



Annual Report on Education in the
Bombay State for the
Year 1952-53



BOMBAY

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY STATE FOR
THE YEAR 1952-53.**

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

1(1). The number of educational institutions of all types increased during the year under review from 42,638 in 1951-52 to 51,045. Institutions and Pupils. Of these 50,745 were recognised and 300 unrecognised institutions. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions, except that the number of un-recognised institutions fell from 389 to 300. The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions also increased from 42,92,038 in 1951-52 to 43,95,797. As far as information collected goes, there were about 300 unrecognised institutions having about 15,000 pupils in them.

The following table compares the number of educational institutions and of pupils in them during 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

	Institutions			Pupils		
	1951-52.	1952-53.	Increase or Decrease.	1951-52.	1952-53.	Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Arts and Science Colleges, including Departments of Universities and Research Institutions.	67	77	+10	43,466	43,348	+4,882
2. Professional Colleges ..	51	60	+9	16,678	20,427	+3,749
3. Secondary Schools ..	1,349	1,403	+54	4,36,132	4,21,540	-14,592
4. Primary Schools ..	28,335	28,896	+561	34,78,221	34,46,432	-31,789
5. Social Education Classes*..	11,536	19,327	+7,791	2,47,970	3,87,260	+1,39,290
6. Other Special Schools ..	911	982	+71	69,571	71,790	+2,219
Grand Total—Recognised	42,249	50,745	+8,496	42,92,038	43,95,797	+1,03,759

*N.B.—Figures for Social Education Classes for 1952-53 represent the total number of all such classes that ran during 1952-53 as instructed by the Government of India while the figures for 1951-52 represent the position on 31st March 1952.

Although there was an overall increase of 1,03,759 pupils, there was a slight decrease in the number of pupils under instruction in Secondary and Primary Schools, as the academic year instead of closing on the 28th February was extended upto the end of May, new admissions made in the following year could not be taken into consideration and therefore the increase in the fresh admissions over those of the previous year was not reflected in the statistics though the withdrawals throughout the year have been reflected. The decrease is thus largely due to the change in the school year, which commenced from June 1953, instead of from March as in the past.

1(2). The following table records the comparative figures of expenditure for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

	1951-52		1952-53		Increase or Decrease.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Government Funds ..	40,15,911	1·8	43,11,075	1·8	+2,95,164
State Government Funds ..	11,97,79,985	52·9	13,62,93,015	55·6	+1,65,13,030
Board Funds ..	2,82,54,794	12·5	2,40,35,329	9·8	-42,19,465
Fees ..	5,19,55,285	22·9	5,58,44,199	22·8	+38,88,914
Other Sources ..	2,22,14,233	9·9	2,46,56,716	10·0	+24,42,483
Total ..	22,62,20,208	100·0	24,51,40,334	100·0	+1,89,20,126

It will be seen that the total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 22,62,20,208 in 1951-52 to Rs. 24,51,40,334 in 1952-53. The percentage of expenditure met from State funds increased from 52·9 to 55·6.

The State expenditure on direction and inspection together amounted to Rs. 44,74,669 which formed only 3·3 per cent. of the total State expenditure on education.

Summary of main events.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The total direct expenditure on primary education during 1952-53 was Rs. 10,96,80,979 against Rs. 10,51,23,942 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred from State funds on primary education also increased from Rs. 6,93,64,251 to Rs. 7,68,64,228, which represents about 70 per cent. of the total expenditure on primary education. The total cost of educating a pupil in a primary school and the cost to Government during 1952-53 were Rs. 31-13-0 and Rs. 22-5-0 respectively against Rs. 30-4-0 and Rs. 19-15-0 for 1951-52. The increase in the former was mainly due to the payment of the arrears of pay as a result of the revised scales which were paid during this year and that in the latter due to this as also to the fact that the District School Boards did not receive their normal share of the Local Fund cess from the District Local Boards and their contribution from the non-authorised Municipalities in several cases.

The general improvement in the position of primary education was also reflected in the number of primary teachers employed during 1952-53, which increased to 91,875 from 89,120 in 1951-52. The number of trained teachers also increased to 49,175 from 45,846 in 1951-52, the percentage having increased from 51·4 in 1951-52 to 54·1.

Lack of suitable school buildings is one of the main difficulties which hampers the progress of primary education. As remarked in the previous report, the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, was passed last year to enable the Provident Fund balances of the staff of the District School Boards to be taken over by Government and to provide for building loans to be advanced on easy terms to District School Boards from the general State balances for the purposes of constructing suitable primary school buildings according to the approved plans. To implement the objects underlying the Act, the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949 were amended towards the end of the year under review laying down the specific conditions regulating the advance of building loans by Government, the repayment of such loans by the District School Boards and similar other matters. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was also proposed to be made in the budget estimates for 1953-54 to enable building loans to be advanced to District School Boards. The conditions regulating the grant of such loans have been simplified, as far as possible, and loans are admissible to District School Boards for school buildings in cases in which the preliminary requirements are fulfilled. These requirements include the availability of suitable sites and of the requisite minimum popular contribution either in cash or in kind. To enable the Boards to repay the loans without being placed in any financial difficulties, annual grants will also be paid by Government equivalent to the amount of the yearly equated instalment fixed by Government for the repayment of such Building Loans. It will be seen that every possible care has been taken not only to simplify the procedure but also to ensure the repayment of the loans, within the period fixed, without placing any strain on the resources of the Boards and at the same time ensuring that the money advanced is fully recouped.

There were 18,017 primary schools conducted by the District School Boards during 1952-53, but the buildings owned by the Boards to accommodate the schools numbered only 6,983. 7,627 buildings were rented by the District School Boards for school purposes and 8,881 buildings were rent-free. It is hoped that with the liberal provisions of the building loan scheme, the pace of building construction will be considerably accelerated.

The Community Development Projects were inaugurated in the Bombay State in October 1952, and the projects were under way in five selected areas and one Development Block as under :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Talukas.</i>
Belgaum	.. Hukkeri, Gokak.
Mehsana	.. Vijapur, Kalol.
Sabarkantha	.. Modasa, Malpur (1 Development Block).
Thana-Kolaba	.. Karjat, Kalyan, Khalapur.
Kolhapur	.. Karvir and Panhala.

The central objective of the Community Development Programme is to bring about a co-ordinated development of the natural and human resources of certain selected rural areas and this needs intensive work in various directions, especially in the adoption of improved methods of production, so that the programme as a whole can help lift the rural community to higher levels of organization and arouse enthusiasm for new ways of life. In regard to education, it has been realised that the full development of a community cannot be achieved without a strong educational base both for men and women. Accordingly in the community projects provision is made for Social Education, expansion and improvement of

primary and secondary education, provision of educational facilities for working children and promotion of youth welfare. Extension Training Centres have been set up by Government at Kolhapur and Arbhavi for the training of village level workers and the other staff required for work in the Community Development Projects, and the Department has provided suitable Lecturers in Basic Education at the Centres and placed them at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture. At Anand for the Training *cum* Development Project the Department has provided an Agricultural Officer (Education) in the Bombay Educational Service Class II.

The schemes of compulsory primary education introduced in pre-merger districts continued to function during the year under review in all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1941 Census and applied to children of the age-group 7-11, except in the Broach district, where compulsion was introduced as far back as 1941 in all places with a population of 500 and above and applies to children of the age range 6-11. The compulsory schemes introduced by certain Authorised Municipalities also continued to function during the year under review. Of the 2,72,905 additional children of the age range 7-11 liable for compulsion 2,60,565 were enrolled up to 31st March 1953, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the additional number of children liable for compulsion during 1952-53 was 75.6. Owing to the inadequacy of funds, however, it was difficult to provide fully for the required number of teachers in the understaffed schools in the area of compulsion. The *status quo* was maintained in respect of the scheme of compulsory primary education introduced in the merged territories of the old Baroda State, but towards the end of the year, it was decided to bring these areas into line with the rest of the State in regard to compulsory primary education.

BASIC EDUCATION.

There were 167 Basic schools attended by 30,683 pupils, of which 85 were Senior Basic Schools with 13,356 boys and 6,820 girls and 82 Junior Basic Schools with 7,447 boys and 2,860 girls. The total number of teachers in Senior Basic Schools was 707 of whom 609 were trained. The total number of teachers in Junior Basic Schools was 316 of whom 284 were trained. Of these Basic Schools Government maintained 9 Senior Basic Schools for boys with 2,637 pupils and 4 Basic Schools for girls with 989 pupils which were used as practising schools for Government Training Colleges. The total expenditure on Senior Basic Schools amounted to Rs. 8,36,158 and that on Junior Basic Schools to Rs. 3,26,048 of which the Government share was Rs. 7,18,222 and 2,74,794 respectively.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF CRAFT-WORK IN BASIC SCHOOLS.

The statements 'A' and 'B' at the end of the Chapter on Basic Education give the cost of education in ordinary primary schools (excluding municipal, unaided and Government schools) and Basic Schools. It will be seen that the per capita cost of basic education in the old compact areas has gone up by Rs. 10 as compared with that in ordinary schools. There has been considerable increase in the cost of education in the East Khandesh and Surat districts. This is due to the increase in the expenditure on salaries and allowances on account of the refixation of the pay of some of the teachers in the East Khandesh and Surat districts. In these two districts the per capita cost even in ordinary schools has also been increased by about six or seven rupees. The increase was particularly higher in Basic Schools because most of the teachers in Basic schools are trained and it is the trained teachers who have benefited from the refixation of their pay. Some of these

trained teachers have had a further increase in salary and allowances on account of their passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination. Also Basic schools continued to be more liberally staffed. All these factors have tended to increase the cost per capita in Basic schools. The question of bringing down the per capita cost was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year under report.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The secondary schools were happy to have back the old school-terms. In 1948-49 orders were passed to the effect that the school year should commence from 1st March each year and that there should be three terms to be observed by the schools in a year. This arrangement was found to be unsatisfactory and complaints were received about the inconvenience caused thereby. It was, therefore, decided to revert in 1952-53 to the old practice of having two school terms, the school year beginning in June as in the past.

The general improvement which is a feature of the year under report was noticeable also in the case of secondary schools whose number increased to 1,403 from 1,349 in 1951-52. The number of pupils in secondary schools, however, decreased slightly from 4,36,132 in 1951-52 to 4,21,540 but the decrease was largely due to the change in the school year, with the result that the new admissions made in June 1953 could not be included in the figures for 31st March, 1953.

The policy of transferring the Ex-State High Schools to private managements was continued during the year and 16 such schools were transferred to private bodies. The number of full-fledged Vocational High Schools was 27 against 28 in the last year, one High School having been amalgamated with another institution.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools increased from Rs. 5,03,61,642 in 1951-52 to Rs. 5,17,04,607 in 1952-53. The expenditure from the State funds also increased slightly from Rs. 1,81,48,541 in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,84,96,461 though the percentage of the State funds decreased by 0.3.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

It has been the policy of the Department to take all possible steps to improve the content and quality of school education. In Educational Conferences and meetings of Inspecting Officers, the need to improve the teaching standards in secondary schools is stressed and suitable instructions are issued from time to time for the guidance of the Inspecting Officers in the matter. Government were convinced that the old administrative set-up providing for one Divisional Inspector who controlled a number of districts had outlived its utility and was no longer capable of revitalising educational effect in the districts in the manner desired by Government. Towards the end of the year Government had under consideration a re-organizational scheme according to which each district would as a rule be made the unit of administration with one Educational Inspector in charge of the district. It is hoped that with one Educational Inspector in charge of the small compact area of a district or a unit of two districts, it would be possible for the Educational Inspector to establish direct and personal contact with the schools in the district, with their staff and managements. It would also be feasible for the Educational Inspector to have first-hand information on all topical questions in the district so as to advise Government properly as to the decisions to be taken

thereon. In regard to secondary schools, it would be possible for the Educational Inspector in the new arrangement to devote greater attention to their work, to improve the technique of inspection and to devise ways and means with a view to placing education in the district on a sound footing.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

During the year under report there were six Universities in the State and the State Government spent nearly 36.4 lakhs of rupees on them.

The Bombay University introduced a new course for the M.B.,B.S. extending over a period of 4½ years and in order to qualify for the degree every candidate will be required to undergo *internship* for a period of 12 months. The Poona University instituted a Diploma in Printing, Certificate course in Modern Foreign Languages and the M.Sc. (external) degree. The Karnatak University decided to introduce the new law course on the lines of the Bombay and Poona Universities. The M. S. University introduced B. Text (Eng). Degree examination. Steps have been taken by the M. S. University to organise a new Ayurvedic Research Unit which is to be housed in the Medical College building at Baroda. The Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University introduced a new B.Sc. (Nursing) Course at Bombay during the year.

Six Ayurvedic Institutions were recognised for the degree course during the year under report.

The Employment Bureaux under the Bombay, Poona and Gujarat Universities either arranged lectures for the guidance of the students or continued their work of registering suitable candidates for employment. All the Universities, except the Karnatak and Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Universities, had Foreign Universities Information Bureaux through which necessary information was supplied to students for further studies abroad and for competitive examinations for service under the Union and State Governments.

The construction of the administrative blocks for the Gujarat and Karnatak Universities were nearing completion and that for the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey was completed during the year under report.

Five new Colleges—3 for Arts, 1 for Education and 1 for Commerce were opened and the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay was affiliated to the Bombay University for the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. The number of institutions affiliated to Universities imparting higher education (including the University Departments) was 123 having 67,430 students in them. In addition there were 14 institutions meant for post-graduate or undergraduate students not affiliated to any University, having 1,345 students in them on 31st March 1953.

The Post-Graduate and Research Institutions have been doing valuable work in the various fields. On the whole, the Universities maintained the academic standards set up by them.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to the financial stringency during the year under report, expansion on a large scale could not be undertaken by the Department. It concentrated on consolidating its strength rather than on extension till more funds became available for further progress.

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION.

The strength of the various Educational services during the year under report was as under as compared with 1951-52 :—

				1951-52.	1952-53.
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class I)—</i>					
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>					
(i) Direction	..	..	..	7	7
(ii) Inspection	..	..	..	23	23
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts	..		..	10	11
			Total ..	40	41
<i>Collegiate Branch</i>	..	..	..	26	25
			Total B. E. S. Class I ..	66	66
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class II)—</i>					
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>					
(i) Teaching	..	..	..	74	74
(ii) Inspecting	..	..	..	57	57
(iii) General	..	..	..	4	4
			Total ..	135	135
<i>Collegiate Branch</i>	..	..	..	107	121
			Total B. E. S. Class II ..	242	256
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class III)—</i>					
Inspecting	..	..	..	607	624
Teaching (Colleges)	..	..	..	202	252
Teaching (Secondary schools and Primary Training Institutions)	..	..	..	620	620
Clerical	..	..	..	703	708
Others	..	..	..	164	179
			Total B. E. S. Class III ..	2,296	2,383
<i>Miscellaneous or special appointments outside the regular services—</i>					
Gazetted appointments	..	..	..	41	49
Non-Gazetted appointments	..	..	..	73	73
			Total Miscellaneous appointments ..	114	127
			Grand Total all services ..	2,718	2,832

During the year under report, there were 42 permanent Bombay Educational Service Class I Officers.

Shri D. C. Pavate continued to hold the post of Director of Education, Bombay State, during the year under report.

With a view to ensuring a closer contact with the educational and administrative problems in the districts Government decided, during the year under report, to replace the Divisional Inspectorates by District Inspectorates. Under this scheme each district is to be an independent unit with effect from June, 1953 under an Educational Inspector for the purposes of inspection, supervision, etc. of the educational institutions in the district concerned.

Such of the educational institutions managed and maintained by the States prior to their merger into the Bombay State as could not be handed over for management to private assets during the year under report continued to be run as Government institutions. The teaching and non-teaching staff of these institutions although treated as Government servants were not, however, brought on to the regular B. E. S. cadres. The statistics of the personnel shown at the beginning of this chapter are, therefore, exclusive of such staff. The process of absorbing suitable ex-State employees in available vacancies in the Department continued during the year under report and 67 more ex-State servants were actually absorbed in 1952-53.

The State Expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 44,74,669 which formed 3.3 per cent. of the total State Expenditure on education.

CHAPTER III.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

3(1). In the Bombay State the course of instruction in primary schools both for boys and girls extends over a period of seven years and is divided into two stages :—

(i) the lower primary stage comprising standards I—IV,
and

(ii) the upper primary stage consisting of standards V—VII.

At the end of the second stage there is a public examination known as “ the Primary School Certificate Examination ”, which qualifies for appointment as primary school teachers, for admission to the primary training institutions and also for certain lower grade appointments under Government.

3(2). Normally a primary school teacher is expected to be in charge of 40 pupils. In view, however, of financial stringency, instructions have been issued in recent years to enable a teacher to be placed in charge of a larger number of pupils upto 48-50 generally in the lower primary standards, *i.e.* Standards I to IV. In the upper primary stage, however, the basis adopted for staffing primary schools is more liberal and one teacher is usually allowed for a class having more than 15 pupils.

3(3). The following table compares the number of primary schools for boys and girls and the number of pupils in them for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

Schools and pupils.	No. of Primary Schools.			No. of Pupils in all Primary Schools.		
	1951-52.	1952-53.	Increase or Decrease.	1951-52.	1952-53.	Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Government ..	14	9	-5*	1,958	1,291	-667
State Government ..	98	108	+10†	10,642	13,006	+2,364
District School Board ..	17,003	17,038	+35	21,84,834	21,02,229	-82,605
Municipal School Board ..	2,301	2,334	+33	7,62,727	7,71,223	+8,496
Aided ..	8,634	9,131	+497	4,93,604	5,32,787	+39,183
Unaided ..	285	276	-9	24,456	25,896	+1,440
Total ..	28,335	28,896	+561	34,78,221	34,46,432	-31,789

*These schools (Anglo-Indian Railway Schools) have been included under Secondary as they teach Higher Standards.

†Inclusive of 10 Fisheries schools controlled by the Director of Fisheries.

N.B.—The amount of Government Grant paid to the aided Private Primary Schools during 1952-53 was Rs. 50,15,572 as against Rs. 48,18,130 during 1951-52.

It will be seen that the total number of primary schools for boys and girls increased by 561 from 28,335 in 1951-52 to 28,896 in 1952-53. Viewed in the context of the prevailing financial position the increase in the number of schools affords ground for satisfaction.

The total number of pupils under instruction, however, showed a decrease of 31,789 from 34,78,221 in 1951-52 to 34,46,432 in 1952-53. The fall in the number of pupils is attributable mainly to the famine conditions prevailing in some of the districts and also to the change in the beginning of the academic year from March to June during 1952-53, as the academic year, instead of closing on the 28th February was extended upto the end of May, new admissions made in the following year could not be taken into consideration and therefore the increase in the fresh admissions over those of the previous year was not reflected in the statistics though the withdrawals throughout the year have been reflected.

3(4). Compulsory primary education has been introduced since the year 1947-48 in the 19 premerger districts of the Bombay State (except the Broach District) in all places with a population of 1,000 and over. Since 1949-50 villages with contiguous village sites having a population of over 1,000 in the aggregate have also been brought under compulsion. The scheme of compulsion applies at present to children of the age-range 7-11 and could not be extended, as originally contemplated, to children in the age-group 6-7 because of the financial stringency. The District School Board, Broach, introduced compulsion in its area on 1st April 1944 covering places with a population of 500 and over according to the 1941 census. Children of the age-range 6-11 are under compulsion in this district. During the year under report the Authorised Municipalities of Nasik and Gadag-Bettigeri introduced compulsion both for boys and girls in their area on 1st March, 1952 and children of the age-range 7-8 were under compulsion during the year 1952-53.

The number of additional children of the age-range 7-11 liable for compulsion and not already attending schools in the 19 original districts and the nine Authorised Municipalities concerned at the beginning of the school year on 1st March, 1952 was 2,72,905 of whom 2,06,565 children were enrolled up to 31st March, 1953, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the additional number of children liable for compulsion during 1952-53 was 75.6.

During the year under report 42,989 attendance orders were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion. The number of prosecutions lodged against defaulting parents was 17,307. Fuller details in this respect are given in Appendix IV published with this Report.

The cases of defaulting parents or guardians in connection with the scheme of compulsion were so far dealt with by Magistrates or persons authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrates. Under the Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1952, these cases are now required to be tried by Judicial Courts.

3(5). The total number of towns and villages in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1953 was 35,733 and the number of towns and villages with schools on that date was 21,034, leaving 14,699 villages without schools. The number of such school-less villages on 31st March, 1952 was 14,903 so that during the year under report the number of villages without schools has decreased by 209. Of the 14,699 villages without schools the educational needs of 3,782 were met by

schools in the adjoining villages. Appendix II published with this report gives full details in this respect.

The average area served by a primary school in the Bombay State during 1952-53 remained the same as last year, viz. 3.9 square miles.

3(6). The main idea underlying the establishment of a Central School is that it should serve as a model school and should also function as an administrative unit as well as a community centre for a group of primary schools in the neighbouring villages. To meet these objectives only first grade primary schools with a good staff under a capable Head Master have been selected for conversion into Central Schools. The total number of Central Schools during 1952-53 was 27.

During the year under report some of the Central Schools did good work with the help of their staff and pupils. The work of digging a well in the school compound by the staff and pupils of the Central School, Ner, Taluka Dhulia, District West Khandesh, is a noteworthy case in point. The activities undertaken by the Central Schools include (1) Village safai, (2) work of the pupils as volunteers at the time of the village fairs, (3) organisation of educational conferences of teachers of the surrounding villages, (4) inter-school sports, (5) conducting social education classes for adults, (6) preparing compost pits, etc. However, large funds are needed to equip the central schools properly to serve as models for the neighbouring schools and to turn them into model educational and community centres.

3(7). The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the various standards of primary schools during 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

Stages of Instruction.	Total Number of Pupils.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.
Standard I	10,94,733	12,53,733
Standard II	7,35,683	6,74,503
Standard III	5,67,204	5,18,319
Standard IV	4,93,577	4,37,376
Total Lower Primary Stage ..	28,91,197	28,83,931
Standard V	2,79,972	2,64,262
Standard VI	1,86,560	1,83,303
Standard VII	1,20,492	1,14,936
Total Upper Primary Stage ..	5,87,024	5,62,501
Grand Total ..	34,78,221	34,46,432

The total number of pupils both in the lower and the upper primary stages shows a decrease. The number of pupils in the lower primary stage fell from 28,91,197 in 1951-52 to 28,83,931 in 1952-53. In the upper primary stage the fall in the number was from 5,87,024 in 1951-52 to 5,62,501 in 1952-53. As already remarked

in paragraph 3(3) above, the fall in the numbers during 1952-53 was due partly to the famine conditions prevailing in several districts of the State but mainly to the change in the beginning of the academic year from March to June, with the result that the increase due to fresh admission made since June 1953 could not be included in the figures for 31st March 1953.

As the courses of study in primary Standards V-VII and secondary V-VII are almost identical, it is necessary to take into consideration the number of pupils in the latter standards also to have a more correct idea of the total number of pupils in the upper primary and lower secondary stage. The number of pupils in the lower secondary classes was 1,35,967 during 1952-53, so that the total enrolment in the upper primary and lower secondary standards stood at 6,98,468 during 1952-53 as against 7,24,180 in 1951-52, the fall in number being due to the same reasons as above.

3(3). The following table shows the percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to the number in Standard I four years earlier during Stagnation and Wastage. the preceding ten years :—

Year.	Boys.			Girls.		
	No. in Standard I at the time of Examination.	No. passing Standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to those in Standard I.	No. in Standard I at the time of Examination.	No. passing Standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to those in Standard I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1945-46	1,86,422	....	....	74,577	....	....
1948-49	....	1,58,498	85.0	....	64,412	86.3
1946-47	1,98,267	....	....	79,250	....	....
1949-50	....	1,70,632	86.1	....	55,721	70.3
1947-48	6,85,461	....	....	1,63,614	....	....
1950-51	....	2,13,009	31.1	....	71,161	43.5
1948-49	6,97,598	....	....	3,59,663	....	....
1951-52	....	2,21,842	31.8	....	82,287	22.9
1949-50	6,92,388	....	....	3,63,266	....	....
1952-53	....	1,97,326	28.5	....	69,887	19.2

It will be seen that the percentage of boys who pass Std. IV towards the end of the academic year 1952-53 to those in Std. I during the year 1949-50 was 28.5 against the similar percentage of 31.8 for 1951-52. Similarly the percentage of girls who passed Std. IV in 1952-53 to those in Std. I during 1949-50 was 19.2 against 22.9 in 1951-52. The enormous wastage is due to various causes.

Cases of children leaving schools prematurely before reaching the stage where they can acquire literacy of a permanent character constitute "wastage". Usually children who leave schools before completing the lower primary stage (Stds. I-IV) are included in wastage statistics. The most common factor leading to wastage is economic. In other words children in a number of cases are withdrawn from schools before they reach Std. IV, because the villager is inclined to exploit the economic potentialities of the child. In the village school and, particularly in one-teacher schools, where the teacher has to attend to more than one class, instruction is not sufficiently attractive to retain the interest of the children and this encourages truancy and irregular attendance. One of the measures adopted to improve the efficiency of instruction in primary schools was to hold during the year under review a common examination in each District in Public Primary schools for Std. IV which marks the culmination of the lower primary stage. This had had a salutary effect on the teaching in the lower primary stage. The expansion of the scope of compulsory primary education on as wide a scale as possible which would have the effect of lengthening the average duration of a child's school life is also contemplated.

3(9). The following table compares the examination results in respect of primary Examinations. schools of all kinds during 1952-53 :-

Standard.	Boys.				Girls.			
	No. of Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1953 (before Examination).	No. of Pupils on rolls at the time of the Annual Examination.	No. of Pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Percentage.	No. of Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1953 (before Examination).	No. of Pupils on rolls at the time of the Annual Examination.	No. of Pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I ..	7,40,421	6,73,719	3,56,160	52.9	5,13,312	4,47,253	2,08,156	46.5
II ..	4,41,907	4,15,172	2,78,687	67.1	2,32,596	2,13,446	1,34,441	63.0
III ..	3,58,043	3,42,116	2,46,812	72.1	1,60,276	1,48,415	1,04,319	70.3
IV ..	3,19,525	3,04,419	1,97,326	64.8	1,17,851	1,10,280	69,887	63.4
V ..	2,01,804	1,94,740	1,30,693	71.7	62,453	59,290	41,407	69.8
VI ..	1,41,689	1,37,373	1,02,633	74.7	41,614	41,247	29,570	71.7
VII ..	89,334	86,066	49,664	57.7	25,602	24,028	14,336	59.7
Total ..	22,92,723	21,53,605	13,70,975	63.7	11,53,709	10,43,959	6,02,116	57.7

It will be seen that the percentage of boys promoted to Standard II to the total number of pupils on the rolls at the time of the annual examinations was 52.9 while the similar percentage of girls was 46.5. This indicates that the stagnation in the lowest class is still very great.

During the year under report in the case of the District School Board and Municipal School Board schools the annual examination of standard IV, which is the final year of the lower primary stage, was conducted by the Government Inspecting staff. The percentage of boys and girls promoted from Standard IV during the year 1952-53 was 64.8 and 63.4 respectively as against 58.3 and 53.7 for 1951-52.

The percentage of boys who passed Standard VII to the total number of boys on rolls at the time of the annual examination was 57.7, and the similar percentage in the case of girls was 59.7. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 59.3 and 60.4.

3(10). The following table compares the direct expenditure on primary education Expenditure. for boys and girls for the past two years :-

1	Total Direct Expenditure.						
	Central Government funds.	State Government Funds.	District School Board Funds.	Municipal School Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52 ..	85,751 (0.1)	6,93,64,251 (66.0)	65,48,160 (6.2)	1,81,37,596 (17.2)	51,13,638 (4.9)	58,74,746 (5.6)	10,51,23,942 (100.0)
1952-53 ..	47,843 (0.0)	7,68,64,228 (70.1)	48,63,635 (4.4)	1,63,40,432 (14.9)	65,64,003 (6.0)	50,00,838 (4.6)	10,96,80,970 (100.0)

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on primary education for boys and girls increased from Rs. 10,51,23,942 in 1951-52 to Rs. 10,96,80,979 in 1952-53. The expenditure from the State Funds also increased from Rs. 6,93,64,251 in 1951-52 to Rs. 7,68,64,228 in 1952-53. It is clear that of the total expenditure on primary education as much as 70·1 per cent. was met from the State Funds. The expenditure from the Municipal funds, however, decreased from Rs. 1,81,37,596 in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,63,40,432 in 1952-53. There was a similar decrease in the expenditure from the District School Board funds from Rs. 65,48,160 in 1951-52 to Rs. 48,63,635 in 1952-53. The income from fees has, however, increased from Rs. 51,13,638 in 1951-52 to Rs. 65,64,003 in 1952-53. The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school in 1952-53 was Rs. 31-13-0 against Rs. 30-4-0 in 1951-52. The average cost to Government was Rs. 22-5-0 in 1952-53 against Rs. 19-15-0 in the preceding year. The increase in the former was mainly due to the payment of the arrears of pay as a result of the revised scales which were paid during this year and that in the latter due to this as also to the fact that the District School Boards did not receive their normal share of the Local Fund cess from the District Local Boards and their contribution from the non-authorized Municipalities in several cases.

3(11). The total fee collections in primary schools rose from Rs. 51,13,638 in 1951-52 to Rs. 65,64,003 in 1952-53. This means
 Fee Collections— *inter alia* that the percentage of the total expenditure met from fees increased from 4·9 in 1951-52 to 6·0 in 1952-53.

In approved primary schools classified as public schools, no fees are charged to pupils in Standards I to IV both in the compulsory and the non-compulsory area. The following are exempted from the payment of school fees in all areas in public primary schools:—

- (a) Upto 50 per cent. of the girls in Standards V-VII.
- (b) Children of Backward communities.
- (c) Children of Indian Soldiers, sailors and airmen who (i) are in active service or (ii) have died or been incapacitated from active service during the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.
- (d) Children of Primary and Secondary teachers whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100.

In addition to the above, indigent children are allowed free-studentships if their parents are unable to pay the school fees, provided their cases are recommended by the Local School Committee and/or the Head Teacher. The number of such children, however, is not to exceed 30 per cent. of the total number of children in the school excluding those referred to in (a) to (d) above.

3(12). The Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, lay down that the shift
 The Shift System. system, by which a certain proportion of the pupils attend schools in one session and the remainder in another session, shall be adopted in Standards I and II in all schools in an area of compulsion, except basic schools and schools in which a craft has been introduced. It is also open under the rules to adopt the shift system in other areas in classes upto Standard IV in single teacher schools. The adoption of the shift system is subject to the provision that no teacher shall be entrusted with more than two classes of 40 pupils during either session. The shift system was in operation in the schools managed by 23 District School Boards and 17 Municipalities.

3(13). The number of School Co-operative Societies increased from 608 in 1951-52 to 647 in 1952-53. The Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupils of acquiring practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

In addition to Village libraries and reading rooms opened under the scheme of village libraries introduced by Government, most of the first grade primary schools maintained by District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities are equipped with pupils' libraries. Central and circulating libraries for school children are also maintained by some of the District School Boards. The Administrative Officer, District School Board, Ratnagiri, remarks that the scheme of the circulating library introduced in the district since the year 1949-50 has been very successful during the last 4 years and that the students take a deep interest in reading as these books are specially selected to suit their needs and tastes.

An account of the Government scheme for village libraries is given elsewhere in the Report.

3(14). The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, lays down that the subjects, curricula, books and standards of teaching in approved School Book Committees. schools shall be such as may, from time to time, be specified by Government. During 1952-53 Government after a careful consideration of the whole question specified text-books for use in primary schools.

The following table gives information about the number of books considered by the Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu School Book Committees during 1952-53 :—

	No. of Books received including the opening balance.	Number of Books disposed of		Balance.
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5
Marathi School Book Committee.	104	87	17	....
Gujarati. School Book Committee.	129	114	15	....
Kannada School Book Committee.	122	104	18	....
Urdu School Book Committee (including Sindhi).	91	63	19	9
Total ..	446	368	69	9
Total for 1951-52 ..	616	462	122	32

In addition there are three Regional Text-Book Committees appointed by Government for the preparation of Primers and Readers I-IV in the three regional languages of the State viz. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, working under the general guidance of the Director of Education. The Primers and Readers I-IV prepared by the Committees are in use in Primary Schools in the State.

3(15). The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course (common for boys and girls) is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment in the cadre of primary school teachers, for admission to the Primary Training Institutions and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. The following table compares the results of the examination for the years 1952 and 1953 :—

Year.	Primary School Certificate Examination*			
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	
1	2	3	4	
1951-52 ..	{ Boys ..	94,968	39,321	41·4
	{ Girls ..	25,440	10,249	40·2
1952-53 ..	{ Boys ..	1,06,713	47,993	45·0
	{ Girls ..	28,576	12,277	43·0

*This includes information regarding ex-students also.

The number of boys who appeared for, and passed, the Primary School Certificate Examination rose from 94,968 and 39,321 in 1952 to 1,06,713 and 47,993 respectively in 1953. Similarly the number of girls who appeared for, and passed the examination rose from 25,440 and 10,249 in 1952 to 28,576 and 12,277 respectively in 1953. The percentage of candidates who passed to those who appeared, in the case of both boys and girls shows an increase during the year under report over that for the previous year.

3(16). Primary School buildings in the area of the District School Boards are constructed and extensions to the existing primary school buildings owned by the District School Boards are carried out by the District Building Committees for the various districts under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949 and the instructions issued by Government from time to time. Special or ordinary repairs to primary school buildings were carried out by the District School Boards concerned during the year under report.

In the case of Authorised Municipalities new buildings for primary schools maintained by such Municipalities are constructed and extensions or special or ordinary repairs to the existing primary school buildings are carried out by Authorised Municipalities concerned.

As a result of the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board Amendment Act, 1951, the relevant Bombay Primary Education Rules were amended incorporating the procedure to be adopted for advancing loans to District School Boards for the construction of new buildings for their primary schools and for carrying out special repairs to the existing school buildings owned by these Boards, and the District Building Committee Rules were also suitably revised. Under the revised rules loans are granted to District School Boards for primary school buildings in respect of which preliminary formalities such as the availability of sites, the collection of the minimum popular contribution required etc. are completed.

Under the new scheme to advance loans to District School Boards Provident Fund accumulations of members of the staff maintained by the District School

Boards including primary teachers which are vested in the District School Boards concerned, will be taken over by Government and applied for the purpose of implementing the programme of the construction of primary school buildings maintained by these Boards. The detailed rules required to implement the provisions of the Act were approved by Government at the end of the year under report.

The number of primary schools maintained by the District School Boards including Non-Authorised Municipalities on 31st March 1953 was 16,591 for boys and 1,426 for girls against 16,520 for boys and 1,441 for girls during the preceding year. The classification of the buildings was as under :—

Number of buildings in which the schools of District School Boards met during 1952-53.					
		Owned by the District School Boards.	Rented.	Rent-free (such as Temples, Dharmashalas, Mosques, etc.)	Total.
Boys' Schools .. ..	.. ..	6,435	6,787	8,629	21,851
Girls' Schools .. ..	.. ..	548	840	252	1,640
Total		6,983	7,627	8,881	23,491

Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, there are District Building Committees for all Districts which are responsible for putting up new buildings in the District School Board areas or for extending existing buildings and carrying out special repairs to the existing buildings owned by the District School Boards. A grant of Rs. 9,24,595 was placed by Government at the disposal of the District Building Committees during 1952-53. The total number of school buildings constructed by the District Building Committees during the year was 201 at a cost of Rs. 21,33,600 and 477 buildings which were under construction were estimated to cost Rs. 53,73,851.

3(17). The following table compares the number of teachers and their Teachers. qualifications during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trained	35,957	9,889	45,846	38,984	10,731	49,715
Percentage to total ..	49.9	57.9	51.4	52.5	60.2	54.1
Untrained	36,070	7,204	43,274	35,056	7,104	42,160
Percentage to total ..	50.1	42.1	48.6	47.5	39.8	45.9
Total	72,027	17,093	89,120	74,040	17,835	91,875

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased from 89,120 in 1951-52 to 91,875 in 1952-53. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers also rose from 51.4 in 1951-52 to 54.1 in 1952-53. Of the 91,875 teachers 74,040 were men and 17,835 women of whom 38,984 men and 10,731 women were trained. A detailed account of the training of teachers has been given elsewhere in this Report.

3(18). There is a Special Act to regulate the administration of the primary schools under the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay. All schools within the Corporation area are managed by the Schools' Committee of the Corporation appointed under the Act. There were 351 schools and 29 classes at the end of the year 1952-53 against 357 schools and 23 classes in the preceding year. The number of pupils attending these schools and classes was 1,48,131 against 1,44,680 for the preceding year. The number of schools and classes in the Suburban area was 93 and 14 as against 101 and 2 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of pupils attending schools and classes in the Suburban area on 31st March, 1953 was 26,973 against 25,409 on 31st March, 1952. The total number of teachers in the City Primary Schools on 31st March, 1953 was 3,961, of whom 3,484 were trained as against 3,802 teachers including 3,236 trained teachers during the year 1951-52. In the Suburban area the total number of teachers on 31st March, 1953 was 739 including 586 trained teachers as against 715 teachers including 539 trained teachers on 31st March, 1952. Thus the percentage of trained teachers in the City area was 88.0 on 31st March, 1953 against 85.1 on 31st March, 1952, whereas in the suburban area it was 79.3 as against 75.4.

In addition to the Corporation's schools mentioned above, there were 224 and 59 aided private primary schools on 31st March, 1953 against 226 and 59 on 31st March, 1952 in the City and the suburban areas respectively. The number of pupils attending these schools on 31st March 1953 was 54,307 and 15,215 against 54,367 and 14,733 on 31st March, 1952 in the City and Suburban areas respectively. There were also 31 recognised private primary schools with 4,805 pupils on 31st March, 1953 against 23 schools with 3,179 pupils on 31st March, 1952.

The total expenditure for the year 1952-53 including the officers amounted to Rs. 1,32,88,369 against Rs. 1,23,52,037, for the year 1951-52. The Government grant received by the Corporation on Primary Education during the year 1952-53 was Rs. 35,37,586 including a grant of Rs. 5,50,000 for the Suburban schools and Rs. 4,87,586 being the arrears of grant for 1951-52.

The School Health Service under the Executive Health Officer of the Corporation for the benefit of the children of Municipal Primary Schools continued to operate as usual during the year under report.

The 22 Vocational schools including 10 schools for girls continued to function during the year 1952-53. Carpentry, Tailoring, Painting and Binding, Cardboard-modelling and clay Modelling are the handicrafts taught in addition to Spinning and Weaving and Sewing and Embroidery.

Two International Conferences having a direct bearing on Primary Education, were held in the City of Bombay during the year under report. They were

(1) The International Study Conference on Child Welfare and (2) the UNESCO Regional Conference on free and compulsory education in South Asia and the Pacific. The supervising staff of the Education Department of the Corporation attended both the Conferences. The Corporation set up a special exhibition to enable the visitors and delegates to have an idea of the educational work done by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A cultural programme was also arranged by the Corporation for the benefit of the delegates. The Director of the Department of Education UNESCO and the officer of UNESCO in charge of the Department for the extension of compulsory education met the officers and teachers of the Corporation to discuss different aspects of Primary Education.

3(19). Under the Cantonment Act, 1924, Cantonment Authorities are required to provide for the educational needs of their areas.
Cantonment Schools. In the State there are six Cantonments viz. Deolali, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmedabad and Blgaum. With the exception of the Poona Cantonment all the other Boards maintain their own schools and also pay grants to approved schools within their areas. The Poona Cantonment Board, however, maintains no schools of its own but only pays grants to the approved schools within its jurisdiction. The number of schools maintained and aided by the Cantonments during 1952-53 was 14 and 39 respectively. The total number of pupils in aided and Cantonment schools decreased from 14,167 in 1951-52 to 14,107 in 1952-53. The total direct expenditure incurred on the Cantonment, aided and unaided schools at the end of March, 1953 amounted to Rs. 5,48,756 against Rs. 4,19,540 during 1951-52.

3(20). The State Board of Primary Education which was reconstituted in 1951-52 continued to function during the year under report. The Board held four meetings during the year and considered a number of important questions such as the revised syllabus of studies in primary schools, the reintroduction of the teaching of Barakhadi and Ujalni in primary schools, the appointment of School Committees for non-authorised Municipalities and the qualifications for members of such Committees, etc.

3(21). There were 14,098 single teacher primary schools in the Bombay State on 31st March 1953 against 13,740 on 31st March 1952, showing an increase of 358 schools. Of the 14,098 schools 257 were for girls. There were 5,64,945 pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1953 against 5,58,788 on 31st March 1952. Of the 5,64,945 pupils under instruction 1,45,496 were girls. Most of these schools were aided schools in small villages. These schools serve a very useful purpose particularly in villages with a population of less than 700 where it is difficult for the District School Boards to maintain their own schools.

3(22). There were 167 Basic Schools for boys and girls on 31st March 1953 including 96 which are in process of conversion in the new compact areas against 66 on 31st March, 1952.
Basic Schools. The number of pupils attending these schools on 31st March, 1953 was 30,683 (21,003 boys and 9,680 girls) against 12,807 on 31st March, 1952. The total number of teachers in the Basic Schools was 1,023 of whom 896 were trained. Of the 1,023 teachers 157 were women. The other details in regard to these schools will be found in a separate chapter in this Report.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

4(1). In the Bombay State, the duration of Secondary Education is seven years after a four years' course of Primary Education. The classes are numbered continuously from the 1st to the XIth standard, and the courses of studies in Standards V, VI and VII of the secondary schools are practically identical with those of the three standards of the upper Primary Schools. In the year under report, English continued to be an optional subject of study in the VIIIth standard and schools were allowed to have coaching classes for those pupils who joined the VIIIth standard after passing the VIIth standard examination or the Primary School Certificate Examination. The new syllabus allowing a wide choice of both academic as well as non-academic subjects was in force. Some pupils did avail themselves of the choice offered to them, but the University subjects do not appear to have lost much ground.

4(2). The outstanding change in the year was with respect to the number of terms in the school year. In the past, the school year consisted of two terms, the first term extending from June to October and the second from November to April. In 1948-49 the school year was divided into three terms (First Term—1st March to the end of April; Second Term—June to October and Third Term—from November to February) with a view to finding out whether the new system would serve the interests of the schools and the pupils in a better manner and to a greater extent. The experiment did not prove successful and caused much inconvenience to schools. It was, therefore, decided to revert to the old practice of two terms. The school year 1952-53 began in March 1952 and would have ended in February 1953. But it was extended up to the month of May and the two-term system was reintroduced. The revised arrangement of school terms now introduced is as under:—

- (i) 1st term—from about 12th June to about 15th October.
- (ii) A three weeks' break generally from about the 16th October to 6th November to be shifted, when necessary, to fit in with the Divali festival.
- (iii) 2nd term from about 7th November to about 27th April with a mid-term break from 24th December to 2nd January or in January if it is more convenient.
- (iv) Summer vacation from about 28th April to about 11th June.

4(3). One result of this change, which is purely of an accidental nature, can be seen in the statistical returns relating to the number of pupils in the schools in the year under report, referred to below. The following table gives the number of secondary schools for boys and girls and the number of pupils in them under different managements as on the 31st March 1953:—

1	Number of Secondary Schools.			Total number of pupils in the Secondary Schools.								
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	In Schools for Boys.			In Schools for Girls.			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Government ..	11	1	12	1,087	446	1,533	12	21	33	1,099	467	1,566
State Government ..	60	10	70	13,559	1,084	14,643	..	2,221	2,221	13,559	3,305	16,864
District School Board ..	2	..	2	305	31	336	..	..	..	305	31	336
Municipal School Board ..	46	1	47	15,801	1,599	17,400	..	748	748	15,801	2,347	18,148
Aided ..	1,012	148	1,160	2,84,923	37,373	3,22,296	2,579	44,013	46,592	2,87,502	81,386	3,68,886
Unaided ..	92	20	112	9,366	1,399	10,765	197	4,776	4,973	9,563	6,175	15,738
Total for 1952-53 ..	1,223	180	1,403	3,25,041	41,932	3,66,973	2,788	51,779	54,567	3,27,839	93,711	4,21,550
Total for 1951-52 ..	1,179	170	1,349	3,38,317	44,474	3,82,791	1,681	51,660	53,341	3,39,498	96,134	4,36,132
Increase or decrease during 1952-53.	+44	+10	+54	-13,276	-2,542	-15,818	+1,107	+119	+1,226	-12,109	-2,423	-14,582

It will be seen from the figures that there has been practically an all-round progress in every direction. The number of schools for both boys and girls increased, that for boys having gone up by 44 to 1,223, and those for girls by 10 to 180. The total number of the schools thus went up by 54 to 1,403 as against 1,349 in the preceding year. But the table shows that instead of there being a proportionate increase in the number of pupils there has been actually a decrease by 14,592. This falling off in the numbers is due to the fact that the recording of the number of pupils as on the 31st of March, 1952 and again as on 31st March, 1953 fell in the same academic year 1952-53. The fall is not really in the number of pupils in two different years but in the same academic year, one figure showing the state of enrolment at the beginning of the year and the other at the end of it. There is ordinarily some falling off in the strength of the several classes during the course of a year; but the huge fall of about 15,000 was due to the fact that many of the old Secondary School Certificate class students left their school by the end of the month of March without any new comers taking their places. In 1951-52, the number of schools had increased by 53 bringing in an increase of 22,482 in the total number of pupils. The increase in the number of pupils during the year under report would also have been of the same order had the relevant figures belonged to two really different school years.

4(4). As regards the High Schools managed by the State Government, the policy of handing over the Ex-State High Schools to private Government Secondary Schools. of bodies was further enforced and some 16 institutions came to be transferred and 4 closed, during the year under report. The names of these schools were as follows:—

Transferred.

1. Aronda High School, Aronda.
2. R. R. High School, Bhor.
3. S. P. High School, Kurundwad.
4. Jubilee Girls' High School, Miraj.
5. Middle School, Abu Road.
6. G. D. High School, Visnagar.
7. L. S. High School, Sidhpur.
8. Javeri V. R. High School, Vijapur.
9. Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur.
10. Middle School, Kherlu.
11. Vibhag High School, Dhaboi.
12. S. F. High School, Chhota Udaipur.
13. S. R. High School, Devghad Baria.
14. V. D. J. High School, Kathor.
15. Mixed School, Kosamba.
16. Haribhat High School, Kundgol.

Closed during 1952-53.

1. Lokshala attached to Garud High School, Dhulia.
2. Lokshala, Nadiad.
3. Mixed School, Attarsamba.
4. G. S. D. A. V. School, Vijapur.

4(5). The number of full-fledged Vocational High Schools was 27 in the year under report as against 28 in 1951-52. (The Hirja G. Savla High School of Commerce, Bombay, was amalgamated with H. G. Savla Vidyalaya. Hence the reduction of the total number by one). There were 9 Technical High Schools, 6 Agricultural High Schools and 12 Commercial High Schools, which had 2,631, 1,703 and 1,870 pupils respectively. The Rajapur High School, which is classified as an Agricultural High School, is really a multilateral school having academic, Commercial and Agricultural sections. It also teaches carpentry and art, and tailoring and paper-making.

The following table gives the classification of the 27 schools by managements :—

Type of Schools.	Management.			Number of Pupils.
	Government.	Private.	Total.	
Technical	4	5	9	2,631
Agricultural	5	1	6	1,703
Commercial	3	9	12	1,870

The grants paid by Government to the Vocational High Schools managed by private bodies are on a slightly higher scale than those applicable to the ordinary High Schools. Government pay the former 50 per cent. of their non-recurring expenditure and 33½% of their recurring expenditure, whereas in the case of the ordinary High Schools the maintenance grants are 30 per cent. in the urban areas and 33½ in the rural areas, while the equipment and building grants come roughly 25 per cent. only. Even so a Vocational High School costs much more than an ordinary school does so that the efforts of the private managements in trying this experiment are really laudable.

4(6). Although the number of the schools is steadily increasing, the total number of secondary schools in relation to the number of population and the area of the State is still very small. On the population basis there was in 1952-53 one Secondary School for every 25,628 persons, and on the area basis there was one secondary school for 79.4 square miles. The total number of secondary schools being 1,403 with 4,21,540 pupils, the average number of pupils attending a school would come to about 300. But the disparity between the urban and rural areas can be seen from the fact that in the rural areas (which mean areas other than Municipal, Cantonment, Notified and small town Committees area) there were only 414 secondary schools with 60,401 pupils in all. From this it would seem that the average number of pupils attending a secondary school in the rural areas was about 170. In this connection it would be interesting to note that in Greater Bombay there were 269 secondary schools with 1,10,422 pupils. In other words, in the whole of the rural area of the Bombay State, the number of pupils attending secondary schools was little over half the number of the pupils attending secondary schools in Greater Bombay alone. This is due partly to the fact that pupils in rural areas attend secondary schools in the nearby towns or townships.

It may be mentioned here that Government supports the educational institutions in the rural areas to a greater extent than those in the urban areas. The rate of maintenance grant is 33½% in the case of rural areas as against 30 per cent. in urban areas; schools are allowed to pay advanced increments up to four to their teachers in the rural areas where ordinarily it is difficult to get good teachers, the additional

expenditure incurred by the schools in this respect being held admissible for purposes of grants-in-aid. In the matter of equipment, building etc. the department takes a lenient view of any deficiencies in the schools in the rural areas and allows them more time to show improvement. Even so the problem of providing adequate facilities for secondary education in the rural areas is such as cannot be easily solved.

Coming back to the theme of distribution of secondary schools on the basis of areas, the following table gives the number of schools and the pupils in them, in the several districts of the State in 1952-53 :—

Serial No.	Name of the District.	Number of secondary schools.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3	4
1	Greater Bombay	269	1,10,422
2	Ratnagiri	43	8,699
3	Kolaba	21	4,060
4	Poona	100	31,021
5	Satara (North)	49	9,684
6	Sholapur	41	10,430
7	South Satara	44	8,561
8	Kolhapur	40	10,669
9	Thana	67	19,325
10	Nasik	42	10,973
11	East Khandesh	48	13,007
12	West Khandesh	17	5,536
13	Ahmednagar	33	8,020
14	Dangs .. .. .	..	....
15	Ahmedabad	68	37,048
16	Kaira	83	22,897
17	Mehsana	71	13,896
18	Amreli	12	1,752
19	Sabarkantha	15	2,563
20	Banaskantha	11	2,263
21	Surat	83	23,661
22	Broach	22	6,633
23	Panchmahals	15	5,485
24	Baroda	75	17,216
25	Dharwar	43	12,385
26	Belgaum	43	12,686
27	Bijapur	25	7,364
28	Kanara	23	5,284
Total ..		1,403	4,21,540

4(7). Along with the number of schools, the number of teachers, too, has increased as can be seen from the following

Number of teachers, trained
teachers, etc. table :—

1	Total number of teachers in all Secondary Schools.			Total number of trained teachers in all Secondary Schools.			Total number of Graduates in all Secondary Schools.			Number of trained graduates.		
	Men. 2	Women. 3	Total. 4	Men. 5	Women. 6	Total. 7	Men. 8	Women. 9	Total. 10	Men. 11	Women. 12	Total. 13
Government Schools (including Central Government).	735	158	893	450	105	555	392	97	489	265	71	336
District School Board and Municipal School Board.	780	66	846	477	30	507	394	38	432	270	19	289
Aided ..	13,653	3,090	16,743	7,657	1,927	9,584	6,375	1,439	7,814	4,320	979	5,299
Unaided ..	667	362	1,029	300	225	525	264	170	434	172	120	292
<i>Total (non-Government) ..</i>	15,100	3,518	18,618	8,434	2,182	10,616	7,033	1,647	8,680	4,762	1,118	5,880
<i>Total for all (1952-53) ..</i>	15,835	3,676	19,511	8,884	2,287	11,171	7,425	1,744	9,169	5,027	1,189	6,216
<i>Total for 1951-52 ..</i>	15,239	3,514	18,753	8,276	2,064	10,304	7,462	1,738	9,200	4,657	1,083	5,740
<i>Increase or decrease during 1952-53.</i>	+ 596	+ 162	+ 758	+ 608	+ 223	+ 867	- 37	+ 6	- 31	+ 370	+ 106	+ 476

As will be seen from the table, the number of teachers has gone up by 758 to 19,511, the number of men teachers having increased by 596 to 15,835 and that of women teachers by 162 to 3,676. The number of trained teachers has also increased correspondingly, the number of men trained teachers having gone up by 608 to 8,884 and that of women trained teachers by 223 to 2,287. Similarly, the total number of trained graduates has also gone up from 5,740 in 1951-52 to 6,216, thus showing an increase of 476. The percentage of trained teachers to the total strength of teachers was 57 as against about 55 in 1951-52. It is, however, interesting to note that some 62 per cent. women teachers were trained while only about 56 per cent. men teachers were trained. Furthermore, from the figures relating to the graduate teachers it will be seen that the number of men graduates has gone down by 37 to 7,033 whereas that of women graduates has gone up by 6 to 1,647.

Analysing the figures of trained teachers it will, however, be seen from the following table that the number of B.Ts. is comparatively small and that women B.Ts. are proportionately smaller in number than men B.Ts.

