

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA

# REPORT 

## of THE

## Second Educational Survey Maharashtra State 1965-66

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION<br>MAHARASHTRA STATE<br>POONA

The Second Educational Survey will form the basis for educational planning not only in the IV F. Y. P. but for a continuous revision and redesigning of the provision for school education in the State, because it is now proposed to undertake the work of revising the Survey from year to year. This is a major departure of policy and a very useful one at that, because it was for want of continuity in the compila_ tion and analysis of the data collected in the First Survey that much of its value was subsequently less.

Since this Survey Report has to offer a direction to the districts in planning therr educational development, its Marathi version will soon be prepared and published. That version, together with the detailed District Reports, will provide the basis for evolving district educational plans. It will also serve to educate the lay public in the State, on the process and purpose of a comprehensive educational Survey.

We are fully aware that owing to the inherent complexity of the Survey and the pressures of time under which the drafting of this report had to be carried out, a need may perhaps arise to effect a modification here and there in the presentation of its contents. We should feel thankful if our readers kindly communicate to us whatever corrections or modifications they find essential.

## E. R. DHONGADE

Director of Education Maharashtra State, Poona-1

# SECOND EDUGATIONAL SURVEY, 1965 

## BACKGROUND

The First A.ll-India Educational Survey was organised in the year 1957 and so it had outlived its utility. It was therefore decided to conduct a Second All India Educational Survey, during the year 1965. A Seminar-cum-Workshop for all the State (Educational) Survey Officers was organized under the joint auspices of the National Council for Educational Research and Training, Delhi and the State Institute of Education, Poona, Maharashtra. It was inaugurated by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member (Education), Planning Commission, Government of India, on Monday, the 8th November 1965 at the State Institute of Education, Poona.

In all 21 participants were busy for 13 days in learning the procedures of the Educational Survey and developing the forms to be used for the Survey. Parishad Education Officers of various districts attended the Workshop for 3 days, viz., from the 15th to 17th November 1965.

The Seminar-cum-Workshop was conducted by Dr. M. B. Buch, Head, Educational Survey Unit, NCERT, Delhi and Shri S. L. Gajwani, Senior Research Officer, Educational Survey Unit, NCERT, Delhi. Shri J. P. Naik, Member-Secretary, Education Commission, New Delhi, participated almost throughout the period of the Workshop and offered his valuable guidance both in clarifying the principles and outlining the procedure of the Survey. Dr. (Smt.) Chitra Naik, Director, State Institute of Education, M. S., Poona who was the Hon. Director of the Workshop not only participated but also helped the participants to be always cheerful and at ease, whether in the Workshop or in the hostels. Everyone who participated in the Workshop worked tremendously hard without respite. The benefits of this purposeful and intensive activity were apparent in the high degree of confidence which the participants acquired by the time they left Poona to undertake the Educational Survey work in their respective States.

Accordingly an Educational Survey Unit was organised by the State Government, in the State Institute of Education, M. S., Poona and it functioned under the overall control and guidance of the Director, State Institute of Education, Poona.

A State Survey Officer for Maharashtra State was appointed with the following subordinate staff to assist him :-
(1) Survey Supervisors (M. E. S. Class II) .. .. .. Three
(2) Assistant Statisticians (M. E. S. Class III). .. .. Two
(3) Clerk-cum-typists .. .. .. .. .. .. Two
(4) Class IV Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. Four
(5) Junior Clerks (one for each District) .. .. .. 26

The Government of Maharashtra in their Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. PRE-7065-F, dated 19th February 1966 authorised each Zilla Parishad to create 2 posts of Extension Officers (Education) and 2 posts of Attendants who were to work independently for the District Educational Survey Units. In all 50 Extension Officers (Education) and 50 attendants were appointed.

All the posts of the Educational Survey Units to start with were created up to the end of February 1966, but they were further continued up to the 31st of August 1966 and again up to the 3 lst October 1966.

Thirteen more posts of Extension Officers (Education) were created for big districts under Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. PRE-7066-F, dated 29th June 1966 and they were also continued up to the 31st October 1966.

The State Survey Unit, however, continued to work up to the end of December 1966 and thereafter the work was attended to by the staff of the State Institute of Education, Poona.

## HIGHLIGHTS

1. 87.16 per cent of the total population in rural area in Maharashtra State, have facilities for primary education in their own habitations. $97 \cdot 47$ per cent of the population have primary education facilities either in their own habitations or within ( 1 mile) 1.6 kms . walking distance from their habitations.
2. 50.33 per cent of the population in rural area have Middle School facilities in their own habitations. Applying the criteria of the first Educational Survey, $91-22$ per cent of the population have middle School facilities either within their own habitations or within 4.8 kms . ( 3 miles) walking distance from their habitations.
3. 16.88 per cent of the population in rural area have facilities for secondry education in their own habitations. 74.62 per cent of the population have facilities for Secondary Education either in their own habitations or within ( 5 miles) 8 kms . walking distance from their habitations.
4. Girls constitute 39.61 per cent of the total enrolment at primary stage. The enrolment of girls at the Primary stage is 68.46 per cent of the estimated girls poptlation in the age group 6-11.
5. 48.78 per cent primary sections are single-teacher schools. In a section where the number of teachers is less than the number of classes, arrangements for multiple class teaching are necessary. Multiple class teaching has thus become necessary in 77.16 per cent sections in the State.
6. There is a considerable disparity in the provision of teachers considered from the point of view of enrolment.
7. Girls constitute $30 \cdot 21$ per cent of the enrolment at the Middle stage. The enrolment of boys at the Middle stage is 83.45 per cent of the estimated population of boys in the age group 11-14 and the correspording figure in the case of girls is 36.12 per cent of the estimated population.
8. At the secondary stage, girls constitute $25 \cdot 37$ per cent of the total enrolment. The enrolment of boys at the Secondary stage is 48.16 per cent of the estimated boys population in this agegroup 15-17 and the corresponding figure in the case of girls is $16 \cdot 37$ per cent. (Most of the secondary sections in Rural area are small units).
9. $27 \cdot 20$ per cent Teachers at the primary stage are women teachers. Among male teachers $74 \cdot 18$ per cent are trained and among women teachers 76.56 per cent are trained. 'At the Middle stage 21.51 per cent teachers are women teachers. 85.01 per cent of teachers at the middle stage are trained. At the secondary stage 20.97 per cent are women teachers. $75 \cdot 10$ per cent of teachers at the secondary stage are trained.
10. 41.06 per cent Primary Sections have their own buildings. 47.59 per cent are in rent-free: buildings.
11. 43.39 per cent Primary Sections in rural areas have Play-ground facilities.
12. $\quad 10.68$ per cent schools are running in shift and 7.40 per cent are using shared buildings.
13. $22 \cdot 57$ per cent of secondary sections in rural areas are having hostel facilities in the village.
CONTENTS
Part I
EDUCATIONAL SURVEY: OBYECTIVES AND CONCEPTS
Chapter
1 General Introduction . . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1
2 Important Features of the State ..... 6
3 Objectives of the Phase I of the Second All India Educational Survey ..... 11
4 Concepts and Definitions ..... 12
5 Collection of the Data ..... 15
6 Habitations in the State ..... 17
Part II
PRIMARY STAGE EDUCATION IN THE STATE
7 Habitations with and without Primary Sections in Rural Areàs ..... 20
8 Primary Sections in the State ..... 21
Part III
MIDDLE STAGE EDUCATION IN THE STATE
9 Habitations with and without Middle sections in Rural Areas ..... 26
10 Middle Sections in the State ..... 27
11 Enrolment at Middle stage ..... 28Part IV
SECONDARY STAGE EDUCATION IN THE STATE
12 Habitations with and without Secondary Sections ..... 31
13 Secondary School Sections in the State ..... 32
14 Enrolment at Secondary stage ..... 33
Part V
TEACHERS
15 Teachers at the Primary School Stage ..... 35
16 Teachers at the Middle School Stage ..... 36
17 Teachers at the Secondary School Stage ..... 37
Part VI
MISCELLANEOUS
18 Teaching of Science in Secondary Schools ..... 39
19 School Buildings ..... 41
20 Media of Instruction-Secondary Stage ..... 44
21 Preparation of Maps ..... 45
Part VII
APPENDICES AND STATE TABLES
Appendices .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 51
State Tables .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 54
State Table
No.
Title ..... Page
(1)(2)(3)
1 Habitations in rural areas ..... 54
1 (x) Distribution of rural habitations according to population slabs ..... 56
2 Habitations in urban areas ..... 57
2 (x) Distribution of urban habitations according to population slabs ..... 57
3 Habitations with and without primary sections in rural areas ..... 58
4 Habitations with and without primary sections in rural areas in every district ..... 59
5 Summary statement of primary sections in rural areas in every district ..... 62
6 Summary statement of primary sections in urban areas in every district ..... 64
$6(\mathrm{x})$ Enrolment per 10,000 population at primary stage in every district ..... 66
7 (a) Table showing classwise enrolment in schools with different classes in rural areas ..... 68 (Region-Western Maharashtra).
7 (b) Table showing classwise enrolment in schools with different classes in rural areas ..... 68
(Region--Marathwada).
7 (c) Table showing classwise enrolemnt in schools with different classes in rural areas ..... 70
(Region-Vidarbha).
8 (a) Table showing classwise enrolment in schools with different classes in urban areas ..... 70 (Western Maharashtra).
8 (b) Table showing classwise enrolment in schools with different classes in urban areas ..... 72 (Marathwada).
8 (c) Table showing classwise enrolemnt in schools with different classes in urban areas ..... 72 (Vidarbha).
9 (a) Consolidated table showing the classwise enrolment in schools with different ..... 74 classes (Western Maharashtra).
9 (b) Consolidated table showing the classwise enrolment in schools with different ..... 74 classes (Marathwada).
9 (c) Consolidated table showing the classwise enrolment in schools with different ..... 76
10 Table showing schools of different types and enrolment in these schools ..... 78
$10(x)$ Table showing schools of different types and enrolment in these schools ..... 80
$10(x-2)$ Enrolment in classes I to V, VI to VIII and IX to XI as percentage of the popula- ..... 81
11 Enrolment in classes (Irrespective of stage of Education) ..... 82
12 Distribution of primary sections according to classes and number of teachers and ..... 86 enrolment therein in rural areas.
13 Distribution of primary sections with one teacher only according to classes and ..... 88 enrolment therein in rural areas in every district.
14 Distribution of primary sections (with two teachers only) according to classes in ..... 89 every district and enrolment therein in rural areas.
15 Distribution of primary sections according to classes and number of teachers and ..... 90 enrolment therein in urban areas.
16 Consolidated table showing distribution of primary sections according to classes and ..... 93 number of teachers and enrolment therein.
16 (x) Percentage distribution of primary sections according to classes and number of ..... 95 teachers and en.rolment percentage therein (rural and urban areas).
17 Primary sections according to pupils and teachers in rural areas ..... 96
State Table
No. Title Page
(1)(2)(3)
18 Primary sections (with one teacher) according to pupils in rural areas in every ..... 98 district.
19 Primary sections (with two teachers) according to pupils in rural areas in every ..... 100
district.
20 Primary sections (with three teachers) according to pupils in rural areas in every ..... 102 district.
21 Primary section according to pupils and teachers in urban areas ..... 104
22 Consolidated table showing primary sections according to pupils and teachers ..... 108
22 (x) Percentage distribution of primary sections according to pupils and teachers (rural ..... 110 and urban areas together).
23 Distribution of pupils from school-less habitations according to distances they ..... 112 walk to attend ptimary sections in rural areas.
23 (x) Distribution of pupils from school-less habitations according to distances they ..... 113 walk to attend primary sections in rural areas.
24 Consolidated table showing habitations with and without middle sections in rural ..... 114 areas (in different population slabs).
25 Habitations with and without middle sections in every district in rural areas ..... 115
26 Summary statement of middle sections in rural area in every district ..... 118
27 Summary statement of middle sections in urban areas in every district ..... 120
27 (x) Enrolment per 10,000 population at middle stage in every district ..... 122
28 Enrolment in classes VI to VIII (irrespective of the stage of schooling) ..... 123
29 Distribution of middle sections according to classes and number of teachers and ..... 123
30 Distribution of middle sections with one teacher only according to classes and ..... 124 enrolment therein, in rural areas in every district.
31 Distribution of middle sections with two teachers only according to classes and ..... 125
32 Distribution of middle section according to classes and number of teachers and ..... 126
33 Consolidated table showing distribution of middle sections according to classes ..... 126
33 (x) Percentage distribution of middle sections according to classes and number of ..... 127
34 Middle sections according to pupils and teachers in rual are ..... 128
35 Middle sections with one teacher each according to pupils in rural areas in every ..... 130
36 Middle sections (with two teachers each) according to pupils in rural areas in ..... 132
$37 \begin{gathered}\text { Number of middle sections (classes) according to pupils and teachers (urban } \\ \text { areas). }\end{gathered}$ ..... 134
38 Consolidated table showing middle sections according to pupils and teachers ..... 134
38 (x) Percentage distribution of middle sections according to pupils and teachers
137
137
39 Distribution of pupils from habitations without middle sections, according to ..... 138
$39(\mathrm{x}) \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Distribution of pupils from habitations without middle sections according to } \\ \text { distances they }\end{gathered}$ ..... 139
40 Consolidated table showing habitations with and without secondary sections in ..... 140 rural areas (in different population slabs).142
State Tarle
No. Title Pagk
(1) (2)(3)
14. Summary statement of secondary sections in rural areas in every district ..... 146
43 Summary statement of secondary sections in urban areas in every district ..... 148
43 (x). Enrolment per 10,000 population at a secondary stage in every district ..... 150
44 Enrolment in classes IX and onwards (up to end of High/Higher secondary course) ..... 151
45 Distribution of secondary sections according to classes and number of teachers ..... 152 and enrolment therein in rural areas.
46 Distribution of secondary sections according to classes and number of teachers ..... 152and enrolment therein in urban artas.
47 Consolidated table showing distribution of secondary sections according to ..... 153classes and number of teachers and enrolment therein.
47 ( x ) Percentage distribution of secondary sections according to classes and number of ..... 153teachers and enrolment therein (rural and urban areas together).
15. High/Higher secondary sections according to pupils and teachers in rural areas ..... 154
16. High/Higher secondary sections according to pupils and teachers in urban areas. . ..... 154
50 Consolidated table showing High/Higher secondary sections according to pupils ..... 155and teachers.
$50(\mathrm{x})$ Percentage distribution of High/Higher secondary sections according to pupils ..... 156 and teachers (rural and urban areas together).
51 Distribution of pupils from habitations without secondary sections according to ..... 158distance they walk to attend secondary sections.
51 (x) Distribution of pupils from habitations without secondary sections according to ..... 159distance they walk to attend secondary sections in rural areas.
52 Table showing distribution of teachers in primary sections (of different manage- ..... 160ments) in rural areas according to their qualifications and training.
53 Table showing distribution of teachers in primary sections (of different manage- ..... 161ments) in urban areas according to their qualifications and training.
54 Consolidated table showing distribution of teachers in primary sections (of different ..... 162managements) according to their qualifications and training.
$54(\mathrm{x})$ Percentage distribution of teachers in primary sections according to their quali- ..... 162fications and training.
55 Distribution of male teachers in primary sections according to their qualifications in ..... 164every district (including rural and urban areas).
56 Distribution of women teachers in primary sections according to their qualifications ..... 165
in every district (including rural and urban areas):
57 Distribution of untrained teachers in primary sections in rural areas according ..... 167to their age and experience.
58 . Distribution of untrained teachers in primary sections in urban areas according ..... 167to their age and experience.
59 Consolidated table showing the distribution of untrained teachers in primary ..... 167sections according to their age and experience.
60 Table showing distribution of teachers in middle sections (of different manage- ..... 168ments) in rural areas, according to their qualifications and training.
61 : Table showing distribution of teachers in middle sections (of different manage- ..... 168ments) in urban areas, according to their qualifications and training.
62 Consolidated table showing distribution of teachers in middle sections (of different ..... 168managements) according to their qualifications and training.
$62(x)$ Percentage distribution of teachers in middle sections according to their quali- ..... 170fications and training.63 Distribution of male teachers in middle sections, according to their qualifications,172in every district (including rural and urban areas).
A-413-2-B.


## NOTE-

Statistical information in the Report is based on the number of sections and not on the number of schools. A sch ol from Classes I to XI has three sections, one Primary, one Middle and one Secondary. For purpose of e numeration such schools are enumerated as having three sections. If a habitation has a school from classes I to IV and another school with classes I to VII, then this habitation has two Primary sections and one Middle section. If in a school having classes I to VII, the Primary section i.e. Classes I to IV is in charge of one teacher, it is called a 'single-teacher' section though it is a part of a 'e. multi-teacher' school.

## PART I

# EDUCATIONAL SURVEY: OBJECTIVES AND CONCEPTS 

## CHAPTER I

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Section (i)

## Brief Description of the First Educational Survey :

The First All-India Educational Survey was organized by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Government as per their letter No. F-39/8-56-B.I., dated 3rd March 1956.

The objectives of the Survey, as detailed in the letter, were to ascertain-
(a) number and population of cities, towns and villages already provided with primary and other schools,
(b) number and population of villages which are still to be provided with schools,
(c) the manner in which the schools can be started in the existing school-less villages, so as to avoid all overlapping and to achieve the maximum of effect at the minimum of cost.
The scheme of "Educational Survey of India" was accepted by the then Maharashtra State Government in 1956 and the Education Department of the State Government set up their own machinery. Shri G. S. Dhar was naminated as the Special Officer for the State Educational Survey.

Special District Survey Officers, in the then B. E. S. Class II were appointed to head the District Survey Unit, one in each district.

During the period of the first Educational Survey the then Bombay State was a bilingual State and consisted of 43 districts in all, as under :-


The usual preliminaries regarding the training of the officers and the staff at the State and district levels were carried out and the actual work regarding the collection of data in 409 talukas of 43 districts was completed as per pre-planned programme.

## Salient Features of the First Survey :

(1) A Taluka or Tahsil of a district was considered as the basic unit for the purpose of the Survey.
(2) Census hand-books of the districts for the year 1951, were regarded as the authority for the population figures and for the basic data regarding the number of villages in the Talukas and the districts.
(3) Topo-sheets, supplied by the Survey of India Department, were taken as the basis for the consideration of location of new schools.
(4) The enumeration, identification and the location of habitations both by the documentation in the Habitation Registers (Urban and Rural) and in the actual "mapping" of these habitations on the topo-sheets of the districts formed, the preparatory procedure of the educational part of the Survey.
(5) A new Unit "a habitation" was established and used in the Survey.
(6) The new Units, supplemented by detailed information about them, their population, their exact location etc., formed a basis for the analysis and interpretation of the data collected.
(7) The educational part of the Survey consisted in identification and enumeration of all the then existing primary, middle and high schools and determining the school-areas served by them.
(8) The school-less habitations were also identified along with even very small pockets, that might have remained without educational facilities.
(9) The accepted stages for the purposes of the first Educational Survey were -

| Primary | .. | .. | I to IV. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Middle |  |  |  |
| High Schools | . | $\because$ | V to VII. |
|  | . | VIII to XI. |  |

(10) The criteria considered for making educational provisions at the Primary stage, were thus, -
(1) a minimum population of 300 to form a school area and
(2) a maximum walking distance of one mile, :

The criteria for the Middle School stage, were as under-
(1) A habitation with a population of 1,500 should normally be provided with a middle school. In exceptional cases, this was to be relaxed up to 1,200 .
(2) All habitations within a radius of 3 miles walking distance up to a " middle school" should be tagged on to it as feeders and the total population thus served by a middle school should be 1,500 or a little more. The school area should cover about 28 square miles.
The criteria for the High School stage, were decided as under-
(1) A habitation with a population of 5,000 should have a High School.
(2) All habitations within 5 miles walking distance up to "a High School". should be considered as feeders and tagged on to it. A High School area should be approximately 80 square miles.
The first survey recommended the opening of the following types of schools :- .
(1) (a) Independent Primary Schools.
(b) Group Primary Schools.
(c) Peripatetic Teacher Schools at the Primary Stage.
(2) Middle Schools.
(3) High Schools.

An exhaustive list of habitations, where these schools were to be opened, has been enclosed in the form of annexure to the State Report, 1957.

## Evaluation :

Though there has been no detailed evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations, the first survey itself has paved a way for a detailed understanding of the State for future educational planning. As a pioneering effort, it has served as a good basis for the Second Educational Survey and has simplified its task in many ways.

The Second Year Book of Education (Elementary Education) *1964, published by the NCERT, Delhi, contains a very brief note on the implementation of the Survey. The same is reproduced below :Implementation of the Survey :
"Even in the short period that has elapsed since the publication, it has become evident that it (First Educational Survey) has served a very useful purpose."
"In almost all States, the Survey has been accepted as the basis for planning the location of new elementary schools since 1960. It is not claimed that it is perfect and flawless. No human endeavour can do that. But the orders issued, generally, are that the proposals of the Survey should be followed in establishing new schools and that, in all cases in which a change is felt to be necessary, the approval of the Director of Education should be obtained."

- "In one respect, the survey has proved ineffectual, namely, in its proposal for the establishment of peripatetic schools. In no State they have been established a new and even in the State of Bombay on whose experience they had been recommended, their popularity has waned and their number has gone down. This, however, makes only a marginal difference in result of the Survey because they served only 13,602 habitations ( 1.6 per cent of the total), with a total population of 1.7 million (or 6 per cent of. the total)."
"It is also necessary to revise the survey in the light of the 1961 census. The most difficult part. of the Survey was the identification and enumeration of all habitations and the delimitation of school. areas. As this basic work is still very largely useful, the revision will not take a long time nor involve heavy expenditure. But it would provide a basic policy document till the next census in $1971^{\prime}$.


## Section (ii)

## Need for the Revision of the Data of First Survey :

The need for the Second Educational Survey has arisen for the following reasons:-
(1) The revision of the data of the first Educational Survey was considered necessary, because of $;$ the demographic changes and the Educational expansion that have taken place since 1957, the year during which the first Survey was conducted. The revised data regarding the location and the distribution

[^0]of the Educational facilities will help in deciding more precisely the additional facilities required, and also the location and distribution of educational institutions to be established in future.
(2) Besides the problem of location and distribution of educational institutions, there are many other problems in the field of education.

No systematic information had been so far collected regarding the conditions and problems prevailing in the educational institutions at various levels, in different regions of the State. Educational planners and administrators need information regarding the staff, the buildings, the equipment, the laboratories, the play-grounds, types of schools, their intake capacity, training of teachers and the like. These help them in planning and in taking other decisions in the execution of developmental programmes.

An attempt has been made to collect most of the information during the second educational survey. Such information will form the bench mark or the baseline data and will be useful also in evaluating future programmes.
(3) There is considerable variation in the provision of educational facilities at different levels among the three educational regions comprising twenty-six districts in the State. One of the main tasks ahead in the field of education is to minimise the differences in the educational facilities in the different areas. The data in respect of educational facilities in every district will provide basis for initiating programmes for special efforts in backward areas, for promotion of girls' education and equilization of educational opportinuties throughout the State.
(4) There have also occurred some important changes in the State.
(a) The bilingual State of Bombay, which was in existence in 1957, became a unilingual State of Maharashtra in 1960, with the natural consequence of changes in the geographical boundaries.
(b) There has been a major change in the admiristrative set up in the State, in the year 1962, when the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis came into existence as a result of the decentralized system of admiristration, accepted by the State. Except in the Greater Bombay district the new pattern of administration came into force in all the rest of 25 districts of the State, with effect from Ist May, 1962.
(c) Primary Education and Secondary Education have been left to the care of the Zilla Parishads under the provisions of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. There is evidence to prove that there is growing awareness amongst the Zilla Parishads that they need detailed district data which will enable them to think of their future programmes, based on local needs and conditions.
In fact this concept of planning education at the district level is not a new one, though it might be a new venture in our country. For example, the Education Act of 1944 in England makes it obligatory for every Local Body to prepare the developmental programme, covering a period of 15 years. Similar legal provision exists in some other countries also. Though no such provision has been made in India, the placement of responsibility for education at Primary and Secondary level on Zilla Parishads will make it necessary for them to think in terms of district plans. Thus, it is suggested that the Second Educational Survey should provide data to district Authorities for framing their developmental programmes.
(5) In the State of Maharashtra, there are some areas which are developing industrially and there will be many more such areas coming up in the near future. It is considered desirable to have a close look at some of these industrial areas from the view-point of human resource development.

It is irtended to collect data on manpower requiremert of such areas in the short run (say for two plan periods orly) on the quality and quartity of education, as such areas will need and may demand, and on such other things which relate education to economy. Such data, when collected, will be useful for educational planning in industrially developing areas.

## Objectives :

Considering these various needs mentioned above, the objectives of the Second Educational Survey have been decided as under:-
(i) to revise the data of the First Educational Survey in terms of the distribution and size of the habitations and delimitations of school areas of cxisting primary, middle and high schools and to collect data requircd for preparation of district development plans for education:
(ii) to study intensively:
(a) The existing conditions of educational institutions-primary, middle and secondary schools, colleges, engineering institutions at the degree and diploma levels, and other institutions (that may be decided later on)-in respect of staff, their qualifications, experience and age, enrolment and wastage, physical facilities in terms of buildings, libraries, laboratories, equipment, etc.
(b) some special educational problems such as factors impedirg opening of schools in backward arcas, drop-outs at primary stage, single-teacher schools, etc.
(iii) to conduct studies in 'a few industrially developing areas on manpower requirements, educational needs and demands and such other matters as pertaining to human resource development and educational planning.
The work on the first objective, i.e., revision of the data of the first educational survey and collection of data required for district plans, has been taken up immediately and completed. Work on the second objective has already started with the intensive study of some educational institutions.

## Section (iii)

## Organisational Pattern for the Second Educational Survey in the State :

The organisational pattern for the second educational survey has been classified according to the following levels :-
(1) the State,
(2) the District, and
(3) the Block (Panchayat Samiti area).

Instructions regarding the organisation and the conduct of the second survey were rcceived from the Central Educational Survey Unit, NCERT, Delhi and they were followed.

The Director of Education, Maharashtra State, was the Ex-Officio Director of the State Educational Survey.

The State Educational Survey Unit was placed under the direct and overall control and guidance of the Director of the State Institute of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona and was attached to that Institute as one of its specialized Units.

The State Survey Unit consisted of the following staff:

## State Level :

(1) State Survey Officer, M. S. (M. E. S. Class I) incharge of the State Unit :: .: I
(2) Survey Supervisors (M. E. S. Class II) .. .. .. .. .. .. 3
(3) Assistant Statisticians .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ... 2
(4) Clerks-cum-typists .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
(5) Class IV Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4

## District Leve :

At the district level, the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads and Educational Inspector in the case of the District of Greater Bombay were designated as the Ex-Officio District Survey Officers and placed in overall charge of the District Survey. The District Officers were assisted by Dtputy Education Officers onc each, who were made responsible for the actual execution of and supervision cver the Survey work at the district lcvel. The Deputy Education Officers were given special training in the survey work for a period of two weeks.

At the district level again, each District Survey Officer was given assistance of two or three (according to the size of the district) Class III officers-Extension Officers (Education) who were exclusively spared for the Survey work. They were actually the field-workers, guiding survey personnel at the Block level.

Special mention needs to be made of the co-operation extended by the Education Officer, Bombay, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, who with the assistance of the field-staff, Assistant Deputy Educational Officers and Supervisors attended to the work of collection of the data, compilation of the same, so far as all the Primary and Middle Schools under the control of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were concerned.

## Block-Level :

For the collection of the data, a block (Panchayat Samiti) was considered as the primary unit. There was no independent Survey Unit at the Block Level, but the Block Development Officer, the Extension Officers (Education) of the Panchayat Samitis, the Head of the Primary and Secondary Schools, the Gramsevaks and the Talathis-all extended their co-operation in the collection of the data, at the village and block lèvel.

As has been already mentioned above, The National Seminar-cum-Workshop for Training of the Survey Personnel State Survey Officers was organised and conducted at Poona under the joint auspices of the Central Survey Unit, NCERT, Delhi and the State Institute of Education, Maharashtra, Poona. Earlier a quick educational survey of 6 talukas in the Poona District was organized by the State Institute of Education, M. S., Poona, through its staff in order to provide material for the workshop.

## Section (iv)

## Persons who participated in the Second Educational Survey :

The Officers of the Education Department in the Secretariat and the Directorate of Education, the Director and the staff of the State Institute of Education, Poona, the State Survey Unit, the District Survey Units, Heads and teachers in the Primary and Secondary Schools in the State, the Block Development Officers, Gram Sevaks and Talathis-all had contributed their share in the org nisation, administration or field-work in connection with the Survey.

It will be in the fitness of things to mention that Officers of the Revenue and Forest Dep.rtments, at all levels, extended their hearty co-operation all the time.

## Section (v)

## Difficulties and Obstacles Encountered :

No special difficulties or obstacles were encountered during the collection of the data, their compilation and interpretation. Some difficulty was experienced while typing the tables and reports at the district level.

## Section (vi)

## Important Aspects :

While studying the data collected during the Second Educational Survey, the readers are requested to note the following important facts :

Maharashtra State is composed of three different regions, viz., Western Maharashtra ( 13 districts), Vidarbha ( 8 districts) and Marathwada ( 5 districts) the latter two being parts of old Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad (Dn.) State, respectively. They have different patterns of Education at all three levels of Education, viz., Primary, Middle and Secondary.

The following table shows the exact position which has been explained elsewhere in this report :-


In Western Maharashtra, there is no Middle School stage at all. The Primary stage consists of standards, I to VII, I to IV being called the " Lower" primary and the classes V to VII being called the "Upper" primary. The secondary stage commences either from standard V or standard VIII. Where the secondary stage comprises of standards V to VII it is known as "Lower" secondary, which is identical with the " Upper" primary.

There are no Higher Secondary Schools in the Western Maharashtra Region.
In Vidarbha Region, the Middle stage has two patterns -
(1) Ind an Middle Schools (I. M. S.) comprising of Standards V to VII wherein English is not a compulsory subject.
(2) Indian English Middle Schools (I. E. M. S.) V to VIII where English is introduced and taught - as a complusory subject.

A-413-3-A.

In Marathwada Region the pattern at present is as under :-
(a) Primary School stage standards I to V.
(b) Middle School stage VI to VIII.
(c) Higher Secondary stage IX to XI or IX to XII.

Public examinations at the end of the Secondary stage are held as under :-
(1) Western Maharashtra . . Standard XI.
(2) Vidarbha .. .. Standard X and also Standard XI.
(3) Marathwada .. .. Standard XI and also Standard XII.

The examinations at the end of Standard XI in Vidarbha and Standard XII in Marathwada, are known as Higher Secondary examinations.

## CHAPTER II

## IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE STATE

## Section (i)

## Topography :

The State of Maharashtra is located between the North latitude $16^{\circ} \cdot 4^{\prime}$ to $22^{\circ} \cdot 1^{\prime}$ and the East longitude $72^{\circ} \cdot 6^{\prime}$ to $88^{\circ} \cdot 9^{\prime}$. It has a total area of $3,06,345 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{kms}$. with a coastal line of 720 kms . The State is about 800 kms . in length from East to West and about 700 kms . in breadth from North to South.

The Sahyadri and the Satpuda Mountain ranges are prominently seen on the map. The Sahyadri splits Maharashtra into two main natural divisions, one division is the long and narrow strip between the mountains and the sea. This is known as the Konkan. The other is the Maharashtra plateau which spreads out to the East of the mountains. The Sahyadri has an average height of 1,300 metres, the highest peak being Kalasubai 1,638 metres high.

## Rivers:

The whole of the State is interspersed with rivers short and long with a network of conutless tributaries. The area through which the rivers and its tributaries flow is generally known as a basin.

The following are some of the Basins :-
(1) The Godavari basin-
(i) The part drained by the Godavari, the Darna and the Pravara.
(ii) The second portion is skitted in the North by the Balaghat hills. The tributaries Mayra, Dudhna and Purna flow through it.
(iii) The last one is formed by the basin of the Wardha and Wainganga.
(2) The Krishna-Bhima basins flow through and touching Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Osmanabad, Sangli and Kolhapur districts.
(3) The Tapi-Purna basin includes districts of Jalgaon, Dhulia and large part of Amravati, Akola and Buldhana districts. The river basins provide easy access to the Andhra, the Mysore and the Gujarat States.

## Forests :

About one-fifth of the total land in Maharashtra is covered by forests. The largest of them are in the Chandrapur district, where about 50 per cent of the district is covered with rich forests.

## Section (ii)

Land Use
(Land under cultivation, forest areas, waste land, etc.)

## Crops :

The Maharashtra State has two seasons of crops-the kharif and the rabbi.
The total geographical area as per village records is $30,775,000$ hectares.

The following is the distribution of land under various items:-
(in thousand hectares)


With such a vast area of land available, i.e., ( $1,91,42,000$ net hectares) for sowing purposes only $13,08,000$ hectares are irrigated by canals, wells, tanks and other available sources. The crops under irrigation are rice, wheat, jawar, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut.

## Section (iii)

## Important Mineral Resources :

The Maharashtra State is not very rich in minerals. It does, however, produce the following minerals :-
(1) Chromite.
(2) Coal.
(3) Manganese-Mines are found in the districts of Bhandara and Nagpur.
(4) Bauxite-Deposits are found in the region formed by Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts.
(5) Mica-Found in the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri.
(6) Limestone-Large deposits are in the districts of Yeotmal, Chandrapur, Nanded, Poona and Satara.
N.B.-Vidarbha Region has the largest deposits of coal, iron, manganese, China-clay and lime-stone
(7) Iron ore.
(8) Quartz and Silica.
(9) Salt.

## Section (iv)

## Density of Population :

The total population of the Maharashtra State as per 1961 Census is as under :-
Population

|  |  | Persons | Males | Females |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total | .. | $39,553,718$ | $20,428,882$ | $19,124,836$ |
| Rural | .. | $28,391,157$ | $14,230,934$ | $14,160,223$ |
| Urban | .. | $11,162,561$ | $61,97,948$ | $46,64,613$ |

The percentage of rural and urban population to the total population is 71.78 per cent and 28.22 per cent, respectively.

The percentage of females to that of male population for the whole State is 93.6 per cent and the same in urban and rural areas is 99.5 and $80 \cdot 1$, respectively.

Density of population per square mile for the whole State is 334 persons as against the average of 358 for the whole of India. For the rural and urban areas the density per square mile is 245 persons and 4,389 persons, respectively.

The highest density figure in the State is found in Greater Bombay (urban area only) where it is 24,568 persons per sq. mile and the lowest is 123 persons per sq. mile in Chandrapur district.

In rural areas the highest density is in the Kolhapur district 416 persons per sq. mile and the lowest is in the Chandrapur district 114 persons per sq. mile.

In urban areas, the highest density is for Greater Bombay, as already pointed out above and the lowest is in Bhir district 722 persons per sq. mile.

The following table gives districtwise figures for density of population for the whole State as per 1961 Census:-

| Serial No. | District | Area in sq. kilometres | Density (No. of persons per sq: kilometres) | Serial No. | District | Area in sq. kilometres | Density (No. of persons per sq. kilometres) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 | Greater Bombay | 438 | 9,480 | 16 | Bhir | 10,922 | 92 |
| 2 | Thana | 9,200 | 180 | 17 | Nanded | . 10,333 | 104 |
| 3 | Kolaba | 7,025 | 151 | 18 | Osmanabad | .. 14,272 | 104 |
| 4 | Ratnagiri | 12,905 | 142 | 19 | Buldhana | . 9,754 | 109 |
| 5 | Nasik . . | 15,575 | 119 | 20 | Akola | . 10,596 | 112 |
| 6 | Dhulia | 12,562 | 108 | 21 | Amraoti .. | .. 12,150 | 101 |
| 7 | Jalgaon | 11,375 | 155 | 22 | Yeotmal .- | .. 13,517 | 81 |
| 8 | Ahmednagar | 16,762 | 106 | 23 | Wardha | .. 6,304 | 101 |
| 9 | Poona | 15,600 | 158 | 24 | Nagpur | . 9,930 | 152 |
| 10 | Satara | 10,437 | 137 | 25 | Bhandara | . 9,383 | 135 |
| 11 | Sangli | 9,59] | 143 | 26 | Chandrapur | . 26,129 | 47 |
| 12. | Sholapur | 15,057 | 124 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Kolhapur . | 8,258 | 193 |  | Maharashtra State | .. 306,345 | 129 |
| 14 | Aurangabad .. | - 16,718 | 92 |  | India . . | ..3,181,549 | 138 |
| 15 | Parbhani | 12,553 | 96 |  |  |  |  |

## Section (v)

## Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

"The State shall promote with special care the Educational and Economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from Social Injustice and all forms of exploitation."

## Article 46, Constitution of India:

- The President of India under article 341, of the Constitution, declared certain castes, races or tribes as Scheduled Castes.

The population of Scheduled Castes as in 1961 was 222,914 i.e., $5 \cdot 63$ per cent of the total population of the State. It is the lowest when compared to other States in the country. All India percentage is 14.67.

## Literacy and Education :

The literacy rates for scheduled castes are lower than those for the general population. The general literacy percentage for the State is 29.82 while the same for Scheduled Castes is 15.78 . Male and Female proportions are:-

| Maharashtra State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General |  | Sche | d Castes |
| Male | Female | Male | Female |
| (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) |
| 42.04 | $16 \cdot 76$ | $25 \cdot 46$ | $5 \cdot 70$ |

The President has declared certain arcas as Schcduled Areas. The Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra consist of the entire areas of twelve Talukas or Mahals as under :-
(1) Javhar, Dahanu and Shahapur talukas; Mokhoda and Talsari mahals
(2) Kalwan taluka, Surgana and Peint mahals
.. .. ..
.. Thana district.
(2) Kalwan taluka, surgana and Peint mahals .. .. .. .. .. Nasik district.
(3) Navapur and Akalkuva talukas and Akrani mahal .. .. :. .. Dhulia district.
(4) Melghat taluka .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Amraoti district.

There are specified portions of seven other talukas termed as scheduled areas:-
(1) Chopada, Yawal and Raver talukas in Jalgaon district.
(2) Kinwat taluka in Nanded district.
(3) Rajura, Gadchiroli and Sironcha talukas in Chandrapur district.

## Literacy and Education (Scheduled Tribes) :

Only $7 \cdot 2$ per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population is literate. The literacy rates for males and females are 12.55 per cent and 1.75 per cent, respectively as against 42 per cent and 16.8 per cent, respectively for the State. They are thus far behind in normal educational attainments. The percentage ( $7 \cdot 2$ per cent) is too low when compared to State percentage of literacy i.e., 29.82 and in case of females 1.75 per cent is extremely low. There are 19 major Scheduled Tribes in the State.

The literacy rate varies from tribe to tribe. The highest is 13.90 per cent for Koli, Dhor and the lowest 2.38 per cent for Kathodi.

## Educational levels :

Out of the total Scheduled Tribe population of 23.97 lakhs, 45,910 or 1.92 per cent have completed primary education and 708 have attained matriculation or higher level. Thus not only a vast majority i.e., 92.8 per cent is illiterate, but out of those literate only 26.68 per cent have completed primary stage and 0.4 per cent have attained matriculation or higher level. Among the females from Scheduled Tribes 3,772 have passed primary stage and only 37 have attained matriculation level.

## Section (vi)

## Important Industries :

Maharashtra State is mainly an agricultural area but small and big industries have sprung up in recent years. As a matter of fact industrialization has to develop rapidly for ultimate development of the State.

The major industries in the State are listed below :-
(1) Textiles.
(2) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
(3) Transport and Transport equipment.
(4) Petroleum and coal.
(5) Sugar and Refineries.
(6) Basic industrial chemicals and miscellaneous products.
(7) Machinery other than Electric Machinery.

The following are the main Industrial Centres : -
Bombay.-Cotton Mills, Chemicals, All types of industries like Silk, Terelene, Crockery, Vanaspati ghee, etc.
Poona.-Paper, Glassware, Iron and Steel.
Sholapur-Nagpur-Textiles.
Kolhapur.-Sugar Factories and Leth work.
Jalgaon.-Fruit canning.

## Educational Developments :

According to the 1961 Census Maharashtra has a literacy percentage of 29.7 ( 41.8 for men and 16.7 for women).

The State has made an amazing progress in educational activities at all 1 evels viz ., Primary, Middle Secondary and Higher education. It has not lagged behind in the field of technical, professional and vocational education also. The State pays special attention to educational progress in drawing, craft and art and special efforts are made to provide facilities in Science Education, Evaluation and Examination reforms, Teacher Education and production of Text Books. In Physical Education it is one of the progressive States. The following figures show the present position of educational facilities at the Primary, Middle and Secondary level:

| Number of Institutions |  | Enrolment (as on 31-3-66) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Primary 41,781 | -• | $\cdots$ | 3,442,060 | 2,092,854 | 5,534,914 |
| Middle 311 | .. | . | 32,978 | 15,138 | 48,116 |
| Secondary 3,721 | .. .. | . | 1,037,220 | 414,951 | 1,452,171 |

One of the notable features of the Education Department of the State is the Gram Shikshan Mohim (Village Education Drive) which has attracted attention of the other States, and the Government of India also. It has made a headway in the field of adult literacy.

The scheme aims at making all the adults between the age group of 14 to 50 literate, within the shortest possible period.

The following figures will show the progress made so far :-
Progress of Gram Shikshan Mohim, Maharashtra State

|  | Year | Adults made literate | No. of villages made 100 per cent literate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| . 1961-62 | $\cdots$ | 486,378 | 378 |
| - 1962-63 | $\ldots$ | 522,396 | 812 |
| 1963-64 | $\ldots$ | 424,236 | 1,291 |
| 1964-65 | - | 495,480 | 2,316 |
| 1965-66 | $\cdots$ | 495,135 | 1,842 |
|  | Total | 2,434,625 | 6,639 |

The Planning Commission, Government of India and foreign experts in this field are attracted by the success achieved by the State so far. It is contemplated to eradicate illiteracy by 2nd October 1969, the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi.

## Section (vili)

## Expenditure on Education during the past few years:

The following figures give an idea of the expenditure incurred by the State Government on various items during different years.

The per capita expenditre on education during the past five years is as under :-

|  |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1960-61$ | .. | .. | .. |
| $1961-62 .$. | .. | .. | $12 \cdot 55$ |
| $1962-63 .$. | . | .. | $14 \cdot 01$ |
| $1963-64 .$. | . | .. | $15 \cdot 15$ |
| $1964-65$ | .. | .. | .. |
| $16 \cdot 00$ |  |  |  |

*All India per capita expenditure on education dúring the year 1961-62 was Rs. 8-71.

## Section (ix)

## Other features in the field of Education in the State :

Maharashtra State Government is keen on developing Educational activities in fields other thas primary and secondary education. They are briefly narrated below :-

## Higher Education :

There are 6 Universities, with 45 University Departments. There are 15 Research Institutes including the State Institute of Education, Maharashtra State. The number of arts and science colleges is 135, with an enrolment of 105,670 students. Post-graduate training Institutes number 20 and undergraduate Basic Training colleges come to 141. There are eight Engineering and 20 Medical colleges, 4 institutes for Training in Physical Education and 4 for Oriental studies. In all there are 380 Institutions for Higher studies with an enrolment of 159,898 pupils.

## Technical Education :

## The following is the number of Technical Institutions:-

(1) Polytechnic-Engineering .. .. .. .. .. 20
(2) Polytechnic-Others .. .. .. .. .. .. . 24
(3) Industrial Training Institutes . . .. .. .. 31
(4) Technical High School Centres .. .. .. .. 25
(5) Industrial and Training Institutes .. .. ... .. 39
(6) Arts and Crafts .. ........ .. :.. 214
(7) Evening Classes for Industrial workers .. .. .. 6
(8) Engineering Colleges . .. .. .. .. .. 8
(9) Technical High Schools .. .. .. .. .. . 62
(10) Junior Technical Schools .. .. .. .. .. 2
(11) Arts and Technical Training Centres $\quad . \quad \therefore \quad . . \quad . \quad 2$
(12) Youth Vocational Training Centres $\quad . . \quad . \quad$.. 2

## Professional Education :

The following areas have been covered under Professional Education :-
(1) Agricultural.
(2) Forestry.
(3) Commercial.
(4) Legal.
(5) Medical.
(6) Veterinary.
(7) Music, Dance, Dramas.
(8) Fine Arts.
(9) Social Services.
(10) Others.

38 Schools.
138 Schools.
49 Institutions.
85 Schools.

20 Colleges.
2 Colleges.
20 Institutes.
2 Institutes.
2 Schools.
5.

## Education of Girls :

Education of Girls is receiving special attention of the Department at all levels. The State has made considerable progress in this respect, though there is much scope left for further development. 26,80,254 girls out of $19,608,000$ of female population, i.e., $13 \cdot 7$ per, cent are being edưcated at different levels in the State.

## CHAPTER III

## OBJEGTIVES OF PHASE-I OF THE SECOND EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

The objectives of "Phase-I" of the Second Educational Survey are stated as follows:-
(1) To identify and enumerate -
(i) every distinct habitation,
(ii) every primary, middle and secondary school,
(iii) habitations which have in them, provision of educational facilities at primary, middle and secondary stages,
(iv) habitations without educational facilities in them at primary, middle and secondary stages.
(2) To know-
(v) in the case of every habitation under (iv) above, the distances at which educational facilities at the various stages are available for habitations in different population slabs,
(vi) the distribution of primary, middle and secondary sections and enrolment in these sections. according to number of teachers and grades in a section,
(vii) the distribution of primary, middle and secondary sections according to number of teachersand enrolment in each section,
(viii) classwise enrolment in schools with different sections,
(ix) the distances which children. at primary/middle/secondary stages walk from their schoolless habitations to the schools in the neighbouring habitations,
(x) distribution of teachers in primary, middle and secondary sections according to their qualifications,
(xi) enrolment in different grades at primary, middle and secondary stages,
(xii) the distribution of untrained teachers according to their age and teaching experience,
(xiii) distribution of schools according to their management and the nature of ownership of school buildings,
(xiv) the qualifications of teachers teaching science in secondary school and laboratory facilities. available to them for teaching science.

With these objectives in view the Second Educational Survey collected relevant 'data." This data will help the State to formulate planning of the schools at all levels in future.

## CHÅPTER IV

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Given below are the definitions of important concepts and terms used in this report :-
(i) Habitation.-A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses with a local name. It is a centre where people live in compact and contiguous manner. A habitation will, therefore, include :
(a) a village excluding its hamlets, if any,
(b) a hamlet,
(c) a town or a city.

## Explanation :

The census reports use the term village in regard to "revenue village". According to the census definition a village represents a parcel of land, the boundaries of which are defined and settled by revenue survey, or by cadastral survey. It may, but need not always necessarily, be a single house-cluster marking its distinctiveness as a residential locality. A revenue village may consist of one compact habitation or a number of habitations, the main village and its hamlets, i.e., "mazras" or "wadis" sometimes far away from one another and also from the main village. For the purpose of provision of educational facilities, revenue village with its hamlets scattered over long distance (sometimes over a number of miles) cannot be a suitable unit for the location of schools. For the location of schools, a distinct house-cluster is an appropriate unit. In the first survey and also in this survey a "habitation" is treated as a "unit" for considering the provision of educational facilities. A habitation may comprise a single hamlet and therefore, a revenue village may comprise more than one habitation. A habitation may also comprise heuse-clusters of more than one revenue village which together make a distinct house-cluster.
(ii) Village.-The term village is used in the same way as in the census and is a parcel of land, the boundaries of which are defined and settled for revenue purposes.
(iii) Urban Areas.-The definition of urban areas as used in the 1961 census has been accepted as the definition for the present Educational Survey. According to 1961 census definition, all habitations located within the limits of Municipalities, Cantonmert Boards, Notified Area Committees and other places
enjoying recognised local administrations like the Civil Lines are regarded as urban areas. Other places satisfying the following three tests are also treated as urban areas:-
(a) population of the area should not be less than 5,000,
(b) density of population should not be less than 1,000 per sq. mile,
(c) at least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture.
(iv) Rural Areas.-Areas which are not urban areas are treated as rural areas.
(v) Primary, Middle and Secondary stages of Education.-The combination of various classes I to XI or XII in this State has been classified as primary, middle or secondary stage according to the pattern available in different regions.

Western Maharashtra Region.-This region comprises 13 districts including Greater Bombay. The primary stage is not distinctly divided into two compartments as classes I to IV and classes V to VII. The continuous course of classes I'to VII is considered as the primary stage. For the purposes of this survey the primary stage has been divided into 2 parts, $i . e$. , classes I to IV has been considered as the lower primary section and $V$ to VII as middle section. However the term "upper primary section" is used for the group of classes V to VII attached to the lower primary schools and the term "lower secondary section" is used for the same classes attached to the secondary schools, as there are at many places continuous classes V to XI also in secondary schools.

Vidarbha Region.-In this region, comprising 8 districts, the primary school stage forms of classes. I to IV and the middle school stage of classes $V$ to VII or classes V to VIII. The middle school section with classes V to VIII where English has been introduced as a compulsory subject, is known as Indian English Middle School (I.E.M.S.) and that with classes V to VII where English is not taught is known as Indian Middle School (I.M.S.). It may be noted that class VIII is not attached to all the Middle sections in the region but is attached to a few middle schools for the convenience of the pupils who are unable to attend a secondary school situated at a distant place from their home village.

The Secondary section in the Vidarbha Region comprises classes IX to X or XI. Class XI is the last year of the Higher Secondary course which is equivalent to the pre-degree or pre-University class. There are some schools which have a continuous series of classes V to XI also. For the purposes of the Survey we have divided them into Middle sections and Secondary sections according to the group menioned above. There are still some secondary sections beginning with Std. VIII only. These are generally the secondary schools newly developed during recent years.

Marathwada Region.-In this region, with 5 districts, the pattern obtaining at present is as under:Primary section : Classes I to V,
Middle section : Classes VI to V'III,
Secondary section : Classes VIII to XI or XII, V to XI or XII.
Class XII being the last year of the Multipurpose Higher Secondary School is equivalent to the pre-university class. It is contemplated to bring uniformity at all stages of education, by having the same and common group of classes at the primary, middle and secondary stage of education in the State:
(vi) Primary, Middle and Secondary Sections.-The group of classes at the primary stage subject to present variations in the regional patterns in a school constitutes a primary section. Similarly the group of classes at middle stage in a school constitutes a middle section and the classes at secondary stage in a given school constitute a secondary section, They have been explained in detail in the precedirg paragraphs.

Explanation.-A school from class I to class XI in this State has three sections, one primary section, one middle section and the secondary section. For the purpose of enumeration of sections, this school will be enumerated as having three sections. Similarly if there is a habitation with a school from classes I to IV and another school with classes I to VII, then for the purposes of enumeration this habitation has two primary sections and one middle section.
(vii) Block.-The blocks under the community project administration are also treated as the blocks for the purpose of the present survey.

Explanation.-For the purposes of the organisation of the survey the block is the primary unit for the collection and compilation of data. The block has been selected as the unit because now this is the unit for planning socio-economic development. In the First Educational Survey, Taluka or Tahsil was the primary unit for collection and compilation of data. The adoption of the block as the unit is, therefore, a departure from the first Educational Survey. This important change has to be borne in mind because the records of the First Educational Survey are available for Tahsils and Talukas. The persons conducting the present Educational Survey in a given block were required to find out from the records of the First Educational Survey the data for the appropriate Tahsil as also the census data for the Tahsil. The data for a block had to be picked out from the appropriate Tahsils in the District Census Handbook and recompiled to make it suit for the concerned block.

