social Night High School, Bombay ..	642	693
7. Young Men's Free Night High School, Bombay ..	545	498
8. Jawahar Night High School, Nagpur ..	938	919

APPENDIX VII (E)

Statement showing number of employed pupils

	Factory workers	Office workers	Domestic workers	Total
Bombay Division	3,744	2,635	1,527	7,906
Poona Division	144	164	209	528
Nagpur Division .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurangabad Division	53	31	41	125
	3,941	2,840	1,777	8,558

N.B.—All schools have not sent information on this item. Division-wise break-up sending information is as given below :

Bombay Division	61 schools
Poona Division	5 schools.
Nagpur Division	No school has sent information.
Aurangabad Division	1 school.

APPENDIX VII (F)

Statement showing age-wise break-up of pupils

	Below 20 years			Above 20 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bombay Division ..	12,271	587	12,858	3,793	99	3,892
Poona Division ..	1521	42	1563	809	19	828
Nagpur Division ..	661	12	673	452	1	453
Aurangabad Division ..	102	10	112	12	1	13
Total ..	14,555	651	15,206	5,066	120	5,186

N.B.—All schools have not sent information on this item. Division-wise break-up of schools sending information is as given below :—

Bombay Division	73
Poona Division	13
Nagpur Division	2
Aurangabad Division	1
	89

APPENDIX VII (G)

Statement showing age-wise break-up of Standard VIII

	Below 18 years			Above 18 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bombay Division ..	2,494	153	2,647	1,203	52	1,255
Poona Division ..	284	6	290	348	2	350
Nagpur Division ..	69	2	71	90	1	91
Aurangabad Division ..	20	5	25	9	4	13
Total ..	2,867	166	3,033	1,650	59	1,709

N.B.—All schools have not sent information on this item. Division-wise break-up of schools sending information is as given below :—

Bombay Division	73
Poona Division	13
Nagpur Division	2
Aurangabad Division	1
	89

APPENDIX VII (H)

Statement showing S.S.C. Examination results

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Bombay Division—</i>					
No. on rolls	2,949	3,074	3,272	3,735	4,560
No. appeared	2,632	2,660	2,777	3,034	3,810
No. passed at first attempt	599	500	571	874	774
Percentage	23%	19%	20%	29%	20%
No. passed subsequently	113	208	187	179	96
<i>Poona Division—</i>					
No. on rolls	404	363	415	389	394
No. appeared	339	300	345	305	356
No. passed	94	86	101	112	95
Percentage	29%	23%	30%	37%	28%
No. passed subsequently	60	47	50	57	39
<i>Nagpur Division—</i>					
No. on rolls .. ..	..	..	..	..	72
No. appeared .. ..	..	..	..	..	48
No. passed at first attempt .. ..	..	..	..	..	30
Percentage .. ..	..	..	..	..	57%
No. passed subsequently .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Aurangabad Division—</i>					
No. on rolls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
No. appeared .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
No. passed at first attempt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
No. passed subsequently .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VII (I)

Statement showing the number of trained teachers

					Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers
1.	Bombay Division	..	..	..	663	303
2.	Poona Division	..	..	..	103	24
3.	Nagpur Division	..	..	..	18	32
4.	Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	.....	.....

N.B.—Information stands for 101 schools which sent information.

APPENDIX VII (J)

Statement showing percentage of trained teachers in schools

			100 per- cent.	50 per- cent and above	30 per- cent to 50 per cent	Below 30 per cent	Total
Bombay Division	..	..	8	65	7	6	86
Poona Division	..	..	4	11	.....	.....	15
Nagpur Division	..	..	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Aurangabad Division	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	..	..	12	76	9	6	103

N.B.—Information stands for 103 schools

APPENDIX VII (K)

Statement showing accommodation

			Day School building	Primary School building	Independent building	Total
Bombay Division	..	..	49	53	3	105
Poona Division	..	..	14	.....	.....	14
Nagpur Division	..	..	2	2	.....	4
Aurangabad Division	..	..	.....	.....	1	1
Total	..	..	65	55	4	124

N.B.—One school did not give information on this item.

APPENDIX VII (L)

Statement showing duration of school hours

				2½ hours	3 hours
Bombay Division	..	..	..	73	30
Poona Division	..	..	..	2	13
Nagpur Division	..	..	..	....	4
Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	....	1
			Total	75	48

N.B.—Information Stands for 123 schools.

APPENDIX VII (M)

Statement showing types of management

			Day School Manage- ments	Societies sponsored by promoters	Other Manage- ment	Total
Bombay Division	..	..	27	66	12	105
Poona Division	..	..	10	4	1	15
Nagpur Division	..	..	1	3	....	4
Aurangabad Division	..	..	....	1	....	1
		Total	38	74	13	125

APPENDIX VII (N)

Statement showing qualifications of promoter

			Trained Secondary Teachers	Trained Primary Teachers	From non- teaching profession	Total
Bombay Division	..	..	21	8	37	66
Poona Division	..	..	2	....	2	4
Nagpur Division	..	..	2	....	1	3
Aurangabad Division	..	..	....	....	1	1
		Total	25	8	41	74

APPENDIX VII (O)

Statement showing designations of promoters

	Promoters working as Secretary, Chairman, President, etc.	Promoters working as Superintendents	Number of promoters drawing pay from funds
Bombay Division	46	19	19
Poona Division	4	1	1
Nagpur Division	2	1	3
Aurangabad Division ..	1	....	....
Total ..	53	+ 21=74	23

APPENDIX VII (P)

Statement showing financial position of school

	Surplus schools	Deficit schools	Total
Bombay Division	56	42	98
Poona Division	5	10	15
Nagpur Division	2	2	4
Aurangabad Division ..	....	1	1
Total ..	63	55	118

N.B.—Seven schools have not given information on account of this point.

APPENDIX VII (Q)

Statement showing schools with deficit according to year of standing

	Up to 5 years standing	6 to 10 years standing	More than 10 years standing	Total
Bombay Division	22	8	11	41
Poona Division	3	3	3	9
Nagpur Division	2	....	....	2
Aurangabad Division ..	1	....	....	1
Total ..	28	11	14	53

APPENDIX VII (R)

Statement showing schools with deficit according to management

	Promoter schools	Non-promoter schools	Total
Bombay Division	31	11	42
Poona Division	3	7	10
Nagpur Division .. ..	....	2	2
Aurangabad Division	1	....	1
Total	35	20	55

APPENDIX VII (S)

Statement showing schools with surplus according to fee rates

	No. of schools charging 1/2 of day schools	No. of schools charging 2/3 of day schools	No. of schools charging more than 2/3 of day schools	Total
Bombay Division	30	16	5	51
Poona Division	7	3	....	10
Nagpur Division	2	....	....	2
Aurangabad Division .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total	39	19	5	63

APPENDIX VII (T)

Statement showing fee rates

	Free schools	1/2 of day schools	2/3 of day schools	Higher than 2/3 of day schools	Total
Bombay Division	4	70	23	7	104
Poona Division .. ..	..	10	4	1	15
Nagpur Division .. ..	..	3	..	..	3
Aurangabad Division	1	1
Total	4	84	27	8	123

N.B.—Two schools have not sent information on this item.

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