1	Total number of teachers.			Total number of trained Teachers.			Total number of Graduate B.Ts.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay Division	3,785	1,628	5,413	2,250	1,105	3,355	854	380	1,234
Nasik Division	2,222	381	2,603	1,282	166	1,448	498	56	554
Poona Division	2,841	500	3,341	1,688	319	2,007	686	102	788
Ahmedabad Division	3,041	357	3,398	1,425	139	1,564	369	53	422
Baroda Division	2,172	289	2,461	1,090	144	1,234	378	42	420
Dharwar Division	1,620	189	1,809	1,026	128	1,154	353	39	392
Anglo-Indians	112	289	401	92	254	346	34	26	60
Central Government	42	43	85	31	32	63	12	4	16
Total	15,835	3,676	19,511	8,884	2,287	11,171	3,184	702	3,886

Thus out of the total number of 19,511 teachers, 11,171 were trained of whom only 3,886 (3,184 men plus 702 women) were B.Ts.

The scale of pay for a graduate S.T.C. or T.D. is Rs. 74—4—114—E. B.—4—130—5—160 and that of a B.T. is Rs. 80—5—130—E. B.—6—160—8—200. In addition there are certain allowances such as that for Physical Training and for 1st and IInd class B.A. and M.A. degrees. The pay-scales of Head Masters of non-Government High Schools are also laid down (IIIrd grade: Rs. 200—10—300, IInd grade: Rs. 250—10—350; and 1st grade: Rs. 300—15—450), the managements being at liberty to choose for their Head master either a pay-scale or the corresponding duty allowance (IIIrd grade: Rs. 40—75; IInd grade Rs. 50—100; and 1st grade Rs. 100—200) in addition to the normal pay in scale of secondary teachers. The pay, pay-scales and service conditions of the teaching staff in private high schools are now practically on par with those in Government institutions so that service in private schools has become more attractive than it did in the past and it has been easier for the private managements to recruit and retain competent teachers.

- 4(8). The maximum number of pupils to be admitted to Government and non-Government Secondary schools, and the floor area per pupil, have been laid down as below :—

Standard.	Government school.	Non-Government school.
V-VII	30	36
VIII-XI	36	40
Floor area per pupil	12 sq. ft.	10 sq. ft.

But the pressure on the schools being lately very great, the non-Government Secondary schools are allowed temporarily to take 40 and 44 instead of 36 and 40 respectively, and the floor area is reduced to 8 sq. ft. per pupil. They are, moreover, allowed to take 4 more pupils in Standards V-VII in the beginning of the academic year, and 10 repeaters in Standard XI. In certain places the rush is so great that these limits have to be relaxed to a slight extent, but then, each case is considered on its own merits.

- 4(9). All Government schools are held in buildings of their own. Some of the private schools also are housed in their own buildings which generally satisfy modern educational needs.

A very large number of private schools, however, meet in rented buildings which were not designed originally for school purposes. Lack of suitable buildings, particularly in big towns like Bombay is one of the important problems facing secondary education.

The problem of play grounds also is very acute in big cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad.

In order to help private managements to build their own school buildings and to have their own play grounds Government spend some money by way of building grants and grant-in-aid for acquiring play grounds. During the year under report the sum spent on these two items was Rs. 5,52,650 (including Rs. 4,61,451 paid to the New English School, Poona being the sale proceeds of the old Nana Wada building originally constructed with the help of Government grant) and Rs. 8,170 respectively. Under this scheme, some 12 schools could have their own buildings and 3 schools their own play grounds.

One undesirable consequence of the dearth of suitable accommodation for school purposes has been that in certain places permission had to be given to the schools to meet in shifts lest the pupils may not go without education altogether. Although the schools are continuously pressed to secure additional accommodation, the housing problem is till so acute and the difficulties which the schools are facing in this respect so great that there has been no escape from the shift system in some places, and the same has been allowed as a necessary evil.

4 (10). The expenditure on secondary education in the State has been steadily increasing. The major part of this expenditure consists of the salaries paid to the teachers which have been on the increase since the introduction of the Ghate-Parulkar scheme in June 1948. The number of schools, too, has increased. In 1949-50 it was 1,284; in 1952-53 1,403. Consequently the expenditure on secondary schools has been going up as would be seen from the following figures:—

Year.		Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
1		2	3	4	5
					Rs.
1949-50	..	1,282	17,723	3,00,319	4,28,85,177
1950-51	..	1,296	18,189	4,13,650	4,57,67,979
1951-52	..	1,349	18,753	4,36,132	5,03,61,642
1952-53	..	1,403	19,511	4,21,540	5,17,04,607

Since the expansion of secondary education is still forging ahead, and if vocational education, which is comparatively more costly, is to be properly developed, the need for even greater expenditure on the same will be necessarily felt for many years to come.

The main sources of income available to a school are the fees it receives from its pupils and the grant it gets from the Government. The following table gives an idea of the expenditure incurred on secondary schools and the sources from which it is met:—

		1951-52.	Per-centage.	1952-53.	Per-centage.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds (including Central Government).	..	1,81,48,541	36.0	1,84,96,461	35.7
District Board funds	..	2,832	...	13,227	0.2
Municipal funds	..	2,40,410	0.5	2,43,657	0.5
Fees	..	2,62,36,858	52.1	2,71,24,902	52.4
Other sources	..	57,33,001	11.4	58,26,360	11.2
Total	..	5,03,61,642	100.0	5,17,04,607	100.0

As will be seen from the table, the amount of contribution from each one of the sources has increased. The rather disproportionate increase in the amount of expenditure incurred from the District Board Funds in the year under notice was due to the fact that some teachers were sent for training at the Board's cost and substitutes were appointed in their places and furniture worth about Rs. 5,000 was purchased. The fees show an increase of nearly nine lakhs of rupees, though the number of pupils has gone down by about 15,000. This is explained by the fact that the numbers on 31st March 1953 do not show the new admissions owing to the change of the school year but on the other hand, the fees for the vacation months of April and May were collected by the schools during March.

Analysing further the sources from which the expenditure of the schools is met, it will be seen that the greater part of it is covered by fee income (52·4 per cent.) Government contributions coming next (35·7 per cent.). The basic principle underlying the grants-in-aid system is that the private managements must have some resources of their own and must provide for part of the school expenditure. The other sources mentioned in the table are the funds provided by the managements, and these account for a little over 11 per cent. of the entire expenditure. But the complaint heard now-a-days is that the private managements are finding it increasingly difficult to raise funds from the public for the maintenance of their schools.

Focussing our attention on the total cost and the cost to Government for educating a pupil in the secondary schools, it will be seen from the following table that the cost is still high :—

	Total cost per pupil.		Cost to Government per pupil.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Schools (including Government Schools).	126	125	80	78
Board Schools	93	104	33	38
Aided Schools	116	122	41	44
Unaided Schools	126	164	....	....
Total average cost ..	115	123	42	44

In the Government schools the total cost per pupil has gone down by one rupee and the cost to Government per pupil by two rupees. But in the Aided Schools the total cost per pupil has gone up by Rs. 6 to Rs. 122 and the cost to Government per pupil by Rs. 3 to Rs. 44. The total average cost per pupil has gone up by Rs. 8 to Rs. 123 and the cost to Government per pupil by Rs. 2 to Rs. 44, and this rise is due to the incremental pay scales given to the teachers in the secondary schools on the recommendation of the Secondary Schools Committee,

4(11). Teaching of crafts in Standards V-VII is now compulsory. The schools can introduce one of the following crafts: (1) Hand Spinning and Weaving, (2) Agriculture, (3) Tailoring, (4) Needle work and Embroidery and (5) Wood-work. It is, however, permissible to introduce one of the following crafts in place of those mentioned above: (1) Card-board work, (2) Leather work, (3) Metal work, (4) Cane work, (5) Bamboo work and (6) Cane and Bamboo work. A school can introduce more than one craft with the permission of the Department. Although some schools have introduced agriculture, tailoring or wood-work, a number of schools have introduced spinning and weaving. The great difficulty in the city schools is lack of accommodation. Still a number of schools are well equipped and have set aside a room for crafts.

With a view to providing training for craft teachers, Craft Training Courses are conducted by the Director of Technical Education since 1950-51. In the year under report, such courses were run at 6 centres in (1) Wood-work, (2) Tailoring, (3) Hand spinning and weaving, (4) Card-board work, (5) Leather work, (6) Metal work, (7) Cane work and (8) Bamboo work. About 250 teachers availed themselves of these facilities.

Government have laid down syllabi for the courses of crafts in the schools and for the training of teachers in the various crafts.

4(12). Since 1939 Hindustani was taught in Standards V-VII of primary and secondary schools in order that the educated youth in Hindi. the State may possess a working knowledge of the most widely spoken language of India. On the introduction of the New Constitution, the official language of the Union became Hindi in the Devnagari script and the constitution laid down that the Federal Language should be properly developed. The Bombay Government, therefore, appointed on the recommendation of the State Education Council, an ad hoc Committee to devise ways and means for giving effect to the provisions of the Constitution. The report submitted by the Committee was carefully considered by Government and it was decided to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject in Standards V-XI in all secondary schools in the State with effect from the academic year 1952-53. Since the teaching of Hindi was already made compulsory in Standard VIII in 1951-52, it was decided to make it compulsory from Standard IX onwards progressively from 1952-53. That is, Hindi was to be a compulsory subject up to and inclusive of Standard IX in 1952-53, upto and inclusive of Standard X in 1953-54, and upto and inclusive of Standard XI in 1954-55. The time to be devoted to the teaching of Hindi was to be three periods per week.

The teaching of Hindi has made definite headway in the secondary schools, most of which have got qualified Hindi teachers. The Shikshak Sanad Examination for Hindi teachers is becoming popular and the number of teachers taking this examination is increasing rapidly. Some of the Hindi teachers are going in for higher examinations in Hindi and a larger number of pupils also are appearing for the Hindi examinations conducted by the several *Hindi Prachar Samities*.

4(13). The medium of instruction in all schools excepting the Anglo-Indian Medium of instruction. Schools, English Teaching Schools and in few cosmopolitan schools has been the Regional Language. As regards the schools in which the medium of instruction is some other language, the Regional Language, is made a compulsory subject of

study up to Standard VII. One great advantage of the introduction of the Regional Language as the medium of instruction is that pupils can understand the subjects better and express themselves more easily.

An experiment was tried in this State to impart secondary education without English by starting schools called "Lokashalas". They followed the same syllabus as ordinary schools for Standards VIII to XI except English and completed it in 3 years. With the abolition of English in the lower standards and in view of the facilities provided by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board to the pupils by allowing them to offer Hindi in place of English, the need of conducting special schools like the Lokashalas was no longer felt. It was, therefore, decided to close these institutions. Accordingly the total number of Lokashalas was reduced from 4 in 1951-52 to 2 in 1952-53. Out of the two Lokashalas, one was for boys and the other for girls. The number of pupils in the boys' school was 23 and that in the girls' school 17. The total expenditure incurred on them in the year under report was Rs. 11,342.

4(14). The methods of teaching have generally improved to some extent. The need of properly qualified and trained teachers in all subjects is insisted upon by the Inspecting Officers. As already noticed, the percentage of trained teachers to the total strength of the teaching staff has increased and it is now 57. Similarly even in such subjects as physical education, Craft training etc. the schools are required to have trained teachers. Wherever possible Refresher Courses are held in suitable places for the benefit of teachers in the surrounding areas. As a result of all these measures, the quality of the work done in most of the schools has shown definite improvement.

4(15). Government control over secondary schools was exercised through the Control. Director of Education and the Educational Inspectors and the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The Divisional Inspectors being officers on the spot were directly concerned with the supervision, guidance and control of the schools. There was in each educational division one Educational Inspector assisted by two Assistant Educational Inspectors in Class I and a Deputy Educational Inspector in Class II in each District. There were two Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, one for the Bombay Division and the other for the Poona Division. In the other Divisions the Educational Inspectors were helped by Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in looking after the Girls' Schools. In addition to these Inspecting Officers, there have been special Inspectors for Physical Education, Drawing, Visual Education and Commercial Education who function on a State-wide basis.

Secondary education as a whole is practically controlled by Government. It is true that most of the schools are run by private societies or individuals (as proprietors), they are, however, recognised and aided under the provisions of the Grants-in-aid Code. The provisions of the Grants-in-aid Code apply to all schools alike whether aided or unaided. The Inspecting Officers keep an eye on the working of the schools and submit their Inspection Reports showing how far the schools concerned have followed Departmental orders in all matters concerning the schools and whether the range and quality of education and discipline in the schools are up to the mark or not. If any school fails to carry out Departmental orders even after receiving a warning, or imparts education which is much below the mark, or is for any other reason adversely reported on, then it is generally subjected to penal cut. During the year under report, penal cut was imposed on 129 schools.

There were 35 Anglo-Indian Institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March 1953, comprising 30 Secondary schools with 8,516 pupils, 2 Primary schools with 322 pupils, 2 Training Institutions with 77 students and one Commercial School (Y. W. C. A., Bombay) with 39 pupils.

These institutions are subject to the provisions of a separate Code of Regulations and are controlled through the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools. There is also an *ad hoc* Advisory Board presided over by the Secretary to Government, Education Department, to advise Government in matters relating to Anglo-Indian Education. Under the New Constitution, all special grants for Anglo-Indian Education are to cease at the end of 10 years from the date on which the New Constitution came into force.

4(16). To enable indigent and deserving pupils in the State to have the benefit of Secondary Education, a well planned scheme of Scholarships, stipends and free places. of scholarships and free-studentships has been instituted in the State. There is no provision in the Grants-in-aid Code requiring secondary schools to award free-studentships at a particular rate as a compulsory measure. The only provision made therein is that they are allowed to grant free-studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of the total number of pupils on the rolls. This limit of 15 per cent. can be exceeded with the special permission of the Educational Inspector. Actually, however, very few schools award the maximum of 15 per cent. permissible and generally award free-studentships to the extent of 5 to 7 per cent. of their pupils. Since the year 1949-50 Government have undertaken to provide free-studentships to pupils in non-Government secondary schools at the rate of 3 per cent. of the pupils on the rolls to be awarded to poor and deserving children irrespective of caste and creed, subject to the condition that the managements grant at least free-studentships at their own cost to the extent of the average free-studentships awarded by them during the previous three years. The total cost to Government on this account during 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 5,90,100. Teachers serving in non-Government secondary schools are entitled to free secondary education for their children in the schools conducted by their managements.

In respect of Government secondary schools all Backward Class pupils receive free education in Boys' as well as Girls' schools; 30 per cent. of non-Backward Class pupils in Boys' schools are admitted free, whereas in Girls' institutions 37½ per cent. of non-Backward Class pupils are given free places. Backward Class pupils are admitted free in all Government institutions and if they attend non-Government schools, their fees are paid by Government. The following table gives the number of Backward Class pupils who got the benefit of this scheme in 1952-53 and the cost involved in it:—

Year.	Number of pupils.		Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1952-53	50,679	2,744	Rs. 15,19,118

The fees of children of primary school mistresses whose monthly income is below Rs. 100 are also paid by Government. In the year under review, Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 54,399 on this account.

In addition to the concession mentioned above a number of scholarships, as shown below, have been instituted by Government to help secondary school pupils. They are generally awarded on the results of the examination held annually by the Department for the purpose :—

Serial No.	Type of scholarships.	Tenable in	Number of sets of scholarships.	Number of scholarships.	Rate of scholarship p. m.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Government Open Scholarships.	Middle School ..	564	1,692	V 4 VI 4 VII 4
		High School ..	537	2,148*	VIII 5 IX 6 X 8 XI 8
2	Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes.	Secondary Schools	246	1,722	V 6 VI 6 VII 6
					VIII 7-8 IX 9 X 12 XI 12
3	Government Special Scholarships for Bhils, Wests Khandesh District.	Secondary Schools	10	70	V 6 VI 6 VII 6
					VIII 7-8 IX 9 X 12 XI 12
4	Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes.	Vocational High Schools.	42	168	VIII 10-8 IX 10-8 X 10-8 XI 10-8
5	Scholarships to High School Girls, intending to take up nursing as their career.	High Schools ..	.....	100	IX 10 X 12 XI 15
6	Government Special Scholarships for children from cultivators Classes.	High Schools ..	40	160	VIII 5 IX 5 X 5 XI 5
				Total ..	6,060

					Rs.
Government Special Scholarships for Backward Classes.	S. T. Classes	..	2	15	
Junior Scholarships	.. Anglo-Indian schools.	10	20	12	
Senior Scholarships	.. Do.	5	20	30	

4(17). The following table gives the results of the two Secondary School Certificate Examinations and the Cambridge School Certificate Examination held during the year under report :—

		Number appeared.			Number passed.			Per-centage.
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secondary School Certificate Examination of October 1952.	Boys ..	20,774	1,258	22,032	5,644	563	6,207	
	Girls ..	3,201	110	3,311	998	32	1,030	
	Total ..	23,975	1,368	25,343	6,642	595	7,237	
S. S. C. Examination of March 1953.	Boys ..	54,353	8,520	62,873	21,076	2,846	23,922	
	Girls ..	11,238	863	12,101	5,182	331	5,513	
	Total ..	65,591	9,383	74,974	26,258	3,177	29,435	
Grand Total ...		89,566	10,751	1,00,317	32,900	3,772	36,672	36.6
Cambridge School Certificate Examination.		367	5	372	259	2	261	70.2

It will be seen that the number of pupils appearing at the Secondary School Certificate Examination is steadily increasing. It was 67,603 in 1950-51, 91,002 in 1951-52 and 1,00,317 in 1952-53. This is due to the fact that the number of High Schools and the pupils in them is increasing. The number of private candidates, too, is going up. The percentage of passes is still low (36.6).

Another factor worth noting in this connection is that the number of candidates offering Commercial, Technical and Agricultural subjects is still comparatively small. The main reason for this appears to be that the people have not still realised the importance and necessity of vocational education at the Secondary School Certificate level and that they are still attracted by the University subjects. Even so it seems that conditions are changing, though slowly. The following table gives the number of candidates registered during the 5 years from 1949 to 1953 (March) for those subjects which are not included in the curricula of the Matriculation Examination. From this it will be seen that there has been a progressive increase in the number of candidates offering commercial, technical and agricultural subjects as well as the other so called Non-Matriculation subjects. It will be seen that the number of candidates offering Elements of Commerce increased from 181 in 1949 to 577 in 1953 (March); those offering Book-keeping and Accounts from 180 to 502; Mechanical Engineering from 90 to 273; Electrical Engineering from 96 to 262; Workshop Technology from 91 to 269; Tillage and Soil Management from 167 to 264; and Crop and Animal Husbandry from 170 to 268. These are rather encouraging figures :—

Subject.	1949.	1950.	1951 March.	1951 October.	1952 March.	1952 October.	1953 March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hindi (without texts) .. .. .	....	....	270	176	717	1,332	10,207
2. Indian Administration and Civics	942	2,581	10,488	6,805	11,913	8,516	29,984
3. Hindi (without texts) .. .. .	....	....	202	151	374	283	1,062
4. Elements of Commerce	181	362	436	190	411	147	577
5. Tillage and Soil Management	167	247	293	137	189	93	264
6. Crop and Animal Husbandary	170	243	291	132	187	77	268
7. Art	901	1,720	1,434	592	1,178	536	1,658
8. Indian Music	7	38	42	16	41	21	53
9. European Music	1	2	4	1	5	1	7
10. House Craft	25	105	101	31	186	77	190
11. Book-keeping and Accounts	180	330	401	182	336	127	502
12. (i) Shorthand	128	132	300	126	207	104	363
13. (ii) Typewriting	231	656	300	126	207	104	455
14. Geometrical and Machine Drawing	93	137	125	46	190	54	294
15. Mechanical Engineering	90	128	74	46	170	55	273
16. Electrical Engineering	86	127	133	42	165	44	262
17. Workshop Technology—Grade I	91	136	144	9	150	45	269
18. Workshop Technology—Grade II .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Surveying .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20. Building Materials and Construction .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21. Woodwork Technology .. .. .	....	....	20	4	28	....	17
22. Furniture Design and Estimating .. .. .	....	....	18	6	30	6	13
23. Dyeing Technology of Textile Fabrics .. .. .	....	....	....	....	2	1	2
24. Radio Engineering .. .. .	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
25. Radio Service Work .. .. .	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
26. Hand Spinning and Hand Weaving .. .. .	....	1	9	1	18	48	168
27. Weaving (Power) .. .. .	....	1	1	2	1	2	2
28. Tailoring and Cutting .. .. .	....	....	6	2	3	3	7
29. Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy work .. .. .	....	....	2	....	12	13	18
30. Typography .. .. .	....	....	4	1	1	....	....

4(18). During the year under report Government passed orders abolishing the Board of Secondary Education. The cost to Government on account of the Board during the year was Rs. 3,784.

4(19). The work of examining the books that were submitted to the Department School Book Committee with a view to selecting the best ones for the purpose of sanctioning them as text books in the various subjects of all the classes was continued this year also. The number of books considered by the State Book Committee during the last two years was follows :—

1	2	3	4	Books sanctioned as			8
				5	6	7	
	Number of books received including the opening balance.	Number of books sanctioned.	Number of books rejected.	Text-Books and supplementary readers.	Pupils Library Books.	Teachers Library Books.	Balance.
1951-52	156	138	18	109	20	9	..
1952-53	98	71	27	51	18	2	..

4(20). The expansion of Secondary Education in the State has progressed apace.

Conclusion. It has not been, however, merely an increase in the number of schools and the pupils in them. There has been some change in the mental outlook also and the pupils of the Secondary schools have been evincing greater interest in the various projects of social and economic reconstruction undertaken in their areas than they did in the past. The concept of "Shrama Yagna" became popular in many places with the result that approach roads were made, wells were dug, uneven wastelands were turned into playgrounds, and even school buildings were built or repaired with the help of the pupils' labour. An early realization of the dignity of labour and participation in community work on howsoever small a scale it may be, would tend to build sociable qualities in the child and make him or her a good citizen. With more intelligent direction and greater co-operation with other Departments it seems possible to show much better results in this respect in future.

CHAPTER V

University Education

I—UNIVERSITIES.

5(1). There are six Statutory Universities which are functioning in the Bombay State as detailed below :—

Name of the University.	Year of incorporation.	Vice-Chancellor during the year.	University office located at.
1	2	3	4
1. Bombay University ..	1857	Shri N. J. Wadia	.. Bombay.
2. Poona University ..	1949	Dr. M. R. Jayakar	.. Poona.
3. Karnatak University ..	1950	Shri C. C. Hulkoti	.. Dharwar.
4. Gujarat University ..	1950	Shri H. V. Divatia	.. Ahmedabad.
5. M. S. University of Baroda ..	1949	Shrimati Hansa Mehta	.. Baroda.
6. S. N. D. T. Women's University.	1951	Shri K. M. Jhaveri	.. Bombay.

There were in all 137 institutions (Arts Science and Professional etc.) including the University Departments imparting Higher Education in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1953 attended by 68,775 scholars. Further details are given elsewhere in the Report. The progress of each of these six Universities during the year under report is reviewed briefly below :—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

5(2). During the year under report, the new Bombay University Bill was under preparation and was presented to the Legislative Council in March, 1953. This Bill is designed to re-constitute the Bombay University as a teaching and federal University with all affiliated colleges becoming constituent colleges. The Bill proposes to give powers to the University to include extra-mural teaching, University extension courses, etc. The new Act is designed generally on the lines of the Acts for the other State Universities.

The number of colleges affiliated to the University increased by 2 to 24, 13 being Arts and Science Colleges and 11 Professional Colleges. The new colleges which started functioning during the year were—

(1) Ruparel College, Bombay, and

(2) the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

In addition the University maintained the Departments of Economics and Sociology, Chemical Technology, Statistics, and Politics and Civics. Important activities of these Departments are recorded elsewhere in this chapter.

The total number of students in the University was 29,199 of whom 20,029 were in the Arts and Science Colleges during the year 1952-53 and 8,175 in Professional Colleges, 995 students were under instruction in the various University Departments and 11 Research Institutions.

The number of students who appeared for final examinations held by the University during the academic year was 8,334 of whom 4,499 passed. 152 students qualified for the various post-graduate degrees of the University including 68 for the Ph.D. degree and 3 who were awarded the D.Sc. degree.

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 19th August 1952, when the Chancellor of the University, the Governor of Bombay, delivered the Convocation address.

The University received during the year four endowments besides some for prizes to be awarded at the various examinations :—

- (1) of Rs. 80,000 for a Lecturership in Law and Politics to be known as "the Kashinath Trimbak Telang" lecturership; and
- (2) of Rs. 10,000 and
- (3) of Rs. 21,000 respectively for awarding gold medals at the Second and Final M.B.B.S. Examinations.
- (4) A donation of Rs. 1 lac from the Managing Director, Amritlal and Co. Ltd. for construction and equipment of a Laboratory in the University Department of Technology.

New courses of study for the M.B.B.S. degree were introduced with effect from the year 1952-53. The revised course extends over a period of 4½ years and in order to qualify for the M.B.B.S. degree, every candidate will be required after passing the final M.B.B.S. examination to undergo an Internship for a period of 12 months.

Condensed courses have been introduced for the B.Text. and the B.D.S. degrees for the benefit of holders of the L.T.M. diploma of the V. J. T. Institute and the L.D.S. (C.P.S.) Diploma and the L.D. Sc. Diploma awarded by the Dental Board of Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, respectively.

The New University Hostels which have been constructed at Matunga were formally declared open by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, on 25th November 1952.

The British University students' Debating Team representing British Universities visited the Bombay University on 10th January 1953. A debate was held on that day in the University Convocation Hall on "That in the opinion of this house Technology has debased mankind". The Honourable Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar presided.

The Eighteenth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society was held under the auspices of the University on 22nd, 23rd and 24th December 1952. The University contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the Conference.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel prize winner and formerly V. N. Mediator in Palestine, and Rt. Honourable Aneurin Bevan, Member of the British Parliament, addressed the staff and students of the University Departments, affiliated Colleges and recognised postgraduate institutions in the University Convocation Hall on the 31st of January 1953 and 19th February 1953 respectively.

The University Information Bureau continued to function efficiently. Nearly 12,000 documents were issued to students and admissions were secured for 226 applicants.

The University Library continued to do useful work. The number of readers having doubled during the last 5 years. During the year under review 5,802 books were added to the library.

POONA UNIVERSITY.

5(3). The Poona University Court held 2 meetings during the year under report. At the 2nd of these meetings Dr. M. R. Jayakar was elected as Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further period of 3 years. The proposal of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, laying down 70 as the age of retirement of Heads of Recognised Institutions was accepted by the Court. An important resolution passed by the Court reaffirmed the policy of ultimately centralising University teaching, as far as possible, on the University Estate at Ganeshkhind. The resolution recognised that fully equipping the Ganeshkhind Centre and making it easy of access might require some time and therefore the Court was in favour of centralising B.A. teaching during the intervening period on a more accessible site. The Court also instituted a Diploma in Printing and the Certificate Course in Modern Foreign Languages. The degree of M.Sc. (Maths.) External, was also instituted.

The Academic Council adopted Ordinances and Regulations changing the nomenclature of the B.A. (Hons.) course to B.A. (Special) and it was decided to award honours at both the B.A. (General) and B.A. (Special) Examinations to students getting 45 per cent. or more marks. This change becomes effective from the Examinations of 1954.

The same teaching arrangements, which were in practice during the second term of the academic year 1951-52 were followed during the year 1952-53. M.A. and M.Sc. (Maths.) teaching continued to be located at the University buildings.

During the year under report, the Board of University Teaching approved three Research Institutions outside the Bombay State as suitable places for carrying on Post-Graduate research under the guidance of duly recognised teachers of the University in addition to several within the State.

Several lecture centres were organized by the Board of Extra-Mural Studies. The Employment Bureau of the University in co-operation with the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Government of Bombay organised a series of six lectures on the following subjects :—

- (1) All-India Services Competitive Examinations.
- (2) Careers for Women.
- (3) and (4) Inter Science—What Next—Group A and B ?
- (5) Opportunities in the Engineering and Industrial Fields.
- (6) Opportunities in the Commercial Field.

The Foreign Universities Bureau maintained its progress and although the Bureau is now charging a fee of Rs. 10 for enquiries from outside the Poona University Area, there is a slight increase in its activities all round. The Bureau and the office of the Registrar conducted the examinations of the following institutions :—

- (1) London School of Economics Entrance Examination.
- (2) Indian Institute of Costs and Works Accountants.
- (3) New York Herald Tribune Essay Competition.
- (4) British Institute of Industrial Administration.

The University Departments of Sanskrit, Marathi, Experimental Psychology, Politics, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics and Statistics conducted research activities in their branches of knowledge. A notable event during the year under report was the holding of the Indian Languages Development Conference at Poona under the auspices of the University to consider the language problem in India. The Conference was presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University addressed the General Session of the Conference. Several recommendations in respect of the language problem of India were unanimously adopted.

The Fourth Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday, 27th September, 1952, when the Governor of Bombay State and Chancellor of the University presided and delivered the Convocation address. 1,239 students received their degrees at this Convocation. 499 more students received their degrees at the Special Convocation held on the 23rd February, 1953. An honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in the U. K.

During the year under report the number of colleges affiliated to Poona University remained the same i.e. 24 as the N. T. College, Mulund was closed and Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur was newly opened. Of these, 14 Arts and Science Colleges and 10 Professional Colleges had 10,501 and 3,639 students in them respectively. Besides these there were various University Departments and four Research Institutions affiliated to the University with a total number of 332 students. 3,313 students appeared, for the various final examinations of the University in the academic year 1952-53 of whom 1,702 passed.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

5(f). The Government of India was pleased to sanction an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs to the University for equipping Post-Graduate Departments in Geology, Chemistry and Physics proposed to be started from June, 1953. The University recommended affiliation to the Kasturba Medical College at Udupi from June, 1953. The construction of the administrative block, which commenced on 31st March, 1952, was almost completed and was expected to be ready for occupation by July, 1953. The University Department of Kannada undertook the work of editing old classics in Kannada, preparation of a critical edition of Nagavarma's Chhandombudhi, preparation of a critical edition of 'Trishashti Puratana Vilasa'. A preliminary survey for a comprehensive history of Kannada Literature was also undertaken.

The Karnatak University had 14 Colleges affiliated to it of which 8 were Arts and Science Colleges, 5 Professional Colleges and one Research Institution. There were 6,017 students in the Colleges of whom 4,904 were reading for Arts or Science subjects and 1,099 for professional subjects. 14 students were enrolled in the University Departments and in the Kannada Research Institute. The number of students who appeared at the various University final examinations during the year under report was 1,171 of whom 791 passed.

Nine students were reading for the Master's degree in Statistics under the Department of Statistics. Post-graduate instruction in other subjects continued to be imparted at Dharwar and Belgaum. The number of candidates registered for the various examinations was 4,222 as against 3,587 registered during the previous year. The University conducted the Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination for the first time in April, 1953. The University decided to introduce

from the beginning of the academic year 1952-53 the new Law Course, which had been adopted by the Bombay and the Poona Universities. The Board of External Studies organized lecture camps in towns which did not have a collegiate institution. These camps proved very popular and there was a demand from various places for the holding of these camps. The collection of 14,662 books in the University Library was further augmented by the addition of 1,297 books. Of these, 459 books, worth about Rs. 12,000 were purchased and the others were donated by different bodies.

The third Annual Convocation was held on 10th October, 1952, the Convocation address being delivered by Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University. Degrees were conferred on 351 graduates.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

5(5). The work of constructing the University administrative building commenced from 14th August, 1952, and the two wings of the building are expected to be ready shortly.

Affiliation was recommended to the following three new Colleges:—

(1) Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya, Aliabada, (Halar, Saurashtra).

(2) Intermediate College, Cutch-Bhuj.

(3) Sir L. A. Shah Law College for courses of study leading upto Intermediate Arts.

Recognition was granted to Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Sheth Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad for the part II of the M.D. Branches I and III and M.S. Courses upto 14th June, 1955. Recognition was also granted to the Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Laboratories for the Ph.D. degree in Physics and Physical Chemistry for a period of 3 years from the 15th of June, 1953.

In view of the decision of the University to introduce Gujarati and/or Hindi as the medium of instruction steps were taken to explore the ways and means for the preparation of text-books in several arts subjects, including Mathematics.

The Syndicate of the University approved the scheme for the training of students for Competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission.

The University appointed a Director of Physical Education and a Chief Medical Officer during the year under report.

The number of Colleges and Recognised Institutions affiliated to the University increased by 2 to 27, the A. G. Teachers' Training College, Ahmedabad having been started from June, 1952. Of these 27, the Colleges situated in Saurashtra were 3 Arts and Science Colleges, 1 Commerce College and 1 College of Engineering. Of the rest, 8 were Arts and Science Colleges, 3 Colleges of Commerce, 2 Colleges of Engineering, 2 Colleges of Law, 1 College of Agriculture, 1 Medical College, 1 College of Pharmacy and 1 Secondary Teachers' Training College. The number of recognised institutions for Post-Graduate Research all situated in Ahmedabad also rose to 3 as against 2 during the previous year.

During the period under report the Gujarat University celebrated its first University Week from 15th of December to 21st of December, 1952, with the co-operation of the Principals, members of the staff and students of the affiliated colleges and recognised institutions of the University. Colleges situated outside Ahmedabad area were requested to celebrate the week in their local areas.

3,092 books have been added to the University Library, of which 2,911 have been purchased and 181 are received as a gift.

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees on the students, was held on the 21st August, 1952. Shri Girija Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University presided and delivered the Convocation address. Of the 1,370 students under the various Faculties, who passed their degree examinations, 825 took their degrees at the Convocation. 293 candidates took their degrees at another special Convocation held in March, 1953.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau carried on its usual activities and supplied information to 453 students for courses of study in India and Foreign Universities. Admission was secured for 7 students in the United Kingdom and 7 in the U. S. A. The Employment Bureau of the University continued its work of registering applicants and forwarded names of suitable candidates to 47 places for employment. This Bureau also attends to the work of making arrangements for special coaching of students desiring to appear for the various competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. A Booklet containing synopsis regarding Competitive Examinations was prepared and published by the Bureau and copies were supplied to the Principals of the affiliated colleges. Students, who applied for copies of this Booklet, were supplied with them free of charge.

Post-Graduate teaching was carried on by the affiliated colleges and recognised institutions as before. The question of opening of some University Post-Graduate departments in certain subjects was under the consideration of the University but no such departments were actually opened during the year under report. Thesis submitted by seven students were accepted for the M.Sc. degree and one in addition for the Ph.D. degree. The University Board of Sports conducted Inter-Group tournaments for the first time in Cricket, Hockey, VolleyBall, Foot-Ball, Hu-tu-tu, Tennis and Badminton on a zonal basis. The Ahmedabad City Zone became the champion during the year under report.

The number of students who appeared at the various final examinations in 1952-53 was 2,632 of whom 1,830 passed.

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

5(6). The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda has jurisdiction over an area within a radius of ten miles from its office. The University functions through the different faculties. The Faculty of Arts includes the Oriental Institute which provides facilities for research work in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture and undertakes publication work in Gujarati, Marathi and Sanskrit. It also includes the Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya which provides elementary, intermediate and advanced courses in Ayurveda, Dharmashastra, Sanskrit Grammar and Astrology, etc. The special features of this University are its Faculties of Fine Arts including Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Home Science and Social Work. The Faculty of Fine Arts provides courses leading to the degree of B.A. in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts and Crafts and to the Diploma in these subjects. The Faculty also provides courses for Certificates in Photography and Lithography and a post-graduate Diploma in Museology. The Faculty of Home Science provides courses leading to the Degree of B.Sc. (Home). The Faculty of Social Work provides a post-graduate course leading to the Degree of M.S.W.

The Second Annual Convocation of the University was held in the University Gardens on 4th October, 1952. The Convocation Address was delivered by Dr. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, Public Service Commission, Uttar Pradesh. Degrees were conferred on 348 students, who had passed various Examinations. The Government of India sanctioned grants of Rs. 50,000 towards the equipment of the Faculty of Science and Rs. 18,000 for equipment of the Department of Statistics for the year 1952-53 under the Five Year Development Programme of the Universities in India. They also sanctioned an *Ad Hoc* grant of Rs. 25,000 for the Faculty of Social Work during the year. The Senate, during the year under report, considered and passed the Ordinances regarding the syllabi, standards of admission, standard of passing, etc. for the various Degree Examinations under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Education and Psychology, Commerce, Medicine and Technology. The Faculties of Fine Arts and Home Science had under consideration the question of framing courses for their respective Master's Degrees. All the necessary preliminaries were completed by April, 1953, and the new four years' course leading to the Degree of B.Text. (Engineering) was instituted from the current academic year. With a view to encouraging research, the Syndicate set apart a fund for financing new schemes of Post-Graduate Instruction and Research. During the year 1952-53, an amount of nearly Rs. 54,232 was spent for the purpose. On being sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, Sheth Ujamshi Pitamberdas Ayurvedic College Trust, Patan was converted into Sheth Ujamshi Pitamberdas Ayurvedic Research Unit in the University and the Syndicate took the necessary steps for organising the Unit. The Unit is to be housed in the Medical College building.

The office of the Students' Advisory Bureau for Studies in India and abroad continued to function as usual. Necessary Calenders, Prospectuses, Handbooks, etc. were collected and supplied to the students or reference in the office.

The total number of students in the different Faculties including Post-Graduate students was 3,918 during the year under report as against 3,299 of the previous year.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine books were purchased and added to the University Library bringing the total number of books in the Library to 29,112. During the year under report Post-Graduate and Research Work was being done under the various Faculties including those for Fine Arts, Home Science and Social Work. Nearly 35 papers were published by teachers under the various Faculties and a number of thesis for the M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Ed. and M.S.W. Degrees were prepared and published under the guidance of the various professors and teachers.

The University Hostels known as "Halls of Residence" accommodated 475 students. The administration of the Halls is carried on by the Syndicate on the advice of the Hostel Supervisory Council and the Wardens' Committee.

The number of students who appeared for the various final examinations of the University was 591 of whom 497 passed.

S. N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

5(7). The South Wing of the University building was completed and the University offices and College classes shifted to the new premises. The building

was declared open by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, Indian Union, on 28th August, 1952, and the second Annual Convocation of the University was held on the same day. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Indian Union delivered the Convocation address. He expressed the hope that a great number of girls would join the Nursing College started by the University, as India was in need of Trained Nurses. He further said that it was the duty of educated citizens to liquidate mass illiteracy and to fight un-employment. A nucleus of the University Library was started during the year under report. The Inter-Collegiate Tournaments for Badminton, Table Tennis and Ring Tennis of the affiliated and conducted colleges were held for the first time during December, 1952. The Challenge Shield for Badminton was purchased out of the donation given by His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, the then Governor of Bombay, and the Challenge Shields for Table Tennis and Ring Tennis were donated by Shreemati Premlila V. Thackersey in memory of her nephew Shri Girdhardas Liladhar.

The No. of students on the rolls on the five affiliated colleges was 849 as against 821 during the previous year. 421 candidates appeared for the University Examinations of whom 270 passed.

5(8). The Grants-in-aid paid to the Universities in the State of Bombay during the year, 1952-53 were as follows :—

1	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	6,25,000	....	6,25,000
Poona	4,70,499	....	4,70,499
Karnatak	3,40,000	1,65,000	5,05,000
Gujarat	4,00,000	1,72,000	5,72,000
M. S. University	12,50,000	75,000	13,25,000
S. N. D. T.	75,000	75,000	1,50,000
Total ..	31,60,499	4,87,000	36,47,499

The total number of students attending the various Regional Universities and the affiliated colleges and the Departments and Research Institutions under them was 67,430 during the year under report as against 59,772 during 1951-52, showing an increase of about 7,658 students. This total number (*viz.* 67,430) includes the number of students (5,182) reading in the Diploma classes in Engineering, Music, Sanskrit, T. D. Classes and Ayurvedic Diploma course as against 59,772 and 2,559 in the previous year,

2—ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.

5(9). The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State affiliated to the various Universities during the year under report was 51 as against 49 in the previous year. Three new colleges were started during the year under report while the N. T. College, Mulund was closed during the year. The following table gives the number of students enrolled in each of the Universities during 1952-53 :—

			No. of Arts and Science Colleges.	No. of students in these colleges.
Bombay University	..	..	13	20,029
Poona University	..	..	14	10,501
Karnatak University	..	..	8	4,904
Gujarat University	..	..	8	8,536
M. S. University	..	..	3	2,045
S. N. D. T. University	..	..	5	849
			—	—
		Total ..	51	46,864
			—	—

5(10). The following table shows the number of students who graduated from the affiliated colleges and those who obtained the Master's and higher degrees during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

1	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percen- tage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percen- tage.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.A.	.. 4,149	2,950	71·2	4,779	3,235	77·9
M.A.	.. 726	470	64·7	677	432	63·8
B.Sc.	.. 4,062	2,093	51·5	4,615	2,217	48·0
M.Sc.	.. 266	181	68·0	326	205	62·8
Ph. D.	.. 77	54	70·1	58	35	60·3

5(11). The following table compares the total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges during the year under report with that of the previous year by sources :—

Source.		1951-52.	1952-53.
		Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	.. ..	20,91,142	21,39,443
Boards funds	.. ..	15,272	13,000
Fees	.. ..	89,76,108	97,61,255
Other sources	.. ..	12,70,288	13,27,137
		—	—
	Total ..	1,23,52,810	1,32,40,835
		—	—

3—PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL COLLEGES.

5(12). The number of Professional and Special Colleges in the Bombay State affiliated to the various Universities increased during the year under report from 43 to 46 and the number of students in these colleges also increased from 16,306 to 19,082. The three Institutions viz. (1) the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, (2) Dayand College of Commerce, Sholapur and (3) A. G. T. College, Ahmedabad were affiliated during the year under report to the Bombay, Poona and Gujarat Universities respectively.

In addition to these 46 affiliated colleges there were 14 Professional and Special Colleges which were not affiliated to any University. These 14 non-affiliated special colleges were the three Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Bordi, Dabka and Dharwar, the Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivli, the Forestry College, Dharwar, the Nautical Engineering College of the Central Government at Bombay, the Co-operative Training College at Poona, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Andheri), Bombay and the six Ayurvedic Medical Colleges. The following table gives the information in respect of these Professional and Special Colleges as it stood on 31st March 1953 :—

Name of the University.	Number of Institutions.			Number of students in		
	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.	Total.	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	11	..	11	8,175	..	8,175
Poona	10	..	10	3,689	..	3,689
Karnatak	5	..	5	1,099	..	1,099
Gujarat	11	..	11	4,255	..	4,255
M. S. University ..	5	4	9	1,466	398	1,864
S. N. D. T. .. ..	..	..	..	....	..	....
Total (affiliated) ..	42	4	46	18,684	398	19,082
Not affiliated to any University.	11	3	14	1,143	202	1,345
GRAND TOTAL.	53	7	60	19,827	600	20,427

5(13). Of the seven Engineering Colleges affiliated to the various Universities in the Bombay State, two viz. the L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad and the College of Engineering, Poona, are maintained by Government. The Nautical Engineering College, Bombay, with 102 students is run by the Central Government. This Institution provides tuition to Merchant Navy Officers for the Ministry of Transport Certificate of Competency.

(i) The College of Engineering, Poona, had 486 students at the end of the year in the Degree classes as against 561 in the previous year, while the number of students in the Diploma classes was 462 as against 434 in the previous year.

Under the Test House Scheme except for Chemical testing which is done by the Chemistry Department and the Geology Department all testing work is done by the staff of the Applied Mechanics Department in addition to regular teaching work. The Road Test Track and Soil Mechanics Research Station Scheme continued to be held in abeyance during the year under report.

Two hundred and fifty-eight students were accommodated in the Engineering College Hostels and 129 in the Diploma Hostels.

The construction of the following buildings was completed during the year under report :—

- (i) Radio Communication Laboratory.
- (ii) Extension to Mechl. Lab. (Hydraulics and structural Eng. Lab.).
- (iii) Sanitary Annexe to Degree Hostels.
- (iv) Sanitary Annexe to Diploma Hostels.
- (v) Servants Quarters behind workshops.

The expenditure incurred on the above during the year under report was Rs. 66,587 and that on current and special repairs Rs. 15,400. At the Inter Collegiate Tournaments the College secured the Volley Ball Championship and the Runner up Trophy for Individual Championship.

(ii) The extensions to the Machine Shop, Smithy, Heat Engines, Laboratory, the Textile Technology and the Textile Chemistry Sheds at the College of Engineering, Baroda, were completed during the year under report. The Gas room to accommodate the newly purchased gas-plant has also been constructed. The Faculty of Technology of the M. S. University of Baroda had 856 students as against 675 in the previous year. Of these 182 were for degree courses as against 135 in the previous year and 560 (including 3 women students) for Dip. courses as against 435 for Dip. classes in the previous year. In addition there were 114 students reading for Certificate Courses. The Degree Courses provide instruction in Civil, Mech. and Elec. Engineering and the B. Text (Engineering). The Diploma courses cover Civil, Mech. and Elec. Engineering, Textile Chemistry, Textile Technology and Architecture. The Certificate courses cover those for Turner and Fitter, Wireman, Carpentry, Dyeing, Weaving, Architecture and Drawing Certificates.

(iii) The L. D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad, which is permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University imparts instruction in courses leading to the B.E. Degree in Civil, Mechl. and Elec. Engineering. It had 442 students at the end of the year under report as against 391 in the previous year. The first batch of Engineering graduates passed out of this college in December, 1952. Accommodation for over 180 students is available in the college hostel.

The college won the Gujarat University Inter Collegiate Championship. The combined team of the Degree and Diploma students won the All Gujarat Inter Collegiate Hockey Championship Shield.

(iv) There were 336 students at the New Engineering College, Sangli, on 31st March, 1953 as against 313 in the previous year, while the B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli, had 131 students in the Degree Classes and 83 in the Diploma classes as against 112 and 77 respectively in the previous year. The Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, had 406 students in the Degree classes and 237 in the Diploma classes as against 373 and 243 respectively in the previous year. The number of students in the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, decreased from 460 to 412 in the Degree classes while the number of students in the Diploma and Certificate classes rose from 676 to 1,201 during the year under report.

Thus, on the whole, the number of students studying in the Engineering courses increased from 4,400 on 31st March, 1952 to 5,154 towards the end of the year 1952-53 in the Degree and Diploma classes.

5(14). With the Dayanand College of Commerce opened during the year under report at Sholapur, the number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 9 as against 8 in the previous year. There were 5,322 students under instruction in these colleges on 31st March, 1953 as against 4,580 at the end of the previous year. Of the 9 Commerce Colleges, the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is the only institution which is maintained by the State Government and it had 1,193 students on the rolls on 31st March, 1953 of whom 92 were girls.

The Minister of Education performed the opening ceremony of the college co-operative canteen on 28th February, 1953. The canteen is equipped with up-to-date stainless steel furniture and electric apparatus and is run and managed by students on a non-profit co-operative basis.

5(15). There were 3 colleges of Agriculture on 31st March, 1953 of which 2 were maintained by Government. The number of students in these colleges was 502 at the end of the year under report as against 570 in the previous year. The falling off in the number of students in the Agricultural Colleges is mainly due to lack of appointments available to college students owing to schemes of development being held up on account of the present financial stringency. The college of Agriculture at Poona has a Veterinary Hospital attached to it. The Hospital is open to the public and animals belonging to the different sections of the college and to other Government Institutions round about Poona are treated free. There were 189 resident students at the College during the year under report. Training in post-graduate courses continued in the eight different sections and there were 51 post-graduate students undergoing training.

The College of Agriculture at Dharwar had 105 students on its rolls receiving instruction in courses leading to the B.Sc. (Agri.) degree of the Karnatak University. The college hostel can accommodate 120 students in all. Horticulture was added to the subjects recognised for post-graduate instruction during the year under report.

5(16). During the year under report six new Ayurvedic Colleges were recognised for Degree courses. Hence the total number of Medical colleges increased from 8 (including the college of Pharmacy) to 14 during the year under report. There were 3,918 students under instruction in all these colleges on 31st March, 1953 as against 2,814 in the previous year.

The L. M. College of Pharmacy at Ahmedabad, the only college of its kind in this State, had 259 students on its roll on 31st March, 1953. The degree course at this college is 5 term course. 94 students appeared for the final degree examination of whom 69 were successful.

5(17). There were 6 Law Colleges during the year under report of which the one at Bombay is maintained by Government. The total number of students reading for Law has, however, decreased from 2,852 in 1951-52 to 2,757 during the year under report.

In the Government Law College, Bombay, there were one division of the Law preliminary class, two divisions of the 1st LL.B. class (New course) and four

divisions of the 2nd LL.B. (Old course). There were 62 students reading for the LL.M. Degree. A notable function was held in memory of the Late Justice Kania at which the Honourable Dr. Katju, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, presided. The funds have now been vested in the Government of Bombay and fellowships are to be awarded under the Kania Memorial Scheme.

Due to pressure of students seeking a legal career in the City of Bombay the College started a morning shift for each of its classes. These morning classes have become extremely popular.

5(18). There is only one Veterinary College in the State conducted by the Government at Bombay. It had 153 students on its rolls at the end of the year under report as against 160 during the previous year. Of the 44 students who appeared for the B.Sc. (Vet.) degree Exam. during the year under report 36 students passed.

5(19). The Forestry College at Dharwar is a Government Institution conducted by the Forestry Department. Of the 12 Ranger students under training one was selected for the Superior Forest Service Course at Dehra Dun in February, 1953. The remaining 11 students completed the Rangers' course successfully.

5(20). By the opening of a new Training College at Ahmedabad during the year 1952-53 the number of Secondary Training Colleges increased by one to six during the year under report. Of the six colleges, the three colleges at Bombay, Belgaum and Kolhapur are maintained by Government while the rest are conducted by private bodies. There were 709 students in all at these 6 colleges on 31st March, 1953 as against 609 in the previous year. Provision for Post Graduate instruction in Education for M.Ed. by papers and by research and for Ph.D. exists in some of these colleges. In Bombay, regular classes for the M.Ed. by papers are conducted at the Indian Institute of Education which works in co-operation with the local Government S. T. College.

The S. T. College, Bombay, started a child guidance clinic in co-operation with the Council for Mental Hygiene during the year under report. The main idea of the clinic was to orientate the training received by teachers towards problems of mental health and hygiene by actually running a clinic. The clinic proved its utility and a large number of cases were referred to it for treatment.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau attached to the College continued to function satisfactorily. Several Career Conferences were organised in Bombay and outside and three Career Masters' Courses were run, one being specially for college teachers.

During the period the total number of persons guided individually at the Bureau was 2,957 as against 1,557 for the corresponding period last year.

Several new pamphlets were published, some in regional languages, giving guidance to post S. S. C. students regarding the choice of a career.

The Bureau started with the restandardisation of an American group non-verbal test of intelligence. The process of getting age and class norms was continued during the period under report.

Before foreign aptitude test could be used in this country it is necessary to establish their validity. With the dual purposes of establishing the validity of Tests and forging instruments for the Scientific selection of students the Bureau has launched experimental studies in a number of schools and colleges.

5(21). The following table compares the number of students who appeared and passed the various Professional Degree Examinations in 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

1	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Master of Law	11	5	45·4	13	3	23·0
LL.B.	1,376	680	49·4	1,471	704	47·8
M.D.	128	24	18·7	168	52	31·0
M.B.B.S.	869	427	49·1	713	323	45·3
B.E. (Civil)	263	168	63·9	273	192	70·3
B.M.E.E.	207	93	44·9	228	116	50·8
M.Ed.	130	94	72·3	103	56	54·3
B.T.	612	554	90·5	734	671	91·4
M. Com.	97	79	81·4	91	63	69·2
B. Com.	1,206	690	57·2	1,352	732	54·1
M.Sc. (Tech.)	13	13	100·0	15	14	93·3
B.So. (Tech.)	113	75	66·3	144	111	77·0
M.Sc. (Agrl.)	28	23	82·1	20	13	65·0
B.Sc. (Agrl.)	234	172	73·5	185	133	71·8
B.Sc. (Vet.)	45	27	60·0	44	36	81·8
B. Text.	11	10	90·9	19	17	89·5
Ph. D. (Tech.)	4	3	75·0	6	4	66·6

4—RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

5(22). Besides the Arts and Science and Professional Colleges there are a large number of Research Institutions in the State conducting research in various branches of knowledge.

The number of such Research Institutions has increased by 8 to 20 during the year under report and the number of students attending these research institutions has also increased from 253 in 1951-52 to 352 in 1952-53,

The following table gives the position of the Research Institutions under each University during 1952-53 :—

Name of the University.	Number of Institutions.	Number of students.
1. Bombay	11	165
2. Poona	4	40
3. Karnatak	1	4
4. Gujarat	3	134
5. Baroda	1	9
Total	20	352

A.—Social Science.

5(23). The University of Bombay, School of Economics and Sociology had on its rolls 420 students as against 331 in the previous year. The number of women students rose from 115 in 1951-52 to 129 in 1952-53. During the year under review there were 3 students from the United States of America, including two Fulbright Scholars, and one lady student from Czechoslovakia, reading for the M.A. degree in Sociology. The subjects of research pursued by the three students from the U. S. A. were: "Political, Social, and Economic Factors in Indian Development", "Badlapur; a Study in Rural Social Change", and "The Bombay Legislature (1946-52)—A study in Structure, Composition and Work". The School conducted the following research projects during the year under review :—

(i) *Economics*—

(a) Economic Survey of Saurashtra—

The survey was undertaken on behalf of the Government of Saurashtra and the report is now in the press.

(b) An Enquiry into Social Tensions—

This study has been undertaken with the help of a grant from the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

(c) Role of the Private Sector in Indian Economy.

(d) Study of the Nature and Extent of non-farm employment in Rural areas.