- A-413-4-A
(viii) Recognised School.-A recognised school is one in which the course (s) of study followed is the one that is prescribed or recognised by Government (Central or State) or a University or a Board constituted by law or by any other agency authorised in this behalf by Central or State Government and which satisfied one or more of these authorities that it attains a reasonable standard of efficiency and observes all the rules of recognition.
(ix) School for Boys.-A school for boys is not one in which boys alone are admitted but also a coeducational school, which is open to both boys and girls.
(x) School for Girls.-A school for girls is one which is open to girls only. A school which is meant mainly for girls but which also admits boys up to a certain age will also be treated as school for girls.
(xi) Management. - The kind of authority which runs a school determines type of its management. This may be a Government, a Local Body. or a Private Body receiving Government aid, or not receiving Government aid. This school may, therefore, be classified according to their management as Government Schools, Local Body Schools, Private-aided Schools and Private-unaided Schools.

Explanation.-Government schools may include a school managed by the Central Government, the State Government or sponsored by the Central Government or the State Government. The local body schools include schools managed by District Boards, Municipal Boards, Cantonment Boards, Notified Area Committees, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis. A private-aided school is one which is run by a private organisation or agency and receives maintenance grant or cther grants from Government or a local body. A private unaided school is one which is managed by a private organisation or agency and does not receive maintenance grant or other grants either from Government or a local body. For the purposes of the present survey only recognised private aided and private unaided schools have been included. Private schools which are not recognised have not been treated as schools under the present survey.
(xii) Trained Teacher.-A trained teacher is one who has successfully undergone a course of training through a teacher training institution or who has been awarded a certificate by the Department of Education on the basis of his experience or who has been exempted from training by a competent authority on account of experience, age, etc.
(xiii) Distance.-The distance between two habitations or between a school and a habitation, is the convenient walking distance between the central points of the two habitations or the school and the central point of a habitation.

Explanation.-If there are two habitations and the straight distance or the distance by crow-flight is one mile but the actual convenient walking distance by road or path is $1-1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, then the distance between the two habitations will be the walking distance, i.e., $1-1 \frac{1}{8}$ miles. If there are two habitations on the two opposite sides of a stream or a canal, then the distance between these two habitations will be actual convenient walking distance across a nearby bridge if any and not the distance across the stream or the river. Of course in cases of habitations on two sides of dry streams or dry rivers which have water for only a very few days in a year and the people and the children generally walk across the stream for all purposes throughout the year barring a few exceptionally heavy rainy days, the passage generally used -will be the distance between the two habitations.
2. Meanings of the symbols used in the report and the forms:-

GV: Government. LB : Local Body.
PA : Private-Aided. ZP : Zilla Parishad.
PS : Panchayat Samiti. PU : Private Unaided.
P:A school with primary sections only.
M : A school with middle sections only.
S : A school with secondary sections only.
PM : A school with primary and middle section only.
MS : A school with middle and secondary sections only.
PMS : A school with primary, middle and secondary sections only.
B : Boys. G: Girls. T: Total.
IMS : Indian Middle School. IEMS : Indian English Middle School.

## CHAPTER V

## COLLEGTION OF DATA

Data for the Second Educational Survey was collected under the following heads :-
(1) Habitations-their names and number under each village, their population and in the case of a village with more than one habitation, the distance of other habitations from the main habitation.
(2) Habitations with schools of different stages.
(3) Schoolless habitations for which Schooling facilities at Primary/Middle/Secondary stages were available at a distance in the neighbouring village.
(4) Distance which children in schoolless habitations were required to walk to attend a school.
(5) Schools-their classes, managements, teachers, enrolment, school buildings and play-grounds.
(6) In case of secondary schools, the facilities provided for teaching of science, teachers, qualifications, time given for teaching the subject and the like.
(7) Media of instruction.

## Source of Data :

The primary sources of the data were as under :-
(1) The heads of the Primary, Middle and Secondary schools.
(2) Village officers.
(3) Records including the District Census Handbooks (1961 Census).
(4) District and Taluka Maps obtained from Government Photo Zinco Press, Poona-1.
(5) Census of India-Maharashtria 1961.
(6) Census records, available in the Taluka/Tahsil Offices.

## Records obtained before the collection of the Data :

The following records were secured at the district level and kept ready before the collection of the data was started :-
(1) The data collected during the first Educational Survey especially the habitation registers and maps.
(Note.-Maps developed during the first Survey, were destroyed owing to the Chinese aggression as per instructions of the Government).
(2) District Census Hand Books, 1951.
(3) List of Primary/Middle/Secondary schools in every block.
(4) Latest maps of the blocks (these were redrawn from the Taluka maps, in case of districts in the Vidarbha Region).
(5) List of village officers, with names of villages assigned to each of them.
(6) Records of the first educational survey, 1957.
(7) Information cards for the Second Survey.

## Section (i)

## Forms for the collection of the Data :

The national seminar-cum-workshop for the State Survey Officers was conducted at Poona, in the State Institute of Education, between the 8th to 20th November 1965. Various forms for the collection of the data for the Second Survey were evolved and finalised during the seminar-cum-workshop.

In all five forms were developed. These were called "information" cards. A sixth form was also evolved and was named as the data-progress-sheet.
(i) Form C-I:-This form was meant for collecting information about the villages and their habitations. It was to be filled in by the Headmasters of the village schools in case of villages with schools. In case of village with more than one school, this form was to be filled in by the Headmaster of the school with highest number of classes. In case the two schools had equal number of classes then this was filled in by the Headmaster of the boys' school, if the other school was a girls' school. But in case both the schools were boys' schools and had an equal number of classes and were located in the same village, the form was filled in by the Headmaster of the school in the habitation with the larger population. In case of a village without school, this card was to be filled in by the village officer, i. e., Patwari, Lekhapal or Talati.
(ii) Form C-II.-This form was to be filled in by the Headmaster of every primary and every middle school in the rural areas, separately for each. It sought to collect information regarding enrolment, teachers, school building and habitations from which children attend the school.
(iii) Form C-III.-This form sought to collect information for every secondary school and was to be filled in by the Headmaster of every secondary school in the rural areas.
(iv) Form C-IV.-This form was to be filled in by Headmaster of primary and middle schools in urban areas. It corresponded to Form C-II but excluded items relating to enrolment from different habitations.
(v) Form $C$ - $V$.-This form was to be filled in by Headmaster of secondary schools in urban areas. It corresponded to Form C-III but excluded item relating to enrolment from different habitations.

The original information cards (forms) were developed in English during the workshop. They were all later on translated into Marathi by the State Survey Unit and got printed from the Government Printing Press, Bombay.

Guide lines supplied by the Central Survey Unit were also published in Marathi in two parts for the convenience of the local workers.

## Section (ii)

## Procedure for collecting the Data :

These forms were sent to the Blocks by the District Survey Unit and handed over to the heads of schools and Gramsevaks, personally during the Taluka or circle conferences which were specially organised by the District Survey Units for the purpose of orienting the field workers in the Survey procedure.

In most of the cases, the heads of primary schools, were asked to bring the required information to the places of meeting and the forms were got filled in and checked on the spot. Wherever, this could not be done forms were collected by post or by hand at a later stage. In some cases they were required to be returned for correction or furnishing the information found wanting.

In case of secondry schools, the forms were sent by post and received also by post. Wherever it became possible, they were handed over personally and collected also personally.

## Section (iii)

## Analysis of the Data :

The entire data was collected at the Block level and it was shifted to the District Headquarters after ascertaining that the information thus collected was accurate and complete in all respects.
.. The Educational Survey Unit, NCERT, Delhi, supplied the State Survey Units printed forms for the compilation of the block tables. They were sent to all the districts along with detailed instructions for compilation: The block tables and the district tables were prepared at the District Headquarters.

This was really an arduous job and consumed a lot of time and energy of the Extension Officers (Education), who were entrusted with this work. The Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads were kind enough to allow the services of the Extension Officers (Education) of the Panchayat Samitis for preparing the district tables. So also the Education Officers-cum-District Survey Officers, could spare the services of the clerical staff of their offices for typing the tables.

The work of compilation of the Block and the District tables was supervised by the Deputy Education Officers in-charge of Survey and the District Survey Officers (Education Officers) checked them personally before finalising them.

## Section (iv) .

## Difficulties encountered in collection of the Data and their Compilation and Analysis :

There were no major difficulties which were encountered in the collection of the data and their compilation and also in analysing the same.

Some of the Gramsevaks/Talathis could not attend the meetings and conferences organised at the block level, owing to their pre-engagements regarding food drive. They had to be approached personally and their signatures on the relevent information cards obtained.

Some difficulty was felt in collecting information from the interior places, where there were either poor or no transport facilities. This was overcome by sending special messengers to these places.

Time schedule in case of Greater Bombay could not be maintained on account of local administrative difficulties.

While analysing the data, full information regarding the types of building, their ownership etc., at various educational stages, was not available, so a supplementary table was required to be introduced and information obtained.

## CHAPTER VI

## habitations in The state

## Section (i)

## Habitations in the Rural and Urban Areas :

Habitations as defined in Chapter IV are noticed mostly in rural areas. The total number of villages and habitations in the rural areas of the State is as under :


It will be interesting to note that the Western Maharashtra region has a number of habitations under a village. The average is about 2.6 habitations per village. Ratnagiri district has the highest average number of habitations, viz., $5 \cdot 27$ per village. The maximum number of habitations under one single village was 34 in the Ratnagiri district.

In Marathwada region the average number of habitations under one single village is 1.3 only comparatively less than the Western Maharashtra region.
-The Vidarbha region presents a different picture. The village itself is a continuous and complete unit. The figures in para 1 show that the number of habitations is actually much less than the number of villages. Evidently this number of villages includes deserted villages which have found no place under column 5 of the habitation register prepared from the collected data.

The details show further that the Yeotmal and the Bhandara districts of the Vidarbha region, show some additional habitations under their villages, but the remaining 6 districts do not have any such habitations. These six districts have a number of deserted villages, which are recorded in the census of 1961.

## Urban Areas:

So far as the urban areas are concerned, there are no separate habitations as such under any town or city area. There may be wards, circles etc., which divide the township or the city area into convenient administrative units, but they being not detached from one another, and not being named also as independent units, are not and cannot be considered as independent habitations.

In all there are 264 urban areas (cities and townis). Their number in the three regions is as under:-

| (1) Western Maharashtra | $\cdots$ | .. | 144 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| (2) Marathwada | . | $\cdots$ | . | 52 |  |
| (3) Vidarbha | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . | 67 |
|  |  |  | . Total | $\ldots$ | 264 |

The number returned by the Districts to the State Survey Unit is less by 2, than the number so returned in the 1961 census (i.e., 266). The villages Kondwari in the Jalgaon district and Chinchwad in the Poona district have not been returned as urban areas in the survey. They are shown as rural areas in the survey returns.

## Population :

The authoritative population figures recorded in the Survey records are taken from the census of Maharashtra, 1961. The total population of the State as per 1961 census according to regions is as under :-


From the population figures in rural and urban areas, it will be seen that 71.7 per cent of the people live in rural areas and the rest, i.e., $28 \cdot 3$ per cent live in the urban areas.

## Section (ii)

## Distribution of Habitations according to population slab :

State Table No. 3 presents habitations and their population in rural areas. There are in all 65,195. habitations in the rural areas of the State. Distribution of this number, according to population slabs is as under :-


A close study of the above figures will reveal that about $70.44 \%$ of the habitations are having population below 500 . There are very few habitations, i.e., $0.37 \%$ which lie in the highest population slab, i.e., more than 5,000 .

A further scrutiny of the sub-slabs with population below 500 , will show that as many as 26,876 , i.e., 41.23 per cent of habitations are having population below 200. This evidently means that there is very little scope for these habitations to have independent primary schools in them, as the school cannot attract adequate number of (40) pupils for the primary stage, at the rate of 12.5 per cent of the total population.

## Urban Area :

State Table No. 2 presents figures for population in urban areas. The distribution of towns, cities (urban areas) according to the population slabs as per 1961 census is given below:-

|  | Slabs <br> (1) |  |  |  | No. of towns and cities (2) | Population percentage <br> (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent |
| (1) Below 5,000 .. | $\cdots$ | .. | . |  | 15 | 0.5 |
| (2) 5.000 to $9,999 \ldots$ | .. | . | .. |  | 86 | 5.6 |
| (3) 1,0000 to 19,999 |  |  |  |  | 89 | 11.2 |
| (4) 20,000 to 49,999 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 47 | 13.0 9.2 |
| (5) 50,000 to 99,999 | . | .. | . |  | 15 | 9.2 60.2 |
| (6) 100,000 and above | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 12 | 60.2 |
|  |  |  |  | - | 264 | 100 |

The following cities in the State are having a population of more than one lakh, with either a Municipal borough or a Municipal Corporation or Municipality :-


It is seen that about 60.00 per cent of the urban population has been concentrated in the above 12 cities and about 40 per cent in the rest of the 252 towns and cities.
N.B.-In Maharashtra there are 15 municipalities at places having less than 5,000 population while there are 36 places having over 10,000 population (over 20,000 in one case) where there are no municipalities. It will thus be seen that no uniform requirement of population size has been applied in all cases.
M. C. : Municipal Corporation
M. B. : Municipal Borough.
M. : Municipality.

## PART II

## PRIMARY STAGE EDUCATION

## CHAPTER VII

## IIABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

State Table No. 3 gives information regarding habitations with and without Primary sections in rurak areas. There are 65,195 habitations with a population of $31,502,996$ souls. Out of these, 36,685 habitations have facilities for Primary Education in them. Thus 87.16 per cent of rural population is served by Primary Education facilities in the habitations themselves. 6.49 per cent of pupulation is served by primary schools within a distance of 0.81 kms . (i.e. 0.5 mile) from the habitation, 3.82 per cent of the population is served by Primary schoois within a distance range of 0.82 to 1.61 kms . (i.e. 0.6 to 1 mile). The remaining 2.53 per cent is served by primary schools situated at a distance beyond 1.61 kms (i.e. 1 mile).

It will thus be seen that 97.47 per cent of population is served by Primary school facilities either in them or the facility is available up to a distance of 1.61 kms . (i.e. 1 mile) as stiupulated in the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949.

Population of 300 is generally regarded as adequate for locating a primary school as it attracts about 40 to 45 pupils (both boys and girls) as per standard percentage of 12.5 of the total population. But we find that there are 35,602 habitations with population of less than 300 . Out of these 29,612 habitations are served by a primary school either in them or with a primary school located at a distance up to 1.61 kms . (i.e. 1 mile).

The following table gives a clear picture : -


## Further Observations :

(1) It can thus safely be deduced that these schools are underfed so far as the number of pupils is concerned. State Table No. 3 depicts that as many as 346 habitations with a population of 300 and above each, have still not been provided with primary schooling facilities within the habitation or within a radius of 1.61 kms . Individual cases will have to be studied and reasons investigated.
(2) There are 681 habitations in the population slab of 200 to 299 which have not been provided with primary schooling facilities, within a radius of 1.61 kms . Provision will depend upon the criteria determined in this respect.
(3) It will be interesting to compare the position of primary schooling facilities at the time of first Educational Survey, 1957 with those as existed during the second survey. The figures for the 1st Educational Survey as existed on 31st March 1957 are given below :-

| Name of the State (1) |  | Percentage of population served by a Primary Section either in the habitation or situated up to a distance of 1.61 kms . <br> (2) | Percentage of population served by a Primary Section at a distance beyond 1.61 kms . (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maharashtra State 25 Districts. | .. As on 31-3-57 | 85.05 | 14.95 |
|  | After planning | 98.95 | 1.05 |

The Regional figures of the 2nd Educational Survey are given below (as on 31st December 1965):-


It will be seen from the above tables that the progress achieved since 1957 is quite satisfactory, so fa as Primary education is concerned, though the target expected to be reached after planning is not fully reached.

In Western Maharashtra, 82.68 per cent of the population is served by primary schools in the habitations themselves. In Vidarbha it is 90.96 per cent, while in Marathwada 95.13 per cent which means that facilities of primary education have been provided for, even in small habitations in Vidarbha and Marathwada in particular not attracting adequate number of pupils.

District variations may be mentioned in this context. In Western Maharashtra, the range of percentage of population served by a Primary Section within a radius of 1.61 kms . ( 1 mile) is $5 \cdot 10$, with $99 \cdot 00$ per cent (miximum) in Kolhapur District and 93.90 per cent (minimum) in Thana District. In Marathwada, the range of percentage of population served by a Primary Section within a radius of 1.63 kms. (i.e., 1 mile) is 1.53 with 99.33 per cent (as maximum) in Osmanabad District and 97.80 per cent as (minimum) in Parbhani District. In Vidarbha Region, the range is 2.50 with 99.50 per cent as (maximum) in Buldana District and 97.00 per cent (as minimum) in Amravati District.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PRIMARY SEGTIONS IN THE STATE

## Section (i)

## Distribution of Primary Sections according to the Type of Schools:

A Primary Section can be an independent one, i.e., having only Classes I to IV or V, as the case may be. A Primary section can be a part of a full-fledged primary school (Class I-VII) in Western Maharashtra region or a part of combined primary and middle school (Classes I-IV or V 2nd Classes V to VII or VI to VIII as the case may be).
A.413-5-A.

They are classified as under. State Table No. 1 shows that the number of Primary Sections in the Rural areas is 38,561 . There are 26,753 sections ( $69 \cdot 37$ per cent) as independent ones, 11,540 ( 29.92 per cent) are parts of PM (Primary-cum-middle) schools and 268 ( 0.71 per cent) are part of PMS (Primary-cum-middle-cum-secor dary) schools.

In urban areas there are 4,921 primary sections out of which 2,680 ( $54 \cdot 46$ per cent) are independent ones, 1,919 ( 39.0 per cent) are parts of PM school and 322 ( 6.54 per cent) are parts of PMS schools.

## Section (ii)

## Enrolment in Classes I-V :

Given below are three tables slowirg classwise enrolment according to percentages of total enrolment at the primary stage in the different regions:-

## Western Maharashtra (Rural and Urban Areas)

Percentagewise distribution of enrolment in various classes at the Primary stage.

| Category |  |  | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | All classes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | Rural | $\cdots$ | $35 \cdot 78$ | $25 \cdot 11$ | 20.79 | 18.32 | 100 |
|  | Urban | $\cdots$ | 29.93 | 24.68 | 22.70 | 22.69 | 100 |
| Girls | .. Rural | $\cdots$ | $45 \cdot 81$ | $24 \cdot 82$ | 16.71 | $12 \cdot 66$ | 100 |
|  | Urban |  | 30.85 | $25 \cdot 53$ | 22.24 | 21.38 | 100 |
| Total | Rural |  | 39.69 | 25.00 | $19 \cdot 20$ | 16.11 | 100 |
|  | Urban | . | $30 \cdot 35$ | 25.06 | 22:49 | $22 \cdot 10$ | 100 |

Marathwada (Rural and Urban Areas)
Percentagewise distribution of enrolment in various classes at Primary stage.

|  | Category | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | Class V | All Classes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | Rural | 36.76 | 18.85 | 16.47 | 14.70 | 13.22 | 100 |
|  | Urban | 28.04 | 18.14 | 17.07 | 18.13 | 18.62 | 100 |
| Girls | . Rural .. | 54.74 | 18.01 | 12.45 | $8 \cdot 72$ | 6.08 | 100 |
|  | Urban .. | 31.89 | 19.93 | 17.54 | $16 \cdot 19$ | 14.45 | 100 |
| Total | .. Rural .. | $42 \cdot 16$ | 18.59 | $15 \cdot 27$ | 12.91 | 11.07 | 100 |
|  | - Urban.. | 29.55 | 18.84 | 17.25 | 17.37 | 16.99 | 100 |

Vidarbha (Rural and Urban Areas)
Percentagevise distribution of enrolment in various classes at the Primary stage.

| Category |  |  | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | All Classes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | Rural | . | 36.82 | 23.47 | $22 \cdot 12$ | 17.59 | 100 |
|  | Urban | . | $30 \cdot 42$ | $24 \cdot 46$ | 23.66 | $21 \cdot 46$ | 100 |
| Girls | .. Rural | . | 44.01 | 23.31 | 19.21 | 13.47 | 100 |
|  | Urban | .. | 32.28 | 24.22 | $23 \cdot 42$ | 20.08 | 100 |
| Total | .. Rural |  | 39.57 | 23.41 | 21.00 | 16.02 | 100 |
|  | Urban | . | 31.28 | 24.35 | $23 \cdot 55$ | $20 \cdot 82$ | 100 |

The percentages of girls, studying in the highest class of the Primary stage in every region, when compared with those of boys, are found to be discouraging. This might be on account of two reasons :-
(a) Detention of girls at home for domestic purposes.
(b) Socio-economic conditions of parents.

## Section (iii)

## Differences in enrolment in various Districts :

The total number of pupils enrolled at the primary stage in the State is 4,741,283. Out of this $3,316,760$ ( 69.95 per cent) are enrolled in the rural areas and the remaining 1,424,523 ( 30.05 per cent) are enrolled in urban area. Actual enrolment figures for boys and girls in every class of Primary sections for rural and urban areas are given in State Table Nos. 5 and 6, respectively.

State Table No. 6 gives enrolment per 10,000 population at the primary stage in every district for Rural and Urban areas separately.

A-413-5-B

The enrolments at the primary stage in different districts both in urban and rural areas as well as for boys and girls in the respective areas will have to be compared separately. When the population in urban and rural areas is considered separately for every district the figures appear to be too small in number for estimating school-going population for the age group 5 to 10 , on the standard All India avrage of 12.5 per cent of the total population. To obviate the difficulty, a new concept of enrolment index has been suggested and developed. The Enrolment Index Table ( $6-\mathrm{X}$ ) gives figures of enrolment of boys and girls per 10,000 population in rural and urban areas in the district. "It may be noted that this is calculated "per 10,000 population" and not "per 10,000 males or females" in the rural or urban areas in the district. The "Enrolment Index" at the primary stage has been calculated according to the following formula :-

$$
\text { Enrolment Index at the Primary Stage }=\frac{\text { Enrolment at Primary Stage } \times 10,000}{\text { Population }}
$$

In this table tne enrolment at the Primary stage is taken for the group (I to IV or V as the case may be) classes constituting Primary stage in the different regions of the State. This is enrolment figure for all children in both the areas for the stage is 96.42 per cent (vide Table No. $10 \times 2$ ). Out of the 92.2 per cent children that are earolled in rural areas 58.6 per cent are boys and 33.67 are girls. Out of the 107.04 per cent children that are enrolled in ruban areas, 59.04 per cent children are boys and 47.32 per cent are girls. It is thus evident that the enrolment of girls is better in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table showing the maximum and minimum enrolment indices for boys and girls enrolled in the rural and urban areas in the three regions of Maharashtra State :-

|  |  | Enrolment index with the name of the District |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rural |  | Urban |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | Girls (2) | Boys (3) | Girls <br> (4) |
| Western Maharashtra | Maximum | $\begin{array}{r} 774 \\ \text { (Sangli) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 568 \\ \text { (Ratnagiri) } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \text { (Jalgaon) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 617 \\ \text { (Jalgaon) } \end{array}$ |
|  | Minimum | $546$ | $325$ | $382$ | $330$ |
| Marathwada | Maximum | 674 | 351 | (Rat 736 | ${ }_{507}$ |
|  |  | (Osmanabad) | (Osmanabad) | (Aurangabad) | (Aurangabad) |
|  | Minimum | $\begin{array}{r} 592 \\ \text { (Nanded) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 229 \\ \text { (Aurangabad) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 703 \\ \text { (Nanded) } \end{gathered}$ | $424$ |
| Vidarbha | Maximum | (Nanded) | (Aurangabad) | (Nanded) 667 | (Nanded) 586 |
|  |  | (Buldhana) | (Wardha) | (Buldhana and Wardha). | (Wardha) |
|  | Minimum | $\begin{array}{r} 576 \\ \text { (Yeotmal) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 331 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (Chanda and } \\ \text { Bhandara). } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ \text { (Nagpur) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 492 \\ \text { (Bhandara) } \end{gathered}$ |

The enrolment index for the rural areas for boys and girls is 660 and 393 , respectively. The same for the urban areas is 623 and 508 , respectively. The enrolment index for boys in all areas in the State is 649 and for girls it is 426 .

## Section (iv)

## Complete and Incomplete Primary Sections:

The term "complete primary section" indicates that the School provides for education for the entire primary stage, i.e., Classes I-IV or V as the case may be. It has been already explained in the beginning that the number of classes comprising the Primary stage in Vidarbha and Western Maharashtra is four and the same in Marathwada is five. Primary sections, which have less than 4 or 5 classes, as the case may be, are considered as incomplete primary sections. Information regarding the distribution of primary sections according to classes and number of teachers and enrolment therein is given in State Table Nos. 12,
15 and 16 .

Rural Area.-The total number of primary sections in rural areas of the State is 38,561 . Out of these 30,759 ( 79.77 per cent) are complete primary sections.

In Western Maharashtra, there are 21,184 primary sections in rural areas. Out of these 19,038 ( 89.87 per cent) are complete primary sections. In Marathwada, there are 7,511 primary sectioes. Out
of these 4,100 ( 54.59 per cent) are complete primary sections. In Vidarbha, there are 9,866 primary sections. Out of these 6,179 ( $62 \cdot 63$ per cent) are complete primary sections.

Urban Area.-.There are 4,921 primary sections in the urban areas of the State. Out of these, 4,638 are complete primary sections, $i . . e, 94 \cdot 25$ per cent.

The regionwise percentages of complete primary sections in urban area is given below :-
Percentage of complete primary sections in urban areas-

| Western Maharashtra- <br> $(3,360$ out of 3,558$)$ | . | .. | $94 \cdot 44$ per cent. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Marathwada- <br> (299 out of 363$)$ | .. | .. | $82 \cdot 83$ per cent. |
| Vidarbha- <br> ( 979 out of 1,000$)$ | .. | .. | $97 \cdot 9$ per cent. |

## Multiple Class Teaching :

In a school section where the number of teachers is less than the number of classes, arrangements for multiple class teaching are necessary. By multiple class teaching we mean that a single teacher is required to teach more than one standard (class) at one and the same time. Arrangements for multiple class teaching exist in 33,553 ( 77.16 per cent) Primary sections in the State. Of these 33,553 primary sections 20,263 ( 60.39 per cent) sections are only single tecaher sections.

## Section (v)

## 'Teacher and Enro!ment :

State Table No. 22 supplies information regarding the errolment of pupils and the number of teachers working for the same. Primary teachers are allotted to primary schools generally in the propertion of one teacher for every 40 pupils. The average number of pupils per teacher comes out to be 42 pupils for the whole of Maharashtra. There are, however, rural and urban variations in the pupilteacher ratio. The average number of pupils per teacher is 39.5 in urban areas and 44 pupils in rural areas.

There are primary sections with ore (single) teacher or two or three or four or more than four teachers in each section. There are 7,121 single teacher primary sections in the State with an enrolment of less than 30 pupils, while 1,064 single teacher sections have enrolment between $61-70.733$ single teacher primary sections exist with an average errolment between 71-80 and as many as 867 single teacher primary sections as are with an enrolmert between $81-100$ pupils. There are still 603 sections with a single teacher, where the enrolment is between 101 to 280.

Out of 9,544 two-teacher primary sections in the State, there are 293 two-teacher sections with an enrolment of less than 40 while 5,118 two-teacher primary sections have an enrolment above 80 . The remaining 4,133 two-teacher primary sections have an tnrolment between 41 to 80 . It will be seen, therefore, that there are some primary sections especially single-teacher and two-teacher sections where the number of teachers actually appointed is less than the number of teachers actually neecessary. There are still others where the number of teachers appiointed is more than required.

There are thus a large number of anamolies of this kind which indicate that the teacher potential in the State is not being utilized in a rational manner. The extreme example of this is a single-teacher section with an enrolment between 241 to 280 in Osmanabad district (vide State Table No. 18). It is also seen that there are more teachers than one appointed when the enrolment is less than 10 in Bhandara and Bhir districts, vide State Table No. 19.

Separate figures for urban and rural areas are available in State Table Nos. 17 and 21, respectively. Districtwise distribution of sections according to pupils with one-teacher and two and three-teachers in the rural areas is available in State Table Nos. 18, 19 and 20. A mere glance reveals many interesting things.

Floor area per pupil.-State Table Nos. 5 and 6 present summaries of primary sections in rural and urban areas. These tables give information about the floor area per pupil, number of class-rooms, area of class-rooms, etc. If we accept 8 sq . ft. per pupil as the standard floor area for the pupils in primary sections then a class accommodating 40 pupils will have an area of 320 sq . ft . The average figures in
this respect for the entire State are 5.82 sq . ft. per pupil and 303.6 sq . ft. per class-room. There are, however, district variations in this respect. The highest and the lowest regionwise figures for rural and urban areas are given below:-

Floor area per Pupil


Area per Class-room

| Name of the Region | Type of category | Name of district <br> in rural area | Average <br> area per <br> class-room | Name of district <br> in urban area | Average <br> area for <br> class-room |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |


| Western Maharashtra. <br> Marathwada | Highest Lowest |  | Satara | Sq. ft. |  | Ratnagiri |  | Sq. ft. $380 \cdot 0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sholapur | . | 309.2 | Satara |  |  |
|  | . Highest |  | Aurangabad | . | 318.0 | Aurangabad |  | $335 \cdot 0$ |
|  | Lowest |  | Nanded |  | $227 \cdot 0$ | Parbhani |  | 259.0 |
| Vidarbha | Highest |  | Buldhana | . | $328 \cdot 0$ | Yeotmal |  | 337.0 |
|  | Lowest |  | Wardha | . | $242 \cdot 0$ | Chandrapur |  | 225.0 |
| State | . | . |  |  | $306 \cdot 0$ | . |  | $297 \cdot 8$ |

The information shows the scarcity of accommodation in primary sections.

## Section (vi)

## Distance the Children are required to walk to attend a Primary School :

Table No. 23X gives the percentage of pupils from schoolless habitations according to the distances they are required to walk to attend primary sections. The table presents certain limitations ; for instance, some children from habitations with a primary section in them, also walk different distances to attend a primary school as they accompany their brothers and sisters or friends going to distant school for other levels of education. 87.16 per cent of the entire population of the State is served by primary sections in the habitations themselves. This means only 12.84 per cent of population depends on schools located at various distances from their habitations. Out of this 12.84 per cent population, 10.31 per cent population is served by primary sections located up to a distance of 1.61 kms . It will, thus, be seen that a very small percentage ( 2.53 per cent) of population has to depend on schools located beyond a distance of 1.61 kms. for their schooling. This small percentage covers habitations, which have very meagre population and which are located at conside able distance from one another and which are in the most interior parts of districts.

In Jalgaon district, 0.06 per cent the lowest figure of school-going children have to walk a distance of more than 1.61 kms . and less than 2.4 kms . to attend the school, while 2.14 per cent, the highest figure of school-going children in Poona District, are required to walk a distance of more than 1.61 kms . and less than 2.4 kms . to attend their school.

District variations can be studied from the concerned Table (23X).

PART III

## MIDDLE STAGE EDUGATION

## CHAPTER IX

## HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT MIDDLE SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

(Note.-It is repeated for the information of readers that there is no separate category of middle. schools in Western Maharashtra region. But the groups of classes V to VII are considered as Middle sections for the purpose of the survey. In Vidarbha region, the existing IMS and IEMS are regarded as middle sections.)

State Table No. 24 shows that there are 65,195 habitations with a population of $31,502,996$ in the rural areas. Out of these 11,626 ( 17.83 per cent) habitations with a population of $15,854,353$ ( 50.33 per cent) have middle school facilities in them. Out of the remaining 53.569 ( $82 \cdot 17$ per cent) habitations 42,431 ( $65 \cdot 08$ per cent) habitations with a population of $12,882,090$ ( 40.89 per cent) are served by a middle section situated as a distance varying from 1.6 kms . to 4.8 kms . ( 1 to 3 miles). The remaining 11,138 ( 17.08 per cent) habitations with a population of $2,766,553$ ( 8.78 per cent) are served by a middle section situated beyond a radius of 4.8 kms .

It will be interesting to study the figures of 1957 survey and compare them with the present figures :-

|  | Year |  | Total <br> No. of habitations | No. of habitations served by Middle Sections in them | No. of habitations served by a Middle Sections within a distance of 4.8 kms . | No. of habitations without Middle Sections stage facility available within 4.8 kms . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1957 | - | - | 51,070 | 3,428 (6.71\%) | 18,504 (36.23\%) | $29.138 \quad(57 \cdot 06 \%)$ |
| 1965 | - | - | 65,195 | 11,626 (17.83\%) | 42,431 (65.08\%). | 11,138 (19.08\%) |

The above table reveals that the progress of providing middle section schooling facilities appears tobe encouraging.

District variations in this connection are worth noting. State Table No. 25 shows that the percentages: of population served by a middle section located beyond a distance of 4.8 kms . are as under :-

| Parbhani |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . | - | . | -• | . | 16.00 |
| Nagpur | -• | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $16 \cdot 00$ |
| Thana | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 20.02 |
| 'Chandrapur | . | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 27.00 |

The maximum and the minimum percentages in this respect are Dhu a ( 28.3 per cent) and Sangli ( 1.7 per cent) respectively.

## CHAPTER X

## MIDDLE SEGTIONS IN THE STATE

The information regarding the number of Middle sections in Rural and Urban areas is available in State Table Nos. 26 and 27 , respectively. There are 15,813 middle sections in the State. Out of these 12,480 (79 per cent) middle sections are in rural areas and 3,333 ( 21 per cent) middle sections are in the urban areas.

## Section (i)

## Distribution of Middle Sections :

In rural areas there are 191 ( 1.53 per cent) independent middle (M) sections, 11,540 ( 92.47 per cent) middle sections are in P. M. schools, 48 I ( 3.85 per cent) middle sections are in M. S. schools and 268 ( 2.15 per cent) sections are in P. M. S. schools.

In urban areas, there are 114 ( 3.4 per cent) independent middle sections (M) ; 1,919 ( 57.6 per cent) middle sections are in P. M. schools and 978 ( 29.3 per cent) middle sections are in M. S. schools and 322 ( 9.7 per cent) middle sections are in P. M. S. schools.

From the above details it will be seen that there are very few independent middle sections and most of them are in the Vidarbha region.

## Section (ii)

## Complete and Incomplete Middle Sections :

The term "complete Middle sections" means that the school provides for education for the complete Middle school stage, i.e., classes V to VII in Western Maharashtra, classes V to VII/VIII in Vidarbha and classes VI to VIII in Marathwada.

The tctal number of Midale sections is 10,371 out of which 8,687 ( 83.76 per cent) are in the rural areas and 1,684 ( $16 \cdot 24$ per cent) middle sections are in urban areas. Out of 8,687 middle sections in the rural areas, 5,979 ( 69 per cent) are complete middle sections. In urban area out of 1,684 middle sections, 1,465 , i.e., ( 87 per cent) are complete middle sections.

In Marathwada total number of middle sections is 1,708 . Out of these 1,509 ( 88.35 per cent) are in the rural areas and 192 ( $11 \cdot 65$ per cent) are in the urban areas. Out of the 1,509 middle sections in rural areas 1,021 ( 61 per cent) are complete middele sections. Out of the 199 middle sections in urban areas 175 ( 88 per cent) are complete middle sections.

In Vidarbha, the total number of middle sections is 2,761 . Out of these 2,284 ( $82 \cdot 72$ per cent) are in rural areas and 477 ( 17.28 per cent) are in urban areas. Out of the 2,284 middle sections 921 ( 40 per cent) middle sections are complete middle sections. Out of the 477 miadle sections in urban area 411 ( 86 per cent) are complete midale sections.

## Multiple Class Teaching :

Information regarding multiple class teaching is given in State Table Nos. 29, 32 and 33. To repeat by multiple class teaching we mean that a teacher is required to teach more than one class at one and the same time simultaneously. Out of 3,803 one-teacher middle sections in rural areas, there are 1,937 (50.93 per cent) one-teacher sections where multiple class teaching is resorted to. Out of 2,912 two-teacher sections there are 2,430 ( $83 \cdot 45$ per cent) two-teacher sections where multiple class teaching is in force. Out of 2,568 three-teacher middle sections in rural areas, 375 (14.60 per cent) three-teacher middle sections have multiple class teaching. Thus out of 12,480 middle sections in rural areas, 4,742 ( 38 per cent) middle sections are under multiple class teaching system. Thus, the percentage of midcile sections where multiple class teaching is resorted to is 53.7 per cent for the rural areas.

In urban area, there are 214 one-teacher middle sections, 201 two-teacher middle sections and 327 three-teacher middle sections. Out of these, 66 one-teacher sections, 104 two-teacher sections and 20 three-teacher sections fo'low multiple class teachirg. The total number of sections where multiple class teaching is resorted to is 190 ( 5.94 per cent) out cf 3,333 , the total number of mid.dle sections in urban areas.

There is a glaring difference in the percentages of multiple class teacaing when the rural and urban areas are compared. They are 53.7 and 5.94 , respectively.

If we consider State Table No. 33, it will be seen that out of the 15,813 middle sections in the Stete, in $4,934 \mathrm{rid}$ dle ecetions multiple ciass teaching is followed. The percentage comes to $31 \cdot 2$ per cent tor the State.

## Section (iv)

## Distribution of Middle Sections according to the Number of Teachers :

The information regarding the distribution of middle sections according to the number of teachers can be seen in State Table No. 38. In rural areas, there are 30.4 per cent one-teacher sections, 23.3 per cent two-teacher sections, 20.6 per cert three-teacher sections and 25.7 per cert are more than threeteacher sections.

In urban areas, there, are 6.4 per cent one-teacher sections, 6 per cent two-teacher sections, 9.8 per cent three-teacher sections and 77.8 per cent are more than three-teacher sections. Urban areas of course have less number of one-teacher and two-teacher sections than in the rural areas.

## Section (v)

## Middle Sections according to Classes, Number of Teachers and Enrolment :

Information about the distribution of middle sections according to classes, number of teachers and enrolment therein is available in State Table No.33. 26.0 per cent of the middle sections are single teacher middle sections. The enrolment in the single teacher sections numbers to 5.5 per cent of the enrolment at the middle stage.

It is sfen from the table that the enrolment of boys is better than the enrolment of girls both in rural and urban areas. The proportion of boys to girls in rural areas comes to 77:23 and that in urban areas it is $61: 39$, respectively.

As in case of pri:nary sections, there is again disparity seen in the distribution of teachers, some schools having less than required number and others having more.

## CHAPTER XI

## ENROLMENT AT MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE

A reference is invited to State Table Nos. 26 and 27 for information regarding enromment at the middle school stage. The total number of pupils enrolled at the middle stage in the State is $1,574,609$. Out of these 840,754 ( $53 \cdot 3$ per cent) are enrolled in rural areas and the remaining 733,855 ( 46.7 per cent) are enrolled in urban areas.

## Section (i)

## Percentage of Enrolment at Middle School Stage :

Generally pupils in the age group 11 to 13 are enrolled at the middle stage. The percertages of enrolment at the middle stage for the estimated population in the age group 11 to 13 is given in State Table 10 X , column 3.

In the case of boys in rural areas, the percentage is 23 and in urban area it is 48.21 of the estimated population of boys. In case of girls in rural areas it is 5.8 and in urban areas it is 28.32 of the estimated population of girls. As for the. State the same is 30.76 for boys and 12.23 for girls.

The earolment of girls particularly in rural area is much less than in urban area. This may be due to the distance the girls are required to walk to attend the school or may be due to socio-economic conditions including the system of early marriages in rural areas.

## Section (ii)

Enrolment indices for Boys and Girls at the Middle School Stage in Rural and Urban Areas:
The enrolment figures for boys and girls in every class in rural and urban areas are given in State Table Nos. 26 and 27, respectively. Both these tables $\dot{c} \in p i c t$ district pictures as far as enrelment at the middle school stage is concerned. The enrolment at tine middle school stage in different districts will have to be compared both for urban and rural areas and that too separately for boys and girls in the respective areas. For reasons already explained in chapter VIII, section (iii), Primary Education, it is difficult to estimate child population in the age group 11 to 13 on the basis of All India average of 6 per cent. Hence these district comparisions will be made in terms of enrolment indices as indicated in State Table No. 27.

In rural areas the highest and lowest enrolment indices for boys are 311 (Satara District) and minimum 125 (Parbhani District). The enrolment index for boys in rural areas of the State is 207. In rural areas the highest and lowest enrolment indices for girls are 117 (Ratnagiri and Amravati Districts) and 13 (Parbhani District). The enrolment index for girls in rural areas is 60 for the whole State. The enrolment indices for boys and girls in rural area taken together is the highest, i.e., 446 in the Jalgaon District and 138 is the lowest in the Parbhani District. In the case of urban areas the maximum and minimum enrolment indices for boys are 708 (Satara District) and 133 (Nasik District) respectively. The enrolment index for boys in the urban areas of the State is 325 . The enrolment index for girls in the urban areas of the State is 207. In the urban areas the maximum and minimum enrolment indices for girls are 442 (Satara District), 86 (Sangli District), respectively.

The enrolment indices for boys and girls in urban areas are the highest in Satara District $(1,150)$ and the lowest in Sangli District (210) the index for the State being 532 .

Taking rural and urban areas together for both boys and girls Greater Bombay tops the list with an enrolment index of 541 and the lowest is 183 in the Parbhani District.

A table showing maximum and minimum enrolment indices for boys and girls in rural and urban areas in the three regions of the State is given below :-

Enrolment Indices

| (1) |  | Rural |  |  | Urban |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Boys <br> (2) | Girls <br> (3) | Boys <br> (4) | Girls <br> (5) |
| Western Maharashtra | .. | .. | $\underset{\text { (Satara). }}{311}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ \text { (Ratnagiri). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ \text { (Nasik). } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 293 \\ \text { (Thana). } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Min. } \quad 154 \\ \cdot(\text { Thana). } \end{gathered}$ | 48 <br> (Sholapur). | $\begin{gathered} 231 \\ \text { (Ratnagiri). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158 \\ \text { (Ratnagiri). } \end{gathered}$ |
| Marathwada .. | . | . | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. } 187 \\ \text { (Osmanabad). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ \text { (Osmanabad). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 447 \\ (\mathrm{Bhir}) . \end{gathered}$ | 144 <br> (Osmanabad). |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Min. }}{\substack{\text { Parbhani). }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { (Parbhani and } \\ \text { Aurangabad). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 256 \\ \text { (Nanded). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103 \\ \text { (Parbhani). } \end{gathered}$ |
| Vidarbha .: | -• |  | Max. 255 <br> (Amravati). | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ \text { (Amravati). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 586 \\ \text { (Buldhana). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 354 \\ \text { (Wardha). } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Min. 145 <br> (Chandrapur). | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { (Bhandara). } \end{gathered}$ | 401 <br> (Amravati). | $\begin{gathered} 234 \\ \text { (Akola). } \end{gathered}$ |

It is evident from the above table that the enrolment of boys is better than the enrolment of girls in both rural and urban areas of the State.

## Section (iii)

Distribution of Middle Sections According to Number of Teachers and Enrolment :
(a) It will be seen from State Table No. 38 that out of 15,813 sections 4,017 ( $25 \cdot 40$ per cent) sections are one-teacher middle sections and 3,113 ( 19.69 per cent) are two-teacher middle sections and 2,895 ( 18.2 per cent) are three-teacher middle sections.

According to the enrolment slab 48.75 per cent of the middle sections have an enrolment of less than 60 pupils.
(b) Pupil Teacher Ratio.-State Table No. 26 gives the pupil teacher ratio for the middle sections in rural areas, as $1: 24$ for the whole State, the lowest being $1: 20$ in the Bhandara district and the highest $1: 28.7$ in the Ratnagiri district.

State Table No. 27 gives the pupil teacher ratio in urban areas as $1: 29.7$ for the whole State, the lowest being $1: 21 \cdot 3$ in Ahmednagar District and the highest being $1: 32 \cdot 1$ in the Poona and the Parbhani Districts.
(c) Distance pupils have to walk to attend middle school sections.-The information regarding the distribution of pupils, from habitations without middle section in them, according to distance they are required to walk to attend a middle section is given in State Tabie No. 39. For comparing the position in different districts percentages of pupils who walk different distances in every district is given in State Table 39X. It will be seen that 1.74 per cent pupils at the middle school stage walk a distance of more than three miles to attend a middle school situated in other $h$ abitations.

A-413-6-A.

## Section (iv)

## Percentages of Students Studying in each Class in Middle Schools :

Enrolment of boys and girls in Classes VI to VIII is given in State Table No. 28. The table gives information in respect of enrolment according to the management of the schools in rural and urban areas.

In rural areas out of 606, 114 pupils (in middle sections) enrolled, 442,543 ( 73.01 per cent) are enrolled in schools managed by local bodies (max.) and 457 ( 0.07 per cent) are enrolled in Government schools (min.)

Western Maharashtra (Urban and Rural areas)
Percentagewise distribution of enrolment in various classes at the middle school stage

| Category |  |  |  |  | Class V | Class VI | Class VII | Class VIII | All Classes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | . |  | Rural Urban | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.96 \\ & 39.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 48 \\ & 32 \cdot 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.56 \\ & 27.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Girls | .. | $\cdots$ | Rural Urban | . | $\begin{aligned} & 47.92 \\ & 39.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 39 \\ & 33 \cdot 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 69 \\ & 27.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | . |  | Rural <br> Urban | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 18 \\ & 39.59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.31 \\ & 32.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 61 \\ & 27.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |

Marathwada (Urban and Rural areas)
Percentagewise distribution of enrolment in various classes at the middle school stage

| Category |  |  |  | Class V | Class VI | Class VII | Class VIII | All Classes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | . | Rural | $\cdots$ | . | 42.66 | 33.35 | 23.99 | 100 |
|  |  | Urban | $\cdots$ | - | $36 \cdot 60$ | 32.66 | 30.74 | 100 |
| Girls |  | Rural | - | - | 53.90 | $29 \cdot 40$ | 16.64 | 100 |
|  |  | Urban | $\therefore$ | . | 42.04 | 32.19 | $25 \cdot 77$ | 100 |
| Total |  | Rural | - | . | $43 \cdot 6$ | 32.93 | 23.21 | 100 |
|  |  | Urban | . | . | 37.99 | $32 \cdot 54$ | $29 \cdot 47$ | 100 |

Vidarbha (Rural and Urban areas)
Percentagewise distribution of enrolment in various classes at the middle school stage


PART IV.

## SECONDARY STAGE EDUCATION

## CHAPTER XII

## habitations WITh and WIThout secondary sections

## Section (i)

## Distribution of Secondary Sections According to the Type of Schools :

Information regarding schools with Secondary sections in them is given in State Table No. 10. There are 3,621 Secondary sections, out of which 1,572 ( $43 \cdot 41$ per cent) are independent Secondary schools, while 1,459 ( 40.30 per cent) sections form parts of M. S. Schools and 590 ( 16.29 per cent) form parts of PMS schools. The total enrolment in the Secondary sections in the State is 849,918 .

Section (ii)

## Habitations With and Without Secondary Sections :

There are 3,621 Secondary sections in the State out of which 1,928 ( $53 \cdot 24$ per cent) are in rural areas. Information regarding habitations with and without Secondary sections in the rural areas (in different population slabs) is given in State Table No. 40. The number of habitations with Secondary sections in them is 1,908 ( 2.93 per cent) and the population of these habitations is $5,316,160$ ( 16.88 per cent) of the population in the rural area. The number of habitations served by Secondary sections in the neighbouring habitations within a distance of 8 kms . is 40,072 . The remaining 23,215 ( $35 \cdot 61$ per cent) habitations are served by Secondary sections located in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 8 kms . and the population of these habitations is $7,996,079$ ( $25 \cdot 33$ per cent). Secondary sections have not been provided in four habitations though their population is above 5,000 each and also each is beyond a walking distance of 8 kms . from an existing Secondary section. There are 231 habitations in the population slab 2,000 to 4,999 which are not served by a Secondary section within a radius of 8 kms .

It would be interesting to compare the position of Secondary sections in the Second Educational Survey, 1965, with that of the First Educational Survey, 1957. The following table shows the comparative position regarding the habitations served with educational facilities at Secondary stage in rural areas of the State.

Table showing comparative position regarding the habitations served with facilities for secondary education in the rural areas of the State :-

| Year | Total No. of <br> habitations | No. of habitations <br> served by a <br> Secondary school <br> in them | Nof habitations <br> served by a <br> Secondary school <br> in the vicinity | No. of habitations <br> without <br> Secondary <br> education <br> facility | Percentage of <br> habitation left <br> without <br> Secondary <br> education <br> facility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | $\cdots$ | (4) | (5) |

In 1957, $170(0.33$ per cent) habitations out of 51,070 habitations had Secondary schools in them and 10,149 (19.87. per cent) habitations were served by schools outside them within a distance of 8 kms . leaving 40,751 ( 79.79 per cent) habitations without this facility. Had all the proposals regarding opening of Secondary schools as recommended by the First Survey been implemented 21,338 (41.78 per cent) habitations would have been left without this facility. The figures collected during the second survey show that by the' end of the year 1965, 23,215 ( $35 \cdot 6$ per cent) habitations were not provided with the facility within a radius of 8 kms . ( 5 miles).

It will be interesting to know that during the last 8 years 2,439 new Secondary sections have been opened in the State reducing the number of habitations without this facility, considerably.

All the urban areas are provided with facilities for secondary education.
It is worthwhile noting the district variatiors in this connection. The figures are available in State Table No. 41. In the following districts the percentages of population served by Secondary sections
located beyond a distance of 8 kms , are Dhulia 28.8, Poona 31.5 , Thana 37.1 A located beyond a distance of 8 kms . are Dhulia $28 \cdot 8$, Poona $31 \cdot 5$, Thana $37 \cdot 1$, Akola $33 \cdot 7$, Buldhana $32 \cdot 9$, Chandrapur 58.8, Nagpur 37.2 and Yeotmal 47.4. The maximum and minimum percentages of the population of this category are Chandrapur 58.8 and Satara 7.3.
:Section (i)

## Distribution of Secondary Sections :

There are in all 1,928 ( 53.24 per cent) Secondary sections in the rural areas and 1,693 ( 46.76 per cent) such sections in the urban area making a total of 3,621 sections. Out of the 1,928 Secondary sections in rural areas 1,179 ( $61 \cdot 15$ per cent) are Secondary schools, 481 ( 24.95 per cent) are MS schools and 268 ( $13 \cdot 90$ per cent) are PMS schools.

Out of the 1,693 Secondary sections in urban areas 392 (23.21 per cent) are Secondary schools, 978 ( 57.77 per cent) are MS schools and 322 (19.02 per cent) are PMS schools.

## Section (ii)

## Incomplete Secondary Sections :

Information regarding incomplete Secondary sections is available in State Table Nos. 45, 46 and 47. To repeat once again, inco mplete Secondary sections have no complete group of classes from standard -VIII or IX up to Std. X or XI or XII as the case may be according to the regional patterns obtainable.

In the rural area 943 (49.1 per cent) Secondary sections out of 1938 are incomplete sections. In the urban area 447 ( $26 \cdot 4$ per cent) sections out of 1,693 sections are incomplete sections.

## Section (iii)

## Distribution of Secondary Sections According to Teachers and Enrolment :

Table Nos. 48, 49 and 50 show the distribution of Secondary sections according to the number of teachers and enrolment, for rural areas and urban areas and for the entire State respectively. In rural areas there are 921 sections ( 47 per cent) out of 1,928 with five or less than five teachers each and out of these 794 (86.21 per cent) sections have an enrolment of 100 and less than 100 each. (State Table No. 48).

In the urban areas, there are 247 Secondary sections ( 12 per cent) out of 1,693 sections with five or less than five teachers each. The number of sections with fifteen or more teachers is 539 ( 27 per cent).

It will interest the readers to know that even in urban areas there are as many as 257 Secondary sections with an enrolment of less than 100 pupils each and with as many as 9 to 13 teachers in 19 of them and in one case more than 15 teachers also.

## CHAPTER XIV

## ENROLMENT AT SECONDARY STAGE

The total number of pupils enrolled at the Secondary stage in the State is 849,918 . Out of these 266,773 ( $30 \cdot 2$ per cent) are enrolled in rural areas and 583,145 ( $59 \cdot 80$ per cent) are enrolled in urban areas.