(e) An enquiry into the working of Industrial Co-operatives in Karnatak.

(ii) *Sociology*—

(a) Country-Town Relations in Haveli Taluka.

(b) Urbanisation and its Social Effects: a Study of the Pattern of Villages in Navasari Taluka of Surat District including Jalalpur Taluka.

(iii) *Politics*—

(a) The Study of the Role of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislature, and

(b) The Collection of Facts and Attitudes relating to the Problem of Boundary Adjustment of Indian States.

Seventeen students submitted their thesis for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees and these were approved. Out of the 152 students, who appeared for the M.A. Examination by papers, 97 passed, 39 getting second class and the rest pass class. During the year under review, several foreign scholars and eminent persons visited the school,

5(24). The Cokhale Institute of Politics and Economics founded on 12th June, 1930 at Poona has for its objectives broadly speaking, systematic study and investigation of political and economic problems of India, and the training of workers for such study. Among the current problems attention has been focussed chiefly on two groups of studies. The first is the problem of federalism in India. Three studies of this problem have been published by the Institute. The second group consists of studies of current economic events and the shaping of economic policy of the State. Publications Nos. 10, 20, 21 and 22 deal with the above subject. The Institute carries out work on field investigation of various aspects of social life planned and carried out by the staff of the Institute. The Institute began the development of systematic work on the urban side with the three surveys of Poona, Sholapur and Kolhapur, which have now been completed. These surveys were financed largely by the Municipalities of these Cities. They covered all important aspects of social and economic life and include studies of the growth and development of the cities and their wards. A section of agricultural economics has been established at the Institute. This section needs to be strengthened so that the scope of the work could be increased to embrace such problems as those of social administration and educational reconstruction so as to develop the section into a fully equipped branch dealing in a comprehensive manner with all aspects of rural sociology. There were three publications of the Institute during the year, the first was Part III of the Social Survey of Kolhapur City and the second was Part II of Poona—a Socio Economic Survey. The report on that part of the work of the National Sample Survey 1950-51, for which the Institute was responsible has now been published.

5(25). The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay gives scientific instructions in various aspects of social work to graduates of recognised Universities. Out of the 136 applications for admission received from all over India, 23 students were selected during the year under report. In the total enrolment of 56 students, there are 18 scholars deputed by Government and private agencies. Of the batch of 25 students, who received the Diploma, 10 specialised in Industrial Relation and Personnel Management, 14 in Public Welfare Administration and 1 in Medical Psychiatric Social Work. Among other activities of the Institute may be mentioned the Child Guidance Clinic. It offers treatment, diagnostic and consultation services. The Clinic conducts a class for teaching handicraft, which provides an outlet for self-expression to emotionally disturbed children. The Bureau of Research and Publication of the Institute has brought out special numbers of the Indian Journal of Social work during the year under report. The March issue dealt with the proceedings of the 5th Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work and the June issue was published as a special number of Indian Social Problems containing expert articles on the social scene in India to-day. The work of physical fitness survey, which was in progress was completed and the Report was under preparation.

B.—Linguistics, Ancient Indian History, Maratha History and Phonetics.

5(26). The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, conducts research in Oriental Languages, Linguistics, Indian History and Sociology. The Institute was paid the annual grant of Rs. 1,34,000 by the Government of Bombay. The total number of students on the 31st March, 1953, was 23. Three students were awarded the Ph.D. degree by the Bombay University and one by the University of Poona. Three more students submitted their thesis for the Ph.D. degree—two to the Poona University and one to the University of Bombay.

The Institute sent representatives to the Indian Science Congress, Lucknow and the Annual Session of the Museum Association of India and Indian History Congress, Gwalior. Dr. Mrs. Karve completed her course of lectures on Indian Anthropology at the London University (School of Oriental and African-Studies) and after visiting various Universities in U. S. A. returned to India and resumed her duties at the Institute. Dr. S. M. Katre, Director of the Institute was deputed as the Institute's representative to the Seventh International Congress of Linguists held in London in the first week of September, 1952. Dr. Katre was a Government of India's nominee and the official representative of India at this Congress. He also represented the Poona University. The work on Narmada Valley Excavations in Gujarat is in progress, thanks to the support of the State Universities and private donations. Six University students were trained in the methods of scientific excavations. The Government of India deputed two young German scholars to carry out further studies in Indian linguistics at the Institute under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Exchange Scheme. The Department of Indo-European Philology published two papers—

- (1) Critical Edition of Kosakalpataru pp. 177-224, and
- (2) On Sanskrit Priyavasas (Khareghat Commemoration Volume).

A number of books and articles were published during the year. The work on the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles continued during the year. This Department received a grant of Rs. 33,700 from the Government of India, Rs. 10,000 from the Government of Bombay and grants aggregating to Rs. 25,401 from the other State Governments and various Universities in India.

5(27). The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

(i) Munglal Goenka Samshodhan Mandir.

This is a Research and Post-Graduate Department under Acharya Jinvijayji Muni, giving guidance to Ph.D. students in Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Comparative Philology and Ancient Indian Culture. Four students were awarded the Ph.D. degree during the year.

(ii) Bharatiya Itihasa Vibhag.

The Second Edition of Vol. I of the Vedic age and Vol. II the "Age of Imperial University" were published in 1952. Publication of Vol. III 'The Classical Age', was under preparation. The Manuscripts of volumes IV and V were ready.

An impressive series of Lectures on a variety of subjects were delivered by several scholars of eminence in their branches of knowledge.

Five thousand one hundred and eighty four volumes were added to the library partly purchased and partly received under the UNESCO book exchange scheme.

Other activities of the Bhavan included those under the Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapitha, Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Prakashan Mandir, Book University, etc.

5(28). Valuable research work on the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata is being conducted by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. The volumes of the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata published up-to-date comprise 7,858 printed pages, out of which 632 pages were printed during the year under report. The published portion consists of Adiparvan, Sabhaparvan, Aranyakaparvan, Virataparvan, Udyogaparvan, Bhismaparvan and Dronaparvan (in progress).

As regards the progress of the printing of the Descriptive Catalogue of Government Manuscripts, Volume XVIII, Part I of this Catalogue was published and a few forms of four other volumes were printed. The press copies of about 24 volumes of this Catalogue are lying ready with this Institute awaiting publication. The Institute also published Volume XXII of the Annals. The printing of the 4th volume of M. M. Dr. P. V. Kane's History of Dharmashastra was still in progress during the year. The printing of the Gaudapada Karika is also nearing completion. The Institute co-operates with the University of Poona, in the matter of post-graduate instruction and research. The thesis of one of the students working at the Institute was accepted for the Ph. D. degree by the Poona University.

5(29). Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad gives post-graduate instruction in Gujarati, Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture, Ardhamagadhi, Persian and Arabic and also conducts research. Seven students were sent up for the M.A. Examination of the Gujarat University of which six passed. One student passed the M.A. Examination of the Bombay University. The Institute carried on research in various branches of language and literature.

5(30). Among other institutions may be mentioned the Kannad Research Institute, Dharwar run by Government, the Gujarat Research Society, etc. which are doing useful work in their own fields.

C.—Physical Sciences.

5(31). Among the colleges of pure science which are carrying on research in various branches, the Institute of Science, Bombay, conducted by the Government maintains a premier position. The Institute runs only the Degree and Post-Graduate Classes. During the year under report 55 papers on research conducted at the Institute were published in Indian and foreign journals, and 35 papers were communicated for publication. Fifteen students took the M.Sc. and 10 the Ph.D. Degrees of the Bombay University. Seven students secured distinction and 12 secured 1st class at the B.Sc. Examination held in April, 1952. The research work done by the senior members of the staff received recognition from several scientific bodies. Dr. Mata Prasad, the Principal of the Institute, was elected President of the Indian Chemical Society and a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association. Dr. F. R. Bharucha, Prof. of Botany was invited by the UNESCO to write a report on "Plant Ecological Research on the Arid and Semiarid Regions of Afghanistan, India and Pakistan" and was also invited to present a paper on "The Grazing and Fodder Resources of India" at the VI International Grassland Congress held in U. S. A. in 1952.

5(32). The Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University of Bombay continued to carry on its useful work in various branches of technology. 117 fresh students were admitted to the various sections for the B.Sc. (Tech.) degree. In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Government of India 30 per cent. of the seats in 4 of the sections were reserved for graduates of Universities other than those in the Bombay State. Under this condition 21 reserved seats were allocated. Fourteen of the 20 seats for the B.Chem. Engineering course were allocated to students of the Statutory Universities in this State and six seats were reserved for candidates from other States as required by the Government of India's Scheme of expansion. Seven B.Sc. graduates were also admitted directly to the

second year B.Chem. Engineering Course to fill vacancies. 144 students appeared for the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination held in March, 1953 and 111 passed—one in first class with distinction, 25 in first class and 85 in second class. The successful candidates included one lady student.

Industrial research was subsidised by a number of industrial organizations and Government Departments including the I.C.A.R., C.S.I.R., I.C.M.R., Khatav Makanjee Mills, Unichem Laboratories, the Development Department of the Government of Bombay etc.. 37 research papers were published in Indian and foreign scientific journals during the year.

5(33). The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad is a notable institution working in the field of Theoretical Physics. The Government of India were pleased to make a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the purchase of instruments and equipment for the laboratory. The State Government gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Laboratory for the year 1952-53.

An intensive series of sounding balloon ascents were made on a number of days in April, 1952, and in December 1952 to March 1953, in order to study the diurnal and day to day variations of temperature and humidity in the upper atmosphere. Studies in Atmospheric ozone were conducted at Abu and Ahmedabad. Systematic recording of cosmic rays was continued at Ahmedabad and Kodaikanal. A new station has been started at Trivandrum in the Physical Laboratory of the College of Science to obtain results at a low level station near the geomagnetic equator for comparison with those at Kodaikanal. The work on the recording and analysis of magnetically deflected cosmic ray mesons was continued at Ahmedabad. With financial assistance from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, an ionospheric recording station was established on the grounds of the Ahmedabad Education Society during the year. Monthly summaries of ionospheric data are published in the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research. Regular colloquia were held for discussing recent developments in various branches of Physics. Among the special lectures may be mentioned those by Prof. B. Peters on "Cosmic Rays and High Energy particles" and Prof. Chapman on 'Meteors and Meteorites' and another on the 'Upper Atmosphere'. Eleven research papers were published in the Journals of various Indian and foreign learned societies. One student was awarded the Ph.D. degree by the Bombay University and six students were awarded the M.Sc. degree by the Bombay and Gujarat Universities by research.

5(34). The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, carries on research in Botany and allied sciences. Three students were working for the M.Sc. degree and 2 for the Ph.D. degree of the Poona University. The work on the "Band" disease of the Areca nut palm is in progress. Another scheme of research on 'Oil Palm', financed by the Ichalkaranji Educational and Charitable Trust is also being carried on.

5(35). The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay continued its advanced study and Research in Atomic Science under the direction of Dr. Bhabha. The work carried out by the various experimental physics groups in the institute is as follows :—

Nuclear Emulsion Group developed a new technique for measuring cosmic rays by unbacked emulsion blocks and some of the results achieved were entirely new.

A set of 23 flights was conducted at Bangalore to measure intensities of cosmic radiation at high altitudes.

The Ionization Chamber Group concentrated its activities on constructing and testing instruments to be used in connection with the Cascade Generator and conducting a systematic study of the light response of various organic and inorganic crystals and liquids.

An investigation on the composition of extensive air showers of cosmic rays was carried out. The work also continued on cosmic radiation below ground.

The instrument Group worked on developing an improved type of Ion source and continued the construction of an open air Van de Graff Generator and a mass spectrometer.

Magnetic Resonance and Magnetic Moments Group is building a nuclear spectrometer and a magnetic balance.

Development work on standard stabilized power supplies, scalars, counting rate meters and other electronic-equipment was also continued.

During the year under report lectures on various interesting topics were delivered and colloquia were arranged on cosmic rays and radiation.

During the year under report the members of the staff contributed 24 papers for publication. A mathematical monograph on 'Typical means' was also published by the Institute.

5(36). List of Research Institutions and the amount of grants paid during 1952-53 :—

Serial No.	Amount of grant paid.	Name of the Institution.
	Rs.	
1	40,000	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay-1.
2	15,000	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 105/109, Ghocbunder Road, Ardheri, Bombay.
3	12,000	Gujarat Vidyasabha, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
4	10,000	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.
5	4,500	Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala, Tilak Memorial, Poona-2.
6	3,000	Bharata Itihas Samshodhaka Mandala, 313/A-Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
7	2,500 } 3,000 }	Kaivalyadhama, S. M. Y. M., Samiti, Lonavala.
8	2,000	
9	500	Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia, (W. K.).
10	6,000	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty Road, Bombay-7.
11	1,000	Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabha, 365, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay-4.
12	2,900	Gujarat Research Society, 46-48, Esplanade Mansion, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
13	5,760	Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (District Satara North).
14	....	Karnatak Historical Society, Dharwar.

Serial No.	Amount of grant paid.	Name of the Institution.
	Rs.	
15	5,000	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad—Navarangpura, Ahmedabad.
16	....	Satkaryattyejak Sabha, Dhulia (W. K.)
17	500	Anthropological Society of Bombay, C/o K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort-Bombay.
18	....	Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal, Modi Chambers, French Bridge Corner, Bombay-4.
19	900	Vachana Mantapa, Belgaum.
20	....	Indian Botanical Society, Institute of Science-Bombay.
21	140	Islamic Research Association, Post Box No. 585, Bombay.
22	6,500	The Indian Institute of Education, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay-1.
23	125	D. A. Memorial Institute, C/o The Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandale, Poona-2.
24	....	Maharashtriya Kalopasak, 632-A, Shaniwar Peth, Motiwala Pandit Wada, Poona-2.
25	10,000	Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
26	4,635	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, 92, Hornby Road, Bombay.
27	3,000	Shri Govindrao Korgaonkar Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti, District Kolhapur.
28	2,600	Research Department
	21,000	Normal grant
	8,832	Dearness allowance
	5,500	Aundh State Grant
		} Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona-4.
29	600	Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dherwar.
30	1,34,000	Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona-6.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

6(1). The year under report showed good progress in the quality of instruction and training provided by the Primary Training Institutions. The revised syllabus for Primary Training Colleges with its emphasis on the training in Crafts, Hygiene, Health and Community activities, Social Welfare and Village improvement, Cultural activities and correlated teaching, was followed in the Primary Training Institutions and candidates were examined according to the revised syllabus at the end of the year. The total number of teachers who appeared for the Primary Teachers Certificate Examination during the year was 7,857 of whom 4,227 passed the Examination.

All the Primary Training Institutions have made provision for the teaching of one Main Craft and two Auxiliary Crafts, while some of the Government Institutions provide for the teaching of two Main Crafts and three Auxiliary Crafts. In view of this, there was not any need felt to run Short-Term courses in Crafts for teachers serving in the District School Board schools.

The number of Training Institutions which have been fully converted into Basic *i.e.* which have 75 per cent. Basic trained staff and have independent basic practising schools rose from 17 to 21. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that most of the Government Primary Training Institutions have 75 per cent. of basic trained staff.

The training colleges continued to pay special attention to the training in Crafts, Health and Hygiene, Social and Community activities. They also took trainees to villages in the neighbourhood where, besides arranging practice lessons in the village school they also undertook village survey and social education work under the supervision of the members of the staff of the Training Colleges. Correlated teaching and teaching of multiple classes were also attended to.

The total expenditure on Training Institutions (Government and Non-Government) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,92,994 of which expenditure from State Funds amounted to Rs. 21,42,075 including Rs. 7,21,370 paid as grants to non-Government Primary Training Institutions.

6(2). The following table shows the number of Primary Training Institutions as well as the number of pupil teachers under training in them :—

Number of Primary Training Institutions and number of pupil teachers under training.	as well as the number of pupil teachers under training in them :—
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Statement showing the number of Primary Training Institutions and the No. of students in them 1952-53.

Primary Training Institutions.	Number of Institutions for							Number of students in						Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.			Grand Total.	Men.			Women.			
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total		Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total	
(1) Marathi	11	22	33	3	18	21	54	1,709	2,884	4,593	306	1,897	2,203	6,796
(2) Gujarati	8	5	13	3	4	7	20	1,088	354	1,442	426	478	904	2,346
(3) Kannad	4	10	14	1	2	3	17	670	526	1,196	131	112	243	1,439
(4) Urdu	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	127	.....	127	79	65	144	271
(5) English	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	19
Total for 1952-53	24	37	61	8	26	34	95	3,594	3,764	7,358*	942	2,571	3,513*	10,871*
Total for 1951-52	25	41	66	8	22	30	96	3,767	4,608	8,365	894	2,102	2,996	11,361

NOTE:—There were 184 women teachers under training in Men's Institutions and 119 men teachers under training in Women's institutions.

}	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	7,174	184	7,358
	119	3,394	3,513
	7,293	3,578	10,871

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the number of pupils attending the Training Colleges from 11,361 to 10,871. This decrease is mostly due to the inability of the District School Boards particularly of Dharwar, Nasik and Poona Divisions to absorb all the trained teachers sent out by the Training Institutions. Though there has been a fall in the number of men students by nearly 1,000 the number of women students registered an increase of about 500.

During the year under report, two of the Training Colleges, viz., the Marathi Training College, Parel and the Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi, which were classified as Men's Institutions in view of the large number of women students attending them, were put under the category of Women's Institutions, as the number of women students attending them was greater than that of men. Four more institutions, viz. (1) the Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Vile-Parle (2) the Vanita Training College, Dharwar, (3) the Primary Training College, Gargoti and (4) the Shahu Adhyapan Mandir, Rukdi, were newly started during the year. Five Training Institutions, one Government and four non-Government were closed during the year. They were :—

- (1) Shri S. S. Vidyalaya, Rukdi.
- (2) Primary Training College for Men, Charatha.
- (3) Primary Training College for Men, Amalner.
- (4) Primary Training College for Men, Athani.
- (5) V. B. Darbar Training College, Bijapur.

Thus there has been a decrease by one in the total number of primary training institutions.

- 6(3). The number of Special Training Institutions continued to be the same
 Special training.
 Institutions. *i.e.* 5 as will be seen from the table given below :—

Special Training Institutions.	Number of Institutions for						Grand Total.	Number of students in						Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.				Men.			Women.			
	Govt.	Non- Govt.	Total.	Govt.	Non- Govt.	Total.		Govt.	Non- Govt.	Total.	Govt.	Non- Govt.	Total.	
English	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	77	77	77
Hindi	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	41	41	..	24	24	65
Total for 1952-53	..	2	2	..	3	3	5	..	41	41	..	101	101	142
Total for 1951-52	..	3	3	..	2	2	5	..	66	66	..	66	66	132

There were two training colleges specially meant for English teaching schools, viz. (1) St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay and (2) St. Mary's Training College, Poona. There were 77 students under instruction of whom 68 were women. The number of trainees in these special training institutions during the year under report shows a slight increase over that for the year 1951-52.

There were three other Special Training Institutions viz. (1) Rashtrabhasha Adhyapan Mandir, Surat, (2) Hindi Teachers' College, Dharwar and (3) Hindi Shikshak Vidyalaya, Poona, which train students for the Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. There were 65 students under instruction in these three institutions of whom 23 were women. The grants paid to the Hindi Training Institutions and the Training Institutions for training teachers for English Teaching Schools amounted to Rs. 575 and Rs. 15,905 respectively.

6(4). There were three Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Bordi, Dabka and Dharwar with 88 students (64 men and 24 women) on rolls on 31st March 1953. The three Centres trained as many as 88 graduates of whom 87 were declared to have passed in the Final Examination.

6(5). The number of Secondary Training Colleges increased by 1 to 6 during the

Secondary Training
Centres. year. They were—

- (1) Secondary Training College, Bombay.
- (2) Secondary Training College, Belgaum.
- (3) Shrimati Maharani Tarabai Teachers Training College, Kolhapur.
- (4) Tilak College of Education, Poona.
- (5) Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda.
- (6) A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.

Of the 736 teachers who appeared for the B. T. degree examination of the various Universities of the State 672 passed the Examination during the year under report. In addition to providing instruction for the graduates, these institutions continued to provide instruction and guidance to students preparing for M. Ed. and Ph.D. degrees.

6(6). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, which provides an intensive course in the theory and practice of Physical Education for graduate teachers has as many as 88 students for the full nine months' course as against 75 for the previous year. Of these 80 students passed the test qualifying them for the award of the Diploma in Physical Education. In addition there were three institutions which conducted the certificate course in Physical Education viz. the Samantba Vyayama Mandir, Dadar, Bombay, S. P. Mandoli's Sharirik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona, and C. P. Vyayam Vidyalaya, Rajpipla. The total number of students trained in these three institutions during 1952-53 was 134 of whom 42 were women.

CHAPTER VII.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

7(1). Special institutions are maintained to impart instruction in Technical, Industrial and allied subjects. The standard of instruction and qualification for admission vary according to the level, nature and duration of the courses. An account of the professional colleges will be found in Chapter V. However details regarding Engineering, Technical and Professional institutions and the number of pupils in them is given in the table below :—

1	1951-52		1952-53	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
	2	3	4	5
1. Engineering and Technical Colleges ...	8	4,400	8	5,154
2. Technical High School ...	9	3,090	9	2,631
3. Technical and Industrial Schools ...	39	3,164	46	3,455
4. Arts and Crafts Institutions ...	138	6,839	157	9,412
5. Fine Arts Institutions ...	13	1,716	16	739
6. Commercial Colleges ...	8	4,580	9	5,322
7. Commercial High Schools ...	13	2,588	12	1,870
8. Commercial Schools ...	98	8,074	114	9,713
9. Agricultural Colleges ...	3	570	3	502
10. Agricultural High Schools ...	6	1,770	6	1,703
11. Agricultural Schools ...	18	1,084	17	974
12. Medical Colleges ...	8	2,796	14	3,918
13. Medical Schools ...	24	1,767	19	949

The Agricultural schools, except the 6 High schools, and Agricultural Colleges mentioned above are controlled by the Director of Agriculture, Medical Schools and Medical Colleges by the Surgeon General with the Government, Industrial, Technical and Arts and Crafts Institutions by the Director of Technical Education and the Commercial and Fine Arts Institutions and the six Agricultural High Schools by the Director of Education.

7(2). The Director of Technical Education continued to be in charge of Institutions imparting Industrial and Technical Education except the Government Tanning Institute and the Government Leather Working School, Bandra, Bombay which were controlled by the Director of Industries. There were 14 Industrial Schools maintained by Government of which 12 were controlled by the Department of Technical Education. These schools impart training in trade courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education which continued to function during the year under report,

The Ranchhodlal Chotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, is maintained by Government and provides certificate courses in Cotton Spinning, Cotton Weaving, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Wireman's course and Diploma Courses in Textile Chemistry and Textile Manufactures. The number of students taking advantage of these courses was 223.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, is also conducting training in Diploma courses for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufactures (cotton), Textile and applied chemistry and sanitary engineering and plumbing. The number of students taking advantage of these courses was 1,201.

7(3). The Director of Technical Education organised Craft training courses for Secondary School teachers. The following statement gives the number of secondary school teachers trained in various crafts at three centres *viz.* (1) Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, (2) Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur, (3) Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay :—

Name of Craft.	Number of teachers trained.
Card Board Work	28
Wood work	8
Tailoring	18
Hand-spinning and Weaving	15
Leather work	13
Metal work	3
Bamboo work	13
Cane and Bamboo work	11
Total ..	109

7(4). In December, 1936, with a view to mitigating the evil of unemployment among the educated middle classes, Government sanctioned the introduction, in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad to start with, a scheme of apprenticeship prepared by the Department of Industries.

The following table shows the number of apprentices (including private ones) under training at the close of the year :—

	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
I year	145	71
II "	89	32
III "	80	31
IV "	54	19
V "	16	..
Total ..	384	153

7(5). Annual Examinations in various courses were held as usual at different centres during 1952-53. The results of the various examinations in Technical and allied subjects such as Applied Chemistry, Textile Chemistry, Diplomas in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Sanitary Engineering etc. are given in Table VIII, published with this report.

7(3). The total amount of grant-in-aid paid to the 56 institutions during the year was Rs. 2,00,727 as against Rs. 1,75,127 paid during the year 1951-52.

7(7). A number of Scholarships are awarded by Government for technical education in Schools, Colleges and Special Institutions. The details regarding their number and value are given in the table below :—

Serial No.	Scholarships for	Number of Scholarships.	Value of Scholarships.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1.	Chemical Technology	2	80
2	Sugar Technology	2	50
3	Applied Geology	1	60
4	Aeronautical Engineering (Institute of Science, Bangalore).	1	60
5	Power Technology (Electrical)	1	60
6	Power Engineering (Civil and Hydraulic)	1	60
7	I Year B.Sc. Tech. (Benaras University)	1	60
8	II Year B.Sc. (Tech.) (Benaras University)	1	60
9	Diploma Course, V. J. T. I., Bombay	12	35
10	Backward Class students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions.	65	From Rs. 9 to Rs. 15-12-0.
11	At F. S. Parakh Technical Institute, Surat, I and II year Mechanical Engineering.	2	15 p.m.
12	All Eligible Backward Class students in Engineering Colleges, (Degree).	...	40 p.m.
13	All Eligible Backward Class students in Engineering Colleges, (Diploma).	...	35 p.m.
14	Students studying in Degree Classes	17	40 p.m.
15	Students studying in Degree Classes (from merged States).	7	40 p.m.
16	Students studying in Degree Classes in F.E., S.E., and B.E. Class.	15 sets	40 p.m.
17	Merit scholarships at 5 Engineering and Technical Colleges.	1 in each college.	25 p.m.
18	Fifty-nine Scholarships by Director of Industries at Government Tanning and Government Leather Working School, Bandra.	59	30 p.m.

7(8). There were 157 Arts and Crafts Schools during the year under report as against 138 of the previous year. Of these, 131 were girls' institutions. The total number of pupils in these institutions was 9,412 as against 6,839 last year. There were 600 teachers of whom 343 were women. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,27,745 Government spent Rs. 1,02,051.

7(9). There were 12 Commercial High Schools with 1,870 pupils. In addition to these there were 114 recognised Commercial Institutions with 9,713 pupils as against 98 institutions with 8,074 pupils in the previous year. These institutions prepare candidates for the Government Commercial Diploma or Certificate or the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examinations. They also provide instruction for commercial subjects like Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping etc.

7(10). The following Commercial Examinations were held during the year 1952-53 :—

- (1) London Chamber of Commerce Examination.
- (2) Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examination.
- (3) Government Commercial Certificate Examination.

These were held as usual in three stages—Elementary, Certificate and Higher Certificate. The results of these were as follows :—

	Number appeared.	Number Passed.
(1) Elementary	166	86
(2) Certificate	168	68
(3) Higher Certificate	481	58

The following table will give an idea of the popularity of different subjects at these examinations (1) Book-keeping and Accountancy for all the three examinations (2) Commercial Law for Higher Certificate stage (3) Shorthand for Certificate stage and (4) Typewriting for elementary stage.

The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations were held in April 1952 at 12 centres, the following are the examination results :—

	Number appeared.	Number Passed.
Government Commercial Diploma Examination, April 1952	365	115
Government Commercial Certificate Examination, April 1952	1,604	987
Government Commercial Certificate Examination, November 1952	1,440	743

7(11). Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 5,530 was paid to 37 Commercial Institutions during the year under report as against Rs. 4,195 paid to 24 institutions during the previous year.

7(12). There were 6 Agricultural High Schools having 1,703 pupils under the
Agricultural Schools. : control of the Education Department.

In addition to these there are 17 Agricultural schools under the control of the Department of Agriculture which provide practical courses in Agriculture. During the year 1952-53, the number of agricultural schools was 17, as against 18, one school *viz.* the Horticultural Training Class at Poona having been closed. Of these 17, 16 were run by Government and 1 was aided. There were 974 pupils of whom 77 were Backward Class pupils. The expenditure on account of these schools amounted to Rs. 10,91,219.

7(13). During the year under report there were 19 medical schools—18 Govern-
Medical Schools. ment Nursing and Midwifery classes and 1 Municipal
viz. the N. H. Dental College, Bombay against 24 last
year. The 5 Ayurvedic Medical schools were classified as Medical Colleges, because they introduced degree courses. The number of students attending these 19 medical schools was 949, of whom 784 were girls. The total expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs. 11,01,710 of which Government share was Rs. 9,80,107.

CHAPTER VIII.

BASIC EDUCATION.

8(1). There was no appreciable expansion in the field of Basic Education during the year under report due to the financial stringency obtaining in the State. As in the previous year efforts were directed to the consolidation of the work already done in Craft and Basic Education. Some of the steps taken by the Department in this direction were as given below :

Introduction. An intensive course in Basic Education for ten days was organised in June, 1952, at Poona for the Deputy Educational Inspectors, Administrative Officers, Assistant Educational Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses of Girls Schools. In this course, apart from the lectures on the theory, the problems concerning the administration and organisation of basic education were fully discussed in the light of the actual experience of the officers in their districts.

Accommodation for weaving was not adequate in many schools. Steps were, therefore, taken to provide accommodation for some schools at rates higher than the prescribed minimum of Rs. 10 per mensem so as to put weaving on a more satisfactory basis. A total building grant of Rs. 35,584 was sanctioned for the District School Boards of Satara North, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar during the year under report for the construction of weaving sheds for two basic schools in each district.

Detailed instruction as to how to eliminate wastage in the crafts and how to improve the quality of craft-work were drawn up and later issued to the officers concerned for implementation. These measures will help to improve considerably the quality of craft-work done in these schools. The Educational Inspectors, Assistant Educational Inspectors and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for craft and the Craft Organisers were asked to devote sufficient time to visiting craft and basic schools with the object of improving the quality of craft-work done in these schools.

The problem of finding a suitable market for the articles and cloth etc. produced in craft and basic schools and Primary Training Institutions engaged the attention of Government and was discussed at length with the Development Department.

8(2). The following table gives the position in regard to the number of basic schools and the number of pupils under instruction in Basic Education :—

Basic Schools and number of pupils.	schools and the number of pupils under instruction in Basic Education :—	Number of Basic schools.	Number of pupils.
Basic schools in the Compact areas—			
(1) First Grade	33	7,894
(2) Second Grade	16	
Basic schools used as practising schools by the Basic Primary Training Institutions—			
(1) First Grade	13	3,626
(2) Second Grade	

	Number of Basic schools.	Number of pupils.
Basic schools run by the municipalities—		
(1) First Grade	2	607
(2) Second Grade	1	
Basic schools maintained by Private Agencies—		
(1) First Grade	5	1,248
(2) Second Grade	1	
Basic schools in the newly opened compact areas—		
(1) First Grade	72	17,308
(2) Second Grade	24	
Total ..	167	30,683

In addition to the 49 basic schools in the Compact areas originally started in the year 1938-39, basic education was newly introduced in 96 more schools by opening additional Compact areas and expanding the existing ones. Of these 96 newly started basic schools, 72 are full-fledged and 24 are junior basic schools. During the year under report basic education was extended to Standard IV of these schools and it is hoped that the schools will be full-fledged within a course of three years more.

8(3). The three Graduates' Basic Training Centres continued to work during the year under report with 64 men and 24 women trainees.

Training Institutions. With the help of the teachers trained at these Graduates' Basic Training Centres in the previous years, four more primary training institutions were converted into Basic institutions during the year—thus bringing the total number of fully converted basic institutions from 17 to 21. All the training institutions had an adequate number of basic-trained graduates on their staff and were working as full-fledged Basic Training Institutions. Basic trained graduates on the staff of these institutions besides discussing the principles and theory of pedagogy in general and Basic Education in particular also conducted various cultural and social activities and supervised all matters regarding the life of the community. They also arranged for training in one main craft and two auxiliary crafts. The other training institutions—Government and non-Government—have also introduced craft as a compulsory subject in addition to the general theory and principles of Basic Education.

8(4). The revised syllabus for Basic schools which was approved by Government continued to be used in all the basic schools including the practising schools attached to the fully converted primary training colleges. Special Committees with Principals of the Basic Training Centres as Presidents conducted the Basic Primary School Certification Examination. 1,087 candidates appeared for the Basic Primary School Certificate Examination of 1953 of whom 781 passed, as against 738 candidates in the previous year, of whom 455 passed.

8(5). The number of schools in which craft has been introduced with a view to converting them into full-fledged basic schools remained stationery viz. 2,801. In view of the position stated in para. 8 (I) above introduction of craft in more schools had to be held over. Steps were, however, taken to step up production and improve the quality of the articles produced.

8(6). Statements A, B and C on the next three pages give the cost of education in ordinary primary schools (excluding Municipal, Un-aided and Government Schools) and basic schools. It will be seen from the statements that the per capita cost of basic education in the old compact areas has gone up by about ten rupees as compared with that in ordinary schools. There has been considerable increase in the cost of education in the East Khandesh and Surat districts. This is due to the increase in the salary and allowances on account of the refixation of the pay of some of the teachers in East Khandesh and Surat districts. In these two districts the per capita cost even in ordinary schools has also increased by about six or seven rupees. The increase is particularly high in basic schools because most of the teachers in the basic schools are trained and it is the trained teachers who have benefited from the refixation of pay. Some of these trained teachers have had a further increase in salary and allowances on account of their passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination. Furthermore, basic schools continued to be more liberally staffed. All these factors have tended to increase the cost per capita in basic schools. The question of reducing the cost of Basic Education was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year under report,

8(7). The Advisory Board of Basic Education held only two meetings during the period under review. The following were some of the important items that were considered by the Board :—

(i) Report of the Sub-Committee regarding the amendments to the rules for the Primary School Certificate Examination of pupils in Basic Schools.

(ii) Report of the Sub-Committee regarding the preparation of the scheme for the practical examination in craft-work at the Primary School Certificate Examination of pupils from Basic and Craft schools.

(iii) Report of the Sub-committee regarding the comprehensive course for training of teachers in pre-primary, primary and secondary fields of education.

The following reports prepared by the respective committees were sent to Government for consideration :—

(i) Report of the Sub-committee appointed by Government to survey the progress of Basic Education in the State during the last five years.

(ii) Report and syllabus for Post-Basic education in the Bombay State by the Post-Basic Education Committee.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the expenditure on primary schools (excluding Municipal, Un-aided and Government Schools) in Satara North, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar Districts during 1952-53.

Serial No.	Name of the District.	Number of Primary Schools (excluding Municipal and Government schools).	Number of pupils in primary schools in column 3.	Number of teachers working in primary schools in column 3.	Expenditure on Primary Schools in respect of		Total expenditure.	Per Capita cost (in rupees).	Per Capita cost (in rupees) 1951-52.
					Salary of teachers including dearness allowance.	(1) Contingency. (2) Rents, rates and taxes and (3) Salary of menials and servants etc.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Satara North	.. 1,210	1,23,315	3,409	32,11,090	1,38,778	33,49,868	27·1	23·8
2	East Khandesh	.. 1,178	1,22,002	3,341	33,94,596	3,80,371	37,74,967	31·0	23·4
3	Surat	.. 1,270	1,43,080	3,823	37,00,411	6,05,920	43,06,331	30·1	24·7
4	Dharwar	.. 1,330	1,08,363	3,157	26,09,788	2,01,936	28,11,724	25·9	28·9
	Total	.. 4,988	4,96,760	13,730	1,29,15,885	13,27,005	1,42,42,890	28·6	27·10

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the expenditure on old basic schools in the Old Compact areas (excluding Municipal and Government Schools) in Satara North, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar Districts during 1952-53.

Serial No.	Name of the Compact Areas and District.	Number of old Basic Schools,	Number of pupils learning in the basic schools,	Number of teachers working in the basic schools.	Expenditure on			Total expenditure.	Income actually realised from the sale of finished articles produced during the year.	Estimated value of articles produced during the year in stock at the end of the year.	Total value of the produce. (Col. 10 plus col. 11).	Net expenditure.	Per capita cost (in rupees).	Per capita cost (in rupees) in 1951-52.
					Salary of teachers including dearness allowance.	(1) Contingencies.	(2) Rent, rates and taxes, etc., and								(3) Salary of menials and servants etc.	Raw material for craft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khandala (Satara North)..	6	1,198	39	38,369	911	971	40,251	563	529	1,092	39,159	32.6	32.9
2	Parola and Yaval (East Khandesh).	13	1,681	67	74,271	3,976	1,334	79,581	1,276	1,539	2,815	76,766	45.6	44
3	Valod (Surat)	.. 13	2,333	88	96,428	4,006	3,097	1,03,531	5,319	1,264	6,583	96,948	41.5	39
4	Dharwar (Dharwar)	.. 17	2,699	94	91,299	1,810	1,096	94,205	809	3,383	4,192	90,013	33.3	44
	Total ..	49	7,911	288	3,00,367	10,703	6,498	3,17,568	7,967	6,715	14,682	3,02,886	38.2	33.6

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the expenditure on new Basic Schools in the newly started Compact areas (excluding Municipal and Government Schools) in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Surat, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara districts during the year 1952-53.

Serial No.	Name of the Compact Area and District.	No. of New Basic Schools.	No. of pupils in the New -Basic Schools.	No. of teachers in the new Basic Schools.	Expenditure on			Total expenditure.	Income actually realised from the sale of finished articles.	Estimated value of articles in stock.	Total value of the produce.	Net expenditure (Cols. 9 minus 12).	Per capita cost (in Rupees).
					Salary of teachers including Dearness Allowance.	(1) Contingencies; (2) Rent, Taxes; and (3) Salary of menials and servants.	Raw material for Craft.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Khiroda (East Khandesh).	9	3,661	113	1,11,526	7,872	1,714	1,21,112	619	1,649	2,268	1,18,844	32.7
2	Rajur (Ahmednagar) ...	12	979	28	27,283	801	347	28,431	158	651	809	27,622	28.2
3	Valod (Surat) ...	9	1,557	54	56,953	2,072	1,807	60,832	3,442	1,387	4,829	56,003	35.9
4	Dharwar-Extension (Dharwar).	9	948	30	25,756	298	417	26,471	100	477	577	25,894	27.3
5	Hosritti (Dharwar) ..	19	2,885	103	84,880	1,374	1,100	87,354	600	1,683	2,283	85,071	29.4
6	Bagalkot (Bijapur) .	17	3,299	94	91,796	1,981	997	94,774	392	1,091	1,483	93,291	28.2
7	Kumta (Kanara) ...	20	4,575	90	1,01,174	3,833	1,188	1,06,195	1,227	680	1,907	1,04,288	22.7
	Total ...	95	17,904	512	4,99,368	18,231	7,570	5,25,169	6,538	7,618	14,156	5,11,013	28.5

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

9(1). The work of Social Education in the State is entrusted to three Regional Social Education Committees, one for Maharashtra, one for Gujarat and one for Karnatak and four City Social Education Committees for the cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. During the year under report, Social Education work was carried on in the same manner as in the previous years. The programme included in addition to literacy work and library service, social, cultural and educational activities. Literacy work was mainly done through Social Education classes which were of two kinds, first test and second test classes, the first of four months' duration and second of six months' duration. The syllabus of these classes was concerned not only with the removal of illiteracy but also with education in civics, communal harmony, cultural and recreational activities and dissemination of general knowledge so as to make an adult a useful and informed citizen.

9(2). Social Education in the three linguistic regions of the State was satisfactorily organised under the direction of the Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak. These committees met frequently and discussed various problems relating to Social Education. The three Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak collected by voluntary contributions amounts of Rs. 1,896, Rs. 4,152, Rs. 3,530 respectively on the Social Education Day which was celebrated throughout the State on 1st November 1952. In addition to this, people of different places have contributed in the form of equipment articles e.g. slates, books, pencils, kerosene etc. to the local Social Education centres. The amounts collected by the committees are proposed to be spent in the areas in which they are collected.

9(3). The District Social Education Committees formed in the districts to help the Regional Social Education Committees were discontinued during the year under report. The District Development Boards set up by Government in place of the former Rural Development Boards for intensive rural uplift work in the Districts have, however, been empowered by Government to appoint their sub-committees to look after various activities in connection with the development work including social education in the districts.

9(4). In addition to the three Regional Social Education Committees, four City Social Education Committees for Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad were functioning during the year. The Committees were paid Government grant at 50 per cent. of their expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by the City Committees and the Government grant paid to them are given in the statement below :—

Name of the Committee.	Total expenditure incurred.	Government grant.
Bombay	3,22,894	1,70,138
Poona	25,825	12,300
Sholapur	5,393	8,922
Ahmedabad	10,612	12,502

9(5). The work of propaganda for spreading the message of Social Education is done by the Committees mainly through Social Education classes, lectures, film and magic lantern shows, publication of magazines and celebrating the All India Social Education Day and Social Education Weeks etc.

The All India Social Education Day was celebrated in a fitting manner throughout the State. The Harijan Day, the 'Vanamahotsava' and 'Gram-Sudhar Saptaha' were also celebrated in the State with the co-operation of Government servants, students, voluntary agencies, local leaders etc. Advantage was taken of these celebrations to impress upon the masses the importance of Social Education.

The City Social Education Committees also organised Social Education Weeks and collected funds. The 4th Social Education Week organised by the Bombay City Social Education Committee was inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President on the 23rd November 1952 and was attended by over 50,000 people. Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay State, in a broadcast message in connection with the celebration of Social Education week organised by the Bombay City Social Education Committee appealed to the people to take up the question of liquidation of illiteracy among adults. On the eve of the All India Social Education Day a meeting of 10,000 people held at Nardulla Tank Maidan, Bombay, was addressed by Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Education and Law who observed that to keep the masses illiterate and ignorant after the attainment of freedom would be to invite calamity and desired that the citizens should not only be literate but well-informed.

To make the class work in Social Education classes interesting, occasional recreational programmes were arranged in the social education classes by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors with the help of the local teachers. These included 'dramas', 'powadas', 'folk-lore', 'bhajans' etc. The District Publicity Officers who have been supplied with the Mobile Publicity Vans also showed several educational and other interesting films to the villagers in the various villages. During the year about 15,000 recreational and cultural programmes were carried out all over the State.

The Social Education Organisations in the State also took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Educational Department to disseminate knowledge through films among the masses. The following table gives a comparative picture of the number of film and magic lantern shows arranged during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

	Number of shows.		Number of pupils attended.		Number of adults attended.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.
(i) Number of film shows given by the Visual Education Department for Social Education.	115	125	24,410	19,332	11,777	15,891
(ii) Number of film shows arranged by other organizations in the State with films loaned by the Visual Education Department.	930	4,637	5,18,735	5,99,035	4,93,061	1,87,240
(iii) Number of magic lantern shows with lectures given.	242	642	17,961	41,344	12,294	2,68,832
(iv) Number of filmstrip lectures arranged.	273	500	13,010	33,219	2,498	7,105

9(6). The Regional Social Education Committee for Karnatak brought out 8 books during the year under report. The Azad Hind-Social Education Material. Seva Sangh of Gadag-Bettigiri published 2 books useful for the neo-literates during the period under review. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has published 5 books. The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra patronised books suitable for reading by the neo-literates written by well-known authors for distribution to the Social Education Classes. During the year, the Committee purchased books of the value of Rs. 1,1,000 for distribution to the Social Education Classes. The Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat purchased 4,500 books suitable for adults and distributed them among the Inspecting Officers who are given boxes of books which are circulated by them from village to village. A subsidy of Rs. 1,500 was given to Shrimati Kulsum Sayani towards the publication of a fortnightly journal viz. "Rahbar" printed in Arabic, Devnagari and Gujarati scripts for the neo-literates.

The three Regional Social Education Committees have been publishing magazines in their respective regions with a view to helping the newly-made literate to maintain their literacy and add to their knowledge.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee also published a fortnightly news-sheet "Saksharata Deep" in Marathi and it was supplied free to the classes conducted by the Committee. The Committee also purchased 700 copies of "Rahbar" a fortnightly edited by Shrimati K. Sayani in Hindi and Urdu scripts and distributed them free to adults.

One chatty folder explaining the Scheme of Home Classes was translated and published in the regional languages by the respective Regional Social Education Committees.

9(7). The following table gives a comparative picture of the progress of Social

Progress of Social Education Classes.	Education during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—
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Name of the Committee.	Year.	Number of classes.			Number of adults on rolls.			Number made literate.		
		First Test.	Second Test.	Total.	First Test.	Second Test.	Total.	First Test.	Second Test.	Total.
Maharashtra ..	.. 1951-52 ..	5,590	2,875	8,465	1,17,807	39,928	1,57,735	42,897	8,788	51,685
Gujarat ..	.. ..	2,174	449	2,623	53,848	6,567	60,415	18,351	3,403	21,754
Karnatak ..	.. ..	1,283	1,122	2,405	18,873	14,532	33,405	10,467	5,342	15,809
Bombay ..	.. ..	1,839	585	2,424	44,884	16,280	61,164	30,399	9,926	40,325
Poona, ..	.. ..	191	106	297	4,205	1,580	5,785	2,165	580	2,745
Ahmedabad ..	.. ..	127	60	187	3,068	1,296	4,364	1,478	247	1,725
	Total ..	11,204	5,197	16,401	2,42,685	80,183	3,22,868	1,05,757	28,286	1,34,043
Maharashtra ..	.. 1952-53 ..	6,386	3,528	9,914	1,34,623	57,969	1,92,592	58,257	17,132	75,389
Gujarat ..	.. ..	1,853	833	2,686	37,425	13,135	50,560	25,602	6,647	32,249
Karnatak ..	.. ..	2,094	1,535	3,629	41,513	26,005	67,518	24,847	9,171	34,018
Bombay ..	.. ..	1,660	543	2,203	40,698	15,229	55,927	24,902	9,477	34,379
Poona ..	.. ..	190	57	247	3,948	948	4,896	2,054	767	2,821
Sholapur ..	.. ..	52	24	76	1,360	825	2,185	638	170	808
Ahmedabad ..	.. ..	87	51	138	1,952	1,163	3,115	978	330	1,308
	Total ..	12,322	6,571	18,893	2,61,519	1,15,274	3,76,379	1,37,278	43,604	1,80,972

The figures given in the above table show that the total number of classes for the 1st as well as 2nd Test the number of adults on rolls and those who passed the two tests show considerable increase over the figures for the previous year.

9(8). The Community Projects Programme envisaged under the Indo-U. S. A. Technical Co-operation Agreement is being implemented in five selected areas in the following districts of the State during the year under report. (1) Mehsana (Vijapur and Kalol Talukas), (2) Kolhapur (Karvir and Panhala Talukas), (3) Thana-Kolaba Districts (Kalyan-Karjat and Khalapur and Panvel Talukas), (4) Belgaum District (Hukkeri and Gokak Talukas) and (5) Sabarkantha District (one development block of 120 villages). The Regional Social Education Committees are offering full co-operation to the Project Officers in furthering Social Education Work in the project areas. The Social Education Committees are also giving publicity to Five Year Plan as parts of the propaganda work they are doing.

9(9). Literacy Classes under the Scheme of Universal Literacy among workers and the P. W. R. A. E. (Genl.) formerly conducted by the Labouring Classes. the Labour Department at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Amalner and Hubli cities were transferred to the Education Department from 1st August 1952, and the work has been entrusted to the Regional and City Social Education Committees concerned.

It may be pointed out that the classes conducted by the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Committees are attended by the labouring classes on a large scale. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has been able to arrange Employers' Classes in mills and factories under its guidance and general supervision. During the year the number of Employers' Literacy Classes was 230, with a total enrolment of 5,474. The expenditure on conducting the classes was also borne by the managements concerned.

9(10). With a view to giving the teachers and workers in Social Education, a thorough idea of the new concept of social education, short term training courses are arranged every year in the summer vacation at the Government Training Colleges. During the year under review 19 such courses were organised—11 in Maharashtra, 4 in Gujarat and 4 in Karnatak—and 751 workers were trained—416 in Maharashtra, 152 in Gujarat and 183 in Karnatak at a total cost of Rs. 18,000.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee also organised training courses for teachers and trained 775 teachers during the period under report. Short term training courses for the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were also organised by the Regional Social Education Committees.

9(11). Out of the four City Social Education Committees the Bombay City Social Education Committee has been doing particularly valuable work in the field of Social Education in Greater Bombay. During the year under review, the Committee conducted 1,660 literacy classes and 543 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 40,698 and 15,229 adults respectively as against 1,839 literacy and 585 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 44,884 and 16,280 adults respectively conducted during 1951-52. Of the 40,698 adults enrolled, 24,902 (19,196 men and 5,706 women)

were made literate, and of the 15,229 adults on rolls in the post-literacy classes 9,477 were successful. The Committee had two Social Education Vans fully-equipped with 16 m.m. film-projectors, amplifiers, loud-speakers, and microphones, with the help of which film-shows were often arranged. The total number of film-shows arranged during the year was 292 and about 2,25,000 persons received the benefit of these film-shows. The Committee had also borrowed 10 film-strip projectors from the United States Information Service, with the help of which 65 shows were arranged during the year. With a view to providing a diversion from the daily monotonous life in the City and also to creating a healthy feeling of brother-hood and co-operation among adults, excursions to important places were occasionally organised by the teachers, supervisors and officers and adults bore the expenses. 24 such excursions were arranged during the year. In addition to the literacy work the Committee introduced extra curricular activities in the classes. At 3 centres Chapal making was introduced and the adults prepared 20 pairs of chapals. The Committee introduced by way of experiment teaching of sewing and cutting in six women's classes. The Committee started a film library and during the year under report a special film viz. 'Jyoti' for Social Education was prepared by a private agency under the Committee's guidance. The film library maintained by the Committee now contains 58 (16 mm.) films. In addition to the use of these films, other films numbering 54 were borrowed from the Visual Education Department and others. A farm garden was developed at the National Park but due to floods it was unfortunately washed off during the year. The Committee received donations from abroad through the UNESCO to provide for Community Radios for different areas. 14 sets have been already ordered. The total expenditure of the Committee for the year amounted to Rs. 3,22,894 as against Rs. 3,32,586 in the preceding year. Government share in this expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,61,447.

9(12). The Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee maintained 87 literacy and 51 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 1952 and 1,163 adults respectively. Of the 1,952 adults on rolls, 978 were made literate and of the 1,163 adults in the post-literacy classes 330 were successful.

Ahmedabad, Sholapur and
Poona City Social Education
Committees.

The Poona City Social Education Committee conducted 190 literacy and 57 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 3,948 and 948 adults respectively. Of the 3,948 adults on rolls, 2,054 were made literate and of the 948 adults in the post-literacy classes, 767 were successful.

The Sholapur City Social Education Committee maintained 52 literacy and 24 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 1,360 and 825 adults respectively during the period under review. Of the 1,360 adults on rolls, 638 were made literate and 170 passed the IInd Test.

9(13). A total expenditure of about Rs. 10,44,000 was incurred by Government Expenditure on Social Education drive during the year under report as against Rs. 10,00,000 in the previous year. This represents solely the total expenditure incurred by the Education Department and does not include expenditure incurred on allied Social Education work such as expenditure on museums, arts and arts Societies. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,44,000 an expenditure of Rs. 6,84,964 was incurred for the three Regional Social Education Committees. The expenditure incurred on each committee and

the number of adults made literate by each committee are given in the statement below :—

Name of the Committee.	Total expenditure incurred.	Number of adults made literate.		
		1st Test.	2nd Test.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.			
Maharashtra	3,69,615	58,257	17,132	75,389
Gujarat	1,33,750	25,602	6,647	32,249
Karnatak	1,81,599	24,847	9,171	34,018

9(14). The Scheme of opening of Village Reading Rooms in villages has been making steady progress. All possible efforts are being made by the Regional Social Education Committee and inspecting officers to increase the number of Village Reading Rooms and to make them attractive by supplying useful material interesting to neo-literates. During the period under review there were 5,448 Village Reading Rooms as against 4,085 of the previous year. These were distributed by regions as under :—

Name of the Region.	Number of village reading rooms.		Grants paid.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Maharashtra	2,169	2,300	33,312	33,061
Gujarat	453	1,572	7,565	27,993
Karnatak	1,463	1,576	22,516	26,581
Total ..	4,085	5,448	63,393	87,635

The increase of 1,193 Village Reading Rooms in the Gujarat Region was due to the inclusion of village libraries in the former Baroda State which were not so far included under the Village Reading Rooms Scheme.

A grant of Rs. 600 was paid to the Bombay Presidency Women's council for organising Children's holiday reading rooms. The Charotar Education Society, Anand, District Kaira was given a grant of Rs. 1,500 for its library activities.

9(15). Among other bodies working in the field of Social Education the Bombay Extension Works. Presidency Adult Education Association continued to do good work. This Association as usual made its contribution to Social Education drive by way of organising extension courses for educated adults, pre-literacy and post-literacy classes for mill-hands, factory

workers, etc. free reading rooms and libraries, popular lectures on Science, Economics and Politics in co-operation with other organisations and institutions engaged in similar work. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the Association for its work during the year under report.

9(16). The Rural Collège viz. Janata College started at Gargoti, District Kolhapur for training villagers for the Community leadership was paid a grant of Rs. 8,000.

Subsidies to Private Bodies.

The All India Adult Education Association, New Delhi was paid a grant of Rs. 200 in appreciation of its good work in the field of Social Education.

9(17). The meetings of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the three Regional Social Education Committees and the City Committees were held during the year to discuss common problems and difficulties.

Consultation Committee.

9(18). The third National Seminar on "production of literature for neo-literates" organized by the Indian Adult Education Association at Delhi was attended by the three Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. The All India Education Conference held at Nagpur was also attended by the Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees.

Seminars and conferences.

9(19). During the year under review, the following persons of repute paid visits

Visitors. to see the Social Education work in the State :—

- (1) Miss Lily Tsien, Education Clearing House of Unesco.
- (2) Mr. Sanit Pongsurat, UNESCO Fellow of Thailand.

These visitors saw some of the Social Education Centres run by the Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra in the rural and urban areas and expressed their satisfaction with the work of the Committee.

9(20). The above report of Social Education Work done during the year under report will show that Social Education Work in the State is making satisfactory progress. It was feared that owing to the famine which affected several districts in the State, the Social Education work would receive a set-back but it is gratifying to note that in spite of this difficulty, the work continued to show adequate progress.

Conclusion.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

10(I). The total number of girls under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions during the year under report was 13,37,451 as against 13,63,171 during 1951-52. The slight drop of about 26,000 is due to acute famine conditions in certain districts of the State and also the fact that the academic year was changed during the year under report and therefore the figure as on 31st March 1953 did not include all fresh admissions. The following table gives the number of girls attending the various types of institutions during 1952-53 :—

	Number of Institutions for G.ris.	Number of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Boys.	Total Number of Girls under Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5
Arts and Science Colleges etc. ..	7	1,303	7,891	9,194
Professional Colleges	1	75	1,577	1,652
Secondary Schools	180	51,779	41,932	93,711
Primary Schools	2,054	4,13,495	7,40,214	11,53,709
Other Special Schools	2,685	66,091	8,058	74,149
Total Recognised ..	4,927	5,32,743	7,90,672	13,32,415
Unrecognised Institutions ..	26	1,480	3,547	5,036
Grand Total ..	4,953	5,34,223	9,03,219	13,37,451

To assess the progress made during the last year the educational institutions for girls have been divided broadly into the following three categories :—

I—*Institutions imparting general education at the*

- (a) Primary,
- (b) Secondary and
- (c) University Stage.

II—*Institutions imparting professional education at the*

- (a) Post Primary,
- (b) Post Secondary.

III—*Institutions imparting Special Education.*

The following paragraphs deal with these institutions :—

I. (a) *Primary.*—The number of primary schools for girls during the year under report was 2,054. This represents a slight fall of 15 over the previous year's figure. The number of girls in primary schools decreased by about 43,000 as compared to that during the previous year. This was, however, due to famine conditions in certain districts. There was no change in the curriculum during the year. The girls are taking keen interest in Crafts, Physical Education and extra-curricular activities. There is provision for the teaching of needle work in most schools and in some, of music.

(b) *Secondary.*—The total number of girls in secondary schools increased by just over a hundred. The number of secondary schools for girls increased from 170 for the previous year to 180 for the year under report. This is encouraging as during recent years the number of secondary schools for girls had tended to decrease year by year. When the admission of girls to boys' school cannot be avoided, the Department compels the managements concerned to provide special amenities to girls such as separate retiring rooms, provision of special sanitary arrangements etc. The managements of co-educational schools are required to employ at least one woman teacher for every 40 girls attending the school. It is now possible for girls to appear for the Secondary School Certificate Examination with subjects like Home-Craft, Needle-work and Music. The following table shows the number of primary and secondary institutions and girls studying in them in the Educational Divisions of the Bombay State.

1	Number of Primary Schools for Girls.	Number of Pupils in Primary Schools for Girls.			Number of Secondary Schools for Girls.	Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools for Girls.			Number of Colleges including University.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Institu- tions.	Number of Women students.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Bombay Division ..	222	15,467	54,202	69,669	66	1,922	21,427	23,349	3	1,024
Nasik Division ..	267	497	67,514	68,011	17	14	3,520	3,534	..	....
Poona Division ..	374	2,696	75,745	78,441	31	50	9,249	9,299	1	96
Ahmedabad Division ..	363	529	82,611	83,140	21	155	6,861	7,016	2	100
Baroda Division ..	269	1,446	57,216	58,662	18	36	4,905	4,941	2	158
Dharwar Division ..	656	1,948	76,058	78,006	14	6	2,715	2,721	..	....
Anglo-Indian Schools (including Central Government).	3	35	149	184	13	605	3,102	3,707	..	....
Total ..	2,054	22,618	4,13,495	4,36,113	180	2,758	51,779	54,567	8	1,378

(c) *University*.—The number of Arts and Science Colleges for Women increased by one, bringing their total to six. Five of these colleges are affiliated to the S. N. D. T. Women's University and are located in Poona, Bombay, Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad. The 6th Arts College is the Sophia College for Women in Bombay. The College for Home Science started by University of Baroda continues to make slow but steady progress.

The total number of girls attending Arts and Science Colleges and Research Institutes* was 9,194. This represents an increase of more than 1,000 over the figure for the last year.

II. (a) *Post-Primary Professional Training*.—There are several Primary Training Institutions for women in each of the six Educational Divisions of the Bombay State and they continued to do valuable work in the training of women as primary teachers. The aim of these institutions is to improve the quality of teaching in primary schools. The revised courses provide for training in Craft work. The Crafts taught in Women's Training Institutions are Spinning and Weaving with Kitchen Gardening as a subsidiary craft. Needle work is a compulsory subject in Women's Training Institutions.

(b) *Post-Secondary Professional Training*.—Whereas the teaching profession is almost the only profession open to girls who pass the P. S. C. Examination, girls passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination can take up other careers besides teaching. The principal one among them is nursing. Until last year girls passing the S. S. C. Examination could take up a medical career by securing admission to Ayurvedic Medical Colleges. From the year under report, however, the minimum qualification for admission to an Ayurvedic Medical College is the Inter Science Examination. Ayurvedic Medical Colleges exist at Poona, Bombay, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nadiad, and Surat. The Ayurvedic Medical College at Bombay is a Government Institution and the others are Government-aided.

Nursing classes are attached to big hospitals and students are required to complete a three-year course of theoretical and practical training. The nursing profession offers excellent opportunities of service to the right type of persons as there is great dearth of qualified nurses in the country. The scheme under which scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem were awarded to girls in Secondary Schools, was discontinued during 1952-53, and no fresh awards were made. Scholarships already granted were, however, continued.

Girls who are unable to complete the University course and then to proceed to an S. T. College can qualify themselves as Secondary teachers by taking the T. D. course instituted by the various Universities in the State.

III. *Special Education*.—There are different institutions imparting professional training in such Crafts as needle-work, tailoring, embroidery, painting, leather-work etc. They are classified as special schools. During the year under report there were 295 such institutions meant specially for women and the number of pupils attending them was 22,634. These special schools are given grant-in-aid at 50 per cent. of the admitted expenditure. It is not possible to give the exact amount spent on the education of girls alone, as a large number of girls attend co-educational institutions and the expenditure on their account cannot be separated. There were also 2,392 social education classes for women and they were attended by 51,515 pupils.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

11(1). Physical Education continued to receive special attention of the Department during the year under report. As Physical Education enjoys the status of a regular subject in the school curriculum, all primary as well as secondary schools organised these activities in accordance with the prescribed syllabuses. In addition inter-school tournaments, sportsmeets, camps, excursions, camp-fires, recreational programmes and mass demonstrations continued to increase rapidly as also the number of competitors and participants in these activities. Interest in the subject is noticeably evident and is reflected in the general attainments of the pupils in primary as well as secondary schools.

The Board of Physical Education was abolished with effect from 1st January, 1953.

11(2). For effective and efficient promotion of Physical Education in schools, the Department continued the various training courses started for creating qualified leadership in the field. Schools were impressed with the need for getting teachers below 35 years of age qualified in Physical Education. The response from Managements has been, on the whole, encouraging. This is obvious from the increasing number of teachers trained in Physical Education at the training courses conducted by Government and aided institutions.

The Government Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, Bombay - conducting the one-year diploma course for graduates had an enrolment of 88 (66 men and 22 women) graduate teachers. Of these trainees, 80 got through the course successfully as against 70 teachers completing the said course in the previous year.

The one-year Certificate Courses for S. S. C. students have trained 153 teachers as detailed below :—

Name of the Institution.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1) Shri Chhotubhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipala.	67	2	69
(2) Shareerk Shikshan Vidyalaya, S. P. Mandali, Poona 2.	34	20	54
(3) Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, Bombay 28.	29	11	40
Total ..	120	33	153

Thus 153 teachers received training at these courses whereas the number of teachers trained in the previous year was 63 only. On the whole the training of teachers in Physical Education showed appreciable progress both in quality and quantity.

The Short Term Courses in Physical Education for secondary teachers which were instituted by Government in 1938-39 have been discontinued from the year 1952-53. These courses were started with a view to making in-service teachers physical education-minded so that they could be useful to the Diploma holders in organising physical education work in their respective institutions. Every year one or two such courses were organised entirely at Government cost. About 1,800 teachers received training at these courses. The need to continue these courses did not remain so urgent in view of the large number of teachers already trained through them and further in view of the institution of the one-year certificate course in physical education for matriculates; hence the decision of Government to discontinue these courses.

The cost to Government on the training of teachers in Physical Education for secondary schools was Rs. 1,36,329 of which Rs. 1,11,134 were spent on the diploma course and the remaining Rs. 25,195 on grants to institutions conducting the Certificate Course.

11(3). The Department has continued its activities to increase trained leadership for primary schools by conducting short term courses in Physical Education for Primary Teachers. Thirty-four courses were organised in different districts of the State which trained 1,631 primary teachers of which 315 were women. Through these courses, teachers were trained in the activities included in the syllabus in Physical Education for primary schools and in the methods of teaching. The increase in trained leadership has improved the work in physical education in primary schools.

The expenditure incurred on these short term courses was Rs. 89,978.

11(4). With the increased trained leadership in secondary schools, a definite all-aided improvement is visible in the field at the Secondary Schools. Pupils have now begun to realise the value of Physical Education and are now giving better response to Physical Education programmes. The annual test in Physical Education introduced by the Department for secondary schools has also greatly helped to ensure the participation of pupils in Physical Education activities with due attention.

Inter-school competitions and tournaments have become greatly popular. About 800 institutions organised these tournaments in which 30,500 children including 6,500 girls participated. The response of pupils to activities such as picnics, hikes, excursions, campfires and recreation programmes was also very satisfactory. About 2,70,000 school children participated in these activities organised by the different schools of the State. These activities give ample opportunities for pupils to develop qualities of leadership, social service, team spirit and further provide scope of developing talent in dialogues, imitations, singing, folk-dancing and other recreative activities.

Medical inspection was conducted by a large number of schools in accordance with the prescribed form of the Department. Pupils undergo detailed medical inspection at least twice at the secondary stage. School Managements have succeeded at many places in securing the co-operation of the local doctors in conducting the medical inspection and attending to its follow-up work.

The Department continued to help schools in securing playgrounds for physical Education. It is observed that about 480 secondary schools have got sufficient open space for Physical Education and about 214 schools have either drill sheds or indoor space for the purpose. The Department incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs. 26,955 by way of grants to schools for acquisition of new playgrounds and maintenance of old ones.

The grants for physical Education to Secondary Schools which used to be paid separately formerly have been merged in the ordinary grants paid to schools and hence the necessary provision on this account was made in the total allotment for ordinary grants.

11(5). With the increase in the number of primary teachers trained in Physical Education as indicated in paragraph (11-3) above, the Primary Schools. primary schools have made appreciable progress in organising physical education activities on proper lines. In most of the Primary Schools, steps have been taken to follow the physical education programme in accordance with the syllabus lately revised by the Department. The revised programme mainly consists of activities involving fundamental movements such as running, walking, jumping and throwing, callisthenics with and without apparatus and recreative activities such as story plays, dramatization, singing games, action songs and relay races. Efforts are being made by the School Boards to see that at least 4 periods a week are provided for physical education in the time table of primary schools under their control. Inter-School tournaments in games and other events have been regularly organised for primary schools in about 10 districts. Camping, picnics, excursions and campfires were also organised in a number of primary schools. All these activities definitely helped to raise the standard of discipline in primary schools and developed in the children a sense for personal cleanliness and hygiene.

An amount of Rs. 79,858 was spent by the Department as grants-in-aid for Physical Education to Local Authorities conducting primary schools.

11(6). The gymnasia and other associations promoting Physical Education activities have shown an upward trend in their work and Gymnasia. activities. The organisation of activities of these institutions is gradually being taken over by qualified persons and so their work is carried on on more systematic lines than before. Indian games, wrestling, lathi, lezim, malkhamb, dands and baithaks are some of the activities commonly taught and practised at these institutions.

An amount of Rs. 38,516 was spent by the Department on account of grants-in-aid to recognised gymnasia which figured 155 till the end of the year under report.

Further, Rs. 4,779 were also spent on grants to 27 Athletic Associations conducting tournaments in games and other activities.

11(7). The Inspectorate of Physical Education consisting of a State Inspector of Physical Education and 44 Assistant Deputy Educational Physical Education. Inspectors for Physical Education including 17 inspectresses continued to guide both primary and secondary schools in all matters pertaining to Physical Education. In addition to visits and inspections of schools, they rendered considerable help to the school Managements and School Boards in organising District Athletic Sports, Celebration of Physical Education Days, Organisation of Holiday Camps, Picnics, Excursions, Recreative Programmes and Campfires for pupils. Their services were also utilized with great advantage in organising the departmental short-term courses in Physical Education for primary teachers.

11(8). **Camping forms an important activity in the Physical Education programme of schools in the State.** Camping has proved to be very useful and valuable educational experience to pupils. Teachers and pupils have responded to this activity with great interest and enthusiasm. During the year under report, 9 camps were organised for teachers and 22 for pupils which were attended by 232 teachers and 1,250 pupils respectively. In addition, several camps were organised by schools on their own. The Teachers' Camps were organised at Mahabaleshwar and Mount Abu, where the necessary facilities have been provided by the Department. It is intended to develop more camping sites in the different districts of the State.

The Department spent Rs. 7,862 on the travelling expenses of teachers' and contingent expenditure of Pupils' Camps.

11(9). Schools were impressed with the need of popularizing scouting amongst **Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.** the school children and thus co-operate with the Bombay State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association in all its activities undertaken during the year under report. This is obvious from the fact that about 63 local associations were affiliated with the State Association with a total membership of 47,576 which shows an increase compared to the total number of 44,273 scouters in the previous year 1951-52.

In order to provide qualified leadership in the field about 26 training camps were organised by the State Association which were attended by about 800 persons. Patrol leaders training camps; state and district rallies; campfires, deputation of the representatives of the State Association to the World Scouters' Indaba were some of the important activities undertaken in the field of scouting.

Government paid Rs. 32,000 as grants-in-aid to the State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association during 1952-53.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Pre-Primary Education.

12(1). The year under report recorded a distinct improvement both in the number of institutions imparting pre-primary education as also in the number of children attending them. The following table shows increase in the number of pre-primary institutions and the number of boys and girls attending the same :—

Year.	Number of pre-primary institutions.			Number of children attending the pre-primary institutions.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53	141	44	185	7,790	6,029	13,819
1951-52	118	41	159	6,240	4,853	11,093

It will be seen from the table that there is a further increase of 26 institutions with a corresponding increase of 2,726 pupils attending them. This increase is mostly confined to urban areas. It is gratifying to note that the improvement has taken place in spite of a reduction in Government grant necessitated by acute financial stringency. The total direct expenditure on these schools was Rs. 7,38,071. Though the rate of grant continued to be the same, *i.e.* 25 per cent., the number of institutions receiving aid from Government decreased from 69 to 47 in view of Government's policy to aid only institutions situated in slum or backward areas. Government felt that special measures were necessary for the welfare of the neglected children and since funds that could be made available for grants were limited. Government decided to stop grants to institutions which were in receipt of grants for a total period of five years, except in the case of those situated in backward and slum areas, so that these could be diverted to aiding institutions which cater to the needs of children in backward areas. Thus the total amount of grant paid during the year was Rs. 28,726 as against Rs. 38,071 paid during the previous year. Though some of the pre-primary institutions have been doing very good work, there has not been any appreciable improvement in the efficiency of these institutions. Many of these institutions continued to be staffed by teachers who are not sufficiently qualified to handle pre-primary school children. Of the total number of 574 teachers in 185 schools, 390 were trained. Government has been trying to encourage training of pre-primary teachers by giving grants-in-aid to pre-primary institutions and by deputing some teachers on stipend to the pre-primary Training College at Bordi conducted by Shrimati Tarabai Modak. The total expenditure on tuition fee and stipends in respect of such teachers during the year amounted to Rs. 2,795. The total number of candidates who appeared for the Pre-Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1952 was 209 out of whom 170 passed the examination.

(ii) *Aesthetic Education.*

12(2). *Art Education.*—Art has been recognised as an integral part of general education and is taught as a compulsory subject throughout the Primary stage and upto and inclusive of Standard IX in the secondary stage of school education in the Bombay State. It is also an optional subject at the S. S. C. Examination. Art in its advanced stages is catered for in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, a pioneer Government institution imparting training in various branches of Higher Art, as also in other Private Art institutes and classes scattered in different parts of the State. Various Art Museums in the State store important works of Art and thus help to develop the aesthetic taste of the people.

12(3). *Teaching of Art in Primary Schools.*—Group gatherings of the teachers in Primary Schools were arranged by the inspecting staff, for giving guidance in teaching methods. The teachers were given an opportunity to study the aims and objects of teaching Art and the methods based on study of child psychology.

12(4). *Art in Secondary Schools.*—There is a provision of special inspecting staff for the subject of Drawing which has been made primarily to ensure the inspection of the vast number of secondary schools in the Bombay State at regular intervals so far as the teaching of Drawing in them is concerned. The Inspecting Officers are required to see that provision of proper facilities such as separate accommodation, furniture, equipment etc. exists in schools and that provision of Drawing teaching otherwise is satisfactory. They are required to assess the work of the Drawing teachers and offer advice to schools in regard to the developing of art environment. The need for improving their art qualifications by acquiring Drawing Masters and Art Masters' certificates is now, it seems, being increasingly realised by art teachers. They are making an honest endeavour to grasp the new outlook and implement the suggestions made by the inspecting officers on the occasion of their visits to schools. Art teachers have, thus, shown on the whole a commendable capacity to adjust themselves to the new trends in the field of art education.

12(5). *Drawing Grade Examinations.*—The Drawing Grade Examinations continue to enjoy a growing popularity as in previous years both in and outside the Bombay State as amply illustrated by the comparative figures given below of candidates that appeared for and passed these examinations in the years 1951 and 1952:—

Examination.	1951.		1952.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
Elementary	Bombay State ..	16,713	11,347	19,931	11,811
	Outside Bombay State ..	3,289	2,205	3,545	2,323
	Total ..	20,002	13,552	23,476	14,134
Intermediate	Bombay State ..	8,318	6,060	9,450	6,432
	Outside Bombay State ..	2,932	2,031	2,835	1,921
	Total ..	11,250	8,091	12,285	8,353

The total number of candidates appearing for these examinations in the year 1952 was 35,761, as against 31,252 in the previous year i.e. 1951, the increase in the total number being 4,509 over the number in the preceding year. The total number of centres sanctioned for these examinations during the year 1952 was 190, out of which as many as 72 were situated in places outside the Bombay State.

12(6). *Drawing Grant*.—The number of schools which were paid drawing grants during the year under report was 635 as against 658 in the preceding year. The total amount of result grants paid during the year was Rs. 49,224 as against Rs. 50,956 in the preceding year.

12(7). *Art Education in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay*.—The activities of the various Sections of the School of Art, meant for the advanced training in Art, were as follows:—

The Morning and the Evening Art Classes in the Drawing and Painting Section which were mainly started for the benefit of those who are unable to attend the regular day classes in the Section, continue to be popular. Special mention has to be made of the introduction of the Graphic Art Classes on an experimental basis during the year under report. The Classes are started mainly for the benefit of external students in addition to the students from the Mural Decoration Class of the Section.

One of the past students of the Section Shri R. R. Shah secured a Government of India Research Scholarship of Rs. 3,000 for the regional survey of indigenous crafts of Saurashtra and Gujarat.

Government has sanctioned a proposal to allow five students of the School of Art to work as full-time students in the Stone Carving Class of the Sculpture Section.

During the year under review, full-time day classes were introduced in the Commercial Art Section in place of part-time after-noon Session. The morning session from 8 to 10 a.m. is continued for the benefit of those who are employed and are unable to join the day classes. The students of this Section distinguished themselves both inside and outside the School and rendered useful services to many welfare activities requiring visual art as a medium of instruction and information. The apprenticeship training scheme which was initiated in 1951-52 was continued this year also in view of the fact that the students of the Section have benefited from the practical experience they gained under the Scheme. As in the past, the students of the Commercial Art Section have executed several important projects. Among the many important works executed by the students, mention may be made of:—

- (1) Posters and maps for the Indian Railway Centenary Exhibition.
- (2) Organisation of the Exhibition in connection with the UNESCO Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in South Asia and Pacific held in Bombay.
- (3) Plaque designs for the Gandhi Smriti Mandir at Nasik.

The Architectural Section was affiliated since this year to the University of Bombay for teaching the first three years course leading upto the Intermediate Examination in Architecture of the University and eventually to develop the Institution into a full-fledged one, teaching courses upto the Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

To cope with the growing need for trained teachers, three more Training Centres run by private bodies were allowed to be conducted by the Department at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar, in addition to the Normal School for Art Teachers

attached to the J. J. School of Art, Bombay. These centres are recognised by the Art Examination Committee for purposes of examinations. The trainees joining these Classes appeared to be generally weak in pedagogy in Art both theoretical and practical. To overcome these weaknesses, subjects like Pedagogy, etc. are introduced in the curriculum of the Normal School for Art Teachers. In addition to the practice lessons, twelve lectures were arranged for the benefit of the students, to be delivered by two visiting lecturers in Child Art and Pedagogy. In order to widen the outlook of the trainees, several illuminating lectures were given on the History of Art and Art Appreciation.

Two batches of Secondary School teachers were trained in various crafts in the Reay Art Workshops of the school under the Government Scheme for craft training of teachers from Secondary Schools.

The number of students joining the various Sections of the School of Art continues to increase. It was 1,138 during the year under report including 226 women students. Members of the staff as also students took part in various art exhibitions held during the year and secured prizes. Many of the past students of the School arranged one-man shows of their work in Paris and in places abroad which received special attention from the art critics and the Press.

The number of students attending the various sections of the Sir J. J. School of Art, was as under :—

Name of the Section.	Number on Rolls on 31st March, 1953.
Drawing and Painting Section	269
Modelling Section	25
Commercial Art Section	376
Architectural Section	272
Normal School for Art Teachers	45
Reay Art Workshop	151
Total ..	1,138

The following table gives information regarding number of students that appeared and passed at the various important examinations in 1952-53 :—

Name of the examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Intermediate Drawing and Painting	39	34
Advanced Drawing and Painting	40	30
Diploma Drawing and Painting	35	29
Elementary Modelling	6	6
Intermediate Modelling	5	4
Advanced Modelling	3	2
Drawing Teachers Examinations	42	35
Elementary Architecture	69	39
Intermediate Architecture	82	52
Advanced Architecture	42	32
Diploma Architecture	42	13
Elementary Commercial Art	117	85
Intermediate Commercial Art	110	38
Advanced Commercial Art	57	31
Diploma Commercial Art	36	20
Diploma Modelling	7	6

12(5). In addition to this there are other private Art Institutions and classes in the State which are successfully imparting Art Education in the mofussil places. The Institute of Modern Art, Poona, School of Art, Dharwar, and the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad, are allowed by the Department to conduct on prescribed terms, the normal classes for drawing teachers for their respective regions. These institutions are also granted regional centres for the Government Higher Art Examinations in Drawing and Painting in which subject particularly a large number of candidates are prepared and sent up by the mofussil art institutes and classes. The training facilities afforded by these institutes in Art Education at mofussil places prove to be a source of inspiration to the general public there.

12(9). *Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.*—In spite of many difficulties, the reorganisation of the historical and art collection of the Museum was completed. The last sections were declared open by the Director of Education, Bombay State during February, 1953. These new sections comprise that of Later Indian Art (Muslim Period) containing architectural fragments, inscriptions, sculptures, bronzes, paintings and above all, works of industrial art. For the Natural History Section, the Gir lions shot in the preceding year were mounted. Identification and cataloguing work mainly of paintings and objects of applied art was also accomplished.

The most important acquisition to the collections was the Roard of seventy-eight Jain bronzes discovered in 1951 at Akota. Other acquisitions are :—

- (1) A terracotta head in a Gavaksha window from Ahichhatra,
- (2) Busts of Siva and Parvati,
- (3) A "Trimurti".
- (4) Several sculptures from Rajpipla and Kopinesvara, (Thana) and two from Kolhapur.
- (5) Three South Indian Sculptures and some late Tanjore paintings (received in exchange from Government Museum, Madras).
- (6) A number of old Gujarati and Deccani bronzes,
- (7) Seven "Kangra" paintings,
- (8) A collection of glazed Gujarati Muslim Pottery fragments and a rare fragment of a pressed glass flask of the same time.

Special exhibitions of Pahari-Rajput, Sikh and Panjabi Paintings, Child Art, Paintings by the Kashmiri Artist, Art photos by Hoppe, Leonardo da Vinci Drawings were arranged.

Weekly film shows by the Government Publicity Department were arranged.

Publications.—Part I of Vol. VII of the Bulletin of the Baroda Museum ; Part 2 of the Handbook of the Collections ; Annual Reports 1951-52 etc.

Over 3,20,858 including 13,930 students from 186 institutions visited the Museum during the year.

12(10). *Music Schools.*—During the year under report, there were 35 music schools of which 22 were for girls. There were 511 boys and 677 girls attending these schools. In addition to 1188 regular students, 485 were occasional students of whom 277 were girls. Of these Music Schools, 2 were run by Government and 33 either by private bodies or individuals. There was one school for Dancing,

having 16 students on roll of whom 13 were girls. This was aided by Government. There was also one college for Indian Music run by the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. There were 233 students under instruction against 198 during the previous year. There were 84 women students as against 48 last year. The total expenditure of this college amounted to Rs. 54,456 and that of 35 music schools to Rs. 1,13,368.

(iii) *Education of Defectives.*

12(11). The number of schools for defectives remained the same viz. 16 during the year under report. The statement showing the number of institutions, pupils and expenditure is given below:—

	Number of Institutions.		Number of pupils.		Total expenditure.		State Government expenditure.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Blind ..	6	5	237	272	74,995	1,24,391	38,023	62,834
Deaf-Blind ..	2	2	98	97	42,211	37,405	41,686	36,597
Deaf-Mute ..	7	7	230	292	52,571	56,603	35,820	35,434
Mentally-Deficient .	2	2	129	135	64,914	64,571	38,057	30,472
Total ..	16	16	744	796	2,34,691	2,82,970	1,53,586	1,65,337

Of the total number of pupils, 165 were girls and 51 Backward class pupils. There were 118 teachers in these schools of whom 27 were women. It will be seen that Government met 58·8 per cent. of the total expenditure on the education of defectives. Government continued to give increased grants-in-aid to schools for the blind at the rates of 2/3rd of the actual audited expenditure per child or at Rs. 30 per mensem per child, whichever is less. While calculating the amounts of grants, actual audited expenditure now covers hostel expenses also.

12(12). The blind receive instruction in the three R's in the respective regional language by a Braille Code adapted to Indian languages. Schools for Blind. In addition to this, training in some handi-crafts such as weaving, spinning, cane and bamboo work, paper bag making and cycle assembling is given to enable the students, to earn their living later on. Music both vocal and instrumental provides a special attraction and the pupils give some public performances.

Regular tests are conducted to assess the progress of pupils and the reports are sent to the parents.

The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, celebrated its Golden Jubilee, in December, 1952. Its inaugural ceremony was performed by the Prime Minister.

12(13). Two institutions for Deaf and Blind, having 97 pupils are run by Government—one at Baroda and the other at Mehsana. Schools for Deaf and Blind. Free boarding arrangements are made for the inmates.

12(14). There were 7 schools for deaf mutes, with 230 pupils. Lip reading and articulation form the main features of instruction. Schools for Deaf Mutes. Instruction in these schools also is given in 3 R's in addition to teaching certain useful crafts. Drawing, Sign-Board painting, carpentry and tailoring are popular.

12(15). There are 2 institutions for the Mentally Deficient with 135 pupils. Schools for Mentally Deficient. Special mention must be made of the good work done by the "School for children in need of special care" in Bombay, which is equipped with excellent educational materials.

12(16). Some of the institutions maintain a hostel for their pupils. Arrangements for the medical examination of pupils are made in all schools. Physical drill and games suited to local conditions of each place are encouraged. Most of the schools maintain a record of their ex-pupils and try to find suitable employment for them.

The Institutions make an earnest effort to adjust the lives of defective children, bring happiness in their lives and to alleviate grief and disappointment likely to result from their physical defects.

(iv) *Education of the Backward Classes.*

12(17). The Backward Classes in the State include the Scheduled castes, the Adivasi or the Scheduled Tribes and some other socially and educationally Backward communities. The following table gives the educational progress of these classes:—

Kind of Institutions.	Number of pupils of the Backward Classes.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.
Colleges	1,431	1,612
Secondary Schools	27,145	25,651
Primary Schools	7,08,029	6,65,109
Training Institutions	1,622	1,777
Other Special Schools (excluding Social Education)	3,087	3,787
Social Education Classes	76,374	79,908
Total	8,18,588	7,77,844

There is some decrease in the number of pupils attending primary and secondary schools which is mainly due to famine conditions.

12(18). The following among others are some of the important educational Educational Concessions. concessions sanctioned by Government to these Classes :—

(a) Exemption from payment of fees in Colleges, secondary schools and primary training Institutions. All Backward Class pupils attending public primary schools in all areas are admitted free.

(b) Special Scholarships to eligible Backward Class students at higher rates than those for open Scholarships in all kinds of educational institutions and stipends in Primary training institutions.

(c) Exemption from the payment of examination fees at the High and Middle School Scholarships, Drawing Grade, etc. Examinations.

(d) Concessional examination fee rates at the primary School Certificate Examination.

(e) Exemption from the payment of room-rent for the hostels attached to Government and non-Government institutions.

(f) Financial assistance in the shape of lump sum scholarships to poor and deserving pupils given by the Backward Class Department for the purchase of books, stationery, equipment, etc. and for the payment of Secondary School Certificate and University Examination fees.

(g) Reservation of seats in Government Secondary Schools and Colleges including Professional Colleges.

(h) Scholarships to deserving pupils in primary schools by District School Boards.

(i) Free distribution of clothes, books, slates and writing material to pupils in primary schools by District School Boards.

The amount spent on freestudentships in non-Government Arts and Professional Colleges was Rs. 2,09,314 as against Rs. 2,12,820 in the previous year. The amount paid by way of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools on account of freestudentships to Backward Class pupils was Rs. 15,19,118 as against Rs. 11,85,252 of the last year. The expenditure on freestudentships in Colleges decreased slightly, as some of the Backward Class students in Colleges were given scholarships by the Government of India.

All eligible Backward Class students in Colleges receive scholarships and the expenditure incurred on that account during 1952-53 and 1951-52 was Rs. 2,96,247 and Rs. 2,35,448 respectively. The numbers of sets of scholarships available for Backward Class pupils in secondary and primary schools are 246 (i.e. 1722 scholarships) and 370 (i.e. 1,110 Scholarships) respectively. The School Boards also incur expenditure on scholarships every year and the amount spent by them on their account was Rs. 1,68,422 in the year 1952-53 as against Rs. 1,77,031 in the previous year.

Backward Class students (other than School Board teachers who receive their full pay and allowances) under training in non-Government Primary Training Institutions are given stipends. The number of stipends sanctioned by Government is 560. The amount spent on this account in 1952-53 was Rs. 1,34,400.

The amount of the lump sum scholarships awarded by the Director of Backward Class Welfare during 1952-53 was Rs. 31,089. In addition, scholarships, freestudentships and other educational facilities were given to Backward Class students in engineering, technical, medical, agricultural, etc. institutions and for vocational training by the heads of respective Departments.

12(19). The Government Backward Class Hostels at Poona and Hubli are maintained by the Director of Backward Class Welfare. Hostel facilities. Accommodation for 80 students is provided in the hostel at Poona and for 40 students in the hostel at Hubli. The inmates of these hostels are given free board and lodging. The number of hostels for Backward Classes maintained by private bodies was 208 in the year 1952-53 as against 197 in the year 1951-52. All these hostels are recognised and aided by the Director of Backward Class Welfare. Grants amounting to Rs. 9,30,121 were paid to these hostels by the Director of Backward Class Welfare.

The District School Boards also maintain some Backward Class Hostels. The number of these hostels in 1952-53 was 72 (with 2,912 boarders) as against 69 (with 2,822 boarders) during the previous year. The three new hostels were opened at Pali, Bhor and Palanpur from the balances left over by the merged States. Some of these hostels are of long standing, while the others were opened during recent years on the recommendations of an *ad-hoc* Committee appointed by Government to consider ways and means for the educational advancement of the Backward Classes. Thirteen Backward Class hostels opened under the post war Reconstruction Scheme were also continued during the year 1952-53. All these hostels are run through the agency of the District School Boards and the entire expenditure of these hostels is borne by Government.

In addition to these 85 hostels, there were Government hostels at Ahwa, Rajpipla, Mahuwa, Dharampur and Amreli. Three additional Government Backward Class Hostels with an accommodation for 25 inmates in each were opened in September, 1952, at Waghai, Lohancharia and Pippaldahad in the Dangs District.

The hostel facilities go a long way in improving the educational condition of the Backward Classes.

12(20). Compulsion has been introduced in Umbargaon, Dahanu and Mokhada Education of Children in taluk even in small villages with a population of less than Adivasi Areas. 1,000 for the benefit of Backward Class pupils in Adivasi areas of the Thana District. The number of such schools in the Thana District including that of the Jawhar Taluka during the year under report was 115.

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 6,01,350 were received from the Central Government during the year 1952-53 for the various development schemes for the amelioration of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas.

The following table gives an idea of the expenditure incurred on some of the main items of expenditure on the education of the Backward Classes :—

No.	Item of expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during	
		1951-52.	1952-53.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Scholarships in Colleges	2,35,448	2,96,247
2	Free studentships in non-Government Colleges	2,12,820	2,09,314
3	Scholarships in Secondary Schools	83,088	65,830
4	Fee grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	11,85,252	15,19,118
5	Scholarships in primary schools	39,237	39,057
6	Stipends in Training Institutions	1,34,400	1,31,400
7	Fee grants to non-Government Training Institutions	49,405	47,316
	Grand total	19,30,680	23,11,232

(v) *Delinquency.*

12(21). Under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, the State Government has made the necessary arrangements for the reception, stay and education of children and youthful offenders at the Certified Schools, Remand Homes and other institutions. The principle of reformation, rather than retribution for the offence committed, is the main inspiration of the Government and the voluntary agencies working in this field to reclaim the delinquent child for civilised living.

Remand Homes.—The Remand Home is a place of safety where needy children brought before the Juvenile Courts under the Act are sheltered for the purpose of observation and diagnosis. There were 30 Remand Homes in the State during the year managed by various District Probation and After-Care Associations and in addition there were other 19 private institutions recognised as Remand Homes under the Bombay Children Act. On 31st March, 1953 there were 1384 children (1,146 boys and 238 girls) on remand in various Remand Homes in the Bombay State.

3. *Juvenile Courts.*—The Juvenile Court has to act as a guardian and plan a programme for treatment and rehabilitation for a child in trouble. The Juvenile Court lays more emphasis on the welfare of children rather than the offence which he might have committed and its proceedings are conducted in a homely and informal manner. There were 31 Juvenile Courts in the State of Bombay during the year under report.

Due care is taken by the Juvenile Courts before committing a child to a particular institution and all the relevant factors are taken into consideration. As far as possible difficult types of children such as offenders, uncontrollables, etc. are committed to walled institutions like the Yeravda Industrial School and the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay. During the year under report as many as 9,316 children (including 1,606 girls) were produced before the Juvenile Courts under the Bombay Children Act as against 9,136 of the previous year 1951-52.

4. *Certified Schools.*—During the year under report the number of Certified Schools remained the same viz. 27 of which 8 were run by Government while the rest were run by private bodies or associations. The Certified Schools are of various types depending upon the type of children they admit and the occupational and other treatment they provide for. The Schools at Jambul and Malsiras have an agricultural bias. The Yeravda Industrial School and the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, are two major Certified Schools for boys each admitting about 400 boys. The latter institution is run by the Children's Aid Society, a pioneer voluntary agency in this field, whose work in the city of Bombay is extensive. Government pays a grant of Rs. 8,15,000 to this Society.

The private Certified Schools are in receipt of capitation grant at the rate of Rs. 20 per month per child in Bombay and Rs. 18 per month per child in the mofussil. These schools are also under the supervision and control of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay State. On 31st March, 1953, there were in all 2,873 children in the Certified Schools, while the number of admissions during the year was 747 boys and 236 girls.

5. In addition to Certified Schools certain institutions are also recognised as Fit Person Institutions for admitting children under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Generally the better type of educable children are committed to Fit Person Institutions. There are about 100 institutions of this type run by voluntary agencies. There were 1,023 children in various Fit Person Institutions on 31st March, 1953.

6. The existing accommodation in the Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions is not adequate to accommodate all the children in need of institutional treatment. Hence some children have to be kept in Remand Homes on fit-person basis. The problem of accommodation is more acute in respect of girls because institutions for girls are very limited.

The table at the end of this Chapter gives the statistical information regarding the six major Certified Schools in the Bombay State, during 1952-53.

7. *Special Type of Institutions.*—There are also the specialised institutions for children having mental defects or those who are blind, or deaf and mute.

The following list shows such specialised institutions in the State which are recognised under the Bombay Children Act, 1948 :—

For Mentally Deficient Children :

(1) Mentally Deficient Children's Home, Chembur, Mankhurd, P. O. Trombay, Greater Bombay.

For Blind Children :

(2) Happy Home for the Blind, B. D. D. Chawl No. 52, Worli, Bombay.

(3) Dadar School for the Blind, Dadar, Bombay.

(4) Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.

For Deaf and Mutes :

(5) Bombay Institution for Deaf and Mutes, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

(6) All Saints Convent, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

(7) School for the Blind and Deaf and Mutes, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

For Crippled Children :

(8) Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

(9) The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

For Leper Children :

(10) Nasik Leprosy Hospital, Nasik.

(11) Leprosy Hospital, Miraj Mission Hospital, P. O. Miraj, District South Satara.

(12) Parvatibai Leper Infirmary, Ashwinikumar Road, Surat.

8. *Borstal School, Dharwar.*—This School is meant for admitting boys between the age of 16 and 21 years and is run by the Prisons Department. It is the only institution of this type in the State. There were 118 pupils on its rolls on 31st March, 1953.

10. The pre-licence inquiries and after-care in respect of lads to be released from the Borstal School is done by the Secretary, Bombay State Probation and After-Care Association. During the year 1952-53, 125 lads were released from the School while 173 lads were under supervision during the year.

Table showing the statistical information regarding the Major Certified Schools in the Bombay State for the year 1952-53.

Serial No.	Name of the Certified School.	Management.	Number, on rolls 31st March 1953.		Expenditure (1952-53).				Average annual cost per child.				Remarks.	
			Boys.	Girls.	State Government Funds.		Total.		Cost to Government.		Total cost.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10	
					Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
1	Certified School, Sholapur.	Government	..	68	83	46,709	0 0	46,709	0 0	198	7 0	198	7 0	....
2	Yeravda Industrial School, Poona 6.	Do.	..	361	Nil.	1,94,375	2 3	1,94,375	2 3	536	15 2	536	15 2	....
3	The David Sassoon Industrial School, Mahim, Bombay 16.	Children's Aid Society, Lady Hardings Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.		405	Nil	2,49,713	10 1	2,49,713	10 1	618	1 7	618	1 7	This Department pays at 99 per cent. grant-in-aid to Children's Aid Society for its 4 institutions and hence there is no difference in the State Government Funds and total expenditure.
4	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle Matunga, Bombay 19.	The Society for the protection of children in Western India.		108	71	34,661	8 0	55,052	1 6	240	0 0	313	2 0	....
5	Chembur Children's Home, Mankhurd, Bombay.	Children's Aid Society, Mahim, Bombay.		333	..	2,86,678	3 8	2,86,678	3 8	749	10 10	749	10 10	Please vide remarks against David Sassoon Industrial School. Children on remand are also kept in this Institution.
6	Certified School, Hubli, District Dharwar.	Government	..	89	56	54,746	2 0	54,746	2 0	377	9 0	377	9 0	....

(vi) *Libraries.*

12(22). The staff of the Library Department remained the same as in the preceding year viz. the Curator of Libraries in the Bombay Educational Service Class I, assisted by 4 Assistant Curators in the Bombay Educational Service Class II and 14 Class III officers.

12(23). There are four copyright libraries in the State, viz. one Central Library in Bombay and three Regional Libraries at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar. The Maharashtra Regional Library Committee which was conducting the Regional library at Poona, was unable to manage the library due to financial difficulties. Government, therefore, took over the management of the library from 1st April, 1952. The remaining three copyright libraries were being managed by private agencies as shown below:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---|
| (1) Central Library, Bombay | .. | Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society,
Bombay. |
| (2) Regional Library, Ahmedabad | .. | Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad. |
| (3) Regional Library, Dharwar | .. | Karnatak Vidya-varadhak Sangh,
Dharwar. |

Under the Press and Registration Act of 1867, printers are required to send two copies of each book they print to the Central and one copy to the appropriate regional library. They are required to supply one more copy to the District Magistrate who forwards it to the Examiner of Books and Publications. The quarterly lists received by the District Magistrate are circulated to the Central and Regional Libraries to enable them to see that all the books printed in the State are received by them. Whenever it is found that some books are not received by them, they move the District Magistrate to take action against the defaulters in accordance with Section 16 of the Press and Registration of Books Act. By an amendment made in 1951, the printers are also required to send one copy of the newspaper printed by them to the Central Library, Bombay. It is gratifying to note that only about 500 books were reported as not having been received by the Copyright Libraries. The grants to the copyright libraries during the year under report were the same as for the previous year, viz.—

				Rs.
(1) Central Library, Bombay	..	..	..	60,000
(2) Regional Library, Poona	..	..	..	13,000
(3) Regional Library, Ahmedabad	..	..	..	13,000
(4) Regional Library, Dharwar	..	..	..	10,000

12(24). The number of District and Peta Libraries recognised under the Library Development scheme was as under:—

District Libraries	..	..	..	22
Taluka and Peta Libraries	..	..	..	231

The number of District Libraries is the same as for the previous year and that of Taluka and Peta Libraries is only one more than that for the preceding year. All the districts in the Bombay State except Dangs have now either regional or district libraries at their headquarters. There are, however, still 70 Taluka and Peta places with no library. During 1952-53, two new Taluka Libraries at Dharampur and Banada were recognised while one ceased to function as a taluka library. Owing to financial stringency, no more libraries could be recognised.

The District Libraries are eligible for a grant of upto Rs. 4,000 each, while a Taluka or Peta Library gets a grant of upto Rs. 450 per year. The grants paid during the year under report were based on the collections made by the libraries during the previous year subject to the maximum indicated. Fifteen District libraries and 36 Taluka and Peta Libraries were not able to collect funds equal to a maximum limit of the Government grant admissible. The grants paid to these libraries were as under :—

	Rs.
(1) District Libraries	69,042
(2) Taluka and Peta Libraries	1,00,704

A new condition was attached to the grants paid during the year under report to the effect that the whole of Government grant must be spent on the purchase of books and other reading materials.

In addition to the financial help, the aided libraries got free of cost, the Bombay Government Gazette and other Government publications such as the Administrative reports of Government Departments, etc.

12(25). The following table gives the figures of the amount of grants, the readers served and the number of books used for reading :—

Library.	Number of Libraries.		Amount of grant.		Number of Readers.		Number of visitors.		Books issued.	
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1951-52	1952-53.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.						
Central Library, Bombay ..	1	1	60,000	60,000	1,104	1,534	2,46,500	2,74,050	1,11,236	1,11,866
Regional Libraries ..	3	3	36,000	36,000	15,596	23,076	2,19,426	2,07,524	1,03,702	1,10,907
District Libraries ..	22	22	73,984	69,042	2,07,893	1,87,229	17,86,101	22,92,774	5,90,370	8,53,953
Taluka and Pota Libraries ..	230	231	99,797	1,00,704	7,10,529	65,283	16,69,222	30,73,611	10,42,080	10,32,509
Grand Total ..	256	257	2,69,781	2,65,746	9,35,122	2,77,122	39,21,249	58,47,959	18,47,388	21,09,235

12(26). The village libraries in the Baroda State were paid grants-in-aid at the rates admissible under the Social Education scheme i.e. Rs. 18 per annum. However, on a representation being received, Government reconsidered the question and decided to pay grants to these libraries in the Baroda State on a more liberal basis i.e. at Rs. 100 per year per village library. The Central library, Baroda, now functions as a District library. The total Government expenditure on it during the year amounted to Rs. 38,944.

In addition to the libraries recognised under the library development scheme, there were 4,458 village libraries aided by the Education Department as part of the Social Education programme; they were under the control of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the District.

The Labour Department has opened some reading rooms and circulating library posts specially for the benefit of the Labour population.

12(27). The Children's Recreation Centre in Bombay, "Bal Bhavan", continued to do useful work and attracted a large number of children and visitors. It is housed in a fine building in the Charni Road Gardens near the seashore. At present the building has only the ground floor but it has been planned for three storeys. In the library of the Centre are to be found books and magazines in most of the languages current in Bombay State, such as Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Urdu and English. The reading room is equipped with simple but artistic and specially designed furniture expressly for children's use. The building also has a theatre in which films are occasionally shown. The garden itself is specially relaid and fitted out with swings, a seesaw, a chute and a merry-go-round for children's recreation. The Centre brings together children from all communities and strata of society. The Centre received many donations during 1952-53, the biggest of which was that of Rs. 5,000 by Shri R. A. Podar, Sheriff of Bombay, for two statues of Bharat and Sita to be kept at the entrance of the building.

The Bal Bhavan is open to children between the ages of 4 and 14 years. It is kept open on all days except Monday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Tuesdays and Saturdays admission is restricted to children escorted by the teachers of their schools. On Sundays admission is free to all children. Cinema shows are given on three days in a week. Admission badges are issued to children on applications from their parents or guardians in the prescribed form and on payment of Rs. 2 for the quarter and Rs. 2 for the badge. No fees are charged for parties of children of Municipal Schools. A fee of Anna 1 per head is payable by children of other schools. During the year under report 465 badge-holders were enrolled. The average attendance at the Centre was 250 on week days and 750 on Sundays.

A Parent-Teacher Group and Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic were started. The Child Guidance Clinic treats children suffering from all types of mal-adjustments. The Clinic functions as a Demonstration Centre where teachers under training get an opportunity to study the principles of mental hygiene and the methods of treating children with behaviour problems.

12(28). There were four library associations functioning during the year under report :—

- (1) The Maharashtra Library Association,
- (2) The Gujarat Library Association.
- (3) The Karnatak Library Association.
- (4) The Bombay Library Association.

Of these, only the Karnatak Library Association was eligible for a grant of Rs. 300 during the year as it had a deficit.

The Library Associations conducted training classes. One hundred and sixteen candidates were admitted to these classes, of whom 88 completed their courses of study successfully. The librarians in the recognised libraries were paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each and the fee of the class. The number of such candidates from all the three regions and working in recognised libraries admitted to the classes was thirty.

The Library Development scheme started in 1947 could not be expanded during the last three years owing to financial stringency. Only two new libraries were recognised during the year under report. As a measure of bringing libraries in closer touch with educational activities, the Curator and Assistant Curators looked into the working conditions of the libraries in Government schools and colleges.

12(29). The following statement gives the figures of expenditure on grants-in-aid and establishment charges :—

Year.	Grants-in-aid to Libraries.	Office Establishment.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	3,29,509 3,500*	80,357	4,13,366
1952-53	2,65,746 500*	75,646	3,41,892
* Library Associations.			
Central Library, Baroda.			
1951-52 .. .. .	....	53,548	53,548
1952-53 .. .. .	....	38,944	38,944

(vii) *Visual Education.*

12(30). The Visual Education Department carried out its usual activities during the year under report. The following are some of the new activities undertaken during the year worth noting :—

- (i) Regular weekly filmshows arranged for children at "Bal Bhavan", the Children's Recreational Centre in Bombay.
- (ii) Weekly filmshows on technical subjects are given at the Visual Education Office for A.M.I.E. students.

(iii) A collection of teaching aids, placed on view at a small Visual Aids' Museum at the Visual Education Office, Bombay.

(iv) Special lectures and demonstrations on "Audio Visual Education", given for teachers under training at various Primary and Graduate Training Colleges in Bombay and Poona.

12(31). Government had provided a sum of Rs. 25,000 as usual for giving grants to non-Government Secondary Schools for the purchase of visual education equipment. 21 Secondary Schools were aided out of this provision during 1952-53. The number of 16 mm. silent and sound films in the Library showed only a small increase from 1643 to 1732. However, there was an addition of as many as 588, 35 mm. filmstrips, raising their total from 1000 to 1588.

The Inspector for Visual Education produced a sound film entitled "Garments from hand spun yarn" with a commentary in Hindi. This is intended to show how to utilise the waste yarn at Basic Schools and Basic Training Centres. A short film on "Common poisonous snakes of India" was also made by the Visual Education Office. The following were note-worthy additions to the film library :—

- (i) "Bombay Gateway of India" by Ezra Mir.
- (ii) "Historical Museum" by Shri Kelkar.
- (iii) Hindi version of "Teachers in the Making".

The United States Information Service gave 40 films on educational subjects. These were given in two lots with Marathi and Gujarati commentary.

Although the number of magic lantern lectures arranged by Municipal School Boards decreased from 223 to 157, those given by private institutions increased from 265 to 642. The number of magic lantern lectures given by Government Inspecting Officers and Institutions during the year was 420, which showed an increase of 9 over the figure for the previous year. The number of lectures given with the aid of 35 mm. film-strips increased from 688 to 1,084. There was also a substantial increase in the number of 16 mm. film-shows given under the P. W. R. Scheme, i.e. from 6,072 to 6,571, and those given by private institutions, i.e. 6,684 as against 5,307 in the previous year. 340 institutions borrowed films and film-strips from the Visual Education Library. The number of such institutions was 321 during 1951-52.

With the help and co-operation of the United States Information Service, arrangements were made to provide special weekly film shows at "Bal Bhavan" in Bombay and also at a similar recreation centre for children organized by the Poona Municipal Corporation in Poona.

Visual aids exhibitions were held during the year at Nasik, Dharwar and Ahmednagar. Special film-shows cum lectures and demonstrations were arranged for the benefit of primary and secondary teachers at all these places. A representative collection of all visual aids of India was placed on view at the UNESCO Educational Exhibition held in December, 1952 at the Council Hall, Bombay. The exhibits of the Visual Education Department of Bombay were appreciated by the delegates from abroad. A small museum of audio visual aids has been started and it is now accommodated in the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.

As usual, 3 vacation courses in Visual Education were conducted during the Summer and Winter vacations at the Visual Education Office, Bombay and in all 148 secondary school teachers were given certificates of proficiency in the use of audio visual aids in teaching. A one-term training course in Visual Education was also conducted to train the B. T. students of the Secondary Training College, Bombay. Special lectures and demonstrations were arranged for the students of the S. N. D. T. University's Training Colleges in Bombay and Poona and also the Tilak College of Education, Poona and the Primary Training Colleges in Poona.

Delegates to the UNESCO Seminar on Compulsory Education in South East Asia which was held in Bombay in December, 1952, appreciated the exhibition put up by the Visual Education Office and specially the films produced by it and one of the delegates obtained the film "Teachers in the Making", illustrating the activities of the Basic Training Centre at Loni, for exhibition in his country.

Film shows in connection with social education in rural areas were organised by the Bombay office at Versova, Gore, Dahanu and Sahava villages in Thana District, Beharicha Pada and Uran in Kolaba and Khadakvasla in Poona District.

In resume the audio-visual education is becoming increasingly popular and the demand for films and film-strips is increasing rapidly.

(viii) *Oriental Studies.*

12(32). The number of students studying Oriental languages at different stages continues to be steady, and there was no significant variation in the last year's figures, except in the case of students offering Sanskrit as a major subject at the B.A. Examination.

Of the 1,00,317 candidates who appeared for the S. S. C. Examination during 1952-53, 73,925 offered a paper in a classical language; of these 56,232 took Sanskrit, 10,719 Ardha-Magadhi, 5,813 Persian, 918 Pali, 233 Arabic and 10 Avesta-Pehlavi. The percentage of students offering Sanskrit and Ardha-Magadhi is about the same as in the 1st year, i.e. roughly, 76.06 and 16.4 per cent.

As regards the Degree Examination, 183 candidates obtained the B.A. with Sanskrit as the major subject during the year under report, as against only 99 during the previous year. The number of candidates offering other Oriental languages as their principal subject for the degree Examination was as under :—

Persian	..	..	..	..	..	34
Ardha-Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Oriental Languages	..	..	..	..	..	14

The figures for the post-graduate i.e. the M.A. degree are :—

Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	73
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ardha-Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Oriental Languages	..	..	..	..	..	6

12(33). There were 39 Pathashalas for the study of Sanskrit with a total of 1,179 pupils. Of these 4 were run by Government. There were also 19 Schools for Arabic and Persian Languages, with 1,887 pupils. In addition to these there were 29 Hindi schools with 1,147 pupils, as against 24 schools with 1,299 pupils last year. The total expenditure on these 87 institutions amounted to Rs. 1,97,446 of which Government's share was Rs. 36,884.