Districtwise enrolment figures for boys and girls in every class for rural and urban areas are given in State Table Nos. 42 and 43, respectively.

## Section (i)

## Enrolment Percentage at the Secondary Stage :

The enrolment percentage at the Secondary stage with regard to the estimated population in the agegroup 14 to 16 is given in State Table No. 10X. In the case of boys in rural areas 8.7 per cent and in urban areas 39.97 per cent of the estimated population of boys in the age-group $14+$ to $16+$ are enrolledat the Secondary stage of education. In the case of girls in rural areas 1.3 per cent and in urban areas 16.98 per cent of the estimated population of girls are enrolled at this stage. As for the State, 17.63 per cent of the estimated population for boys and 5.76 per cent of the estimated population for girls in the above age-group are enrolled at the secondary stage. .: The enrolment of girls, particularly in rural area is considerably less than that in urban area. This may be due to the distance the girls have to walk to attend a Secondary section or may be due to Socio-economíc conditions, including system of early marriages as. already pointed out at the middle school stage:

## Section (ii) <br> Enrolment Indices for Boys and Girls at the Secondary Stage in Rural and Urban Areas:

The districtwise enrolment figures for boys and girls in every class in rural and urban areas are given in State Table Nos. 42 and 43, respectively. The enrolment at the Secondary stage in different districts may be compared both for urban and rural areas and that too separately for boys and girls in the respective areas. For reasons already explained in Chapter VIII Section (iii) Primary Education, it is difficult to estimate child population in the age-group 14+ to $16+$ on the basis of All India average of 6 per cent. Hence these district comparisons will have to be made in terms of indices. (State Table No. 27X)." In rural areas the highest and the lowest enrolment indices for boys are 156 (Satara) and 29 (Aurangabad). The enrolment index for boys in rural areas of the State is 73 . In the rural areas the highest and the lowest enrolment indices for girls are 28 (Ratnagiri) and 1 (Aurangabad, Nanded and Parbhani). The enrolment-index for girls in rural areas for the State is 12 . The enrolment index for boys and girls in rural area taken together is the highest in Satara (179) district the lowest (29) in the Parbhani district.

In the case of urban areas the maximum and the minimum enrolment indices for boys are 536 (Satara), 203 (Nagpur), respectively. The enrolment index for boys in urban areas of the State is 321 .

In urban area the maximum and minimum enrolment indices for girls are 207 (Thana) and 36 (Parbhani), respectively. The enrolment index for girls in the urban areas of the State is 142.

The enrolment indices for boys and girls in the urban areas are the highest for Satara (727) and the lowest for Parbhani (279), the index for the State being 463. Taking urban and rural areas together for both boys and girls the enrolment index is the highest for Greater Bombay (460) and lowest (64) for Parbhani. A table showing maximum and minimum enrolment indices for boys and girls in rural and urban areas in the three regions of the State is given below:-

Enrolment indices



## Section (iii)

## Distribution of Secondary Sections According to Teachers and Enrolment :

The information regarding the distribution of Secondary sections according to teachers and enrolment is given in State Table Nos. 48, 49 and 50. For the sake of convenience an additional table 50 X has been prepared. This gives distribution of Secondary sections according to pupils and teachers in percentages in rural and urban areas together. It will be seen that out of 3,621 Secondary sections in the State 1,168 ( 32.26 per cent) are sections with five or less than five teachers each. Out of the five teacher sections 974 sections ( 26.90 per cent) of the total number of sections in the State are with an enrolment of less than 100 in each. Similarly, there are 22.54 per cent of schools which have enrolment of more than 320 pupils, an economic unit.

## Section (iv)

## Distance Children are required to walk to attend Secondary Sections in Rural Areas:

The reader may kindly refer to State Table Nos. 50 and 51 to know the distances the pupils are required to walk to attend Secondary sections.

State Table No. 51 shows that as many as 24,832 , i.e., $23 \cdot 37$ per cent children out of 106,237 actually walk distances of more than ( 3 miles) 4.8 kms . to attend Secondary sections.

This means that facilities for Secondary education are available up to a distance of 4.8 kms . ( 3 miles) to as many as 76.63 per cent of school-going population. Pupils in general and girls in particular appear to be'teluctant to walk longer distances. This does indicate smaller distance at the Secondary stage but enrolment in such school does not allow them to be self-sufficient and prove to be efficient also.

## PART V

## TEACHERS

## CHAPTER XV

# TEACHERS AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOL STAGE 

## Section (i)

## Trained Teachers :

State Table Nos. 52, 53 and 54 give information regarding distribution of Primary teachers according to their qualifications and training and the management of schools. The total number of Primary teachers in the State is $1,12,634$. Of those $84,285(74 \cdot 83 \%)$ are trained and $28,349(25 \cdot 17 \%)$ are untrained.

## Section (ii)

## Teachers in Rural Areas :

State Table No. 52 shows information regarding trained and untrained men and women teachers; according to managements of primary schools in rural areas. The total number of teachers in rural areas is 76,531 . Out of these $55,427(72 \cdot 42 \%)$ are trained and $21,104(27 \cdot 58 \%)$ are untrained. Of the 55,427 trained teachers in rural areas, $47,943(86 \cdot 50 \%)$ are men and $7,484(13 \cdot 50 \%)$ are women. Of the 21,104 untrained teachers $18,075(85 \cdot 65 \%)$ are men and 3,029 ( $14 \cdot 35 \%$ ) are women.

The percentages of teachers according to managements are as under :-

| Government | . | . | $0.07 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Local Body | . | . | $96.32 \%$ |
| Private aided | . | . | $3.53 \%$ |
| Private unaided | . | . | $0.07 \%$ |

The maximum number is under the employment of local bodies.

## Section (iii)

## Teachers in Urban Areas :

The classification of male and female teachers as per managements, in the urban areas can be seen in the State Table No. 53. The total number of teachers in the urban areas in the Primary schools is 36,103 . Of these $28,858(79 \cdot 93 \%)$ are trained and $7,245(20.07 \%)$ are untrained. Oat of the 28,858 teachers, $12,884(44 \cdot 65 \%)$ are men and $15,974(55 \cdot 35 \%)$ are women. Out of 7,245 untrained teachers in urban areas $3,092(42 \cdot 68 \%)$ are men and $4,153(57 \cdot 32 \%)$ are women. The percentages of teachers according to managements are as under:-

| Government | . | . | $0.56 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Local body | $\cdots$ | . | $68.59 \%$ |
| Private aided | $\because$ | . | $19.73 \%$ |
| Private unaided | . | . | $11.12 \%$ |

As in case of rural area, the maximum number of teachers is under the employment of local body schools in urban area also.

## Section (iv)

Teachers According to their Qualifications :
State Table 54-X gives us information regarding teachers according to their qualifications. Out of ths 112,634 teachers in the Primary sections in the State $75,530(67.06 \%)$ are Middle Pass (Primary School Certificate holder) teachers and $32,809(22 \cdot 13 \%)$ are Matriculates. There are 1,007 Graduates $(0.89)$ and $136(0.12 \%)$ are Post-graduates. Thus the majority of teachers belong to the category of middle pass only.

## Section (v)

## Distribution of Primary Teachers According to Type of Management :

Distribution of teachers according to management is given in State Table No. 54. There are 259 $(0.23 \%)$ teachers in Government schools, $98,478(87.43 \%)$ teachers in Local Body schools, 9,827 ( $8.72 \%$ ) are in Private aided schools and $4,070(3.61 \%)$ are in Private unaided schools.

## Section (vi)

## Distribution of Male and Female Teachers According to Their Qualifications :

State Table No. 55 gives the distribution of male teachers according to their qualifications, inclusive of both rural and urban areas. Regionwise figures also are available. Out of the total number of 81,994 men teachers $60,827(74 \cdot 18 \%)$ are trained and $21,167(25 \cdot 82 \%)$ are untrained.

State Table No. 56 gives the same distribution for female teachers. Out of 30,640 women teachers $23,458(76 \cdot 56 \%)$ are trained and $7,182(23 \cdot 44 \%)$ are untrained.

The percentage of trained women teachers is higher than that of trained men teachers. From the qualifications point of view, a majority of teachers in both the categories (men and women) respectively fall under middle pass or primary school certificate holders.

There are just a few men and women teachers who are below middle pass. The number will gradually decrease in course of time, as most of them must be from old premerger States and pretty senior too.

## Section (vii)

## Distribution of Untrained Teachers :

Information regarding the distribution of untrained teachers in Primary schools in the rural and urban areas according to their age and experience is given in State Table Nos. 57, 58 and 59.

Out of the 28,349 untrained teachers in the Pimary schools of the State 3,990 ( $14.07 \%$ ) teachers are above the age of 35 years. Out of the 3,990 teachers above 35 years of age, $2,546(63 \cdot 80 \%)$ have an experience of more than 12 years.

## CHAPTER XVI

## TEACHERS AT THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE

## Section (i)

## Trained Teachers :

Information regarding middle school stage teachers is available in the State Table Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 62-X. These tables give the distribution of teachers according to qualifications, training and the managements of schools. The total number of teachers in the midale sections in the State is 59,109 . Of these $50,249(85 \cdot 1 \%)$ are trained and $8,860(14 \cdot 98 \%)$ are untrained.

## Section (ii)

## Teachers in Rural Areas :

The total number of teachers in the rural areas is 34,404 . Out of these, 29,342 ( $85 \cdot 28 \%$ ) are trained and $5,062(14 \cdot 71 \%)$ are untrained. Of the 29,342 trained teachers, $27,368(93 \cdot 27 \%)$ are men and 1,974 ( $6.73 \%$ ) are women.

Out of 5,063 untrained teachers, $4,571(90 \cdot 30 \%)$ are men and $491(9.70 \%)$ are women.

## Section (iii)

## Teachers in Urban Areas :

The total number of teachers in the urban areas, in the middle sections is 24,705 . Of these 20,907 $(84 \cdot 63 \%)$ are trained and $3,798(15 \cdot 37 \%)$ are untrained. Of 20,907 trained teachers, $11,996(57 \cdot 38 \%)$ are men and $8,911(42 \cdot 62 \%)$ are women. Of 3,798 untrained teachers, $2,460(64 \cdot 77 \%)$ are men and 1,338 ( $35 \cdot 23 \%$ ) are women.

## Section (iv)

## Teachers According to Their Qualifications :

Of the 59,109 teachers in the middle sections in the State, 17,466 ( $29 \cdot 56 \%$ ) are less than Matriculates, $33,870(57 \cdot 31 \%)$ are Matriculates, $2,193(3 \cdot 7 \%)$ are intermediate pass, $2,764(4 \cdot 69 \%)$ are Graduates, $273(0.46 \%)$ Post-graduates and $2,543(4 \cdot 30 \%)$ are others. Thus the majority of teachers belong to the category of matriculates.

Section (v)

## Distribution of Teachers According to the Type of Management :

Information regarding distribution of middle sch.col teachers according to their manegements, qualificaticns and training is given in State Table No. 62. Out of the total number of 59,109 teachers at the middle school stage, $207(0.35 \%)$ are in Government schools, 42,533 ( $71.96 \%$ ) teachers in Local Body schools, 15,283 ( $25.86 \%$ ) teachers in Private aided schools and 1,086 ( $1.84 \%$ ) are in private unaided schools. For details regarding their qualifications and training the table may please be referred.

## Section (vi)

## Distribution of Men and Women Teachers in Middle Section in the every District :

The distribution of men and women teachers in middle schools according to their qualifications in every district (rural and urban areas) is given in State Table Nos. 63 and 64. It is worth noting that even at this stage there is a large number of teachers ( 13,914 trained, 676 untrained, i.e., $95 \cdot 37 \%, 4.63 \%$ respectively) who are not matriculates. There are very few ( 1,100 trained plus 421 untrained) who are graduates.

## Untrained Teachers :

In Western Maharashtra, 1,680 ( $6.03 \%$ ) out of 27,838 men teachers are untrained, in Marathwada $1,899(33 \cdot 86 \%)$ out of 5,607 men teachers are untrained and in Vidarbha $3,452(26 \cdot 66 \%)$ out of 12,950 men teachers are untrained.

As regards the distribution of untrained women teachers in the three regions State Table No. 64 gives the necessary information. In Western Maharashtra, 1,164 ( $11 \cdot 41 \%$ ) out of 10,206 , in Marathwada, $216(42 \cdot 18 \%)$ out of 512 and in Vidarbha $449(22 \cdot 49 \%)$ out of 1,996 are untrained women teachers.

Information regarding the distribution of untrained teachers in middle sections according to their age and experience in the rural and urban areas is given in State Table Nos. 65, 66 and 67 . Out of 8,860 untrained teachers in middle sections of the State, $1,034(11.67 \%)$ are above the age of 35 years. Out of these, 1,034 teachers are above 35 years age and $572(55 \cdot 32 \%)$ teachers have an experience of more than 12 years.

## CHAPTER XVII

## TEACHERS AT THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STAGE

## Trained Teachers :

## Section (i)

Information regardirg distribution of teachers according to qualifications, training and the type of management of schools is given in State Table Nos. 68, 69 and 70. The total number of teachers in secondary sections in the State is 34,889 . Of these $26,202(75 \cdot 10 \%$ ) are trained and 8,687 ( $24 \cdot 90 \%$ ) are untrained.

A-413-7-A

## Section (ii)

## Teachers in Rural Areas:

The total number of teachers in the rural area is 12,202 . Of these $8,017(65 \cdot 70 \%)$ are trained and $4,185(34 \cdot 30 \%)$ are untrained. Of the 8,017 trained teachers $7,351(91 \cdot 69 \%)$ are men and $666(8 \cdot 31 \%)$ are women. Of 4,185 untrained teachers $3,926(93 \cdot 81 \%)$ are men and $259(6.19 \%)$ are women.

## Section (iii)

## Teachers in Urban Areas:

In the urban area the total number of teachers in the secondary sections is 22,687 . Of these 18,185 $(80.16 \%)$ are trained and $4,502(19.84 \%)$ are untrained. Of the 18,185 trained teachers, $12,817(70 \cdot 48 \%)$ are men and $5,368(29.52 \%)$ are women. Of the 4,502 untrained teachers $3,477(77 \cdot 23 \%)$ are men and $1,025(22 \cdot 77 \%)$ are women.

## Section (iv)

## Teachers According to Their Qualifications :

Of the 34,889 teachers in the secondary sections in the State, $23(0.07 \%)$ are less than Matriculates, rather strange, $8,105(23.23 \%)$ are Matriculates, $2,643(7.57 \%)$ are Intermediate, $18,287(52.41 \%)$ are Graduates, $3,292(9 \cdot 44 \%)$ are Post-graduates, $2,539(7 \cdot 28 \%)$ are others. From this it will be seen that the percentage of teachers of the level of Graduation or above comes to $61.85 \%$. This appears to $\mathrm{b}=$ rather low when it is expected that only graduates preferably trained ones should be in charge of secondary sections.

## Section (v)

## The Distribution of Teachers According to the Type of Management :

This information is given in State Table No. 70. There are 247 ( $0.71 \%$ ) teachers in Government schools, $3,078(8.82 \%)$ teachers in local body schools, $29,964(85.88 \%)$ in private aided schools and 1,600 $(4.59 \%)$ teachers in private unaided schools, the total coming to 34,889 . It will be seen that a majority of teachers are working in private aided schools.

## Section (vi)

## Distribution of Men and Women Teachers in the Secondary Sections in every District :

Information reagrding secondary school teachers according to their qualifications is given in State Table Nos. 71 and 72. It is districtwise for rural and urban areas together for men and women teachers separately. The total number of men teachers in the State is 27,579 . Out of these $20,168(73 \cdot 14 \%)$ are trained and $7,403(26.85 \%)$ are untrained.

The number of women teachers in the State is 7,318 . Out of these $6,034(82.45 \%)$ are trained and $1,284(17.55 \%)$ are untrained.

$$
\operatorname{Section}(\dot{\mathrm{v} i i})
$$

## Untrained Teachers :

In Western Maharashtra 4,181 (21.84\%) out of 19,592 men teachers are untrained. In Marathwada $1,328(46.54 \%)$ out of 2,853 men teachers are untrained and in Vidarbha $7,403(26.85 \%)$ out of 27,571 men teachers are untrained.

As regards the distribution of untrained women teachers in the three regions State Table No. 72 may be referred to. In Western Maharashtra $968(15.07 \%)$ out of 6,422 , in Marathwada $107(45.33 \%)$ out of 236 and in Vidarbha 209 ( $31.66 \%$ ) out of 660 are untrained women. Information regarding the distribution of untrained teachers according to their age and experience in secondary sections in rural and urban areas is given in State Table Nos. 73, 74 and 75. Of the 8,687 untrained teachers, $1,089(12 \cdot 54 \%)$ teachers are above the age of 35 years. Of these 1,089 untrained teachers 344 ( $31.59 \%$ ) teachers have experience of more than 12 years.

A-413-7-B

## PART VI

## MISCELLANEOUS

## CHAPTER XVIII

## TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

## Section (i)

## Laboratory Facilities :

Provision of laboratory facilities referred to in this section, is to be taken in a limited sense. It, in most of the cases, means that schools have Science equipment and material for demonstration and for experiment and not laboratories with big halls, etc., in the popular sense of the term. Information regarding Secondary sections having laboratory facilities in rural and urban areas is given in State Table No. 81. The position in Secondary sections regarding science teachers, their qualifications and time devoted by the teachers to the teaching of science is given in State Table No. 82. Out of 1,928 Secondary sections in the rural area, there are $1,235(64 \%)$ sections with laboratory facilities and of 1,693 secondary sections in urban areas $1,453(85 \cdot 8 \%)$ sections are with laboratory facilities. Thus $74 \cdot 2 \%$ of 3,621 Secondary sections in rural and urban areas together are having laboratory facilities. It is evident that the secondary sections in urban area are better off so far. as laboratory facilities are concerned.

There is only one Secondary section with a Home Science facility in the rural areas, while in urban areas the number of secondary sections with Home Science facilities is 121. This is due to want of Home Science facilities in rural areas and small number of independent girls' schools in these areas.

As regards Biology laboratories it is noticed that 40 sections in rural areas, and 84 sections in urban areas have this facility.

Regarding separate laboratories for Chemistry and Physics, the data reveals that 244 and 352 Secondary sections have separate laboratories in Chemistry in rural and urban areas, respectively. There are 238 and 358 Secondary sections having separate laboratories for Physics in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Most of the secondary sections with laboratory facilities have laboratories for General Science, as is evident from the figures given below :-

|  | Rural | Urban |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secondary Sections havi | 59 (60.11\%) | 1,320 (77.97\%) |

It may be that a section may have two or more types of laboratories which cannot be identified separately from the data collected in this respect.

## Section (ii)

## Teachers :

State Table No. 82 gives inforn ation regarding science teachers, with their qualifications and training. Certain symbols are used to denote both academic and professional level of the science teachers. They are:-

| Academic qualifications possessed by | Symbol | Qualification at the professional <br> training level | Symbol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a teacher teaching science | (1) | (2) | (1) |


| (i) Matriculation/Higher without science. | Secondary | A | (ix) Undergraduate diploma or certificate in teachers training without science. | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) Matriculation/Higher with science. | Secondary | B | (x) Undergraduate diploma or certificate in teacher training with science. | I |

(1)
(2)
(1)
(iii) Intermediate without science
(iv) Intermediate with science .. D
(v) Bachelor Degree without science
(vi) Bachelor Degree with science
(vii) Master Degree without science
(viii) Master Degree with science
(2)

C
(xi) Degree or graduate diploma in K
teacher training without science.
(xii) Degree or graduate in teacher train- $\mathbf{L}$ ing with science.

Out of 8,443 total number of science teachers in Secondary sections recorded as per survey in rural and urban areas together 3,674 teachers ( $43 \cdot 52 \%$ ) are untrained. Out of these $255(3.02 \%)$ are matriculates without science subject, $784(9.39 \%)$ are Matriculates with science, $169(2.9 \%)$ are Intermediates without science, $748(8.86 \%)$ are Intermediates with science, 1,290 ( $15 \cdot 28 \%$ ) are graduates with science, $276(3 \cdot 27 \%)$ are graduates without science, $52(0.62 \%)$ are post-graduates without science and $100(1.18 \%)$ are post-graduates with science. Thus it is evident that $752(20.46 \%)$ untrained teachers are teaching science without having any previous content-k nowledge of the subject.

Columns 1 to 24 of State Table No. 82 explain the position of trained teachers engaged in the teaching of science.

The following table gives (i) the percentage of time devoted by the Science Teachers to the teaching of science, (ii) number of science teachers, (iii) percentage to the total number of science teachers :-

| Percentage of time devoted to teaching of science |  |  | Number of Science Teachers | Percentage of Science Teachers to the total number of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  |  | (2) | (3) |
| Less than $20 \%$ | .. .. | . | 1,742 | 20.63\% |
| 21\% to 40\% | .- .. | . | 2,516 | 29.80\% |
| 41\% to 60\% | .. .. | . | 2,188 | 25.91\% |
| 61\% to 80\% | . | . | 1.224 | 14.50\% |
| More than $80 \%$ |  | . | 773 | 9.16\% |
|  | Total | .. | 8,443 | 100.00\% |

It is evident from the table that science teachers supposed to be engaged in the teaching of science only are also teaching subject other than science.
(Note.-The data collected in respect of science teachers, and laboratories under the survey is of a tentative nature only to get acquainted with a general position. It does not give entire and exhaustive figures for all the aspects of science education in secondary schools.

No information regarding teaching of science at the primary and middle school stage has been collected by the Survey.)

## CHAPTER XIX

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Information regarding school buildings of Primary, Middle and Secondary sections is given in State Table No. 76.

Section (i)

## School Buildings :

(i) Rural areas :

Primary Sections.-15,978 (38.86\%) primary sections out of 38,561 primary sections have school buildings of their own.
$4,870(11 \cdot 84 \%)$ primary sections have rented accommodation and $20,256(49 \cdot 30 \%)$ have rent-free accommodation.

Middle Sections. $-5,915$ ( $46.85 \%$ ) middle sections out of 12,480 middle sections have school buildings of their own.

2,725 (21.59\%) middle sections work in rented accommodation while $3,985(31.56 \%)$ middle sections work in rent-free accommodation.

Secondary Sections.- 516 ( $22.34 \%$ ) secondary sections out of 1,928 secondary sections have school buildings of their own while $1,398(60 \cdot 52 \%)$ secondary sections work in rented accommodation and 396 ( $17 \cdot 14 \%$ ) secondary sections work in rent-free accommodation.
(ii) Urban areas :

Primary Sections. $-1,874$ ( $35.59 \%$ ) out of 4,921 primary sections have school buildings of their own, $2,952(56.06 \%)$ primary sections work in rented accommodation while $440(8.35 \%)$ primary sections work in rent-free accommodation.

Middle Sections.-669 ( $30.33 \%$ ) middle sections out of 3,383 middle sections have school buildings of their own, while $1,382(62.65 \%)$ middle sections work in rented buildings and $155(7.02 \%)$ work in rent-free accommodation.

Secondary Sections.-513 (24.68\%) secondary sections out of 1,693 secondary sections have school buildings of their own, while $1,472(70.80 \%)$ work in rented buildings and 94 ( $4.52 \%$ ) work in rent-free buildings.

It will be evident from the above figures that the percentage of owned buildings in primary sections and in secondary sections is more or less the same for both rural and urban area. For the middle section, the percentage in rural area of owned buildings is more than the percentage in urban areas.

## Section (ii)

## Floor area per pupil :

Information regarding floor area is available in State Table Nos. 5, 6, 26, 27, 42 and 43. The table given below shows the floor area per pupil at the primary, middle and secondary stages in rural and urban areas separately for the entire State :-


It is clear that the primary schools are having inadequate space and the classes are crowded.

## Section (iii)

## Accommodation per Section :

The total number of class-rooms divided by the total number of sections in the respective stage gives us the average size of the buildings in terms of rooms for that section. The following table will clarify the position in this respect :-


While collecting this information about the number of rooms and their floor area; improvised arrangements of accommodation such as Verandahs, temples, chavadis, etc., have been omitted. It is likely that the pupils might be actually using additional area which could not be classified as regular class-rooms. The area per pupil, therefore, indicates the classroom area per pupil that is supposed to be under use, excluding that covered by improvised arrangements. The reader will kindly bear in mind that if some schools are recorded as without accommodation of any kind, it does not necessarily imply that the school is without any building or accommodation at all. In such cases the school might have been provided with improvised arrangements as stated above for which the data have not been collected.

The following table will clarify the position regarding the floor area per class-room :-


## Section (iv)

## Playgrounds :

The data in respect of playgrounds have been collected only for primary sections in rural areas and is. recorded in State Table No. 77. No data have been collected for urban areas. In view of the difficulties. in evolving a suitable definition of a playground, it was decided that in rural areas where even a small piece of land which could be used for indigeneous games etc., should be treated as a play-ground and data is collected accordingly.

Out of 38,561 primary sections in rural areas 18,866 primary sections are with playgrounds and 19,695 without any playground.

Out of 18,866 sections with playground facilities 10,874 sections have playgrounds owned by them and 7,992 sections have playgrounds not owned by them.

Western Maharashtra has $12,873(33.38 \%$ ) primary sections with playground facilities leaving 8,311 ( $21.55 \%$ ) primary sections without this facility.

In Marathwada 1,634 ( $4 \cdot 24 \%$ ) sections have this facility leaving $5,877(15 \cdot 24 \%)$ sections without it.
In Vidarbha, 4,359 ( $11.30 \%$ ) primary sections have this playground facility while 5,507 ( $14.28 \%$ ) sections do not have this facility.

Thus, in Western Maharashtra playground facilities are available in greater proportion than in any other region in the State. However, in the Bhandara district in the Vidarbha all the primary sections. 1,111 (strongly enough) have playground facilities.

## Section (v)

## Schools running in Shifts :

By "Schools (Sections) running in shift" it is meant that a part of the school (section) meet in one session and the remaining meet in another (morning or afternoon) according to convenience of pupils and teachers for want of adequate accommodation.

It does not connote the procedure obtainable of running classes of Std. I and II in shift to save the number of teachers in Western Maharashtra region, where different batches of pupils of the same class when being enough) meet independently during the two sessions. Each batch receives instructions only (or 3 to 4 hours a day.

Information regarding schools running in shifts and using shared buildings is available in the State Table No. 78.

Out of 26,753 primary schools, $873(4: 21 \%)$ run in shifts. Out of 191 middle schools, 32 ( $16.75 \%$ ) run in shifts. Out of 1,179 secondary schools, $38(3.22 \%$ ) run in shifts. Out of 11,540 primary-cummiddle schools, $836(7.24 \%)$ run in shifts. Out of 481 middle-cum-secondary schools, 160 ( $33.27 \%$ ) are run in shifts. Out of 268 primary-cum-middle-cum-secondary schools $59,(22.01 \%)$ are run in shifts. Thus out of the total number of 40,212 schools in rural areas, $1,998(4.97 \%)$ run in shifts.

## Urban areas :

Out of 2,680 primary schools, $1,327(63.80 \%)$, out of 114 middle schools $46,(40.35 \%)$, out of 393 secondary schools, $49(12.47 \%)$, out of 1,919 primary-cum-middle schools $955(49.77 \%)$, out of 978 middle-cum-secondary schools 529 ( $54.09 \%$ ) and out of 332 primary-cum-middle-cum-secondary schools 97 $(29.22 \%)$ schools are running in shifts.

Thus out of 6,406 schools in the urban area, $3,003(46: 88 \%)$ schools are running in shifts.
Of the combined total number of 46,818 schools for rural and urban area, 5,001 schools run in shifts.

## Schools with shared Accommodation-Rural areas :

Out of 20,753 primary schools $532(2.56 \%)$, out of 191 middle schools $18(9.42 \%)$, out of 1,179 secondary schools $60(5.09 \%)$, out of 11,540 primary-cum-middle schools $768(66.55 \%)$, out of 481 middle-cum-secondary $60(12 \cdot 48 \%)$ and out of 268 primary-cum-middle-cum-secondary schools $6(2 \cdot 24 \%)$ are using buildings shared by other schools. Thus out of 40,212 schools in rural area, 1,444 (i.e., $3.59 \%$ ) are using buildings shared by other schools.

## Urban areas :

Out of 2,680 primary schools $931(34.74 \%)$, out of 114 middle schools $36(31.58 \%)$, out of 393 secondary schools $121(30.79 \%)$, out of 1,919 primary-cum-middle schools $645(33.05 \%)$, out of 978 middle-cum-secondary schools $201(20: 55 \%)$ and out of 322 primary-cum-middle-cum-secondary schools 88 $(26.51 \%)$, schools are using shared buildings. Thus, out of the total of 3,406 schools in urban areas, $2,022(59.32 \%)$ are using shared buildings. Considering rural and urban areas together out of 46,818 schools, $3,466(7 \cdot 40 \%)$ are using shared accommodation.

From the above it will be seen that the proportion of using shared buildings in the urban areas is much greater than that in the rural areas.

## Section (vi)

## Hostel facilities for secondary schools in Rural Areas :

State Table No. 79 gives information in respect of Hostel facilities in rural areas only. Data for urban areas has not been collected.

In Western Maharashtra, out of 1,157 secondary sections in rural areas, 284 ( $24.55 \%$ ) sections have hostel facilities. Out of the total enrolment of 203,851 pupils at this stage, $12,066(5.92 \%)$ reside in the hostels. In Marathwada, out of 404 secondary sections; $68(16.83 \%)$ sections only have this facility. Out of the total enrolment of 24,812 pupils at this stage, $2,382(9 \cdot 60 \%)$ reside in the hostels.

In Vidarbha, out of 367 secondary sections $83(22.62 \%)$ sections have this facility. Out of total enrolment of 38,110 pupils at this stage, 2,728 ( $7 \cdot 16 \%$ ) reside in the hostels.

Taken State as a whole out of 1,928 secondary sections, $435(22.56 \%)$ have this facility. Out of the total enrolment of 266,773 pupils $17,176(6 \cdot 44 \%)$ reside in the hostels.

If considered districtwise, Sholapur has 48 Hostels, next comes Ahmednagar with 46. Buldhana and Nagpur Districts have no such facility at all.

Note.-Hostel facilities, here mean in most cases only lodging accommodation in a rented or owned building. There are no residertial schools, in the proper sense of the term. Pupils either cook themselves in groups or as is done mostly, get cooked food from their homes and eat in the Hostels.

Very few of these hostels are manned with supervisory staff.

## CHAPTER XX

# MEDIA OF INSTRUGTION : SEGONDARY STAGE 

(reference state table no. 80)

The State language of Maharashtra is Marathi. The same is the regional language in all the four regions. It is the mother-tongue of $76.44 \%$ of the total population.

There are, however, a number of minority communities which have Urdu, Gujarathi, Kannad, Sindhi and such other languages as their mother-tongues. For such linguistic groups, the State Government adopts a liberal policy and permits provision of educational facilities through a number of media of instructions. A considerable number of parents and pupils is attracted by English also. There are 254 schools in the State which use English as the medium of instruction. Out of these 200 schools are imparting instruction through English only. The rest are multimedia schools.

Information regarding the media of instruction has been collected for secondary schools only. Themain languages in which instruction is imparted are as under:-
(1) Marathi.
(4) English.
(7) Kannad.
(2) Hindi.
(5) Gujarathi.
(8) Tamil.
(3) Urdu.
(6) Sindhi.
(9) Bengali.

There are schools which impart instruction through more than one medium.
Out of 1,928 secondary sections in the rural areas 1,915 sections ( $99.33 \%$ ) are with one medium and the remaining 13 are with two media.

Of 1,693 secondary sections in the urban area there are 1,523 (i.e., $79.96 \%$ ) one medium schools, $151(8.92 \%)$ two media schools, $14(0.83 \%)$ three media schools; 2 four media schools and 3 five media schools.

Most of the multimedia schools with more than 2 media of instruction are located in Greater Bombay. The following table gives the number of one medium schools in urban and rural areas :-

| Medium <br> (1) |  |  |  |  | Urban <br> (2) | Rural <br> (3) | Total <br> (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marathi | . | . | .. | . | 1,050 | 1,898 | 2,948 |
| Urdu | . | . | . | . | 70 | 10 | 80 |
| Hindi | .. | . | -• | . | 56 | 3 | 59. |
| English | .. | .. | . | - | 198 | 2 | 200 |
| Gujarathi | .. | . | . | - | 107 | . | 107 |
| Sindhi | .. | - | - | . | 24 | - | 24 |
| Kannad | . | . | . | . | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Tamil | . | .. | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Bengali | -• | - | . | . | 2 | . | 2 |
|  |  |  | Total | -• | 1,522 | 1,915 | 3,437 |

There are 13 two media secondary sections in rural areas and 151 sections in urban areas. Similarly, there are 14 three media schools, 2 four media schools and 3 five media schools all of which are in urban areas only.

It will interest the readers to know that the five media schools impart instruction in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarathi, Urdu and Kannad.

## CHAPTER XXI

## PREPARATION OF MAPS

During the First Educational Survey, Educational Maps were prepared from the toposheets, for all the districts and their sub-units. These maps were required to be destroyed under orders of concerned authorities during the Chinese aggression in 1962, as they were supposed to be restricted maps.

Under the second educational survey also maps for the districts and their sub-units have been prepared. They have been traced from the maps supplied by the Photozinco Press, Poona. These are also restricted maps as such are required to be preserved carefully and safely. They are in possession of the Education Officers, Zilla Parishads.

The maps have been drawn for the districts to the scale of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to 2 miles, wherever possible and $1^{\prime \prime}$ to 1 mile for the sub-units, i.e., blocks. The blocks were permitted to record entries in regional language, if they so desired, as it was found more convenient for most of them to do so.

The district maps showed all the villages, important habitations, wherever possible, and the types of institutions primary, middle and secondary indicated by symbols, described elsewhere in this chapter.

The block maps were got prepared in two categories, one showed all villages with habitations, the primary and the middle schools by symbols with population of the villages in (oo) and they were marked with arrows leading from schoolless habitations to those with schools, which the pupils from the school less habitations attended and similar map showing the secondary schools onily.

The third map of the blocks was also prepared wherein all the types of institutions P., M., S. were indicated by symbols. No arrows were shown in this map،

Preparation of the maps presented mary difficulties and the work was not smooth enough.
(1) Taluka/Tabsil maps in Vidarbha area had to be converted and retraced into block maps; The marking of correct boundaries was difficult.
(2) The block maps supplied to the District Survey Units were of the scale of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to 2 miles. These were to be retraced to the scale of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to one mile. Some of the P. W. Departments of Districts had pentagraph machines and the P. W. D. Officers were good enough to extend their co-operation in retracing them. In case of some districts, this was rot possible putting the District Survey Unit into difficulties.
(3) Though the Government had issued instructions regarding extension of co-operation by the works Departments of Zilla Parishad to the District Survey Units, in preparation of maps, not all could do it, due to shortage of staff and other difficulties.

The Education Departments had, in some cases, used the services of Drawing Teachers and Geography Teachers to get the maps prepared.
(4) Map work was a laborious and time consuming job and all the districts could not complete it within the scheduled time.

After a good deal of discussions with the experts in the line, it was thought desirable to get the maps traced and prepare Amonia processed copies. Detailed instructions in this respect were given, which are appended to this Chapter. These instructions closely follow those given by the Central Survey Unit, Delhi.

Instructions given by the State Survey Unit for the preparation of the maps.

## Ammonia Processed Maps for Districts and Talukas :

The District Survey Officers were advised to develop taluka maps and district maps as per detailed instructions given in this respect:-

There are three processes of developing maps.
(1) By hand.-Through the ager cy of tracers or drawing teachers. This is a laborious process in which the drawing teachers are required to spend days together on one single map and 3 copies of each map weie required for survey purposes an.d a couple of copies more for local use. It was very costly also, apart from time and ex.ergy consuming process, it carried with it.

A-413-8-A.
(2) Blue-prints.-These maps are less costly and can be developed through the tracers and processed through by the Experts of the Engineering Department. We have tried this but it was found that we cannot use colours Red, Blue, Green, etc., for showing different stages of Education as are required to be indicated.
(3) Ammonia Processed Maps.-These are certainly less costly than hand-drawn maps and may be little more costly than the Blue-Prints. The ammonia paper is whitish and we can conveniently use any colour on the same to our choice and needs.

The following is the procedure required to be followed for processing the maps, according to Anm nia processing:-
A.-(1) The outline and the details required to be represented on the map should be very carefully and very correctly recorded on the map drawn on ordinary good drawing paper.
(2) This map when finalised is to be taaced on a sheet of tracing paper or on a piece of tracing cloth. Symbols, if any, should be drawn in green or red ink so that they will give faint impressions on the ammonia processed paper. These can be recopied with any colour.
(3) For tracing the map on tracing paper or tracing cloth, water-proof black ink should be used.
(4) Superfine quality of Victor Brand Ammonia paper is generally used for givi 2 g good effects. It is essential to see the watermark on the paper which gives the last date of using the paper for exposures. It is always adivsable to use the papers a couple of months before the date of expiry.
(5) For getting the impressions liquid ammonia is used while processing.
B.-Actual Processing.-The prints of the maps are generally taken by exposure method. There are trained personnel in the Works Department of the Zilla Parishads and StatePublic Works Departments at the district headquarters. Their co-operation and assistance may be obtained through the heads of their respective officers: Getting the maps processed through the Works or $P$. W. Dapartment is quite cheap, even if a little remuneration is required to be paid to the experts for additional work.
e. If processing facilities are not available in the Works Department of Zilla Parishads or P. W. D. there are firms which undertake this work on payment.
$C$.-After getting the required number of copies processed, the symbols may be recopied in aly desired colour,

Note.-(1) Ammonia paper is available at Kilbern and Co. branches of which are in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. Poona Address is Kilbern and Co., Moledina Road, Poona-1, Phone No. 26265.
(2) Rates as quoted by Poona Branch on 7th April 1966 are as under :-
(a) Ammonịa paper 10 metre Roll, Rs. $7 \cdot 70$ per roll of 10 metres.
(b) Ammonia Bottle of 450 C. C.—Rs. 2 per bottle.
(c) Processing rates-25 paise for 100 sq. Cms.
(6) One Roll for Ammonia paper can produce 10 maps of the size of one metre by one metre.

## Guide Lines for the Preparation of Maps :

(Finalised after personal discussion with the Educational Survey Unit, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Delhi).
(1) Physical maps can be obtained from (a) Survey of India Department, Deharadun, (b) Revenue Departments, (c) Land Records Offices, (d) Public Works Departments of the State.

The State Survey Unit secured these maps from the Photo Zinco Press, Poona and supplied them to all the distuicts in the State.
(2) Maps for the district should be of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to 2 miles scale.
(3) Maps for the block/panchayat samiti area should necessarily be of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to 1 mile scale.

If the available physical maps are not to this scale ( $1^{\prime \prime}=1$ mile) they can be developed to that scale (or any other scale also) with the use of 'Pentagraph' a device for the purpose. This machine is available with the B. and C. (P. W.) Departments of the districts.

A-413-8-B.
(4) The Blccks/Parchayat Samiti maps should show the following details:-
(a) All villages and habitations with or without schools should be indicated by small full dots.
(b) All the primary schools with standards I to IV or V, as the case may be, should be shown by a circle round the full dot (Fig. 1).
(c) All the middle schools with stardards V or VI to VII or VIII, as the case may be, should be shown by a hollow triargle round the full dot (Fig. 2) and those with primary schools should be shown with both the symbols in one (Fig. 3).
(d) All the high schools with standards VIII or IX to X or XI or XII, as the case may be, should be shown by a hollow square round the full dot (Fig. 4) or round the sign of the primary school (Fig. 5) or round the sign of the middle school (Fig. 6) or round the signs of both the primary and middle schools (Fig. 7).
(e) Incorrplete sections with only initial stardards for the primary, middle and high school stages and which are urder develcprent are to be considered as full sections for the survey purposes.
(f) Brarch schools in this State are to be considered as independent schools at the primary stage.
(g) Girls schools at each stage should be indicated by an additional blue line for respective symbols.


All the double lines in blue colour will indicate that there are separate girls' schools at the respective stages.
(h) All the existirg schcols should be shown with respective symbols in green colour.
(i) Villages or habitations having no schools should be joined by arrows $(\rightarrow$ ) in green colour directed from the schooless village or habitation to the school which the pupils attend.
(i) If there are natural obstacles on the way from the schools-less villages to the schools the arrow line should be curved and not straight.
5. The Blank sketch of a block or Par chayat Samiti map should first show locations of villages and habitations by full dots. Right on the top of the dot, the names of the villages or habitations should be written so that the dot should occupy a central place below the name.
Manmad
6. It is suggested that the name of the village or habitation should be followed by the population of the village given in a tracket by one digit indicating a population of 100 . For instance Kolhapur $(1,650)$ means city of Kolhapur has a population of 165,000 . Kondivade (1-3) means the village has a population of 130 .
7. Only after knowing the criteria, proposed schools will have to be indicated on the maps. The signs/symbols will be same as above. The colour will be red. Independent girls' schools will be indicated by double line in red again.
8. There should be three copies of all maps:
(1) One showing primary and middle schools with symbols and arrows.
(2) The second showing high schools with symbols and arrows.
(3) The third showirg all the types of institutions (primary, middle and high school stages) with symbols only and without arrows.

There should be a fourth copy also duplicate of the one mentioned at Sr. No. 3 to indicate future additions, if any.

Note.-All the four copies will show the villages and habitations with and without schools.
9. The district map should show only the existing institutions of all types with prescribed symbols and colours.
(a) No population figures are to be shown against names.
(b) No arrows are to be shown.

## ERRATA

| Page <br> (1) | Line <br> (2) | Incorrect <br> (3) | Correct (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| iv | 13 | Schools. | sections. |
|  | 32 | 43.39 per cent | 48:92 per cent |
| vii | 28 | Distribution of middle section | Distribution of middle sections |
| 3 | 43 | on the quality and quantity of Education, | and on the quality and quantity of Education, |
| 4 | 39 | Cooperation extended by the Education Officer, Bombay, | Co-operation extended by the Education Officer, |
| 6 | 24 | conutless | countless |
| 7 | 40 | $\underset{46,64,613}{\text { Population-Urban-F e males- }}$ | $49,64,613$ |
|  | 44 | 99.5 and $80 \cdot 1$, respectively, .. | 80.1 and 99.5 respectively. |
| 14 | 12 | This school may .. | These schools may. |
| 17 | 30 | 144 .. .. .. |  |
| 18 | 18 | 400 to 499-4,202 . . | 4,292 |
|  | 23 | 45,023 . . . . . | 45,923 |
| 21 | 32 | State Table No. 2 .. .. | State Table No. 2 (X) |
|  | 26 | Primary schools | Primary sections |
| 22 | 48 | State Table No. 6 | State Table No. 6 (X) |
| 23 | 13 | This is enrolment figure .. | This enrolment figure |
|  | 51 | 30,759 (79.77 per cent) | 29,317 (76.03 per cent) |
| 26 | 7 | 53.569 | 53,569 |
|  | 30 | Dhu a | Dhulia |
| 27 | 20 | The total number of Middle sections is ...... | The total number of Middle sections in Western Maharashtra is. . . . . . |
|  | 25 | 192 (11.65 per cent) .. ... .. | 199 (11.65 per cent) |
|  | 42 | 53.7 per cent .. .. .. .. | 38 per cent |
|  | 48 | They are 53.7 and 5.94, respectively. | They are 38 and 6 respectively. |
| 28 | 31 | Table 10 X | Table $10 \times 2$, |
| 29 | 7 | 708 (Satara District) . . . . . | 586 (Buldhana District) |
|  |  | 133 (Nasik District) .. .. .. | 231 (Ratnagiri District) |
|  | 8 | 325. .. .. .. .. | 356. |
|  | 9 | 207. .. .. .. .. | 227. |
|  | 9-10 | 442 (Satara District), | 354 (Wardha District), |
|  |  | 86 (Sangli District) . . .. - | 105 (Parbhani District) |
|  | 12 |  | Wardha District (933) |
|  |  |  | Ratnagiri District (389), 583. |
|  | Table Enrolment Indices | Column No. 4-256 .. .. | 335 |
|  |  | (Nanded). . | (Aurangabad). |



## APPENDICES AND STATE TABLES

APPENDIX I

## List of the participants who attended the workshop at Poona from 8th November to 20th November 1965

\author{

1. Shri G. Manohar Rao <br> State Survey Officer, <br> Office of the State Institute of Education, (A. P.), Hyderabad. <br> 3. Dr. Sushil Kumar Gupta <br> Secretary to the Regional Board of AudioVisual Education, Education Department, Alipore Road, Calcutta-27 (W.B.).
}

5. Shri D. G. Thakore<br>State Survey Officer,<br>Silvasa-Via Vapi (W. Rly.),<br>Post Silvasa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

7. Dr. P. S. Varde<br>State Survey Officer,<br>Directorate of Education, Panjim, Goa.

9. Shri K. N. Kaul

State Survey Officer, Director of Education's Office, Old Secretariat, Shrinagar, Kashmir.
11. Shrimati P. Timothy

State Survey Officer,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bhopal (M. F.).
13. Shri J. N. Dani

State Survey Officer,
State Institute of Education, Poona-2 (M. S.).
15. Shri G. Krishnamurthy

State Survey Officer,
Office of the D. P. I.,
New Public Offices, Bangalore-1 (Mysore).
17. Shri N. Muthukrishanan
State Survey Officer,
26-Rangapillai Street,
Pondicherry-1.
19. Shri S. M. L. Shrivastava

State Survey Officer, Education Department (Pry. and Sec. Edn.), Rajasthan, Bikaner (Rajasthan).
2. Shri R. C. Das

Reader, State Institute of Education, Assam.
4. Shri B. N. Jha

Special Officer, Office of the Special Officer; State Educational Survey, Boring Canal Road, Patna-1 (Bihar).
6. Shri W. P. Abhyankar

State Survey Officer,
Office of the Director of Education, New Mental Hospital Building, Ahmedabad (Gujarath State).
8. Shri W. S. Sidhu

State Survey Officer, District Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur (H. P.).
10. Shri N. K. Shankaran Nair State Survey Officer, State Institute of Education, Trivandrum, Kerala.
12. Shri T. S. Venkatraman

State Survey Officer, State Institute of Education, No. 6, Vidynatha Iyer Street, Madras-34.
14. Shri M. G. Mangi Singh

State Survey Officer, Office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools Tengaoupal, Keisanpat, Imphal.
16. Shri D. Raut

State Survey Officer, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Cuttak-2 (Orissa).
18. Shri D. D. Guptá

State Survey Officer, State Institute of Education, Chandigarh (Punjab).
20. Shri M. G. Bhattacharya

State Survey Officer, P. O. Agarthala, Tripura State.

> 21. Shri Gauri Shankar Lal
> Psychologist, Manovigyan Shala, Allahabad (U. P.).

List of Officers, other than participants, who attended the workshop at Poona from 8th November to 20th November 1965

\author{

1. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao <br> Planning Commission (Education), New Delhi.
}
2. Shri J. P. Naik

Secretary, Indian Education Commission, New Delhi.
3. Dr. G. D. Deshpande

Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona.
4. Dr. S. K. Mitra

Head of the Department, Psychological Department, NCERT., New Delhi.
5. Shri L. D. Gupta, Principal

State Institute of Education,
Sector 20, Chandigarh (Punjab).
6. Shri V. N. Pandy

Deputy Director of Education, Bihar.
7. Dr. N. K. Upasani

Deputy Director of Education and Director, State Evaluation Unit, Maharashtra State, Poona.
8. Dr. P. K. Chowdhary

Dy. Director of Education, Shillong (Assam State).
9. Shri G. S. Dhar

Deputy Director of Education, Maharashtra, Poona-1.
10. The Collector,

Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
11. All Parishad Education Officers of Maharashtra.

## APPENDIX III

The time-schedule which was chalked out for the Survey is given below : -
P. Preparation for the State Ievel seminar-cum-workshop 25 th November to 1 st December 1965. for district survey officers and workers.
2. Short-term (3 days) seminar-cum-workshop for the 2nd to 4th December 1965. Extension Officers (Education) for Poona district for pilot sarvey.
3. Short-term (3 days) seminar-cum-workshop for the 9th to 11th December 1965. Extension Officers (Education) of Aurangabad district for pilot suryey.
4. State level seminar-cum-workshop for officers of $12 \cdot 20$ th to 30th December 1965. districts in the Western Maharashtra Region, Poona.
5. State level seminar for officers of 8 districts of Vidarbha 6 th January to 15 th January 1966. and 5 distriets of Marathwada at Aurangabad.
6. Collection of the Data .. .. .. .. .. 10th March 1966.
7. Compilation of the data at block level .. .. .. 29th March 1966.

8: Compilation of the District tables .. .. .. 31st March 1966.
9. Submission of the District tables .. .. .. 30th June 1966.
10. Writing of the district reports ... .. .. 31st July 1966.
11. Submission of the District reports .. ..... ... 31st August 1966.
12. Submission of the Survey Maps .. .. .. 31st August 1966.

## habitations in rural areas

Maharashtra State
State Table No. 1

| Serial <br> No. | 'Namé of District |  | No. of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  |  |  |

## WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION

| 1 | Ahmednagar |  | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - | - | 1,329 | 4,082 | 1,588,654 | 1,768,294 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia | . | - | -• | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 1,382 | 2,095 | 1,135,380 | 1,214,855 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | -• | -• | -• | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,594 | 1,367,826 | 1,539,322 |
| 4 | Kolaba | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -• | - | 1,957 | 3,387 | 952,174 | 1,037,423 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | - | - | - | - | -• | -• | 1,108 | 2,219 | 1,288,718 | 1,412,236 |
| 6 | Nasils | -• | -• | -• | - | - | -• | 1,651 | 3,006 | 1,380,264 | 1,568,145 |
| 7 | Poona | - | - | -• | - | - | -• | 1,587 | 4,988 | 1,526,974 | 1,675,554 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | . | - | -• | - | $\cdots$ | -• | 1,515 | 7,979 | 1,679,345 | 1,761,215 |
| 9 | Sangli | - | -• | -• | - | -• | $\bullet$ | 526 | 1,677 | 1,038,286 | 1,129,235 |
| 10 | Satara | -• | - | -• | - | - | - | 1,173 | 3,049 | 1,271,678 | 1,379,128 |
| 11 | Sholapur | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | 955 | 2,393 | 1,340,245 | 1,491,671 |
| 12 | Thana | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 1,600 | 4,652 | 1,153,350 | 1,313,690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 16,283 | 41,121 | 15,722,894 | 17,290,768 |

## MARATHAWADA REGION




A-413-9-B.