Of the institutions devoted to Oriental studies, special mention may be made of the following :—

(i) The Mimamsa Vidyalaya of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona. It is a unique institute in India, imparting practical and theoretical instruction in Mimamsa on the most modern lines. It also coaches students for the Sanskrit examinations held by different bodies such as the Bengal Sanskrit Association Calcutta, Daxina Examination, Baroda, examinations of the Sanskrit Board, V. P. etc.

(ii) The Vedshastrottejak Sabha, Poona established in 1875, holds examinations in various subjects of Vedic learning. In all 39 students appeared for these examinations of whom 35 passed.

(iii) The Vaidika Sanshodhan Mandala, Poona is engaged in valuable research in Vedic Literature. In addition to its usual research activities the Mandala commenced work on the "Ayurveda-Kosha", entrusted to it by the Board of Research in Ayurveda of the Bombay Government.

(iv) The Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi, Surat, continues to make a comprehensive and critical study of the literature of all religions particularly of the Vedic literature.

(ix) *Facilities for the education of displaced students.*

12(34). The scheme for financial assistance to displaced students and trainees from Pakistan, as revised in December, 1951, was continued during 1952-53. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to displaced students at various stages. Assistance is given by way of remission of fees, cash grants for books, stipends at rates varying from Rs. 36—60 per mensem etc. The expenditure incurred on these schemes was as under :—

	Rs.
(1) The Primary stage	51,440
(2) The Secondary stage '	8,22,365
(3) The Collegiate stage	50,048
(4) The expenditure incurred on loans was	18,780

The Jai Hind College, Bombay and the National College, Bandra are attended for the most part by displaced students. The Jai Hind College moved into its newly constructed building during 1952-53. The National College, Bandra was given a grant of Rs. 10,000 during the last year to be utilised for the library.

The number of primary schools for the convenience of the children of displaced persons was 108 during the year. The number of pupils attending the schools was 25,510. The number of secondary schools for displaced students was 38 at the end of the year and the number of pupils attending them was 13,105. The total number of displaced teachers in service during 1952-53 was 712.

(x) *National Cadet Corps.*

JUNIOR DIVISION.

12(35). The number of Troops of the Junior N. C. C. during 1952-53 was the same as during the previous year, viz. 181. As, however, the strength of each troop increased from 30 to 33, the total number of cadets in the Junior Division showed an increase of about 500 over the previous year's figure. The following is the distribution of 181 troops in the Educational Divisions of the Bombay State :—

Name of Division.	Number of Sub-Units.	Number of Cadets.
Bombay	26	858
Poona	47	1,551
Nasik	32	1,056
Ahmedabad	17	561
Baroda	12	396
Dharwar	47	1,551
	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 5,973*

* The number of Air Wing Units increased from two to six. Seven Junior Division Naval Troops were also raised during the year. These units are raised by converting ordinary Troops into Air and Naval ones and are, therefore, included in the total number of 181.

Thirty teachers were sent for pre-commission training at the beginning of the academic year 1952-53, of whom 26 successfully completed the course of training and were accepted for a commission in the Junior Division, N. C. C. As, however, their commission were notified rather late, i.e. in October, 1952 and also because of the paucity of funds, no fresh troops could be raised under the newly commissioned teachers.

As usual, the annual camps for all officers and cadets of the Junior Division were held during the winter and the cadets benefited much for it. The camps offer to the cadets, in addition to intensive training, an opportunity of leading a healthy corporate life. The camps were visited as usual by several officers of the Indian Army and by some officers of the Education Department. The total expenditure on the annual camps was over Rs. 2 lakhs. Schools having Junior Division troops were given grants in respect of the various allowances of the officers and cadets and the expenditure on this account during the year under report was about Rs. 2,40,000. The total expenditure on the Junior Division, N. C. C. during 1952-53 was approximately Rs. 5,50,000.

SENIOR DIVISION.

12(36). During the year under report, a Naval unit consisting of 60 cadets and 2 officers was raised at Bombay in July, 1952. The strength of the No. 1 Bombay Air Squadron, N. C. C. was also increased according to Schedule by 25 cadets. Thus in all 19 Senior Division units functioned during the year. The following statement gives detailed information about all these units regarding their strength of officers and cadets as on 31st March, 1953.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS (SENIOR DIVISION).

Statement showing the strength of Units as on 31st March 1953 and results of Certificate Examinations held by them during the year 1952-53

Serial No.	Name of the Unit.	Authorised strength of Unit.s.			Actual strength of Unit on 31st March, 1953.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks (including names of institutions to which allotted).
		Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	No. of cadets appeared.	No. of cadets passed.	No. of cadets appeared.	No. of cadets passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Infantry Unit :</i>												
1	1st Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Bombay. (4 companies).	20	625	645	20	625	645	157	141	16	14	Elphinstone cum Institute of Science, Sydenham, Wilson, Siddharth, St. Xavier's, Jai Hind and Government Law Colleges.
2	2nd Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Poona, (4 companies).	20	625	645	20	593	613	194	152	21	4	Fergusson, Sir Parashurambhau, N. Wadia, M. E. Society's, B. M. Commerce and Agricultural Colleges.
3	3rd Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Bombay. (3 companies).	15	470	485	13	463	476	152	123	18	12	Ram Narain Ruia, R. A. Podar, Khalse, Bhavan's Ismail Yusuf, Ruparel and National Colleges.
4	4th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Ahmedabad. (3 companies).	15	470	485	12	470	482	122	74	16	10	Gujarat, S. L. D., V. P., M. T. B. and H. L. Commerce Colleges.
5	5th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Dharwar. (3 companies).	15	470	485	15	462	477	153	142	25	19	Karnatak, K. E. Board's Lingaraj, R. P. D., Agricultural and Hubli Commerce Colleges.
6	6th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Baroda. (2 companies).	10	315	325	10	315	325	..	..	..	..	M. S. University of Baroda.
7	Kolhapur Indep. Coy., N. C. C., Kolhapur. (1 company).	5	154	159	4	139	143	39	36	8	8	Rajaram College.
8	Sholapur Indep. Coy., N. C. C., Sholapur. (1 company).	5	154	159	4	150	154	40	35	10	10	Deyanand Arts and Commerce Colleges.

<i>Special Units.</i>													
No. B. Bk. No. 129-8	9	1st Bombay Medical Coy., N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	..	....	..	..	Grant Medical, Seth G. S. Medical and Topiwala National Medical Colleges.
	10	2nd Bombay Medical Coy., N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	28	24	3	3	R. J. Medical College.
	11	2nd Bombay Battery, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	28	16	4	4	All affiliated Colleges.
	12	7th Bombay Battery, N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	2	60	62	47	45	7	7	All affiliated colleges in Ahmedabad.
	13	2nd Bombay Engr., Platoon, N. C. C., (Poona).	2	60	62	..	54	54	24	20	..	..	College of Engineering.
	14	6th Bombay Engr., Platoon, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	18		..	..	V. J. Technical Institute.
	15	1st Bombay Armoured Sqn., N. C. C., Poona.	3	90	93	3	90	93	33	27	6	6	Fergusson, Sir Parashuram- bhan and Wadia Colleges.
	16	1st Bombay E.M.E. Sec., N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	16	16	15	15	College of Engineering.
	17	4th Bombay Signal Sec., N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	21	18	8	8	College of Engineering.
	18	No. 1 (Bombay) Air Sqn., N. C. C., Bombay.	2	75	77	2	72	74	34*	31*	23**	23**	All affiliated colleges in Greater Bombay. * Senior Air Certificate I Examination as applica- ble to Air Squadron. ** Senior Air Certificate II Examination as applica- ble to Air Squadron.
	19	No. 1 (Bombay) Naval Unit, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	1	59	60	..	..	..	..	All affiliated colleges in Greater Bombay.

Seventeen teachers from Government and Non-Government Institutions were deputed for pre-commission training as officers in the N. C. C. to the various training centres. The teachers so deputed included three lady teachers required to officer the Girls' Division unit which was proposed to be raised during 1952-53, and also two teachers for the Naval Wing Unit. The remaining teachers were deputed for training in order to have a reserve of trained officers for the existing Units. All of them except two successfully completed their training and were granted commissions. The Girls' Division unit could not, however, be raised as a result of the financial stringency.

About 30 N. C. C. officers were deputed to various training centres and to units in Jammu and Kashmir for attending refresher courses of about six weeks' duration.

All the Senior Division Units held their Annual training camps at different places and most of them also held Cadre Camps for the training and selection of Non-Commissioned Officers for the units. A special feature of the Annual Camps during 1952-53 was the social work done by the Cadets during Camp. Collectors of the Districts concerned were approached before the commencement of the Camps for ascertaining the exact projects to be carried out in some village near the Camp. The civil authorities co-operated whole-heartedly and the Social Service programme was carried out most successfully. The Cadets built roads, constructed small bunds, gave lessons in hygiene and cleanliness to villagers, repaired school buildings, etc. The social work done created a very favourable impression upon the general public.

A contingent of one officer and 34 cadets from the Naval Wing of the N. C. C. took part in the Republic Day parade held as usual at Delhi. One officer and one cadet from the Air Squadron were deputed by the State Government in June 1952 to attend the Air Training Corps Rally held in the United Kingdom. They stayed abroad for about six weeks.

The various Units held ceremonial parades and Guards of Honour on different occasions. Combined ceremonial parades were also held at Bombay and Poona to celebrate the N. C. C. Day on 26th and 27th January 1953, at which the Chief Minister of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, respectively were the Chief Guests.

The year was generally devoted to consolidating the existing units. The only fresh unit raised was the Naval Unit. During the year some of the Units in the Southern part of Bombay were provided accommodation in the new building of the Jai Hind College, near Churchgate. The question of providing suitable accommodation to all units in the Bombay State is under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to provide the required accommodation.

The total expenditure on the Senior Division, N. C. C. during the year under report was Rs. 9,43,920. Of this Rs. 2,15,796 were spent on the Annual Camps. A sum of Rs. 3,435 was given by way of grants to non-Government colleges for the Senior Division Units.

Poona, 4th December, 1953.

D. C. PAVATE,
Director of Education.

STATEMENTS

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Type of Institution,	Number of Institutions for.		
	Boys.		
	Previous year. (1951-1952).	Current year. (1952-1953).	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3).
1	2	3	4
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities†	5	5	.....
Research Institutions	12	20	.....
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	.....
Colleges for General Education	44	45	2
Colleges for Professional Education	43	52	5
Colleges for Special Education	7	7	.....
High/Higher Secondary Schools	871	877	206
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	349	418	263
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	26,225	26,770	24,249
Nursery Schools	118	141	5
Schools for Professional Education	251	266	21
Schools for Special Education	10,015	17,217	13,664
Total	37,941	45,819	38,415
<i>Unrecognised</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>31</i>
Grand Total	38,323	46,093	38,446

† The figures, required in cols. 8 to 17 against this item, include only those in University Depts.

952-53.

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers.

Area in Square Miles 11,14,33·8				
Number of Institutions for			Number of Scholars.	
Girls.			Boys.	
Previous year. (1951-1952).	Current year. (1952-1953).	In Rural Areas (Included in column 6).	Previous year. (1951-1952).	Current year. (1952-1953).
5	6 *	7	8	9
1	1	.....	930	946
.....	.....	.....	184	226
.....
5	6	.....	34,244	37,982
1	1	.....	15,196	18,313
.....	.....	.....	423	462
151	153	.....	3,11,150	2,97,706
30	40	7	35,909	43,679
2,058	2,041	1,158	22,74,516	22,79,167
41	44	1	6,240	7,790
175	195	6	22,798	22,998
1,847	2,446	1,820	2,31,912	3,54,113
4,309	4,927	2,992	29,33,611	30,63,382
7	26	12	11,781	10,573
4,316	4,953	3,004	29,45,292	30,73,955

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Total Estimated Population (1951)		Males	..	1,90,80,718
		Females	..	1,78,05,898
		Total	..	3,68,86,616
Number of Scholars.				
Boys.				
Type of Institution.		From Rural Areas* (Included in column 9).	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 (Included in column 9).	Previous year. (1951-1952).
1		10	11	12
<i>Recognised—</i>				
Universities†		124	91	142
Research Institutions .. .. .		.....	95	69
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.		.....	.....	.....
Colleges for General Education ..		9,137	3,525	7,897
Colleges for Professional Education ..		3,549	2,509	949
Colleges for Special Education ..		30	143	110
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..		78,971	5,663	90,489
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.		20,404	617	10,410
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		16,63,577	6,210	11,91,870
Nursery Schools		465	.....	4,853
Schools for Professional Education ..		4,181	2,532	11,730
Schools for Special Education ...		2,72,085	2,28,746	40,008
	Total ..	20,52,523	2,50,131	13,58,527
<i>Unrecognised</i>				
		6,273	2,107	4,644
	Grand Total ..	20,58,796	2,52,238	13,63,171

* Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in institutions whether situated in Rural or

1952-53.

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers.

Total Estimated Population of children of School-going Age (Age group 6-17).	Boys	..	48,65,583·1
	Girls	..	45,40,504·0
	Total	..	94,06,087·1

Number of Scholars.			Number of Teachers	
Current year. (1952-1953),	From Rural Areas (Included in column 13).	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (Included in column 13).	Girls.	
			Men.	Women
13	14	15	16	17
186	3	14	75	7
126	.....	9	125	7
.....
8,882	600	452	1,899	224
1,514	53	127	1,410	51
138	1	11	86	10
87,501	6,433	774	14,029	3,350
13,030	5,444	130	2,392	447
11,46,889	7,35,219	4,006	73,454	17,714
6,029	260	.....	120	454
12,851	493	2,262	1,979	630
55,269	35,010	32,244	1,125	133
13,32,415	7,83,564	40,029	96,694	23,027
5,036	2,131	56	375	65
13,37,451	7,85,695	40,085	97,069	23,092

Urban Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

A mount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Government grants to Local Boards

1	Expenditure on		
	Previous year (1951-1952).	Current year (1952-1953).	Government Funds.
	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection ..	36,01,537	43,55,131	100·0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	1,93,62,561	2,85,85,636	68·7
Total ..	2,29,64,098	3,29,40,767	72·8
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ..	58,10,422	74,54,290	40·6
Research Institutions ..	11,49,072	15,92,978	71·8
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	15,06,144	16,43,438	....
Colleges for General Education ..	1,20,96,169	1,29,01,111	16·4
Colleges for Professional Education..	94,29,993	1,11,88,488	48·2
Colleges for Special Education ..	5,72,101	5,84,154	42·0
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	3,99,95,968	4,04,92,224	37·3
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High .. Schools.	34,60,154	42,76,036	43·4
Primary/Junior Basic/Basio Primary Schools.	8,81,80,372	9,25,08,151	72·1
Nursery Schools ..	5,37,271	5,51,625	4·0
Schools for Professional Education..	63,51,381	55,06,291	58·1
Schools for Special Education ..	33,23,428	34,39,787	73·9
Total ..	17,24,12,475	18,21,38,573	55·6
<i>Unrecognised</i> ..	4,46,844	2,38,991	....
Grand Total ..	19,58,23,417	21,53,18,331	58·2

1952-53.

on Education,

		Rs.	
Total Revenue of the State..		Budgeted	61,54,49,000
		Actual	12,56,64,733
Recurring	..	Budgeted	23,72,267
		Actual	12,80,04,270
Non-Recurring	..	Budgeted	28,53,872
		Actual	12,80,37,000
Total	..	Budgeted	13,08,58,142
		Actual	

Education for Boys.

Percentage of Expenditure from

District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.
5	6	7	8	9
3.5	2.4	4.6	3.2	17.6
3.1	2.1	4.0	2.7	15.3
....	....	41.0	2.2	16.2
....	0.1	1.2	16.5	10.4
....	....	96.6	....	3.4
0.1	0.1	73.8	4.1	5.5
....	2.4	36.7	2.8	9.9
....	....	9.7	23.3	25.0
....	0.5	52.5	1.5	8.2
0.5	0.7	36.2	3.1	16.1
4.8	12.8	5.5	0.4	4.4
....	2.3	60.8	2.0	30.9
....	3.4	19.3	1.6	17.6
....	2.9	4.8	4.8	13.6
2.4	7.0	26.3	1.5	7.2
....	....	41.3	20.6	38.1
2.5	6.2	22.9	1.7	8.5

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards,

1	Previous year	Current year	Government
	(1951-1952).	(1952-1953).	Funds.
	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection ..	2,71,728	1,19,538	100·0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	24,39,028	20,51,912	61·1
Total ..	27,10,756	21,71,450	63·2
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ..	3,47,071	2,37,126	31·6
Research Institutions ..	....	....	....
Board of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education ..	2,56,641	3,39,724	5·3
Colleges for Professional Education ..	66,514	76,039	....
Colleges for Special Education ..	....	....	....
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	71,06,461	73,74,261	29·2
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	2,60,397	4,09,242	43·8
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary* Schools.	1,64,82,232	1,63,25,672	58·0
Nursery Schools ..	2,26,389	1,86,446	8·1
Schools for Professional Education..	29,83,926	25,08,862	67·5
Schools for Special Education ..	4,03,248	4,32,172	59·9
Total ..	2,81,32,879	2,78,89,544	49·8
<i>Unrecognised</i> ..	46,666	54,133	....
Grand Total ..	3,08,90,301	3,01,15,127	50·6

1952-53.

on Education.

			Rs.				Rs.
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State			17,98,73,938				
Recurring	..	Budgeted	.. 2,42,66,101	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring	..	22,75,850
		Actual	.. 2,14,66,223				
Non-Recurring	..	Budgeted	.. 4,50,483		Non-Recurring	..	20,35,225
		Actual	.. 3,90,492				
Total	..	Budgeted	.. 2,47,16,584		Total	..	43,11,075
		Actual	.. 2,18,56,715				

Expenditure on Education for Girls.

Percentage of Expenditure from				
District Board funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.
13	14	15	16	17
....
2.6	9.5	4.0	0.6	22.2
2.4	9.0	3.8	0.6	21.0
....	....	22.3	8.5	37.6
....
....
....	0.6	69.6	12.2	12.3
....	....	23.6	....	76.4
....
....	0.3	57.0	1.6	11.9
0.7	0.6	36.2	2.9	15.8
2.6	27.4	8.8	0.2	3.0
....	1.6	48.5	4.1	37.7
....	1.0	16.0	3.3	12.2
....	5.6	11.9	4.0	18.6
1.6	16.3	23.7	1.2	7.4
....	....	3.5	12.1	84.4
1.6	15.8	22.3	1.2	8.5

BOMBAY STATE,
III—Educational Institutions

Type of Institution.	For Boys						
	Recognised Institutions managed by						
	Government				Private Bodies		
	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Universities .. .. .	....	....	....	....	5	....
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	....	1	....	....	....	....
Research Institutions .. .. .	....	3	....	1	11	5
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts only	{ With only Degree Classes	1
	{ Others
Science only	{ With only Degree Classes	1
	{ Others	1
Arts and Science.	{ With only Degree Classes
	{ Others	6	31
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Intermediate Classes	..	....	....	....	4	1
Others .. .. .	..	....	....	....	....	....
Total .. .. .	....	7	....	....	37	1

1952-53.

by Management.

For Girls											
Unrecognised Institutions	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions	Total	Grand Total
	Government				Private Bodies						
	Total	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	6
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	5
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	
....	37	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	38
....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	
....	45	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	6	51

BOMBAY STATE,

.III—Educational Institutions

Type of Institution		For Boys					
		Recognised Institutions managed by					
		Government			Private Bodies		
1	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education	Non-Basic ..	..	3	..	..	3	..
	Basic ..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	1	2	..	..	5	..
Technology
Medicine	6	..	2	6	..
Veterinary	1	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	2	..	..	1	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1	..	..	3	5
Law	1	..	..	..	5
Applied Art and Architecture	1	..	..	..	..
*Others
	Total ..	1	21	..	2	18	10
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music	1	..
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	1	..
Oriental Studies	1	..
Physical Education	1	..	..	..	..
Social Education	2	..
@Others	1	..
	Total ..	..	1	..	..	6	..

1952-53.

by Management—contd.

For Girls											
Unrecognised Institutions	Recognised Institutions managed by							Unrecognised Institutions	Total	Grand Total	
	Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies					
	Total	Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				15	16	17	18
....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....
....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	52	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	65
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7

* Faculty of Home Science, Baroda. @ Co-operative College Poona.

BOMBAY STATE,

III—Educational Institutions

		For Boys					
		Recognised Institutions managed by					
Type of Institution	1	Government				Private Bodies	
		Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided
		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary
High	2	45	1	41	760	28
Senior Basic/Junior High	9	49	9	5	..
Middle	9	15	1	5	252	64
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	72	1	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	59	6,110	58	7,497	117
Others	6	32	9,680	1,581	1,428	129
Nursery	1	..	2	47	91
	Total ..	17	161	15,913	1,697	9,989	429
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training {	Basic .. ..	..	14	..	..	1	..
	Non-Basic .. ..	..	10	..	..	37	3
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	1	..	1	2	..
High	4	1
Others	1	6
Industry	14	..	2	11	3
Medicine	1	..	..
Agriculture	16	..	..	1	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2	..	..	36	71
Arts and Crafts	11	3	12
Others	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	58	..	15	96	96

1952-53.

by Management—contd.

For Girls											
Unrecognised Institutions	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions	Total	Grand Total
	Government				Private Bodies						
	Total	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided				
								8			
....
5	882	....	9	....	1	127	16	....	153	1,035
....	72	....	4	6	2	1	....	....	13	85
8	354	1	1	....	....	21	4	1	28	382
....	73	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	9	82
210	14,051	....	1	201	0	43	3	11	268	14,319
22	12,878	3	3	912	673	157	27	8	1,783	14,661	
12	153	....	1	....	1	15	27	3	47	200
257	28,463	4	19	1,127	687	364	77	23	2,301	30,764	
....	15	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	21
....	50	....	2	....	1	29	3	....	35	85
....	
....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
....	1	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	18	19
....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	109	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	114
1	27	....	....	....	....	78	33	....	131	158
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	267	....	26	....	1	108	60	....	195	462

BOMBAY STATE,

III—Educational Institutions

Type of Institution	For Boys					
	Recognised Institutions managed by					
	Government				Private Bodies	
	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board.	Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music	2	....	....	2	9	
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	1	....	....	11	2	
Oriental Studies	4	....	2	45	22	
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	1	129	19	
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....
Physically Handicapped	2	....	....	10	1	
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	16,935	....
Reformatory	1	....	....	....	....
Others	10	....	....	7	....
Total	20	....	3	17,111	53	
Grand Total	19	272	15,913	1,718	27,303	594

1952-53.

by Management—concl'd.

For Girls										
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions managed by							Unrecognised Institutions	Total	Grand Total
	Government				Private Bodies					
	Total	Central	State	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
....	13	....	....	....	....	1	21	2	24	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
....	14	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	17
2	75	....	....	....	....	8	6	....	14	89
12	161	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	6	167
....
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	13	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	14
....	16,935	....	....	....	....	2,392	....	....	2,392	19,327
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	19	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	8	27
16	17,233	....	1	....	....	2,416	29	3	2,449	19,682
274	46,093	4	46	1,127	688	2,896	166	26	4,953	51,046

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	....	....	....	32	32	....
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Science	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	403	380
	Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science ..	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	....	....	6,293	5,298
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
	With only Intermediate Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
	<i>Total</i> ..	....	....	....	6,696	5,678
		....	....	....	6,696	1,079

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys.

Institutions.								
District Board,			Municipal Board,			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
....	1,132	980	209
....	70	66	69	213	184	17
....	349	320	18
....
....
....	1,085	955	115
....
....	85,336	32,425	4,777
....
....	854	709	99
....
....	37,623	34,409	5,009

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.

Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.			
	Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Universities—</i>							
University Departments ..	....	....	....	1,132	980	209
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	37	35	....	352	317	80
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	With only Degree Classes.	348	320	18
	Others
Science	With only Degree Classes.	403	380	20
	Others	1,085	955	115
Arts and Science	With only Degree Classes.
	Others	41,629	37,723	5,836
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Classes.	Intermediate	1,242	1,086	2,096	1,795	99
Others
<i>Total</i> ..	1,242	1,086	....	35,561	41,173	6,088

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

In Unrecognised Institutions,			Number of Girls included in,		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
....	186	....	186
....	• 126	....	126
....	86	....	86
....
....	69	....	69
....	74	....	74
....
....	7,102	....	7,102
....	248	....	248
....
....	7,579	....	7,579

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised							
	Central Government.			State Government.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.		
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	Non-Basic	..	.....	....	....	283	251	121
Education		Basic	88	79	88
Engineering	102	100	43	1,390	1,156	571
Technology
Medicine	1,989	1,895	1,034
Veterinary	153	145	145
Agriculture	327	280	282
Forestry	11	11	11
Commerce	1,193	951	64
Law	962	690	21
Applied Art and Architecture..	1,138	905	20
	<i>Total</i>	..	102	100	43	7,534	6,363	2,357
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education	88	83	88
Social Education
Others
	<i>Total</i>	..	....	....	....	88	83	88

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.

District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	426	319	88
....
....	3,662	3,426	1,373
....
....	951	884	282	978	913	376
....
....	175	170	175
....
....	410	379	85
....
....
....	951	884	282	5,651	5,207	2,097
....	233	220	....
....
....	43	33	8
....	85	53	9
....
....	93	88	59
....	58	58	32
....	512	452	108

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

		In Recognised Institutions.						
		Private.			Total.			
		Unaided.						
Institution.		Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	{ Non-Basic	..	.....	....	709	570	209
	{ Basic	..	....	....	88	79	88
Engineering	..	..	....	....	5,154	4,682	1,987
Technology	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine	..	..	....	....	3,918	3,692	1,692
Veterinary	..	..	....	....	153	145	145
Agriculture	..	..	....	....	502	450	457
Forestry	..	..	....	....	11	11	11
Commerce	3,719	3,332	546	5,322	4,662	695
Law	1,795	1,497	435	2,757	2,187	456
Applied Art and Architecture	1,138	905	20
	<i>Total</i>	..	5,514	4,829	981	19,752	17,383	5,760
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music	233	220
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	43	33	8
Oriental Studies	85	53	9
Physical Education	88	83	88
Social Education	93	88	59
Others	58	58	32
	<i>Total</i>	600	535	196

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
.....	159	....	159
....	24	....	24
....	4	....	4
....
....	755	....	755
....	1	....	1
....
....
....	149	....	149
....	121	....	121
....	226	....	226
....	1,439	....	1,439
....	84	....	84
....
....	8	....	8
....	2	....	2
....	16	....	16
....	26	....	26
....	2	....	2
....	138	....	138

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	
High	...	620	579	3	13,349	11,943	809
Senior Basic/Junior High	2,637	1,981	.....
Middle—	...	913	737	.....	1,294	1,212	7
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	1,728	1,039	.....
Others	...	1,107	887	.....	6,568	4,830	88
Nursery	65	49	.....
<i>Total</i>	...	2,640	2,203	3	25,641	21,054	904
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	2,027	1,863	1,695
{ Basic	2,027	1,863	1,695
{ Non-Basic	1,567	1,441	1,933
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	377	357	62
High
Others
Industry	697	580	76
Medicine
Agriculture	851	773	846
Forestry	28	28	28
Commerce	296	167	3
Arts and Crafts
Others	...	102	102	102	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i>	...	102	102	102	5,843	5,209	4,103

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....
296	277	57	16,995	15,337	440	2,95,345	2,66,325	10,824
1,0502	7,817	135	3,399	2,748	.....	1,085	927	55
40	31	.....	405	374	10	26,951	23,722	438
9,253	6,260	25	70	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,67,106	1,85,908	.....	2,558	1,904	.....	2,76,383	2,10,517	.....
16,47,589	11,76,625	1,567	5,87,654	4,31,840	600	2,19,893	1,75,700	1,041
.....	.....	.....	189	145	.....	3,721	2,645	.....
19,34,881	13,76,913	1,784	5,61,270	4,52,410	10,50	8,23,378	6,79,836	12,358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	80	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,088	3,503	2,980
.....
.....	.....	.....	163	133	39	314	280	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609	538	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	54	.....
.....	.....	.....	150	147	.....	592	544	263
.....	.....	.....	123	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	110	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,153	3,301	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,490	1,271	.....	(1,154)	(917)	.....
.....	.....	.....	(2)	(1)	.....	73	59	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(41)	(34)	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,926	1,666	39	9,706	8,469	3,763

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institutions.	In Recognised Institutions.						
	Private.			Total.			
	Unaided.						
1	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High ...	6,577	6,019	480	3,33,182	3,00,480	12,593	
Senior Basic/Junior High	.....	.....	.....	17,713	13,473	190
Middle ...	4,188	3,714	129	33,791	29,790	554	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	.....	.....	.....	9,328	6,328	25
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	3,638	2,722	.....	5,51,413	4,02,090	.....
Others	19,054	15,658	.....	24,31,865	18,05,540	3,296
Nursery	6,779	5,029	.....	10,754	7,868	.....
Total	40,236	33,142	589	33,88,046	25,65,569	16,688	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	{ Basic	2,116	1,943	1,777
	{ Non-Basic	85	77	19	5,340	5,021	4,392
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly technic	.....	.....	.....	854	770	138
High ...	170	170	.....	779	708	37
Others	180	160	.....	245	214	.....
Industry	138	133	.....	1,577	1,404	339
Medicine	.....	.....	.....	123	115	.....
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	974	883	909
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	28	28	28
Commerce	5,075 (89)	4,057 (712)	.....	9,524 (2,044)	7,525 (1,629)	3
Arts and Crafts	1,108	914	47	2,671 (43)	2,244 (35)	94	
Others	.....	.....	.....	102	102	102
Total	6,756	5,511	66	24,333	20,957	7,879	

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
.....
574	533	.....	37,861	196	38,057
.....	.....	.....	4,309	.....	4,309
327	271	62	4,071	87	4,158
.....	.....	.....	1,881	.....	1,881
8,023	5,881	.....	1,32,200	2,232	1,34,432
1,563	1,171	.....	6,01,824	559	6,02,383
478	375	.....	4,261	209	4,470
10,965	8,231	62	7,86,407	3,283	7,89,690
.....
.....	.....	.....	216	.....	216
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
.....
.....	.....	.....	1,213	.....	1,213
.....	.....	.....	(234)	.....	(234)
25	24	.....	263	.....	263
.....
25	24	.....	1,743	.....	1,743

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government			State Government.			
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	84 (82)	49 (73)	.....
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	31 (10)	30 (7)	.....
Oriental Studies	141 (80)	122 (69)	24
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	97	74	79
For Adults
Reformatory	118	104	118
Others*	1,053	969	997
<i>Total</i>	1,494	1,348	1,218
Grand Total	..	2,844	2,405	148	47,328	39,767	9,749

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	27 (161)	23 (138)	.....
.....
.....	630 (91)	476 (80)	.....
.....	142 (136)	83 (108)	.....	2,714 (153)	2,183 (129)	148 (34)
.....	49 (76)	24 (40)	.....	11,236 (6,500)	8,937 (5,147)	.....
.....
.....	135	101	90
.....	532	438	358
.....	3,35,745	2,28,782	.....
.....
.....	1,212	1,142	573
.....	191	107	.....	3,52,231	2,42,082	1,169
9,34,881	13,76,918	1,784	5,64,408	4,55,139	1 440	12,30,446	9,71,619	24,536

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institutions.	In Recognised Institutions.					
	Private.			Total.		
	Unaided.					
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music	348 (22)	304 (13)	.....	429 (265)	376 (224)	.....
Dancing ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Fine Arts	57	47	.....	718 (101)	553 (82)	.....
Oriental Studies	611 (27)	494	83	3,608 (403)	2,882 (333)	255
Physical Education	761 (589)	582 (489)	.....	12,046 (7,165)	9,543 (5,676)	.....
Social Education ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped ... ..	.....	.....	.....	135	101	90
Physically Handicapped	17	15	.....	646	527	437
For Adults ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,35,745	2,82,782	.....
Reformatory ... ..	.....	.....	.....	118	104	118
Others* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,265	2,111	1,570
Total ...	1,794	1,442	83	3,55,710	2,44,979	2,470
Grand Total ...	55,579	46,045	1,719	33,35,486	28,91,893	39,376

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Boys—concl'd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
.....	.....	.....	131	.....	131
.....
.....	.....	.....	123	.....	123
56	45	.....	682	.....	682
2,643	2,500	.....	821 (1,112)	260	1,071
.....
.....	.....	.....	49	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	108	.....	108
.....
.....
82	79	.....	140	14	154
2,781	2,624	.....	2,054	261	2,318
13,771	10,879	62	7,99,672	3,547	8,03,219

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Atten- dance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Atten- dance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1						
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{	With only Degree	..	..	..	..
		Classes,				
		Others	..	..	..	..
Science	{	With only Degree	..	..	..	..
		Classes,				
		Others	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree	..	..	..	..
		Classes,				
		Others	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Others
Total

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Girls.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Aided. Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
..
..
..
..	849	751	55
..
..
..	454	422	61
..
..
..	1,303	1,173	116
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	75	70	28
..	75	70	28

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.						
Institutions.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.		
	Unaided.			of	Daily	Resi-
	1	of Number Scholars, 17	Average Attendance, 18				Number of Residents in Approved Hostels, 19	Number Scholars, 20	Average Attendance, 21	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels, 22
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..
		Others	849	751
Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..
		Others
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..
		Others.	454	422
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	1,303	1,173	116
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Others	75	70	28
Total	75	70	28

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Atten- dance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Atten- dance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary
High	2,093	1,868	5	..
Senior Basic/Junior High	989	887	..	..
Middle	33	27	128	108	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	52	40	..	..
Others	184	158	1,022	886	..	..
Nursery	146	134	..	..
Total	217	185	4,440	3,923	5	..

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
....
....
....
....
....
....
.....
....	....	.....	748	641	.....	44,882	40,656	1,555
965	678	80	546	451	.....	163	120	84
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710	1,420	44
848	632	.....	131	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,803	6,082	.....	399	278	.....	2,172	1,609	....
1,55,068	1,07,715	56	2,26,466	1,80,623	120	33,091	28,548	737
.....	.....	.....	72	52	.....	1,067	793	....
1,67,084	1,15,107	136	2,28,362	1,82,143	120	83,085	73,151	2,420

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

		In Recognised Institutions.					
		Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.		
		Unaided.					
Institutions		Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musio	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Education	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	.. ..	4,302	4,096	62	52,025	47,261	1,622
Senior Basic/Junior High	.. ..	....	....	....	2,663	2,136	164
Middle	.. ..	671	648	10	2,542	2,203	54
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	.. ..	....	....	....	979	730	....
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	.. ..	106	83	....	13,532	8,092	....
Others	.. ..	3,098	2,673	....	4,18,939	3,20,603	913
Nursery	.. ..	1,780	1,375	3	3,065	2,359	3
Total	.. ..	9,957	8,875	75	4,93,745	3,83,334	2,756

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised.						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Attendance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Attendance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1							
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	{ Basic	..	....	....	635	565	495
	{ Non-Basic	..	....	....	307	277	249
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	826	764	719
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
<i>Total</i>	1,768	1,606	1,463
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory	37	37	37
Others
<i>Total</i>	37	37	37
GRAND TOTAL	...	217	185	.....	6,245	5,568	1,505
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	...	2,844	2,405	148	47,328	39,767	9,749
GRAND TOTAL (All persons)	...	3,061	2,590	148	53,673	45,333	11,254

N. B.—Figures in bracket rounder instructions in

1952-53.

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.						In Recognised.		
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8 Number of Scholars.	9 Daily Average Attendance.	10 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	11 Number of Scholars.	12 Daily Average Attendance.	13 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						14 Number of Scholars.	15 Daily Average Attendance.	16 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
.....
.....	65	63	.....	2,682	2,453	982
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	39 (8)	36 (5)	.....
.....	5,374 (456)	4,493 (308)	158
.....	65	63	.....	8,095	6,982	1,140
.....
.....	31	27	.....
.....	1 (15)	1 (9)	.....
.....	9	8	.....
.....	394 (153)	336 (129)	.....
.....	188	131	.....
.....	(302)	(210)	.....
.....
.....	15	13	.....
.....	51,515	38,490	.....
.....
.....	481	417	243
.....	52,634	39,423	243
1,67,684	1,15,107	136	2,28,427	1,82,206	120	1,45,192	1,20,799	3,947
19,34,881	13,76,918	1,784	5,64,408	4,55,139	1,440	12,30,446	9,71,619	24,536
21,02,565	14,92,025	1,920	7,92,835	6,37,345	1,560	13,75,638	10,92,418	28,483

present the numbers of students other than 'Bonafide' students in special schools.

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institutions,		Institutions.					
		Private—concd.			Total.		
		Unaided.					
1	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	Basic ...	....	....	....	645	565	495
	Non Basic	71	59	....	3,125	2,852	1,231
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	826	764	719
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce	150	106	....	189	142	....
Arts and Crafts	1,367	1,020	....	6,741	5,513	158
	(14)	(8)	....	(470)	(316)	....
Total	1,588	1,185	....	11,516	9,836	2,603
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	728	524	....	759	551	....
	(220)	(184)	....	(220)	(184)	....
Dancing	1	1	....
	(15)	(9)	....
Other Fine Arts	12	10	21	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	211	192	....	18	....	....
	(104)	(89)	....	605	528	....
Physical Education	50	45	238	(257)	(218)	....
	176	....	....
	(302)	(210)	....
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	15	13	....
For Adults	51,515	38,490	....
Reformatory
Others	518	454	280
Total	1,001	771	....	53,672	40,231	280
GRAND TOTAL	12,546	1,0831	75	5,60,311	4,34,694	5,763
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	55,579	46,045	1,719	38,35,486	23,91,893	39,376
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	68,125	56,876	1,794	43,95,797	33,26,587	45,159

N.B.—Figures in bracket represent the number of special

1955-23.

Educational Institutions for Girls—concl'd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in.		
23 Number of Scholars.	24 Average Daily Attendance.	25 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
			26	27	28
....
....	....	....	175	....	175
....
....
....
....	....	....	63	....	63
....
....	....	....	55	....	55
....	....	....	115	....	115
....	....	....	408	....	408
52	28	....	213	15	228
....
9	7	....	4	....	4
....	....	....	157	....	157
....	....	....	44	....	44
....	....	....	21	....	21
....
....	....	....	7	....	7
....
....	....	....	32	....	32
61	35	....	457	15	472
1,838	1,450	....	27,563	349	27,917
13,771	10,979	....	7,99,672	3,547	8,03,219
15,609	12,429	....	.....	....	.....

Students 'other' than 'Bonafide' students under instruction in schools.

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments
Constituent Colleges
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	54,600	....	....	1,000
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.—</i>	15,86,916
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts { With only Degree Classes
Others
Science { With only Degree Classes	3,00,403	....	....	90,480
Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes
Others	6,69,568	....	....	10,82,709
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	9,69,971	....	....	11,73,189
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { Non-Basic	1,60,188	....	....	64,750
Basic	2,16,350	....	....	....
Engineering ..	1,67,988	10,22,516	....	....	3,38,572
Technology
Medicine	11,28,034	....	....	5,78,157
Veterinary	2,49,551	....	....	5,030
Agriculture	7,53,006	....	....	47,937
Forestry	33,480	....	....	....
Commerce	1,71,216
Law	1,24,391
Applied Art and Architecture.	2,31,539	....	....	1,13,413
<i>Total</i> ..	1,67,988	38,04,664	....	....	14,43,466
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education	1,00,387	....	....	3,613
Social Education *
<i>Total</i>	1,00,387	....	....	3,613

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, et.,	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
....
....	....	55,600	....	....	....	....
....	56,522	16,43,438	....	....	....	....
....
78,783	4,151	4,73,817	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
27,383	30,751	18,10,411	....	....	....	....
....
....
1,04,166	34,902	22,84,228	....	....	....	....
.....	946	2,25,884	.....	....	....	.....
....	4,269	2,20,619	....	....	....	....
....	12,597	15,41,673	....	....	....	....
....
151	9,468	17,15,810	....	....	....	....
....	29,555	2,84,136	....	....	....	....
....	28,179	8,34,122	....	....	....	....
....	5,020	43,500	....	....	....	....
....	351	1,89,886	....	....	....	....
18,310	....	1,24,391	....	....	....	....
2,491	....	3,47,443	....	....	....	....
20,951	90,385	55,27,464	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
....	....	1,04,000	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	1,04,000	....	....	....	....

Service Training of the Graduate Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	District Board Institutions.			Municipal	
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Central.
	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments.
<i>Research Institutions—</i>	information not	
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts { With only Degree Classes
Others
Science { With only Degree Classes
Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes
Others
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { None-Basic
Basic
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architec- ture.
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education*
<i>Total</i>

*Includes expenditure on all students receiving Special

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institutions.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High ..	2,61,407	8,23,812	.....	.....	6,42,029
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,17,757	.....	.....	1,918
Middle ..	84,575	86,767	.....	.....	73,826
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	71,567	.....	.....	.....
Others ..	35,049	3,21,288	.....	.....	11,704
Nursery	2,140	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i> ..	3,81,031	14,23,331	.....	.....	7,29,477
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic Trg. Schools.	6,40,959	.....	.....	.....
{ Normal Trg. School.	3,96,412	.....	.....	.....
Engineering
Technology
Poly-technic	1,33,847	.....	.....	23,201
High
Others
Industry	3,59,724	.....	.....	9,451
Medicine
Agriculture	6,35,663	.....	.....	.....
Forestry	31,910	.....	.....	.....
Commerce	14,205
Arts and Crafts
Others ..	3,77,581	.....	.....	.....	38,278
<i>Total</i> ..	3,77,581	21,98,515	.....	.....	85,135
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music	11,708	.....	.....	2,693
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	3,150	.....	.....	195
Oriental Studies	12,790	.....	.....	.....
Physical Education
Social Education*
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	36,597	.....	.....	.....
For Adults
Reformatory	1,91,617	.....	.....	.....
Others	3,72,419	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i>	6,28,281	.....	.....	2,888
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,26,600	91,79,749	.....	.....	50,25,684

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources,	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
159	30,651	17,58,058	....	15,590	12,527	....
....	42	1,19,717	....	3,88,194	19,849	....
....	2,221	2,47,389	....	1,715	200	....
....	....	....	....	2,48,775	23,282	....
....	....	71,567	....	62,32,603	5,75,623	5,544
....	....	3,68,041	....	4,41,89,316	29,32,466	34,362
....	....	2,140	....	....	....	....
159	32,914	25,66,912	....	5,10,76,193	35,63,947	39,906
....	12,657	6,53,616	....	....	....	....
....	8,367	4,04,779	....	....	....	....
....
....	69	1,57,117	....	....	....	....
....
....	10,007	3,79,182	....	....	....	....
....
....	4,28,055	10,63,718	....	....	....	....
....	....	31,910	....	....	....	....
1,075	....	15,280	....	....	....	....
....
....	6,982	4,22,841	....	....	....	....
1,075	4,66,137	31,28,443	....	....	....	....
....	....	14,401	....	....	....	....
....	....	3,345	....	....	....	....
....	....	12,790	....	....	....	....
....
....
128	680	37,405	....	....	....	....
....	6,639	1,98,256	....	....	....	....
....	10,763	3,83,182	....	....	....	....
128	18,082	6,49,379	....	....	....	....
1,28,489	6,98,942	1,59,59,464	....	5,10,76,193	35,63,947	39,906

BOMBAY STATE;

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal
	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Central.
	1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High	13,167	.....	94	41,378	.....
Senior Basic/Junior High	3,380	.....	22,021	4,33,444	.....
Middle	2,692	.....	.....	4,607	.....
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	984	.....	17,212	2,90,253	.....
Primary—					
Single-Teacher	6,217	17	3,12,911	71,32,915	.....
Others	2,57,654	328	15,65,869	48,979,993	.....
Nursery .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	2,84,094	343	19,18,107	56,882,590	.....
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic Trg. Schools. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Normal Trg. Schools. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technology—					
Poly-technic .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industry .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestry .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commerce .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dancing .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical Education .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social Education* .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Adults .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ..	2,84,094	343	19,18,107	56,882,590	.....

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Board Institutions.						
Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
State.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,54,331	1,46,276	9,21,960	1,036	31,412	17,55,015
94,890	17,515	1,708	.....	7,259	1,21,372
13,164	6,637	17,961	1,563	1,895	41,220
1,833	279	16	.....	96	2,229
46,353	1,138	25,835	69	7	6,858	80,260
10,782,716	1,19,727	10,915,431	7,83,491	4,177	1,71,925	22,776,467
375	5,479	3,548	.....	.....	9402
11,593,667	1,19,865	11,117,452	17,28,753	6,783	2,19,445	24,785,965
.....
.....
.....
12,081	22,263	3,882	.....	2,623	40,849
.....
4,393	18,519	.....	.....	.....	22,912
.....	72,158	49,445	.....	.....	1,21,603
.....
.....
.....	68,817	11,353	.....	.....	80,170
.....
16,474	1,81,757	64,680	.....	2,623	2,65,534
.....
.....
.....
1,150	1,165	.....	.....	.....	2,315
440	2,527	.....	.....	.....	2,967
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1,590	3,692	.....	.....	.....	5,282
11,862,450	1,19,865	11,564,478	2,100,731	6,783	2,24,738	25,879,075

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>				
University Departments.	1,38,593	28,91,815	....	....
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	8,53,298	2,34,925	....	2,000
<i>Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education</i>	....	....	....	....
<i>Colleges for General Education.</i>				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	....	....
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	....	....
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....
	Others ..	....	11,25,222	6,000
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>				
With only Intermediate Classes.	....	26,250	5,000	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	11,51,472	5,000	6,000
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>				
Education ..	{ Non Basic	....	28,471	....
	Basic	....	....	....
Engineering ..	..	2,60,170	4,37,114	....
Technology ..	..	....	....	....
Medicine ..	..	....	1,81,156	....
Veterinary ..	..	....	....	....
Agriculture ..	..	....	2,49,600	....
Forestry ..	..	....	....	....
Commerce ..	..	....	13,727	....
Law ..	..	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture.	..	....	....	....
Total ..	..	2,60,170	9,10,068	....
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>				
Music ..	..	....	....	....
Dancing ..	..	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts ..	..	....	....	....
Oriental Studies ..	..	....	....	....
Physical Education ..	..	....	....	....
Social Education* ..	..	75,000	35,000	....
Others ..	..	....	35,259	....
Total ..	..	75,000	7,0259	....

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions					
Aided				Unaided	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,54,722	1,62,369	12,06,791	74,54,290	....	....
16,000	181,431	1,57,525	14,45,179	2,260	81,114
....
50,516	2,39,900	238	2,90,654	....	....
....
....
1,30,835	....	2,16,830	3,47,665	....	....
....
77,63,472	1,75,312	43,4,582	95,04,588	....	....
64,195	8,266	2,7,779	1,31,490	3,42,486	....
....
80,09,018	4,23,478	6,79,429	1,02,74,397	3,42,486	....
1,09,184	....	1,12,771	2,50,426	....	....
9,31,723	25,8,837	5,83,990	24,71,834	....	....
1,76,552	39,769	1,58,484	5,55,941	....	....
22,125	....	56,533	3,28,258	....	....
80,705	640	63,658	158,730	6,87,021	....
....	....	....	....	3,45,673	....
....
13,20,269	2,99,246	9,75,426	37,65,189	10,52,694	....
10,975	4,5213	268	54,456	....	....
....
....	....	....	74,821	....	....
6,58	....	68,241	36,495	....	....
....	36,495	....	....	....	....
20,921	56,454	71,135	2,67,510	....	....
5,315	....	6,298	46,872	....	....
52,791	1,36,162	1,45,942	4,80,154	....	....

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Unaided		Government Funds		District Board Funds.
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments.	....	....	1,38,593	28,91,815	....
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	8,825	92,199	8,53,298	2,89,525	....
Board of Secondary & Intermediate Education.	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Colleges for General Education</i>					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	3,00,403	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	17,94,790	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes.	....	3,42,486	....	28,250	5,000
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	3,42,486	....	21,21,443	5,000
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { Non Basic	....	....	....	1,88,659	....
Basic ..	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering ..	....	....	2,16,350	....	....
Technology ..	....	....	4,28,158	14,59,630	....
Medicine ..	....	....	....	15,59,939	....
Veterinary ..	....	....	....	2,49,551	....
Agriculture ..	....	....	....	10,07,606	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	38,480	....
Commerce ..	20,041	7,07,062	....	13,727	....
Law ..	20,806	3,60,479	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture.	....	....	....	2,31,539	....
Total ..	40,847	10,73,541	4,28,158	49,65,481	....
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ..	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing ..	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts ..	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies ..	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education ..	....	....	....	1,00,387	....
Social Education ..	....	....	75,000	35,000	....
Others ..	....	....	....	35,259	....
Total ..	....	....	75,000	1,70,646	....

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure					
Municipal Board Funds	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Tot	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers (already included in column 45),
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....	30,54,722	1,62,369	12,06,791	74,54,290	4,81,942
2,000	19,260	2,62,545	1,66,350	15,92,978	4,71,285
....	15,86,916	....	56,522	16,43,438	....
....	50,516	2,39,900	238	2,90,654	2,46,358
....
....	90,480	78,783	4,151	4,73,817	2,01,560
....	1,30,835	....	2,16,830	3,47,665	1,77,740
....
6,000	88,46,181	2,02,695	4,65,333	1,13,14,999	57,32,324
....	4,06,681	8,266	27,779	4,73,976	1,45,827
....
6,000	95,24,693	5,29,644	7,14,331	1,29,01,111	65,03,809
....	1,73,934	....	1,13,717	4,76,310	3,07,371
....	....	....	4,269	2,20,619	76,050
....	12,70,295	2,58,837	5,96,587	40,13,507	18,24,054
....
2,61,577	10,61,987	39,920	1,70,622	30,94,045	13,83,832
....	5,030	....	2,99,555	2,84,136	59,925
....	70,062	....	84,712	11,62,380	4,41,328
....	....	....	5,020	43,500	10,996
....	9,38,942	18,959	84,050	10,55,678	5,73,708
....	4,70,064	....	20,806	4,90,870	2,04,435
....	1,13,413	2,491	....	3,47,443	2,78,581
2,61,577	41,03,727	3,20,207	11,09,338	1,11,88,488	51,60,280
....	10,975	43,213	268	54,456	39,414
....	6,580	....	68,241	74,821	54,796
....	....	36,495	....	36,495	29,036
....	3,613	....	....	1,04,000	28,224
....	29,921	56,454	71,135	2,67,510	1,06,527
....	5,315	....	6,298	46,872	26,032
....	56,404	1,36,162	1,45,942	5,84,154	2,84,029

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions.	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
1	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	1,33,31,860	500	64,258
Senior Basic/Junior High	26,277	73	854
Middle	10,06,212	....	3,711
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—				
Single-Teacher	33,96,118	6,02,031	11,473
Others	13,81,147	1,58,472	8,50,483
Nursery	19,311	528	6,669
Total	1,91,80,925	7,62,504	9,37,448
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training	21,096	....	....
Engineering	4,38,225	2,000	2,724
Technology—				
Poly-technic	15,848	....	....
High	40,104	....	....
Others	3,558	....	....
Industry	21,158	....	500
Medicine
Agriculture	24,600	....	....
Forestry
Commerce	5,441	....	....
Arts and Crafts	38,148	925	300
Others
Total	6,08,178	2,925	3,524

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.