HABITATIONS IN RURAL AREAS-contd.

| SerialNo. | Name of District | Number of Schools |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | P. | M | S | PM. | MS | PMS | Remarks |
| (1) | (2) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |

## WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION

| 1 | Ahmedragar |  | -- | - | - | - | 1,398 | 1 | 98 | 759 | 9 | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dindia | -- | -- | - | - | - | 1,039 | $\cdots$ | . 55 | 440 | 9 | . |
| 3 | Jalgaer | - | -- | - | - | - | 745 | . | 86 | 669 | 21 | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | Kołaba | - | -- | -- | -- | -. | 1,118 | .. | 52 | 607 | 5 | - |
| 5 | Kolhapur | -- | -- | - | - | -• | 819 | 3 | 118 | 784 | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 6. | Nasik | - | - | - | -* | - | 1,090 | - | 44 | 568 | 34 | . |
| I | Poona | -- | -- | -• | - | -. | 1,427 | - | 91 | 801 | 4 | 1 |
| 8 | Katnagiti | - | -- | - | - | - | 1,316 | $\cdots$ | 129 | 1,427 | 10 | . |
| 9 | Sangli | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 607 | - | 114 | 582 | 9 | . |
| 10. | Satara | -- | - | - | -- | -- | 900 | 1 | 134 | 786 | 6 | 1 |
| 11 | Sholapur | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | ** | - | 821 | $\cdots$ | 74 | 676 | 5 | .. |
| 12 | Thano | -- | -- | - | - | - | 1,348 | $\cdots$ | 34 | 455 | 12 | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | tal | $\cdots$ | 12,628 | 5 | 1,029 | 8,554 | 126 | 2 |

MARATHWADA REGION


## Maharashtra State

| Population Slab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | Above 5000 | 2000-4999 | 1000-1999 | 500-999 | Below 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | $400-499$ <br> (6) | $300-399$ <br> (7) | $200-299$ <br> (8) | $100-199$ <br> (9) | Below 100 <br> (10) | Total below 500 <br> (11) | Grand Total <br> (12) |
| (1) Number of habitations .. | 242 | 1;872 | 5,690 | 11,468 | 4,292 | 6,029 | 8,726 | 13,441 | 13,435 | 45,923 | 65,195 |
| (2) Habitations in a population slab as percentage of the total number of rural habitations in the state. | 0.37 | 2.87 | 8.73 | 17.59 | 6.58 | $9 \cdot 25$ | 13.38 | 20.62 | 20.61 | 70.44 | 100.00 |
| (3) Population of the habitations in the slab. | 1,670,869 | 5,332,500 | 7,666,188 | 8,019,288 | 1,904,147 | 2,080,892 | 2,105,043 | 1,921,691 | 802,378 | 8,814,151 | 31,502,996 |
| (4) Population of the habitations in the slab as percentage of the total rural population in the State. | $5 \cdot 30$ | 16.93 | 24.34 | 25.45 | 6.04 | 6.61 | $6 \cdot 68$ | $6 \cdot 10$ | $2 \cdot 55$ | 27.98 | 100.00 |


| Serial No. <br> (I) | Name of the District |  | No. of cities and towns (Urban habitations) (3) |  | Population 1961 Census <br> (4) | Number of Schools |  |  |  |  |  | Remarks <br> (11) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P | M |  | S | PM | MS | PMS |  |
|  | (2) |  |  |  | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |  |
| 1 | Greater Bombay | .. .. |  |  | . | 1 | 4,152,056 | 688 | 15 | 132 | 541 | 163 | 254 | . |
| WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Ahmednagar | .. .. | - |  |  | 187,315 | 17 | .. | 17 | 60 | 16 | 2 | - |
| 2 | Dhulia | .. .. | . | 7 | 215,856 | 47 | 1 | 12 | 73 | 24 | .. | - |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | $\cdots \quad$. | .. | 13 | 397,221 | 45 | 1 | 15 | 134 | 25 | $\cdots$ | - |
| 4 | Kolaba .. | . | . | 12 | 106,681 | 14 | . | 5 | 49 | 13 | . | - |
| 5 | Kolhapur | .. .. | . | 11 | 307,775 | 78 | $\cdots$ | 43 | 126 | 23 | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 6 | Nasik | .. .. | .. | 15 | 474,982 | 67 | $\cdots$ | 13 | 150 | 53 | 1 | . |
| 7 | Poona | .. .. | . | 21 | 939,906 | 184 | 5 | 39 | 189 | 78 | 5 | .. |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | .. .. | . | 13 | 147,858 | 29 | . | 13 | 86 | 16 | . | .. |
| 9 | Sangli | .. .. | . | 6 | 192,430 | 46 | 2 | 15 | 71 | 17 | , | . |
| 10 | Satara | $\cdots$ | . | 10 | 158,427 | 30 | 4 | 19 | 55 | 14 | 7 | . |
| 11 | Sholapur | .. .. | $\cdots$ | 10 | 519,874 | 106 | . | 28 | 162 | 27 | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 12 | Thana | .- .. | . | 20 | 499,328 | 104 | . | 18 | 138 | 57 | .. | .. |
|  |  | Total | . | 145 | 8,299,709 | 1,455 | 28 | 369 | 1,834 | 526 | 269 | .. |
| MARATHAWADA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Aurangabad .: | . $\quad$. | . | 9 | 216,711 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 19 | 20 | - |
| 2 | Bhir .. | .. .. | . | 7 | 98,649 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 6 | . |
| 3 | Nanded .: | .. .. | .. | 11 | 155,868 | 58 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 8 | . |
| 4 | Osmanabad .. | .. .. | .. | 13 | 156,266 | 39 | . | 3 | 7 | 26 | 11 | .. |
| 5 | Parbhani - | .. .. | . | 12 | 166,702 | 59 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 8 | . |
|  |  | Total | -• | 52 | 794,196 | 265 | 7 | 10 | 45 | 94 | 53 | . |
| VIDARBHA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Akola | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 262,833 | 105 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 42 | .. | - |
| 2 | Amravati | .. .. | $\cdots$ | 13 | 322,194 | 151 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 51 | . | . |
| 3 | Bhandara | .. .. | . | 5 | 136,261 | 51 | . | . | 8 | 24 | . | . |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | .. .. | . | 9 | 175,438 | 68 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 36 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Chandrapur .. | .. .. | .. | 5 | 95,690 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | . | .. |
| 6 | Nagpur .. | .. .. | .. | 12 | 787,700 | 389 | 35 | . | 3 | . 126 | . | . |
| 7 | Wardha | .. .. | .. | 6 | 150,015 | 81 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | .. | - |
| 8 | Yeotmal .. | - $\cdot$ | . | 8 | 138,525 | 67 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 27 | . | . |
|  |  | Total | . | 67 | 2,068,656 | 960 | 79 | 14 | 40 | 358 | .. | . |
|  |  | Grand Total | . ${ }$ | 264 | 11,162,561 | 2,680 | 114 | 393 | 1,919 | 978 | 322 | . |

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN HABITATIONS ACGORDING TO POPULATION SLABS
Ma harashtra State
State Table No. 2 (X)

| (1) | Population Slab |  |  |  |  |  | Total(8) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100,000 and above <br> (2) | $\begin{gathered} 50,000 \\ \text { and } \\ 99,999 \\ (3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,000 \\ \text { and } \\ 49,999 \\ \text { (4) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ 19,999 \\ (5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,000 \\ \text { and } \\ 9,999 \\ (6) \end{gathered}$ | Below 5,000 <br> (7) |  |
| 1. Number of Habitations . | 12 | 15 | 47 | 89 | 86 | 15 | 264 |
| 2. Habitations in a population slab as per cent of the total number of urban Habitations in the state. | $4 \cdot 55$ | $5 \cdot 68$ | 17.80 | $33 \cdot 71$ | 32.58 | $5 \cdot 68$ | 100.00 |
| 3. Population of the Habitations in the slab. | 67,52,233 | 10,23,607 | 14,51,133 | 12,46,858 | 6,30,685 | 58,045 | 1,11,62,561 |
| 4. Population of the habitations in the slab as per cent of the Total Urban population in the State. | 60.49 | $9 \cdot 17$ | 13.00 | $11 \cdot 17$ | $5 \cdot 65$ | 0.52 | $100^{\circ} 00$ |

## habitations with and without primary sections in rural areas



| Maharashtra State | Mary SEGIIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DIStrict |  |  |  |  |  | State Table No. 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial $\begin{gathered}\text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { district }\end{gathered}$ | Item of information | Primary section in the habitation | Primary section within a distance up to 0.5 mile | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { section } \\ \text { at a distance } \\ \text { from } \\ 0.6 \text { to } 1.0 \text { mile } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { section } \\ \text { at a distance } \\ \text { from } \\ 1.1 \text { to } 1.5 \text { mile } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { section } \\ \text { at a distance } \\ \text { from } \\ 1.6 \text { to } 2 \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | Primary section at a distance more than 2 miles | Total |
| (1) (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1 Ahmednagar | Western Maharashtra Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of habitations | 2,055 | 995 | 699 | 198 | 98 | 37 | 4,082 |
|  | Their total population .. .. .. .. | 1,509,487 | 136,511 | 81,181 | 23,733 | 12,676 | 4,706 | 1,768,294 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | $85 \cdot 30$ | 7.70 | 4.60 | 1-40 | $0 \cdot 70$ | 0.30 | 10000 |
| 2 Dhulia | Number of habitations .. .. .. | 1,427 | 253 | 186 | 37 | 70 | 122 | 2,095 |
|  | Their total population .. .. .. | 1,105,264 | 58,799 | 27,162 | 4,884 | 8,063 | 10,683 | 1,214,855 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | - 90.90 | 4.90 | $2 \cdot 40$ | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| 3 Jalgaon | Number of habitations | 1,242 | 226 | 58 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 1,594 |
|  | Their total population .. .. .. | 1,419,627 | 79,793 | 18,393 | 13,869 | 4,417 | 3,223 | 1,539,322 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | - 92.30 | 5.10 | $1 \cdot 20$ | 0.90 | 0.30 | $0 \cdot 20$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| 4 Kolaba | Number of habitations | 1,586 | 1,099 | 426 | 110 | 115 | 51 | 3,387 |
|  | Their total population .. | 769,342 | 176,633 | 57,439 | 14,641 | 14,151 | 5,217 | 1,037,423 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | 74.10 | 17.00 | $5 \cdot 60$ | $1 \cdot 40$ | $1 \cdot 30$ | 0.60 | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| Kolhapur | Number of habitations .. .. | 1,432 | 459 | 201 | 62 | 35 | 30 | 2,219 |
|  | Their total population | 1,304,707 | 69,409 | 24,420 | 7,324 | 3,827 | 2,549 | 1,412,236 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | - 92.40 | $4 \cdot 90$ | 1.70 | 0.50 | 0.30 | 0.20 | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| 6 Nasik | Number of habitations | 1,633 | 575 | 439 | 62 | 143 | 154 | 3,006 |
|  | Their total population .. .. .. .. | 1,367,058 | 87,713 | 60,283 | 10,900 | 23,455 | 18,736 | 1,568,145 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | - 88.60 | $4 \cdot 80$ | $3 \cdot 50$ | 0.70 | 1.30 | $1 \cdot 10$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| 7 Poona | Number of habitations .. .. .. | 2,194 | 1,150 | 1,010 | 308 | 172 | 154 | 4,988 |
|  | Their total population .. .. .. .. | 1,290,338 | 163,476 | 135, 159 | 43,179 | 24,108 | 19,294 | 1,675,554 |
|  | Percentage of this population to total population in the district. | 77.00 | 9.70 | $8 \cdot 10$ | $2 \cdot 60$ | 1.40 | $1 \cdot 20$ | $100^{\circ} 00$ |

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT-cont.




A-413-10-B.

IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 5

| Class V |  | Total | Grand Total |  | No. of Teachers | Pupil teacher ratio | No. of Class rooms | Area of Classrooms | Area per Classroom | Area Per Pupil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | G | B | G | $B+G$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| .. | $\ldots$ | 124,065 | 80,598 | 204,663 | 4,035 | 51 | 3,607 | 1,166,455 | 323 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| -• | $\cdots$ | 80,329 | 45,216 | 125,545 | 2,815 | 45 | 2,794 | 269,955 | 311 | 6.9 |
|  | - | 115,187 | 75,478 | 190,665 | 3,580 | 53 | 3,082 | 1,057,767 | 343 | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| - | . | - 76,196 | 52,572 | 128,768 | 2,805 | 46 | 2,400 | 868,288 | 362 | 6.7 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 98,554 | 54,316 | 152,870 | 3,224 | 48 | 3,093 | 954,843 | 309 | 6.2 |
| . | . | 95,208 | 56,684 | 151,892 | 3,213 | 47 | 2,991 | 961,056 | 331 | 6.0 |
| . | $\ldots$ | 125,853 | 78,965 | 204,818 | 3,942 | 52 | 3,700 | 1,246,697 | 337 | $6 \cdot 1$ |
|  | .. | 128,444 | 99,971 | 228,415 | 4,357 | 52 | 4,063 | 1,371,582 | 337.5 | 6.0 |
| $\cdots$ | - | 87,361 | 57,306 | 144,667 | 2,725 | 53 | 2,538 | 846,956 | 334 | 6.0 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 105,115 | 68,693 | 173,808 | 3,456 | 50 | 3,239 | 1,236,003 | $381 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| . . |  | 100,911 | 62,218 | 163,129 | 3,254 | 50 | 2,594 | 802,161 | $309 \cdot 2$ | 4.9 |
| . | . | 71,681 | 42,704 | 114,385 | 2,540 | 45 | 2,381 | 811,466 | $340 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 8$ |
|  | . | 1,208,904 | 774,721 | 1,983,625 | 39,946 | 50 | 36,482 | 1,593,229 | 314.7 | $5 \cdot 8$ |

region

| 12,637 | 2,077 | 95,946 | 33,248 | 129,194 | 3,206 | 40 | 2,521 | 802,425 | $318 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8,929 | 1,769 | 64,666 | 25,797 | 90,463 | 2,211 | 41 | 1,862 | 500,671 | $268 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |
| 7,841 | 1,364 | 62,370 | 26,393 | 88,763 | 2,471 | 36 | 1,751 | 398,237 | $227 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |  |
| 14,286 | 3,693 | 101,924 | 53,126 | 155,050 | 3,184 | 49 | 2,514 | 663,160 | $264 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 2$ |  |
| 8,282 | 1,378 | 68,339 | 30,456 | 98,795 | 2,219 | 44 | 1,317 | 351,889 | $287 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 5$ |  |
| 51,975 | 10,281 | 393,245 | 169,020 | 562,265 | 13,291 |  | 42 | 9,965 | $2,716,382$ | $272 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 1$ |



| Primary Stage |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Teachers | Teacher Pupil Ratio | No. of Classrooms | Area of Classrooms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Area } \\ & \text { per Class- } \\ & \text { room } \end{aligned}$ | Area perPupil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class V |  | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | $\square^{-}$ | B | G ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| .. | $\cdots$ | 270,069 | 226,169 | 496,238 | 13,884 | 36 | 10,001 | 3,280,841 | 328.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| .. | . | 14,621 | 11,819 | 26,440 | 487 | 55 | 414 | 150,142 | 362.6 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| .. | .. | 16,101 | 12,207 | 28,308 | 678 | 44 | 456 | 161,636 | $354 \cdot 4$ | 6.2 |
| .. | - | 32,463 | 25,889 | 58,352 | 1,215 | 47 | 827 | 250,639 | 304.0 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
|  | -• | 8,332 | 7,025 | 15,357 | 364 | 42 | 269 | 84,714 | 314.8 | $5 \cdot 5$ |
|  | .. | 24,512 | 20,928 | 45,440 | 1,025 | 44 | 859 | 237,149 | 322.6 | 5.2 |
|  | .. | 36,745 | 29,603 | 66,348 | 1,400 | 45 | 1,157 | 383,351 | 300.00 | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| .. | . | 63,878 | 54,798 | 118,676 | 2,703 | 44 | 2,717 | 766,466 | 284.7 | 6.5 |
| .. | .. | 10,198 | 8,805 | 19,003 | 445 | 43 | 344 | 131,056 | $380 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 8$ |
| . | .. | 17,587 | 13,418 | 31,005 | 631 | 49 | 516 | 154,538 | 299.0 | $5 \cdot 0$ |
| .. | . | 12,345 | 10,008 | 22,353 | 479 | 47 | 437 | 119,206 | $272 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| .. | .. | 39,647 | 28,325 | - 67,972 | 1,528 | 44 | 1,020 | 279,625 | $274 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |
| .. | .. | 37,052 | 31,241 | 68,293 | 1,442 | 47 | 1,962 | 344,314 | 324.0 | 5.0 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 583,550 | 480,235 | 1,063,785 | 26,281 | 41 | 20,979 | 6,343,677 | $302 \cdot 4$ | 6.0 |
| 1,063,785 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

REGION

| 3,134 | 1,804 | 18,219 | 12,539 | 30,758 | 795 | 38 | 575 | 193,165 | $335 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,478 | 706 | 7,750 | 4,914 | 12,664 | 328 | 38 | 220 | 60,917 | $276 \cdot 5$ | 4.9 |
| 2,318 | 965 | 12,224 | 7,366 | 19,590 | 514 | 38 | 342 | 85,916 | 251.0 | $4 \cdot 0$ |
| 2,477 | 1,325 | 12,110 | 7,428 | 19,538 | 467 | 42 | 300 | 95,729 | 319.0 | 5.0 |
| 2,461 | 1,121 | 13,421 | 8,732 | 22,153 | 534 | 41 | 273 | 70,873 | 259.0 | 3.0 |
| 11,868 | 5,921 | 63,724 | 40,979 | 104,703 | 2,638 | 40 | .1,710 | 506,600 | 296.0 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| 17,789 104,703 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

REGION

| .. | .. | 17,933 | 15,105 | 33,038 | 916 | 36 | 585 | 186,016 | 318.0 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .. | . | 22,358 | 18,931 | 41,289 | 1,207 | 34 | 762 | 230, 150 | 302.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| . | . | 8,817 | 7,145 | 15,962 | 446 | 35 | 253 | 100,647 | 398.0 | 6.0 |
| -• | . | 12,146 | 9,783 | 21,929 | 613 | 36 | 410 | 149,088 | 378.0 | 7.0 |
| - | . | 6,781 | 5,734 | 12,515 | 323 | 37 | 390 | 88,000 | 225.0 | 6.0 |
| -• | -• | 48,850 | 44,447 | 95,297 | 2,611 | 36 | 1,782 | 520,880 | $293 \cdot 0$ | 6.0 |
| -• | . | 10,876 | 9,557 | 20,433 | 559 | 36 | 360 | 117,629 | 336.0 | 6.0 |
| . | - | 9,609 | 7,963 | 17,572 | 509 | 30 | 883 | 129,207 | 337.0 | 8.3 |
| -• | -• | $\underbrace{137,370}_{256,}$ | $\frac{118,665}{35}$ | 256,035 | 7,184 | 35 | 5,425 | 1,521,617 | $280 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| 11,868 | 5,921 | 784,644 | 639,879 | 1,424,523 | 36,103 | 40 | 28,114 | 8,371,894 | 297.8 | 5.9 |

## ENROLMENT PER 10,000 POPULATION AT PRIMARY STAGE IN EVERY DISTRICT

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 6-(X)

|  | Rural Areas |  |  | Urban Areas |  |  | All Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial Name of District No. | Boys | $\overbrace{\text { Girls }}$ | All Children | Boys | Girls | All Children | Boys | Girls | All Children |


| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE ENR OLMENT IN SCHOOLS Western Maharashtra

| Schools with Classes |  | Number of Schools | Enrolment in |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total | 5 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | 115 | 3,847 |  |  |  | 3,847 |  |
| 1-2 | $\cdots$ | 552 | 12,576 | 7,874 |  | . | 20,450 |  |
| 1-3 | . | 1,479 | 26,885 | 16,343 | 11,875 |  | 55,103 |  |
| 1-4 | . | 10,482 | 227,242 | 137,236 | 100,615 | 80,603 | 545,696 |  |
| 'Total | . . | 12,628 | 270,550 | 161,453 | 112,490 | 80,603 | 625,096 |  |
| 1-5 | $\cdots$ | 1,602 | 65,272 | 37,304 | 27,340 | 22,232 | 152,148 | 18,828 |
| 1-6 | $\cdots$ | 1,096 | 51,458 | 31,455 | 23,328 | 19,011 | 125,252 | 15,814 |
| 1-7 | $\ldots$ | 5,856 | 399,884 | 265,479 | 217,406 | 197,514 | 1,080,283 | 185,212 |
| Total | . | 8,554 | 516,614 | 334,238 | 268,074 | 238,757 | 1,357,683 | 219,854 |
| 1-8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |
| $1-9$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | .. | . | . $\because$ | - |
| 1-10 | . | i |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 1-11 | . | 2 | 218 | 165 | 207 | 256 | 846 | 179 |
| Total | . | 2 | 218 | 165 | 207 | 256 | 846 | 179. |
| 5 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - |  |
| 5-6 | - | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 33 |
| 5-7 | .. | 4 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 207 |
| Total | . | 5 | - | - | . | - | .- | 240 |
| 5-8 | - | $\ddot{7}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | * | $\cdots$ | $3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 5-10 | - | 4 | .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 234 189 |
| 5-11 | . | 115 | . | . | . | . | -. | 6,882 |
| Total | . | 126 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | -. | 7,305 |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 65 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| 8-9 | . . | 178 | . | - | . | . | . |  |
| 8-10 | . | 127 | . | . | . | . | . | .. |
| 8-11 | . | 659 | . | - | $\ldots$ | . | -. |  |
| Total | . | 1,029 | -• | - | - |  | - . |  |
| Grand Total | - | 22,344 | 787,382 | 495,856 | 380,771 | 319,616 | 1,983,625 | 227,578 |

TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS Marathwada


WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS
Region
[ State Table No. 7 (a)


WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS
Region
State Table No. 7 (b)

| Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total Enrolment in Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 8 | Total | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | 8,294 |
| . | . |  |  | . . | . | . | . | 15,090 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | 35,838 |
| $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 64,671 |
| - $\quad$ - | $\cdots$ |  |  | . | . | . | . | 214,444 |
| - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | 338337 |
|  | . | 5,097 | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 39,166 |
| 5,80,9 |  | 12,250 | . | . | . | .. | . | 53,506 |
| 13,3;9 | 11,229 | 40,950 | . | . | . | . | . | 129,778 |
| 19,248 | 11,229 | 58,297 | . | . . | . | . | . | 222,450 |
| 2,522 | 20151 | 7,818 | 1,545 |  | -. | . | 1,545 | 25,601 |
| 2,771 | 2,25,4 | 8,174 | 1,537 | 1,325 |  | $\ldots$ | 2,862 | 27,150 |
| 5,402 | 4.597 | 16,460 | 4,006 | 2,932 | 2,150 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,088 \\ \hline 13,495\end{array}$ | 52,971 |
| 10,655 | 8,942 | 32,452 | 7,088 | 4,257 | 2,150 | . | 13,495 | 105,722 |
| - | - | 14 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 |
| 540 | 367 | 1,820 | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 1,820 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 540 | 567 | 1,834 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,834 |
| 530 | 446 | 1,648 | 321 |  | $\cdots$ | -• | 321 | 1,969 |
| 474 3,356 | 4088 2.900 | 1,429 10,026 | 342 2.977 | 286 2.307 | $1 \dot{5} 80$ | . | 628 | 2,057 |
| 3,356 | 2,900 39 | 10,026 56 | 2,977 93 | 2,307 63 | 1,580 | 19 | 6,864 | 16,890 |
| 4,376 | 3,804 | 13,159 | 3,733 | 2,656 | 1,621 | 19 | 216 8,029 | 21,188 |
| $\ldots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 78 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 78 | 78 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 272 1029 | 286 | 739 | . | 558 | 558 |
| $\ldots$ | . | . | 1,029 1,379 | 884 | 739 | . | 2,652 | 2,652 |
| $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1,379 | 1,170 | 739 |  | 3,288 | 3,288 |
| 34,819 | 24.542 | 105,742 | 12,200 | 8,083 | 4,510 | 19 | 24,812 | 692.810 |

A-413-11-A.

MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Schools with Classes |  | Number of Schools | Enrolment in |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total | 5 |
| 1 |  |  | 462 | 10,748 |  |  |  | 10,748 |  |
| 1-2 | $\cdots$ | 675 | 11,551 | 9,254 |  | $\cdots$ | 20,805 | $\ldots$ |
| 1-3 | $\cdots$ | 2,550 | 38,385 | 23,811 | 21,898 | $\cdots$ | 84,094 |  |
| 1-4 | . | 4,316 | 139,221 | 86,458 | 79,897 | 67,363 | 372,939 |  |
| Total | . | 8,003 | 199,905 | 119,523 | 101,795 | 67,363 | 488,586 |  |
| 1-5 | $\cdots$ | 285 | 13,894 | 7,886 | 7,148 | 6,229 | 35,157 | 6,188 |
| 1-6 |  | 308 | 17,441 | 7,718 | 7,995 | 7,063 | 40,217 | 6,607 |
| 1-7 |  | 758 | 42,086 | 24,223 | 23,858 | 22,675 | 112,842 | 23,024 |
| 1-8 |  | 511 | 31,663 | 21,038 | 21,069 | 20,108 | 93,878 | 22,117 |
| 'Total | . | 1,862 | 105,084 | 60,865 | 60,070 | 56,075 | 282,094 | 57,936 |
| $1-9$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-10 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 47 | 50 | 49 | 44 | 190 | 50 |
| Total | . | "i | 47 | 50 | 49 | $4 \dot{4}$ | 190 | 50 |
|  | . |  |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | 50 |
| 5 | - | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 49 |
| 5-6 | . | 3 | . | - | . | . | .. | 109 |
| 5-7 | . | 115 | . | . | . | . | . | 344 |
| 5-8 | . | 145 | . . | . | . | . |  | 7,002 |
| Total | . | 161 | . | - | . | . | . | 7,504 |
| 5-9 | - | - 14 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | 600 |
| 5-10 | . | 238 | . | . | . . | . | .. | 18,237 |
| 5-11 | $\cdots$ | 8 260 | - | $\cdots$ | . | . . |  | 773 |
| Total | . | 260 | -' | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 19,610 |
| 9 | - | 34 | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| $9-10$ | . | 72 | . | . | . |  | . | $\cdots$ |
| 9-11 |  |  |  | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 106 | - | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| Grand Tota! - | -• | 10,393 | 305.036 | 180,438 | 161,914 | 123,482 | 770,870 | 85,100 |

TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS
Western Maharashtra

| School with Classes | Number of Schools |  |  |  |  |  | Enrolment in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total | 5 |
| 1 |  | 20 | 952 |  |  | . | 953 |  |
| 1-2 | $\ldots$ | 71 | 3,310 | 2.476 |  |  | 5,786 |  |
| 1-3 |  | 107 | 4,900 | 3.809 | 2,710 |  | 11,419 |  |
| 1-4 | . | 1,257 | 118,157 | 102,221 | 91,705 | 87,400 | 399.483 |  |
| Total | . | 1,455 | 127,319 | 108,506 | 94,415 | 87,400 | 417,640 | - |
| 1-5 | * | 176 | 13,776 | 10.721 | 9,046 | 8.357 | 41,900 | 5,485 |
| 1-6 | - | 144 | 13,343 | 10,516 | 8,291 | 7,753 | 39,903 | 6,459 |
| 1-7 | - | 1,514 | 151,208 | 120.440 | 110,918 | 114,690 | 497,256 | 116,696 |
| Total | - | 1,834 | 178,327 | 141,677 | 128,255 | 130,800 | 579,059 | 128,640 |
| 1-8 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 349 | 339 | 280 | 257 | 1,225 | 434 |
| $1-9$ | - | 8 | 419 | 382 | 315 | 264 | 1,380 | 523 |
| 1-10 | . | 4 | 412 | 389 | 378 | 366 | 1.545 | 384 |
| 1-11 | . | 251 | 15,995 | 15,340 | 15,622 | 15.979 | 62.936 | 27,291 |
| Total | . . | 269 | 17,175 | 16,450 | 16,595 | 16,866 | 67,086 | 28,632 |
| 5 | - | 3 | . | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 71 |
| 5-6 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 105 |
| 5-7 | . | 21 | . | . | . . | . | . . | 2,071 |
| Total | . | 28 | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | 2,248 |
| 5-8 | . | 7 | . | . $\cdot$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 203 |
| 5-9 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 350 |
| 5-10 | . | 16 | . . |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 767 45 478 |
| 5 Cotal | $\cdots$ | 495 -526 | - . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | 45,678 47,043 |
| Total | - | -526 | . . | . | . | . | . | 47,043 |
| 8 | * | 28 | -• | . |  | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| 8-9 | . | 25 | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| 8-10 | . | 24 | . | . |  | $\cdots$ | - | . |
| $8-11$ | . | 292 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | . |
| Total | . | 369 | $\cdots$ | . | . | -• | . | . |
| Grand Total | -• | 4,481 | 322,821 | 266,633 | 239,265 | 235,060 | 1,003,78 | 206.563 |

S.-413-11-B.

WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN RURAL AREAS Region

State Table No. 7 (c)

| Classes | Enroiment in Classes-cont. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total enrolment in Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | Total | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |  |
| $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 10,748 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 20,805 |
| $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  |  |  | . | 84,094 |
| .. | $\because$ |  | . | . |  | . | . | 372,939 |
| . | . . | $\cdots$ | . . | - | . | . | . | 488,586 |
|  | $\ldots$ | . | 6,188 | - | $\cdots$ | . | . | 41,345 |
| 5,543 |  | $\cdots$ | 12,150 | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | 52,367 |
| 17,440 | 13,541 | 10.72 | 54,005 | . | . . | . | . | 166,847 157,030 |
| 16,697 39,680 | 13,616 | 10,722 | -63,152 | . | . . | . | . | 157,030 |
| 39,680 | 27,157 | 10,722 | 135,495 | . | . | . | . . | 417,589 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 97 | 476 |
| 47 | 46 | 46 | 189 | 66 | 31 | . | 97 | 476 |
| $\ddot{47}$ | $4 \dot{4}$ | 46 | 189 | 66 | 31 | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{97}$ | $4 \ddot{7} \dot{6}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | - | 49 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 |
| 56 | $3 i 6$ | - | 165 | . | . | . | . | 165 |
| ${ }_{5} 241$ | 316 4604 | 4,034 | 901 | . | . | . | . | 901 |
| 5,344 | 4,604 | 4,034 | 20,984 | . | . | . | . | 20,984 |
| 5,641 | 4,920 | 4,034 | 22,099 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 22,099 |
| 497 | 421 | 404 | 1,922 | ${ }_{13} 308$ |  | $\cdots$ | 2508 | 2,230 |
| 15,044 | 13,316 | 13,739 | 60,336 | 13,849 | 11,282 |  | 25,131 | 85,467 |
| 15,81 | 14,366 | 373 14,516 | 2,363 | 1316 14,973 | 1.714 11.996 | 233 | 1,763 27 | 4,126 |
| 16,192 | 14,303 | 14,516 | 64,621 | 14,973 | 11,996 | 233 | 27,202 | 91,823 |
| $\cdots$ | - | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,092 |  | . | 1,092 | 2,137 |
| . | . | 1,250 | 1,250 | 2,576 | 2,399 | . | 4,975 | 6,225 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,2995 | 2,2995 | 3,668 | 2,3999 | $\cdots$ | 6,067 | 8,36i |
| 61,560 | 46,426 | 31,613 | 224,699 | 18,707 | 14,426 | 233 | 33,366 | 1,028,935 |

WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN URBAN AREAS

| State Table No. 8 (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total enrolment in Schools |
| 6 | 7 | Total | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 952 |
| . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . . | . | 5,786 |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,419 |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 399,483 |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 417,640 |
|  | . | 11,485 | .- | - | $\ldots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 47,385 |
| 4,622 93 |  | 11,081 286884 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50,984 |
| 93,153 97,775 | 77,035 | 286.884 | . | . | - | $\cdots$ |  | 784,140 |
| 97,775 | 77,035 | 303,450 | -• | . | . | . | . | 882,509 |
| 320 | 256 | 1,010 | 291 |  | . | . | 291 | 2,526 |
| 484 | 349 | 1,356 | $4 \% 2$ 308 | 368 |  | $\ldots$ | 790 | 3,526 |
| 293 25,726 | - 2588 | 935 76,893 | 308 28,839 | 153 25822 | 929 |  | 554 | 3,034 |
| 25,726 26,823 | 23,876 24,739 | 76,893 | 28,839 | 25,822 | 22,699 | 17,103 | 94,463 | 234,292 |
| 26,823 | 24,739 | 80,194 | 29,860 | 26,343 | 22,792 | 17,103 | 96,098 | 243,378 |
|  | . | 71 172 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 71 |
| 66 1.724 |  | 172 5,208 | . | . | . | . | . | 172 |
| 1,724 1,790 | 1,413 1,413 | 5,208 5,451 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 5,208 |
|  |  | 5,45 | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 5,451 |
| 136 | 187 | 531 | 365 |  |  |  | 365 | 896 |
| 416 | 350 | 1,156 | +302 | 232 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 534 | 1,690 |
| 763 42.993 | 635 40.177 | 2.165 128.848 | 1,038 83094 | 795 72813 | 480 | 50.345 | 2,313 | 4,478 |
| 42,993 44,308 | 40.177 41.347 | 128.848 | 83,954 | 72,813 | 65,629 | 50,345 | 272,741 | 401,589 |
| 44,308 | 41,347 | 132,700 | 85,659 | 73,840 | 66,109 | 50,345 | 275,953 | 408,658 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 4,598 |  | . |  | 4,598 | 4,598 |
| $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1,260 | 886 | 689 | $\cdots$ | 2,146 | 2,146 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 952 26893 | 23.912 | 689 |  | 2,553 | 2,553 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26,893 33,703 | 23,145 | 20,670 | 16,191 | 86,899 | 86,899 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 33,703 | 24,943 | 21,359 | 16,191 | 96,196 | 96,196 |
| 170,606 | 144,535 | 521,795 | 149,222 | 125,126 | 110,260 | 83,639 | 468,247 | 2,053,827 |

TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS


MAHARASHTRA STATE
TABLE SHOWING GLASSWISE ENROLMENT IN SGHOOLS $\begin{array}{r}\text { Vidarbha }\end{array}$


WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN URBAN AREAS
Region
State Table No. 8 (b)

| Classes | 8 | Total | 9 | - 10 | 11 | 12 | Total | Total Enrolment in Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 469 |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . . | . | . | 500 |
| . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1,564 |
| . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\cdots$ |  | 3,367 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | . | . | 71,829 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 331 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 5,172 |
| 459 |  | 1,013 | . | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 3,590 |
| 1,205 | 941 | 3,552 | . | $\cdots$ | . | . . | $\cdots$ | 70,984 |
| 1,664 | 94 | 4,896 | . | - | . | . | . | -19,746 |
| 297 | 259 | 985 | 138 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 138 | 13,460 |
| 318 | 277 | 1,008 | 153 | 135 |  | . | 288 | :4,0¢9 |
| 2,450 | 2,251 | 7,523 | 12,125 | 1,762 | 1,3063 |  | 5,250 | :24,474 |
| 298 | 282 | 887 | 324 | 298 | 232 | 175 | 1,029 | 3,189 |
| 3,353 | 3,069 | 10,403 | 2,740 | 2,195 | 11.595 | 175 | 6,705 | 135,032 |
|  | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 35 |
| 19 1.043 | $9 \ddot{4}$ | 35 3,047 | . | - | . | . | . | 35 13047 |
| 1,043 | 948 948 | 3,047 | . . | .. | . | . | . | 13.047 |
| 1,062 | 948 | 3,082 | . | . | . | . | . | 3,082 |
| 67 | 67 | 251 | 65 |  | . | . | 65 | 316 |
| 156 | 156 | 486 | 149 | 112 |  |  | 261 | 747 |
| 6,756 | 6,577 | 20,987 | 6,910 | 6,324 | 4,933 | 108 | 11,275 | 39,265 |
| 1,392 | 1,337 | 4,332 | 1,547 | 1,306 | 1,082 | 444 | 4,379 | 8,711 |
| 8,371 | 8,137 | 2o,056 | 8,671 | 7,746 | 6,015 | 552 | 22,980 | 49,036 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6i | 36 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 97 | 97 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 279 | 286 | 235 | $\cdots$ | 800 | 800 |
|  | . | . | 176 | 234 | 234 | 296 | 940 | 940 |
| - | . | $\cdots$ | 716 | 556 | 469 | 296 | 1,837 | 1,837 |
| 14,460 | 13,095 | 44,437 | 11,927 | 10,493 | 8,079 | 1,023 | 31,522 | 180,662 |

WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES IN URBAN AREAS

| classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total enroment in Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o | 7 | 8 | Total | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |  |
| . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 43 |
| . | . | . | . | .. | . | . | . | 787 |
|  | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 603 |
|  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . | 245.299 |
| - . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 246,732 |
| $\ddot{60}$ |  | . | 145 | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $53 \dot{9}$ |
| 774 | 590 |  | 2,398 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 8,119 |
| 449 | 313 | 223 | 1,639 | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 4,827 |
| 1,283 | 903 | 223 | 4,182 | . | . | . | . | 13,485 |
| $\cdots$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . |  |  |  | . |  |
| . | . | . | 48 |  |  |  |  | 48 |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| 55 | 51 |  | 197 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 197 |
| 4,651 | 3,386 3,437 | 3,004 | 16,292 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16.292 |
| 4,706 | 3,437 | 3,004 | 16,537 | . | . | .. | . | 16,537 |
| 631 | 498 | 492 | 2,525 | 352 |  | - | 352 | 2,877 |
| 26.445 | 24,354 | 23.299 | 107,935 |  | 21,716 | 7143 | 46,855 | 154,790 |
| 10,530 | 8,700 | 8,762 | 39,786 | 12,408 | 11.498 | 7,143 | 31,049 | 70,835 |
| 37,606 | 33,552 | 32,553 | 150,246 | 37,899 | 33,214 | 7,143 | 78,256 | 228,502 |
| $\cdots$ | - | 112 | 112 | 343 | 270 |  | 613 |  |
| . | $\cdots$ | 116 | 116 | 366 | 398 | 173 | 693 937 | 1,053 |
| . |  | 228 | 228 | 709 | 668 | 173 | 1,550 | 1778 |
| 43.595 | 37,892 | 36,008 | 171,193 | 38,608 | 33,892 | 7,316 | 79,806 | 507,034 |

MAHARASHTRA STATE
GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSWISE Western Maharashtra


CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE Marathwada.

| Schools with Classes |  | Number of Schools |  | Enrolment in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Total | 6 |
| , | -• |  |  | $\cdots$ | 468 | 8,763 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 8,763 | - |
| 1-2 | . | . | 557 | 9,808 | 5,782 |  | . |  | 15,590 |  |
| 1-3 | $\cdots$ | . | 1,078 | 19,184 | 9,385 | 8,833 |  |  | 37,402 |  |
| 1-4 | . | . | 1,470 | 31,841 | 13,165 | 11,801 | 11,231 |  | 68,038 |  |
| 1-5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,814 | 108,277 | 49,739 | 43,508 | 39,730 | 39,119 | 280,373 | .. |
| Total | . . | . . | 6,387 | 177,873 | 78,071 | 64,142 | 50,961 | 39,119 | 410,166 | . |
| 1 -6 | . | - | 292 | 15,579 | 7,146 | 5,728 | 5,292 | 5,165 | 38,910 | 5,428 |
| 1-7 | . | . | 317 | 16,727 | 8,188 | 6,775 | 5,939 | 6,204 | 43,833 | 6,915 |
| $1-8$ | . | . | 560 | 34,014 | 17,085 | 14,789 | 15,040 | 15,320 | 96,260 | 17,768 |
| Total | . | . | 1,169 | 66,320 | 32,419 | 27,292 | 26,271 | 26,701 | 179,003 | 30,111 |
| 1-9 | . | - | 87 | 6,443 | 3,369 | 2,908 | 3,013 | 2,842 | 18,575 | 3,674 |
| 1-10 | . | $\ldots$ | 82 | 6,234 | 3,363 | 2,810 | 3,192 | 3,228 | 18,827 | 3,562 |
| 1-11 | . | . | 146 | 10,919 | 6,839 | 6,527 | 7,053 | 7,786 | 38,124 | 9,283 |
| 1-12 | . | . | 3 | 208 | 213 | 214 | , 269 | 369 | 1,273 | 307 |
| Total | . | . | 318 | 23,804 | 13,784 | 12,459 | 13,527 | 14,225 | 77,799 | 16,826 |
| 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 14 |
| $6-7$ | - | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 1,769 |
| 6-8 | . | . | 30 | . |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,769 1,799 |
| Total | - | - | 32 | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | 1,799 |
| 6-9 | - | - | 19 | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 769 |
| $6-10$ | . . | . | 19 | . | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | 11.424 |
| 6-11 | . | $\cdots$ | 138 |  | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | . | 11,424 |
| 6-12 | . | $\cdots$ | 13 | $\cdots$ | . |  | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1,613 14,527 |
| Total | . | . | 189 | .: | . | $\cdots$ | . . | . | . | 14,527 |
| 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | . |  |  | - | $\cdots$ | -• |
| 9-10 | . . | . | 14 |  | - |  | . | . | . | . |
| $9-11$ | . | . | 34 |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 9-12 | . | . | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| Total | . | $\cdots$ | 54 |  | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| Grand Total |  | -• | 8,149 | 267,997 | 124,274 | 103,893 | 90,759 | 80,045 | 666,968 | 63,263 |

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES Region

State Table No. 9 (a)


ENROLMENT IN SGHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES
Region
State Table No. 9 (b)

| Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total Enrolment in Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 8 | Total | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,763 |
| $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | , | . | . | . | 15,590 |
| $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 37,402 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 68,038 |
| - |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 280,373 |
| - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 410,166 |
|  |  | 5,428 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6,3"̈ |  | 13,263 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 44,338 57,076 |
| 14,564 | 12,170 | 44,502 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 140,762 |
| 20,912 | 12,170 | 63,183 | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 242,196 |
| 2,819 | 2,310 | 8,803 | 1,683 | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1,683 | 29,061 |
| 3,049 | 2,571 | 9,182 | 1,690 | 1,460 |  |  | 3,150 | 31,159 |
| 7,852 | 6,848 | 23,983 | 6,131 | 4,694 | 3,513 | 17 | 14,338 | 77,445 |
| 298 14,018 | 12,282 | 887 42.855 | 324 9828 | + 298 | 3, 232 | 175 | 1930 | 13,189 |
| 14,018 | 12,011 | 42,855 | 9,828 | 6,452 | 3,745 | 175 | 20,200 | 140,854 |
|  | -• | 14 35 | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | - |  |
| 19 1,583 | 1,5i5 | 35 4,867 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 35 4867 |
| 1,583 1,602 | 1,515 1,515 | 4,867 4,916 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 4,867 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 4,916 |
| 597 | 533 | 1,899 | 386 |  | . | $\cdots$ | 386 | 2,285 |
| ${ }^{6} 630$ | 564 | 1,915 | 491 | 398 |  | $\cdots$ | 889 | 2,804 |
| 10,112 1,408 | 9,471 1,367 | 31,013 4 | 9,887 1 | 8,631 | 6,513 | 108 | 25,139 | 56,152 |
| 1,408 12,747 | 1,367 11,941 | 4,388 39,215 | 1,640 12,404 | 1,369 10,398 | 1,123 | 463 | 4,595 | 8,983 |
| 12,747 | 11,941 | 39,215 | 12,404 | 10,398 | 7,636 | 571 | 31,009 | 70,224 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 78 333 |  | $\cdots$ | . | 78 | 78 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 333 1,308 | 322 1,170 |  | . | 655 | 655 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,308 176 | 1,170 234 | 974 234 | 296 | 3,452 | 3,452 |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,895 | 1,726 | 1,208 | 296 | 5,125 | 940 5,125 |
| 49,279 | 37,637 | 130,179 | 24,127 | 18,576 | 12,589 | 1,024 | 56,334 | 874,481 |

CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING CLASSWISE.
MAHARASHTRA STATE
Vidarbha


EN roLMENT IN SCHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT CLASSES

| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  | State Table No. 9 (c) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Enotal } \\ \text { Classes }}}{\substack{\text { Tolment in }}}$ |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | Total | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |  |
| . | . | - | . | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | 10,791 |
| $\cdots$ | - | - | - | . | - | . | .. | 21,592 |
| . | .. | -• | . | -• | - | . | . | 84,697 |
| . | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | 618,238 |
| $\cdots$ | - | . | . | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | 735,318 |
| -• | -• | -• | 6,188 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 41,345 |
| 5,603 | - | . | 12,295 | .. | -. | - | . | 52,906 |
| 18,214 | 14,131 | -. | 56,403 | . | - | - | . | 174,966 |
| 17,146 | 13,929 | 10,945 | 64,791 | -• | - | - | . | 161,857 |
| 40,963 | 28,060 | 10,945 | 139,677 | - | .. | - | . | 431,074 |
| . | . | . | . | - | -. | . | $\cdots$ | . |
| 47 | 46 | 46 | 189 | 66 | 31 | - | 97 | 476 |
| . | . | - | .. | - | - | - | - | . |
| 47 | 46 | 46 | - 189 | 66 | 31 | -. | 97 | 476 |
| . | . | . | 97 | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | 97 |
| 56 | - | - | 165 | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | 165 |
| 296 | 367 | .. | 1,098 | - | - | - | . | 1,098 |
| 9,995 | 7,990 | 7,038 | 37,276 | -• | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 37,276 |
| 10,347 | 8,357 | 7,038 | 38,636 | - | $\cdots$ | - | .. | 38,636 |
| 1,128 | 919 | - 896 | 4,447 | 660 | ... | $\cdots$ | 660 | 5,107 |
| 41,489 | 37,670 | 37,038 | 168,271 | 38,988 | 32,998 | -• | 71,986 | 240,257 |
| 12,827 | 10,895 | 10,753 | 49,047 | 15,281 | 13,878 | 7,376 | 36,535 | 85,582 |
| 53,798 | 47,855 | 47,069 | 214,867 | 52,872 | 45,210 | 7,376 | 105,458 | 320,328 |
| - | . | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,092 | -. | .. | 1,092 | 2,137 |
| - | .. | 1,362 | 1,362 | 2,919 | 2,669 | . | 5,588 | 6,950 |
| . | . | 116 | 116 | 366 | 398 | 173 | 937 | 1,053 |
| . | . | 2,523 | 2,523 | 4,377 | 3,067 | 173 | 7,617 | 10,140 |
| 105,155 | 84,318 | 67,621 | 395,892 | 57,315 | 48,308 | 7,549 | 111,172 | 1,535,969 |


| Type | (1) |  | Number of schools |  |  | Enrolment at different stages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\overbrace{}^{\text {Primary }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Middle }}$ |  |  | econdary |  |
|  |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { (2) }}^{\text {Rural }}$ | Urban <br> (3) | Total <br> (4) | Rural (5) | Urban <br> (6) | Total (7) | Rural (8) | Urban (9) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { (10) } \end{aligned}$ | Rural <br> (11) | $\underset{(12)}{\substack{\text { Urkan }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trital } \\ & \text { (i3) } \end{aligned}$ |
| P | Gr. Bombay | .. |  |  |  | . | 688 | 688 | . | 247,187 | 247,187 | . | . | . | . | .. | . |
|  | W. Mah. | .. | 12,628 | 767 | 13,395 | 625,096 | 170,453 | 795,549 | -• | . | . | . | . | . |
|  | T. | .. | 12,628 | 1,455 | 14,083 | 625,096 | 417,640 | 1,042,736 | - | . | . | . . | - . | . |
|  | M. $\quad \therefore$ | - | 6,122 | 265 | 6,387 | 338,337 | 71,829 | 410,166 | - | . | - | - | - | . |
|  | V. | . | 8,003 | 960 | 8,963 | 488,586 | 246,732 | 735,318 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Grand Total | . | 26,753 | 2,680 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29,433 | 1,452,019 | 736,201 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 2,188,220 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | -• |
| M | Gr. Bombay | . 0 |  | 15 | 15 | -• | - | - | - | 1,158 | 1,158 | - | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | W. Mah. | - | 5 | 13 | 18 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 529 | 4,293 | 4,822 | - | - | - |
|  | T. .. | - | 5 | - 28 | 33 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 529 | 5,451 | 5,980 | - $\cdot \cdot$ | " | - |
|  | M. .. | . | 23 | 7 | 32 | -r | - | $\cdots$ | 1,834 | 3,082 | 4,916 | - | - | - |
|  | v. .. | - | 161 | 79 | 240 | . | - | - | 22,099 | 16,537 | 38,636 | - | - | - |
| S | Grand Total | . | 191 | 114 | 305 | $\cdots$ | - | '• | 24,462 | 25,070 | 49,532 | $\cdots$ | - | + .. |
|  | Gr. Bombay | . | -• | 132 | 132 | - | - | - | - | - | -• | -• | 36,088 | 36,088 |
|  | W. Mah. | -• | 1,029 | 237 | 1,266 | .. | .. | - | - | . | - | 162,803 | 60,108 | 222,911 |
|  | T. .. | - | 1,029 | 369 | 1,398 | .. | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 162,803 | 96,196 | 258,999 |
|  | M. .. | .. | 44 | 10 | 54 | -• | -• | . | - | - | -• | 3,288 | 1,837 | 5,125 |
|  | v. .. | .. | 106 | 14 | 120 | . | - | .. | . | - | . | 8,362 | 1,778 | 10,140 |
|  | Grand Total | . | 1,179 | 393 | 1,572 | . | -• | . | -• | . | . | 174,453 | 99,811 | 274,264 |
| PM | Gr. Bombay | .. | . | 541 | 541 | .. | 185,369 | 185,369 | . | 128.594 | 128,594 | .. | - | . |
|  | W. Mah. | $\cdots$ | 8,554 | 1,293 | 9,847 | 1,357,683 | 393,690 | 1,751,373 | 495,098 | 174,856 | 669,954 | - | . | . |
|  | T. .. | . | 8,554 | 1,834 | 10,388 | 1,357,683 | 579,059 | 1,936,742 | 495,098 | 303,450 | 798,548 | . | . | . |
|  | M. .. | $\cdots$ | 1,124 | 45 | 1,169 | 164,153 | 14,850 | 179,003 | 58,297 | 4.896 | 63,193 | - ${ }^{\prime}$ | -• | - |
|  | v. .. | $\cdots$ | 1,852 | 40 | 1,902 | 282,094 | 9,303 | 291,397 | 135,495 | 4,182 | 139,677 | -• | -• | $\cdots$ |
|  | Grand Total | . | 11,540 | 1,919 | 13,459 | 1,803,930 | 603,212 | 2,407,142 | 688,890 | 312,528 | 1,001,418 | - | . | -• |


|  | Gr. Bombay | .. | . | 163 | 163 | .. | .. | . | . | 42,132 | 42,132 | . | 82,663 | 82,663 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W. Mah. | . | 126 | 363 | 489 | - | . | . | 18,915 | 90,568 | 109,483 | 40,686 | 193,290 | 233,976 |
| MS | T. .. | .. | 126 | 526 | 652 | .. | . | .. | 18,915 | 132,700 | 151,615 | 40,686 | 275,953 | 316,639 |
|  | M. |  | 95 | 94 | 189 | . | - . | . | 13,159 | 26,056 | 39,215 | 8,029 | 22,980 | 31,009 |
| ' | v. |  | 260 | 358 | 618 | .. | . | -. | 64,621 | 150,246 | 214,867 | 27,202 | 78,256 | 105,458 |
|  | Grand Total |  | 481 | 978 | 1,459 | . | . | .. | 96,695 | 309,002 | 405,697 | 75,917 | 371,189 | 453,106 |
|  | Gr. Bombay |  | - | 254. | 254 | . | 63,682 | 63,682 | . | 77,686 | 77,686 | . | 93,402 | 93,402 |
|  | W. Mah. | . | $\cdots 2$ | 15 | 17 | 846 | 3,404 | 4,250 | 515 | 2,508 | 3,023 | 362 | 2,696 | 3,058 |
| PMS | T. | . | 2 | 269 | 271 | 846 | 67,086 | 67,932 | 515 | 80,194 | 80,709 | 362 | 96,098 | 96,460 |
|  | M. | . | 265 | 53 | 318 | 59,775 | 18,024 | 77,799 | 32,452 | 10,403 | 42,855 | 13,495 | 6,705 | 20,200 |
|  | v. .. |  | 1 | - | 1 | 190 | - .. | 190 | 189 | . | 189 | 97 | . | 97 |
|  | Grand Total | -• | 268 | 322 | 590 | 60,811 | 85,110 | 145,921 | 33,156 | 90,597 | 123,753 | 13,954 | 102,803 | 116,757 |
| Total | -Gr. Bombay | .. | . | 1,793 | 1,793 | . | 496,238 | 496,238 | $\cdots$ | 249,570 | 249,570 | - | 212,153 | 212,153 |
|  | W. Mah. | . | 22,344 | 2,688 | 25,032 | 1,983,625 | 567,547 | 2,551,172 | 515,057 | 272,225 | 787,282 | 203,851 | 256,094 | 459,945 |
|  | T. |  | 22,344 | 4,481 | 26,824 | 1,983,625 | 1,063,785 | 3,047,410 | 515057 | 521,795 | 1,036,852 | 203,851 | 468,247 | 672,098 |
|  | M. .. |  | 7,675 | 474 | 8,149 | 562,265 | 104,703 | 666,968 | 105,742 | 44,437 | 150,179 | 24,812 | 31,522 | 56,334 |
|  | v. | - | 10,393 | 1,451 | 11,844 | 770,870 | 256,035 | 1,026,905 | 222,404 | 170,965 | 393,369 | 35,661 | 80,034 | 115,695 |
| ...... | Grand Total | -• | 40,412 | 6,406 | 46,818 | 3,316,760 | 1,424,523 | 4,741,283 | 843,203 | 737,197 | 1,580,400 | 264,324 | 579,803 | 844,127 |