Aided				Unaided	
Fees.	Endow-ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowment.
31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
1,91,39,359	4,88,908	27,64,676	3,57,89,561	5,14,726	1,09,496
116	.....	29,432	56,752	.....	.....
11,81,903	91,056	4,28,154	27,11,036	2,65,438	41,479
.....
13,141	80,054	7,94,075	48,97,792	4,892	1,329
34,08,382	2,28,483	9,27,191	69,54,158	6,47,430	25,188
75,615	3,259	54,756	1,60,138	2,56,378	7,940
2,38,18,516	8,91,760	49,98,284	5,05,69,437	16,88,864	1,85,432
3,420	.....	799	25,315	.....	.....
2,51,553	41,752	71,055	8,07,309	3,985	916
12,656	.....	52,065	80,569	.....	.....
1,89,604	.....	1,06,986	3,36,694	45,377	.....
5,878	.....	5,266	14,702	13,749	2,760
7,051	325	1,85,583	2,14,617	8,500	700
.....
.....	.....	2,901	27,501	.....	.....
.....
1,61,869	.....	9,537	1,76,847	1,86,699	.....
15,312	1,050	27,204	82,939	8,126	36,715
.....
6,47,343	43,127	4,61,396	17,66,493	2,66,436	41,091

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Unaided		Government Funds		
	Other Sources	Total	Central	State	District Board Funds
	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary ..	....	*	....	....	....
High ..	5,23,990	1,14,821½	2,61,407	1,48,40,474	13,027
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	....	†....	....	6,27,118	19,922
Middle ..	2,33,582	5,40,499	84,575	11,42,574	200
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	....	....	....	2,50,613	23,282
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher ..	73,487	79,708	....	97,46,641	11,79,692
Others ..	2,02,150	8,74,768	35,049	56,674,467	32,09,665
Nursery ..	1,15,627	3,79,945	....	21,826	528
Total ..	11,48,836	30,32,132	3,81,031	83,303,713	44,4,6316
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic ..	....	....	....	6,62,055	....
Non-Basic ..	6,996	11,897	....	8,34,637	2,000
Engineering ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic ..	....	....	....	1,61,776	....
High ..	9,420	54,797	....	40,104	....
Others ..	1,200	17,709	....	3,558	....
Industry ..	15,662	24,752	....	3,85,275	....
Medicine ..	....	....	....	....	....
Agriculture ..	....	....	....	6,60,263	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	31,910	....
Commerce ..	5,116	1,91,815	....	5,441	....
Arts and Crafts ..	....	44,841	....	38,148	925
Others ..	....	....	3,77,581	....	....
Total ..	38,294	3,45,821	3,77,581	28,23,167	2,925

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure					
Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers [already included in column (45)].
42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....	---
2,10,534	2,12,31,241	5,99,599	33,35,942	4,04,92,224	2,68,30,446
18,379	7,122	---	58,754	7,312,85	6,62,307
1,0348	15,41,820	1,34,098	6,311,36	35,44,751	24,65,616
279	1,000	---	17,308	2,92,482	2,59,928
42,852	24,319	81,407	11,87,331	1,22,622,42	1,10,63,389
1,18,00,276	51,08,661	2,58,174	28,67,135	7,99,53,427	6,62,87,136
1,248	3,55,541	11,199	1,70,383	5,51,625	3,08,863
12,094,806	2,8,24,9704	10,84,477	82,67,989	13,78,28,036	10,78,77,630
....	3,240	....	1,34,56	6,78,931	43,14,55
2,724	2,55,538	42,668	80,418	1,223,985	7,65,245
....
22,263	39,739	....	54,757	2,78,535	1,49,432
....	2,34,981	....	11,6406	3,91,491	2,09,557
....	19,627	2,760	6,466	32,411	14,493
19,019	25,002	1,025	2,11,152	6,41,473	2,91,208
72,158	4,94,45	....	....	1,21,603	65,136
....	....	....	4,30,956	10,91,219	2,56,591
....	....	---	---	31,910	3,360
....	3,62,773	1,076	14,653	3,83942	2,15,152
69,117	34,791	37,765	27,204	2,07,950	89,772
....	38,278	....	6,982	4,22,841	1,14,397
1,85,231	10,63,594	85,293	9,68,450	55,06,291	26,05,793

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

1	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
27	28	29	30	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>				
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	150
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	20,137	....	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	20,984	....	972
Physical Education .. .. .	....	37,045	250	8,453
Social Education* .. .. .	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped	7,000	30,472	....	4,000
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	96,834	300	4,700
For Adults .. .. .	....	6,65,859	....	76,735
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	10,35,396	....	500
Total	7,000	19,06,727	550	95,510
Total (Direct)	13,34,061	2,69,34,369	7,70,979	10,44,482

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.						Unaided
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowment, etc.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
155	....	3,095	3,400	17,863	2,899
	
45,998	809	23,603	90,547	6,295	....
7,093	30,199	29,323	88,571	4,839	40,063	
37,176	60,006	97,024	2,39,954	7,083	2,714	
....	
16,466	6,633	....	64,571	....	....
4,479	17,270	51,126	1,74,709	....	....
....	4,057	66,333	8,12,984	....	....
....	
13,432	87	1,29,503	11,78,918	....	....
1,24,799	1,19,061	4,00,007	26,53,654	36,080	45,676	
3,70,43,458	22,56,634	90,24,810	7,84,08,793	33,68,820	3,53,313	

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Unaided		Government Funds		
	Other Sources	Total	Central	State	District Board Funds
	37	38	39	40	41
I	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music	8,561	29,323	—	11,708	—
Dancing	—	—	—	—	—
Other Fine Arts	3,246	9,541	—	23,287	—
Oriental Studies	32,239	77,141	—	33,924	—
Physical Education	3,258	31,055	—	37,485	250
Social Education	—	—	—	—	—
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped	—	—	7,000	30,472	—
Physically Handicapped	2,412	2,412	—	1,33,431	300
For Adults	—	—	—	6,65,859	—
Reformatory	—	—	—	1,91,617	—
Others	—	—	—	14,07,815	—
Total	49,716	1,31,472	7,000	25,36,598	5500
Grand Total	12,86,518	50,08,651	22,60,661	9,91,02,388	44,54,791
Direction	—	—	—	4,62,071	—
Inspection	—	—	—	38,93,060	—
Buildings†	—	—	14,86,208	40,78,581	2,38,932
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions	—	—	3,14,617	16,44,152	51,774
Hostel Charges	—	—	7,1,382	5,60,555	85,266
Miscellaneous	—	—	63,018	1,14,25,079	6,36,501
Total (Indirect)	—	—	19,35,225	2,20,63,498	10,12,473
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	—	—	41,95,886	12,11,65,886	54,67,264

† Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 12,13,654 spent

1952-53.

Institutions for Boys—conold.

Total Direct Expenditure					
Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other sources.	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers [already included in column (45)].
42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150	20,711	2,899	11,656	47,124	38,512
---
---	52,488	809	26,849	1,03,433	62,795
2,137	11,932	70,252	61,562	1,80,817	1,22,497
10,980	44,269	62,720	1,00,282	2,55,976	1,42,173
---	---
4,000	16,466	6,633	---	64,571	22,972
4,700	4,479	17,398	54,218	2,14,526	1,02,034
76,735	---	4,057	66,333	8,12,984	8,00,125
---	---	---	6,639	1,98,256	1,03,995
500	13,432	87	1,40,266	15,62,100	3,28,186
99,202	1,63,767	1,64,865	4,67,805	34,39,787	17,23,289
1,26,48,866	4,78,22,787	27,45,562	1,31,03,518	18,21,38,573	12,51,08,057
Total Indirect Expenditure					
---	---	....	....	4,62,071	....
---	---	---	---	38,93,060	---
2,02,643	2,34,432	2,06,686	31,25,382	96,62,864†	....
60,820	3,70,564	2,80,222	5,09,070	32,31,219	---
23,523	4,64,878	47,785	4,35,460	16,88,849	---
3,96,916	2,43,804	2,75,300	9,62,086	14,00,2704	---
6,83,902	13,13,678	8,99,993	5,03,1998	3,29,40,767	---
13,33,32,768	4,91,36,465	36,45,555	1,81,35,516	21,50,79,340	---

by Public Works Department on Educational Buildings during 1952-53

MO-B Bk No 129-12a

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	..				
Constituent Colleges	..				
<i>Research Institutions—</i>					
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>					
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.		Nil.		
	{ Others	..			
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.				
	{ Others	..			
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.				
	{ Others	..			
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes					
Others	..				
Total	..		Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education	..				
Engineering	..				
Technology	..				
Medicine	..		Nil.		
Veterinary	..				
Agriculture	..				
Forestry	..				
Commerce	..				
Law	..				
Applied Art and Architecture	..				
Total	..		Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music	..				
Dancing	..				
Other Fine Arts	..		Nil.		
Oriental Studies	..				
Physical Education	..				
Social Education†	..				
Total	..		Nil.		

†Includes expenditure on all students

BOMBAY STATE;

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Board Institutions.					Municipal	
Institution.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government	
1	14	15	16	17	Central.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	..					
Constituent Colleges	..					
<i>Research Institutions—</i>						
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{	With only Degree	Nil.			
	Others	..				
Science	{	With only Degree				
	Others	..				
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree				
	Others	..				
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate						
Classes.						
Others						
Total	..	Nil.				
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education	..					
Engineering	..					
Technology	..					
Medicine	..	Nil.				
Veterinary	..					
Agriculture	..					
Forestry	..					
Commerce	..					
Law	..					
Applied Art and Architecture	..					
Total	..	Nil.				
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music	..					
Dancing	..					
Other Fine Arts	..	Nil.				
Oriental Studies	..					
Physical Education	..					
Social Education	..					
Total	..	Nil.				

1952-53.

Institution for Girls—contd.

Board Institutions.

Funds. State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

*Nil.**Nil.**Nil.**Nil.**Nil.**Nil.*

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	1,67,944	....	....	1,04,778
Senior Basic/Junior High	44,460	....	....	327
Middle ..	2,395	9,072	....	....	7,865
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single Teacher	1,935	....	....	....
Others ..	12,794	53,149	....	....	3,035
Nursery	6,059	....	....	379
<i>Total</i> ..	15,189	2,82,619	....	....	1,16,384
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic	2,45,860	....	....	....
Non-basic	85,491	....	....	....
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	9,80,107	....	....	....
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
<i>Total</i>	13,11,458	....	....	....

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
373	2,871	2,75,966	....	....	....	....
....	....	44,787	....	32,886	2,857	....
....	....	10,332	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	20,581	3,386	....
....	....	1,935	....	1,88,529	21,862	1,084
....	658	69,636	....	42,35,426	3,44,618	5,270
....	....	6,438	....	....	....	....
373	3,529	4,18,094	....	44,77,422	3,72,713	6,354
....	1,024	2,46,884	....	....	....	....
....	....	85,491	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
....
....	....	9,80,107	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
....
....	1,024	13,12,482	....	....	....	....

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal	
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government	
	14	15	16	17	Central.	
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
High .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Basic/Junior High	610	...	391	36,744	...	
Middle .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,435	...	904	26,306	...	
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	2,812	...	11,049	2,25,326	...	
Others	8,814	...	1,20,136	47,14,264	...	
Nursery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	13,671	...	1,32,480	50,02,640	...	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training { Basic .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
{ Non-basic .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly technic .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
High .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Others .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Industry .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.	District Board Institutions.						
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
				Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	12,749	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,749	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	4,553	17,43,325	.....	44,77,422	3,72,713	6,354

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Central.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others
Total
Grand Total	13,871	.....	1,32,480	50,02,640	.....

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.		Private Institutions.				
		Aided				
		Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	
26	Central.	State.	27	28	29	30
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	75,000	....	....	....
	
<i>Research Institution—</i>						
	
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....
		Others	....	6,500	....	2,000
Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....
		Others	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....
		Others	....	11,570	....	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes.
Others
Total	18,000	....	2,000	....
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Private Institution.					
Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
1	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	75,000	....

<i>Research Institutions—</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>					
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others	6,500	....
Science { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.
{ Others	11,500	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes.
Others
Total	18,000	....
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art & Architecture
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	19,50,489	....	4,075
Senior Basic/Junior High	4,179	....	....
Middle	68,735	....	500
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	26,654	2,255	140
Others	1,81,197	4,749	2,04,924
Nursery	9,050	....	800
<i>Total</i>	22,40,304	7,004	2,10,439
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training	{ Basic .. ..	....	....	....
	{ Non-Basic .. ..	....	3,05,717	360
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce	3,120	....	....
Arts and Crafts	63,903	....	5,250
<i>Total</i>	3,72,740	360	15,250

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Private Institutions:					
Aided.			Unaided.		
Fees.	Endowments, eto.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, eto.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,53,952	71,124	6,09,413	61,89,053	4,98,134	47,569
90,143	12,042	10,904	15,083		
		42,873	2,14,293	49,178	
	209	6,583	35,841		330
9,96,875	27,518	2,26,898	16,42,161	1,13,177	
29,598	194	33,367	73,009	58,997	7,415
46,70,568	1,11,087	9,30,038	81,69,440	7,19,486	55,314
1,94,186	54,265	1,62,884	7,27,412	6,386	4,420
9,993			13,113	5,769	
1,45,177	17,164	1,12,993	3,44,487	39,335	6,724
3,49,356	71,429	2,73,877	10,85,012	51,690	11,114

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary	....*	....	....	....*	....
High	2,79,141	8,24,844	....	21,50,822	....
Senior Basic/Junior High .. ..	....	....	....	97,504	2,857
Middle	10,568†	59,746	2,395	79,307	....
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. ..	....	....	....	24,181	3,386
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	1,592	1,922	....	2,24,088	24,502
Others	40,589	1,53,766	12,794	92,19,616	4,00,329
Nursery	36,886	1,03,298	....	15,109	....
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,68,776</i>	<i>11,43,576</i>	<i>15,189</i>	<i>1,18,10,927</i>	<i>4,31,074</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	{ Basic .. ..	....	....	2,45,860	....
	{ Non-Basic	999	11,996	3,99,523	360
Engineering .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
High .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Industry .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine .. ..	....	....	....	9,80,107	....
Agriculture .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce .. ..	....	5,769	....	3,120	....
Arts and Crafts	29,249	75,308	....	63,903	....
<i>Total</i>	<i>30,239</i>	<i>93,073</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>16,92,513</i>	<i>360</i>

* Includes Rs. 13,996 being Government Subsidy.

† Includes Rs. 1,500 being Government Subsidy.

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure.					
Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total expenditure on salaries† of teachers [already included in column (45)].
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,275	42,04,655	1,19,066	8,77,443	73,74,261	50,13,176
1,888	1,019	....	12,603	11,58,71	1,03,337
500	1,47,186	12,042	51,941	2,93,371	2,14,871
3,660	1,435	....	904	33,566	30,222
4,218	2,812	539	19,544	2,75,703	2,50,059
44,68,890	14,17,635	29,236	4,67,903	1,60,16,403	1,22,88,306
3,046	90,429	7,609	70,253	1,86,446	1,11,212
45,04,477	58,65,171	1,68,492	15,00,591	2,42,95,621	1,80,11,183
....	....	....	1,024	2,46,884	1,73,124
19,980	2,00,772	58,685	1,63,874	8,43,191	5,34,203
....
....
....
....
....	....	....	....	9,80,107	1,89,249
....
....
....	15,762	....	....	18,882	12,471
5,250	1,84,512	23,888	1,42,942	4,19,795	2,45,205
25,230	4,01,646	82,573	3,07,110	25,08,862	11,74,252

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>				
Music	100
Dancing	150	....	....
Other Fine Arts	100	....	....
Oriental Studies	1,960	....	250
Physical Education	1,031	25	400
Social Education
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	1,434	....	....
For Adults	1,55,605	....	23,265
Reformatory
Others	85,828	....	....
<i>Total</i>	2,46,108	25	24,015
<i>Grand Total (Direct)</i>	29,52,152	7,389	2,51,704

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Private Institutions.					
Aided.			Unaided.		
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,012	....	429	1,541	39,120	5,916
312	....	....	462	....	....
....	....	1,522	1,622	333	....
2,077	5,138	245	9,670	5,015	1,706
2,151	1,419	1,879	6,905	....	....
....
....
294	2,000	145	3,873	....	....
....	139	28,363	2,07,372	....	....
....
1,224	1,042	27,502	1,15,596	....	....
7,070	9,738	60,085	3,47,041	44,468	7,622
53,34,230	2,53,924	14,54,984	1,02,54,382	8,15,644	74,080

Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
1	36	37	38	39	40
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Music	19,667	64,703	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	150	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	720	....	100	....
Oriental Studies	387	6,959	....	1,960	....
Physical Education	238	....	....	1,031	25
Social Education* .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	1,434	....
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	1,55,605	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	98,577	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Total</i>	20,292	72,382	....	2,58,857	25
Grand Total (Direct)	4,19,307	13,00,031	15,189	1,38,54,997	4,31,459
Direction and Inspection .. .. .	....	....	....	1,19,538	....
Buildings † .. .. .	....	1,00,000	....	1,88,654	4,094
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions .. .. .	....	....	....	4,52,000	1,946
Hostel charges .. .. .	....	....	....	83,676	17,456
Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	....	....	4,28,264	28,842
TOTAL (Indirect) .. .. .	....	1,00,000	....	12,72,132	52,338
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect) .. .. .	....	1,15,189	1,51,27,129	4,83,797	....
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys .. .. .	....	22,60,661	9,91,02,388	44,54,791	....
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons .. .. .	....	22,75,850	11,29,57,385	48,86,250	....
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys .. .. .	....	41,95,886	12,11,65,886	54,67,264	....
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons .. .. .	....	43,11,975	13,62,93,015	59,51,061	....

† Includes allowances.

1952-53.

Institutions for Girls—concl'd.

Total Direct Expenditure.					
Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total expenditure on salaries† of teachers [already included in column (45)].
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	40,132	5,916	20,096	66,244	44,355
....	312	....	....	462	401
....	333	....	1,909	2,342	2,222
250	7,092	6,844	483	16,629	10,116
400	2,151	1,419	1,879	6,905	4,938
....
....
....	294	2,000	145	3,873	1,680
23,265	....	139	28,363	2,07,372	1,25,728
....	1,224	1,042	27,502	1,28,345	29,124
....
24,015	51,538	17,360	80,377	4,32,172	2,18,564
45,55,722	66,25,000	3,30,095	20,77,082	2,78,89,544	1,95,19,457
Total Indirect Expenditure.					
....	....	....	....	1,19,538	
91,179	23,225	1504	2,46,869	6,55,525*	
7,796	8,266	9,233	31,033	5,10,274	
24	40,460	....	98,765	2,40,381	
96,779	10,783	2,576	78,488	6,45,732	
1,95,778	82,734	13,313	4,55,155	21,71,450	
47,51,500	67,07,734	3,43,408	25,32,237	3,00,60,994	
1,26,48,866	4,78,22,787	27,45,562	1,31,03,518	18,21,38,573	
1,72,04,388	5,44,47,787	20,75,657	1,51,80,600	21,00,28,117	
1,33,32,768	4,91,36,465	36,45,555	1,81,35,516	21,50,79,340	
1,80,84,268	5,58,44,199	39,88,953	2,06,67,753	24,51,40,334	

* Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 45,639 spent by the P. W. D. on Educational Buildings during 1952-53.

† Includes allowances.

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		School							
		Number of Students in Classes.							
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Below 5	Boys	4,026	196	....	---	---	---	---	---
	Girls	3,221	143	....	---	---	---	---	---
5—6	Boys	3,118	16,435	962	53	---	---	---	---
	Girls	2,308	1,0325	519	35	---	---	---	---
6—7	Boys	770	1,13,372	11,212	907	9	---	---	---
	Girls	546	69,120	6,338	473	3	---	---	---
7—8	Boys	....	1,90,749	44,771	8,674	691	64	10	---
	Girls	....	1,14,744	23,203	4,254	308	67	2	---
8—9	Boys	....	1,67,039	86,637	35,303	7,903	1,066	76	12
	Girls	....	1,11,389	46,561	17,979	4,255	617	24	---
9—10	Boys	....	1,14,968	1,00,187	68,097	29,423	6,500	1,373	163
	Girls	....	86,731	54,035	31,978	13,960	3,462	534	54
10—11	Boys	....	73,755	87,910	82,070	58,711	22,324	6,812	1,377
	Girls	....	67,953	48,509	39,841	25,762	10,233	3,159	497
11—12	Boys	....	39,325	57,825	69,788	71,713	39,714	18,465	4,892
	Girls	....	37,962	32,248	32,555	29,052	17,060	7,853	2,262
12—13	Boys	....	17,068	32,084	49,062	66,417	53,391	32,719	12,463
	Girls	....	12,119	14,946	20,536	23,063	17,615	12,291	5,419
13—14	Boys	....	5,493	13,275	26,042	44,108	44,646	36,202	21,282
	Girls	....	2,706	5,199	8,455	13,121	13,204	12,630	8,290
14—15	Boys	....	1,782	5,061	11,738	23,710	30,872	32,283	25,943
	Girls	....	530	1,204	3,178	5,629	7,062	8,906	8,715
15—16	Boys	....	529	1,585	4,486	11,068	17,755	23,143	24,003
	Girls	....	144	318	938	2,256	2,944	5,039	6,423
16—17	Boys	....	198	598	1,527	4,714	8,164	13,355	18,170
	Girls	....	41	52	314	620	1,160	1,906	3,762

1952-53.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups.

Education.									
Number of Students in Intermediate Classes.									
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total.	Arts.		Science.	
						1 Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
....	....	....	....	....	4,222	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3,364	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	20,568	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	13,187	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1,28,270	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	76,485	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2,44,959	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1,42,578	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	....	2,98,042	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1,30,815	....	....	....	....
81	8	3	....	....	3,20,753	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	....	1,90,758	....	....	....	....
325	81	0	....	....	3,33,325	....	....	....	....
104	....	....	....	....	1,96,058	....	....	....	....
1,686	258	73	5	....	8,03,744	....	....	....	....
637	89	7	....	....	1,59,725	....	....	....	....
4,851	1,341	341	19	....	2,69,756	....	....	....	....
2,047	573	98	3	....	1,02,708	....	....	....	....
10,188	4,257	1,779	250	....	2,07,522	....	....	....	....
4,248	1,881	452	51	....	70,237	1	....	....	....
14,130	8,477	4,000	966	....	1,59,582	17	1	15	....
4,965	3,456	1,649	406	....	45,701	10	2	1	....
14,579	12,161	8,017	2,914	....	1,20,209	100	25	206	44
3,661	2,795	2,885	1,196	....	28,647	135	25	34	15
11,970	12,318	10,177	6,005	....	86,685	404	129	1,049	445
2,188	3,793	2,847	2,047	....	18,730	377	158	183	82

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		College Education.					
		Number of Students in Degree Classes.					
1		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
		20	21	22	23	24	25
Below 5	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
5—6	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
6—7	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
7—8	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
8—9	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
9—10	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
10—11	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
11—12	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
12—13	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
13—14	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
14—15	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...
15—16	Boys	..	5	...	1	...	...
	Girls	..	2	...	...	...	...
16—17	Boys	..	8	1	15	2	...
	Girls	..	29	...	3	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		School Education.								
		Number of Students in Classes.								
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
17—18	Boys	..	74	236	488	1,493	3,352	6,139	11,501	
	Girls	..	16	24	108	160	317	737	1,734	
18—19	Boys	..	20	78	185	411	924	2,367	5,821	
	Girls	..	8	6	26	37	97	250	794	
19—20	Boys	..	17	19	59	144	317	795	2,329	
	Girls	..	2	2	6	29	41	102	293	
20—21	Boys	..	1	12	15	48	71	219	864	
	Girls	..	2	1	5	21	30	58	184	
21—22	Boys	..	..	2	5	11	21	57	191
	Girls	..	1	1	1	6	8	22	72	
22—23	Boys	..	..	2	7	8	12	16	59
	Girls	..	..	..	3	5	4	15	33
23—24	Boys	..	..	2	1	3	3	4	29
	Girls	..	2	3	..	3	3	7	29	
24—25	Boys	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	9
	Girls	..	1	..	2	7	4	5	10	
Over 25	Boys	..	..	..	1	3	8	5	23
	Girls	..	2	5	9	15	10	12	28	
Total	Boys	..	7,014	7,41,030	4,42,458	3,58,507	3,20,074	2,20,206	1,74,042	1,29,131
	Girls	..	6,075	5,13,934	2,33,164	1,60,744	1,18,322	73,938	53,552	33,599

1952-53.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—contd.

School Education									
Number of Students in Intermediate Classes.									
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	Arts.		Science.	
						1 Year	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8,270	9,801	10,073	7,486	....	58,913	706	359	1,759	864
915	1,451	2,058	1,993	....	9,513	564	301	237	113
4,471	6,068	8,223	6,587	....	36,064	1,020	624	2,011	1,410
369	726	1,168	1,320	....	4,801	497	396	155	159
1,980	3,530	5,418	5,019	....	19,605	895	722	1,356	1,748
146	260	514	785	....	2,180	321	331	72	129
811	1,094	3,122	3,227	....	10,084	877	868	827	1,075
55	104	215	359	....	1,034	213	267	32	40
208	612	1,474	1,712	....	4,883	611	769	424	554
33	37	101	164	....	446	88	141	20	28
108	230	602	815	....	1,854	489	610	225	304
10	20	39	55	....	184	49	83	6	9
54	101	235	413	....	845	337	415	72	158
5	9	10	22	....	93	29	49	4	10
41	53	114	219	....	441	253	230	27	114
7	4	4	13	....	57	29	28	2	....
56	72	95	273	....	536	320	397	25	52
17	13	13	24	....	148	23	47	1	2
73,806	61,912	54,353	35,010	....	26,28,942	6,029	5,149	7,996	6,775
19,412	15,211	12,069	8,438	....	12,53,449	2,336	1,828	747	537

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		College Education.					
		Number of Students in Degree Classes.					
		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
1		20	21	22	23	24	25
17—18	Boys	52	10	...	167	41	...
	Girls	84	18	...	24	6	...
18—19	Boys	174	62	...	295	150	...
	Girls	200	101	...	36	12	...
19—20	Boys	347	180	...	546	321	...
	Girls	271	208	...	70	45	...
20—21	Boys	534	337	...	550	560	...
	Girls	164	260	...	74	80	...
21—22	Boys	509	384	...	352	499	...
	Girls	111	237	...	33	42	...
22—23	Boys	392	424	...	273	416	...
	Girls	65	172	...	12	30	...
23—24	Boys	282	340	...	155	189	...
	Girls	36	92	...	15	15	...
24—25	Boys	193	228	...	63	118	...
	Girls	11	59	...	6	9	...
Over 25	Boys	367	504	...	69	174	...
	Girls	14	70	...	1	11	...
Total	Boys	2,863	2,470	...	2,486	2,470	...
	Girls	987	1,217	...	283	250	...

1952-53.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—concl'd.

College Education.								
Number of Students in Post-Graduate Classes.				Number of Research Students.				
Arts.		Science.		Arts.	Science.	Total.	Age Group.	
1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	80	31	32	1	
26	27	28	29					
---	1	---	---	---	---	3,959	17-18	{ Boys.
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,347		{ Girls.
1	1	4	---	---	---	5,761	18-19	{ Boys.
6	1	---	---	1	---	1,563		{ Girls.
17	5	23	2	---	1	6,163	19-20	{ Boys.
23	3	---	1	2	1	1,486		{ Girls.
50	7	25	6	---	4	5,720	20-21	{ Boys.
35	15	5	---	1	1	1,137		{ Girls.
70	13	42	41	9	13	4,290	21-22	{ Boys.
57	27	5	3	4	6	802		{ Girls.
107	62	53	23	14	14	3,411	22-23	{ Boys.
62	46	2	1	9	7	543		{ Girls.
120	75	41	38	29	36	2,284	23-24	{ Boys.
30	39	3	4	7	7	340		{ Girls.
88	73	55	37	27	32	1,538	24-25	{ Boys.
22	30	4	6	13	10	229		{ Girls.
305	202	72	58	154	91	2,850	Over 25	{ Boys.
36	45	6	4	49	20	329		{ Girls.
768	400	320	205	233	190	38,443	Total	{ Boys.
260	206	25	19	36	62	8,883		{ Girls.

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.	School								
	Basic Training Schools.		Normal Training Schools.		Engineering Technology and Industry.		Medicine and Veterinary.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	2(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	31	3	.....	.....	.....
15—16	1	.....	193	2	.....	.....	.....
16—17	1	79	172	259	6	.....	1
17—18	...	3	13	248	380	431	7	8	10
18—19	...	10	14	469	418	650	6	9	52
19—20	...	12	15	522	393	936	4	54	111
20—21	...	32	41	505	300	945	3	96	122
21—22	...	48	34	402	240	799	2	123	117
22—23	...	143	58	417	200	710	.....	97	157
23—24	...	188	54	326	164	534	.....	72	94
24—25	...	224	49	349	170	243	.....	69	110
25—26	...	228	42	357	145	201	.....	31	56
26—27	...	197	35	292	157	145	.....	21	41
27—28	...	169	39	246	107	68	.....	46	30
28—29	...	136	31	266	85	28	.....	16	25
29—30	...	126	31	167	80	26	.....	20	28
30—31	...	132	28	147	50	22	.....	5	25
31—32	...	94	32	101	55	11	.....	5	14
32—33	...	86	23	97	36	7	.....	2	17
33—34	...	51	21	80	22	6	.....	6	14
34—35	...	49	22	69	28	5	.....	4	3
Over 35	...	188	51	258	64	31	.....	4	31
Total	..	2,116	635	5,395	3,274	6,281	33	688	1,056

1952-53.

and Special Education by Age Groups.

Education.

Agriculture and Forestry.		Commerce.		Arts and Crafts.		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studie	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	2	36	20	44	500	232
.....	7	12	33	77	211	117
.....	95	53	27	67	190	124
.....	1	161	81	33	73	164	81
.....	...	5	5	290	145	34	48	171	78
.....	...	107	57	406	281	45	43	167	34
12	...	258	43	413	391	75	55	166	33
56	...	523	117	285	563	83	69	160	23
133	...	825	185	284	498	129	74	175	10
170	...	1,192	283	194	631	170	13	189	56
199	...	1,054	182	78	557	226	133	111	50
161	...	936	138	52	574	246	91	132	52
104	...	824	128	38	425	161	74	144	36
59	...	693	64	42	391	147	58	132	27
36	...	507	43	31	314	118	40	404	20
23	...	356	32	36	293	89	35	92	20
20	...	223	19	31	260	61	17	69	21
10	...	168	2	23	242	39	17	55	8
7	...	127	5	21	205	25	5	36	13
4	...	93	4	20	178	23	2	32	3
.....	...	118	20	14	173	11	3	30	8
2	...	75	2	14	162	19	6	25	10
3	...	53	1	11	152	14	2	20	9
2	...	49	1	15	78	14	5	20	11
...	...	47	2	14	64	13	3	20	8
1	...	35	1	15	76	8	2	20	9
...	...	98	12	21	13	43	7	15	25
1,002	...	8,363	1,347	2,523	6,809	2,109	1,114	3,112	1,130

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.		School Education.					
		Other Subjects.		Total.		Education.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Below 10	...	1,488	424	2,010	736	.....	.....
10—11	...	937	237	1,188	443	.....	.....
11—12	...	947	265	1,259	509	.....	.....
12—13	...	1,112	199	1,470	435	.....	.....
13—14	...	3,783	595	4,283	871	.....	.....
14—15	...	6,267	1,831	7,023	2,249	.....	.....
15—16	...	8,024	1,932	9,141	2,462	.....	.....
16—17	...	8,519	1,675	9,964	2,617	.....	.....
17—18	...	8,034	2,025	10,268	3,181	.....	.....
18—19	...	10,256	2,200	13,219	3,763	.....	1
19—20	...	9,695	2,491	12,887	3,906	.....	.....
20—21	...	11,688	1,497	14,773	2,818	.....	6
21—22	...	9,376	2,185	12,064	3,241	1	8
22—23	...	11,298	1,461	13,727	2,416	1	20
23—24	...	10,670	1,742	12,603	2,471	8	26
24—25	...	10,770	2,538	12,257	3,247	28	34
25—26	...	13,595	1,577	14,830	2,137	44	28
26—27	...	9,950	1,384	10,906	1,886	51	29
27—28	...	9,996	1,451	10,755	1,855	56	28
28—29	...	11,060	1,169	11,687	1,503	65	21
29—30	...	8,970	1,774	9,496	2,117	57	13
30—31	...	11,838	1,184	12,276	1,465	50	22
31—32	...	7,533	1,336	7,855	1,551	38	8
32—33	...	8,202	1,226	8,498	1,398	41	8
33—34	...	7,266	1,242	7,503	1,376	47	15
34—35	...	7,130	1,807	7,336	1,948	26	9
Over 35	...	1,41,618	15,874	1,42,336	16,198	124	26
Total ...		3,50,022	53,321	3,81,614	68,799	637	302

1952-53.

and Special Education by Age Groups—contd.

Collegiate Education.									
Engineering and Technology.		Medicine and Veterinary.		Agriculture and Forestry.		Commerce.		Law.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....
....
....
....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	59	3	....	....
2	....	30	5	3	....	254	4	....	....
31	....	15	8	12	....	593	26	2	1
182	1	165	47	16	....	813	34	22	3
370	....	242	77	43	....	862	33	123	9
448	....	372	87	65	....	870	23	216	17
554	....	472	84	69	....	791	11	308	23
460	1	394	70	94	....	505	8	387	19
200	....	320	62	111	....	266	5	382	19
161	....	249	36	33	....	155	2	339	13
93	....	132	30	54	....	66	1	225	4
30	....	120	11	26	....	51	....	192	3
13	....	73	9	12	....	40	....	114	....
3	1	48	7	6	....	14	....	88	2
4	1	40	4	7	....	4	....	67	3
2	1	42	9	....	....	2	....	39	1
3	....	24	4	1	....	5	....	33	1
1	....	24	5	....	....	3	....	29	1
....	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	13	1
....	....	18	3	....	....	1	....	21	....
2	....	27	4	3	....	2	....	36	1
2634	5	2,816	563	541	....	5,353	150	2,636	121

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.		Collegiate			
		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	34	35	36	37	
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15
15—16
16—17	4
17—18	2	3	2
18—19	2	2	10
19—20	1	2	7
20—21	5	2	5
21—22	3	....	7
22—23	7	4	6
23—24	2	1	6
24—25	1
25—26	2	....
26—27	2	3	2
27—28	1
28—29	1	....	2
29—30
30—31
31—32	1	....
32—33	1
33—34
34—35
Over 35		
Total	..	25	20	54	2

1952-53.

and Special Education by Age Groups—concl'd.

Education.				
Other Subjects.		Total.		Age Group.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
38	39	40	41	42
....	....	....	....	Below 10
....	....	....	....	10-11
....	....	....	....	11-12
....	....	....	....	12-13
....	....	....	....	13-14
....	....	5	....	14-15
....	....	51	3	15-16
6	....	299	9	16-17
4	9	661	47	17-18
13	10	1,223	98	18-19
8	11	1,661	132	19-20
15	25	1,996	160	20-21
22	24	2,225	150	21-22
26	13	1,880	136	22-23
21	2	1,406	115	23-24
17	2	983	87	24-25
22	4	621	69	25-26
13	3	487	49	26-27
19	7	328	44	27-28
13	3	243	34	28-29
11	2	190	23	29-30
10	2	145	35	30-31
2	....	106	14	31-32
8	1	107	16	32-33
7	....	77	17	33-34
5	1	71	13	34-35
5	....	199	31	Over 35
250	119	14,965	1,282	Total.

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Trained.						
	Graduate.		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	19	45	12	143	39	132	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ... ..	.....	.....	14	.....	239	31
Senior Basic/Junior High	1	.....	56	4	461	87
<i>Total</i>	1	.....	70	4	700	118
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government ... ..	.....	3	63	11	60	40
District Board	1	.....	3,769	384	22,218	2,487
Municipal Board	18	8	1,095	446	8,278	5,057	
Private {	Aided	56	118	204	471	2,207	1,355
	Unaided	9	13	28	72	207	144
Unrecognised ... ..	.....	.....	11	3	20	1
<i>Total</i>	84	142	5,170	1,387	32,990	9,084	

1952-53.

for General Education.

Untrained.								
Total.			Graduate.				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.	
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.	
8	9	10	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
			11	12	13	14	15	16
70	320	390	1	2	.....	5	3	2
253	31	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
518	91	609	1	1	1	.....	7	1
771	122	893	1	1	1	.....	7	1
123	54	177	.....	2	10	.....	5	2
25,988	2,871	28,859	1	.....	1	.....	558	98
9,391	5,511	14,902	2	2	3	4	446	406
2,467	1,944	4,411	13	32	12	37	388	178
244	220	473	2	9	6	3	74	103
31	4	35	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
38,214	10,613	48,857	18	45	32	45	1,478	787

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Untrained.							
Institution.	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.				
	Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Nursery Schools</i> ...	9	11	12	23	25	86	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	.....	.....	9	5	18	.....
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	3	1	33	2	23	25	
<i>Total</i> ...	3	1	42	7	41	25	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Government ...	11	1	12	2	91	7	
District Board ...	443	42	10,904	1,344	10,389	1,675	
Municipal Board ...	176	138	1,181	893	961	973	
Private	{ Aided ...	98	89	4,106	387	4,826	497
	{ Unaided ...	67	32	80	42	95	71
Unrecognised ...	.....	.....	149	25	80	2
<i>Total</i> ...	795	302	16,432	2,693	16,442	3,225	

1952-53.

for General Education--contd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
50	134	184	120	454	574
27	5	32	280	36	316
68	30	98	588	121	707
95	35	130	868	157	1,023
129	14	143	252	68	320
22,296	3,159	24,455	48,284	6,030	54,314
2,769	2,416	5,185	12,160	7,927	20,087
9,443	1,220	10,663	11,910	3,164	15,074
324	260	584	568	489	1,057
236	28	264	267	32	299
35,197	7,097	42,294	73,441	17,710	91,151

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Trained.						
	Graduate.		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Middle Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government ...	5	8	29	23	5	5	
District Board ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ...	5	.....	6	1	1	.....
Private	{ Aided ...	166	21	279	36	89	13
	{ Unaided ...	53	14	37	16	17	3
Unrecognised ...	4	1	6	.....	.....	1
<i>Total</i> ...	233	44	359	76	112	22	
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government ...	260	63	131	6	20	.....
District Board ...	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Municipal Board ...	260	19	170	10	25	.....
Private	{ Aided ...	4,154	958	2,450	730	519	169
	{ Unaided ...	119	106	62	52	12	34
Unrecognised ...	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....
<i>Total</i> ...	4,798	1,146	2,819	800	580	203	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,135	1,377	8,430	2,410	34,421	9,559	

1952-53.

for General Education—contd.

Trained.			Untrained.					
Total.			Graduate.				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.	
			Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.	
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
39	36	75	1	1	4	.....	4	1
2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
12	1	13	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
534	70	604	22	8	187	28	109	17
107	33	140	4	4	39	8	35	6
10	2	12	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
704	142	846	28	13	236	36	151	24
411	69	480	13	1	129	26	24	.....
8	.....	8	1	.....	3	.....	1	1
455	29	484	9	2	112	17	31	6
7,123	1,857	8,980	309	85	1,974	409	615	83
193	192	385	14	6	63	36	22	16
7	2	9	3	.....	2	1	4	.....
8,197	2,149	10,346	349	94	2,283	489	697	106
47,926	13,346	61,332	397	155	2,552	575	2,336	920

BOMBAY STATE,

VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Untrained.					
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.			Non-Matriculate.		
	Uncertificated.		Certificated.	Uncertificated.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Middle Schools—</i>						
Recognised—						
Government	19	3	1	.....	3	9
District Board	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Municipal Board	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private { Aided	453	50	56	22	59	15
{ Unaided	77	11	12	.....	13	3
Unrecognised	6	1	1	1	2	4
<i>Total</i>	563	65	70	23	78	31
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>						
Recognised—						
Government	45	2	23	6	19	4
District Board	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board	95	7	15	.....	20	3
Private { Aided	1,526	231	316	114	340	101
{ Unaided	58	19	17	16	13	12
Unrecognised ... ..	.....	2	4	.....	6	2
<i>Total</i>	1,726	261	405	136	398	122
GRAND TOTAL	3,096	640	16,961	2,887	16,984	3,489

1952-53.

for General Education—concl.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
32	14	46	71	50	121
3	.....	3	5	.....	5
11	.....	11	23	1	24
886	140	1,026	1,420	210	1,630
180	32	212	287	65	352
14	6	20	24	8	32
1,126	192	1,318	1,830	334	2,164
253	39	292	664	108	772
7	1	8	15	1	16
282	35	317	737	64	801
5,110	1,023	6,133	12,233	2,880	15,113
187	105	292	380	297	677
10	5	24	26	7	33
5,858	1,208	7,066	14,055	3,357	17,412
42,326	8,666	50,992	90,912	22,012	1,12,324

BOMBAY STATE,

VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Professional

Number of Teachers.

Institution.	Possessing a Degree.		Possessing a	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	
	2	3	4	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training	{ Basic ..	103	35	27
	{ Non-Basic ...	342	105	105
Engineering	[Included under Colleges].		
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic	14	.....	34
High	29	.....	29
Others	4	.....	12
Industry	12	.....	94
Medicine	69	12	13
Agriculture	47	.....	38
Forestry	2	.....	.....
Commerce	124	5	244
Arts and Crafts	4	15	113
Others	11	.....	2
	Total ..	761	172	711
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>				
Music	8	1	66
Dancing	1
Other Fine Arts	22	.....	24
Oriental Studies	65	2	10
Physical Education	41	4	311
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>				
Mentally Handicapped	4	1
Physically Handicapped	3	.....	33
For Adults
Reformatory	1	.....	4
Others	23	2	58
	Total ..	163	13	508
GRAND TOTAL ..		924	185	1,219

1952-53.

and Special Education.

Number of Teachers.

Diploma/Certificate.		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/Certificate.		Total.	
Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	All Persons.
5	6	7	8	9	10
4	45	7	175	46	221
33	274	43	721	181	902
[Included under Colleges].					
.....	24	.....	72	.....	72
.....	13	.....	71	.....	71
.....	2	.....	18	.....	18
1	84	.....	190	1	191
25	.....	.....	82	37	119
.....	9	.....	94	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
15	16	2	384	22	406
284	40	44	157	343	500
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
362	507	96	1,979	630	2,609
13	18	3	92	17	109
.....	2	.....	3	.....	3
3	2	1	48	4	52
1	187	5	262	8	270
31	152	8	504	43	547
.....
7	3	7	4	18	22
6	51	3	87	9	96
.....
.....	3	.....	8	.....	8
20	36	12	117	34	151
81	454	39	1,125	133	1,258
443	961	135	3,104	763	3,867

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—*Examination*

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.						
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
D. Litt. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. So.	3	.....	3*	.....	.....	.....
Ph. D. (Arts)	27	1	28	22	.....	.....
Ph. D. (Science)	13	.....	13	10	.....	.....
D. Phil. (Arts) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Phil. (So.) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. A.	402	60	462	262	34	.....
M. So.	248	29	277	158	17	.....
B. A. (Hons.)—3 years' course. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. A. (Hons.)—2 years' course. 1,735	477	2,212	1,276	215	.....	.....
B. So. (Hons.)—3 years' course. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. So. (Hons.)—2 years' course. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. A.	783	293	1,076	511	126	.....
B. So.	3,298	799	4,097	1,545	421	.....
Master of Social Works ...	18	.....	18	15	.....	.....
<i>Education—</i>						
M. Ed.	54	27	81	33	11	.....
B. Ed. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. T. and L. T.	421	26	447	394	22	.....
Diploma in Basic Education ..	56	8	64	55	8	.....
<i>Engineering—</i>						
Master of C. E. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Master of E. E. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Result pending.

† Pending 1M + 1W

1952-53.

Results.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.				No. passed.		
Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
....
....*
22†	4	....	4	2	....	2
10	3	....	3	2	....	2
....
....
296‡	168	13	181	113	11	124
175§	29	....	29	21	....	21
....
1,491	776	87	863	648	41	689
....
....
637	448	91	539	281	50	331
1,066	392	37	429	187	23	210
15	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
....
44	15	8	23	9	4	13
....
416	252	37	289	221	35	256
63	16	8	24	16	8	24
....
....

‡ 2 M. pending.

§ 4 + 1 pending.

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Engineering—contd.</i>						
Bachelor of C. E. ...	332	44	376	284	34	
Bachelor of E. and M. E. ...	201	9	210	134	9	
Bachelor of other Engineering Subjects (Tele.)	13	.....	13	9	.....
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	1	.....	1	1	.....
Others B.Sc. (Text.)	19	.....	19	17	.....
D. M. R. E. ...	20	.....	20	9	.....
<i>Medicine—</i>						
M. D. ...	108	1	109	35	1	
M. B. B. S. ...	479	77	556	206	44	
M. C. P. and S. ...	14	.....	14	5	.....
T. D. D. ...	3	.....	3	2	...
D. G. Q. ...	16	.....	16	8	.....
F. C. P. S. ...	19	.....	19	7	.....
B. D. S. ...	22	.....	22	16	.....
D. O. R. L. ...	6	.....	6	2	.....
L. C. P. S. ...	47	.....	47	27	.....
D. Ortho. ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....
D. V. & T. ...	6	.....	6	6	.....
D. O. M. S. ...	21	.....	21	5	.....
M. S. ...	90	.....	90	15	.....
M. Obstetrics ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOMBÁY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.

Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.	
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Medicine—contd.</i>					
D. Hyg. ...	2	.....	2	1	.....
B. Hyg. D. Ped. ...	2	.....	2	1	.....
D. P. H. ...	8	.....	8	2	.....
D. O. ...	8	.....	8	4	.....
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Sc. (Pharmacy)	94	.....	94	69	.....
D. P. M. ..	5	.....	5	4	.....
D. A. ...	15	.....	15	8	.....
D. C. H. ..	24	.....	24	12	.....
D. P. B. ..	1	.....	1	1	.....
D. D. V. ...	2	.....	2	2	.....
L. D. So. ...	15	.....	15	7	.....
<i>Veterinary—</i>					
M. So. (Vet.) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. So. (Vet.) ..	44	.....	44	36	.....
<i>Agriculture—</i>					
Master of Agriculture ..	28	2	30	20	.....
Bachelor of Agriculture ..	142	43	185	103	30

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology ..	15	....	15	15	....
Bachelor of Technology ..	143	....	143	110	....
Ph. D. (Tech.) ..	6	.....	6	5	.....
<i>Commerce—</i>						
M. Com. ..	84	4	88	59	3	
B. Com. ..	1,145	159	1,304	627	81	
<i>Law—</i>						
Doctor of Laws ..	....	....	....	....	....
Master of Laws ..	13	....	13	4	....
Bachelor of Laws ..	1,090	313	1,403	525	146	
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>						
M. O. L. ..	....	....	....	....	....
B. O. L. ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Applied Art and Architecture—</i>						
Diploma or Degree ..	66	109	175	41	56	
Diploma in Library ..	23	....	23	16	....
Diploma. in Phy. Edu. ..	72	....	72	69	....
INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.						
Intermediate in Arts ..	5,179	2,651	7,830	2,427	829	
Intermediate in Science ..	6,312	1,013	7,325	3,073	487	

1952-53.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	....	....	....	....	....	....
110	1	....	1	1	....	1
5	....	....	....	....	....	....
62	3	....	3	2	....	2
708	23	1	24	16	....	16
....
4	....	....	....	....	....	....
671	63	5	68	31	2	33
....
....
100	21	12	33	17	11	28
16	10	....	10	6	....	6
69	16	....	16	15	....	15
3,253	1,567	423	1,990	941	186	1,127
4,460	548	40	594	418	26	444

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.					
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.	
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Institu- tions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Intermediate in Medicine (1st M.B.B.S.)	496	56	552	307	36
Cambridge Higher Certificate ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diploma in Civil Engineering...	169	2	171	145	2
Licenciate of Civil Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diploma in Teaching ...	95	2	97	91	1
Certificate in Teaching ...	568	81	649	339	38
Diploma or Certificate or II Year in Veterinary Science.	41	.....	41	33	.....
Intermediate in Commerce ...	1,547	386	1,933	698	154
Diploma in Commerce ...	1,562	178	1,740	853	74
Licenciate of Agriculture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate or Diploma in Law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diploma in Indian Music ...	13	.....	13	5	.....
Textile Chemistry ...	47	.....	47	43	.....
Diploma in Mech. Eng. ...	84	.....	84	68	.....
Diploma in Elec. Eng. ...	76	.....	76	48	.....
Diploma in Sanitary Eng. ...	6	.....	6	6	.....
Diploma in D. M. E. E. ...	107	.....	107	75	.....
Intermediate (Text) ...	27	.....	27	22	.....
Drawing Teachers Cert. Exam.	26	16	42	21	8
Tech. and Applied Che. ...	44	4	48	32	2

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.					
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.	
	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.					
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>					
Higher Secondary ..	....	....	....	....	....
Higher Secondary (Technical) ..	....	....	....	....	....
Matriculation .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
School Final .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
School Leaving Certificate etc.	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	....	....	....	....	....
Cambridge Senior	205	5	210	133	2
Secondary School Certificate Examination.	75,127	9,778	84,905	28,720	3,409
<i>On completion of Basic or Middle School Course—</i>					
Senior Basic/J	856	....	856	644	—
Middle	42,418	1,407	43,825	31,778	1,226
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	....	....	....	....	....
Cambridge Junior .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>					
Upper Primary	99,129	7,534	1,06,713	45,149	2,844
Lower Primary	3,04,419	....	3,04,419	1,97,326	....
Junior Basic/B	2,858	....	2,858	1,342	....
<i>On completion of Professional an Special School Course—</i>					
For Teachers Certificates—					
Matriculate	247	21	268	231	7
Non-Matriculate	3,624	1,478	5,102	2,351	365

1952-53.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
135	162	.....	162	126	.....	126
30,129	14,439	973	15,412	6,180	363	6,543
644	231	.....	231	137	.....	137
33,004	11,712	1,697	13,409	9,402	890	10,292
.....
.....
47,993	26,028	2,548	28,576	11,296	981	12,277
1,07,326	1,10,280	.....	1,10,280	69,887	.....	69,887
1,842	812	.....	812	536	.....	536
238	198	2	200	187	2	189
2,716	1,506	781	2,287	854	230	1,084

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII— Examination

Boys.					
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.	
	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
In Engineering Courses ..	1,857	3,714	5,571	1,223	2,285
In Technology	1,551	40	1,591	996	19
In Industry	308	340	648	244	229
In Medicine	17	2	19	17	1
In Agriculture and Forestry ..	585	5	590	556	3
In Commerce	1,718	190	1,908	727	87
In Music and Dancing ..	238	10	248	184	8
In Arts and Crafts ..	201	472	673	170	270
In other Fine Arts ..	121	....	121	89	....
In Oriental Studies ..	1,596	....	1,596	1,244	....
In Physical Education ..	....	....	....	....	....
In Social Education ..	....	....	....	....	....
In other Schools ..	621	.....	621	483	.....
<i>Drawing Grade Examinations.—</i>					
Elementary	16,786	478	17,259	10,050	219
Intermediate	7,194	774	7,968	4,949	466

1952-53.

Results—concl'd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.				No. Passed.		
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3,508	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,015	....	....	....	....	....	....
473	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	267	3	270	228	3	231
559	....	....	....	....	....	....
814	266	16	282	141	3	144
192	227	14	241	194	14	208
440	23	2,869	2,892	16	1,614	1,630
89	19	....	19	17	....	17
1,244	729	....	729	591	....	591
....
....
483	65	....	65	45	....	45
10,269	2,606	66	2,672	1,501	41	1,542
5,415	1,336	146	1,482	912	105	1,017

BOMBAY STATE,

IX—Progress of

Type of Area under Compulsion.	Year(s)† in which compulsion was introduced.	Age Group(s) of children under compulsion.	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under compulsion.	Total estimated population of the children of each going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year.	Number of Institutions where compulsion is in force.	Number of Boys under
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban (Towns and Cities)—						
For Boys only ..	1921, 1927	6-11	2	9,251	48	5,891
For Girls only ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
For both Boys and Girls	1905, 06,07,18 1920, 23,25,27 1929, 40,41,42 1943, 44,46,47 1948, 49,50,51 1952.	6-11 & 7-11 7-12	162	9,34,899	2,701	3,34,994
Total ..	1905, 06,07,18 20,21,23,25, & 27, 29,40, 7-11 41, 42,43 7-12 44, 46,47 48,49,50, 51,52.	6-11	164	9,44,150	2,749	3,40,885
Rural (Villages)—						
For Boys only ..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Girls only ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
For both Boys and Girls	1906, 07,27, 38,44,46,47 48, 49,50,51 & 52.	6-11 7-11 & 7-12	8,066	18,71,886	11,353	6,41,713
Total ..	1906, 07,27, 38, 44,46,47, & 48, 49,50,51, & 1952.	6-11 7-11 7-12	8,066	18,71,886	11,353	6,41,713
GRAND TOTAL ..	1905, 06,07,18, 20,21,23,25, 27,29,38,40, & 41,42,43,44, 7-12 46,47,48,49, 50,51,52.	6-11 7-11 & 7-12	8,230	28,16,036	14,102	9,82,598

1952-53.

Compulsory Education.

Students on compulsion.			Coercive Measures taken during the current year.							Total Expenditure.
Girls.	Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5).	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Notices issued.	No. of Attendance Orders passed.	Prosecutions.			No. of Attendance Officers		
					For Non-Enrolment.	For Non-Attendance.	Fines Realised.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
								Rs.	Rs.	
....	63.7	78.9	166	....	....	....	....	....	1,78,424
....	
2,50,776	62.6	80.7	59,129	16,426	359	7,009	9,430	....	93,50,274
2,50,776	62.6	80.7	59,295	16,426	359	7,009	9,430	....	95,23,698
....	
....	
4,61,097	58.9	70.6	1,22,191	25,718	996	22,374	6,868	....	20,743,042
4,61,097	58.9	70.6	1,22,191	25,718	996	22,374	6,868	....	2,07,43,042
7,11,873	60.2	74.1	1,81,486	42,144	1,355	29,383	16,298	....	3,02,71,740

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

		Number of Institutions in Rural			
Type of Institution.		Recognised.			
		Govern- ment.	District Board.	Private.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
<i>For Males—</i>					
Colleges for General Education	..	....	....	2	2
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.		2	....	3	5
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
High/Higher Secondary	..	6	....	200	206
Middle	..	8	1	198	207
Senior Basic/Junior High	..	4	49	3	56
Primary	..	83	15,741	8,353	24,177
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	....	72	....	72
Nursery	..	....	....	5	5
Total	..	101	15,863	8,759	24,723
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>					
Training	{	5	....	....	5
	{	1	....	8	9
Agriculture	..	7	....	....	7
Arts and Crafts	..	....	....	....	....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	..	....	....	....	....
For Adults	..	....	....	13,631	13,631
Others	..	3	....	30	33
Total	..	16	....	13,669	13,685

1952-53.

Rural Areas.

Areas.						Number of Scholars on Rolls in.					
Unrecognised.						Recognised Institutions.				Unrecognised Institutions.	
						Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.		
6	7	8	9	10	11						
....	....	....	2,180	2,180	....					
....	65	....	1,076	1,141	....					
....	1,483	....	44,663	46,146	....					
2	603	40	13,652	14,295	86						
....	1,286	10,592	750	12,628	....					
20	5,897	18,68,720	3,42,637	22,17,254	1,387						
....	....	9,258	....	9,258	....					
....	....	....	178	178	....					
31	9,269	18,88,610	4,01,880	22,99,759	1,473						
....	498	....	....	498	....					
....	80	....	692	772	....					
....	383	....	....	383	....					
....						
....						
....	....	....	2,70,015	2,70,015	....					
....	80	....	1,182	1,262	....					
....	1,041	....	2,71,889	2,72,930	....					

BOMBAY STATE,
 X—Education in

Type of Institution.	Expenditure (Direct and			
	Recognised Institutions.			
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.*
1 /	12	13	14	15
<i>For Males—</i>				
Colleges for General Education ...	Rs. 1,27,169	Rs.	Rs. 4,17,407	Rs. 34,222
Colleges for Professional and Special Education. ...	3,42,863	.....	4,02,570	3,62,907
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary ...	21,27,281	2,502	24,73,537	9,82,537
Middle ...	5,05,574	800	6,36,889	4,25,075
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	4,38,982	19,949	2,906	26,573
Primary ...	5,78,85,464	60,98,867	2,99,344	29,82,823
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	2,88,001	22,882	1,393	17,442
Nursery ...	100	.....	3,486	6,247
Total ...	6,12,45,402	61,45,000	34,17,555	44,40,697
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training { Basic ...	1,73,549	.....	.....	6,460
{ Non-Basic ...	95,065	.....	44,100	21,026
Agriculture ...	2,60,409	.....	.....	2,28,646
Arts and Crafts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Adults ...	5,78,666	.....	.....	.....
Others ...	56,459	375	652	19,414
Total ...	11,64,148	375	44,752	2,75,546

* Include income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

1952-53.

Rural Areas—contd.

Indirect) on Rs.	Number of Teachers in.					
	Recognised Institutions.					Unrecognised Institutions.
	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.		Total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.					
5,78,798	....	....	....	91	91	....
11,08,340	....	14	....	74	88	....
55,85,857	....	75	....	2,281	2,356	....
15,68,338	710	33	5	1,015	1,053	6
4,88,410	....	36	375	28	439	....
6,72,66,498	25,109	176	48,868	9,139	58,183	47
3,29,718	....	....	280	....	280	....
9,833	....	....	....	7	7	....
7,52,48,654	25,819	320	49,528	12,470	62,318	53
1,80,000	....	48	....	....	48	....
1,60,191	....	7	....	64	71	....
4,89,055	....	31	....	....	31	....
....
....
5,78,666	....	....	....	....	....	....
76,900	....	5	....	44	49	....
14,84,821	....	91	....	108	199	....

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

		Number of Institutions in Rural			
Type of Institution.		Recognised.			
		Govern- ment.	District Board.	Private.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
<i>For Females—</i>					
Colleges for General Education	..	....	....	....	....
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.		....	....	....	....
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
High/Higher Secondary	..	....	....	....	....
Middle	..	....	....	....	....
Senior Basic/Junior High	..	....	6	1	7
Primary	..	....	1,085	65	1,150
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	....	8	....
Nursery	..	....	....	1	1
	Total	..	1,099	67	1,166
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>					
Training	{				
Basic	..	1	....	....	1
Non-Basic	..	....	....	2	2
Agriculture	..	....	....	....	....
Arts and Crafts	..	....	....	3	3
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	....	....	....	1	1
For Adults	..	....	....	1,817	1,817
Others	..	....	....	2	2
	Total	..	1	1,825	1,826
<hr/>					
	Grand Total	..	120	18,962	24,325
<hr/>					
				41,407	

1952-53.

Rural Areas—contd.

Areas.	Number of Scholars on Rolls in					Unrecognised Institutions.
	Recognised Institutions.					
Unrecognised.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.		
6	7	8	9	10		11
....
....
....
....
....	965	163	1,128		....
12	1,62,184	4,601	1,66,785		801
....	848	....	848		....
....	77	77		....
12	1,63,997	4,841	1,68,838		801
....	78	....	....	78		....
....	157	157		....
....
....	74	74		....
....	31	31		....
....	34,746	34,746		....
....	143	143		....
....	78	....	35,151	35,229		....
43	10,453	20,52,607	7,17,017	27,80,077		2,274

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

		Expenditure (Direct and			
Type of Institution.	Recognised Institutions.				
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.*	
1.	12	13	14	15	
<i>For Females—</i>					
Colleges for General Education ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
High/Higher Secondary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	40,199	2,857	610	11,295	
Primary ...	45,48,404	3,70,201	17,733	2,15,572	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	26,502	3,386	1,435	904	
Nursery ...	495	.....	.....	3,268
Total ...	46,15,600	3,76,444	19,778	2,31,039	
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>					
Training { Basic	33,479	.....	.....	613
{ Non-Basic	14,935	.....	15,030	3,561
Agriculture ... .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts and Crafts	352	.....	1,091	507
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	.....	.....	.....	1,242
For Adults	69,861	.....	.....	.....
Others	110	.....	.....	1,451
Total ...	1,18,737	.....	16,121	7,374
Grand Total ...	6,76,13,919	65,21,819	43,18,183	53,51,785	

* Includes income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

1952-53.

Rural Areas—concl.

Indirect on		Number of Teachers in				
Total,	Unrecognised Institutions,	Recognised Institutions,				Unrecognised Institutions,
		Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.					
....
....
....
....
54,961	36	11	47	....
51,51,910	21,474	....	3,726	190	3,916	20
32,227	30	....	30	....
3,763	3	3	....
52,42,861	21,474	....	3,792	204	3,996	20
34,092	9	....	....	9	....
33,526	19	19	....
....
1,950	3	3	....
1,242	2	2	....
69,861
1,561	3	3	....
1,42,332	9	....	27	36	....
8,33,05,706	47,293	434	53,320	12,974	66,728	73

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution,	Scholarships and					
	Central Government				State	
	No.		Total Value Per Annum.		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department ..	4	....	4,410	....	12	....
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	....	1	....	1,200	2	1
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts { With only Degree Classes ..	1	....	425	....	9	1
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	5
Science { With only Degree Classes ..	7	2	9,722	2,332	15	....
Others ..	5	....	2,469	....	24	....
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	79	4	45,850	1,863	1,729	117
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes ..	6	....	2,513	....	47	2
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	98	6	60,979	4,195	1,824	125
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education { Non-Basic ..	8	1	1,274	680	68	18
Basic ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering ..	79	....	56,676	....	413	....
Technology ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine ..	26	1	36,600	1,109	72	38
Veterinary ..	....	....	....	....	124	....
Agriculture ..	5	....	8,510	....	95	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	....	11	....
Commerce ..	....	....	....	....	182	1
Law ..	15	....	8,931	....	65	....
Applied Art and Architecture ..	....	....	....	....	45	5
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total ..	128	2	111,991	1,789	1,020	58
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Musical ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education ..	....	....	....	....	6	....
Social Education ..	2	2	1,695	2,080	7	4
Total ..	2	2	1,695	2,080	13	4

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education.

Stipends awarded by.

Government.		Institution itself.				Local Boards.			
Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8,660	....	88	23	23,867	6,978	..	..	..	..
768	379	19	10	40,118	6,512	..	..	..	..
8,910	115	11	2	8,154	480	..	..	..	..
....	1,012	....	6	....	670	..	..	..	..
3,705	....	12	....	2,016	....	..	..	..	..
5,375	....	12	2	5,480	600	..	..	..	..
....
5,46,086	28,124	1,140	367	1,33,112	42,910	..	..	..	..
16,546	797	88	12	7,122	1,048	..	..	..	..
....
5,75,622	30,048	1,253	379	1,55,884	45,708	..	..	..	..
19,605	4,635	4	....	1,140	....	..	..	..	..
....
1,52,683	....	48	....	9,199	....	..	..	..	..
....
25,309	13,171	183	45	15,424	4,891	..	..	..	..
64,115	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
25,080	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
9,028	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
54,197	200	104	4	11,800	883	..	..	..	..
16,961	....	94	10	7,995	700	..	..	..	..
11,261	584	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
....	250	....	4	....	427	..	..	..	..
3,78,989	18,210	383	63	45,058	6,901	..	..	..	..
....	....	8	4	320	175	..	..	..	..
....
....	....	4	....	1,865	....	..	..	..	..
....
1,680	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
5,009	4,415	8	....	1,089	....	..	..	..	..
7,289	4,415	15	4	2,765	175	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, free Studentships and other Financial

		Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All and		
		Others,						
		No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		
		Boys 18	Girls 19	Boys 20	Girls 21	Boys 22	Girls 23	
<i>Universities—</i>				Rs.	Rs.			
University Department ..	..	83	14	6,689	2,800	132	87
<i>Research Institutions</i>		..	..	..	..	21	12
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes ..	4	..	955	....	25	8
	{ Others ..	..	18	....	2,344	....	29
Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	17	5	7,580	2,160	51	7	
	{ Others ..	..	..	....	....	41	2
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	..	..	....	....	..	....
	{ Others	770	147	90,138	18,917	3,718	625
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes ..		44	2	3,786	98	180	16	
Others ..		..	..	....	....	..	..
Total ..		835	172	1,02,459	23,514	4,015	682	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	{ Non-Basic	8	4	625	700	78	18
	{ Basic
Engineering	81	..	22,038	621
Technology
Medicine	19	5	5,099	752	250	89
Veterinary	124
Agriculture	20	..	8,926	120
Forestry	11
Commerce	99	3	13,282	335	335	8
Law	4	..	1,999	178	10
Applied Art and Architecture	9	3	2,332	426	54	8
Others	3	160	8
Total ..		235	18	54,301	2,383	1,766	141	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music ..	..	..	..	..	....	8	4
Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	....	4	..
Oriental Studies	50	..	5,500	50	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	....	6	..
Social Education	3	..	1,586	15	6
Total ..		53	..	7,086	....	68	10

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Scholarships Stipends.		Free Student-ships.				Other Financial Concessions.					
Total Value per Annum.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		Number of scholars in Insti- tutions where Education is free.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
38,026	0,773	19	8	4,610	660	..	..	....	..	..	..
40,876	8,091	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..
13,444	595	12	2	5,244	938	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	4,026	..	78	....	9,902	..	1	....	30	..	..
23,023	4,492	52	6	14,065	1,292	5	..	1,273	..	..	..
13,324	600	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..
....
8,15,186	91,814	3,482	514	5,74,804	76,816	724	45	48,532	6,671	..	..
29,967	1,938	180	39	18,557	3,210	12	1	750	30	..	..
....
8,94,944	1,03,465	3,726	639	6,12,670	92,168	741	47	50,555	6,781	..	..
22,844	6,015	50	9	10,474	1,560	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	64	24
2,40,540	....	127	..	41,371	....	17	..	16,590	..	..	..
....
82,482	19,923	362	62	65,441	10,454	7	2	462	60	..	..
64,115	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
42,516	....	12	..	2,100	....	1	..	1,049	..	..	..
0,628	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	11	..
78,779	1,418	385	5	66,054	500	44	1	7,711	30	..	..
85,886	700	55	1	10,223	100	..	..	....	..	..	..
18,593	1,010	71	6	5,424	456	15	2	8,574	1,140	..	..
....	797	..	17	....	913	..	..	....	..	..	..
5,90,339	29,863	1,062	100	2,01,087	13,983	84	5	34,377	1,230	75	24
320	175	5	2	642	268	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,305	....	12	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
550	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,680	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	12
0,070	6,495	26	2	3,125	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
1883	6,070	43	4	4,392	518	..	..	..	..	58	12

BOMBAY STATE,
 XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution.	Scholarships and					
	Central Government				State	
	No.		Total Value Per Annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	13	841	31,697	5,234
Senior Basic/Junior High	8	..
Middle	2,626	424
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher
Others	40	654	1,803	476
Nursery
Total	53	1,495	36,134	6,134
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	107	58
Engineering	633	271
Technology
Poly-technic	31	..
High	10	..
Others
Industry	241	..
Medicine	39	719
Agriculture	924	..
Forestry
Commerce	94	30
Arts and Crafts	41	..
Others	13	2,472	17	..
Total	12	2,472	2,137	1,078

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Stipends awarded by—

Government		Institution itself.				Local Boards.			
Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
23,35,730	4,00,564	2,028	629	1,04,974	26,232	83	5	4,168	262
304	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	519	321
1,70,620	31,923	296	47	10,671	2,469	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	86	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,879	10	15,497	180
1,01,611	29,462	100	99	1,492	3,296	4,999	1,407	1,10,083	10,382
..
16,03,055	4,61,949	2,424	775	1,17,187	32,097	6,983	1,433	1,30,203	11,145
..
29,671	10,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,855	64,096	5	22	338	888	..	6	..	360
..
3,593	..	13	..	198	..	..	..	..	..
1,825	..	3	..	210	..	..	..	..	..
..
46,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,681	2,98,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,07,182	..	25	..	4,456	..	..	..	..	..
..
607	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,121	..	1	9	15	174	..	..	..	..
7,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,21,221	3,73,275	47	31	5,217	1,062	..	6	..	360

BOMBAY STATE,
XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution	Scholarships and stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>								
	Others								Total of All Scholarships and Stipends
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
				Rs.	Rs.				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary
High	773	122	44,273	6,674	34,594	5,900	24,80,736	4,33,732
Senior Basic/Junior High	28	11	823	321
Middle	31	3	1,889	174	2,952	474	18,380	34,066
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2	..	36	..
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher	3	..	36	1,882	10	15,533	180
Others	787	146	4,825	1,854	7,709	2,137	2,18,555
Nursery
Total	1,574	271	51,023	8,702	47,168	8,622	9,08,013	5,13,995
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Training { Basic	107	58	29,071	10,083
{ Non-Basic	24	28	9,333	9,585	662	127	1,18,526
Engineering
Technology
Poly-technic	8	..	512	..	..	4,303
High	11	..	1,822	..	..	3,857
Others
Industry	10	..	408	..	..	46,514
Medicine	7	..	540	39	726
19,551	2,99,456
Agriculture	2,11,638
Forestry
Commerce	607
209	4,136
Arts and Crafts	7	..	111	42	16	607
Others	8	..	3,209	..	..	18,361
Total	61	42	15,284	10,236	2,257	1,157	4,52,191	3,84,333

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Free Student-ships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars in Institution where Educn. Free.	
No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		Boys	Girls
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
..
35,700	9,889	18,45,465	5,66,629	3,623	1,102	1,43,201	57,213	2,240	119
1,153	323	1,137	626	314	131	464	202	5,031	3,121
3,346	800	1,37,361	36,574	50	83	1,392	2,952	233	23
105	..	89	..	593	..	702	..	3,611	991
11,177	560	8,635	445	24,706	2,805	39,803	6,718	2,43,041	86,076
73,099	16,770	5,36,461	1,79,826	93,630	22,774	1,95,377	33,752	11,79,434	7,01,970
897	255	12,293	8,907	14	3	240	54	203	234
1,25,042	28,127	25,41,351	7,93,007	1,22,935	20,903	3,81,188	1,00,891	14,33,793	7,93,137
..
35	51	2,440	3,997	95	80	4,102	4,495	..	..
..
..
74	..	2,843	..	3	..	39	..	..	..
17	..	3,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
230	..	27,069	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	763
..	..	..	..	129	..	2,308	..	974	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
152	33	2,491	471	35	17	365	135	61	..
953	40	24,344	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1,700	..	..	..
1,461	125	63,442	5,311	204	97	8,064	4,639	2,328	765

BOMBAY STATE,
XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution.	Scholarships and					
	Central Government				State	
	No.		Total Value Per Annum		No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	7	
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music			1	1,900		
Dancing						
Other Fine Arts						
Oriental Studies					42	
Physical Education						
Social Education*						
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped						
Physically Handicapped						
For Adults						
Reformatory						
Others,†					22	1
Total		1		1,900	64	1
Grand Total	297	21	1,88,042	11,266	41,206	7,401

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Stipends awarded by

Government		Institution itself				Local Boards			
Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
..	..	4	3	980	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
8,005	..	385	5	4,704	85	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
2,504	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,509	55	380	8	5,904	805	..	..	..	..
40,14,103	8,88,931	4,568	1,293	8,95,710	1,00,238	6,983	1,439	1,30,303	11,505

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>								Total of All Scholarships and Stipends		
	Others										
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
						Rs.	Rs.				
<i>Schools for special Education—</i>											
Music	1	..	36	4	5	960	2,656
Dancing
Other Fine Arts..	12	1	108	36	12	1	108	36	36
Oriental Studies	60	..	851	..	437	5	13,060	85	85
Physical Education	30	5	90	10	30	5	90	10	10
Social Education*
For the Handicapped—
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others	22	1	2,504	55	55
Total ..	102	7	549	82	505	17	16,722	2,842			
Grand Total ..	2,898	524	2,37,391	47,097	55,947	10,678	49,60,549	10,50,737			

1952-53.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—concl'd.

Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions.				No. of Scholars in Institution where Education is Free.	
No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		Boys	Girls
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
38	32	1,865	908	..	4	..	72	..	..
..
10	1	988	100	8	..	122	..	..	..
57	8	5,025	125	24	4	391	47	..	..
46	7	303	21	..	..	..	..	4,624	317
..
..
10	14	7,800	10,920	8	12	1,796	2,844	65	25
72	9	7,080	549	..	..	..	..	410	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,35,745	51,515
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..
91	88	1,456	326	1	12	180	1,765	1,711	603
324	104	24,517	12,938	41	32	2,489	4,713	3,42,873	5,254
1,31,677	29,102	34,52,069	9,19,070	1,24,065	27,034	4,76,673	1,18,200	17,79,132	8,46,470

BOMBAY STATE,

XII-A—Education

Managing Body	No. of Regular Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/Classes* for		
	Men	Women.	Both.	Men.	Women.	Both.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government
District Board
Municipal Board
Private { Aided	16,935	2,392	..
Private { Unaided
Total	16,935	2,392	..

1952-53.

of Adults.

No. of Scholars on Rolls in				No. made Literate.				Average Duration of Literacy Course (in months).
Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/ Classes.		During the Previous Years.		During the Current Year.		
Men 8	Women 9	Men. 10	Women. 11	Men. 12	Women. 13	Men. 14	Women. 15	
..

..
..	..	3,35,745	51,515	3,94,422	74,268	1,15,538	21,920	4 to 6 months.
..
..	..	3,35,745	51,515	3,94,422	74,268	1,15,538	21,920	

BOMBAY STATE,

XII-A—Education

Managing Body.	No. of Teachers.				No. of Teachers.				
	Specially Trained.				Other.				
	Honorary.		Paid.		Honorary.		Paid.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided	5,691	615	14,198	3,241
	Unaided
Total	..	5,691	615	14,198	3,241

1952-53.

of Adults—contd.

Total Expenditure from				
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Other Sources.	Total
25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
..
10,44,000	..	1,00,000	98,892	12,42,892
..
10,44,000	..	1,00,000	98,892	12,42,892

BOMBAY STATE,
XII-B—Libraries and

Managing Body.	No. of Libraries.				No. of Reading Rooms.	
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5		
1					6	
Government ..	12	.....	.....	12	.....
District Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ...	5,436	5,436	2,774
	Unaided
Total ..	5,448	.....	.....	5,448	2,774

Managing Body.	No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during the current year from the Library.				
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	
	15	16	17	18	
Government ..	553	....	.....	553
District Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ..	3,22,383	3,22,383
	Unaided
Total ..	3,22,936	....	.....	3,22,936

1952-53.

Reading Rooms for Adults.

No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library.				No. of Books and Journals added during the current year.			
Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
426	426	680	....	....	680
....
....
4,81,648	4,81,648	91,682	....	....	91,682
....
4,82,074	4,82,074	92,362	....	....	92,362

No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms.			Total Expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms during the current year.
State Government.	Others in the State.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Rs.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
....	....	....	13	....	13	2606
....
....
4,419	937	5,356	2,04,932	19,047	2,23,979	1,18,070
....
4,419	937	5,356	2,04,945	19,047	2,23,992	1,20,676

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-A—Educational Institutions and

Recognised Institutions managed by								
Institutions for	Government		Local Boards		Private Bodies			
					Aided		Unaided	
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mentally Handicapped ..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped—								
The Blind ..	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
The Deaf-Blind ..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Deaf ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Deaf-Mute ..	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	....
The Handicapped in Speech ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Crippled ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	2	....	....	....	10	1	1	....
Grand Total ..	2	....	....	....	12	1	1	....

1952-53.

Teachers for the Handicapped.

Unrecognized Institutions.	Number of Teachers									
	Total				Specially Trained		Others		Total	
	For Boys 10	For Girls 11	For Boys 12	For Girls 13	Men 14	Women 15	Men 16	Women 17	Men 18	Women 19
.....	2	.....	1	8	3	10	4	18	
.....	5	.....	11	4	24	.....	38	4	
.....	2	.....	0	.....	10	.....	16	.....
.....	
.....	6	1	11	1	22	4	33	5	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	13	1	31	5	56	4	87	9	
.....	15	1	32	18	50	14	91	27	

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

Number of Scholars in Recognised						
Institutions for	Government			Local Boards		
	Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	107	88	9	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	107	88	9	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	107	88	9	..	..	..

1952-53.

and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped.

Institutions managed by								
Private Bodies						Number of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.		
Aided			Unaided					
Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls	
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
150	86	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
425	248	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
..	.	--	..	--	--	--	--	--
..
360	194	81	40	15	2	..	..	..
..	--	--	--	--	--	--
..
..
785	442	105	40	15	2	..	..	..
935	528	154	40	15	2	..	..	..

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

Institutions for	Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Number employed after completion of Course.		Scholarships	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Govern-	
						For Boys	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number	Total value per Annum.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
							Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	150	86	49	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—							
The Blind	425	248	24	11	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind	107	88	9	..	..	..	..
The Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	400	209	83	14	2	..	..
The Handicapped in speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	932	545	116	25	2	..	..
Grand Total	1,082	631	165	25	2	..	..

1952-53.

*and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped—contd.*and Stipends awarded
during the year byFree Studentships and other financial
concessions awarded

ment		Others							
For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Yearly amount foregone	Number	Yearly amount foregone
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	18	9,596	26	13,764
..	46	5,520	..	..
..
..
..	26	1,560	9	540
..
..
..
..	72	7,080	9	540
..	90	16,676	35	14,304

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-C—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions for	Government Institutions						Other	
	Expenditure from						Expendi-	
	Govt. Funds,	Local Board Funds,	Fees,	Endowments etc.	Other Sources,	Total.	Govt. Funds.	Local Board Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handcapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,472	4,000
Physically Handcapped—								
The Blind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	62,834	2,900
The Deaf-Blind ..	48,782	....	....	128	680	49,590	....	....
The Deaf ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Deaf-Mute ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	85,434	2,100
The Handcapped in Speech.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Crippled ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	48,782	....	....	128	680	49,590	98,268	5,000
Grand Total ..	48,782	....	....	128	680	49,590	1,35,740	9,000

1952-53.

Institution for the Handicapped.

Institutions.				All Institutions.					
Expenditure from				Expenditure from					
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total	Govt. Funds.	Local Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,466	6,833	....	64,571	37,472	4,000	16,466	6,833	....	64,571
1,291	15,853	51,053	1,83,931	62,834	2,900	1,291	15,853	51,053	1,38,931
....	....	....	....	48,782	....	....	123	630	49,590
....
3,482	8,417	15,308	59,741	85,434	2,100	3,482	8,417	15,308	59,741
....
....
....
4,773	19,270	66,361	1,93,672	1,47,050	5,000	4,773	19,398	67,041	2,43,262
21,239	25,903	66,361	2,58,243	1,84,522	9,000	21,239	26,031	67,041	3,07,833

BOMBAY STATE, 1952-53.

XIV-B—Special Government Staff for Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities

Designation of Staff.	Numberbelonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications.	Scales of Pay.	Duties.
	Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.		Others.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Asstt. Director of Backward Class Welfare.	...	...	4	...	Of the rank of Dist. Dy. Collectors.	850—30 500—E.B.— 30—600.	Amelioration of the Backward Classes.
Backward Class-Welfare Officer.	14	...	8	...	Of the rank of 2nd grade Mamlatdars.	250—15—325	Do.

STATEMENT XIV-C

BOMBAY STATE,

XIV-C—Enrolment stipends and Examination Results for the Education of.

Types of Institution.	Number of Scholars.						
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		In other Institutions.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
University Departments	18	....	18	....
Research Institutions	2	....	2	....
Arts and Science Colleges	1,213	86	1,213	86
Schools for General Education—							
Nursery	267	232	267	232
Primary	4,73,350	1,55,740	4,73,350	1,55,740
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,535	462	1,535	462
Middle	2,604	126	2,604	126
Senior Basic/Junior High	2,666	1,356	2,666	1,356
High	21,395	1,526	21,395	1,526
High Secondary
Total	5,03,050	1,89,478	5,03,050	1,89,478
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—							
Training							
Basic	433	75	433	75
Non-Basic	927	351	927	351
Engineering	88	....	88	....
Technology and Industry	170	....	170	....
Medicine and Veterinary	67	15	67	15
Agriculture and Forestry	107	....	107	....
Commerce	297	11	297	11
Law	51	....	51	....
Music and Dancing	12	....	12	....
Arts and Crafts	864	220	864	220
Oriental Studies	34	9	34	9
Others	66,909	14,676	66,909	14,676
Total	69,959	15,357	69,959	15,357
Unrecognised	1,787	780	1,787	780
Grand Total	5,74,796	2,05,615	5,74,796	2,05,615

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled

1951-52.

the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.

Number of students in Approved Hostels.				Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions.				Examination results.*			
Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		Attached to other Institutions.		Number.		Total Value per annum.		Number appeared.		Number passed.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
....	....	6	....	3	....	2,010	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	227	....	1,077	31	4,15,523	10,519	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	81	27	786	732	12	3	10	2
878	81	963	70	76,532	19,532	5,18,665	2,64,773	10,099	1,375	4,583	599
....	....	25	....	22	7	56	80	233	23	142	18
....	....	141	....	2,031	149	1,10,278	7,273	291	10	246	7
....	....	16	....	126	115	487	327	129	40	102	31
....	....	2,544	90	18,323	1,320	13,10,659	96,056	2,167	158	1,783	125
....
878	81	8,922	160	98,145	21,181	23,58,464	10,79,710	12,931	1,609	6,806	782
....
365	50	5	1	8	....	1718	....	....	....	....	....
693	126	67	4	264	173	49,027	35,431	1,037	288	476	98
....	....	39	....	73	....	49,142	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	41	....	118	....	26,506	....	119	....	75	....
....	....	40	5	33	9	14,433	3,749	1	3	1	1
....	....	106	....	94	....	40,727	....	45	....	43	....
....	....	7	....	73	....	28,600	....	42	10	21	8
....	....	7	....	4	....	1,920	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	4	....
....	....	9	....	255	11	7,308	502	45	8	27	8
....	....	21	3	22	6	320	55	23	8	20	4
....	....	278	69	38	3	4,570	745	49,598	10,338	36,778	7,739
1,058	176	620	82	982	202	2,24,271	40,482	50,921	10,655	37,445	7,858
....
1,936	267	4,542	242	99,127	21,383	25,82,735	11,20,192	63,852	12,264	44,311	8,640

Caste and other Backward Community students reading in any institution.

BOMBAY STATE,
XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Name of the Country.		Number of scholars who went							
		Arts Subjects.		Science Subjects.		Education.		Engineering.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. S. A.	3	5	9	2	4	2	52	..	
Canada .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other North American Countries. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K.	13	1	7	..	1	..	35	..	
France .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other European Countries .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Australia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Asian Countries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	17	8	17	2	5	2	91	..	

1952-53.

going abroad for further studies

abroad for advanced studies in:

Archite- ture and Design.		Technology and Industry.		Medicine and Veteri- nary Science.		Agricul- ture and Forestry.		Law.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	15	....	36	9	4	....	1	....
1	2	1	....	....	....	....
....
....
2	21	1	24	5	2	....	9	....
....
....	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
5	45	1	67	17	6	....	10	....

BOMBAY STATE,
XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Name of the Country.	Numbers of scholars who went							
	Commerce.		Journalism.		Banking & Insurance.		Fine Art.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
U. S. A.	8		5	1			1	2
Canada								
Other North American Countries.								
South America								
U. K.	4				1			
France								
Germany								
Russia								
Other European Countries								1
Australia								
Africa								
China								
Japan								
Iran								
Afghanistan								
Other Asian Countries								
TOTAL	12		5	1	1		1	3

1952-53.

going abroad for further studies—contd.

abroad for advanced studies in

Nursing.		Library Science.		Other subject.		Total.		No. of stipendiary students included in	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
			1	6	1	146	23	45	8
				1		5	2	1	2
				7	2	126	9	2	
						2		1	
						9		3	
					1	6	5		
						1			
						1		1	
			1	14	4	296	39	53	10

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educa

		Total Number of Posts.			
		Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
		2	3	4	1
Direction	Men	7	6	13	.. ..
	Women	....	....	....	.. ..
	All Persons	7	6	13	.. ..
Inspection	Men	20	50	70	.. ..
	Women	3	7	10	.. ..
	All Persons	23	57	80	.. ..
Teaching—					
Collegiate	Men	31	116	147	.. ..
	Women	1	5	6	.. ..
	All Persons	32*	121	153	.. ..
School	Men	9	59	68	.. ..
	Women	1	15	16	.. ..
	All Persons	10	74	84	.. ..
Others	Men	9	32	41	.. ..
	Women	....	....	....	.. ..
	All Persons	9	32	41	.. ..
TOTAL	Men	76	263	339	.. ..
	Women	5	27	32	.. ..
	All Persons	81	290	371	.. ..

* Includes 7 G.

1952-53.

tional Service.

Number of Posts filled up by.

Direct Recruitment.			Promoted Officers.		
Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
4	2	6	3	4	7
---	---	---
4	2	6	3	4	7
11	12	23	4	36	40
3	3	6	---	3	3
14	16	29	4	39	43
14	54	68	11	59	70
1	3	4	---	2	2
15	57	72	11	61	72
5	14	19	1	37	38
1	2	3	---	12	12
6	16	22	1	49	50
7	25	32	1	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---
7	25	32	1	6	7
41	107	148	20	142	162
5	8	13	....	17	17
46	115	161	20	159	179

S. S. Posts.

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educa

		Number of Posts filled up by.				
		Officiating Arrangements.				
		Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.		
1		11	12	13		
Direction	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching— Collegiate	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...
School	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...
Others	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...	...	...

1952-53.

tical Service.

Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance.			Remarks, if any.
Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
14	15	16	17
....	
....	
....	
5	2	7	
....	1	1	
5	3	8	
6	3	9	
....	
6	3	9	
3	8	11	
....	1	1	
3	9	12	
1	1	2	
....	
1	1	2	
15	14	29	
....	2	2	
15	16	31	

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE.

BOMBAY STATE, 1952-53.

Designation,	No. of posts.	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications.	Scales of pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Direction.</i>				
Director of Education	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience.	Rs. 2,000—100—2,100— 200—2,500.	Head of the Department.
Chairman, S. S. C. Examination Board and Joint Director of Education.	1	Do.	Rs. 1,800—60—1,600 special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.	In charge of the S. S. C. Examination Board and also of Primary Education in his capacity as Joint Director of Education.
Dy. Director of Education	1	Do.	Rs. 820—40—640— E. B.—40—1,200, special pay Rs. 150 p. m.	To assist the Director of Education in the administrative work and to be generally in-charge of the different branches of Education e. g. Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education etc.
Dy. Director of Education	3	Do.	Rs. 850—30—650— E. B.—45—1,00, special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.	
Special Officer for Post-War Educational Expansion and Development.	1	Do.	Rs. 850—30—650— E. B.—45—1,100.	Work in connection with the post war schemes of Government for the expansion and development of Education.
<i>Inspection.</i>				
(Men's Branch).				
Divisional Educational Inspectors.	6	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience plus preferably a teaching degree in addition.	Rs. 850—30—650— E. B.—45—1,100, special pay of Rs. 100 p. m.	To inspect Secondary and Special Schools for Boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and to supervise Primary Education in general.
Inspector for Drawing and Craft Work.	1	A high proficiency certificate or diploma in Drawing with sufficient administrative experience.	Rs. 850—30—650— E. B.—45—1,100.	To inspect all the Secondary schools so far as the teaching of drawing and craft work is concerned.
Inspector of Visual Education.	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in visual equipment and apparatus.	Do.	In charge of the Department of Visual Education.
Inspector for Physical Education.	1	High academic and teaching degrees with training in Physical Education.	Do.	To inspect the teaching of Physical Education in Educational Institutions.
Asst. Educational Inspectors.	12	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	Rs. 850—30—650— E. B.—45—1,100.	To assist the Educational Inspector in the inspection of Secondary and Special Schools and Training Institutions for men.

**XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE—contd.
BOMBAY STATE, 1952-53—contd.**

Designation.	No. of posts.	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications.	Scales of pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Educational Inspectors.	20	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 220-15-400— E.B.—20-500— E.B.—25-650.	To inspect Secondary Middle Schools and Primary Schools for Boys.
Deputy Educational Inspectors cum Administrative Officers	8	Do.	Rs. 220-15-400— E.B.—20-500— E.B.—25-650. plus Rs. 30 Spl. pay.	To inspect Secondary Middle Schools and Primary School for Boys administration of Primary Schools.
Deputy Inspector for Sindhi Schools.	1	Trained graduates with administrative experience or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 220-15-400 E.B.—20-500— E.B.—25-650.	To inspect Sindhi Schools.
Asstt. Inspectors of Drawing and Craft work.	2	Matric & Art Master's certificate.	Do.	To assist the I. D. O. in the inspection work.
Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees.	8	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Do.	To inspect social education classes.
Administrative Officers of District School Boards.	19	Do.	Rs. 220-150-400 E.B.—20-500— E.B.—25-650 with special pay of Rs. 30 p. m.	Administration of the Schools under the District School Board.
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	7	Trained graduates	Rs. 100-10-200— E.B.—10-250.	Administration of Schools under the Municipal School Board.
Do.	..	Do.	Rs. 70-5-130 E.B.—6-100-8-200.	Do.
Craft Organisers	..	5 Trained graduates with Diploma in Basic Education and Craft Education.	Rs. 160-10-200— E.B.—10-250.	To supervise craft and basic education in Primary Schools.
Asstt. Deputy Educational Inspectors (including those taken over from the Cadre of Primary teachers).	534	(i) Trained graduates. (ii) Trained primary teachers.	Rs. 70-5-130 E.B.—6-160-8-200. Rs. 70-5-140.	To supervise and inspect primary schools.
Craft Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.	19	(i) Trained Graduates with diploma in Basic Education. (ii) Trained primary teachers with Wardha Training.	Do.	To inspect and supervise craft and Basic Schools. Do.
Basic and Craft Supervisors.	9	Matriculation or Trained Primary Teachers Certificate with craft qualifications.	Rs. 61-8-85 E.B. 6-115-5-140.	To Supervise Craft and basic schools.
<i>Women's Branch.</i>				
Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	3	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	Rs. 350-30-650— E.B.—45-1,100.	To inspect secondary and special schools for Girls and Training Institutions for women.
Asstt. Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	5	Trained graduates with administrative and inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 220-15-400— E.B.—20-500— E.B.—25-650.	To inspect secondary and special schools for Girls.
Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' Schools.	1	Do.	Do.	To inspect Urdu Primary schools for Girls
Asstt. Deputy Educational Inspectresses.	60	Trained Graduates Trained primary teachers.	Rs. 70-5-130. E.B. 6-160-8-200. Rs. 70-5-140.	To supervise and inspect Primary Schools for Girls.

APPENDIX

BOMBAY

• Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or creed in Recognised

1	Number of Institutions on 21st March, 1953.	Backward.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5		
Population (Census of 1951)	...	.....	...	...	...
Universities for (including Research Institutions).	Men	...	25	20	...	20
	Women	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	26	20	...	20
Arts and Science Colleges for	Men	...	45	1,213	29	1,242
	Women	...	6	...	7	7
	Total	...	51	1,213	36	1,249
Professional Colleges for Men	Education	...	9	7	2	9
	Engineering	...	8	88	...	88
	Medicine	...	14	64	10	74
	Veterinary	...	1	1	...	1
	Agriculture	...	3	25	...	25
	Forestry	...	1	3	...	3
	Commerce	...	9	62	...	62
	Law	...	6	51	...	51
Art and Architecture.	...	1	21	1	22	
Others for	Men	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	1	...	...	...
Special Colleges for Men	Music	...	1	1	..	1
	Fine Art	...	1	..	..	...
	Oriental Studies	...	1	..	..	...
	Physical Education	...	1	1	..	1
	Social Education.	...	2	3	1	4
	Others	...	1	2	...	2
Total Professional and Special Colleges for	Men	...	59	329	14	343
	Women	...	1	..	..	...
	Total	...	60	329	14	343
Total University, Arts and Science, Professional and Special Colleges for	Men.	...	129	1,562	43	1,605
	Women	...	8	..	7	7
	Total	...	137	1,562	50	1,612

I.

STATE.

and Unrecognised Institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1953.

Others.			Grand total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	.....	1,86,14,862	1,73,41,288	3,59,56,150
1,152	312	1,464	1,172	312	1,484
.....
1,152	312	1,464	1,172	312	1,484
36,769	7,550	44,319	37,982	7,579	45,561
.....	1,296	1,296	.....	1,303	1,303
36,769	8,846	45,615	37,982	8,882	46,864
607	181	788	614	183	797
5,062	4	5,066	5,150	4	5,154
3,099	745	3,844	3,163	755	3,918
151	1	152	152	1	153
477	.....	477	502	.....	502
8	.....	8	11	.....	11
5,111	149	5,260	5,173	149	5,322
2685	121	2,706	2,636	121	2,757
891	225	1,116	912	226	1,138
.....
.....	75	75	.....	75	75
148	84	232	149	84	233
35	8	43	35	8	43
83	2	85	83	2	85
71	16	87	72	16	88
64	25	89	67	26	93
54	2	56	56	2	58
18,446	1,563	20,009	18,775	1,577	20,352
....	75	75	....	75	75
18,446	1,638	20,084	18,775	1,652	20,427
56,367	9,425	65,792	57,929	9,468	67,397
..	1,371	1,371	..	1,378	1,378
56,367	10,796	67,163	57,929	10,846	68,775

APPENDIX

1	Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1963.	Backward.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>					
High Schools for	... { Boys	877	21,384	855	22,239
	... { Girls	153	11	671	682
Middle Schools for	... { Boys	346	2,592	114	2,706
	... { Girls	27	12	12	24
Total Secondary Schools for	... { Boys	1,223	23,976	969	24,945
	... { Girls	180	23	683	706
	Total	1,403	23,999	1,652	25,651
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					
For Boys	... { Upper Primary	26,842	70,143	5,516	75,659
	... { Lower Primary		4,05,940	1,42,570	5,48,510
For Girls	... { Upper Primary	2,054	194	4,890	5,084
	... { Lower Primary		1,274	34,582	35,856
Total	... { Upper Primary	28,896	70,337	10,406	80,743
	... { Lower Primary		4,07,214	1,77,152	5,84,366
Grand Total (Primary)	...	28,896	4,77,551	1,87,558	6,65,109
<i>Special Schools.</i>					
Nursery Schools for	... { Boys	141	157	108	265
	... { Girls	44	110	124	234
Arts And Crafts Schools for	... { Boys	26	827	102	929
	... { Girls	131	9	117	126
Medical Schools for	... { Boys	1	...	...	...
	... { Girls	18	2	5	7
Normal and Training Schools for	... { Boys	65	1,308	36	13,44
	... { Girls	41	45	388	433

1--contd.

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
2,73,937	37,006	3,10,943	2,95,321	37,861	3,33,182
2,374	48,969	51,343	2,385	49,640	52,025
27,128	3,957	31,085	29,720	4,071	33,791
391	2,127	2,518	403	2,139	2,542
3,01,065	40,963	3,42,028	3,25,041	41,932	3,66,973
2,765	51,096	53,861	2,788	51,779	54,567
3,03,830	92,059	3,95,889	3,27,829	93,711	4,21,540
3,60,153	43,771	4,03,924	4,30,296	49,287	4,79,583
14,33,929	5,48,504	19,82,433	18,39,869	6,91,074	25,30,943
2,337	75,497	77,834	2,531	80,387	82,918
18,753	2,98,379	3,17,132	20,027	3,32,961	3,52,988
3,62,490	1,19,268	4,81,758	4,32,827	1,29,674	5,62,501
14,52,682	8,46,883	22,99,565	18,59,896	10,24,035	28,83,931
18,15,172	9,66,151	27,81,323	22,92,723	11,53,709	34,46,432
6,336	4,153	10,489	6,493	4,261	10,754
1,187	1,644	2,831	1,297	1,768	3,065
1,581	161	1,742	2,408	203	2,671
106	6,509	6,615	115	6,626	6,741
102	21	123	102	21	123
61	758	819	63	763	826
5,932	180	6,112	7,240	216	7,456
130	3,197	3,327	175	3,585	3,760

APPENDIX

1	2	Backward.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Number of Institutions on 31st March 1953.	3	4	5
Technical Schools for ...	Boys ...	16	19	19
	Girls ...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools for ...	Boys ...	30	151	151
Commercial Schools for ...	Boys ...	109	235	246
	Girls ...	5	...	...
Agricultural Schools for (including Forestry).	Boys ...	18	79	79
Reformatory Schools for ...	Boys ...	1	26	26
Schools for Defectives for ...	Boys ...	15	41	51
	Girls ...	1	...	...
Oriental Schools for ...	Boys ...	73	29	33
	Girls ...	14	5	10
Music and fine Art Schools for ...	Boys ...	27	31	32
	Girls ...	25	8	8
Social Education Classes for (School for Adults)	Boys ...	16,935	65,388	65,388
	Girls ...	2,392	...	1,4520
Gymnasia for ...	Boys ...	149	1,149	1,225
	Girls ...	6	...	...
Other Schools for ...	Boys ...	18	278	318
	Girls ...	8	...	28
Total Special Schools for ...	Boys ...	17,624	69,718	70,106
	Girls ...	2,685	179	15,187
	Total ...	20,309	69,897	85,472
Total Recognised Institutions for ...	Boys ...	45,818	5,71,339	1,49,486
	Girls ...	4,927	1,670	55,349
	Total ...	50,745	5,73,009	2,04,835
Un-recognised Institutions for ...	Boys ...	274	1,757	574
	Girls ...	26	30	206
	Total ...	300	1,787	780
Grand Total	...	51,045	5,74,796	2,05,615
				7,80,411

I—concl'd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11
1,857	2	1,859	1,876	2	1,878
.....
1,398	28	1,426	1,549	28	1,577
8,076	1,202	9,278	8,311	1,213	9,524
55	134	189	55	134	189
923	.....	923	1,002	.....	1,002
92	.....	92	118	.....	118
583	147	730	624	157	781
7	8	15	7	8	15
2,897	678	3,575	2,926	682	3,608
152	443	595	157	448	605
862	253	1,115	893	254	1,147
209	564	773	217	564	781
2,70,357	.....	2,70,357	3,35,745	.....	3,35,745
.....	36,995	36,995	.....	51,515	51,515
10,076	745	10,821	11,225	821	12,046
44	194	238	44	194	238
1,949	100	2,049	2227	140	2,367
32	458	490	32	486	518
3,13,021	7,670	3,20,691	3,82,739	8,058	3,90,797
1,983	50,903	52,886	2,182	66,091	68,263
3,15,004	57,573	3,73,577	3,84,901	74,149	4,59,050
24,64,535	6,50,333	31,14,868	30,35,874	7,99,819	38,35,693
25,838	4,77,246	5,03,084	27,508	5,32,596	5,60,104
24,00,373	11,27,579	36,17,952	30,63,382	13,32,415	43,95,797
8,467	2,973	11,440	10,224	3,547	13,771
319	1,283	1,602	349	1,489	1,838
8,786	4,256	13,042	10,573	5,036	15,609
24,99,159	11,31,835	36,30,994	30,72,955	13,37,451	44,11,406

APPENDIX

Table showing the towns and villages with

Name of the District.	Total No. of towns and villages.	No. of towns and villages with schools.	Number of	
			1,000 and over	Between 1,000 & 900 .
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bombay Division.</i>				
Ratnagiri	1,894	1,199	.....	.....
Kolaba	1,529	773	5	1
Bombay	1	1	.....	.....
Total ...	3,424	1,973	5	1

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....
Kolaba	5	.....
Total ...	5	.....

<i>Nasik Division.</i>				
Thana	1,742	1,098	20	8
Nasik	1,703	1,104	3	1
East Khandesh	1,481	1,081	11	1
West Khandesh	1,536	864	2	3
Ahmednagar	1,337	1,204	.....	.....
Total ...	7,799	5,351	36	13

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Thana	11	3
Nasik	3	12
East Khandesh	11	1
West Khandesh	2	1
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	27	17

II.

and without schools on 31st March 1953.

villages without schools with a population of

Between 900 and 800	Between 800 and 700	Between 700 and 600	Between 600 and 500	Between 500 and 400	Below 400	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	4	16	18	34	623	695
.....	14	22	55	94	565	756
.....
.....	18	33	73	128	1,188	1,451

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
.....	.....	2	.....	7	54	65
.....	7	4	15	24	16	71
.....	7	6	15	31	70	134
14	20	18	22	34	508	644
2	10	9	36	64	474	599
2	3	5	6	19	353	400
4	6	26	17	41	573	672
.....	.....	.....	3	17	113	133
22	39	58	84	175	2,021	2,448

which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6 (a)	7 (a)	8(a)	9 (a)	10 (a)	11 (a)	12 (a)
3	6	6	10	57	86	182
12	5	16	20	9	76	153
1	3	5	6	13	75	115
.....	3	5	6	9	64	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	60	65
16	17	32	42	93	361	605

APPENDIX

Name of the District	Total No. of towns and villages	No. of towns and villages with schools	Number of	
			1,000 and over	Between 1,000 and 900
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Poona Division.</i>				
Poona	1,543	918	2	2
North Satara	1,174	888	.....	.....
South Satara	536	515	.....	.....
Kolhapur	969	711	.....	2
Sholapur	952	867	.....	.....
Total	5,174	3,899	2	4

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Poona	1	1
North Satara ... ..	.....	.....
South Satara ... ..	.....	.....
Kolhapur ... ..	.....	1
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....
Total	1	2

<i>Ahmedabad Division.</i>				
Name of the District	Total No. of towns and villages	No. of towns and villages with schools	1,000 and over	Between 1,000 and 900
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	770	465	3	3
Kaira	995	670	5	1
Banaskantha	1,341	165	24	20
Sabarkantha	1,778	531	1	3
Amreli	361	176	.....	2
Mehsana	1,351	609	14	10
Total	6,596	2,616	47	39

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Ahmedabad	2	3
Kaira	5	1
Banaskantha	4	5
Sabarkantha ... ..	.....	2
Amreli ... ..	.....	.....
Mehsana	8	3
Total	19	14

II—contd.

villages without schools with a population of

Between 900 and 800	Between 800 and 700	Between 700 and 600	Between 600 and 500	Between 500 and 400	Below 400	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	9	13	25	45	528	625
1	6	6	9	11	253	286
.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	21
2	2	8	24	32	188	258
1	2	3	7	7	65	85
5	19	30	66	96	1,053	1,275

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
.....	5	5	6	10	70	98
.....	3	4	6	8	198	219
.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	14
.....	1	4	6	9	52	73
4	2	1	3	6	2	18
4	11	14	22	34	334	422
1	12	34	40	38	174	305
8	18	22	23	40	208	325
43	57	75	101	153	703	1,176
4	3	18	18	32	1,168	1,247
.....	2	5	13	24	139	185
31	37	38	59	76	477	742
87	129	192	254	365	2,869	3,980

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
1	7	18	22	16	82	151
8	18	14	16	8	41	111
10	12	15	13	13	75	147
3	2	15	14	24	963	1,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
7	9	9	20	36	75	167
29	48	71	85	97	1,241	1,604

APPENDIX

Table showing the towns and villages

Name of the District.	Total number of towns and villages	Number of towns and villages with schools	Number of	
			1,000 and over	Between 1,000 and 900
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Baroda Division.</i>				
Surat	2,079	1,140	5	2
Panchmahals	1,977	701	6	8
Broach	1,299	532	2	.....
Baroda	1,939	630	5	5
Total	7,294	3,003	18	15
Dangs	314	87	.....	.....

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4 (a)	5 (a)
Surat	3	2
Panchmahals	2	2
Broach	2	.....
Baroda	2	3
Total	9	7
Dangs ... ..	.....	.....

Dharwar Division.

Dharwar	1,376	1,300	.....	.....
Belgaum	1,315	1,224	.....	.....
Bijapur	1,264	1,116	1	.....
North Kanara	1,177	465	.....	.....
Total	5,132	4,105	1	.....

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4 (a)	5 (a)
Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....
Balgamu ... ..	.....	.....
Bijapur	1	.....
North Kanara ... ..	.....	.....
Total	1	.....

II—contd.

with and without schools on 31st March 1953.

villages without schools with a population of

Between 900 and 800	Between 800 and 700	Between 700 and 600	Between 600 and 500	Between 500 and 400	Below 400	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	13	37	50	75	739	939
19	17	36	76	102	1,012	1,276
.....	5	5	15	28	712	767
8	16	26	43	88	1,118	1,309
45	51	104	184	293	3,581	4,291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	227

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
4	4	12	14	27	81	147
7	3	11	20	10	307	362
.....	1	4	3	28	14	52
1	1	3	4	15	87	116
12	9	30	41	80	489	677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85
.....	.....	3	1	29	43	76
.....	.....	1	3	6	81	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	148
.....	.....	1	3	17	691	712
.....	.....	5	7	52	962	1,027

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
.....	2	10	19	.....	31
.....	1	3	3	37	44
.....	5	6
.....	1	2	12	159	174
.....	4	15	34	201	255

APPENDIX

Table showing the towns and villages

Name of the District.	Total No. of towns and villages.	No. of towns and villages with schools.	Number of	
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bombay State—Abstract.</i>				
Bombay Division ...	3,424	1,973	5	1
Nasik Division ...	7,799	5,351	36	13
Poona Division ...	5,174	3,899	2	4
Ahmedabad Division ...	6,596	2,616	47	39
Baroda Division ...	7,608	3,090	18	15
Dharwar Division ...	5,132	4,105	1	.....
Total ...	35,733	2,1034	109	72

Number of school-less villages, the educational need:

	4(a)	5(a)
Bombay Division ...	5	.....
Nasik Division ...	27	17
Poona Division ...	1	2
Ahmedabad Division ...	19	14
Baroda Division ...	9	7
Dharwar Division ...	1	.....
Total ...	62	40

II—concl'd.

with and without schools on 31st March 1953.

villages without schools with a population of

Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	18	38	73	128	1,188	1,451
22	39	58	84	175	2,021	2,448
5	19	30	66	96	1,053	1,275
87	129	192	254	363	2,869	3,980
45	51	104	184	293	3,808	4,518
.....	.....	5	7	52	962	1,027
159	256	427	668	1,107	11,901	14,699

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)
.....	7	6	15	31	70	134
16	17	32	42	98	361	605
4	11	14	22	34	334	422
29	48	71	85	97	1,241	1,604
12	9	30	41	80	574	762
.....	.....	4	15	34	201	255
61	92	157	220	369	2,781	3,782

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE,

Table showing the housing arrangements for the District School Board and Local

1	2	3	Owned buildings.		
			Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	
	Number of primary schools on 31st March 1953.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1953.	4	5	
Primary Schools maintained by—					
*District School Boards for	Boys ...	16,591	21,60,662	6,435	8,75,716
	Girls ...	1,426	2,63,313	548	1,13,296
Authorised Municipalities for	Boys ...	969	3,17,564	205	83,376
	Girls ...	386	1,31,913	70	28,060
Total ...	Boys ...	17,560	24,78,226	6,640	9,59,092
	Girls ...	1,812	3,95,226	618	1,41,356

* Including non-authorised Municipal Schools.

III.

1952-53.

Authority Municipal Primary Schools, during 1952-53.