[^1]
# TABLE SHOWING SCHOOLS OF DIFFERENT TYPES AND ENROLMENT IN THESE SCHOOLS 

## Maharashtra State

State Table No. 10 (X)

| Typ: | Number of schools |  |  | (5) | Enrolment at different stages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | $\mathrm{Urba}^{\text {n }}$ | Total |  | Pr:mary |  |  | Middle |  |  | Secondary |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |  | Rural <br> (6) | Urban <br> (7) | Total <br> (8) | Rural <br> (9) | Urban <br> (10) | Total <br> (1) | Rural <br> (12) | Urban <br> (13) | Total <br> (14) |
| P | 26,753 | 2,680 | 29,433 | No. | 1,452,019 | 736,201 | 2,188,220 | . | . | . | .. | . | . |
|  | 66.21 | 41.84 | $62 \cdot 87$ | \% | $43 \cdot 78$ | 51.68 | $46 \cdot 15$ | - | . | - | - | -• | -• |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | 191 | 114 | 305 | No. | - | - | -• | 24,462 | 25,070 | 49,532 | $\cdots$ | - | -• |
|  | 0.47 | 1.98 | 0.65 | \% | . | $\cdots$ | ' | 2.91 | $3 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 13$ | -• | . | $\cdots$ |
| $s$ | 1,179 | 393 | 1,572 | No, | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | -• | 174,453 | 99,811 | 274,264 |
|  | 2.91 | $6 \cdot 13$ | $3 \cdot 36$ | \% | - | - | - | . | - | . | 65.99 | 17.21 | 32.50 |
| PM | 11,540 | 1,919 | 13,459. | No. | 1,803,930 | 603,212 | 2,407,142 | 688,890 | 312,528 | 1,001,418 | . | -• | . |
|  | 28.56 | 29.95 | 28.75 | \% | 54.39 | $42 \cdot 34$ | 50.77 | 81.69 | $42 \cdot 39$ | 63.36 | . | .. | - |
| MS | 481 | 878 | 1,459 | No. | - | . | - | 96,695 | 309,002 | 405,697 | 75,917 | 377,189 | 453,106 |
|  | $1 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 27$ | $3 \cdot 11$ | \% | - | - | . | 11.47 | 41.92 | 25.68 | 28.73 | 65.05 | 53.67 |
| PMS | 268 | 322 | 590 | No. | 60,811 | 85,110 | 145,921 | 33,156 | 90,597 | 123,753 | 13,954 | 102,803 | 116,757 |
|  | 0.66 | 5.02 | 1.26 | \% | 1.83 | 5.97 | $3 \cdot 08$ | 3.93 | 12.29 | 7.83 | $5 \cdot 28$ | 17.74 | 13.83 |
| Total | 40,412 | 6,406 | 46.818 | No. | 3,316,760 | 1,424,523 | 4,741,283 | 843,203 | 737,197 | 1,580,400 | 264,324 | 579,803 | 844,127 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | \% | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

# ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I TO V, VI TO VIII AND IX TO XI AS PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUPS 6 TO 10, 11 TO 13 AND 14 TO 16 

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 10 ( $\mathbf{X 2}$ )

|  | (1) |  |  |  | Enrolment in Classes I to V as percentage of the population in the age-group 6 to 10 | Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII as percentage of the population in the age-group II to 13 | Enrolment in Classes IX to XI as pereentage of the population in the age-group 14 to 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Boys .. | .. .. | Rural | . | $\cdots$ | 58.6 | 23.8 | 8.7 |
|  |  | Urban | . | -• | 59.72 | 48-21 | 39.97 |
|  |  | All Areas | .. | . | 58.93 | 30-76 | 17.63 |
| Girls | .. .. | Rural | -• | $\cdots$ | 33.6 | 5.8 | 1.3 |
|  |  | Urban | . | -• | 47.32 | 28.32 | 16.98 |
|  |  | All Areas | . | -• | 37.49 | 12.23 | 5.76 |
| All Children | . $\cdot$. | Rural | . | - | 92.2 | 29.6 | 10.00 |
|  |  | Urban | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 107.04 | 76.53 | 56.95 |
|  |  | All Areas | -• | -• | 96.42 | 43.00 | 23.39 |

MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Management |  | Enrolment in classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I |  |  | II |  |  | III |  |  |
|  |  | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| RURAL AREA - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. | - | 359 | 262 | 621 | 265. | 215 | 480 | 296 | 203 | 499 |
| M. | - | 27 | 20 | 47 | 8 | - | 8 | 14 | - | 14 |
| V. | - | 36 | 27 | 63 | 21 | 23 | 44 | - 19 | 18 | 37 |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 422 | 309 | - 731 | 294 | 238 | 532 | 329 | 221 | 550 |
| Local Body- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. | $\cdots$ | 410,566 | 335,328 | 745,894 | 287,394 | 179,831 | 467,225 | 238,728 | 121,913 | 360,641 |
| M. | $\cdots$ | 143,966 | 92,223 | 236,189 | 73,712 | 30,297 | 104,009 | 64,386 | 20,914 | 85,300 |
| V. | - | 173,778 | 128,562 | 302,340 | 110,693 | 67,981 | 178,674 | 104,349 | 56,005 | 160,354 |
| Total | - | 728,310 | 556,113 | 1,284,423 | 471,799 | 278,109 ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 749,908 | 407,463 | 198,832 | 606,295 |
| Private Aided- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. .. | - | 21,182 | 18,904 | 40,086 | 15,620 | 12,029 | 27,649 | 12,200 | 7,249 | 19,449 |
| M. | $\cdots$ | 561 | 265 | 826 | 388 | 143 | 531 | 383 | 133 | 516 |
| V. | . | 1,500 | 979 | 2,479 | 1,009 | 632 | 1,641 | 948 | 502 | 1,450 |
| Total | - | 23,243 | 20,148 | 43,391 | 17,017 | 12,804 | 29,821 | 13,531 | 7,884 | 21,415 |
| Private Unaided- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. . | - | 408 | 373 | 781 | 261 | 241 | 502 | 123 | 59 | 182 |
| M. | $\cdots$ | - | -- | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| V. | -• | 106 | 48 | 154 | 62 | 17 | 79 | 47 | 26 | 73 |
| Total | - | 514 | 421 | 935 | 323 | 258 | 581 | 170 | 85 | 255 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. M. - | . | 432,515 | 354,867 | 787,382 | 303,540 | 192,316 | 495,856 | 251,347 | 129,424 | 380,771 |
| M. | -* | 144,554 | 92,508 | 237,062 | 74,108 | 30,440 | 104,548 | 64,783 | 21,047 | 85,830 |
| V. | - | 175,420 | 129,616 | 305,036 | 111,785 | 68,653 | 180,438 | 105,363 | 56,551 | 161,914 |
| Total | - | 752,489 | 576,991 | 1,329,480 | 489,433 | 291,409 | 780,842 | 421,493 | 207,022 | 628,515 |
| URBAN AREA- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GovernmentGr. Bombay . . | - | 77 | 73 | 150 | 46 | 40 | 86 | 59 | 46 | 105 |
| W. M. | -• | 1,222 | 679 | 1,901 | 1,009 | 613 | 1,622 | 876 | 490 | 1,366 |
| M. | - | 24 | 23 | 47 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| V. | -• | 198 | 97 | 295 | 208 | 91 | 299 | 197 | 106 | 303 |
| Total | - | 1,521 | 872 | 2,393 | 1,274 | 759 | 2,033 | 1,149 | 650 | 1,799 |
| Local BodyGr. Bombay | - | 55,902 | 50,099 | 106,001 | 45,331 | 41,085 | 86,416 | 38,206 | 33,294 | 71,500 |
| W. M. | - | 67,003 | 58,999 | 126,002 | 52,780 | 47,143 | 99,923 | 50,439 | 41,670 | 92,109 |
| M. | $\cdots$ | 12,959 | 9,951 | 22,910 | 8,312 | 6,111 | 14,423 | 7,662 | 5,289 | 12,951 |
| V. | ** | 34,986 | 31,740 | 66,726 | 28,168 | 24,663 | 52,831 | 28,467 | 24,058 | 52,525 |
| Total | -• | 170,850 | 150,789 | 321,639 | 134,591 | 119,002 | 253,593 | 124,774 | 104,311 | 229,085 |

OF STAGE OF EDUCATION)
State Table No. 11

| IV |  |  | V |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |


| 315 | 151 | 466 | 208 | 114 | 322 | 1,443 | 945 | 2,388 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | .. | 22 | 9 | . | 9 | 80 | 20 | 100 |
| 20 | 9 | 29 | . | . | -- | 96 | 77 | 173 |
| 357 | 160 | 517 | 217 | 114 | 331 | 1,619 | 1,042 | 2,661 |
| 212,078 | 93,689 | 305,767 | 159,224 | 57,942 | 217,166 | 1,307,990 | 788,703 | 2,096,693 |
| 57,334 | 14,614 | 71,948 | 51,452 | 10,149 | 61,601 | 390,850 | 168,197 | 559,047 |
| 82,948 | 39,247 | 122,195 | 46,512 | 16,007 | 62,519 | 518,280 | 307,802 | 826,082 |
| 352,360 | 147,550 | 499,910 | 257,188 | 84,098 | 341,286 | 2,217, 120 | 1,26,4702 | 3,481,822 |
| 9,048 | 4,228 | 13,276 | 7,096 | 2,954 | 10,050 | 65,146 | 45,364 | 110,510 |
| 469 | 130 | 599 | - 496 | 129 | 625 | 2,297 | 800 | 3,097 |
| 822 | 397 | 1,219 | 16,327 | 6,219 | 22,546 | 20,606 | 8,729 | 29,335 |
| 10,339 | 4,755 | 15,094 | 23,919 | 9,302 | 33,221 | 88,049 | 54,893. | 142,942 |
| 61 | 46 | 107 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 881 | 731 | 1,612 |
| . | . | . | 18 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| 27 | 12 | 39 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 268 | 112 | 380 |
| 88 | 58 | 146 | 72 | 24 | 96 | 1,167 | 846 | 2,013 |
| 221,502 | 98,114 | 319,616 | 166,556 | 61,022 | 227,578 | 1,375,460 | 835,743 | 2,211,203 |
| 57,825 | 14,744 | 72,569 | 51,975 | 10,281 | 62,256 | 393,245 | 169,020 | 562,265 |
| 83,817 | 39,665 | 123,482 | 62,865 | 22,235 | 85,100 | 539,250 | 316,720 | 855,970 |
| 363,144 | 152,523 | 515,667 | 281,396 | 93,538 | 374,934 | 2,307,955 | 1,321,483 | 3,629,438 |


| 31 | 25 | 56 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 233 | 203 | 436 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 801 | 465 | 1,266 | 723 | 269 | 992 | 4,631 | 2,516 | 7,147 |
| 16 | 11 | 27 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 68 | 57 | 125 |
| 202 | 75 | 277 | 228 | 33 | 261 | 1,033 | 402 | 1,435 |
| 1,050 | 576 | 1,626 | 971 | 321 | 1,292 | 5,965 | 3,178 | 9,143 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189 | 391,726 |
| 40,393 | 33,274 | 73,667 | 30,912 | 23,230 | 54,142 | 210,144 | 180,982 | 483,571 |
| 50,202 | 38,987 | 89,189 | 45,537 | 30,811 | 76,348 | 265,961 | 217,610 | 75,835 |
| 8,102 | 4,842 | 12,944 | 8,361 | 4,246 | 12,607 | 45,396 | 30,439 | 229,095 |
| 26,288 | 21,215 | 47,503 | 5,517 | 3,993 | 9,510 | 123,426 | 105,669 | $1,180,227$ |
| 124,985 | 98,318 | 223,303 | 90,327 | 62,280 | 152,607 | 645,527 | 534,700 | 1 |



State Table No. 11 -continued.

| Enrolment in classes |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV |  |  | V |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys <br> (11) | Girls <br> (12) | Total <br> (13) | Boys <br> (14) | Girls <br> (15) | Total <br> (16) | Boys <br> (17) | Girls <br> (18) | Total <br> (19) |
| 8,747 | 7,331 | 16,078 | 21,317 | 15,147 | 36,464 | 56,056 | 44,090 | 100,146 |
| 15,087 | 10,850 | 25,937 | 18,605 | 10,736 | 29,341 | 88,363 | 63,296 | 151,659 |
| 3,258 | 1,648 | 4,906 | 3,374 | 1,618 | 4,992 | 16,989 | 9.579 | 26,568 |
| 2,864 | 2,477 | 5,341 | 27,132 | 16,667 | 43,799 | 45,200 | 32,945 | 78,145 |
| 29,956 | 22,306 | 52,262 | 70,428 | 44,168 | 114,596 | 206,608 | 149,910 | 356,518 |
| 12,913 | 9,148 | 22,061 | 3,607 | 3,047 | 6,654 | 58,892 | 42,337 | 101,229 |
| 4,214 | 2,598 | 6,812 | 1,655 | 928 | 2,583 | 21,046 | 13,388 | 34,434 |
| 179 | 134 | 313 | 133 | 57 | 190 | 1,271 | 904 | 2,175 |
| 123 | 66 | 189 | 88 | 40 | 128 | 676 | 382 | 1,058 |
| 17,429 | 11,946 | 29,375 | 5,483 | 4,072 | 9,555 | 81,885 | 57,011 | 138,896 |
| 62,084 | 49,778 | 111,862 | 55,856 | 41,443 | 97,299 | 325,925 | 267,612 | 593,537 |
| 70,304 | 52,900 | 123,204 | 66,520 | 42,744 | 109,264 | 380,001 | 296,810 | 676,811 |
| 11,555 | 6,635 | 18,190 | 11,868 | 5,921 | 17,789 | 63,724 | 40,979 | 104,703 |
| 29,477 | 23,833 | 53,310 | 32,965 | 20,733 | 53,698 | 170,335 | 139,398 | 309,733 |
| 173,420 | 133,146 | 306,566 | 167,209 | 110,841 | 278,050 | 939,985 | 744,799 | 1,684,784 |
| 536,564 | 285,669 | 822,233 | 448,605 | 204,379 | 652,984 | 3,247,940 | 2,066, 282 | 5,314,222 |

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN IN RURAL AREAS

| MaHarashtra state |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | State Table No. 12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Teachers(1) |  |  | Sections having Class I only |  | Sections having Classes I and II only |  | Sections having Classes I to III only |  | Sections having Classes I to IV only |  | Sections having Classes I to V only |  | Total |  |
|  |  |  | Number Sections (2) | Enrolment <br> (3) | Number of Sections (4) | Enrolment <br> (5) | Number of Sections (6) | Enrolment <br> (7) | Number of Sections <br> (8) | Enrolment <br> (9) | Number of Scctions <br> (10) | Enrolment <br> (II) | Number of Sections <br> (12) | Enrolment <br> (13) |
|  | W. M. | . | 114 | 3,786 | 535 | 19,037 | 1,434 | 51,384 | 10,581 | 515,016 | . | -• | 12.664 | 589,223 |
|  | M. | .. | 353 | 7,932 | 539 | 14,296 | 1,026 | 33,836 | 1,264 | 51,603 | 1,271 | 67,970 | 4,453 | 175,637 |
| 1 Tr . | V. | - | 459 | 10,507 | 641 | 18,443 | 2,336 | 69,285 | 421 | 13,674 | .. | . | 3,857 | 111,909 |
|  | Total | - | 926 | 22,225 | 1,715 | 51,776 | 4,796 | 154,505 | 12,266 | 580,293 | 1,271 | 67,970 | 20,974 | 876,769 |
|  | W. M. | .. | 1 | 61 | 16 | 1,257 | 41 | 3,244 | 4,437 | 479,178 | .. | . | 4,495 | 483,740 |
| 2 Tr | M. | - | 5 | 343 | 8 | 428 | 35 | 2,100 | 162 | 10,719 | 1,488 | 138,627 | 1,698 | 152,217 |
|  | v . | - | 2 | 126 | 31 | 2,043 | 202 | 13,500 | 2,747 | 174,358 | .. | .. | 2,982 | 190,027 |
|  | Total | - | 8 | 530 | 55 | 3,728 | 278 | 18,844 | 7,346 | 664,255 | 1,488 | 138,627 | 9,175 | 825,984 |
|  | W. M. | . | .. | . | 1 | 156 | 4 | 475 | 1,528 | 238,273 | .. | .. | 1,533 | 238,904 |
| 3 Tr . | M. | . | .. | . | -• | . | 2 | 163 | 14 | 1,494 | 694 | 95,897 | 710 | 97,554 |
|  | v. | .. | 1 | 115 | 3 | 319 | 10 | 976 | 1,030 | 122,705 | - | .. | 1,044 | 124,115 |
|  | Total | .. | 1 | 115 | 4 | 475 | 16 | 1,614 | 2,572 | 362,472 | 694 | 95,897 | 3,287 | 460,573 |
|  | W. M. | .. | - | .. | - | -• | - | $\cdots$ | 1,072 | 214,228 | ... | .. | 1,072 | 214,228 |
| 4 Tr. | M. | - | - | . | -. | $\cdots$ | -• | .. | 2 | 270 | 274 | 46,169 | 276 | 46,439 |
|  | V. | .. | . | .. | - | . | 1 | 137 | 1,036 | 133,832 | . | .. | 1,037 | 133,969 |
|  | Total | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 137 | 2,110 | 348,330 | 274 | 46,169 | 2,385 | 394,636 |
|  | W. M. | . | . | -• | - | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 516 | 128,157 | .. | .. | 516 | 128;157 |
| 5 Tr. | M. | - | - | .. | - | .. | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | .. | 207 | 43,833 | 207 | 43,833 |
|  | V . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | 196 | 417 | 71,501 | .. | .. | 418 | 71,697 |
|  | Total | - | .. | -• | . | - | 1 | 196 | 933 | 199,658 | 207 | 43,833 | 1,141 | 243,687 |
|  | W. M. | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | . | - | 319 | 94,142 | - | .. | 319 | 94,142 |
| 6 Tr . | M. | . | - | -• | 1 | 374 | . | -• | . | . . | 80 | 19,415 | 81 | 19,789 |
|  | V. | . | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | .. | 166 | 33,409 | - | - | 166 | 33,409 |
|  | Total | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 1 | 374 | - | -• | 485 | 127,551 | 80 | 19.415 | 566 | 147,340 |


|  | w. M. | .. |  | .. | . |  |  | - | 177 | 58,333 | - | .. | 177 | 58,333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Tr . | M. | . |  |  |  |  |  | - | . | . | 36 | 9,725 | 36 | 9,725 |
|  | $\mathrm{v} .$ Total | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 311 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,795 \\ & 90,128 \end{aligned}$ | 36 | 9,725 | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,795 \\ & 99,853 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | W. M. | . |  | . |  |  |  | . | 186 | 68,674 | .. | . | 186 | 68,674 |
| 8 Tr. | M . | - | - | . | . |  |  | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 25 | 7,973 | 25 | 7 7 973 |
|  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{V} .}{\text { Total }}$ | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,205 \\ & 93,879 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 7,973 | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,205 \\ 101,852 \end{array}$ |
|  | W. M. | . | - | . | . |  |  | .. | 82 | 34,073 | .. | .. | 82 | 34,073 |
| 9 Tr | M. | - |  | .. |  |  |  |  | . | . | 12 | 4,331 | 12 | 4,331 |
|  | v . <br> Total | $\because$ |  |  | . |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,078 \\ & 47,151 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 4,331 | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,078 \\ & 51,482 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | W. M. | .. | - | .. | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 49. | 22,053 | . | - . | 49 | 22,053 |
| 10 Tr. | M. |  | . | $\cdots$ | .. | - | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | 7 | 2,426 | 7 | 2,426 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Votal } \\ & \text { Tol } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,718 \\ 31,771 \end{array}$ | 7 | 2,426 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,718 \\ 34,197 \end{array}$ |
| More than | W. M. |  | - | .. | - | .. | .. | . | 91 | 52,098 | . | $\cdots$ | 91 | 52,098 |
| 10 Tr . | M. |  | . | . | . | - | . | -• | . | . | 6 | 2,341 | 6 | 2,341 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Votal } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 56 147 | 25,948 78,046 | $\dddot{6}$ | 2,341 | 56 153 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,948 \\ & 80,387 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | W. M. |  | 115 | 3,847 | 552 | 20,450 | 1,479 | 55,103 | 19,038 | 1,904,225 | .. | $\cdots$ | 21,184 | 1,983,625 |
|  | M. |  | 358 | 8,275 | 548 | 15,098 | 1,063 | 36,099 | 1,442 | 64,086 | 4,100 | 438,707 | 7,511 | 562,265 |
|  | $\stackrel{v}{\text { Total }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \\ & 935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,748 \\ & 22,870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 675 \\ 1,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,805 \\ & 56,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,550 \\ 5,092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,094 \\ 175,296 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,179 \\ 26,659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 655,223 \\ 2,623,534 \end{array}$ | 4,100 | 438,707 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,866 \\ 38,561 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 770,870 \\ 3,316,760 \end{array}$ |
| 1. Tr. |  |  | 926 | 22,225 |  |  | 4,796 |  | 12,266 | 580,293 | 1,271 | 67,970 | 20,974 | 876,769 |
| 2 Trs. |  |  | 8 | 530 |  | 3,728 | 278 | 18,844 | 7,346 | 664,255 | 1,488 | 138,627 | 9,175 | 825,984 |
| 3 Trs. |  |  | 1 | 115 | 4 | 475 | 16 | 1,614 | 2,572 | 362,472 | 694 | 95,897 | 3,287 | 460,573 |
| ${ }^{4}$ Trs. |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 1 | 137 | 2,110 | 348,330 | 274 | 46,169 43,833 | 2,385 1 | 394,636 |
| 6 Trs. |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | $i$ | 374 | . | 196 | 485 | 197,551 | 207 80 |  | 1,141 | 243,687 147,340 |
| 7 Trs. |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 311 | 90,128 | 36 | 9,725 | 347 | 99,853 |
| ${ }^{8}$ Trs. |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 279 | 93,879 | 25 | 7,973 | 304 | 101,852 |
| ${ }_{10} 9 \mathrm{~T}$ Trs. |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 133 77 | 47,151 31,771 | 12 | 4,331 2,426 | 145 84 | 51,482 34,197 |
| More than 10 Teachers |  |  | .. | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 147 | 78,046 | 6 | 2,341 | 153 | 80,387 |
| Grand Total .. |  |  | 935 | 22,870 | 1,775 | 56,353 | 5,092 | 175,296 | 26,659 | 2,623,534 | 4,100 | 438,707 | 38,561 | 3,316,760 |

# DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTIONS WITH ONE TEACHER ONLY ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND ENROLMENT THEREIN IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT 

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 13


DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SEGTIONS (WITH TWO TEAGHERS ONLY)ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN EVERY DISTRIGT AND ENROLMENT THEREIN IN RURAL AREAS

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 14


## dis tribution of primary segtions according to classes and number of teachers and enrolment

THEREIN IN URBAN AREAS


| Greater Bombay .. <br> Western Maharashtra |  | . | .. | Five | .. | -. | .. | -. | 1 | 173 | 134 | 22,545 | .. | - | 135 | 22,718 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | - | . | . | . | 3 | 950 | 2 | 546 | 194 | 44,013 | - | . | 199 | 45,509 |
| Total | .. | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 3 | 950 | 3 | 719 | 328 | 66,558 | .. | . | 334 | 68,227 |
| Marathawada | .. | .. | .. | . | . | - | . | . | . | . | 1 | 161 | 51 | 10,295 | 52. | 10,456 |
| Vidarbla | - |  |  | - | . | . | . | . | . | . | 89 | 15,449 | .. | . | 89 | 15,449 |
|  |  | Total | .. | . | .. | . | 3 | 950 | 3 | 719 | 418 | 82,168 | 51 | 10,295 | 475 | 94,132 |
| Greater Bombay |  | .. | . | Six | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 50 | 2 | 473 | 133 | 26,762 | .. | . | 136 | 27,285 |
| Western Maharashtra |  | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 1 | 166 | 1 | 281 | 209 | 59,210 | .. | . | 211 | 59,657 |
| Total .. | .. | . | .. | .. | . | - | 2 | 216 | 3 | 754 | 342 | 85,972 | - | $\cdots$ | 347 | 86,942 |
| Marathawada | .. | - |  | .. | . | . | . | -• | -• | . | 1 | 233 | 34 | 8,400 | 35 | 8,633 |
| Vidarbha | - | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 122 | 22,484 | . | . | 122 | 22,484 |
|  |  | Total | . | .. | - | $\cdots$ | 2 | 216 | 3 | 754 | 465 | 108,689 | 34 | 8,400 | 504 | 118,059 |
| Greater Bombay .. <br> Western Maharashitra |  |  | .. | Seven | . | -• | - | . | .. | - | 88 | 18,936 | -• | . | 88 | 18,936 |
|  |  | .. | . | . | .. | - | . | - | 1 | 326 | 154 | 49,880 | - | - | 155 | 50,206 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | -• | $\cdots$ | . | . | - | - | 1 | 326 | 242 | 68,816 | - | . | 243 | 69,142 |
| Marathawada | . | - | - | - | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | . | -• | $\cdots$ | 2 | 419 | 31 | 9,338 | 33 | 9,757 |
| Vidarbha |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 82 | 20,398 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 82 | 20,398 |
|  |  | Total | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | 326 | 326 | 89,633 | 31 | 9,338 | 358 | 99,297 |
| Greater Bombay .. <br> Western Maharashtra |  | - | . | Eight | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | . | 1 | 310 | 105 | 27,855 | . | . | 106 | 28,165 |
|  |  | - | -• | -• | - | -• | . | - | - | -• | 160 | 58,839 | .. | - | 760 | 58,839 |
| Total | .. | .. | - | - | - | . | . | - | 1 | 310 | 265 | 86,694 | $\cdots$ | . | 266 | 87,004 |
| Marathawada | .. | . | - | . | - | -• | . | -• | -• | -• | . | -• | 19 | 5,679 | 19 | 5,679 |
| Vidarbha | - |  | - | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 127 | 36,395 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 127 | 36,395 |
|  |  | Total | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 310 | 392 | 123,089 | 19 | 5,679 | 412 | $\underline{129,078}$ |
| Greater Bombay .. |  | - | .. | Nine | . | -• | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 708 | 75 | 23,389 | . | $\cdots$ | 78 | 24,097 |
| Western Maharashtra |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | 189 | 135 | 56,353 | $\cdots$ | - | 136 | 56,542 |
| Total $\quad$.Marathawada | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | 4 | 897 | 210 | 79,742 | -• | -• | 214 | 80,639 |
|  | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | . | . | 15 | 5,204 | 15 | 5,204 |
| Vidarbha | - | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | 78 | 25,847 | . | . | 78 | 25,847 |
|  |  | otal |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 897 | 288 | 105,589 | 15 | 5,204 | 307 | 111,690 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SEGTIONS ACGORDING TO GLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN I: URBAN AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 15--contd

|  |  |  | No. of teachers <br> (1) | Sections having |  | Sections having classes I and II only |  | Sections having classes I to III only |  | Sections having cla |  | Sections having classes I to V only |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of sections | Enrolment | No. of sections | Enrolment | No. of Enrolment sections |  | $\overbrace{\text { No. of Enrolment }}$ sections |  | $\overbrace{\text { No. of Enrolment }}$ |  | No. of sections | Enrolment |
|  |  |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Greater Bombay .. | . $\cdot$ | .. | Ten | - | - | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | 78 | 28,517 | .. | .. | 78 | 28,517 |
| Western Maharashtra | .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 76 | 34,938 | . $\cdot$ | . | 76 | 34,938 |
| Total .. | .. | . | .. | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | 154 | 63,455 | .. | - | 154 | 63,455 |
| Marathawada |  | . | .. | .. | . | -• | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 393 | 12 | 5,432 | 13 | 5,825 |
| Vidarbha | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | . | .. | $\cdot$ | .. | . | . | 50 | 18,421 | .. | .. | 50 | 18,421 |
|  | Total | .. | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 205 | 82,269 | 12 | 5,432 | 217 | 87,701 |
| Greater Bombay .. | .. | . | More than ten. | .. | .. | . | - | 3 | 989 | 479 | 306,257 | .. | .. | 482 | 307,246 |
| Western Maharashtra | . | .. | .. | .. | . | : | . | . | . | 231 | 143,890 | .. | .. | 231 | 143,890 |
| Total .. | . | . | . | - .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | 3 | 989 | 710 | 450,147 | .. | . | 713 | 451,136 |
| Marathawada | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . $\cdot$ | . | . | .. | . | 82 | 46,663 | 82 | 46,663 |
| Vidarbha | .. | . | . | .. | . | .. | . $\cdot$ | .. | . | 165 | 83,552 | .. | . $\cdot$ | 165 | 83,552 |
|  | Total | . | .. | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | 989 | 875 | 533,699 | 82 | 46,663 | 960 | 581,351 |
| TOTAL <br> Greater Bombay .. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 15 | 635 | 30 | 1,821 | $48^{\circ}$ | 5,877 | 1,390 | 487,905 | .. | . | 1,483 | 496,238 |
| Western Maharashtra | . | .. | .. | 5 | 317 | 41 | 3,965 | 59 | 5,542 | 1,970 | 557,723 | . | . | 2,075 | 567,547 |
| Marathawada .. | .. | .. | . | 10 | 469 | 9 | 500 | 19 | 1,609 | 26 | 3,322 | 299 | 98,803 | 363 | 104,703 |
| Vidarbha .. |  | . | . | 1 | 43 | 12 | 787 | 8 | 603 | 979 | 254,602 ${ }^{\circ}$ | .. | . $\cdot$ | 1,000 | 256,035 |
|  | Total | . |  | 31 | 1,464 | ¢2 | 7,073 | 134 | 13,631 | 4,365 | 1,303,552 | 299 | 98,803 | 4,921 | 1,424,523 |

GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SEGTIONS AGCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF


State Table No. 16-Continued.


PERCEN'AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SEGTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT PERCENTAGE THEREIN
(RƯRAL AND URBAN AREAS)


PRIMARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO
MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Number of teachers in primary section <br> (1) | Up to 10 <br> (2) | $11-20$ <br> (3) | $21-30$ <br> (4) | $31-40$ <br> (5) | 41-50 <br> (6) | 51-60 <br> (7) | $6.1-70$ <br> (8) | $71-80$ <br> (9) | Number of primary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81-100 | 101-120 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (10) | (11) |
| 1 | 219 | 1,930 | 4,921 | 5,503 | 3,508 | 1,687 | 1,042 | 716 | 853 | 362 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 69 | 201 | 516 | 998 | 1,241 | 1,216 | 1,964 | 1,338 |
| 3 | - | -• | 2 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 43 | 112 | 537 | 646 |
| 4 | 1 | - | . | 1 | - | -* | 6 | 19 | 86 | 288 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | -- | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | - | - | . | - | - . | - | - | -: | . | . |
| 8 | - | -• | - | - | - | -- | -• | - | - | - |
| 9 | - | - | -• | - | - | -- | - | - | . | . |
| 10 | . | $\cdots$ | , | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | $\rightarrow$ | - | -. | . |
| More than 10 | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Total .. | 221 | 1,934 | 4,992 | 5,707 | 4,039 | 2704 | 2,333 | 2,064 | 3,443 | 2,660 |

PUPILS AND TEAGHERS IN RURAL AREAS
State Table No. 17

| $121-140$ <br> (12) | $141-160$ <br> (13) | $161-180$ <br> (14) | 181-200 <br> (15) | $201-240$ <br> (16) | $241-280$ <br> (17) | $281-320$ <br> (18) | $321-360$ <br> (19) | $361-400$ <br> (20) | Over 400 <br> (21) | Total <br> (22) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 142 | 67 | 18 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 20,974 |
| 826 | 474 | 210 | 74 | 40 | 3 | -• | -• | -• | - | 9,175 |
| $529{ }^{\circ}$ | 447 | 435 | 240 | 212 | 34 | 12 | 2 | -• | - | 3,287 |
| 407 | 368 | 294 | 271 | 439 | 166 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2,385 |
| 57 | 105 | 167 | 160 | 250 | 232 | 93 | 34 | 11 | 6 | 1,141 |
| 5 | 11 | 23 | . 53 | 129 | 132 | 110 | 58 | 28 | 12 | 566 |
| - | 3 | 4 | - 12 | 73 | 81 | 72 | 43 | 38 | 21 | 347 |
| - | - | - | - 2 | 23 | 49 | 61 | 59 | 47 | 63 | 304 |
| $\cdots$ | -• | - | 1 | 7 | 10 | 21 | 29 | 26 | 51 | 145 |
| - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 42 | 84 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | - 2 | 8 | 14 | 128 | 153 |
| 1,966 | 1,475 | 1,151 | 818 | 1,176 | 713 | 405 | 255 | 181 | 324 | 38,561 |

PRIMARY SECTIONS (WITH ONE TEAGHER) ACCORDING MAHARASHTRA STATE

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9) $\quad(10$
(11)
(12)

| 1 | Ahmednagar |  | . | . | 3 | 41 | 192 | 443 | 320 | 125 | 44 | 38 | 41 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia | . | $\cdots$ | . | 24 | 79 | 228 | 301 | 148 | $\therefore 51$ | 45 | 28. | 30. | 7 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | $\cdots$ | . | - | 1 | 12 | $55^{\circ}$ | 137 | 136 | 70 | 53 | 24 | 27 | 12 |
| 4. | Kolaba | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 177 | 345 | 228 | 127 | 72 | 79 | 67 | 15 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | . | . | . | 9 | 74 | 225 | 241 | 125 | 60 | 47 | 20 | 41 | 24 |
| 6 | Nasik .. | . | . | . | 2 | 81 | 242: | 268 | 165 | 65 | 24 | 35 | 48 | 25 |
| 7 | Poona .. | . | . | . | 8 | 65 | 225 | 412 | 331 | 142 | 89 | 54 | 72 | 42 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | - | - | - | 4 | 32 | 178 | 360 | 359 | 204 | 150 | 128 | 170 | 78 |
| 9 | Sangli .. | - | - | . | 1 | 24 | 70 | 132 | 117 | 77 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 26 |
| 10 | Satara .. | .. | . | . | 11 | 88 | 164 | 247 | 174 | 89 | 54 | 37 | 52 | 25 |
| 11 | Sholapur | . | . | - | 5 | 24 | 114 | 198 | 192 | 74 | 50 | 37 | 53. | 29 |
| 12 | Thana .. | . | .. |  | 15 | 117 | 428 | 412 | 171 | 81 | 60 | 36 | 54 | 14 |
|  |  |  | Total | .. | 85 | 663 | 2,298 | 3,496 | 2,466 | 1,165 | 718 | 550 | 691 | 321 |
| 1 | Aurangabad | .. | . | .. | 6 | 98 | 263 | 279 | 238 | 101 | 65 | 37 | 28 | 4 |
| 2 | Bhir | . | - | . | 12 | 116 | 226 | 187 | 108 | 80 | 42 | 29 | 33 | 10 |
| 3 | Nanded | .. | . | - | 23 | 163 | 267 | 185 | 94 | 45 | 45 | 12 | 14 | 4 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | . |  | . | 5 | 54 | 161 | 149 | 122 | 66 | 49 | 27 | 39 | 10 |
| 5 | Parbhani | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 78 | 214 | 197 | 172 | 109 | 60 | 39 | 34 | 9 |
|  |  |  | Total | . | 69 | 509 | 1,131 | 997 | 734 | 401 | 261 | 144 | 148 | 37 |
| 1 | Akola .. | . | . | . | 2 | 69 | 215 | 147 | 36 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1. |
| 12 | Amravati | - | . | . | 21 | 75 | 102 | 77 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | . | - |
| 3 | Bhandara | . | . | . | 7 | 19 | 42 | 45 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | Buldana | - | . | -• | 2 | 61 | 158 | 160 | 52 | 12 | 7 | . | 3 | . |
| 5 | Chandrapur | .. | - | - | 18 | 249 | 341 | 198 | 70 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Nagpur | . | . | . | 7 | 125 | 214 | 123 | 38 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - |
| 7 | Wardha | . | . | . | - | 40 | 106 | 84 | 24 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 8 | Yeotmal | - | - | - | 8 | 120 | 314 | 176 | 59 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 2 | $\because$ |
|  |  |  | Total | . | 65 | 758 | 1,492 | 1,010 | 308 | 121 | 63 | 22 | 14 | 4 |
|  |  | Grand | Total | -• | 219 | 1,930 | 4,921 | 5,503 | 3,508. | 1,687 | 1,042 | 716 | 853 | 362 |

TO PUPILS IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 18

| sections with enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121-140 <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14) | $161-180$ <br> (15) | 181-200 <br> (16) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | $281-320$ <br> (19) | $321-360$ <br> (20) | $361-400$ <br> (21) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | .. | . | . | -• | 1,281 |
| 6 | 3 | - | . | . | . | - | . | - | -• | 950 |
| 6 | 2 | 1 | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 536 |
| 6 | 2 | .. | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | $\cdots$ | -• | - | . | . | 1,146 |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | - | -• | - | -• | . | . | . | 884 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | . | - | -• | . ${ }$ | -• | 971 |
| 14 | 13 | 4 | . | . $\cdot$. | . | . | . | . | . | 1,471 |
| 35 | 11 | 2 | . | - | . | -• | -• | - | -• | 1,711 |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | -• | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | - | -• | -• | 567. |
| 13 | 1 | -• | 1 | -• | - | $\cdots$ | - | -• | -• | 956 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | -• | - | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | 783 |
| 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1,408 |
| 128 | 62 | 17 | 4 | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ | . | . | . | 12,664 |
| 1 | -• | . | . | -• | -• | -• | . | . | - | 1,121 |
| 4 | - | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | . | 847 |
| 2 | - | -• | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | -• | 854 |
| 4 | 1 | -• | -• | -• | 1 | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | 688 |
| 3 | 4 | . | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 943 |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | I.. | $\cdots$ | . | 4,453 |
| $\cdots$ | -• | -• | - | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -• | 484 |
| -• | $\cdots$ | - | -• | $\cdots$ | - | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | 295 |
| $\cdots$ | - | - | - | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | :. | -• | 161 |
| - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | 455 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | * | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 928 |
| - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | 537 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | . | - | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -• | 273 |
| $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 724 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,857 |
| 142 | 67 | 18 | 5 | -• | 1 | - | -• | -• | -• | 20,974 |

PRIMARY SECTYONS ( WITH TWO TEACHERS) ACCORDING

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Serial <br> No. of district <br> (1) | Name of district |  |  | Up to 10 11-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mber of | primary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-100 | 101-120 |
|  | (2) |  |  |  |  |  | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  | Ahmednagar | . | . | - | .. | - | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 46 | 162 | 83 |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | . | . | . | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 52 | 74 | 39 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | - | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | 2 | 8 | 24 | 64 | 114 | 115 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 8 | 6 | 36 | 63 | 100 | 66 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | . | .. | . | .. | . | 1 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 42 | 83 | 77 |
| 6 | Nasik .. | - | .. | . | . | - | . | 8 | 16 | 15 | 26 | 42 | 116 | 68 |
| 7 | Poona | . | - | . | . | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 100 | 86 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | .. | $\therefore$ | . | - | . | 2 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 24 | 76 | 161 | 187 |
| 9 | Sangli .. | - | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | - | . | . | - | - . | - | 7 | 15 | 31 | 69 | 65 |
| 10 | Satara .. | . | . | . | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 2 | 12 | 21 | 93 | 72 |
| 11 | Sholapur | - | . | .. | . | $\therefore$ | - | 2 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 39 | 88 | 74 |
| 12 | Thana .. | . | . |  | $\therefore$ | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 35 | 73 | 53 |
|  |  |  | otal | -• | .. | 1 | 7 | 29 | 58 | 91 | 245 | 543 | 1,233 | 985 |
| 1 | Aurangabad | . | . | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 41 | 57 | 75 | 115 | 54 |
| 2 | Bhir .. | - | . | -• | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 38 | 34 | 78 | 35 |
| 3 | Nanded | .. | - | . | . | 1 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 42 | 57 | 38 | 59 | 24 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | - | . | . | -. | -: | 3 | 6 | 12 | 23 | 53 | 61 | 112 | 73 |
| 5 | Parbhani | . |  |  |  | . | 1 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 41 | 48 | 54 | 57 |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 1 | 2 | 11 | 32 | 56 | 149 | 246 | 256 | 418 | 243 |
| 1 | Akola | . | :. | . | -. | .. | 1 | 11 | 56 | 110 | 104 | 67 | 33 | 15 |
| 2 | Amravati | - | . | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$. | - | 11 | 41 | 69 | 99 | 61 | 41 | 16 | 3 |
| - 3 | Bhandara | . | . | - | . $\cdot$ | 1 | 17. | 37 | 74 | 113 | 81 | 33 | 25 | 7 |
| 4 | Buldhana | - | . | . | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | 20 | 42 | 89 | 69 | 72 | 29 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | .. | - | . | - .. | $\cdots$ | 15 | 31 | 78 | 117 | 131 | 66 | 59 | 29 |
| 6 | Nagpur | .. | . | . | - . | . | 3 | 10 | 46 | 110 | 98 | 44 | 17 | 5 |
| 7 | Wardha | . | -. | - | . .. | . | 3 | 5 | 30 | 51 | 46 | 21 | 20 | 1 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | -• |  |  | - . | . | 1 | 3 | 29 | 116 | 140 | 76 | 71 | 21 |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  | 1 | 51 | 140 | 402 | 758 | 750 | 417 | 313 | 110 |
|  |  | Grand | Total |  | - 1 | 4 | 69 | 201 | 516 | 998 | 1,241 | 1,216 | 1,964 | 1,338 |

TO PUPILS IN RURAX AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 19

| sections writh enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $121-140$ <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14) | 161-180 <br> (15) | $181-200$ <br> (10) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | $281-320$ <br> (19) | $321-360$ <br> (20) | $361-400$ <br> (21) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) |
| 89 | 43 | 30 | 6 | 2 | .. | . | .. | .. | . | 482 |
| 25 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | -• | -• | . | . | 254 |
| 46. | 32 | - | - | - | - | . | . | -• | . | 405 |
| 31 | 13. | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 332 |
| 50 | 21 | 16 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | - | 345 |
| 52 | 29 | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | -• | . | -• | -• | 389 |
| 62 | 49 | 34 | 11 | 9 | 1 | . | .. | - | . | 403 |
| 133 | 68 | 27 | 4 | 2 | - | -• | -• | -• | -. | 708 |
| 34 | 27 | 21 | 8 | 3 | - | .. | . | . | . | 280 |
| 61 | 34 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 1 | -• | -• | . | . | 328 |
| 48 | 31 | 16 | 3 | 6 | - | - | -• | -• | -• | 327 |
| 15 | 22 | 7 | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 242 |
| 646 | 384 | 182 | 56 | 33 | 2 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 4,495 |
| 27 | 9 | 1 | 2 | -• | $\cdots$ | . | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 398 |
| 19 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 1 | -• | . | -• | -• | -• | 272 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | . | . | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 273 |
| 64 | 37 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 1 | .. | - | -• | $\cdots$ | 479. |
| 27 | 17 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 276 |
| 147 | 84 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,698 |
| 2 | 1 | - | - | $\cdots$ | -• | - | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 400 |
| 1 | -. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 342 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 389 |
| 12 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 335 |
| 13 | 3 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | -• | - | -• | . | 542 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | 337 |
| 1 | -• | -• | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | 178 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 459 |
| 33 | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,982 |
| 826 | 474 | 210 | 74 | 40 | 3 | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,175 |

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Serial No. of distric <br> (1) | Name of district |  |  | Up to 10 11-20 |  |  |  | 31-40 |  | 51-60 | 6i-70 | Number of primary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 71-80 <br> (10) | $\begin{gathered} 81-100 \\ \text { (11) } \end{gathered}$ | $101-120$ <br> (12) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (2) |  |  |  |  |  | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | -• | . | . | -• | - | - | - | -. | -- | -- | - | 5 |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 17 |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 6 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | - | . | .. | - | . | - | - | 1 | -- | 4 | 17 | 25 |
|  | Kolhapur | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 10 | 18 |
| 6 | Nasik | .. | - | - | . | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 7 | Poona | . | . | - | . | - | - | - | - | -- | -- | 1 | 4 | 8 |
|  | Ratnagiri | - | - | . | . | -• | - | -• | - | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 21 |
| 9 | Sangli .. | - | . | . | - $\cdot$ | -• | - | . | - | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | Satara .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | -• | * | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 4 | 8 |
|  | Sholapur | . | . | . | - | . | . | - | - | -* | -- | - | 7 | 20 |
|  | Tbana .. | .. | . | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | -. | 2 | 4 |
|  | Total |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | . $\cdot$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 73 | 943 |
| 1 Aurangabad |  | . | -• | . | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | -- | 1 | 9 | 35 | 39 |
| 2 | Bhir .. | . | -• | . | . $\cdot$ | . | .. | - | 2 | -. | 1 | 1 | 20 | 26 |
| 3 | Nanded | .. | .. | . | . | . | 1 | -. | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 26 | 38 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | . | .. | $\cdots$ | - . | . | - | 1 | - | -- | 3 | 5 | 15 | 35 |
|  | Parbhani | -. | - |  | . $\cdot$ | . | .. | - | . | -- | 3 | 3 | 7 | 11 |
|  | : | Total |  | . | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 103 | 149 |
|  | - Akola .. | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | -• | -• | 1 | 3 | 2 | 85 | 53 | 63 |
| 2 | Amravati | . | . | . | - . | - | .. | - | - | 1 | 7 | 15 | 55 | 33 |
| 3 | Bhandara | .. | - | - | - . | - | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11. | 92 | 68 |
| 4 | Buldhana | . | - | . | - . | . | - | - | - | -- | 1 | 2. | 19 | 42 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | $\cdots$ |  | -• | - . | . | . | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 35 | 29 |
|  | Nagpur | . | . | . | - . | . | - | -• | 1 | -- | 3 | 6 | 41 | 34 |
|  | - Wardha | . | - |  | - . | - | -• | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 24 |
|  | . Yeotmal | . |  |  |  | .. | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 11 | 36 | 61 |
|  | . |  | Total |  |  | . | -• | 1 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 73 | 361 | 354 |
| TOTAL <br> W. Maharashtra |  |  |  | . | - .. | . $\cdot$ | 1 | . | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 73 | 143 |
| Marathwada |  | . | . |  | - .. | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 103 | 149 |
|  | Vidarbha | . |  |  | . | . | . | 1 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 73 | 361 | 354 |
|  |  | Grand | Total |  | . $\cdot \cdot$ | -• | 2 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 43 | 112 | 537 | 646 |


| sections with enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $121-140$ <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14). | $16-180$ <br> (15) | t8t-200 <br> (16) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | $281-320$ <br> (19) | 321-360 <br> (20) | $361-400$ <br> (2I) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23). |
| 20 | 30 | 37 | 26 | 20 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 |
| 13 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | .. | -• | 75 |
| 10 | 23 | 59 | 23 | 30 | 3 | 3 | . | -• | .. | 163 |
| 33 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 2 | . | . | - | . | 133 |
| 23 | 37 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 2 | - | . | . | .. | 53 |
| 22 | 23 | 26 | 16 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. | 117 |
| 17 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 4 | 1 | . | . | - | 126 |
| $: 7$ | 36 | 37 | 15 | 8 | 1 | . | . | -• | . | 165 |
| 18 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 113 |
| 24 | 33 | 30 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 146 |
| 22 | 27 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 141 |
| 12 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .: | . | . | t2 |
| 256 | 301 | 339 | 192 | 168 | 26 | 8 | 1 | -• | $\cdots$ | 1,533 |
| 34 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 3 | $\therefore$ | - | . | - | . | 152 |
| 28 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | 107 |
| 33 | 9 | 10 | $\cdots 3$ | 3 | - | $\cdots$ | -• | - | . | 142 |
| 31 | 34 | 34 | 24 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | . | 217. |
| 17 | 18. | 15 | 9 | 9 | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | .. | 92 |
| 143 | 90 | 79 | 44 | 40 | 7 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 710 |
| 12 | T | \% | -- | - | - | -• | $\cdots$ | - | - | 157 |
| 6 | - | $\cdots$ | . . - | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | 119 |
| 12 | 4 | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | .. | . $\cdot$ | - | 197 |
| 34 | 22 | 7 | - | . $\cdot$ | 1 | - | . | - | - | 128 |
| 32 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | - | $\cdots$ | -. | - | $\cdots$ | 130 |
| 6 | 1 | -- | 2 | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 94 |
| 8 | 1 | -. | -- | - | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | - | -• | 73 |
| 20 | 11 | 3 | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 146 |
| 130 | 56 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 1 | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | 1,044 |
| 256 | 301 | 339 | 192 | 168 | 26 | 8 | 1 | -• | $\cdots$ | 1,533 |
| 143 | 90 | 79 | 44 | 40 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | 710 |
| 130 | 56. | 17 | 4 | 4 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 1,044 |
| 529 | 447 | 435 | 240 | 212 | 34 | 12 | 2 | -• | - | 3,287 |

## MAHARASHTRA STATE



## 1. Teacher

| Gr. Bombay | .. | . | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | .. | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Maharashtra |  | . | . | 2 | 27 | 38 | 27 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Marathwada | .. | -• | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .- | $\cdots$ | .- |
| Vidarbha | .. | . | . | 1 | .. | 4 | . | . $\cdot$ | .. | . | . | . | .. |
|  | Total |  | 2 | 6 | 43 | 56 | 38 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 3 |

## 2. Teachers.

| Gr. Bombay | . | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Maharashtra | $\ldots$ | .. | . | 1 | - | 5 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 29 | 66 | 40 | 26 |
| Marathwada | .. | .. | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Vidarbha | . | .. | . | .. | . | 1 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 2 | .. |
|  | tal | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 33 | 49 | 51 | 91 | 49 | 27 |

3. Teachers.

| Gr. Bombay | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 19 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Maharashtra |  | . | .. | - | . | -• | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 48 |
| Marathwada | . |  | .. |  | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |


4 Teachers.


| Gr.'Bombay | . | .. | . | - | 1 | .. | - | . | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Maharashtra | . | . | . | . | . | - | 1 | -• | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Marathwada | . | . | . | . | -• | -• | 1 | 2 | - | . | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Vidarbha | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | .. | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . - | 3 | 1 |
| Total |  | . | . | . | 1 | -• | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 27 |


| Gr. Bombay | . | . | . | .. | . | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Maharashtra | .. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Marathwada | . | . | . | : | - | . | . | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vidarbha .. |  |  | . | - | . | . | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | 23 |
| Total |  | $\cdots$ | . | - | -• | -• | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 32 |



MAHARASHTRA STATE


AND TEAGHERS IN URBAN AREAS
State Table_No. 21 -cont.
with enrolment
$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}141-160 & 161-180 & 181-200 & 201-240 & 241-280 & \cdot 281-320 & 321-360 & 361-400 & \text { Over 400 Total }\end{array}$
(13)
(14)
(15)
(16)
(17)
(18)
(19)
(20)
(21)
(22)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}
3 & 10 & 2 & 12 & 20 & 24 & 15 & 6 & 5 & 100 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 16 & 26 & 28 & 22 & 59 & 160 \\
\ldots & \ldots & 1 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 19 \\
\cdots & \cdots & 1 & 23 & 44 & 43 & 16 & \ldots & \cdots & 127 \\
\hline & -11 & 5 & 41 & 85 & 99 & 63 & 29 & 65 & 412 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

MAHARASHTRA STATE
CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING PRIMARY SECTIONS

| Number of teachers in primary sections | $\mathrm{Up}_{10}$ | 11- | $21-$ | $31-$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41- \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $51-$ | $61-$ | Number of primary sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $81-$ | $\sqrt[81]{100}$ | $101-$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |

1 Teachers.


## 2 Teachers.

| Rural |  | - | 1 | 4 | 69 | 201. | 516 | 997 | 1,241 | 1,216 | 1,965 | 1,338 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 33 | 49 | 51 | 91 | 49 |
|  | Total | . | 2 | 7 | 71 | 213 | 546 | 1,030 | 1,290 | 1,267 | 2,056 | 1,387 |

## 3 Teachers.



4 Teachers.

| Rural .. .. | .. | 1 | .. | . |  | . | -• | 6 | 19 | 86 | 288 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban .. |  | - | . | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 31 | 80 |
| Total | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 31 | 117 | 368 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Teachers. } \\ & \text { Rural } . . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | . | - | - | .. | - | . | - | . | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| Urban .. | - | . | .. | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 |
| Total | . | . | . $\cdot$ | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 38 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rural } 6 \text { Teachers. } . . \end{aligned}$ | .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Urban .. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | . | . | . | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Rural 7 Teachers. |  | . | .. | . | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Urban .. | . | . | .. | .. | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | -• | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Rural 8 Teachers. | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | . | .. | . | . | . |
| Urban .. .. | -• | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| Total | . | .. | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| 9 Teachers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural .. .. | - | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | -• | . |
| Urban .. .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | - | . | 1 | . $\cdot$ | . | . |
| Total | - | . | -• | . | 1 | . ${ }$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | . | . |



| 142 | 67 | 18 | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | .. | 20,974 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 236 |
| 145 | 68 | 18 | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 21,210 |
| 826 | 474 | 210 | 74 | 40 | 3 | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 9,175 |
| 27 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | .. | 1 | . | 369 |
| 853 | 484 | 215 | 75 | 43 | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | 9,544 |


| 529 | 447 | 435 | 240 | 212 | 34 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 3,287 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69 | 34 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 4 | . | 1 | .. | . | 330 |
| 598 | 481 | 460 | 260 | 231 | 38 | 12 | 3 | .. | . | 3,617 |

$$
\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrrrr}
407 & 368 & 294 & 271 & 439 & 166 & 30 & 7 & 1 & 1 & 2,385 \\
132 & 149 & 125 & 75 & 86 & 35 & 9 & 3 & 1 & \ldots & 752 \\
\hline 539 & 517 & 419 & 346 & 525 & 201 & 39 & 10 & 2 & 1 & 3,138 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrr}
57 & 105 & 167 & 160 & 250 & 232 & 93 & 34 & 11 & 6 & 1,141 \\
27 & 57 & 68 & 80 & 104 & 52 & 33 & 17 & 3 & \ldots & 475 \\
\hline 84 & 162 & 235 & 240 & 354 & 284 & 126 & 51 & 14 & 6 & 1,616 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lllllllllll}
\hline & \because & \ldots & 2 & 23 & 49 & 61 & 59 & 47 & 63 & 304 \\
3 & 4 & 11 & 5 & 41 & 85 & 99 & 63 & 29 & 65 & 412 \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 11 & 7 & 64 & 134 & 160 & -\frac{29}{122} & -\frac{76}{76} & -\frac{128}{} & - \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\because & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 7 & 10 & 21 & 29 & 26 & 51 & 145 \\
1 & \cdots & 1 & 3 & 14 & 34 & 52 & 66 & 49 & 85 & 307 \\
\hline 1 & \cdots & 1 & 4 & 21 & & 4 & & 73 & & 95 & 75 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

A-413-16-A.

| Number of teachers in primary sections | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{tc}$ | $\stackrel{11}{20}$ | 210 | $31-$ | $41-$ | 5160 | $\stackrel{61-}{70}$ | Number of primary sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 71- \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $100$ | $\begin{gathered} 101- \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6)- | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |

## 10 Teachers.



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SECTYONS AOCORDING

| Number of teachers in a p rimaly section <br> (I) | Up to 10 <br> (2) | 11-20 <br> (3) | $21-30$ <br> (4) | $31-40$ <br> (5) | $41-50$ <br> (6) | 51-60 <br> (7) | $61-70$ <br> (8) | Number of primary sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $71-80$ <br> (9) | $81-100$ <br> (10) | 101-120 <br> (11) |
| 1 | 0.51 | 4.45 | 11.42 | 12.78 | 8.16 | 3.95 | 2.45 | 1.69 | 1.99 | 0-84 |
| 2 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 1.26 | 2.37 | 2.97 | 2-91 | 4.73 | 3.19 |
| 3 | 0.00 | . | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 1.35 | J.64 |
| 4 | 0.00 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.85 |
| 5 | . | .. | 0.00 | $\cdots$ | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.09 |
| 6 | . | - | . | . | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 7 | . | . | . | 0.00 | -. | 0.00 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 8 | .. | - | . | . | 0.01 | .. | . | - | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 9 | - | - | . | 0.00 | -. | - | 0.00 | - | - | -- |
| 10 | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - | -. | - |
| More 10 than | . $\cdot$ | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -- | - | -- |
| Total . | 0.52 | 4.47 | 11.60 | 13.29 | $9 \cdot 47$ | 6.41 | $5 \cdot 57$ | 4.97 | 8.38 | 6.64 |
| Gr. Total . . | 0.52 | 4.99 | 16.59 | 29.88 | 39.35 | $45 \cdot 76$ | 51.33 | 56-30 | 64.68 | 71-32 |


| $121-$ | $141-$ | $\begin{gathered} 161- \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 181- \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $201-$ | $281-$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281- \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321- \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361- \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lllllllllllll}
. & \cdots & \ldots & \cdots & 3 & 4 & 4 & 15 & 16 & 42 & 84 \\
2 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 4 & 7 & 12 & 39 & 55 & 95 & 217 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS TOGETHER)
State Table No. 22 (X)
according to puppils and teachers

| $\frac{12 \mathrm{I}}{140}$ <br> (12): | $\underset{\mathrm{I} 60}{\mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{I}}$ <br> (13) | $\begin{aligned} & 161- \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ <br> (I4) | $\begin{aligned} & 181- \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ <br> (15) | $201-240$ <br> (16) | $241-280$ <br> (I7) | $281-320$ <br> (18) | $321-360$ <br> (19) | $361-400$ <br> (20) | over 400 <br> (21) | Total <br> (22) | Cumulative total <br> (23) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.33 | $0-86$ | 0.04 | $0-01$ | -. | 0.00 | . | $\cdots$ | - | -• | $48 \cdot 78$ | $48 \cdot 78$ |
| 1-96 | 1.11 | 0.49 | 0.17 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 01$ | . | . | 0.00 | - | 21.95 | 70.73 |
| 1-38 | I-11 | 1.06 | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.01 | . | $\cdots$ | $8 \cdot 32$ | 79.05 |
| $1-24$ | 1-19 | 0.96 | 0.80 | $1 \cdot 20$ | $0 \cdot 46$ | 0.09 | 0.02 | . | -• | $7 \cdot 22$ | $86 \cdot 27$ |
| $0 \cdot 19$ | 0.37 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.81 | 0.65 | $0 \cdot 29$ | 0.12 | 0.03 | 0. I | $3 \cdot 72$ | 89.99 |
| $0 \cdot 09$ | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.25 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.04 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 92.45 |
| 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.10 | $1 \cdot 61$ | 94.06 |
| 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 0.31 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 1.66 | 95-72 |
| 0.00 | $\cdots$ | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.31 | 1.03 | 96.75 |
| 0.01 | - | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.12 | $0 \cdot 16$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.69 | 97-44 |
| 0.00 | 0.01 | $0 \cdot 00$ | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.17 | $2 \cdot 15$ | $2 \cdot 56$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| $5 \cdot 22$ | 4.06 | $3-28$ | $2 \cdot 43$ | 3.82 | $2 \cdot 57$ | $1 \cdot 75$ | $1 \cdot 33$ | 0.99 | $\underline{3.23}$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |  |
| 76.54 | 80.60 | 83.88 | 86.31 | $90 \cdot 13$ | 92.70 | 94.45 | $95 \cdot 78$ | 96.77 | $100 \cdot 00$ | -• |  |

# DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM SCHOOLLESS HABITATIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCES THEY WALK TO ATTEND PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 23

|  |  | Number of pupils attending school from a distance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of district | Name of District | Up to 0.5 mile | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \text { to } 1.0 \\ & \text { mile } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 1 \text { to } 1.5 \\ & \text { mile } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \text { to } 2.0 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | More than 2.0 miles | Total |

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)

Western Maharashtra.

| 1 | Ahmednagar | - | - | 11,167 | 6,235 | 1,395 | 718 | 222 | 19,737 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia | $\cdots$ | . | 3,973 | 790 | 154 | 109 | 12 | 5,038 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | . | . | 10,152 | 1,690 | 119 | 45 | - 14 | 12,020 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16,236 | 4,075 | 857 | 341 | 280 | 21,789 |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | . | . | 6,474 | 1,668 | 470 | 235 | 134 | 8,981 |
| 6 | Nasik | . | . | 4,008 | 2,055 | 452 | 470 | 247 | 7,232 |
| 7 | Poona | . | . | 15,175 | 13,171 | 4,390 | 2,092 | 887 | 35,715 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri . | . | . | 54,938 | 27,298 | 4,739 | 1,692 | 580 | 89,247 |
| 9 | Sangli | . | . | 3,495 | 2,494 | 1,078 | 440 | 270 | 7,777 |
| 10 | Satara | . | . | 9,846 | 5,877 | 1,317 | 702 | 276 | 18,018 |
| 11 | Sholapur | - | . | 3,495 | 3,617 | 1,401 | 840 | 367 | 9,720 |
| 12 | Thana | - | $\cdots$ | 10,203 | 3,807 | 1,093 | 458 | 271 | 15,832 |
|  |  |  | -• | 1,49,162 | 72,777 | 17,465 | 8,142 | 3,560 | 2,51,106 |

Vidarbha.

| 1 | Akola | .. | . | 2,685 | 1,106 | 118 | $12!$ | 14 | 4,044 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati .. | . | . | 3,160 | 976 | 327 | 411 | 130 | 5,004 |
| 3 | Bhandara .. | - | - | 10,429 | 6,729 | 1,067 | 853 | 152 | 19,230 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | . | . | 2,254 | 1,018 | 291 | 632 | 148 | 4,343 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | . | . | 2,782 | 2,038 | 495 | 599 | 619 | 6,533 |
| 6 | Nagpur | . | . | 2,982 | 2,653 | 840 | 1,421 | 272 | 8,168 |
| 7 | Wardha | . | . | 1,824 | 1,161 | 396 | 743 | 153 | 4,277 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | . | .. | 2,220 | 1,194 | 203 | 245 | 103 | 3,965 |
|  |  |  | -• | 28,336 | 16,875 | 3,737 | 5,025 | 1,591 | 55,564 |

Marathwada.

| 1 | Aurangabad | . | .. | 2,137 | 969 | 371 | 477 | 205 | 4,159 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Bhir | . | . | 756 | 897 | 254 | 394 | 187 | 2,488 |
| 3 | Nanded .. | . | - | 1,100 | 656 | 61 | 227 | 58 | 2,102 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | .. | - | 730 | 579 | 86. | 162 | 32 | 1,589 |
| 5 | Parbhani .. |  | . | 957 | 1,614 | 462 | 705 | 414 | 4,152 |
|  |  | Total | -• | 5,680 | 4,715 | 1,234 | 1,965 | 896 | 14,490 |
|  | Total of 25 Di | stricts | - | 1,83,178 | 94,367 | 22,436 | 15,132 | 6,047 | 3,21,160 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM SGHOOLLESS HABITATIONS ACGORDING TO DISTANGES THEY WALK TO ATTEND PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

MAHARASHTRA SATAE
State Table No. 23 (x)

| Serial No. <br> (1) | Name of District |  |  |  | Number and percentage of pupils attending schools at a distance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to- } \\ & 0.5 \text { mile } \end{aligned}$ | From 0.6 to 1.0 mile | From 1.1 to 1.5 miles | From 1.6 to 2.0 miles | More than 2.0 miles |
|  | (2) | 2) |  | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | . | Number Percentage | . | $\begin{array}{r} 11,167 \\ 5.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,235 \\ 3.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,395 \\ 0.68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 718 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 222 \\ 0 \cdot 11 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | Dhulia | . |  | Number Percentage | $\ldots$ | 3,973 3.16 | $\begin{array}{r} 790 \\ 0.63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 0 \cdot 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ |
| 3 | Jalgaon | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,152 \\ 5 \cdot 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,690 \\ 0.89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 0.06 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Kolaba | . |  | Number Percentage | . | $\begin{array}{r} 16,236 \\ 12 \cdot 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,075 \\ 3.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ 0.66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \\ 0.22 \end{array}$ |
| 5 | Kolhapur | -• | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,474 \\ 4 \cdot 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,668 \\ 1.09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ |
| 6 | Nasik .. | . | . | Number Percentage | - | $\begin{array}{r} 4,008 \\ 2.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,055 \\ 1.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 452 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ 0 \cdot 16 \end{array}$ |
| 7 | Poona .. | . | . | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,175 \\ 7.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,171 \\ 6.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,390 \\ 2 \cdot 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,092 \\ 1 \cdot 02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ 0 \cdot 43 \end{array}$ |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | $\cdots$ | -• | Number Percentage | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,938 \\ 24.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,298 \\ 11.93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,739 \\ 2.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,692 \\ 0.74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 580 \\ 0 \cdot 25 \end{array}$ |
| 9 | Sangli | - | - | Number <br> Percentage | $\cdots$ | 3,495 2.42 | 2,494 1.72 | 1,078 0.74 | $\begin{array}{r} 440 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$ | 270 0.19 |
| 10 | Satara .. | . | . | Number Percentage | - | $\begin{array}{r} 9,846 \\ 5.66 \end{array}$ | 5,877 3.38 | 1,317 0.76 | 702 $0 \cdot 40$ | 276 $0 \cdot 16$ |
| 11 | Sholapur | - | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | 3,495 2.14 | 3,617 2.22 | 1,401 0.86 | $\begin{array}{r} 840 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$ | 367 0.22 |
| 12 | Thana | $\cdots$ | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,203 \\ 8 \cdot 91 \end{array}$ | 3,807 3.33 | 1,093 0.96 | 458 0.40 | 271 0.24 |
| 13 | Aurangabad | $\cdots$ | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | 2,137 1.65 | $\begin{array}{r} 969 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371 \\ 0.29 \end{array}$ | 477 0.37 | 205 0.16 |
| 14 | Bhir | . | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 756 \\ & 0.84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 897 \\ 0.99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 0.21 \end{array}$ |
| 15 | Nanded | - | $\cdots$ | Number <br> Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 1.24 \end{array}$ | 656 0.74 | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$ |
| 16 | Osmanabad | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | . | $\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 579 \\ 0.37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 0.06 \end{array}$ | 162 $0 \cdot 10$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ |
| 17 | Parbhani | -• | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 957 \\ 0.97 \end{array}$ | 1,614 1.63 | $\begin{gathered} 462 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705 \\ 0.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 414 \\ 0.42 \end{gathered}$ |
| 18 | Akola | - | $\cdots$ | Number <br> Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,685 \\ 2 \cdot 55 \end{array}$ | 1,106 | $\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ |
| 19 | Amravati | . | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,160 \\ 3 \cdot 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 976 \\ 0.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411 \\ 0.41 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 0.13 \end{array}$ |
| 20 | Bhandara | -• | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,429 \\ 9.24 \end{array}$ | 6,729 5.96 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,067 \\ 0.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ 0.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 0 \cdot 13 \end{array}$ |
| 21 | Buldhana | $\cdots$ | - | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,254 \\ 2 \cdot 29 \end{array}$ | 1,018 1.03 | $\begin{array}{r} 291 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ 0.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ |
| 22 | Chandrapur | - | . | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,782 \\ 2 \cdot 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,038 \\ 1.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 599 \\ 0.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$ |
| 23 | Nagpur | -• | - | Number Percentage | $\ldots$ | 2,982 3.81 | 2,653 3.39 | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \\ & 1.07 \end{aligned}$ | 1,421 1.82 | 272 0.34 |
| 24 | Wardha | - | - | Number Percentage | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,824 \\ 3.29 \end{array}$ | 1,161 2.09 | 396 0.71 | 743 1.34 | $\begin{array}{r} 153 \\ 0.27 \end{array}$ |
| 25 | Yeotmal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Number Percentage | -• | $\begin{array}{r} 2,220 \\ 2.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,194 \\ 1.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ 0 \cdot 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$ | 103 $0 \cdot 10$ |
|  |  | Total |  | Number Percentage | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,83,178 \\ 5.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,367 \\ 2.85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,436 \\ 0.68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,132 \\ 0.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,047 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ |

GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 24
(In different Population Slabs)

| Ha'sitations |  | Population Slab |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Above 5,000 | $\begin{gathered} 2,000- \\ 4,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000- \\ & 1,999 \end{aligned}$ | 500-999 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Below } \\ 500}}{ }$ | Grand Total |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| With a middle section in them. | 1. Number of habitations | 240 | 1,795 | 4,256 | 3,406 | 1,929 | 11,662 |
|  | 2. Their total population | 1,656,627 | 5,119,995 | 5,923,127 | 2,579,788 | 574,816 | 15,854,353. |
|  | 3. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | 99.14 | 96.01 | $77 \cdot 27$ | 32-17 | $6 \cdot 52$ | 50.33 |
| With a middle section in the neighbouring habitation up to a distance of 1.0 mile. | 4. Number of habitations | 1 | 56 | 334 | 2,164 | 16,633 | 19,188. |
|  | 5. Their total population | 7,630 | 160,171 | 4,00,365 | 1,424,489 | 2,933,406 | 4,926,061 |
|  | 6. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | 0.46 | $3 \cdot 00$ | $5 \cdot 22$ | $17 \cdot 76$ | 33.28 | 15.64. |
| With a middle section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance from $1 \cdot 1$ to 2.0 miles. | 7. Number of habitations . | 1 | 9 | 546 | 3,079 | 11,820 | 15,455 |
|  | 8. Their total population | 6,612. | 20,099 | 661,199 | 2,090,964 | 2,452,005 | 5,230,879 |
|  | 9. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.38 | $8 \cdot 62$ | 26.07 | 27.82 | 16.60 |
| Witin a middle section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance from 2.1 to 3.0 miles. | 10. Number of habitations | . | 5 | 316 | 1,626 | 5,841 | 7,788 |
|  | 11. Their total population | - | 14,796 | 388,734 | 1,109,495 | 1,212,125 | 2,725,150 |
|  | 12. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | $\cdots$ | 0.28 | $5 \cdot 07$ | 13.84 | $13 \cdot 75$ | $8 \cdot 65$ |
| With a middle section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance from 3.1 to 4.0 miles. | 13. Number of habitations | - | 4 | 118 | 530. | 2,672 | 3,324 |
|  | 14. Their total population | -• | 11,434 | 146,419 | 366,605 | 501,036 | 1,025,494. |
|  | 15. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | - | 0.21 | 1.91 | $4 \cdot 57$ | $5 \cdot 69$ | $3 \cdot 25$ |
| With a midtle section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance from $4 \cdot 1$ to $5 \cdot 0$ miles. | 16. Number of habitations | -• | 1 | 54 | 274 | 1,360 | 1,689 |
|  | 17. Their total population | -• | 2,000 | 65,595 | 189,247 | 262,616 | 519,458. |
|  | 18. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | - | 0.04 | 0.86 | $2 \cdot 36$ | 2.98 | 1.65 |
| With a middle section in the neighbouring habitation at a distance of more than 5 miles. | 19. Number of habitations |  | 2 | 66 | 389 | 5,666 | 6,125 |
|  | 20. Their total population | -• | 4,005 | 80,749 | 258,700 | 878,147 | 1,221,60k |
|  | 21. Percentage of this population to total population in the slab. | $\cdots$ | 0.08 | 1.05 | $3 \cdot 23$ | 9.96 | 3-88. |
|  | 22. Total number of habitations | 242 | 1,872 | 5,690 | 11,468 | 45,923 | 65,195 |
|  | 23. Total Population .. .- | 1,670,869 | 5,332,500 | 7,666,188 | 8,019,288 | 8,814,151 3 | 31,502,5s6. |





maharashtra state habitations with and without middle sections in every distrigt in rural areas state table no. 25-cont.


| Serial <br> No. of district | Name of district | No. of middle sections | Enrolment at |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Class V |  | Class VI |  | Class VII |  |
|  |  |  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |


| 1 Ahmednagar |  |  | .. | . | . |  | 769 | 17,056 | 5,442 | 12,867 | Western Maharashtra |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | . |  |  | 3,516 |  |  |  |  | 9,180 | 2,327 |
| 2 | Dhulia | .. |  | . | . | . | -• | 449 | 8,902 | 3,328 | 6,392 | 2,090 | 4,982 | 1,366 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | . | -• | . | - | - | 690 | 17,078 | 6,964 | 12,171 | 4,441 | 9,608 | 3,102 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | . | - | . | - | 612 | 9,561 | 3,678, | 6,719 | 2,324 | 4,349 | 1,424 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | . | -• | . | . | -• | 789 | 13,803 | 3,470. | 10,796 | 2,259 | 8,393 | 1,581 |
| 6 | Nasik | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 602 | 12,551 | 4,081 | 9,061 | 2,519 | 6,673 | 1,590 |
| 7 | Poona | . | - | . | -• | . | 806 | 16,302 | 5,311. | 13,061 | 3,507 | 10,813 | 2,282 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | - | . | . | . | . | 1,437 | 19,929 | 9,850 | 15,228 | 6,456 | 11,004 | 4,233 |
| 9 | Sangli | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | -• | 591 | 12,577 | 4,841 | 9,466 | 3,143 | 7,442 | 2,067 |
| 10 | Satara | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | 794 | 17,644 | 6,764 | 14,347 | 4,669 | 10,874 | 2,801 |
| 11 | Sholapur | . | - | - | $\because$ | . | 681 | 12,081 | 3,387 | 9,315 | 2,238 | 7,216 | 1,577 |
| 12 | Thana | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | . | 467 | 9,072 | 3,906 | 6,503 | 2,815 | 4,696 | 1,996 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | - | 8,687 | 166,556 | 61,022 | 125,926 | 39,977 | 95,230 | 26,346 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marathwada |  |
| 1 | Aurangabad | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | .. | 314 | .. | . | 9,241 | 1,103 | 7,113 | 571. |
| 2 | Bhir | . | . | . | $\because$ | . | 252 | -• | . | 6,553 | 1,018 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 5,277 | 515 |
| 3 | Nanded | - | - | .. | $\cdots$ | - | 230 | . | . | 6,292 | 769 | 4,935 | 505 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | - | $\because$ |  | . | -• | 481 | -• | . | 11,994 | 2,421 | 9,600 | 1,277 |
| 5 | Parbhani | -• | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | . | 232 | . | .. | 6,221 | 770 | 4,579 | 446 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | . | 1,509 | $\cdots$ | . | 40,301 | 6,081 | 31,504 | 3.314 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | Vidarbha |  |
| 1 | Akola | . | . | . | . | - | 314 | 8,704 | 3,184 | 6,548 | 2,075 | 5,587 | 1,545 |
| 2 | Amravati | . | . | . | . | - | 319 | 9,127 | 4,707 | 6,909 | 3,438 | 5,769 | 2,338 |
| 3 | Bhandara | . | . | . | . | . | 334 | 10,736. | 2,903 | 7,766 | 1,752 | 5,652 | 1,095 |
| 4 | Buldhana | . | . | . | . | . | 302 | 8,714 | 2,507 | 6,454 | 1,491 | 4,886 | 964 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | . | - | . | -• | -• | 307 | 7,700 | 2,344 | 5,447 | 1,383 | 4,301 | 880 |
| 6 | Nagpur | -. | . | . | . | . | 171 | 5,631 | 1,981 | 4,168 | 1,340 | 3,318 | 922. |
| 7 | Wardha | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 159 | 4,366 | 1,989 | 3,340 | 1,412 | 2,530 | 883 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | - | -• | - | . | . | 378 | 7,887 | 2,620 | 6,141 | 1,896 | 4,624 | 1,132 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | . | 2,284 | 62,865 | 22,235 | 46,773 | 14,787 | 36,667 | 9,759 |
|  |  |  |  | Grand | Total | -• | 12,480 | 229,421 | 83,257 | 213,000 | 60,845 | 163,401 | 39,419 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 312,67 |  | 273,845 |  | 202,820 |  |

IN RURAL AREA IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 26


Region

| - | -• | 39,103 | 11,285 | 50,388 | 1,798 | 28 | 1,447 | 490,846 | 339 | 9.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | 20,276 | 6,784 | 27,060 | 1,168 | 23 | 958 | 310,594 | $324 \cdot 2$ | 11.2 |
| - | - 0 | 38,857 | 14,507 | 53,364 | 2,006 | 27 | 1,612 | 592,836 | 368 | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| - | . | 20,629 | 7,426 | 28,055 | 1,265 | 23 | 962 | 340,287 | $353 \cdot 7$ | 12.1 |
| - | - | 32,992 | 7,310 | 40,302 | 1,656 | 24 | 1,348 | 411,460 | $305 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 2$ |
| - | . | 28,285 | 8,190 | 36,475 | 1,399 | 28 | 1,198 | 426,109 | 387 | 11.0 |
| - | - | 40,176 | 11,100 | 51,276 | 1,923 | 26 | 1,564 | 570,457 | $365 \cdot 1$ | 11.1 |
| - | - | 46,161 | 20,539 | 66,700 | 2,670 | 29 | 1,863 | 683,479 | $366 \cdot 8$ | 10.2 |
| - | - | 29,485 | 10,051 | 39,536 | 1,669 | 24 | 1,283 | 453,635 | 354. | 11.0 |
| . | -• | 42,865 | 14,234 | 57,099 | 2,024 | 28 | 1,760 | 639,609 | $363 \cdot 4$ | 11.2 |
| -• | . | 28,612 | 7,202 | 35,814 | 1,639 | 22 | 1,215 | 407,841 | 335 | 11.0 |
| . | . | 20,271 | 8,717 | 28,988 | 1,071 | 27 | 884 | . 296,736 | 353 | 10.0 |
| .. | -• | 387,712 | 127,345 | 515,057 | 20,288 | 25 | 16,094 | 5,623,889 | $349 \cdot 44$ | 10.91 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,857 | 281 | 21,21i | 1,955 | 23,166 | 953 | 24 | 742 | 211,199 | 285 | $9 \cdot 1$ |
| 3,559 | 297 | 15,389 | 1,830. | 17,219 | 690 | 25 | 486 | 152,309 | 313 | 8.9 |
| 4,009 | 298 | 15,236 | 1,572 | 16,808 | 782 | 21 | 483 | 111,538 | 231 | 6.6 |
| 6,741 | 685 | 28,335 | 4,383 | 32,718 | 1,343 | 24 | 997 | 257,906 | 260 | 8.0 |
| 3,501 | 314 | 14,301 | 1,530 | 15,831 | 734 | 22 | 343 | 101,300 | 295 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| 22,667 | 1,875 | $\underline{94,472}$ | $\underline{11,270}$ | 105,742 | 14,502 | 23 | 3,051 | 834,252 | 277 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,021 | 550 | 23,860 | 7,354 | 31,214 | 1,411 | 22 | 885 | 302,412 | 342 | 12.7 |
| 3,799 | 1,262 | 25,604 | 11,745 | 37,349 | 1,518 | 24 | 978 | 332,537 | 340 | 0.8 |
| 4,290 | 655 | 28,444 | 6,405 | 34,849 | 1,731 | 20 | 758 | 277,839 | 367 | . 0.8 |
| 2,680 | 303 | 22,734 | 5,265 | 27,999 | 1,090 | 26 | 825 | 277,258 | 376 | 10.0 |
| 1,352 | 241 | 18,800 | 4,848 | 23,648 | 1,089 | 22 | 708 | 254,778 | 359 | 10.3 |
| 2,532 | 512 | 15,649 | 4,755 | 20,404 | 865 | 24 | 430 | 132,991 | 333 | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| 1,698 | 459 | 11,934 | 4,743 | 16,677 | 663 | 25 | 431 | 149,346 | 223 | 0.9 |
| 3,014 | 501 | 21,666 | 6,149 | 27,815 | 1,247 | 22 | 619 | 195,558 | 316 | 0.7 |
| 22,386 | 4,483 | 168,691 | 51,264 | 219,955 | 9,614 | 22. | 5,634 | 1,922,719 | 338 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| 45,053 | 6,358 | 650,875 | 189,879 | 840,754 | 34,404 | 24 | 24,779 | 8,380,860 | 338 | $9 \cdot 9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Serial No. | Name of District | No. of Middle Sections |  |  |  |  | Enrolment in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Class V |  | Class VI |  | Class VII |  |
|  |  |  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |




Region


ENROLMENT PER 10,000 POPULATION AT MIDDLE STAGE IN EVERY DISTRICT
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 27-(X.)


ENROLMENT IN GLASSES VITO VIII (IRRESPEGTIVE OF THE STAGE OF SGHOOLING)
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 28

| Management | Enrolment in Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VI |  |  | VII |  |  | VIII |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Rural Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Government | 202 | 84 | 286 | - 127 | 44 | 171 |  |  |  | 329 | 128 | 457 |
| Local Body | 186,029 | 52,272 | 238,301. | 139,614 | 32,928 | 1.72,542 | 28,353 | 3,347 | 31,700 | 353,996 | 88,547 | 442,543 |
| Private aided | 26,698 | 8,432 | 35,130 | 23,605 | 6,429 | 30,034 | 81,491 | 14,914 | 96,405 | 131,794 | 29,775 | 161,569 |
| Private unaided | 71 | 57 | 128 | - 55 | 18 | - 73 | 1,065 | - 279 | 1,344 | 1,191 | 354 | 1,545 |
| All Managements | 213,000 | 60,845 | 273,845 | 163,401 | . 39,419 | 202,820 | 110,909 | 18,540 | 129,449 | 487,310 | 118,804 | 606,114 |
| Urban Areas |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Government | 866 | 325 | 1,191 | : 722 | $\because \quad 226$ | 948 | 1,171 | 158 | 1,329 | 2,759 | 709 | - 3,468 |
| Local Body | 70,724 | 49,556. | 120,280 | 59,630 | 38,283 | 97,913 | 14,044 | 6,528 | 20,572 | 144,398 | 94,367 | 238,765 |
| Private aided | 62,602 | 38,905 | 101,507. | 57,380 | 33,716 | 91,096 | 114,149 | 54,253 | 168,402 | 234,131 | 126,874 | 361,005 |
| Private unaided | 4,610 | 3,585 | 8,195. | 3,923 | 3,008 | - 6,931 | 4,763 | 3,259 | 8,022 | 13,296 | 9,852 | 23,148 |
| All Managements | .138,802 | 92,371 | 231,173 | 121,655 | 75,233 | 196,888 | 134,127 | 64,198 | 198,325 | 394,584 | 231,802 | 626,386 |
| Grand Total | 351,802 | 153,216. | . 505,018 | 285,056 | 114,652 | 399,708 | 245,036 | 82,738 | 327,774 | 881,894 | 350,606 | 1,232,500 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SEGTIONS AGCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN, IN RURALAREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 29

| No. of Teachers | Sextions having Class V only |  |  | Sections having Class V-VI only |  | Sections having Class V-VII only |  | Sections having Class V-VIII only |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Encolment Sections |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { No. of Enrolment } \\ \text { Sections }}]{ }$ |  | $\overbrace{\substack{\text { No. of } \\ \text { Sections }}}^{\text {Enrolment }}$ |  | $\overbrace{\text { No. of Enrolment }}^{\text {Sections }}$ |  | $\overbrace{\substack{\text { No, of } \\ \text { Sections }}}^{\text {Enrolment }}$ |  |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | - (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 | - | 1,866 | 24,544 | 1,184 | 28,216 | 744 | 27,057 | 9 | 398 | 3,803 | 80,215 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 29 | 789 | 453 | 15,338 | 2,333 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | $\therefore 110,199$ | 97 | 5,813 | 2,912 | 132,139 |
| 3 | - | 1 | 24 | 40 | - 1,884 | 2,152 | 154,766 | 375 | 29,382 | 2,568 | 186,056 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | - | - | 6 | - 274 | 914 | 88,820 | 413 | 39,275 | 1,333 | 128,369 |
| 5 | - | - | -• | 1 | 72 | 361 | 45,340 | 326 | 37,445 | 688 | 82,857 |
| 6 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | 70 | 234 | 37,624 | 216 | 30,769 | 451 | 68,463 |
| 7 | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 152 | 29,778 | 134 | 22,902 | 286 | 52,680 |
| 8 | - | -• | -• | 1 | 42 | 89 | 19,446 | 103 | 20,685 | 193 | 40,173 |
| 9 | - | - | -• | - | - | 36 | 8,830 | 48 | 11,818 | 84. | 20,648 |
| 10 | -• | - | , | - | - | 20 | 5,356 | 44 | 11,750 | 64 | 17,106 |
| More than |  | .. | $\cdots$ | - | - | 40 | 11,590 | 58 | 20,458 | 98 | 32,048 |
| Grand Total |  | 1,896 | 25,357 | 1,686 | 45,896 | 7,075 | 538,806 | 1,823 | 230,695 | 12,480 | 840,754 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SEGTIONS WITH ONE TEAGHER ONLY ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND ENROLMENT THEREIN, IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 30

|  | Sections having Class V only | Sections having Class VI only | Sections having. Class VII only | Sections having Class VIII only | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial No. | No. of Eniolment Sections | No. of Enrolme Sections | No. of Enrolmen Sections | No. of Enrolme ections |  |

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10)
(II)
(12)

WEstern Ma harashtra region

| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | 141 | 1,521 | 76 | 2,062 | 54 | 2,099 | .. | .. | 271 | 5,682 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | . | 99 | 1,087 | 47 | 1,071 | 20 | 935 | . | . | 166 | 3,093 |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | . | 96 | 1,650 | 54 | 1,944 | 15 | 659 | - | $\therefore$ | 165 | 4,253 |
| 4 | Kolaba | .. | 154 | 1,864 | 64 | 1,518 | 47 | 1,604 | . | . | 265 | 4,986 |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | . | 155 | 1,701 | 73 | 1,626 | 71 | 2,321 | . | -• | 299 | 5,648 |
| 6 | Nasik | . | 127 | 1,390 | 70 | - 1,739 | 49 | 2,195 | . | .. | 246 | 5,324 |
| 7 | Poona : . | . | 142 | 1,635 | 83 | 2,173 | 56 | 1,870 | - | . | 281 | 5,678 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri .. | . | 276 | 2,985 | 159 | 3,402 | 195 | 7,033 | -• | - | 630 | 13,420 |
| 9 | Sangli | .. | 81 | 1,077 | 37 | 820 | 28 | 727 | - | .. | 146 | 2,624 |
| 10 | Satara | $\cdots$ | 105 | 1,352 | 67 | 1,768 | 47 | 1,896 | - | . | 219 | 5,016 |
| 11 | Sholapur .. | .. | 120 | 1,267 | 80 | 1,705 | 40 | 1,206 | . | . | - 240 | 4,178 |
| 12 | Thana | . | 100 | 1,278 | 51 | 1,195 | 46 | 1,789 | -• | . | 197 | 4,262 |
|  | Total | .. | 1,596 | 18,807 | 861 | 21,023 | 668 | 24,334 | .. | . | 3,125 | 64,164 |
| MARATHAWADA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Aurangabad | .. | - | - | 59 | 1,150 | 24 | 918 | . | . | 83 | 2,068 |
| 2 | Bhir | . | . | - | 48 | 717 | 16 | 523 | 2 | 40 | 66 | 1,280 |
| 3 | Nanded .. | . | - | $\cdots$ | 29 | 546 | 4 | 125 | 2 | 128 | 35 | 799 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | . | . | . | 89 | 1,637 | 18 | 646 | 3 | 165 | 110 | 2,448 |
| 5 | Parbhani .. | -• | -• | -• | 42 | 854 | 11 | 388 | $\cdots$ | . | 53 | 1,242 |
|  | Total | . | . | . $\cdot$ | 267 | 4,904 | 73 | 2,600 | 7 | 333 | 347 | 7,837 |
| VIDARBHA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Akola | . | 21 | 461 | 1 | 37 | . | . | -• | - | 22 | 498 |
| 2 | Amravati .. | . | 22 | 608 | 2 | 61 | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | 24 | 669 |
| 3 | Bhandara .. | .. | 41 | 1,122 | 4 | 137 | - | -• | - | . | 45 | 1,259 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | .. | 58 | 1,113 | 6 | 169 | . | $\cdots$ | . | - | 64 | 1,282 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | .. | 41 | 790 | 22 | 1,324 | - | . | . | . | 63 | 2,114 |
| 6 | 6 Nagpur .. | . | 14 | 295 | $\cdots$ | -• | . | - | 2 | 65 | 16 | 360 |
| 7 | 7 Wardha | - | 10 | 208 | 5 | 157 | 2 | 92 | -• | - | 17 | 457 |
| 8 | 8 Yeotmal .. | - .. | 63 | -1,140 | 16 | 404 | 1 | 31 | . | - | 80 | 1,575 |
|  | Total | .. | 270 | 5,737 | 56 | 2.289 | 3 | 123 | 2 | 65 | 331 | 8,214 |
|  | Grand Total | . | 1,866 | 24,544 | 1,184 | 28,216 | 744 | 27,057 | 9 | 398 | 3,803 | 80,215 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SECTIONS WITH TWO TEAGHERS ONLY ACGORDING TO CLASSES AND ENROLMENT THEREIN, IN RURAL AREAS $\bar{Y}$ EVERY DISTRICT

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 31

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10)
(II)
(12)

## WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION



VIDARBHA REGION

| 1 | Ahoia | - | 1 | 18 | 17 | 611 | 3 | 168 | 1 | 64 | 22 | 861 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravatī .- | -. | - | -. | 16 | 767 | ! | 77 | 1 | 43 | 18 | 887 |
| 3 | Bhandara .- | - | 3 | 96 | 36 | 1,664 | -r | - | .. | .. | 39 | 1,760 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | - | 3 | 148 | 15 | 627 | 20 | 921 | - | .. | 38 | 1,696 |
| 5 | Chanciapur | -. | 5 | 125 | 45 | 1,224 | 18 | 882 | .. | .. | 68 | 2,231 |
| 6 | Nagpur .. | -- | . | . | 10 | 400 | - | .- | . | .. | 10 | 400 |
| 7 | Wardha | . | $\cdots$ | - | 2 | 1,019 | 8 | 453 | . | . | 31 | 1,462 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | -• | 2 | 36 | 54 | 1,841 | 17 | 706 | 2 | 100 | 75 | 2,683 |
|  | Total | - | 14 | 423 | 216 | 8,143 | 67 | 3,207 | 4 | 207 | 301 | 11,980 |
|  | Grand Total | - | 29 | 789 | 453 | 15,338 | 2,333 | 110,1)9 | 97 | 5,813 | 2,912 | 132,139 |

A-413-18-A

## DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SEGTIONS AGGORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN, IN URBAN AREAS.

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 32

| No. of Teachers | $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text { Sections having } \\ \text { Class } \\ \text { V only } \end{array}}$ |  |  | Sections having Class V-VI only |  | Sections having Class V-VII only |  | Sections having Class V-VIII only |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  |  | No. of Entolment Sections |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (II) |
| 1 Teacher | . | 148 | 3,691 | 27 | 752 | 38 | 2,512 | 1 | 43 | 214 | 6,998 |
| 2 Teacher |  | 32 | 1,273 | 65 | 3,513. | 101 | 6,201 | 3 | 258 | 201 | 11,245 |
| 3 Teacher |  | 9 | 591 | 41 | 3,341. | 257 | 23,651. | 20 | 1,892 | 327 | 29,475 |
| 4 Teacher |  | 2 | 101 | 26 | 2,097 | 352 | 38,918 | 36 | 4,385 | 416 | 45,501 |
| 5 Teacher | . | 1 | 72 | 9 | 868 | 317 | 45,305. | 49 | 6,232 | 376 | 52,477 |
| 6 Teacher |  | 2 | 273 | 2 | 313 | 220 | 37,774 | 55 | 8,972 | 279 | 47,332 |
| 7 Teacher | $\cdots$ |  | - | 6 | 1,118 | 219 | 44,574 | 49 | 9,177 | 274 | 54,869 |
| 8 Teacher | $\because$ | -• | -• | - | $\cdots{ }^{\text {- }}$ | 186 | 42,840 | 47 | 12,718 | 233 | 55,558 |
| 9 Teacher | . | - | $\bullet$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 129 | 33,377. | 47 | 12,660 | 176 | 46,037 |
| 10 Teacher | -• | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 111 | 32,889 | 41 | 12,634 | 152 | 45,523 |
| More than 10 Teacher | .. | -• | $\cdots$ | 1 | 274 | 443 | 210,444 | 241 | 128,122 | 685 | 338,840 |
| Total | . | 194 | 6,001 | 177 | 12,276 | 2,373 | 518,485 | 589 | 197,093 | 3,333 | 733,855 |

CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEAGHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 33

| No. of Teachers | Sections having Class V only |  |  | Sections having Class V.-VI only |  | Sections having Class V-VII only |  | Sections having Class V-VIII only |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  | No. of Enrolment Sections <br> (8) <br> (9) |  | No. of Enrolment Sections |  |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |  |  | (10) | (11) |
| 1 |  | 2,014 | 28,235 | 1,211 | 28,968 | 782 | 29,569 | 10 | 441 | 4,017 | 87,213 |
| 2 |  | 61 | 2,062 | 518 | 18,851 | 2,434 | 116,400 | 100 | 6,071 | 3,113 | 143,384 |
| 3 |  | 10 | 615 | 81 | 5,225 | 2,409 | 178,417 | 395 | 31,274 | 2,895 | 215,531 |
| $\because 4$ |  | 2 | 101 | 32 | 2,371 | 1,266 | 127,738 | 449 | 43,660 | 1,749 | 173,870 |
| 5. |  | -1 | $\cdots 72$ | 10 | 940 | 678 | 90,645 | 375 | 43,677 | 1,064 | 135,334 |
| 6 |  | $\cdot 2$ | 273 | 3 | 383 | 454 | 75,398 | 271 | 39,741 | 730 | 115,795 |
| 7 |  | $\therefore$ | . | 6 | 1,118 | 371 | 74,352 | 183 | 32,079 | 560 | 107,549 |
| 8 |  | .. | .. | 1 | 42 | 275 | 62,286 | 150 | 33,403 | 426 | 95,731 |
| 9 |  | :. | . | . | . | 165 | 42,207 | 95 | 24,478 | 260 | 66,685 |
| 10 |  | - | - - | - | . | 131 | 38,245 | 85 | 24,384 | 216 | 62,629 |
| More than 10 |  |  |  | 1 | 274 | 483 | 222,034 | 299 | 148,580 | 783 | 370,888 |
| Grand Total | . | 2,090 | $\overline{31,358}$ | 1,863 | 58,172 | 9,448 | 1,057,291 | 2,412 | 427,788 | 15,813 | 1,574,609 |

PE RGENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDIE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF T EACHERS AND ENROIMENT PERCENTAGE THEREIN (IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS TOGETHER) MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 33-(X)

| No. of Teachers |  | $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text { Sections having } \\ \text { Class V Vonly } \end{array}}$ |  | Sections having Class V-VI only |  | Sections having Class V-VII only |  | Sections having Class V-VIII only |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | $\underbrace{}_{\text {Enrolment }}$ | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. | Enrolment |
| (1) |  | - (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | - (10) | - (11) |
| 1 | .. | . 50.14 | 32.37 | 30:15 | 33.22 | 19.46 | 33.90 | 0.25 | 0.51 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 |  | . $\therefore 1.96$ | 1.44 | 16.64 | 13.15 | $78 \cdot 19$ | $81 \cdot 18$ | 3.21 | $4 \cdot 23$ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | . | . 10.35 | $\bigcirc 0.29$ | 2.80 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 83.21 | 82.78 | 13.64 | 14.51 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | -. | $\ldots 0.11$ | 0.06 | 1:83 | 1.36 | 72.39 | 73.47 | 25.67 | $25 \cdot 11$ | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | . | .. 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.94 | 0.69 | 63.73 | 66.99 | 35.24 | $32 \cdot 27$ | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | - | ... 0.27 | . 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.33 | 62.19 | $65 \cdot 11$ | 37.13 | 34.32 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | $\cdot$ |  |  | $1 \cdot 07$ | 1.04 | 66.25 | 69.13 | 32.68 | 29.83 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | -. | .. . |  | 0.23 | 0.04 | 64.55 | 65.07 | $35 \cdot 22$ | $34 \cdot 89$ | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | -• | .-. |  | $\because$ | . | 63.46 | 63.29 | 36.54 | 36.71 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | -. |  | .. | : | . | 60.65 | 61.07 | 39.35 | 38.93 | 100 | 100 |
| More than 10 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 0.13 | 0.07 | 61.69 | 59.81 | 38.18 | 40.12 | 100 | 100 |
|  | Total | $\therefore 13.22$ | 1.99 | - 11.78 | $3 \cdot 69$ | 59.75 | 67.15 | 15.25 | 27.17 | 100 | 100 |

MIDDLE SEGTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

| No. of Teachers in Middle Sections <br> (I) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Below } \\ 10 \\ (2) \end{gathered}$ | $11-$ <br> (3) | $21-$ <br> (4) | $\begin{aligned} & 31- \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ <br> (5) | ${ }_{50}^{41-}$ <br> (6) | $60$ <br> (7) | ${ }_{70}^{61-}$ <br> (8) | $\begin{aligned} & 71- \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ <br> (9) | Number of Middle |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81- \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Tr . | . | 837 | 1,374 | 834 | 453 | 188 | 80 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 Tr | . | 5 | 102 | 417 | 687 | 737 | 498 | 234 | 140 | 65 | 17 |
| 3 Tr . | . | . | 5 | 43 | 118 | 281 | 411 | 466 | 420 | 508 | 204 |
| 4 Tr . | .. | 1 | . | 8 | 9 | 51 | 80 | 137 | 180 | 301 | 289 |
| 5 Tr . | . | . | - | 1 | - | 10 | 19 | 31 | 37 | 111 | 121 |
| 6 Tr. | .. | - | -• | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 55 |
| 7 Tr . | - | - | - | -- | -- | - | . | - | 2 | 5 | 24 |
| 8 Tr . | - | - | - | -- | $\cdots$ | - | .- | - | 2 | .. | 6 |
| 9 Tr. | .. | - | - | - | - -- | * | .. | . | - | . | 1 |
| 10 Tr . | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | -- | - | .. | - | -- | -. | - |
| More than |  | - | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | -. | -. | -• | 1 | .- | -• |
| Total | . | 843 | 1,481 | 1,304 | 1,268 | 1,270 | 1,089 | 901 | 793 | 1,018 | 719 |

## AND TEAGHERS IN RURAL AREAS

State Table No. 34

| Sections with Enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 121- \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141- \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161- \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{181-}{200}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201- \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241- \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281- \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321- \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361- \\ & 400 . \end{aligned}$ | Over 400 | Total |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| 1 | 1 | -• | - | -• | . | -• | - | . | . | 3,803 |
| 8 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | -• | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 2,912 |
| 89 | 18 | 4 | 1 | . | - | - | . | * | . | 2,568 |
| 156 | 86 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 4 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | 1,333 |
| 163 | 108 | 55 | 18 | 10 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 688 |
| 73 | 88 | 92 | 56 | 34 | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | - | 451 |
| 24 | 35 | 56 | 37 | 81 | 17 | 4 | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | 286 |
| 6 | 15 | 22 | 25 | 64 | 45 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 193 |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 84 |
| - | $\cdots$ | 4 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 64 |
| -• | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 23 | 98 |
| 522 | 358 | 258 | 164 | 239 | 126 | 49 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 12,480 |

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

MIDDLE SEGTIONS WITH ONE TEAGHER EACH ACCORDING TO

| Serial No. | Name of the District | Below 10 | $11-20 \quad 21-30$ |  | 31 - | 41-5 | 1-6 | $1-7071-80$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | -100 |  |  |  |  | 101-120 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |  | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |

## Western Maharashtra

| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | . | . | 72 | 78 | $56^{\circ}$ | 38 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 1 | . | -. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | . | .. | .. | 52 | 68 | - 22 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | -. |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | $\cdots$ | : | . | 22 | 70 | $41^{\circ}$ | 25 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Kolaba .. | - | : | . | 66 | 108 | 45 | 33 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | .. | - |
| 5 | Kolhapur | - | $\square$ | . | 83 | 97 | 77 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 1 | - | . | .. |
| 6 | Nasik .. | -• | .. | . | 67 | 85 | $33^{\circ}$ | 30. | 14 | 11 | 5 | 1 | -. | .- |
| 7 | Poona ... | . | . | -• | 66 | 99 | $44^{\text {. }}$ | 42 | 19 | 9 | . | 1 | - | - |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | . | $\cdots$ | . | 162 | 180 | 147 | 78 | 43 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Sangli ... | . | $\cdots$ | -• | 34 | 65 | 30 | 12 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - |
| 10 | Satara ... | -• | : | . | 42 | 74 | $52^{\circ}$ | 25 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 11 | Sholapur | -• | -• | -• | 75 | 89 | 46 | 22 | 7 | 1 | - | .. | - | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | Thana . $\cdot$ | - | : |  | 40 | $69^{\circ}$ | 44. | 24 | 13 | 6 | 1 | - | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | tal | $\cdots$ | 781 | 1,082 | 637 | 363 | 167 | 69 | 20 | 4 | 1 | $\because$ |

## Marathwada Region

| 1 | Aurangabad | $\cdots$ | . | . | 4 | 32 | 27 | 10 | 5 | 5 | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Bhir .. | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | . | 11 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | - | - |
| 3 | Nanded | -• | - | -• | 2 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | - |
| 4 | Osmanabad | . | . | . | 10 | 54 | 24 | 16 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | -. | -- |
| 5 | Parbhani | - | - | $\cdots$ | 3 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | . | -- |
|  |  |  |  | -• | 30 | 162 | 83 | 42 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -. |

## Vidarbha Region

| 1 | Akola .. | - | .. | . | 1 | 9 | 9 | 3 | - | - | . | . | .. | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 3 | 13 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | . | - | - |
| 3 | Bhandara | - | . | . | - | 7 | 21 | 16 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | -• | - | - |
| 4 | Buldhana | $\cdots$ | . | - | 8 | 25 | 22 | 6 | 2 | - | . | . | .. | - |
| 5 | Chandrapur | . | . | - | 16 | 21 | 18 | 8 | - | . | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | Nagpur | -• | - | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | .- | 2 |
| 7 | Wardha | -• | -• | - | -• | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | -- | - |
| 8 | Yeotmal | - | -• | -. | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 55 | 20 | 5 | .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | Total | -• | 26 | 130 | 114 | 48 | 5 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  |  | Grand | Total | -• | 837 | ,374 | 834 | 453 | 188 | 80 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 2 |

PUPILS IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT

| Section with Enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $121-140$ <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14) | $161-180$ <br> (15) | $181-200$ <br> (16) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | $281-320$ <br> (19) | $321-360$ <br> (20) | $361-400$ <br> (21) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . . | ; |  |
| - | - | - | -• | - | . ${ }^{-}$ | - | - | -• | - | 271 |
| - *- | * | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | $166^{\circ}$ |
| * | - | - | . | - | . ${ }^{\text {: }}$ | - | -• | -• | . | 165 |
| 1 -. | - | $\therefore!$ | ' . . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | - . . | $265{ }^{\text { }}$ |
| 1 -. | - | - | -. | - | $\therefore$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | .. i' | 299 |
| - - | * | $\cdots$ | \%. | $\cdots$ | -• | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | -• | . | 246 |
| -- | 1 | . $\cdot$ | \%. | * | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | -• | 281 |
| -- | - ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 630 |
| ! .. | - | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\because \quad$. | $\cdots$ | -. | * | $\cdots$ | - | 146 |
| ; .. | - | - | - | - | - | $\therefore$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - 219 |
| -• .. | . ${ }^{\text {! }}$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | . | . ${ }^{\text {: }}$ | $\therefore$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | $240{ }^{\text {i }}$ |
| $\cdots \quad$. | - | $\therefore$ | ! | - | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 197 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | . | 3,125 |
| - | - | . | *- | * | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 83 |
| 1 - | -• | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | -• | $\therefore$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 66 |
| 1. | . ${ }^{\text {! }}$ | $\therefore$ | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 35 |
| - | . . | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 110 |
| $\underline{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 53 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\therefore$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 347 |
| $\therefore$ |  | , |  | $\square$ |  |  |  | $\because \because$ |  |  |
| - | - | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | . | -• | $\cdots$ | - . | $\cdots$ | -• | 22 |
| -* | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 24 |
| ' . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | 45 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - • | $\cdots$ | * | - | .. | 64 |
| - | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | - | 63 |
| - | . ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 16 |
| - | - | -• | - | - | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 17 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 80 |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 331 |
| 1 | 1 | ** | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | 3,803 |

## MIDDLE SECTIONS (WITH TWO TEAGHERS EACH)

MAHARASHTRA STATE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Middle |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of district | Up to | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-100 | $101-$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |

Western Maharashtra Region

| 1 | Ahmednagar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 21 | 44 | 61 | 39 | 27 | 17 | 5 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | - | . | - | . | 7 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | . |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | . | . | - | . | 5 | 15 | 39 | 45 | 48 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Kolaba .. | . | . | - | . | 5 | 39 | 43 | 38 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | - | - | . | . | 11 | 35. | 59 | 45 | 38 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| 6 | Nasik .. | . | . | . | -• | 6 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 31 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1. |
| 7 | Poona | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 32 | 34 | 51 | 37 | 34. | 24 | 7 | . |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | . | . | .. | . | 4 | 46 | 112 | 129 | 86 | 40 | 21. | 3 | 2 |
| 9 | Sangli .. | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | . | 1 | 5 | 24 | 33 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | Satara .. | . | . | - | - | 1 | 20 | 45 | 54 | 46 | 26 | 21 | 7 | 1 |
| 11 | Sholapur | . | $\because$ | - | - | 7 | 28 | 66 | 55 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 2 | . |
| 12 | Thana .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 8 | . |
|  |  |  | Total | $\bullet$ | 3 | 69 | 302 | 537 | 587 | 418 | 198 | 121 | 52 | 10 |
| Marathwada Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Aurangabad | . | .. | .. | .. | 1. | 4 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 5 | - 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Bhir .. | .. | - | .. |  | 2 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Nanded | -• | $\cdots$ | . | . | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . |
| 4 | Osmanabad | - | . | . | 1 | 4 | 18 | 34 | 29 | 23 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Parbhani | - | . | -• | .. | . $\cdot$ | 6 | 9 | 10 | 6. | 1 | . | . $\cdot$ | .. |
|  |  |  | Total | - | 1 | 16 | 47 | 79 | 70 | 48 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 5 |


| 1 | Akola .. | .. | .. | - | .. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | . | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati | - | - | . | - | -• | - | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 3 | Bhandara | . | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 6 | - | - | - |
| 4 | Buldhona | . | . | - | - | 3 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | -• |
| 5 | Chandrapur | .. | . | - | - | 8 | 21 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 6 | Nagpur | - | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | -• | -• | -• | 1 |  |
| 7 | Wardha | . | .. | . | . | $\because$ | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | - | -• |  |
| 8 | Yeotmal |  |  | - | . | 3. | 23 | 25 | 19 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | - |  | Total | - | 1 | 17 | 68 | 71 | 80 | 32 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
|  |  | Grand | Total | - | 5 | 102 | 417 | 687 | 737 | 498 | 234 | 140 | 65 | 17 |


| Sections with Enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121-140 <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14) | $161-180$ <br> (15) | $181-200$ <br> (16) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | $281-320$ <br> (19) | $321-360$ <br> (20) | $361-400$ <br> (21) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) |
|  |  |  | - . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . | -• | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | - | .. | . | . | 222 |
| . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | -- | - | .. | . | 75 |
| . | -• | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | -• | - | . | 166 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -. | - | - | . | . | 156 |
| 1 | -• | . | $\cdots$ | -• | -. | - | . | . | -• | 212 |
| -• | 1 | . | -• | - | -. | - | . | . | .. | 149 |
| 1 | . | . | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | . | 231 |
| - | . | - | -. | - | $\cdots$ | -. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 443 |
| - | -• | -• | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -• | . | -• | 125 |
| 2 | . $\cdot$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 223 |
| .. | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | - | -. | -• | . | -• | 193 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 109 |
| 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | -. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 2,304 |
| 1 | -• | . | - | -. | -- | $\therefore$ | -• | . | .. | 56 |
| 2 | - | $\cdots$ | -• | - | -- | - | - | . | - | 51 |
| .. | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | . | 37 |
| . | .. | . | .. | -• | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | -• | 131 |
| .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | . 32 |
| 3 | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | -• | 30\% |
| .. | .. |  |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| - | . | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | - | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | 22 |
| . | . | - | - | - | -. | -. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 |
| . | .. | .. | - | -- | $\because$ | - | $\because$ | . | - | 39 |
| -. | -• | -• | - | $\because$ | -* | - | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | 38 |
| . $\cdot$ | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | 68 |
| $\cdots$ | .. | - | - | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | -• | . | 10 |
| - | - | .. | -• | - | - | $\because$ | -• | -• | .. | 31 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | 75 |
| $\xrightarrow{-\cdots}$ | - | . | -• | -• | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | -• | 301 |
| 8 | 1 | -• | 1 | -• | $\cdots$ | - | -• | -• | . | 2,912 |
| A-413-19-A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING MIDDLE SEGTIONS
MAHARASHTRA STATE
-

| No. of teachers in a middle section |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of middle sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Below 10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61-70$ | 71-80 | 81-100 | 101-120 |


| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One | . | 855 | 1,418 | 895 | 511 | 205 | 84 | 29 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Two | .. | 7 | 111 | 433 | 727 | 776 | 531 | 255 | 155 | 78 | 21 |
| Three | .. | 1 | 7 | 50 | 122 | 308 | 440 | 501 | 452 | 581 | 269 |
| Four | . | 1 | . | 9 | 16 | 52 | 97 | 166 | 204 | 395 | 377 |
| Five | .. | . | -• | 1 | - | 14 | 21 | 38 | 40 | 140 | 180 |
| Six | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 39 | 67 |
| Seven | . | .. | . | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 26 |
| Eight | . | .. | . | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Nine | .. | - | .. | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 |
| Ten | $\cdots$ | . | - | -• | - | -• | . $\cdot$ | -• | 1 | - | - |
| More than Ten |  | .. | . | . $\cdot$ | : | .. | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | . | 864 | 1,536 | 1,390 | 1,381 | 1,360 | 1,179 | 1,010 | 877 | 1,259 | 954 |

A-413-19-B.

TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS (URBAN AREAS)
SECTIONS WITH ENROLMENT

| $121-140$ <br> (13) | $141-160$ <br> (14) | $161-180$ <br> (15) | 181-200 <br> (16) | $201-240$ <br> (17) | $241-280$ <br> (18) | 281-320 <br> (19) | 321-360 <br> (20) | 361-400 <br> (21) | Over 400 <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | 1 | -. | 1 | -. | - | .. | -• | . | 1 | 214 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | - | 201 |
| 36 | 9 | 4 | . | 1 | -. | 1 | . | 1 | . | 327 |
| 85 | 39 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | . | 416 |
| 98 | 68 | 37 | 36 | 15 | 15 | 3 | , - | . | . | 376 |
| 25 | 40 | 51 | 44 | 52 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 1 | . | 279 |
| 11 | 23 | 26 | 58 | 66 | 38 | 21 | 5 | . | 4 | 274 |
| 10 | 7 | 11 | 31 | 64 | 57 | 19 | 18 | 7. | . | 233 |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 176 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 30 | 31 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 10 | 152 |
| . | 2 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 60 | 54 | 56 | 73 | 402 | 685 |
| 273 | 196 | 167 | 200 | 294 | 257 | 163 | 132 | 103 | 424 | 3,333 |

ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS
State Table No. 38


136
PERGENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SEGTIONS
MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Number of tea hhers in middle sections |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of middle sections |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Up to 10 | $11-20$ | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | $71-80$ | 81-100 | 101-120 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 | $5 \cdot 40$ | 8.97 | $5 \cdot 66$ | 3.23 | 1.30 | 0.53 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| 2 | 0.04 | $0 \cdot 70$ | 2.74 | 460 | 4.91 | $3 \cdot 36$ | 1.61 | 0.98 | 0.49 | 0.13 |
| 3 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.77 | 1.95 | $2 \cdot 78$ | $3 \cdot 17$ | $2 \cdot 86$ | $3 \cdot 67$ | $1 \cdot 70$ |
| 4 | 0.01 | $\cdots$ | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.33 | 0.61 | 1.05 | $1 \cdot 29$ | $2 \cdot 50$ | $2 \cdot 38$ |
| 5 | $\cdots$ | - | 0.01 | - | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.89 | $1 \cdot 14$ |
| 6 | - | - $\cdot$ | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 0.42 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 0.01 | $0.0 i$ | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.16 |
| 8 | . | - | - | 0.01 | -- | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| 9 | - | - | - | 0.01 | -* | - | 0.01 | . | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| 10 | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 0.01 | - | -• |
| More than 10 | -• | -• | - | $\cdots$ | -- | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Total | $5 \cdot 46$ | 9.71 | 8.79 | 8.73 | $8 \cdot 60$ | $7 \cdot 46$ | 6.39 | $5 \cdot 55$ | 7.96 | 6.03 |
| Cumulative Total. | $5 \cdot 46$ | $15 \cdot 17$ | 23.96 | 32.69 | 41-29 | 48.75 | $55 \cdot 14$ | 60.69 | 68.65 - | 74.68 |

ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS
State Table No. 38 (X)

| with enrolment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 121- \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ | $141-$ | $\stackrel{161-}{180}$ | $\begin{gathered} 181- \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $201-240$ | 241-280 | 281-320 | 321-360 | $361-400$ | Over 400 | Total | Cumulative Total |
| (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) |
| 0.01 | 0.01 | .. | 0.01 | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0.01 | $25 \cdot 40$ | $25 \cdot 40$ |
| 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | .. | . | - | - | . | .. | $19 \cdot 69$ | $45 \cdot 09$ |
| 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | .. | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | $\cdots$ | 18.31 | $63 \cdot 40$ |
| 1.52 | 0.79 | 0.25 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01 | -. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 11.06 | 74.46 |
| $1 \cdot 65$ | $1 \cdot 11$ | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.02 | -- | 0.01 | . | 6.73 | $81 \cdot 19$ |
| 0.62 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | . | $4 \cdot 62$ | 85.81 |
| 0.22 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.93 | 0.35 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 3.54 | 89.35 |
| $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.05 | -• | $2 \cdot 69$ | 92.04 |
| 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.06 | $1 \cdot 64$ | $93 \cdot 68$ |
| 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.32 | $0 \cdot 20$ | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 1.37 | 95.05 |
| 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 2.69 | 4.95 | 100.00 |
| 5.03 | 3.50 | 2.69 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.37 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 1-34 | 0.99 | 0.82 | 2.86 | $100 \cdot 00$ |  |
| 79.71 | 83.21 | $85 \cdot 90$ | 88.20 | 91.57 . | 93.99 | $95 \cdot 33$ | 96.32 | 97.14 | $100 \cdot 00$ | . |  |

distribution of pupils from habitations without middle sections, according to DISTANCE THEY WALK TO ATTEND MIDDLE SECTIONS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 39

| Serial <br> No. | Name of District | Number of pupils attending school at a distance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

WESTERN MAHARASHTRA

| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | - | 6,016 | 5,052 | 1,609 | 315 | 62 | 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia | - | . | 1,755 | 1,429 | 371 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | - | . | 3,820 | 2,256 | 715 | 333 | 78 | 84 |
| 4 | Kolaba | - | - | 7,642 | 2,276 | 800 | 244 | 87 | 17 |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | . | . | 4,371 | 2,158 | 459 | 115 | 30 | 29 |
| 6 | Nasik | -• | - | 2,597 | 7,988 | 804 | 227 | 24 | 4 |
| 7 | Poona | . | . | 8,174 | 5,417 | 1,894 | 1,096 | 575 | 55 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri .. | . | . | 24,096 | 7,523 | 1,448 | 359 | 210 | 51 |
| 9 | Sangli | .. | . | 2,699 | 2,033 | 707 | 63 | 13 | 1 |
| 10 | Satara | . | . | 7,296 | 4,353 | 1,215 | 436 | 337 | 76 |
| 11 | Sholapur ... | . | - | 2,564 | 3,640 | 1,438 | 373 | 143 | 82 |
| 12 | Thana | -• | . | 5,501 | 2,955 | 697 | 257 | 116 | 77 |
|  |  | Total | -• | 76,531 | 47,080 | 12,157 | 3,829 | 1,687 | 508 |

MARATHWADA

| 1 | Aurangabad | .. | .. | 2,026 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Bhir | .. | .. | .. | 1,561 |
| 3 | Nanded | .. | .. | .. | 1,051 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | .. | .. | 2,310 |  |
| 5 | Parbhani | .. | .. | .. | 1,279 |
|  |  |  | Total | .. | $-8,227$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 4,063 | 1,811 | 907 | 327 | 163 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2,100 | 1,328 | 577 | 154 | 75 |
| 2,587 | 1,420 | 405 | 80 | 33 |
| 3,801 | 1,123 | 234 | 63 | 7 |
| 2,446 | 1,211 | 457 | 434 | 63 |
| 14,997 |  |  |  |  |

VIDARBHA

| 1 | Akola .. | . | . | 3,269 | 3,793 | 1,269 | 180 | 51 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati .. | . | . | 3,837 | 2,752 | 610 | 103 | 8 | . |
| 3 | Bhandara .. | . | - | 6,992 | 5,984 | 1,591 | 595 | 166 | 461 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | . | . | 2,779 | 4,489. | 2,098 | 293 | 101 | 79 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | - | . | 1,470 | 1,861 | 1,352 | 605 | 259 | 113 |
| 6 | Nagpur .. | . | . | 2,364 | 1,762 | 1,368 | 721 | 174 | 92 |
| 7 | Wardha | . | - | 1,260 | 1,949 | 1,231 | 235 | 75 | 17 |
| 8 | Yeotmal |  | -• | 2,167 | 3,650 | 857 | 315 | 72 | 17 |
|  |  | Total | -• | 24,138 | 26,240 | 10,376 | 3,047 | 906 | 780 |
|  | Grand | Total | - | 108,896 | 88,317 | 29,426 | 9,456 | 3,651 | 1,629 |

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT MIDDLE SECTIONS, ACGORDING TO DISTANGES THEY WALK TO ATTEND MIDDLE SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 39 (X)

| Serial No. <br> (1) | Name of District |  |  |  | Number and percentage of pupils attending school at a distance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | U'p to 1.0 mile | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 1 \cdot 1 \text { to } 2.0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 2.1 \text { to } 3.0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \text { to } 4.0 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 4.1 \text { to } 5.0 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | More than five miles |
|  | (2) |  |  | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | Ahmednagar. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | No. $\%$ | . | $\begin{aligned} & 6,016 \\ & 11.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,052 \\ & 10.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,609 \\ 3.19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 0.63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 0.06 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Dhulia | - | .. | No. \% | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,755 \\ 6.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,429 \\ 5.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371 \\ 1.37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | No. \% | . | $\begin{aligned} & 3,820 \\ & 31.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,256 \\ & 18.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 715 \\ 5.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 333 \\ 2 \cdot 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 0.63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 0.68 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 7,642 \\ & 27 \cdot 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,276 \\ 8 \cdot 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 2 \cdot 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244 \\ 0.87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 0.06 \end{array}$ |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | -• | - | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 4,371 \\ & 10.84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,158 \\ 5.35 \end{array}$ | 459 1.14 | 115 0.29 | 30 0.07 | 29 $0 \cdot 07$ |
| 6 | Nasik | * | . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | . | 2.597 7.12 | 7,988 $21 \cdot 89$ | 804 2.20 | 227 0.62 | 24 0.07 | 0.01 |
| 7 | Poona | $\cdots$. | . | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 8,174 \\ & 15.94 \end{aligned}$ | 5,417 10.56 | 1,894 3.69 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.096 \\ 2.14 \end{array}$ | 575 1.12 | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$ |
| 8 | Ratnagiri .. | - | $\cdots$ | No. $\%$ | . | $\begin{gathered} 24,096 \\ 36 \cdot 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,523 \\ 11 \cdot 28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,448 \\ 2 \cdot 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ 0 \cdot 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 210 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 0.08 \end{array}$ |
| 9 | Sangli .. | -• |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | .. $*$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,689 \\ 6.83 \end{array}$ | 2,033 5.14 | 707 1.79 | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ |
| 10 | Satara | $\cdots$ | - | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 7,296 \\ & 12.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,353 \\ 7 \cdot 62 \end{array}$ | 1,215 2.13 | $\begin{array}{r} 436 \\ 0.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ 0.59 \end{array}$ | 76 $0 \cdot 13$ |
| 11 | Sholapur .. | - | . | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{gathered} 2,564 \\ 7 \cdot 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,640 \\ & 10.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,438 \\ 4.01 \end{gathered}$ | 373 1.04 | $\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ 0 \cdot 40 \end{array}$ | 82 0.23 |
| 12 | Thana .. | $\cdots$ | . | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 5,501 \\ & 18.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.955 \\ & 10 \cdot 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 697 \\ 2 \cdot 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257 \\ 0.89 \end{array}$ | 116 0.40 | 77 0.27 |
| 13 | Aurangabad | $\cdots$ | -• | No. \% | . | $\begin{gathered} 2,026 \\ 8 \cdot 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,063 \\ & 17.55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,811 \\ 7.82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 907 \\ 3.92 \end{array}$ | 327 1.41 | 163 0.70 |
| 14 | Bhir | -• | . | No. . \% | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,561 \\ 9 \cdot 07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,100 \\ & 12 \cdot 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,328 \\ 7.72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 577 \\ 3.35 \end{array}$ | 154 0.89 | 75 0.44 |
| 151 | Nanded .. | - | . | No. $\%$ | -• | $\begin{array}{r} 1,051 \\ 6.25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,587 \\ & 15 \cdot 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,420 \\ 8.45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 405 \\ 2 \cdot 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 0 \cdot 48 \end{array}$ | 33 0.20 |
| 16 | Osmenabad | - | -• | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,310 \\ 7 \cdot 07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,801 \\ & 11 \cdot 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,123 \\ 3.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ 0.72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 0.19 \end{array}$ | 7 0.02 |
| 17 | Parbhani .. | - | . . | No. \% | - | $\begin{gathered} 1,279 \\ 8.08 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,446 \\ & 15 \cdot 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,211 \\ 7.65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 457 \\ 2 \cdot 89 \end{array}$ | 434 2.74 | 63 0.40 |
| 18 | Akola .. | - |  | No. \% | - | $\begin{aligned} & 3,269 \\ & 10 \cdot 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,793 \\ & 12 \cdot 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,269 \\ 4.06 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 0.58 \end{array}$ | 51 0.16 | 1 0.00 |
| 19 | Amravati .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,837 \\ & 10 \cdot 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,752 \\ 7 \cdot 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 610 \\ 1.63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | 0 |
| 20 | Bhandara .. | - | .. | No. 1 <br> \% | -• | $\begin{aligned} & 6,992 \\ & 20 \cdot 07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,984 \\ & 17 \cdot 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,591 \\ 4.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 595 \\ 1 \cdot 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ 0.48 \end{array}$ | 461 1.32 |
| 21 | Buldhana . . | - | -. | No. \% | -• | $\begin{array}{r} 2,779 \\ 9.92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,489 \\ & 16 \cdot 03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,098 \\ 7 \cdot 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ 1.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 101 \\ 0.36 \end{gathered}$ | 79 0.23 |
| 22 | Chandrapur | -• | .. | No. $\%$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,470 \\ 6 \cdot 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,861 \\ 7.87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,352 \\ 5.72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 605 \\ 2 \cdot 60 \end{array}$ | 259 $1 \cdot 10$ | 113 0.48 |
| 23 | Nagpur .. | $\cdots$ |  | No. \% | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,364 \\ & 11.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,762 \\ 8.63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,368 \\ 6.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 721 \\ 3 \cdot 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 0.85 \end{aligned}$ | 92 0.45 |
| 24 | Wardha .. | - |  | No. $\%$ | -• | $\begin{array}{r} 1,260 \\ 7.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,949 \\ & 11.69 \end{aligned}$ | 1,231 $7 \cdot 39$ | 235 1.41 | 75 0.45 | 0.45 17 0.10 |
| 25 | Yeotmal .. | -• | . | No. \% | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,167 \\ 7.80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,650 \\ & 13 \cdot 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 897 \\ 3 \cdot 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 1.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 0 \cdot 26 \end{array}$ | 17 0.06 |
|  |  | Total | -• | No., $\%$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,896 \\ 12.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,370 \\ 10.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,466 \\ 3 \cdot 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,456 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,651 \\ 0.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,629 \\ 0.19 \end{array}$ |

## CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS (IN DIFFERENT POPULATION SLABS )

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 40


GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SEGONDARY SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS (IN DIFFERENT POPULATION SLABS )

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 40-contd.

| Habitations | POPULATION SLAB |  |  |  |  |  | Grand Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Above } 5,000}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,000- \\ 4,999 \end{gathered}$ <br> (2). | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000- \\ & 1,999 \end{aligned}$ <br> (3) | $500-999$ <br> (4). | Below 500 <br> (5) |  |
|  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  | (6) |
| 16. With a secondary section in | . | 1 | 96 | 577 | 1,246 | 4,377 | 6,297 |
| 17. Their total population. | - | 5.288 | 239,068 | 767,351 | 874,060 | 836,763 | 2,722,530 |
| 18. Percentage | - | $0 \cdot 32$ | $4 \cdot 48$ | 10.01 | 10.90 | $9 \cdot 49$ | 8.64 |
| 19. With a secondary section in | $\cdots$ | 4 | 231 | 1,353 | 3,219 | 18,408 | 23,215 |
| 20. Their total population. | * | 22,786 | 582,064 | 1,810,052 | 2,232,899 | 3,348,278 | 7,996,079 |
| 21. Percentage | - | $1 \cdot 36$ | 10.92 | 23.61 | 27.84 | 37.99 | $25 \cdot 38$ |
| Total number of habitations. | - | 242 | 1,872 | 5,690 | 11,468 | 45,923 | 65,195 |
| 22. Total population. |  | 70,869 | 5,332,500 | 7,666,188 | 8,019,288 | 8,814,151 | 31,502,996 |




HABITATION WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SEGTIONS

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 41-contd

| Serial Name of District No. | Item of information | Secondary scction within the habitation | Secondarv section up to $\sigma$ a distance of 1 mile | Sccondary section |  |  |  | Secondary section at <br> a distance of more than 5 miles | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \text { to } 2.0 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \cdot 1 \text { to } 3 \cdot 0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 1 \text { to } 4 \cdot 0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 1 \text { to } 5 \cdot 0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| (1) ${ }^{-}$(2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |


| 14 Bhir |  | No. of habitations .. | 74 | 156 | 375 | 304 | 223 | 190 | 420 | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Their total population .. .. .. | 175,085 | 54,823 | 184,791 | 184,165 | 124,731 | 98,359 | 231,780 | 1,053,734 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | 16.6 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 17.5 | 17.5 | 11.9 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | 100 |
| 15 Nanded |  | No. of habitations | 71 | 126 | 359 | 349 | 286 | 208 | 468 | 1,867 |
|  |  | Their total population .. | 164,848 | 45,375 | 189,363 | 198,728 | 141,665 | 106,212 | 206,811 | 1,053,002 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | 15.7 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 18.0 | 18.8 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 19.0 | 100 |
| 16 Osmanabad | .. | No. of habitations | 172 | 181 | 438 | 448 | 263 | 201 | 228 | 1,871 |
|  |  | Their total population .. | 328,600 | 67,768 | 283,423 | 310,944 | 207,618 | 157,762 | 156,580 | 1,512,695 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | 21.7 | 4.5 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 13.7 | 10.4 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 100 |
| 17 Parbhani | -• | No. of habitations .. . | 63 | 94 | 325 | 398 | 278 | 250 | 443 | 1,851 |
|  |  | Their total population .. .. | 167,403 | 36,086 | 158,354 | 245,524 | 159,474 | 135,504 | 246,522 | 1,148,867 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | 14.6 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 13.3 | 21.5 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 21.6 | 100 |
| Marathwada Total |  | No. of habitations | 399 | 730 | 1,833 | 1,908 | 1,380 | 1,140 | 2,278 | 9,668 |
|  |  | Their total population .. | 1,051,760 | 267,434 | 1,000,186 | 1,151,723 | 825,149 | 663,534 | 1,261,852 | 6,221,638 |
| 18 Akola |  | No. of habitations | 48 | 91 | 208 | 269 | 192 | 152 | 592 | 1,552 |
|  |  | Their total population .. | 157,288 | 43,325 | 102,960 | 170,381 | 109,208 | 94,560 | 344,706 | 1,022,428 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | $15 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 10.1 | 16.7 | 10.7 | 9.2 | $33 \cdot 7$ | 100 |
| 19 Amravati | . | No. of habitations .. .. | 70 | 173 | 265 | 221 | 218 | 118 | 524 | 1,589 |
|  |  | Their total population .. .. .. | 245,572 | 74,460 | 147,552 | 138,651 | 124,983 | 64,573 | 206,383 | 1,002,174 |
|  |  | Percentage of this population to total population. | 24.5 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 12.4 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 20.6 | 100 |



| Serial |
| :---: |
| No. |


| Name of the |
| :---: |
| district |

(1).

| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | 107 | 6,788 | 955 | 5,255 | 720 | 4,172 | Western Maharashtra |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 482 | 2,828 | 386 |
| 2 | Dhulia .. | .. | 64 | 3,332 | 536 | 2,546 | 362 | 1,961 | 220 | 1,352 | 159 |
| 3 | Jalgaon .. | - | 107 | 6,464 | 1,621 | 5,437 | 1,220 | 4,311 | 782 | 3,561 | 511 |
| 4 | Kolaba | -• | 57 | 2,410 | 594 | 1,700 | 460 | 1,247 | 348 | 845 | 218 |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | . | 120 | 5,837 | 626 | 4,804 | 435 | 3,649 | 385 | 2,216 | 210 |
| 6 | Nasik | - | 78 | 4,262 | 731 | 3,253 | 495 | 2,431 | 320 | 1,626 | 193 |
| 7 | Poona | - | 95 | 6,190 | 995 | 4,586 | 681 | 3,423 | 425 | 2,256 | 420 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri .. | - | 139 | 6,474 | 1,712 | 5,079 | 1,398 | 3,777 | 1,106 | 2,507 | 798 |
| 9 | Sangli | - | 123 | 5,589 | 1,080 | 4,697 | 796 | 3,812 | 624 | 2,470 | 440 |
| 10 | Satara | . | 141 | 7,501. | 1,170 | 6,076 | 862 | 4,694 | 643 | 3,167 | 447 |
| 11 | Sholapur .. | - | 79 | 4,022 | 601 | 2,985 | 398 | 2,314 | 269 | 1,488 | 227 |
| 12 | Thana | - | 46 | 2,869 | 935 | 2,196 | 800 | 1,676 | 546 | 1,034 | 340 |
|  | Total | . | 1,157 | $\underline{ } 61,738$ | 11,556 | 48,614 | 8,627 | 37,467 | 6,150 | 25,350 | 4,349 |


| 1 | Aurangabad | - | 81 | -• | .. | 2,283 | 111 | 1,611 | 57 | Marathwada |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,039 | 33 |
| 2 | Bhir | . | 75 | - | - | 1,778 | 82 | 1,262 | 65 | 662 | 23 |
| 3 | Nanded .. | $\ldots$ | 71 | . | . | 2,001 | 82 | 1,415 | 41 | 767 | 20 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | .. | 114 | . | .. | 3,933 | 239 | 2,522 | 117 | 1,300 | 41 |
| 5 | Parbhani .. | .. | 63 | -• | - | 1,628 | 63 | 968 | 25 | 604 | 21 |
|  | : Total | . | 404 | .. | . | 11,623 | 577 | 7,778 | 305 | 4,372 | 138 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Vidarbha |
| 1 | Akola | .. | 50 | 752 | 86 | 2,236 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 279 | 1,726 | 170 | .. | . |
| 2 | Amravati .. | -• | 73 | 355 | 98 | 2,722 | 686 | 2,236 | 489 | 14 | 1 |
| 3 | Bhandara .. | .. | 50 | . | - | 2,712 | 246 | 2,234 | 170 | 164 | 2 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | . | 33 | 448 | 36 | 1,833 | 190 | 1,302 | 102 | . | . |
| 5 | Chandrapur | . | 44 | 2,132 | 367 | 1,971 | 246 | 1,585 | 164 | 48 | 4 |
| 6 | Nagpur :- | . | 31 | .. | . $\cdot$ - | 1,414 | 205 | 1,056 | 153 | . | - |
| 7 | Wardha | . | 42 | - | - . | 1,223 | 312 | 916 | 166 | - | .. |
| 8 | Yeotmal .. | - | 44 | 431 | 39 | 2,153 | 279 | 1,777 | 180 | . | . |
|  | Total | -• | 367 | 4,118 | 626 | 16,264 | 2,443 | 12,832 | 1,594 | 226 | 7 |
|  | Grand Total | -. | 1,928 | 65,856 | 12,182 | 76,501 | 11,647 | 58,077 | 8,049 | 29,948 | 4,494 |

IN RURAL AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 42
(12)

Region

| $\cdots$ | . | 19,043 | 2,543 | 21,586 | 902 | 24.0 | 527 | 203,089 | $385 \cdot 0$ | 9.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | $\cdots$ | 9,191 | 1,277 | 10,468 | 463 | 23.0 | 385 | 122,241 | 319.0 | 12.0 |
| . | . | 19,773 | 4,134 | 23,907 | 1,000 | 24.0 | 625 | 262,560 | 413.0 | 10.0 |
| -• | . | 6,202 | 1,620 | 7,822 | 366 | 21.0 | 221 | 85,260 | 388.0 | 10.8 |
| - | . | 16,500 | 1,656 | 18,162 | 818 | $23 \cdot 0$ | 534 | 165,115 | 306.9 | 9.1 |
| . | . | 11,572 | 1,739 | 13,311 | 537 | $22 \cdot 0$ | 340 | 147,500 | $433 \cdot 0$ | 11.0 |
| . | . | 16,455 | 2,521 | 18,976 | 756 | $25 \cdot 0$ | 460 | 205,435 | 446.8 | 10.8 |
| . | . | 17,837 | 5,014 | 22,851 | 1,011 | 23.0 | 584 | 262,058 | $448 \cdot 7$ | $11 \cdot 0$ |
| -• | -• | 16,568 | 2,940 | 19,508 | 877 | 22.0 | 524 | 216,491 | 412.0 | 11.0 |
| . | . | 21,438 | 3,122 | 24,560 | 1,059 | 23.0 | 639 | 280,180 | 438.0 | 11.4 |
| -• | $\cdots$ | 10,809 | 1,495 | 12,304 | 549 | 22.0 | 327 | 124,994 | 382.0 | $10 \cdot 0$ |
| $\cdots$ | - | 7,775 | 2,621 | 10,396 | 425 | $25 \cdot 0$ | 242 | 101,552 | 420.0 | 9.7 |
| -• | . | 173,169 | 30,682 | 203,851 | 8,763 | $24 \cdot 0$ | . 5,408 | 2,176,475 | $402 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 6$ |

## Region

| - | . | 4,933 | 201 | 5,134 | 367 | 13.0 | 196 | 59,253 | 302.0 | 11.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | - | 3,702 | 170 | 3,872 | 247 | 16.0 | 157 | 40,344 | $257 \cdot 0$ | 10.4 |
| -• | - | 4,183 | 143 | 4,326 | 297 | $15 \cdot 0$ | 153 | 37,527 | $245 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 7$ |
| 19 | $\cdots$ | 7,774 | 397 | 8,171 | 441 | $19 \cdot 0$ | 259 | 64,064 | 247.0 | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,200 | 109 | 3,309 | 241 | $13 \cdot 0$ | 116 | 30,219 | 260.0 | $9 \cdot 1$ |
| 19 | . | 23,792 | 1,020 | 24,812 | 1,593 | $16 \cdot 0$ | 881 | 231,407 | $263 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 0$ |

Region

| -• | . | 4,714 | 535 | 5,249 | 249 | 17.0 | 133 | 55,038 | $414 \cdot 0$ | 10.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | - | 5,327 | 1,274 | 6,601 | 350 | 19.0 | 160 | 66,127 | 413.0 | 10.0 |
| $\cdots$ | - | 5,110 | 418 | 5,528 | 261 | 21.0 | 136 | 53,539 | $393 \cdot 0$ | 10.0 |
| $\cdots$ | - | 3,583 | 328 | 3,911 | 177 | 22.0 | 113 | 47,524 | $420 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| -• | - | 5,736 | 781 | 6,517 | 273 | $27 \cdot 0$ | 157 | 64,740 | 412.0 | 9.9 |
| -• | - | 2,470 | 358 | 2,828 | 144 | 20.0 | 76 | 22,921 | 302.0 | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| $\cdots$ | - | 2,139 | 478 | 2,617 | 165 | 16.0 | 75 | 22,913 | 306.0 | $9 \cdot 0$ |
| -• | -• | 4,361 | 498 | 4,859 | 227 | 21.0 | 97 | 38,578 | $397 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 9$ |
| $\cdots$ | - | 33,440 | 4,670 | 38,110 | 1,846 | 20.0 | 947 | 371,380 | $392 \cdot 0$ | 9.7 |
| 19 | -• | 230,401 | 36,372 | 266,773 | 12,202 | $22 \cdot 0$ | 7,236 | 2,779,262 | $377 \cdot 0$ | 10.4 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SECONDARY SECTIONS
MAIIARASHTRA STATE

| Serial <br> No. of <br> District | Name of the district |  | Number of Secondary Sections |  |  |  | Enrolment at Secondary |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Class VIII | Class IX |  | Class X |  | Class XI |  |
|  |  |  | Boys <br> (4) | Girls <br> (5) | Boys <br> (6) | Girls <br> (7) | Boys <br> (8) | Girls <br> (9) | Boys <br> (10) | Girls <br> (11) |
|  | Greater | Bombay |  |  |  | 549 | 42,53i | 25,619 | 35,341 | 21,467 | 31,327 | 18,169 | 23,656 | 14,043 |
| Western Maharashtra |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Ahamadn | agar |  |  |  | 35 | 3,155 | 1,220 | 2,667 | 938 | 2,563 | 824 | 2,036 | 603 |
| 2 | Dhulia | . |  | 36 | 3,345 | 1,028 | 2,681 | 871 | 2,505 | 647 | 1,999 | 480 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | -• |  | 40 | 5,514 | 1,907 | 4,437 | 1,443 | 4,030 | 1,223 | 3,188 | 903 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . |  | 18 | 1,967 | 880 | 1.584 | 701 | 1,303 | 657 | 857 | 395 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | .. |  | 66 | 5,036 | 1,852 | 4,361 | 1,547 | 4,273 | 1,363 | 3,264 | 1,033 |
| 6 | Nasik | . |  | 67 | 6,062 | 2,347 | 4,975 | 1,829 | 4,467 | 1,483 | 3,276 | 1,182 |
| 7 | Poona | .. |  | 122 | 11,673 | 6,107 | 9,789 | 5,694 | 8,022 | 4,856 | 5,712 | 3,628 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | . |  | 29 | 2,462 | 1,171 | 2,120 | 1,034 | 1,834 | 980 | 1,354 | 764 |
| 9 | Sangli | . |  | 32 | 2,433 | 953 | 2,268 | 846 | 2,237 | 737 | 1,841 | 598 |
| 10 | Satara | .. |  | 40 | 3,215 | 1,205 | 2,832 | 1,023 | 2,780 | 973 | 2,346 | 766 |
| 11 | Sholapur | . |  | 55 | 6,120 | 2,089 | 5,227 | 1,786 | 4950 | 1,547 | 3,656 | 1,108 |
| 12 | Thana | . |  | 75 | 5,772 | 3,559 | 4,745 | 2,920 | 4,006 | 2,504 | 3,139 | 1,792 |
|  | $\underset{\text { Greater }}{\text { Total- }}$ | Withou <br> r Bomb |  | 615 | 56,754 | 24,318 | 47,686 | 20,632 | 42,970 | 17,794 | 32,668 | 13,272 |
| Total (With Greater Bombay). Marathwada |  |  |  | 1,164 | 99,285 | 49937 | 83,027 | 42,099 | 74,297 | 35963 | 56,324 | 27,315 |
| 1 | Aurangab |  | $\cdot$ | 41 | . | . | 2,238 | 681 | 2,153 | 618 | 1,778 | 428 |
| 2 | Bhir | . | $\cdot$ | 22 | $\cdots$ | . | 1,437 | 255 | 1,306 | 218 | 1,013 | 144 |
| 3 | Nanded | .. | $\cdot$ | 34 | -• | . | 1,749 | 311 | 1,551 | 218 | 1,260 | 168 |
| 4 | Osmanab |  | - | 40 | . | .. | 2,664 | 472 | 2,385 | 323 | 1,856 | 193 |
| 5 | Parabhan |  |  | 20 | . | . | 1,831 | 289 | 1,483 | 238 | 1,089 | 150 |
|  |  | otal |  | 157 | .. | .. | 9919 | 2,008 | 8,878 | 1,615 | 6996 | 1,083 |
| Vidarbha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Akola | . | - | 44 | 45 | . | 3,490 | 994 | 3,258 | 808 | 449 | 126 |
| 2 | Amravati | .. | . | 58 | 1,024 | 412 | 4036 | 1,353 | 3,756 | 1,245 | 1,201 | 322 |
| 3 | Bhandara | .. | . | 24 | . | . | 2,426 | 515 | 2,040 | 466 | 616 | 46 |
| 4 | Buldhana | .. | $\cdot$ | 37 | 55 | . | 3,145 | 636 | 2,777 | 514 | 557 | 35 |
| 5 | Chatdrap |  | - | 22 | 1,423 | 570 | 1,886 | 485 | 1,816 | 367 | 300 | 34 |
| 6 | Nagpur | .. | . | 126 | . | . | 9,120 | 3,705 | 7,320 | 2,896 | 1,561 | 454 |
| 7 | Wardha | . |  | 32 | - | 41 | 2,549 | 907 | 2,400 | 706 | 799 | 160 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | .. | . | 29 | .. | . | 2,726 | 635 | 2,900 | 613 | 497 | 159 |
|  |  | Total |  | 372 | 2,547 | 1,023 | 29,378 | 9,230 | 26,267 | 7,615 | 5,980 | 1,336 |
|  | Greater | Total <br> Bomba |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,144 \\ 549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,301 \\ & 42,531 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,341 \\ & 25,619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86,983 \\ 35,341 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,870 \\ & 21,467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,115 \\ & 31,327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,024 \\ & 18,169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,644 \\ & 23,656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,691 \\ & 14,043 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Grand | Total |  | 1,693 | 101,832 | 50,960 | 122,324 | 53,337 | 109,442 | 45,193 | 69,300 | 29,734 |

IN URBAN AREAS IN EVERY DISTRICT
State Table No. 43


A-413-21-A.

ENROLMENT PER 10,000 POPULATION AT A SECONDART STAGE IN EVERY DISTRICT
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 43 (X)


ENROLMENTIN CLASSES IX AND ONWARDS (UPTO END OF HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE) MLAHARASHTRA STATE

| Managemsent |  | Enrolment in $\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {asses }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IX |  |  | X |  |  |
| (I) |  | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
|  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Rural- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Bodres .-. | $\cdots$ | 7,042 | 386 | 7,428 | 4,467 | 192 | 4,659 |
| Government .- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | . | $\ldots$ | . |
| Private aided. .- | -- | 68,661 | 11,143 | 79,804 | 53,246 | 7,788 | 61,034 |
| Private unaided | - | 798 | 118 | 916 | 364 | 69 | 433 |
| Total | - | 76,501 | 11,647 | 88,148 | 58,077 | 8,049 | 66,126 |
| Urban- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government -. | -- | 1,108 | 146 | 1,254 | 1,032 | 103 | 1,135 |
| Local Bodies .. | -- | 9,126 | 3,345 | 12,47I | 8,464 | 2,561 | 11,025 |
| Private aided .. | $\cdots$ | 107,964 | 46,845 | 154,809 | 96,360 | 40,099 | .136,459 |
| Private unaided | *- | 4,126 | 3,001 | 7,127 | 3,586 | 2,430 | 6,016 |
| Total | - | 122.324 | 53,337 | 175,661 | 109,442 | 45,193 | 154,635 |
| Grand Total |  | 198,825 | 64,984 | 263,809 | 167,519 | 53,242 | 220,761 |

continued

| Management | Enrolment in Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | XI |  |  |  | XII |  |  | Total |  |  |
| (I) | - | Boys (8) | Girls (9) | Total (10) | Boys <br> (11) | Girls <br> (12) | Total (13) | Boys <br> (14) | Girls <br> (15) | Total (16) |
| Rural- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Bodies ... | -- | 2,230 | 90 | 2,320 | .. | - | - | 13,739 | 668 | 14,407. |
| Government .- | -- | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | . | . | - |  |
| Private aided .- | -- | 27,657 | 4,380 | 32,037 | 19 | . $\cdot$ - | 19 | 149,583 | 23,311 | 172,894 |
| Private unaided | -- | 61 | 24 | 85 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 1,223 | 211 | 1,434 |
| Total | -. | 29,948 | 4,494 | 34,442 | 19 | . | 19 | 164,545 | 24,190 | 188,735 |
| Urbanm- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Governmerst ${ }^{\text {P- }}$ | -- | 782 | 84 | 866 | . | - | -. | 2,922 | 333 | 3,25 |
| Loca IBodies ... | -- | 5,434 | 1,455 | 6,889 | 689 | 16 | 705 | 23,713 | 7,377 | 31,090: |
| Private aided | -- | 60,383 | 26,282 | 86,665 | 272 | 46 | 318 | 264,979 | 113,272 | 378,251 |
| Private umaided | -- | 2,701 | 1,913 | 4,614 | -• | $\cdots$ | . | 10,413 | 7,344 | 17,752 |
| Total | - | 69,300 | 29,734 | 99,034 | 961 | 62 | 1,023 | 302,027 | 128,326 | 430,353 |
| Grand Total | -- | 99,248 | 34,228 | 133,476 | 980 | 62 | 1,042 | 466,572 | 152,516 | 619,088 |

DIS I'RIBUTION OF SEGONDARY SEGTIONS ACGORDING TO GLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN IN RURAL. AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 45

| No. | Sections having Class VIII only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-IX only |  | Sections having Classes VIIII-X only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XI only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XII |  |  | tal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rs | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment | No. of Sections | Enrolment |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (1) | (12) | (13) |


| Five and Below Five Teachers. | 65 | 2,383 | 335 | 16,011 | 394 | 29,248 | 127 | 10,313 | . | - | 921 | 57,955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Six Teachers | . | . | 9 | 718 | 58 | 6,884 | 240 | 30,204 | - | - | 307 | 37,806 |
| Seven Teachers | . | . | 6 | 609 | 26 | 4,041 | 144 | 20,215 | - | $\cdots$ | 176 | 24,865 |
| Eight Teachers | - | $\cdots$ | 2 | 334 | 16 | 2,513 | 110 | 18,741 | . | . | 128 | 21,588 |
| Nine Teachers .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 211 | 14 | 2,969 | 74 | '14,671 | 1 | 216 | 90 | 18,067 |
| Ten Teachers | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 1,370 | 51 | 11,938 | -• | . | 57 | 13,308 |
| Eleven Teachers | -• | - | $\cdots$ | . | 6 | 1,025 | 45 | 11,705 | - | - | 51 | 12,730 |
| Twelve Teachers. . | - | . | - | - | 1 | 261 | 48 | 14,663 | . | . | 49 | 14,924 |
| Thirteen Teachers | - | -• | $\ldots$ | - | 1 | 358 | 30 | 9,202 | -• | - | 31 | 9,560 |
| Fourteen Teachers | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | 18 | 6,572 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | 6,572 |
| Fifteen and More Teachers. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 3 | 1,212 | 97 | 48,186 | $\cdots$ | . | 100 | 49,398 |
| Grand Total | 65 | 2,383 | 353 | 17,883 | 525 | 49,881 | 984 | 196,410 | 1 | 216 | 1,928 | 266,773 |

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SECTIONS AGCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN IN URBAN AREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 46

| No. of Teachers <br> (1) | Sactions having Class VIII only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-IX only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-X only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XI only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XII |  | $\overbrace{-}^{\text {Total }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Sections <br> (2) | Enrolment <br> (3) | No. of Sections <br> (4) | Enrolment <br> (5) | No. of Sections <br> (6) | Enrolment (7) | No. of Sections <br> (8) | Enrol- <br> ment <br> (9) | No. of Sections <br> (10) | Enrolment <br> (11) | No. of Sections <br> (12) | Enrolment (13) |
| Up to 5 Teachers. . | 31 | 1,468 | 53 | 2,637 | 114 | 7,848 | 49 | 4,532 | -• | - | 247 | 16,485 |
| 6 Teachers .. | 3 | 532 | 4 | 342 | 33 | 4,215 | 67 | 8,707 | . | - | 107 | 13,796 |
| Seven Teachers . | 1 | 248 | 3 | 318 | 25 | 3,932 | 85 | 12,020 | 1 | 141 | 115 | 16,659 |
| Eight Teachers . | 1 | 220 | 4 | 570 | 31 | 6,336 | 82 | 14,161 | . | . | 118 | 21,287 |
| Nine Teachers | 1 | 229 | 1 | 40 | 32 | 6,898 | 69 | 13,000 | . | - | 103 | 20,167 |
| Ten Teachers | - | - | 1 | 140 | 20 | 4,013 | 71 | 15,315 | . | - | 92 | 19,468 |
| Eleven Teachers .. | 1 | 371 | . | $\cdots$ | 18 | 4,580 | 75 | 20,357 | . - | -• | 94 | 25,308 |
| Twelve Teachers.. | 2 | 729 | . | - | 9 | 1,689 | 71 | 19,956 | 1 | 284 | 83 | 22,658 |
| Thirteen Teachers | 2 | 768 | . | $\cdots$ | 9 | 2,396 | 60 | 19,444 | . | - | 71 | 22,608 |
| Fourteen Teachers | - . | - | - . | * | 7 | 1,958 | 52 | 17,967 | 2 | 836 | 61 | 20,761 |
| Fifteen and more than Fifteen | 1 | 689 | - | - | 40 | 12,129 | 549 | 366,142 | 12 | 4,988 | 602 | 383,948 |
| Grand Total | 43 | 5,254 | 66 | 4,047 | 338 | 55,994 | 1,230 | 511,601 | 16 | 6,249 | 1,693 | 583,145 |

CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OE SEGONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND NUMBER OF TEAGHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 47

| No. of Teachers <br> (1) | Sections having Class VIII anly |  | Sections having Classes VIII-IX only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-X only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XI only |  | Sections having Classes VIII-XII |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Sections <br> (2) | Enrolment <br> (3) | No. of Sections <br> (4) | Enrols ment (5) | No. of Sections <br> (6) | Enrolas ment <br> (7) | No. of Sections <br> (8) | Enrolment (9) | No. of Sections <br> (10) | Enrolment <br> (II) | No. of Sections <br> (12) | Enrol ment (13) |
| Up to 5 Teachers. . | 96 | 3,851 | 388 | 18,648 | 508 | 37,096 | 176 | 14,845 | $\cdots$ | - . | 1,168 | 74,440 |
| Six Teacners .. | 3 | 532 | 13 | 1,060 | 91 | 11,099 | 307 | 38,911 | $\cdots$ | . | 414 | 51,602 |
| Seven Teachers .. | 1 | 248 | 9 | 927 | 51 | 7,973 | 229 | 32,235 | 1 | 141 | 291 | 41,524 |
| Eight Teachers | 1 | 220 | 6 | 904 | 47 | 8,849 | 192 | 32,902 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 246 | 42,875 |
| Nine Teachers .. | 1 | 229 | 2 | 251 | 46 | 9,867 | 143 | 27,671 | 1 | 216 | 193 | 38,234 |
| Ten Teacners . . | - | -• | 1 | 140 | 26 | 5,383 | 122 | 27,253 | -• | . | 149 | 32,776 |
| Eleven Teachers | 1 | 371 | - | - | 24 | 5,605 | 120 | 32,062 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 145 | 38,038 |
| Twelve Teachers . . | 2 | 729 | - | $\cdots$ | 10 | 1,950 | 119 | 34,619 | 1 | 284 | 132 | 37,582 |
| Thirteen Teachers | 2 | 768 | - | $\cdots$ | 10 | 2,754 | 90 | 28,646 | - | . | 102 | 32,168 |
| Fourteen Teachers | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 7 | 1,958 | 70 | 24,539 | 2 | 836 | 79 | 27,333 |
| Fifteen and more than Fifteen Teachers. | 1 | 689 | $\cdots$ | - | 43 | 13,341 | 646 | 414,328 | 12 | 4,988 | 702 | 433,346 |
| Grand Total . . | 108 | 7,637 | 419 | 21,930 | 863 | 105,875 | 2,214 | 708,011 | 17 | 6,465 | 3,621 8 | 849,918 |

PERGENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SEGONDARY SEGTIONS AGCORDING TO GLASSES AND NUMBER OF
TEGHERS AND ENROLMENT THEREIN (RURAL AND URBAN AREAS TOGETHER)
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 47 (X)

| No. of Teachers |  | Sections having Class VIII only |  | Sections having Classes VIII to IX only |  | Sections having Classes VIII to X only |  | Sections having Classes VIII to XI only |  | Sections having Classes VIII to XII |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Sections <br> (2) | Enrolment (3) | No. of Sections <br> (4) | Enrolment (5) | No. of Sections <br> (6) | Enrolment <br> (7) | No. of Sections <br> (8) | Enrolment (9) | No. of Sections <br> (10) | Enrolment (11) | No. of Sections <br> (12) | Enrolment <br> (13) |
| Up to 5 | - | 8.22 | 53.17 | 33.22 | 25.05 | $43 \cdot 49$ | $49 \cdot 83$ | 15.07 | 19.9j | $\cdots$ | - | 100 | 103 |
| 6 | - | 0.72 | 1.03 | 3.14 | 2.05 | 21.98 | 21.51 | 74-16 | $75 \cdot 41$ | . $\cdot$ | - | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | - | 0.34 | 0.60 | 3.09 | $2 \cdot 23$ | 17.53 | 19.20 | 78.70 | $77 \cdot 63$ | 0.34 | 0.34 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | - | 0.41 | 0.51 | $2 \cdot 44$ | $2 \cdot 11$ | 19.11 | $20 \cdot 64$ | 78.4 | $76 \cdot 74$ | - | . | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | -• | C. 52 | 0.60 | 1.04 | C. 66 | 23.83 | $25 \cdot 81$ | 74.09 | $72 \cdot 37$ | $0 \cdot 52$ | $0 \cdot 56$ | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | -• | - | . | 0.67 | 0.43 | 17.45 | 16.42 | 81.88 | $83 \cdot 15$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | - | 0.69 | 0.98 | . | -• | 16.55 | 14.74 | 82.76 | 84.28 | $\cdots$ | . | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | - | 1.52 | 1.94 | . | - | 7.58 | $5 \cdot 19$ | 90.14 | $92 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 76$ | 0.76 | 100 | 109 |
| 13 | - | 1.96 | 2.39 | . | - | 9.80 | 8.56 | 88.24 | 89.05 | - | -• | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 8.86 | 7.16 | 88.61 | 89.78 | $2 \cdot 53$ | 3.06 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 and more | -• | 0.14 | 0.16 | $\cdots$ | -• | 6.12 | 3.08 | 92.03 | 95.61 | $1 \cdot 71$ | $1 \cdot 15$ | 100 | 100 |
| Total | -• | 2.98 | 0.90 | 11.57 | 2.58 | 23.83 | $12 \cdot 46$ | 61.15 | $83 \cdot 30$ | 0.47 | 0.76 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

HIGH/HIGHER SEGÓNDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN RCRAL AREAS MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 48

| No. of teachers |  | Number of High / Higher Secondary Sections according to pupils and Teachers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of teach |  | 100 and ess than 100 | ${ }_{120}^{101-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121- \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141- \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161- \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $240$ | $\begin{array}{r} 241- \\ \hline 280 \end{array}$ | $-281-3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32-1 \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361-4 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $401-4$ | $481-5$ | $481-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | Tot? |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| Five teachers and below 5 Teachers | . | 794 | 61 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | . | .. | . | . | . | 921 |
| 6 Teachers | . | 73 | 66 | 74 | 59 | 21 | 7 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | -. | . | .. | 307 |
| 7 Teachers | . | 21 | 20 | 36 | 40 | 35 | 17 | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | .. | .. | . | .. | 176 |
| 8 Teachers | .. | 16 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | .. | .. | 128 |
| 9 Teachers | .. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 37 | 11 | 3 | . | . | 1 | .. | .. |  | 90 |
| 10 Teachers | .. | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 6 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 1 | . | .. | . | . |  | 57 |
| 11 Teachers | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 1 | . | . | .. |  | 51 |
| 12 Teachers | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 2 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 49 |
| 13 Teachers | . | . | . | -• | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 4 | . | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 14 Teachers | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 18 |
| 15 Teachers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 13 |
| Morethan 15 | .. | . $\cdot$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 35 | 87 |
| Total |  | 911 | 160 | 162 | 134 | 97 | 71 | 124 | 65 | 54 | 40 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 351 | 1,928 |

HIGH / HIGHER SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN URBAN AREAS MAHARASHTRA STATE

State Table No. 49


Up to-

| 5 Teachers | .. | 180 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | . | -• | . | 247 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Teachers | .. | 26 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 7 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 107 |
| 7 Teachers | . | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 115 |
| 8 Teachers | .. | 11 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 6 | - 5 | 1 | 1 | -• | $\cdots$ | . | . | 118 |
| 9 Teachers | .. | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 13 | 8 | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 103 |
| 10 Teachers | .. | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 92 |
| 11 Teachers | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 94. |
| 12 Teachers | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 3 | .. | $\cdots$ | . | 83 |
| 13 Teachers | .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 71 |
| 14 Teachers | . | - | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 61 |
| 15 Teachers | . | - | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 63 |
| More than 15 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 35 | 53 | 322 | 539 |
| Teachers. | . | 257 | 87 | 82 | 91 | 92 | 74 | 131 | 100 | 109 | 81 | 74 | 68 | 53 | 61 | 333 | 1,693 |

## CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING HIGH / HIGHER SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS <br> MAHARASHTRASTATE <br> State Table No. 50

|  |  | $100 \text { and }$ less than | $\stackrel{101-}{120}$ | 121- | $\stackrel{141}{160}$ | $161-$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181- \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $201-$ | $\begin{gathered} 241- \\ 280 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 281- \\ 320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321- \\ 360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361- \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $401-$ | $441-$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481- \\ 520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | - (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| 5 Teachers | R | 794 | 61 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 921 |
|  | U | 180 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 247 |
|  | T | 974 | 91 | 60 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | I | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |  | 1,168 |
| 6 Teachers | R | 73 | 66 | 74 | 59 | 21 | 7 | 4 | . | $\therefore$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | . | 307 |
|  | U | 26 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 7. | . | . | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 107 |
|  | T | 99 | 86 | 88 | 75 | 37. | 14 | 11 | . . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | $\ldots$ | 414 |
| 7 Teachers | R | 21 | 20 | 36 | 40 | 35 | 17 | 6 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ |  | -. | -. | . | . | 176 |
|  | U | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | . |  | . | $\cdots$ | 115 |
|  | T | 41 | 36 | 53 | 59 | 53 | 27 | 17 | 4 | . | . | I | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 291 |
| 8 Teachers | R | 16 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 4 |  | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 128 |
|  | U | 11 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 1 | i |  | . | - |  | 118 |
|  | T | 27 | 18 | 23 | 40 | 41 | 34 | 45 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | - | 246 |
| 9 Teachers | R | ${ }^{6}$ | 3 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 37 | 11 | 3 |  |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | - |  |
|  | U | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 13 | 8 | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | . | . | 103 |
|  | T | 16 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 24 | 62 | 24 | 11 | 4 | $\cdots$ | i | 1 | . | . | 193 |
| 10 Teachers | R |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 5 | $\cdots$ | i | i | i | $\cdots$ | +92 |
|  | T | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 |  | 14 | 39 | 38 | 15 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 149 |
| 11 Teachers | R | 1 | . | -• |  | - 2 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 51 |
|  | U | 3 | $\therefore$ | . . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | i | ". | 94 |
|  | T | 4 | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | 32 | 37 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 145 |
| 12 Teachers | R |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | -. |  | 49 |
|  | U | , | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 3 |  | . | $\cdots$ | 83 |
|  | T. | 1 | 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8. | 14 | 23 | 31. | 24 | 16 | 4 | i | $\cdots$ |  | 1.32 |
| 13 Teachers | $\stackrel{R}{2}$ |  | - | . |  |  |  | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U | - | . | .. | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | i | 3 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | -i | 71 |
|  | T | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 9 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 2 | I | 102 |
| 14 Teachers | R | - | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{U}}{\mathbf{T}}$ | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | $3$ | $i 0$ | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 61 |
|  | T |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | $3$ | $10$ | 4 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 79 |
| 15 Teachers | R | $\cdots$ | - | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\overline{\mathbf{U}}$ | . | . | . | , | 3 | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | $\stackrel{i}{2}$ | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 63 |
|  | T | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 76 |
| More than 15 teachers. | $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{T}{U}$ | $1$ | 3 | $i$ | $\ddot{4}$ | $i$ | $\because 3$ | 7 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | 322 | 87 539 |
|  | T | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | $3$ | 8 | 9 | 21 | 29 | 31 | 45 | 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | 357 | 626 |
| Total |  |  | 160 | 162 | 134 | 97 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |
|  | U | 257 1,168 | 87 247 | 82 | 91 | 92 | 74 | 131 | 100 | 109 | 81 | 74 | 68 | 53 | 18 61 | 35 333 | 1,928 1,693 |
|  | T | 1,168 | 247 | 244 | 225 | 189 | 145 | 255 | 165 | 163 | 121 | 96 | 90 | 66 | 79 | 368 | 3,621 |

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Number of Teachers |  | Percentage of high/higher secondary sections according to pupils and teachers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Up to 100 | 101-120 | 12I-140 | 141-160 | 161-180 | 181-200 | 201-240 | $241-280$ |
|  | (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Up to | 5 | . | 26.90 | 2.51 | 1.66 | 0.61 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 |
|  | 6 | - | 2.73 | 2.37 | $2 \cdot 43$ | 2.07 | 1:02 | 0.39 | $0 \cdot 30$ | . |
|  | 7 | $\cdots$ | 1.13 | 0.99 | 1.46 | 1.63 | 1.46 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 0.47 | 0.11 |
|  | 8 | .. | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.64 | $1 \cdot 10$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | 0.94 | $1 \cdot 24$ | 0.28 |
|  | 9 | .. | 0.44 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 1.71 | 0.66 |
|  | 10 | .. | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.39 | 1.08 | 1.05 |
|  | 11 | . | 0.11 | . | . | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.88 | 1.02 |
|  | 12 | - | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.64 . |
|  | 13 | . | 0.03 | .. | . | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.25 | 0.33 |
|  | 14 | .. | . | . | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.11 |
|  | 15 | .. | . | . | . | - | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| More <br> Than | 15 | . | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.22 | $0 \cdot 25$ |
|  | Total | .. | 32.26 | 6.82 | 6.74 | 6.21 | $5 \cdot 22$ | 4.01 | 7.04 | 4.56 |
| Cumulative Total |  |  | $32 \cdot 26$ | 39.08 | 45.82 | 52.03 | 57.25 | 61.26 | $68 \cdot 30$ | 72.86 |

SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS
(Rural and Urban areas together)
State Table No. 50-(X)

| Number of |  | $\text { eachers } 281-320$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 321-360 | $361-400$ | 41 1-440 | 441-480 | 481-520 | Over 520 | Total | Cumulative |
|  |  |  | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | Total <br> (18) |
| Up to | 5 |  |  | . | 0.11 | 0.03 | .- | - | - | -. | - | $32 \cdot 26$ | $32 \cdot 36$ |
|  | 6 | . | - | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | - | $\cdots$ | . | $11 \cdot 43$ | $43 \cdot 69$ |
|  | 7 | . | - | -. | 0.03 | - | - $\quad \therefore$ | -• | - 9 | . 8.04 | 51.73 |
|  | 8 | .. | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.03 | . | - . | - | $\cdots$, | . 6.79 | $58 \cdot 52$ |
|  | 9 | - | 0.30 | 0.11 | .. | 0.03 | 0.03 | . | - . | . $5 \cdot 33$ | 63.83 |
|  | 10 | . | 0.41 | 0.17 | . | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | - | . 4.11. | 67.96 |
|  | 11 | .. | 0.80 | 0.44 | 0.14 | 0.06 | $\therefore 0.06$ | 0.03 | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | . $4 \cdot 00$. | 71.96 |
|  | 12 | . | 0.86 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.11 | $\because 0.03$ | $\cdots$. | $\cdots$. | .. $3 \cdot 65$ | 75.61 |
|  | 13 | . | 0.64 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.11 | $\therefore 0 ; 11$ | 0.06 | 0.03 | . $2 \cdot 82$ | 78.48 |
|  | 14 | . | 0.35 | 0.22 | 028 | 0.47 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.08 | . 2.18. | 80.61 |
|  | 15 | $\cdots$ | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0:19 | $2 \cdot 10$ | $82 \cdot 71$ |
| More Than | 15 | . | 0.58 | 0.80 | . 0.86 | 1-24 | $1 \cdot 22$ | 1.91 | 9-8,6 | . 17-29. | $100 \cdot 00$ |
|  | Total | $\cdots$ | 4.50 | 3-34 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 2.49 | 1.82 | $2 \cdot 18$ | $10 \cdot 16$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | . |
| C:mmuat | tive T |  | 77-35 | 80.70 | 83.35 | 85.84 | 87.66 | 89.84 | $100 \cdot 00$ | - | -• |

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM ḦABITATIONS WITHOUT SECONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE THEY WALK TO ATTEND SEGONDARY SECTIONS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 51

|  |  | Number of pupils attending school at a distance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of the District | Upto 1 mile | $\underset{\text { miles }}{1 \cdot 1-2 \cdot 0}$ | $\underset{\text { miles }}{2 \cdot 1-0.0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 1-4 \cdot 0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 1-5 \cdot 0 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | More than 5 miles |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |

## WESTERN MAHARASHTRA REGION

| 1 | Ahmednagar | . | $\cdots$ | 928 | 1,595 | 1,990 | 1,133 | 666 | 673 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dhulia | - | $\cdots$ | 602 | 1,013 | 709 | 288 | 120 | 66 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | .. | . | 1,880 | - 2,777 | 1,621 | 945 | 344 | 300 |
| 4 | Kolaba | $\cdots$ | - | 777 | I,190 | 948 | 521 | 189 | 208 |
| 5 | Kolhapur .. | . | $\cdots$ | 2,667 | - 3,021 | 2,010 | 799 | 269 | 174 |
| 6 | Nasik | - | $\cdots$ | 418 | $\therefore 792$ | 944 | 634 | 207 | 169 |
| 7 | Poona | .. | . | 957 | 1,777 | 1,659 | 917 | 792 | 453 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri .. | - | - | 6,273 | :4,149 | 3,172 | 1,321 | 468 | 433 |
| 9 | Sangli | $\cdots$ | - | 1,060 | : 1,335 | 912 | 771 | 267 | 191 |
| 10 | Satara | - | - | 2,804 | . 3,395 | 2,877 | 1,622 | 754 | 788 |
| 11 | Sholapur .. | - | - | 393 | 1,041 | 933 | 663 | 532 | 344 |
| 12 | Thana* | . | -• | 1,302 | 1,849 | 819 | 427 | 226 | 293 |
|  |  | tal | -• | 20,061 | 23,934 | 18,594 | 10,041 | 4,834 | 4,092 |


| MARATHAWADA REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Aurangabad | . | -• | 282 | 626 | 441 | 280 | 224 | 206 |
| 2 | Bhir | - | - | 51 | 411 | 381 | 224 | 100 | 50 |
| 3 | Nanded | - | $\cdots$ | 171 | 610 | 533 | 161 | 80 | 23 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | - | - | 221 | 992 | 614 | 338 | 93 | 45 |
| 5 | Parbhani | . | - | 124 | 392 | 337 | 147 | 176 | 30 |
| Total |  |  | -• | 849 | 3,031 | 2,306 | 1,150 | 673 | 354 |

VIDARBHA REGİON

| 1 | Akola | - | - | 366 | 483 | 650 | 182 | 58 | 39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati .. | - | - | 547 | 637 | 412 | 183 | 31 | 243 |
| 3 | Bhandara .. | - | - | 916 | 1,009 | 763 | 290 | 117 | 255 |
| 4 | Buldhana .. | $\cdots$ | -• | 287 | 707 | 723 | 194 | 166 | 46 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | -• | - | 438 | 512 | 468 | 289 | 100 | 265 |
| 6 | Nagpur | * | - | 241 | 285 | 283 | 123 | 55 | 68 |
| 7 | Wardha | -• | -• | 382 | 516 | 430 | 357 | 286 | 7 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | * | - | 392 | 801 | 383 | 170 | 80 | 84 |
|  |  | tal | -• | 3,568 | 4,950 | 4,112 | 1,788 | 893 | 1,007 |
|  | Grand |  | - | 24,478 | 31,915 | 25,012 | 12,979 | 6,400 | 5,453 |

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS FROM HABITATIONS WITHOUT SECCNDARY SEGTIONS ACCORDING TO DISTANCE THEY WALK TOATTEND SECONDARY SEGTIONS IN RURALAREAS

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 51 (X)


TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SEGTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MA NAGEMENTS ) IN RURAL AREAS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFIGATIONS AND TRAINING
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 52


TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS ) I N URBAN AREAS AGCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 53

| Qualifications of teachers <br> (1) | . Number of Teachers in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government schools |  |  |  | Local body schools |  |  |  | Private aided schools |  |  |  |
|  | (2) | en <br> Untrd. <br> (3) | $\overbrace{\substack{\text { Trd. } \\(4)}}^{\text {Won }}$ | men <br> Untrd. <br> (5) |  <br> (6) | Untrd. <br> (7) | (8) | men <br> Untrd. <br> (9) |  | n <br> Untrd. <br> (11) | $\overbrace{\text { Trd. }}^{\text {(12) }}$ | nen <br> Untrd. <br> (13) |
| Below Middle Pass | . | . | . | . | 16 | 9 | 96 | 38 | 39 | 44 | 61 | 15 |
| Middle-Pass | 14. | 2 | 13 | . | 6,471 | 575 | 7,403 | 850 | 1,096 | 621 | 1,291 | 559 |
| Matriculates | 32 | 7 | 81 | 9 | 3,391 | 833 | 3,012 | 786 | 426 | 571 | 941 | 835 |
| Intermidiate | 4 | 2 | 19 | -• | 225 | 37 | 61 | 19 | 45 | 36 | 40 | 29 |
| Graduate .. | 6 | - .. | 12. | 1 | 172 | 17 | 107 | 10 | 59 | 21 | 85 | 24 |
| Post-Graduate | . | ... | . | -• | 15 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 3 |
| Others | 1 | .. | . | -• | 208 | 48 | 317 | 28 | 98 | 39 | 92 | 20 |
| Total | 57 | 11 | 125 | 10 | 10,498 | 1,521 | 11,011 | 1,733 | 1,777 | 1,335 | 2,526 | 1,485 |

continued


CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS. MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Qualifications of teachers | Number of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government Schools |  |  |  | Local Body Schools |  |  |  | Private aided Schocls |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{Men}^{\text {m }}$ |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | Trained | $\underbrace{}_{\begin{array}{c} U_{n-} \\ \text { trained } \end{array}}$ | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $\xlongequal[\substack{\mathrm{Un}_{\mathrm{n}} \\ \text { trained }}]{ }$ | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{U_{\text {nn- }} \\ \text { trained }}}$ | Trained | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{U_{\text {trained }}}}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Trained }]{ }$ | $\underbrace{U_{n}}_{\text {trained }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Trained }}{ }$ | $\mathrm{d} \underset{\substack{U_{n-}-\\ \text { trained }}}{ }$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Below Middle Pass | .. | - | - | - | 154 | 208 | 138 | 86 | 40 | 56 | 61 | 15 |
| Middle Pass | 26 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 43,129 | 9,455 | 13,666 | 2,615 | 1,446 | 2,299, | 1,463 | 729 |
| Matriculate | 42 | 19 | 82 | 14 | . 13,878 | 7,763 | 3,941 | 1,724 | 500 | 683 | 970 | 911 |
| Intermediate | 4 | 2 | 19 | . | 336 | 168. | 64 | 31 | 49. | 40. | 42 | 29 |
| Graduate .. | 6. |  | 13 |  | 194 | 28 | 107 | 10 | 64 | 23 | 91 | 24 |
| Post-Graduates | -. |  | - | -. | 15 i | 2. | 15. | 2 | 14. | 3. | 16 | 3 |
| Others | 1 |  |  | . | 272 | - 114 | 330 | 33 | 102 | 39. | 95 | 20 |
| Total | 79 | 29 | 135 | 16 | 57,978 | 17,738 | 18,261 | 4,501 | 2,215 | 3,143 | 2,738 | 1,731 |

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMAFY SECTICNS.
MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Qualifizations | Percentage of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Urban |  |  |
|  | Men |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { Women }}$ |  |  | All Teachers |  |  | Men |  |  |
|  | Trained | $\underset{\text { trained }}{\text { Un- }}$ | Total | Trained | $\overbrace{\substack{\text { Un- } \\ \text { trained }}}$ | Total | Trained | Untrained | Tital | Treine | $\underset{\text { trained }}{\text { c }}$ | Tctal |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Below Middle P | ass 0.29 | $1 \cdot 17$ | 0.53 | 0.56 | 1.58 | 0.86 | 0.33 | 1.23 | 0.58 | 0.47 | 2.07 | 0.78 |
| Middle Pass | .. 77.22 | 58.59 | 72.13 | 86.11 | 64.01 | 79.73 | 78.41 | 59.37 | 73.16 | 60.11 | 40.07 | 56.23 |
| Matriculate | .. 22.05 | 39.05 | 26.70 | 12.92 | 33.81 | 18.94 | 20.82 | 38.30 | 25.64 | 31.40 | 49.03 | 34.81 |
| Intermediate | .. 0.24 | 0.75 | 0.38 | 0.08 | 0.43 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 2.42 | 2.72 | 2.48 |
| Graduate .. | .. 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.09 | - | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | $2 \cdot 20$ | 1.87 | $2 \cdot 14$ |
| Post-Graduates | $\therefore$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 0.37 | 0.23 | 0.34 |
| Others . | . 0.14 | 0.37 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 3.03 | 4.01 | 3.22 |
| Total | .. 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 160 |

(OF DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS) ACGORDING TO THEIR QUALIEIGATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 54
$\qquad$


| 5 | 12 | 42 | 35 | 199 | 276 | 475 | 241 | 136 | 377 | 440 | 412 | 852 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 166 | 68 | 323 | 115 | 44,767 | 11,830 | 56,597 | 15,473 | 3,460 | 18,933 | 60,240 | 15,290 | 75,530 |
| 197 | 109 | 1,344 | 632 | 14,617 | 8,574 | 23,191 | 6,337 | 3,281 | 9,618 | 20,954 | 11,855 | 32,809 |
| 38 | 9 | 73 | 43 | 427 | 219 | 646 | 198 | 103 | 301 | 625. | 322 | 947 |
| 47 | 20 | 315 | 64 | 311 | 71 | 382 | 526 | 99 | 625 | 837 | 170 | 1,007 |
| 19 | 2 | 34 | 11 | 48 | 7 | : 55 | 65. | 16 | 81 | 113. | 23 | 136 |
| 83 | 37 | 193 | 34 | 458 | 190 | 648 | 618 | 87 | 705 | 1,076 | 277 | 1,353 |
| 555 | 257 | 2,324 | 934 | 60,827 | 21,167 | 81,994 | 23,458 | 7,182 | 30,640 | 84,285 | 28,349 | 112,634 |

AGGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 54 (X)






DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN PRIMARY SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENGE

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 57

| Age |  | Experience in years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1-4 | 5-8 | $9-12$ | 13-16 | 17-20 | Morethan 20 years | Total |
| (1) |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Less than 20 years | - |  | 1,721 | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1,721 |
| 20-24 years | . | . | 10,462 | 273 | 6 | $\cdots$ | - | - | -10,741. |
| 25-29 years | - | - | 3,373 | 946 | 150 | 16 | $\cdots$ | - | 4,485 |
| 30-34 years | - | - | 500 | 507 | 533 | 219 | 36 | 3 | 1,798 |
| 35-39 years | - | $\therefore$ | 81 | 143 | 189 | 311 | 262 | 21 | 1,007 |
| 40-44 years | . | - | 25 | 53 | 70 | 169 | 224 | 70 | 611 |
| 45-49 years .. | . | . | 16 | 37 | 50 | 64 | 116 | 97 | 380 |
| 50 years and more | - | - | 11 | 30 | 49 | 37 | 79 | 155 | 361 |
|  | tal | - | 16,189 | 1,989 | 1,047 | 816 | 717 | 346 | 21,104 |

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN PRIMARY SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 58


GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN PRIMARY SEGTIONS AGGORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 59


TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TEAGHERS IN MIDDLE SEGTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MAHARASHTRA STATE


TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTLONS (OF DIFFERENT MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Numbers of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qualifications | Government Schools |  |  |  | Local Body Schools |  |  |  | Private aided Schools |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{Men}^{\text {a }}$ |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | Untrained | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Un- } \\ \text { trained } \end{gathered}$ | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $\underbrace{\text { Unained }}_{\text {Un- }}$ | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Un- } \\ \text { trained }}}{ }$ | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | Untrained | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | Untrained |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Less than Matriculate. | 13 | . . | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1,935 | 65 | 1,581 | 50 | 281 | 76 | 122 | 24 |
| Matriculate .. | 30 |  | 12 | 1 | 3,605 | 336 | 2,366 | 234 | 3,427 | 1,030 | 2,355 | 463 |
| Intermediate | 2 | 2 | 11 |  | 260 | 45 | 72 | 20 | 355 | 316 | 211 | 64 |
| Graduate | 29 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 210 | 27 | 151 | 25 | 559 | 261 | 729 | 264 |
| Post-Graduate | 9 |  | 5 | . | 33 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 51 | 13 | 57 | 19 |
| Others . . | 23 | 2 | 3 | . . | 362 | 96 | 318 | 27 | 472 | 101. | 317 | 31 |
| Total | 106 | 7 | 55 | 4 | $\therefore 6,405$ | 570 | 4,525 | 358 | 5,145 | 1,797 | 3,791 | 865 |

CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBU̇TION OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS (OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Number of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qualification of teachers | Government Schools |  |  |  | Local Body Schools |  |  |  | Private aided Schools |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | Trained | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { trained } \end{aligned}$ | Trained | Untrained | $\stackrel{\text { Trained }}{ }$ | Untrained | Trained | Untrained | Trained | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { trained } \end{aligned}$ | Trained | Untrained |
| (1) | (2) | " (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (1) | (12) | (13) |
| Less than Matricu- | 22 |  | 5 | 1 | . 13,469 | 519 | 2,528 | 125 | 394 | 152 | 164 | 34 |
| late. | 22 |  | 5 | 1 | . 13,46 | 51 | 2,528 | 125 |  |  |  |  |
| Matriculate .. | 39 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 16,697 | 2,831 | 3,053 | 510 | 4,893 | - 2,169 | 2,596 | 569 |
| Intermediate .. | 2 | - 2 | 11 |  | 600 | 178 | 81 | 26 | . 467 | - 432 | 228 | 70 |
| Graduate | -29 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 285 | 66 | 151 | 26 | 590 | . 302 | 734 | 269 |
| Post-Graduate | 9 |  | 5 |  | 39 | 3 | 37 | 2 | - 57 | $\cdots 16$ | 57 | 19 |
| Others . . | 26 | 3 | 3 | , | 823 | 123 | 333 | 28 | . 578 | - 136 | 322 | 35 |
| Total | 127 | 14 | 61 | 5 | 31,913 | 3,720 | 6,183 | 717 | 6,979 | 3,207 | 4,101 | 996 |

MANAGEMENTS) IN RURAL AREAS, AGGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING State Table No. 60

Teachers in

| Private unaided schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  | Women |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All Teachers |  |  |
| $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $U_{n-}$ trained | Trained | $U_{n-}$ trained | Trained | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { trained } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | $\underset{\text { trained }}{\text { U-n }}$ | Total |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| 1 | 2 | . | . | 11,657 | 532 | 12,189 | 993 | 86 | 1,079 | 12,650 | 618 | 13,268 |
| 2 | 1 | - | - | 14,569 | 3,636 | 18,205 | 930 | 382 | 1,312 | 15,499 | 4,018 | 19,517 |
|  |  |  | . | 452 | 249 | 701 | 26 | 12 | 38 | 478 | 261 | 739 |
| 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . . | 108 | 86 | 194 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 113 | 92 | 205 |
| . . | . |  | . | 12 570 | 5 63 | 17 633 |  |  |  | 12 590 | 68 | 17 658 |
|  |  | . | . | 570 | 63 | 633 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 590 | 68 | 658 |
| 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 27,368 | 4,571 | 31,939 | 1,974 | 491 | 2,465 | 29,342 | 5,062 | 34,404 |

MANAGEMENTS) IN URBAN AREAS, ACGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFIGATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 61
Teachers in

| Private unaided Schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  | Women |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All Teachers |  |  |
| Trained | Untrained | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ | $U_{n-}$ trained | $\stackrel{\text { Trained }}{ }$ | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| 28 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 2,257 | 144 | 2,401 | 1,715 | 82 | 1,797 | 3,972 | 226 | 4,198 |
| 145 | 38 | 257 | 54 | 7,207 | 1,404 | 8,611 | 4,990 | 752 | 5,742 | 12,197 | 2,156 | 14,353 |
| 29 | 15 | 47 | 5 | 646 | 378 | 1,024 | 341 | 89 | 430 | 987 | 467 | 1,454 |
| 81 | 23 | 141 | 30 | 879 | 314 | 1,193 | 1,044 | 322 | 1,366 | 1,923 | 636 | 2,559 |
| 8 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 101 | 16 | 117 | 111 | 28 | 139 | 212 | 44 | 256 |
| 49 | 5 | 72 | 7 | 906 | 204 | 1,110 | 710 | 65 | 775 | 1,616 | 269 | 1,885 |
| 340 | 86 | 540 | 111 | 11,996 | 2,460 | 14,456 | 8,911 | 1,338 | 10,249 | 20,907 | 3,798 | 24,705 |

different managements) according to their qualifications and training
State Table No. 62

| Teachers in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private unaided Schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  | Women |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Total |  |  |
| Trained | $\begin{gathered} \text { Un- } \\ \text { trained } \end{gathered}$ | Trained | $\underset{\substack{\text { Un- } \\ \text { trained }}}{ }$ | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| 29 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 13,914 | 676 | 14,590 | 2,708 | 168 | 2,876 | 16,622 | 844 | 17,466 |
| 147 | 39 | 257 | 54 | 21,776 | 5,040 | 26,816 | 5,920 | 1,134 | 7,054 | 27,696 |  |  |
| 29 | 15 | 47 | 5 | 1,098 | -627 | 1,725 | 5,367 | 101 | , 468 | 1,465 | 6,174 728 | 33,870 2,193 |
| 83 | 24 | 141 | 30 | 987 | 400 | 1,387 | 1,049 | 328 | 1,377 | 2,036 | 728 | 2,764 |
| 8 49 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 113 | 21 | 134 | 111 | 28 | 139 | 2, 224 | 49 | 2,764 |
| 49 | 5 | 72 | 7 | 1,476 | 267 | 1,743 | 730 | 70 | 800 | 2,206 | 337 | 2,543 |
| 345 | 90 | 540 | 111 | 39,364 | 7,031 | 46,395 | 10,885 | 1,829 | 12,714 | 50,249 | 8,860 | 59,109 |

170
PERGENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN MIDDLE
MAHARȦSHTRA STATE

| Percentage of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { Urban }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | $\overbrace{\text { Untrd. }}^{\text {Men }}$ <br> (2) |  | Trd. <br> (4) | $\overbrace{\text { Untrd. }}^{\text {Women }}$ <br> (5) | Total <br> (6) | $\frac{\mathrm{A}}{\text { Trd. }}$ <br> (7) | $\overbrace{\text { Untrd. }}^{1 \text { teachers }}$ <br> (8) | Total <br> (9) | Trd. (10) | Men Untrd. <br> (11) | Total <br> (12) | Trd. <br> 13)) | Women <br> Untrd <br> (14) | Total (15) |
| Less than Matriculate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $42 \cdot 59$ | 11.64 | 38-16 | 50.31 | 17.52 | $42 \cdot 77$ | 43.11 | 12.21 | 38.57 | 18.82 | $5 \cdot 85$ | 16.61 | 19.26 | $6 \cdot 13$ | 17.53 |
| Mātriculate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $53 \cdot 24$ | 79.54 | 57.00 | 47.11 | 77.80 | 53.23 | 52.82 | 79.37. | 56.72 | 60.07 | 57.08 | 59.57 | 56.01 | $56 \cdot 20$ | $56 \cdot 02$ |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.65 | $5 \cdot 45$ | $2 \cdot 20$ | 1.32 | $2 \cdot 44$ | 1.54 | 1.63 | $5 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 15$ | $5 \cdot 39$ | $15 \cdot 37$ | 7.08 | $3 \cdot 83$ | $6 \cdot 65$ | $4 \cdot 20$ |
| Graduate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.40 | 1.88 | 0.61 | $1 \cdot 25$ | $1 \cdot 22$ | 0.45 | 0.39 | 1.82 | 0.60 | 7.33 | 12.76 | $8 \cdot 25$ | 11.72 | 24.07 | $13 \cdot 33$ |
| Post Graduate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.05 | -• | -• | - | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 84$ | 0.65 | 0.81 | I-25 | 2.09 | 1.36 |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.08 | 1.38 | 1.98 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 2.01 | $1 \cdot 34$ | 1.91 | 7.55 | $8 \cdot 29$ | 7.68 | 7.97 | $4 \cdot 86$ | 7.56 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING
State Table 62 (X)

| Teachers in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Areas }}$ |  |  | All Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Men }}$ |  |  | Women |  |  | $\overbrace{}^{\text {teachers }}$ |  |
| Trd. <br> (16) | Untrd. <br> (17) | Total <br> (18) | Trd. <br> (19) | Untrd. <br> (20) | Total <br> (21) | Trd. <br> (22) | Untrd. <br> (23) | Total <br> (24) | Trd. <br> (25) | Untrd. <br> (26) | 'Total <br> (27) |
| $19 \cdot 00$ | 5.95 | 16.99 | $33 \cdot 34$ | 9.61 | $31 \cdot 44$ | 24.88 | $9 \cdot 19$ | $22 \cdot 62$ | 33.08 | 9.53 | 29.56 |
| 58-34 | 56.76 | 58.09 | $55 \cdot 32$ | $71 \cdot 68$ | 57.80 | 54.38 | $62 \cdot 00$ | $55 \cdot 49$ | 55.11 | $69 \cdot 68$ | 57.31 |
| 4.72 | $12 \cdot 30$ | $5 \cdot 89$ | 2.79 | 8.92 | $3 \cdot 72$ | $3 \cdot 37$ | $5 \cdot 52$ | $3 \cdot 68$ | 2.92 | $8 \cdot 22$ | 3.71 |
| 9.20 | 16.75 | 10.36 | $2 \cdot 51$ | $5 \cdot 69$ | 2.99 | $9 \cdot 64$ | 17.93 | 10.83 | 4.05 | $8 \cdot 22$ | $4 \cdot 69$ |
| 1.01 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 1.04 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 1.02 | 1.53 | 1.09 | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.46 |
| $7 \cdot 73$ | 7.08 | $7 \cdot 63$ | $3 \cdot 75$ | $3 \cdot 80$ | $3 \cdot 76$ | 6.71 | $3 \cdot 83$ | $6 \cdot 29$ | $4 \cdot 39$ | $3 \cdot 80$ | $4 \cdot 30$ |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SEGTIONS, ACGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, IN EVERY DISTRICT (INCLUDING RURAL MAHARASHTRA STATE


## Western Maharashtra



## Marathwada

| 1 Aurangabad | - | 102 | 52 | 695 | 251 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 867 | 347 | 1,214 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Bhir | . | 65 | 52 | 405 | 238 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 9 | 35 | 9 | 509 | 344 | , 853 |
| 3 Nanded | - | 45 | 52 | 413 | 416 | 9 | 42 | 2 | 20 | 7 | 10 | 476 | 540 | 1,016 |
| 4 Osmanabad | . | 109 | 34 | 1,050 | 289 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 33 | 4 | 1,219 | 360 | 1,579 |
| 5 Parbhani | . | 73 | 23 | 529 | 256 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 6 | 637 | 308 | 945 |
| Total | - | 394 | 213 | 3,092 | 1,450 | 62 | 134 | 37 | 72 | 123 | 30 | 3,708 | 1,899 | 5,607 |

## Vidarbha

| 1 | Akola | - | 387 | 9 | 823 | 29. | 94 | 65 | 47 | 28 | 110 | 12 | 1,461 |  | 408 | 1,869 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Amravati | . | 217 | 5 | 1,191 | 230 | 64 | 27 | 55 | 24 | 142 | 19 | 1,669 |  | 305 | 1,869 |
| 3 | Bhandara | $\cdots$ | 163 | 6 | 810 | 642 | 51 | 36 | 5 | 9 | 215 | 11 | 1,239 |  | 704 | 1,974 |
| 4 | Buldhana | $\cdots$ | 223 | 21 | 778 | 256 | 55 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 51 | 17 | 1,117 |  | 327 | 1,943 |
| 5 | Chandrapur | .. | 161 | 41 | 587 | 319 | 40 | 28 | 3 | 8 | 23 | 5 | 814 |  | 401 | 1,444 |
| 6 | Nagpur | $\cdots$ | 295 | 11 | 973 | 381 | 93 | 94 | 1 65 | 4 | 59 | 12 | 1.485 |  | 442 | 1,215 |
| 7 | Wardha | . | 72 | 6 | 510 | 224 | 54 | 47 |  | 7 | 59 | 12 | 1,485 |  | 542 | 2,027 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | - | 274 | 24 | 680 | 403 | 43 | 27 | 15 | 7 | - 27 | 5 | 674 |  | 289 | 963 |
|  | Total | $\cdots$ | 1,792 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . | 1,792 | 1 | 6,352 | 2,749 | 494 | 343 | 212 | 143 | 648 | 94 | 9,498 |  | 3,452 | 12,950 |
|  | Grand Total | - | 13,914 | 676 | 21,776 | 5,040 | 1,098 | 627 | 1,100 | 421 | 1,476 | 267 | 39,364 |  | 7,031 | 46,395 |

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TEAGHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS AGGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, IN EVERY DISTRIGT (INGLUDING





DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS ACGORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENGE
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 66


CONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN MIDDLE SECTIONS ACGORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE


DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SECTIONS OF DIFFIERENT MANAGEMAHARASHTRA STATE


DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SEGONDARY SEGTIONS OF DEFFERENT MANAGEMAHARASHTRA STATE


MENTS IN RURAL AREAS AGGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFIGATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 68
teachers in

| Private Unaided Schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  | Women |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All teachers |  |  |
| Trained | Untrained | Trained | $\underset{\text { trained }}{\text { Un- }}$ | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 60 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 3,259 | 847 | 4,106 | 475 | 90 | 565 | 3,734 | 937 | 4,671 |
| 5 | 9 | . | 2 | 489 | 917 | 1,406 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 520 | 944 | 1,464 |
| 14 | 14 | 5 | . 1 | 2,528 | 1,930 | 4,458 | 130 | 129 | 259 | 2,658 | 2,059 | 4,717 |
| 5 | 3 | . | - | 421 | 88 | 509 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 434 | 97 | 531 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | -• | 649 | 141 | 790 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 665 | 145 | 810 |
| 90 | 45 | 12 | 6 | 7,351 | 3,926 | 11,277 | 666 | 259 | 925 | 8,017 | 4,185. | 12,202 |

MENTS IN URBAN AREAS ACGORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 69
teachers in

| Private Unaided Schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  | Women |  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All teachers |  |  |
| Trained | Untrained | Trained | Untrained | Trained | Untrained | Total | Traincd | Untrained | Total | Trained | Untrained | Total |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 3 | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| 99 | 13 | 52 | 9 | 2,117 | 355 | 2,472 | 848 | 114 | 962 | 2,965 | 469 | 3,434 |
| 38 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 549 | 450 | 999 | 133 | 47 | 180 | 682 | 497 | 1,179 |
| 460 | 72 | 267 | 49 | 7,369 | 2,114 | 9,483 | 3,387 | 700 | 4,087 | 10,756 | 2,814 | 13,570 |
| 113 | 26 | 62 | 15 | 1,604 | 341 | 1,945 | 683 | 133 | 816 | 2,287 | 474 | 2,761 |
| 82 | 11 | 47 | 1 | 1,169 | 214 | 1,383 | 315 | 31 | 346 | 1,484 | 245 | 1,729 |
| 792 | 135 | 445 | 75 | 12,817 | 3,477 | 16,294 | 5,368 | 1,025 | 6,393 | 18,185 | 4,502 | 22,687 |

## MAHARASHTRA STATE



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN:

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Number of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qualification | Rural Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { Men }}^{\text {Urban }}$ |  |  |
|  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All teachers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trained | $\underset{\text { trained }}{\text { Un- }}$ | $\overline{\text { Total }}$ | Trained | Un- trained | Total | Trained | Un- trained | Total | Trained | $\xrightarrow[\text { Un- }]{\text { trained }}$ | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Less than Matriculate. | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.15 | - | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | C.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Matriculate | $44 \cdot 33$ | 21.57 | 36.41 | 71.32 | 34.75 | 61.08 | 46.58 | 22.39 | 38.28 | 16.52 | 10.21 | 15.17 |
| Intermediate | $6 \cdot 65$ | 23.36 | 12.47 | 4.65 | 10.43 | 6.27 | 6.49 | 22.56 | 12.00 | 4.28 | 12.94 | 6.13. |
| Graduate | 34.39 | $49 \cdot 16$ | 39.53 | 19.52 | 49.81 | 28.00 | 33.16 | $49 \cdot 20$ | 38.66 | 57.49 | 60.80 | 58.20 |
| Post-graduate .. | 5.73 | $2 \cdot 24$ | 4.51 | 1.96 | 3.47 | 2.38 | $5 \cdot 41$ | $2 \cdot 32$ | 4.35 | 12.52 | 9.81 | 11.94. |
| Others | 8.83 | 3.59 | 7.01 | $2 \cdot 40$ | 1.54 | $2 \cdot 16$ | $8 \cdot 29$ | $3 \cdot 46$ | $6 \cdot 64$ | 9.12 | 6.15 | 8.49 |
| Total .. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

SECTIONS (OF DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS) ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFIGATIONS TRAINING

State Table No. 70

| teachers in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private Unaided Schools |  |  |  | Schools of all Managements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  | Women |  | $\mathrm{Men}^{\text {n }}$ |  |  | Women |  |  | All Teachers |  |  |
| Trained <br> (14) | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Un- } \\ \text { Trained }}]{ }$ <br> (15) | $\overbrace{\text { Trained }}$ <br> (16) | UnTrained <br> (17) | Trained <br> (18) | UnTrained <br> (19) | Total <br> (20) | Trained <br> (2i) | UnTrained <br> (22) | Total <br> (23) | Trained <br> (24) | UnTrained <br> (25) | Total <br> (26) |
| . | 1 | 1 | . | 14 | 6 | 20 | 3 | . | 3 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| 159 | 29 | 58 | 12 | 5,376 | 1,202 | 6,578 | 1,323 | 204 | 1,527 | 6,699 | 1,406 | 8,105 |
| 43 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 1,038 | 1,367 | 2,405 | 164 | 74 | 238 | 1,202 | 1,441 | 2,643 |
| 474 | 86 | 272 | 50 | 9,897. | 4,044 | 13,941 | 3,517 | 829 | 4,346 | 13,414 | 4,873 | 18,287 |
| 118 | 29 | 62 | 15 | 2,025 | 429 | 2,454 | 696 | 142 | 838 | 2,721 | 571. | 3,292 |
| 88 | 14 | 48 | 1 | 1,818 | 355 | 2,173 | 331 | 35 | 366 | 2,149 | 390 | 2,539 |
| 882 | 180 | 457 | 81 | 20,168 | 7,403 | 27,571 | 6,034 | 1,284 | 7,318 | 26,202 | 8,687 | $\overline{34,889}$ |

SEGONDARY SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING
State Table No. 70 (X)


DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SEGTIONS ACCORD ING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS IN EVERY DISTRIGT (INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

State Table No. 71


DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN SEGONDARY SEGTIONS ACCORDING TOTHEIR QUALIFICATIONSIN EVERY DISTRICT (INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN AREAS)

| 3 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |



| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SEGTIONS IN RURAL AREAS ACGORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENCE

| Age |  |  | Experience in years |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-12 | 13-16 | 17-20 | More than 20 years | Total |
| (1) |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. Less than 20 years |  | . | 136 | 1 | . | . | - | . | 137 |
|  | 20-24 | . | 1,701 | 43 | 3 | - | . | .. | 1,747 |
|  | 25-29 | . | 1,309 | 168 | 24 | . | .. | .. | 1,501 |
|  | 30-34 | . | 245 | 132 | 65 | 14 | 1 | . | 457 |
|  | 35-39 | . | 58 | 34 | 38 | 13 | 2 | .. | 145 |
|  | 40-44 | .. | 37 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 69 |
|  | 45-49 | .. | 15 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 43 |
|  | 50 and more | -• | 23 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 86 |
|  |  | . | 3,524 | 427 | 149 | 47 | 16 | 22 | 4,185 |

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEAGHERS IN SEGONDARY SEGTIONS IN URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENGE

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 74


GONSOLIDATED TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS IN SEGONDARY SEGTIONS AGGORDING TO THEIR AGE AND EXPERIENGE
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 75


MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 76

| Management |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

PLAY GROUND FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 77

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)


PLAY GROUND FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

| MAHARASHTRA STATE |  |  |  |  |  |  | State Table No. 77-Cont. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial No. | $\cdots$ | Name of District |  |  |  | Total number of Primary sections in Rural areas |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | With Play grounds |  |  | Without play ground facilities |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Owned | Not owned | Total |  |  |
| (1) | (2) |  |  |  |  |  | (3) | (4) | (5) |  | (6) |
|  | VIDARBHA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : : |
| 1 | Akola | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 231 | 386 | 617 |  | 706 |
| 2 | Amravati |  | - | - | - | - | 254 | 143 | . 397 |  | 700 |
| 3 | Bhandara |  | - | - | - | - | 319 | 792 | 1,111 |  | . |
| 4 | Buldhana |  | - | - | - | -• | 231 | 189 | 420 |  | 715 |
| 5 | Chandrap |  | - | $\cdots$ | - | * | 465 | 196 | 661 |  | 1,153 |
| 6 | Nagpur | . | - | - | - | - | 189 | 264 | 453 |  | 710. |
| 7 | Wardha | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 157 | 30 | 187 |  | 531 |
| 8 | Yeotmal | . | - | - | - | - | 230. | 283 | 513 |  | 992 |
|  |  |  |  |  | tal | - | 2,076 | 2,283 | 4,359 |  | 5,507 |
|  |  | - |  | Grand |  | - - | 10,874 | 7,992 | 18,866 |  | 19,695 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SGHOOLS RUNNING IN SHIFTS AND USING SHARED BUILDINĠS
MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 78


## HOSTEL FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS IN SEGONDARY SECTIONS IN RURAL AREAS

 IN EVERY DISTRICTMAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 79

| Serial <br> No. <br> of <br> dis- | Name of the <br> district | Secondary sections <br> in rural areas | Necondary sections <br> having hostel <br> facilities in the <br> village | Total enrolment <br> at secondary stage <br> in rural areas | Number of <br> students at <br> secondary stage <br> residing in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (3) |  | Rustels in |  |  |
| Rural areas |  |  |  |  |  |


| Western Maharashtra Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ahmedna | gar | -• | - | . | -• | 107 | 46 | 21,586 | 2,060 |
| 2 | Dhulia | . | - | - | - | . | 64 | 25 | 10,468 | 810 |
| 3 | Jalgaon | - | - | - | . | . | 107 | 12 | 23,907 | 467 |
| 4 | Kolaba | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | - | 57 | 6 | 7,822 | 340 |
| 5 | Kolhapur | . | - | - | . | - | 120 | 17 | 18,162 | 1,035 |
| 6 | Nasik | . | . | - | - | - | 78 | 16 | 13,311 | 927 |
| 7 | Poona | . | . | - | - | - | 96 | 16 | 18,976 | 678 |
| 8 | Ratnagiri | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | 139 | 37 | 22,851 | 796 |
| 9 | Sangli | -• | . | - | - | -• | 123 | 26 | 19,508 | 1,105 |
| 10 | Satara | . | -• | - | - | $\cdots$ | 141 | 32 | 24,56] | 908 |
| 11 | Sholapur | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 79 | 48 | 12,304 | 2,585 |
| 12 | Thana | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | 46 | 3 | 10,396 | 355 |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1,157 | 284 | 203,851 | 12,066 |

Marathwada Region

| 1 | Aurangabad | -• | - | - | . | 81 | 6 | 5,134 | 137 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Bhir | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -• | 75 | 11 | 3,872 | 547 |
| 3 | Nanded .. | - | -• | - | - | 7 | 21 | 4,326 | 600 |
| 4 | Osmanabad | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 114 | 18 | 8,171 | 753 |
| 5 | Porbhani .. | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 63 | 12 | 3,309 | 345 |
|  |  |  | Total |  | . | 404 | 68 | 24,812 | 2,382 |

Vidarbhe Region


## distribution of seciondary sections according to medium of instruction



TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SECTIONS WITH SCIENCE ACGORDING TO THE LABORATORY FACILITIES AVAILABLE

MAHARASHTRA STATE
State Table No. 81

| Management | Number of Secondary Sections without laboratory |  | Number of Secondary Sections with laboratory for |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | General Science | Physics | Chemistry | Biology | Home Science |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Rural- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government . . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| Local Bodies | - | 180 | 94 | 37 | 37 | 37 | $\cdots$ |
| Private Aided . . | - | 502 | 1,051 | 200 | 206 | 3 | 1 |
| Private Unaided | - | 11 | 14 | 1 | 1 | . | . |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 693 | 1,159 | 238 | 244 | 40 | 1 |
| Urban- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government .. .. | - | 1 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Local Bodies | - | 41 | 80 | 44 | 40 | 23 | 14 |
| Private Aided .. . | - | 186 | 1,115 | 299 | 297 | 55 | 104 |
| Private Unaided | - | 12 | 111 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | -• | 240 | 1,320 | 358 | 352 | 84 | 121 |
| Grand Total | - | 933 | 2,479 | 596 | 596 | 124 | 122 |

NUMBER OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENGE AT SEGONDARY STAGE ACCORDING TO THEIR MAHARASHTRA STATE

| Percentage of time |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Teachers according |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A I | A J | B I | B J | C I | C J | DI | D J |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Less than 20 per cent | 96 | 49 | 140 | 220 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 39 |
| 21 to 40 per cent | 72 | 78 | 130 | 327 | 31 | 30 | 18 | 61 |
| 41 to 60 per cent | 23 | 39 | 36 | 159 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 58 |
| 61 to 80 per cent | 12 | 7 | 16 | 64 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 20 |
| More than 80 per cent | 6 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 209 | 174 | 329 | 782 | 72 | 86 | 63 | 189 |

NUMBER OF TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE AT SEGONDARY STAGE ACCORDING TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

qualifications and percentage of time devoted to teaching science
State Table No. 82

| to their qualifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EI | E J | E K | EL | . FI | F J |  |  |  | G J |
| (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| 13 | 14 | 70 | 29 | 13 | 11 | 27 | 79 | . | . |
| 11 | 16 | 50 | 51 | 72 | 37 | 42 | 431 | . | 2 |
| 10 | 20 | 21 | 44 | 27 | 46 | 69 | 723 | 2 | . |
| . | 3 | 11 | 26 | 9 | 27 | 38 | 328 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 281 | . | 1 |
| 35 | 56 | 158 | 174 | 128 | 140 | 202 | 1,842 | 3 | 4 |

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED TO TEACHING SGIENCE
State Table No. 82-cont.

| to their qualifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | C | D | E | F | G | H | Total | Percentage |
| (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) |  |  |
| 293 | 68 | 96 | 122 | 126 | 16 | 10 | 1,742 | 20.63 |
| 261 | 52 | 237 | 68 | 288 | 22 | 11 | 2,516 | 29.80 |
| 143 | 24 | 198 | 52 | 377 | 4 | 11 | 2,188 | 25.91 |
| 67 | 16 | 153 | 20 | 314 | 3 | 33 | 1,224 | 14.50 |
| 20 | 9 | 64 | 14 | 185 | 7 | 35 | 773 | 9.16 |
| 784 | 169 | 748 | 276 | 1,290 | 52 | 100 | 8,443 | $100 \cdot 00$ |


[^0]:    *The Indian Year Book of Education, Second Year Book, 1964, Elementary Education NCERT, New Delhi, pp. 117-118.

[^1]:    Note.—As per State Table Nos. 26 and 27, 41 and 42 the enrolment for Middle and Secondary Sections are as under:-
    Middle S. T. No. 26 column No. 14 R .. 840,754 As per column Nos. 10 and 13 the enrolment is 2,424,527. This is due to the fact that
    M. S. No. 26 colun No. 14 R

    Middle S. T. No. 27 column No. 14 U .. 733,855 Std. VIII is sometires included in the Middle (I. M. S.) and sometimes in the Secondary Sections (I. E. M. S.) in Vidarbha Region.

    Sccondary S. T. No. 41 column No. 16 R $\quad \therefore \quad 266,773$
    S. T. No. 42 column No. 16 U. .. 583,145

    Total .. $\overline{2,424,527}$