Rented buildings.		Rent-free buildings.			
Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	Temples, Mosques, Dharmashalas.		Others.	
		Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.
6	7	8	9	10	11
6,787	7,08,181	5,229	3,44,921	3,400	2,31,841
840	1,24,728	204	19,692	48	5,597
755	2,23,443	9	3171	30	7,574
306	1,03,202	1	448	2	203
7,512	9,31,627	5,238	3,48,092	3,430	2,39,415
1,146	2,27,930	205	20,140	50	5,500

APPENDIX

Statement showing the statistics of Compulsory Education

Name of Local Authorities and Area of Compulsion.	Date on which compulsion has been introduced.	Whether for Boys or Girls.	Date of latest Census.	Population of Compulsory area.		Total No. of Children of school-going age in the area of Compulsion on the basis of latest Census.	
				Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Municipality from.</i>							
<i>Local Authority Municipalities</i>							
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>							
Surat	.. 1-1-1920	.. For both	.. 20-2-1953	.. 1,16,414	1,06,494	12,227	9,665
Savara City	.. .. 1-7-1921	.. For Boys only.	1-6-1951	.. 19,376	18,462	2,039	....
Dhalla	.. .. 1-3-1923	.. For both	.. 31-8-1953	.. 39,988	36,880	4,508	3,647
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>							
Bombay City	From 2-11-1925 to 15-4-1950 in merged area	For both	.. 31-7-1952	18,21,500	10,98,495	1,16,401	94,949
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>							
Amindnagar City	.. 1-6-1927	.. Boys only	.. 12-1-1953	.. 41,538	39,433	4,064	....
Broach	.. 1-9-1927 and 1-3-1940	.. For both	.. 12-11-1952	.. 32,821	30,176	3,947	3,116
Shri-pur City	.. 1-11-1927 and 1-12-1941	.. Do.	.. 21-1-1953	.. 1,39,963	1,27,046	12,147	7,692
Poona Cit.	.. 1-12-1929 and 1-4-1943.	.. Do.	.. 8-3-1953	.. 2,61,092	2,24,454	24,665	20,612
Dharwar	.. 1-6-1942	.. Do.	.. 16-2-1953	.. 34,922	31,643	3,599	3,178
Hubli	.. Old Election wards 1 to 7 and New Area 1-7-1941 to 16-7-1942 1-8-1944 and 1-2-1947 to 1-3-1951.	.. Do.	.. 1-3-1952	.. 67,135	62,412	5,928	4,402
Belapur	.. 1-6-1944 to 1-6-1947 & 1949.	.. Do.	.. 23-2-1953	.. 34,189	31,515	3,651	3,134
Belgaum	.. 1-6-1947	.. Do.	.. 1-8-1951	.. 43,734	39,737	7,803	6,877
Jalgaon	.. 15-10-1947	.. Do.	.. 26-11-1951	.. 86,338	82,125	3,565	2,716
Malegaon	.. 1-6-1948	.. Do.	.. 18-1-1953	.. 28,209	26,867	2,487	2,005
Ahmedabad	.. 1-9-1948	.. Do.	.. 18-12-1952	.. 4,46,940	3,41,361	44,367	31,110
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.</i>							
Nasik City	.. 1-9-1952	.. For both	.. 26-12-52	.. 56,394	47,911	4,291	2,721
Gadag	.. 1-9-1952	.. Do.	.. 10-12-51	.. 34,036	32,002	3,316	3,015
<i>District - Local Boards.</i>							
<i>Bombay Primary Act, 1923</i>							
North Satara	.. 1-6-1946 to 13-6-1947 & 1-3-49 & 50	.. Do.	.. 12-6-1952	.. 3,09,558	3,20,162	18,353	20,781

IV.

introduced by Local Authorities—Bombay State, 1952-53.

No. of children of School going age actually in Schools in the Compulsory area on 31st March, 1953.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.				
						Notices issued	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecution.		Fines.
								For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	15	16	17	18	19
10,216	8,237	83.5	86.1	87.4	81.7	2,397	386	13	8	14
1,857	....	62.4	....	81.0	....	166	....	....	....	....
8,745	2,924	64.9	80.2	86.7	83.9	1,638	158	....	8	....
95,000	75,416	82.1	79.4	88.3	87.2	....	....	....	....	....
4,034	....	99.4	....	83.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
8,589	2,833	90.9	90.9	70.0	70.0	839	....	....	....	....
11,497	6,863	58.2	40.8	81.1	70.3	3,252	1,412	....	....	....
20,500	16,309	83.1	79.1	80.2	80.2	5,895	2,447	29	60	60
3,042	2,621	78.0	82.4	79.9	73.6	1,225	....	....	....	....
4,280	3,221	72.3	73.4	82.5	67.2	1,888	....	....	....	....
3,320	2,810	64.9	57.6	73.5	67.7	1,112	821	....	....	....
4,692	3,828	69.0	70.0	71.0	80.2	....	....	....	....	....
3,544	2,670	99.4	97.1	73.7	74.4	645	742	....	68	....
2,211	1,699	88.9	84.7	85.6	70.3	588	....	....	....	....
40,610	27,570	60.5	53.8	80.0	78.7	4,297	....	....	....	....
2,896	1,898	67.5	69.8	67.1	71.4	1,010	....	....	....	....
3,180	2,281	62.4	47.5	80.6	84.1	1,148	....	....	....	....
37,439	28,695	80.5	59.8	60.6	56.1	7,493	....	....	....	....

Rs.

APPENDIX

Name of Local Authorities and Area of Compulsion.	Date on which compulsion has been introduced.	Whether for Boys or Girls.	Date of latest Census.	Population of Com- pulsory area.		Total No. of Children of School-going age in the area of Compulsion on the basis of latest Census.	
				Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Khandesh	{ 1-9-1946 to 1-3-1950	Both ..	12-6-1951 ..	4,75,190	4,60,864	49,705	37,588
Broach	{ 1-4-1944 and 1-9-1950.	Do. ..	25-6-1952 ..	1,53,314	1,45,029	15,252	12,619
Surat	1-6-1946 and 1-6-1947.	Do. ..	9-6-1952 ..	4,41,077	4,48,267	48,305	39,833
Belgaum	{ 1-6-1946 1-6-1947 and 1-3-1949.	Do. ..	1-6-1952 ..	4,45,498	4,28,011	40,522	26,907
Sholapur	1-6-1946 and 1-6-1948.	Do. ..	1-6-1952 ..	3,53,206	3,33,769	37,542	29,585
Dhule	{ 1-6-1943 1-7-1947 and 1-3-1949.	Do. ..	11-7-1952 ..	3,08,779	2,97,944	56,259	34,227
Ratnagiri	1-3-1938, and 1-6-1946 1-7-1947 to 1-3-1950.	Do. ..	1-11-1950 ..	4,58,474	5,34,799	58,233	53,879
West Khandesh	{ 1-6-1929 and 1-6-1947.	Do. ..	18-6-1951 ..	2,06,570	1,98,546	30,379	23,384
Kolaba	1-6-1948 to 1-3-1952.	Do. ..	11-6-1952 ..	1,53,568	1,53,707	16,980	14,008
Thana	1-6-1947, 1-6-1949, 1-6-50, 1-4-51, 1-6-1952.	Do. ..	June 1952 ..	7,46,341	2,48,662	43,812	35,974
Nasik	1-8-1947 ..	Do. ..	12-6-1952 ..	2,50,959	2,41,801	30,733	22,289
Ahmednagar	2-6-1947 and 1-8-1949	Do. ..	16-6-1952 ..	2,93,290	2,87,409	42,738	33,118
Satara South	{ 2-6-1947 and 1-6-1948.	Do. ..	16-6-1952 ..	4,23,001	3,97,239	22,740	16,805
Poona	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	11-6-1952 ..	3,42,136	3,35,061	42,044	35,094
Kolhapur	1-6-1948 ..	Do. ..	20-3-1953 ..	7,037	6,781	654	518
Ahmedabad	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	1-6-1952 ..	2,30,795	2,17,671	20,644	14,077
Kaira	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	27-6-1952 ..	5,02,736	4,50,734	91,884	61,705
Panchmahals	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	27-6-1952 ..	1,49,650	13,9,925	17,847	13,416
Baroda	1-6-1906 ..	Do. ..	1-1-1951 ..	4,93,591	4,36,454	67,927	52,369
Bijapur	1-6-1948 ..	Do. ..	21-6-1952 ..	3,16,390	3,02,735	24,017	17,312
North Kanara	{ 1-6-1948, 1-3-1949 and 1-6-1950.	Do. ..	9-6-1952 ..	1,50,640	1,57,893	17,120	16,775
Amreli	1-6-1906 and 1947.	Do. ..	1-6-1951 ..	1,30,451	1,24,509	16,399	11,333
Mehsana	1-6-1907 ..	Do. ..	1-7-1952 ..	6,40,213	6,18,552	66,633	62,806
Babarkantha	1-6-1947 to 1953.	Do. ..	1-6-1947 ..	39,092	35,845	4,870	3,259

IV—contd.

No. of children of School-going age actually in Schools in the area of Compulsion on 31st March 1957.						Coercive measures taken.								
						Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Notices Issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecution.		Fines.
												For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	15	16	17	18	19				
9	10	11	12	13	14									
										Rs.				
45,308	34,564	91.3	92.1	81.1	57.4	9,108	2,904	64	816	141				
15,003	12,412	96.5	95.5	73.5	68.0	915	126	....	....	....	
41,475	34,725	85.8	87.1	89.5	86.2	9,363	217	....	20	16			
37,138	25,808	91.6	95.5	56.8	41.4	9,069	....	....	....	....
33,482	23,954	73.8	55.8	93.3	76.7	14,520	1,400	....	....	....	
31,948	24,070	56.8	70.3	64.1	50.1	4,758	....	....	....	....
52,647	45,444	90.4	84.4	65.6	49.9	14,705	5,893	120	553	67				
28,767	18,443	93.1	78.8	75.8	73.7	14,586	2,458	....	3	5			
13,285	8,920	78.2	63.6	78.4	64.9	8,276	....	....	....	....
41,718	30,037	95.2	83.5	65.4	61.6	....	....	....	....	....
29,957	21,609	97.4	96.9	71.5	51.6	1,926	1,786	....	498	10			
39,927	26,842	93.4	70.5	70.7	53.2	7,097	....	....	....	....
21,415	15,644	83.0	78.3	82.4	62.0	7,000	....	....	....	....
33,975	22,334	80.8	63.3	70.0	73.0	16,632	5,091	....	3,111	496			
806	457	92.6	88.2	51.7	51.5	....	....	....	....	....
20,120	12,948	97.5	88.2	83.2	74.7	5,253	8,808	588	4,387	1,497				
53,510	37,171	58.2	72.4	83.9	61.7	11,354	179	60	14,533	8,118				
12,173	7,921	69.8	59.0	58.1	49.7	7,206	1,091	21	20	36				
41,131	26,429	60.5	50.4	74.1	76.7	....	....	....	....	....
23,452	9,659	95.2	55.8	74.6	62.4	618	....	....	....	....
16,380	13,712	95.6	93.6	78.5	77.4	3,509	451	....	6	....			
14,060	10,184	73.3	54.5	72.3	70.6	6,134	4,710	218	4,753	3,937				
77,887	45,126	80.2	49.8	84.0	73.2	....	....	....	..	....
3,643	2,074	73.0	58.5	65.6	59.4	1,212	1,094	242	234	396				

APPENDIX

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions attending them on

District.	Number of Recognised Institutions and			
	Higher Education.		Secondary Education.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bombay Division.</i>				
Bombay	41	30,150	269	1,10,422
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	21	4,060
Ratnagiri	1	243	43	8,699
Total ...	42	30,393	333	1,23,181
<i>Poona Division.</i>				
Poona	18	8,663	100	31,021
North Satara	2	220	49	9,684
South Satara	2	1,231	44	8,561
Sholapur	2	825	41	10,430
Kolhapur	4	1,562	40	10,669
Total ...	28	12,501	274	70,365
<i>Nasik Division.</i>				
Thana	2	130	67	19,325
Nasik	1	673	42	10,973
East Khandesh	2	1,069	48	13,007
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	17	5,536
Ahmednagar	2	727	33	8,020
Total ...	7	2,599	207	56,861

V.

*in each of the Several Districts of the Bombay State and the number of Pupils
31st March. 1953.*

pupils on 31st March 1953.

Primary Schools.		Other (Special Schools).		Total	
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
6	7	8	9	10	11
784	2,47,781	2,884	92,731	3,978	4,81,084
880	75,954	336	6,821	1,237	86,835
2,278	2,09,984	647	14,343	2,969	2,33,269
3,942	5,33,719	3,867	1,13,895	8,184	8,01,188
1,381	1,99,038	1,543	29,786	3,042	2,68,508
1,267	1,40,207	1,232	18,862	2,550	1,68,973
832	1,20,041	291	7,381	1,169	1,37,214
1,187	1,54,513	1,237	23,053	2,467	1,88,821
945	89,624	513	10,463	1,502	1,12,318
5,612	7,03,423	4,816	89,545	10,730	8,75,834
1,201	1,35,944	776	16,647	2,046	1,72,046
1,276	1,35,660	924	23,287	2,243	1,70,593
1,330	1,71,251	658	16,476	2,038	2,01,803
996	1,09,691	432	11,353	1,445	1,26,580
1,445	1,50,047	2,001	43,4	3,481	2,02,241
6,248	7,02,593	4,791	1,11,210	11,253	8,73,263

APPENDIX

District.			Increase or decrease over the previous year.		Number of unrecognised Institutions and pupils in them on 31st March 1953.	
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions	Pupils.
	1		12	13	14	15
<i>Bombay Division.</i>						
Bombay	+483	+22,878	5	277
Kolaba	+178	+5,736	15	425
Ratnagiri	+265	+4,408	8	331
Total			+926	+33,022	28	1,033
<i>Poona Division.</i>						
Poona	+678	+7,134	22	891
North Satara	+470	+2,724	.....	.....
South Satara	+195	+5,485	.....	.....
Sholapur	+795	+14,071	10	600
Kolhapur	+52	-4,811	7	225
Total			+2,190	+24,603	39	1,716
<i>Nasik Division.</i>						
Thana	+524	+16,918	9	322
Nasik	+110	+4,203	7	337
East Khandesh	+113	-13,294	23	776
West Khandesh	+126	-2,138	8	264
Ahmednagar	+1,187	+18,906	11	338
Total			+2,060	+24,595	58	2,037

V—contd.

Area in square miles.	Population Census 1951.	Percentage of pupils in columns 11 and 15 to population in column 17.	Number of Towns and inhabited villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Average No. of square miles to each village with School.
16	17	18	19	20	21
211	28,39,270	16.9	1	1	211
2 715	9,09,083	9.6	1,529	773	3.5
5,021	17,11,964	13.6	1,894	1,199	4.2
7,947	54,60,317	14.7	3,424	1,973	4.0
6,027	19,50,976	13.8	1,543	918	6.6
4,034	11,75,309	14.4	1,174	888	4.5
3,434	10,00,141	13.7	536	515	6.7
5,682	15,05,316	12.6	952	867	6.5
2,756	12,27,547	9.2	969	711	3.8
21,933	68,59,289	12.8	5,174	3,899	5.6
3,795	15,18,050	11.4	1,742	1,098	3.5
6,035	14,29,916	11.9	1,703	1,104	5.5
4,535	14,71,351	13.8	1,481	1,081	4.2
5,391	11,46,024	11.1	1,536	864	6.2
6,602	14,10,873	13.3	1,337	1,204	5.5
26,358	69,76,214	12.5	7,799	5,351	4.9

		Number of Recognised Institutions and pupils on			
District		Higher Education.		Secondary Education.	
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Ahmedabad Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	...	13	7,496	68	37,048
Kaira	...	7	2,813	83	23,897
Sabarkantha	...	.....	.....	11	2,263
Banas kantha	...	.....	.....	15	2,563
Amreli	...	.....	.....	12	1,752
Mehsana	...	1	416	71	13,896
	Total	21	10,725	260	80,419
<i>Baroda Division.</i>					
Baroda	...	16	4,024	75	17,216
Surat	...	6	2,482	83	23,661
Broach	...	.....	.....	22	6,633
Panch Mahals	...	.....	.....	15	5,485
	Total	22	6,506	195	52,995
<i>Dharwar Division.</i>					
Dharwar	...	10	2,458	43	12,385
Belgaum	...	4	2,414	43	12,686
Bijapur	...	2	895	25	7,364
Kanara	...	1	284	23	5,284
	Total	17	6,051	134	37,719
Dangs	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	...	137	68,775	1,403	4,21,540

V—contd.

31st March, 1953.

Primary Schools.		Other Special Schools.		Total	
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
6	7	8	9	10	11
884	1,54,351	406	10,827	1,371	2,09,722
1,061	1,70,111	318	7,057	1,469	2,02,878
163	17,084	89	1684	233	21,031
562	43,485	123	2415	700	48,463
218	28,406	28	722	258	30,880
768	1,23,547	594	13,397	1,434	1,51,256
3,676	5,36,984	1558	36,102	5,515	6,64,230
749	97,896	273	7,852	1,113	1,26,988
1,419	1,94,924	704	14,167	2,212	2,35,234
658	69,537	196	4,878	876	81,048
828	75,828	332	6,780	1,175	88,093
36,54	4,38,185	1,505	33,677	5,376	5,31,363
1,554	1,56,381	954	20,347	2,561	1,91,571
1,762	1,72,332	1026	19,938	2,835	2,07,370
1,612	1,41,693	1381	28,712	3,020	1,78,669
747	58,019	381	4,941	1,152	68,528
5,675	5,28,430	3,742	73,938	9,568	6,46,138
89	3,098	30	683	119	3,781
28,896	34,46,432	20,309	4,59,050	50,745	43,05,797

District.	Increase or decrease over the previous year.		Number of unrecognised Institutions and pupils in them on 31st March 1953.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
I	12	13	14	15
<i>Ahmedabad Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	+5	+2,527	22	2,896
Kaira	+142	-8,695	29	1,084
Banaskantha	+79	+1,924	13	773
Sabarkantha	+113	+257	15	477
Amreli	+5	-1,815	.....	.....
Mehsana	+339	-731	18	1,415
Total	+683	-6,533	97	6,645
<i>Baroda Division.</i>				
Baroda	-28	-3,113	4	161
Surat	+51	-2,863	32	2,261
Broach	-11	-4,738	7	335
Panch Mahals	+128	+3,508	1	28
Total	+140	-7,206	44	2,785
<i>Dharwar Division.</i>				
Dharwar	+646	+7,002	8	373
Belgaum	+747	+12,398	7	274
Bijapur	+913	+13,164	12	533
Kanara	+187	+2,780	4	117
Total	+2,493	+35,344	31	1,297
Dangs	+1	-66	3	96
Grand Total	+8,496	+1,03,759	300	15,609

V—concl.

Area in square miles.	Population Census 1951.	Percentage of pupils in columns 11 and 15 to population in column 17.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a School.
16	17	18	19	20	21
3,529	16,85,630	12.6	770	465	7.6
2,542	16,12,426	12.6	995	670	3.8
4,395	7,48,796	2.9	1,341	165	26.6
2,846	6,84,017	7.1	1,778	531	5.4
1,634	3,17,203	9.7	361	176	9.3
4,312	14,71,662	10.4	1,351	609	7.0
19,258	65,19,734	10.3	6,596	2,616	7.4
2,969	11,94,746	10.6	1,939	630	4.7
4,499	18,27,842	13.0	2,079	1,140	3.9
2,911	7,06,035	11.5	1,299	532	5.4
3,500	11,48,432	7.7	1,977	701	5.0
13,879	48,77,055	11.0	7,294	3,003	4.6
5,305	15,75,386	12.2	1,376	1,300	4.0
5,524	17,26,908	12.0	1,315	1,224	4.5
6,601	13,96,185	12.8	1,264	1,116	5.9
3,971	5,17,780	13.2	1,177	465	8.5
21,401	52,16,259	12.4	5,132	4,105	5.2
678	47,282	8.2	314	87	7.5
1,11,434	3,59,56,150	12.3	35,733	21,034	5.3

APPENDIX

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) of Local Bodies on

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total including opening balance.
		Recurring	Non-recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY DIVISION.								
<i>Greater Bombay.</i>								
District School Board ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local Authority Municipalities.								
Greater Bombay ..	10,74,848	35,37,586	....	....	97,51,725	5,84,853	58,555	1,50,07,567
Total (b) ..	10,74,848	35,37,586	....	....	97,51,725	5,84,853	58,555	1,50,07,567
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	10,74,848	35,37,586	....	....	97,51,725	5,84,853	58,555	1,50,07,567
Kolaba District.								
District School Board ..	4,79,721	16,99,150	4,844	1,56,547	....	13,157	1,77,510	25,31,220
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	2,08,954	704	....	68,684	5,832	35,502	3,19,676
Total (a) ..	4,79,721	19,08,104	5,548	1,56,547	68,684	19,289	2,13,012	28,50,905
Local Authority Municipalities.								
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	4,79,721	19,08,104	5,548	1,56,547	68,684	19,289	2,13,012	28,50,905

VI.

Primary Education in various districts of the Bombay State for the year 1952-53.

Expenditure							Closing balance on 31st March, 1953,				
Recurring				Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refun- ded.	Total.					
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
....
....
1,18,50,523	5,56,845	6,05,492	2,75,508	....	1,32,88,368	17,19,199				
1,18,50,523	5,56,845	6,05,492	2,75,508	....	1,32,88,368	17,19,199				
1,18,50,523	5,56,845	6,05,492	2,75,508	....	1,32,88,368	17,19,199				
14,06,491	1,49,410	86,530	19,086	25,016	17,26,533	8,04,606				
2,99,298	4,252	7,306	8,817	5,003	3,19,676	....			
17,95,789	1,53,662	43,836	22,903	30,019	20,46,209	8,04,606				
....				
....				
....	1,53,662	43,836	22,903	30,019	20,46,209	8,04,606				

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)								
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Government Grant.			Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total including opening balance.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY DIVISION								
<i>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
District Local Board ..	14,19,445	45,82,800	20,172	1,05,885	....	40,570	40,092	62,08,964
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	3,95,247	670	....	41,776	9,413	3,228	4,50,340
Total (a) ..	14,19,445	49,78,047	20,848	1,05,885	41,776	49,983	43,320	66,50,304
<hr/>								
Local Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<hr/>								
Grand Total (a) and (b).	14,19,445	49,78,047	20,848	1,05,885	41,776	49,983	43,320	66,50,304
<hr/>								
<i>Abstract-Bombay Division.</i>								
District School Board ..	18,99,166	62,81,950	25,016	2,62,432	....	54,027	2,17,602	87,40,193
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	6,04,201	1,380	....	1,10,460	15,245	88,730	7,70,016
Total (a) ..	18,99,166	68,86,151	26,396	2,62,432	1,10,460	69,272	2,56,332	95,10,209
<hr/>								
Local Authority Municipalities.	10,74,848	85,37,586	....	....	97,51,725	5,84,853	58,555	1,50,07,507
Total (b) ..	10,74,848	85,37,586	....	....	97,51,725	5,84,853	58,555	1,50,07,507
<hr/>								
Grand Total (a) and (b).	29,74,014	1,04,23,737	26,396	2,62,432	98,62,185	6,54,125	3,14,887	2,45,17,770

VI—contd.

Expenditure							Closing balance on 31st March 1953.
Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refun- ded.	Total.	
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.	Non- recurring.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48,76,783	21,226	1,77,624	87,498	15,178	6,38,273	58,16,532	8,92,432
4,20,269	1,339	19,969	7,540	1,223	....	4,50,340	....
52,97,002	22,565	1,97,593	95,038	16,401	6,38,273	62,66,872	8,92,432
....
....
52,97,002	22,565	1,97,593	95,038	16,401	6,38,273	62,66,872	8,92,432
63,73,224	21,226	3,27,034	1,24,028	34,264	6,63,289	75,49,065	11,97,128
7,19,567	1,339	24,221	14,846	5,040	5,093	7,70,016	....
70,92,791	22,565	3,51,255	1,38,874	39,304	6,68,292	83,18,081	11,97,128
1,18,50,523	....	5,56,845	6,05,492	2,75,508	....	1,32,88,368	17,19,199
1,18,50,523	....	5,56,845	6,05,492	2,75,508	....	1,32,88,368	17,19,199
1,89,43,314	22,565	9,08,100	7,44,366	3,14,812	6,68,292	2,16,01,440	29,16,327

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NASIK DIVISION.							
<i>Thana District.</i>							
District School Board	.. 8,92,274	22,61,928	25,770	1,94,009	....	11,740	66,824
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	5,00,355	....	....	1,20,898	....	....
Total (a)	.. 8,92,274	27,62,283	25,770	1,94,009	1,20,898	11,740	66,824
Local Authority Municipalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b)	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b)	8,92,274	27,62,283	25,770	1,94,009	1,20,898	11,740	66,824
<i>Nasik District.</i>							
District School Board	.. 5,27,738	24,61,099	33,683	1,54,729	....	719	2,46,730
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	5,12,725	....	32,235	....	686	37,103
Total (a)	.. 5,27,738	29,73,824	33,683	1,86,964	....	1,405	2,83,833
Local-Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nasik Municipal Board.	School 3,404	1,55,269	148	1,618	1,80,729	76	608
Malegaon Municipal Board.	School 21,760	1,72,442	415	....	1,36,609	2,223	2,021
Deolali Cantonment Board	.. ....	16,950	....	....	23,988	1,908	....
Total (b)	.. 26,164	3,44,661	563	1,618	3,46,326	4,207	2,629
Grand Total (a) and (b)	5,52,902	33,18,485	34,246	1,88,582	3,46,326	5,612	2,86,462

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1953
	On Primary Schools maintained	on Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,52,545	23,79,911	1,331	2,24,330	43,833	25,770	1,41,773	23,17,443	6,35,997	
6,21,248	6,21,248	....	....	....	....	....	6,21,248	....
40,73,793	30,01,159	1,331	2,24,330	43,833	25,770	1,41,773	34,38,696	6,35,997	
....	
....	
40,73,793	30,01,159	1,331	2,24,330	43,833	25,770	1,41,773	34,38,696	6,35,997	
34,24,698	22,69,930	4,020	3,05,131	53,470	2,23,953	3,31,633	32,43,172	1,81,526	
5,82,749	4,72,902	540	18,653	11,140	....	79,514	5,82,749	....
40,07,447	27,42,832	4,560	3,23,784	64,610	2,23,953	4,01,182	33,25,921	1,81,526	
3,41,852	2,70,840	255	17,367	5,292	6,500	27,969	3,34,293	7,569	
3,35,470	2,73,318	48	....	23,823	712	25,342	3,23,733	11,732
47,846	47,846	....	1,489	....	920	3,412	53,853	-5,812
7,25,193	5,97,099	303	18,847	29,115	3,102	57,223	7,11,679	13,480	
47,32,015	33,40,831	4,863	3,42,031	93,726	2,37,145	5,18,495	45,27,640	1,07,015	

APPENDIX

District and Management	Opening Balance on 1st April 1962	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>East Khandesh District.</i>							
District School Board ..	2,99,135	36,22,883	1,06,091	1,19,881	....	42,819	86,775
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	7,73,363	27,265	....	2,67,014	12,148	304
Total (a) ..	2,99,135	43,96,246	1,33,356	1,19,881	2,67,014	54,967	87,079
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Jalgaon Municipal School Board.	16,446	1,99,079	340	....	2,80,300	74	2,099
Amalner Municipal School Board.	11,103	88,589	288	....	77,544	105	4,365
Total (b) ..	27,549	2,87,668	628	....	3,57,844	179	6,464
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	3,26,684	46,83,914	1,33,984	1,19,881	6,04,858	55,146	93,543
<i>West Khandesh District.</i>							
District School Board ..	3,27,264	25,08,288	29,454	50,000	....	19,890	2,30,027
Non-Authorised Municipality.	....	5,76,674	6,442	....	60,288	5,011	80,074
Total (a) ..	3,27,264	30,84,962	35,896	50,000	60,288	24,901	2,60,101
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Dhulla Municipal School Board.	11,103	1,95,184	228	2,285	1,53,000	....	5,709
Total (b) ..	11,103	1,95,184	228	2,285	1,53,000	....	5,709
Grand Total (a) and (b)	3,38,367	32,80,146	36,110	52,285	2,13,288	24,901	2,65,810

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1963
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Managements				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,77,534	37,60,416	5,309	1,61,341	54,030	10,317	2,47,157	42,47,570	29,064
10,80,094	10,54,782	929	309	15,154	8,860	....	10,80,094	....
53,57,628	48,15,198	6,238	1,61,710	69,184	28,177	2,47,157	53,27,664	29,064
4,78,338	4,16,231	1,904	3,404	10,357	504	34,389	4,63,870	9,459
1,81,094	1,68,228	....	....	4,414	1,558	9,200	1,83,400	—1,406
6,60,332	5,84,459	1,904	3,404	14,771	2,152	45,679	6,52,360	7,063
60,17,060	53,00,657	8,142	1,65,114	83,955	30,320	2,02,886	59,80,033	37,927
31,61,923	23,51,516	80,342	2,73,920	58,374	1,75,087	2,12,429	31,51,968	12,956
6,73,334	5,54,055	12,787	4,597	....	55,405	51,540	6,73,384	....
38,43,307	29,05,871	93,129	2,78,517	58,374	2,30,492	2,63,969	38,30,352	12,956
3,67,504	3,35,030	742	....	9,929	1,094	18,319	3,65,114	2,390
3,07,504	3,35,030	742	....	9,929	1,094	18,319	3,65,114	2,390
42,19,811	32,40,901	93,871	2,78,517	63,303	2,31,586	2,82,283	41,95,466	15,756

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Managemnt.	Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscella- neous.
		Recurring.	Non- recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>							
District School Board ..	2,02,544	88,11,558	14,876	8,35,470	....	460	2,70,744
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	2,14,210	....	....	43,593	81	....
Total (a) ..	2,02,544	40,25,777	14,876	8,35,470	43,593	541	2,70,744
<i>Local-Authority Municipalities</i>							
Ahmednagar Municipal School Board.	40,950	1,04,602	881	....	1,62,336	1,438	2,733
Ahmednagar Cantonment Board.	....	16,400	20	....	25,546	1,878	....
Total (b) ..	40,950	2,11,002	881	....	1,87,882	3,316	2,733
Grand Total (a) and (b)	2,43,494	42,36,779	16,227	8,35,470	2,31,475	3,857	2,73,477
<i>Abstract</i>							
<i>Nasik Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	22,48,955	1,46,65,756	2,09,874	8,54,048	....	75,023	9,01,100
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	25,77,236	83,707	32,285	4,91,783	17,926	67,481
Total (a) ..	22,48,955	1,72,42,992	2,43,581	8,86,283	4,91,783	93,554	9,68,581
<i>Local-Authority Municipalities</i>							
Cantonment Boards ..	....	83,350	20	....	54,534	3,736	....
Total (b) ..	1,04,766	10,38,515	1,765	8,903	10,25,052	7,702	17,535
Grand Total (a) and (b).	23,53,721	1,82,81,507	2,45,346	8,90,136	15,16,835	1,01,256	9,86,116

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1953.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46,35,661	32,32,222	....	4,45,379	86,485	7,027	8,63,835	46,34,448	1,213
2,57,893	2,33,946	....	18,270	5,277	400	....	2,57,893	....
48,93,554	34,66,168	....	4,63,649	91,762	7,427	8,63,335	48,92,341	1,213
4,02,390	3,03,629	192	8,548	10,728	....	61,202	8,84,289	18,101
43,844	37,815	96	800	2,114	....	8,019	43,844	....
4,46,234	3,41,444	288	9,348	12,837	....	64,221	4,28,133	18,101
53,39,788	38,07,012	288	4,72,992	1,04,599	7,427	9,27,556	53,20,474	19,814
1,80,55,361	1,39,94,295	91,592	14,10,101	2,96,192	4,56,154	18,46,362	1,80,94,606	8,60,755
32,20,368	29,36,933	14,256	41,839	81,671	64,665	1,31,054	82,20,868	....
2,21,75,729	1,69,31,228	1,05,758	14,51,990	3,27,703	5,20,819	19,77,416	2,18,14,974	8,60,755
21,07,518	17,73,271	3,141	29,814	64,538	10,518	1,79,011	20,59,793	47,756
91,690	85,661	96	2,280	2,114	920	6,431	97,502	-5,812
21,99,238	18,53,932	3,237	31,594	66,652	11,438	1,85,442	21,57,295	41,943
2,43,74,967	1,87,90,160	1,28,995	14,83,584	3,94,416	5,32,257	21,62,858	2,34,72,269	9,02,698

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Government Grant			Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Poona District</i>							
District School Board ..	11,66,778	28,11,615	6,793	2,10,396	....	23,241	1,56,174
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	4,15,189	....	....	81,239	5,990	....
Total (a) ..	11,66,778	32,26,804	6,793	2,10,396	81,239	29,031	1,56,174
<i>Local Authority Poona Municipality</i>							
Poona Cantonment ..	....	23,830	....	....	46,670	....	2,048
Kirkee Cantonment ..	....	14,381	....	....	15,285	11,718	....
Total (b) ..	1,04,757	6,76,052	591	....	9,46,238	11,718	5,280
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	13,07,530	39,02,856	7,384	2,10,396	10,27,477	41,649	1,61,454
<i>North Satara District</i>							
District School Board ..	1,93,346	36,98,126	36,266	1,58,014	....	36,086	14,523
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	4,10,905	3,042	....	65,277	4,253	2,600
Total (a) ..	1,93,346	41,09,031	39,308	1,58,014	65,277	40,339	17,123
Authorised Municipality Satara	4,490	87,601	350	....	88,000	6,395	854
Total (b) ..	4,490	87,601	350	....	88,000	6,395	854
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	1,97,836	41,96,632	39,658	1,58,014	1,48,277	46,734	17,977
<i>South Satara District</i>							
District School Board ..	2,85,799	25,73,720	13,026	1,20,030	....	30,437	29,910
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	5,66,307	2,332	....	63,740	978	6,825
Total (a) ..	2,85,799	31,40,027	15,358	1,20,030	63,740	31,415	36,735
Local-Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	2,85,799	31,40,027	15,358	1,20,030	63,740	31,415	36,735

VI—contd.

Total includ- ing opening balance.	Expenditure						Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1953.	
	Recurring					Non-recurring.			Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
43,75,692	30,05,360	18,574	2,67,938	71,363	43,795	5,32,460	39,59,400	4,36,202	
5,02,418	4,04,746	2,872	23,765	11,035	....	....	5,02,418	....
48,78,110	34,70,106	21,446	2,91,703	82,398	43,795	5,32,460	44,41,803	4,36,202	
16,07,259	11,74,451	1,193	2,62,837	47,503	1,266	66,211	15,53,461	1,13,798	
72,043	....	....	70,000	....	....	2,043	72,043	....
41,334	32,188	....	3,250	....	897	4,909	41,334	....
17,80,636	12,06,639	1,193	3,36,087	47,503	2,163	73,253	16,66,838	1,13,798	
66,58,746	46,76,745	22,639	6,27,700	1,20,901	45,958	6,05,713	61,08,746	5,50,000	
41,36,361	30,56,338	2,101	3,23,432	54,590	23,763	6,69,285	41,34,509	1,852	
4,86,077	3,89,088	254	13,662	6,065	2,642	74,306	4,86,077	....
40,22,433	34,45,426	2,355	3,42,094	60,655	26,405	7,43,651	40,20,586	1,852	
1,82,090	1,54,527	....	7,075	3,108	680	13,614	1,79,004	3,686
1,82,090	1,54,527	....	7,075	3,108	680	13,614	1,79,004	3,686
48,05,128	35,99,953	2,355	3,49,169	63,763	27,085	7,57,265	47,99,590	5,538	
30,53,522	27,43,105	2,353	1,93,630	49,406	12,936	....	30,04,501	49,021
6,40,182	6,25,387	....	....	12,483	2,332	....	6,40,182	....
36,93,704	33,68,472	2,353	1,96,606	61,889	15,268	....	36,44,683	49,021
....	
....	
36,93,704	33,68,472	2,353	1,96,606	61,889	15,268	....	36,44,683	49,021

APPENDIX

District and Management.		Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)						
		Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Government Grant			Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous
			Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>								
District School Board	..	92,808	19,01,817	424	....	500	4,190	21,792
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a)	..	92,808	19,01,817	424	....	500	4,190	21,792
Authorised Municipalities	..	2,37,705	2,81,856	190	....	2,47,847	2,170	0,462
Total (b)	..	2,37,705	2,81,856	190	....	2,47,847	2,170	0,462
Grand Total (a and b)	..	3,30,508	21,88,073	614	....	2,48,347	6,360	28,254
<i>Sholapur District.</i>								
District School Board	..	4,42,779	28,22,498	50,440	1,37,514	....	518	25,023
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	Municipalities.	....	4,84,168	13,096	....	1,06,040	196	....
Total (a)	..	4,42,779	33,06,666	63,536	1,37,514	1,06,040	654	25,023
Local Authority Municipalities.								
Sholapur		93,776	4,15,751	600	8,655	5,38,600	17,055	19,558
Total (b)	..	93,776	4,15,751	600	8,655	5,38,600	17,055	19,558
Grand Total (a and b)	..	5,36,555	37,22,417	64,136	1,46,169	6,44,640	17,709	44,581
<i>Abstract.—Poona Division.</i>								
District School Board	..	21,81,500	1,38,07,776	1,06,949	6,28,554	500	95,172	2,47,422
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	Authority Municipalities.	....	18,76,569	18,470	....	3,16,296	11,357	9,425
Total (a)	..	21,81,500	1,56,84,345	1,25,419	6,28,554	3,16,796	1,06,529	2,56,847
Local Authority Municipalities.								
Cantonments	..	4,76,728	18,78,549	1,731	8,655	17,53,780	25,020	30,111
Total (b)	..	4,76,728	14,11,260	1,731	8,655	18,15,665	37,844	32,154
Grand Total (a and b)	..	26,58,228	1,70,95,605	1,27,150	6,35,209	21,32,481	1,43,873	2,89,001

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance	Recurring						Excess of Provincial grant for previous year refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1958.
	On Primary School maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management	Non-recurring				
	9	10	11	12	13	14				15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,21,526	17,13,757	700	1,40,364	37,996	424	....	19,02,241	1,19,285
....	
20,21,526	17,13,757	700	1,40,364	37,996	424	....	19,02,241	1,19,285
7,26,236	2,32,858	144	1,96,649	14,304	6,752	52,176	5,02,883	2,23,353	
7,26,236	2,32,858	144	1,96,649	14,304	6,752	52,176	5,02,883	2,23,353	
27,47,762	19,46,015	844	3,46,013	52,300	7,176	52,176	24,05,124	3,42,638	
34,78,772	25,27,444	1,776	1,85,674	54,360	44,236	2,85,790	30,99,280	3,79,492	
6,03,440	5,70,408	636	7,580	11,660	13,096	....	6,03,440	....
40,82,212	30,97,912	2,412	1,93,254	66,020	57,332	2,85,790	37,02,720	3,79,492	
10,03,905	8,71,101	5,929	95,800	19,558	12,027	84,676	10,89,091	4,904	
10,03,905	8,71,101	5,929	95,800	19,558	12,027	84,676	10,89,091	4,904	
51,76,207	30,09,013	8,341	2,80,054	85,578	69,359	3,70,466	47,01,811	3,84,396	
1,70,95,873	1,30,46,004	25,509	11,28,104	2,67,715	1,25,154	14,87,535	1,60,80,021	9,85,852	
22,32,117	20,40,699	3,762	45,007	41,243	18,070	74,366	22,32,117	....
1,92,97,990	1,50,95,673	29,271	11,73,111	3,08,958	1,43,224	15,61,901	1,83,12,138	9,85,852	
36,70,180	24,32,937	7,206	5,62,361	84,473	20,725	2,10,677	33,24,439	3,45,741	
1,13,377	32,188	....	73,250	....	897	7,042	1,13,377	....
37,84,537	24,65,125	7,293	6,35,611	84,473	21,622	2,23,719	34,37,816	3,45,741	
2,30,81,547	1,75,60,798	36,637	13,03,712	3,93,431	1,64,846	17,85,620	2,17,49,954	13,31,593	

District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees.	Miscellaneous
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Ahmedabad District.</i>							
District School Board ..	Rs. 6,61,666	Rs. 18,69,105	Rs. 2,379	Rs. 1,87,751	Rs. ---	Rs. 6,479	Rs. 31,115
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	3,17,183	....	....	87,177	2,584	....
Total (a) ..	6,61,666	21,86,288	2,379	1,87,751	87,177	9,013	31,115
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Ahmedabad Municipal School Board.	2,00,680	7,36,664	2,433	14,785	22,65,388	1,38,478	13,550
Ahmedabad Cantonment Board.	....	2,740	10	....	7,123	....	....
Total (b)	2,00,680	7,39,404	2,443	14,785	22,72,511	1,38,478	13,550
Grand Total (a and b) ..	8,62,346	29,25,692	4,822	2,02,536	23,09,688	1,47,491	44,665
<i>Kaira District.</i>							
District School Board ..	2,61,076	41,64,990	17,971	1,13,719	....	35,544	42,247
Non-Authorised Municipalities:	....	7,12,837	7,501	....	1,03,038	1,740	....
Total (a) ..	2,61,076	48,77,827	25,472	1,13,719	1,03,038	37,284	42,247
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Nadlad Municipal School Board ..	3,419	1,21,234	98	2,499	1,11,000	3,283	229
Total (b) ..	3,419	1,21,234	98	2,499	1,11,000	3,283	229
Grand Total (a and b).	2,64,495	49,99,061	25,570	1,16,218	2,19,038	40,567	42,476
<i>Banaskantha District.</i>							
District School Board. ..	71,875	4,35,754	10,900	94,911	25,359	1,333	7,135
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a) ..	71,875	4,35,754	10,900	94,911	25,359	1,333	7,135
Local Authority Municipality	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a and b)	71,875	4,35,754	10,900	94,911	25,359	1,333	7,135

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring					Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years. refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1953.
	On Primary School maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.					
	9	10	11	12	13					14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27,53,495	13,20,913	1,332	33,850	42,485	7,403	3,27,856	22,39,339	5,19,156	
3,50,894	3,40,845	730	3,045	10,625	1,649	....	3,56,894	....
31,15,389	21,61,758	2,662	41,895	53,110	9,052	3,27,856	25,96,233	5,19,156	
33,71,978	29,77,631	60	27,529	87,173	7,082	1,52,481	32,51,956	1,20,022	
9,873	8,043	....	....	....	....	1,830	9,873	....
33,81,851	29,85,674	60	27,529	87,173	7,082	1,54,311	32,61,829	1,20,022	
64,97,240	51,47,432	2,622	69,424	1,40,283	16,134	4,82,167	58,58,062	6,39,178	
40,35,547	37,20,143	....	1,40,300	64,654	17,971	6,54,212	45,97,280	38,287
8,30,110	7,84,547	....	38,068	....	7,501	....	8,30,116	....
54,65,603	45,04,690	....	1,78,368	64,654	25,472	6,54,212	54,27,396	38,267
2,41,762	2,06,816	....	8,632	6,829	202	13,275	2,35,754	6,008
2,41,762	2,06,816	....	8,632	6,829	202	13,275	2,35,754	6,008
57,07,425	47,11,500	....	1,87,060	71,483	25,674	6,67,487	56,63,150	44,275
6,47,267	3,86,846	....	11,295	2,589	729	82,314	4,83,773	1,63,494
....	
6,47,267	3,86,846	....	11,295	2,589	729	82,314	4,83,773	1,63,494
....	
....	
6,47,267	3,86,846	....	11,295	2,589	729	82,314	4,83,773	1,63,494

APPENDIX

District and Management		Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					Fees.	Miscellaneous.
			Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.			
			Recurring	Non-recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>District Sabarkantha</i>									
District School Board	..	2,29,476	11,50,944	89,282	78,170	....	1,918	62,426
Non-Authorised Municipalities.		
Total (a)	..	2,29,476	11,50,944	89,282	78,170	....	1,918	62,426
Local Authority Municipalities.		
Total (b)	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	2,29,476	11,50,944	89,282	78,170	....	1,918	62,426
<i>District Amreli</i>									
District School Board	8,99,653	2,008	....	....	1,805	....
Non-Authorised Municipalities		
Total (a)	8,99,653	2,008	....	....	1,805	....
Local Authority Municipalities.		
Total (b)	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	8,99,653	2,008	....	....	1,805	....
<i>District Mehasana</i>									
District School Board	28,15,419	9,940	....	....	14,978	6,571	
Non-Authorised Municipalities		7,17,805	2,485	....	....	4,351	1,976	
Total (a)	33,33,224	12,425	....	....	19,329	8,547	
Local Authority Municipalities.		
Total (b)	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	33,33,224	12,425	....	....	19,329	8,547.	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1952.	Government Grant.			Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non- recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Abstract Ahmedabad Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	12,24,008	111,85,865	82,480	4,74,551	25,359	62,052	1,49,494
Non-Authorised Municipalities	....	17,47,825	9,988	....	1,45,215	8,625	1,976
Total (a) ..	12,24,008	128,83,690	92,468	4,74,551	170,574	70,677	1,51,470
Local authority Municipalities	2,04,099	8,57,898	2,531	17,284	23,76,388	1,41,761	13,779
Contonment Board Ahmedabad.	....	2,740	10	....	7,123	....	....
Total (b) ..	2,04,099	8,60,638	2,541	17,284	23,83,511	1,41,761	13,779
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	14,28,192	137,44,328	95,007	4,91,835	25,54,085	2,12,438	1,65,249

VI—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1953
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,153,894	1,03,03,880	2,023	3,23,153	1,14,699	77,132	12,93,858	1,21,75,175	9,78,719
19,13,027	18,29,757	1,045	60,565	10,625	11,935	....	19,13,627	....
1,50,07,521	1,21,93,137	3,968	3,83,748	1,25,324	88,767	12,93,858	1,40,88,802	9,78,719
36,13,740	31,84,447	60	36,161	94,002	7,284	1,65,756	34,87,710	1,26,030
9,873	8,043	....	....	....	....	1,830	9873	....
36,23,613	31,92,410	60	36,161	94,002	7,284	1,67,586	34,97,583	1,26,030
1,80,91,134	1,53,85,627	4,028	4,19,909	2,19,326	96,051	14,61,444	1,75,86,385	11,04,749

		Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)						
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant			Local Cess and Other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
BARODA DIVISION.								
<i>Surat District.</i>								
District School Board, Surat	3,48,412	41,68,850	85,429	5,27,541	....	11,864	52,832
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	5,79,502	....	....	79,287	....	76
Total (a) ..	3,48,412	47,67,852	85,429	5,27,541	79,287	11,864	52,908	
Authorised Surat.	Municipality,	34,477	4,38,548	1,215	5,16,024	59,975	10,160
Total (b) ..	34,477	4,38,548	1,215	....	5,16,024	59,975	10,160
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	3,82,889	52,06,400	86,644	5,27,541	5,95,311	71,839	63,068	
<i>Broach District.</i>								
District School Board, Broach	1,49,764	22,00,861	89,283	2,78,839	....	5,073	48,276
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	1,89,248	....	....	29,156	527	....
Total (a) ..	1,49,764	23,90,109	89,283	2,78,839	29,156	5,600	48,276	
Authorised Broach.	Municipality,	14,319	1,56,162	273	1,17,282	1,638	3,585
Total (b) ..	14,319	1,56,162	273	....	1,17,282	1,638	3,585
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	1,64,083	25,46,271	89,556	2,78,839	1,46,438	7,238	51,861	
<i>Panchmahals District.</i>								
District School Board, Panch Mahals.	10,31,349	17,40,614	7,640	2,55,689	....	8,788	75,309
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	....	1,54,209	252	....	68,187	155	631
Total (a) ..	10,31,349	18,94,823	7,892	2,55,689	68,187	8,943	75,940	
Authorised Municipalities ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	10,31,349	18,94,823	7,892	2,55,689	68,187	8,943	75,940	

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1953.
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51,64,448	41,61,628	853	2,22,602	68,022	3,22,107	....	47,75,212	3,89,216
6,58,865	5,96,819	224	13,186	8,139	45,407	....	6,58,865	....
58,23,293	47,58,447	1,077	2,35,788	71,161	3,67,604	....	54,34,077	3,89,216
10,60,399	8,93,682	....	35,445	27,783	22,172	31,687	10,10,769	49,630
10,60,399	8,93,682	....	35,445	27,783	22,172	31,687	10,10,769	49,630
68,83,692	56,52,129	1,077	2,71,233	98,944	3,89,776	31,687	64,44,846	4,38,846	
27,22,096	18,51,380	....	22,932	57,346	70,199	5,64,671	25,66,537	1,55,519
2,18,931	2,17,083	....	1,848	....	....	....	2,18,931	...
29,41,027	20,68,472	....	24,780	57,346	70,199	5,64,671	27,85,468	1,55,559
2,93,250	2,08,435	877	8,788	7,442	14,743	18,717	2,58,952	34,307	
2,93,250	2,08,435	877	8,788	7,442	14,743	18,717	2,58,952	34,307	
32,34,286	22,76,907	877	33,518	64,788	84,942	5,83,388	30,44,420	1,89,866	
31,19,389	15,31,912	43,779	1,86,056	53,218	1,22,180	4,52,683	23,89,828	7,29,561	
2,23,434	1,86,192	696	36,294	....	252	....	2,23,434	....
33,42,823	17,18,104	44,475	2,22,350	53,218	1,22,432	4,52,683	26,13,262	7,29,561	
....	
....	
33,42,823	17,18,104	44,475	2,22,350	53,218	1,22,432	4,52,683	26,13,262	7,29,561	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)								
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds.	Fees	Miscellaneous	
		Recurring	Non-recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Baroda District.</i>								
District School Board, Baroda	80,18,419	94,500	....	....	2,890	13,518	
Non-Authorised Municipalities	
Total (a)	..	80,18,419	94,500	....	....	2,890	13,518
Authorised Municipalities	
Total (b)	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	80,18,419	94,500	....	....	2,890	13,518
 <i>AI STRACT.</i>								
<i>Baroda Division.</i>								
District School Boards	..	15,29,525	1,11,48,244	1,76,852	10,02,069	28,615	1,89,935
Non-Authorised Municipalities	9,22,959	252	1,76,630	682	707
Total (a)	..	15,29,525	1,20,71,203	1,77,104	10,62,069	1,76,630	29,297	1,90,642
Authorised Municipalities	..	48,796	5,94,710	1,488	6,33,306	61,618	13,745
Total (b)	..	48,796	5,94,710	1,488	6,33,306	61,618	13,745
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	15,78,321	1,26,65,913	1,78,592	10,62,069	8,09,936	90,915	2,04,387

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring						Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1952
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management	Non- recurring				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31,29,327	28,96,724	6,387	32,688	89,378	1,04,250	....	31,29,327	....
....	
31,29,327	28,96,724	6,387	32,688	89,378	1,04,250	....	31,29,327	....
....	
....	
31,29,327	28,96,724	6,387	32,688	89,378	1,04,250	....	31,29,327	....
1,41,85,240	1,04,41,653	51,019	4,64,178	2,67,964	6,18,786	10,17,354	1,23,60,904	12,74,836	
11,01,230	10,00,094	920	51,328	3,139	45,749	....	11,01,230	....
1,52,39,470	1,14,41,747	51,939	5,15,506	2,71,103	6,64,485	10,17,354	1,39,62,134	12,74,336	
13,53,658	11,02,117	877	44,183	85,225	36,915	50,404	12,69,721	83,937	
13,53,658	11,02,117	877	44,183	85,225	36,915	50,404	12,69,721	83,937	
1,55,90,128	1,25,43,804	52,816	5,59,689	3,06,328	7,01,400	10,67,753	1,52,31,855	13,58,273	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DHARWAR DIVISION							
<i>Dharwar District.</i>							
District School Board, Dharwar	8,387	23,55,914	1,01,999	3,49,444	---	33,772	79,507
Authorised Municipalities.	....	3,17,323	....	....	70,779	....	9,829
Total (a)	8,387	31,73,237	1,01,999	3,49,444	70,779	33,772	89,396
<i>Authorised Municipalities.—</i>							
(1) Dharwar.	6	1,30,917	145	---	1,40,855	---	838
(2) Hubli.	10,120	2,38,515	317	---	2,61,000	---	1,139
(3) Gadag.	2,973	1,19,931	250	1,545	1,23,220	---	1,202
Total (b)	13,099	4,86,393	712	1,545	5,88,075	---	3,179
Grand Total (a) and (b)	21,486	36,59,630	1,02,711	3,50,989	6,08,854	33,772	92,575
<i>Belgaum District.</i>							
District School Board, Belgaum.	7,35,887	36,17,188	23,853	3,95,412	---	---	4,25,487
Non-Local Authorised Municipalities.	....	2,91,160	1,917	---	14,080	2	14,250
Total (a)	7,35,887	39,08,348	25,770	3,95,412	14,080	2	4,39,737
<i>Authorised Municipalities.—</i>							
(1) Belgaum.	24,951	2,35,782	764	---	2,00,000	110	2,496
(2) Cantonment Board, Belgaum.	---	6,181	---	---	13,140	4	---
Total (b)	24,951	2,41,963	764	---	2,13,140	114	2,496
Grand Total (a) and (b)	7,00,838	41,50,311	26,534	3,95,412	2,27,220	116	4,42,233

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 21st March 1953
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management	Non-recurring			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,29,083	24,80,086	2,368	4,08,770	97,891	1,69,520	---	31,56,635	2,72,448
3,97,931	3,42,003	224	45,190	---	9,008	---	3,97,931	---
33,27,014	28,22,689	2,592	4,51,966	97,891	1,79,428	---	35,54,566	2,72,448
2,81,791	1,00,630	---	22,710	12,270	---	23,747	2,58,357	23,484
5,10,091	4,83,201	400	55,115	11,115	282	7,708	5,07,799	2,292
2,51,121	2,14,037	---	13,340	8,061	1,408	10,161	2,47,016	4,165
10,43,003	8,46,868	400	91,174	31,446	1,670	41,614	10,13,172	29,831
48,70,017	36,69,557	2,992	5,43,140	1,29,337	1,81,098	41,614	45,67,738	3,02,279
51,07,827	34,44,475	2,178	4,24,568	75,736	8,150	---	39,55,107	12,42,720
3,21,409	2,80,360	175	34,130	---	6,744	---	3,21,409	---
55,19,236	37,24,835	2,353	4,58,698	75,736	14,894	---	42,76,516	12,42,720
4,04,103	3,71,590	551	32,310	10,549	---	11,441	4,26,441	37,662
19,325	16,369	---	2,956	---	---	---	19,325	---
4,83,428	3,87,959	551	35,266	10,549	---	11,441	4,45,766	37,662
60,02,664	41,12,794	2,904	4,93,964	86,285	14,894	11,441	47,22,282	12,80,382

APPENDIX

District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Bijapur District.</i>							
District School Board, Bijapur.	4,50,501	28,26,198	2,753	50,000	....	....	50,919
Authorised Municipalities. ..	....	4,60,652	....	....	69,408	....	....
Total (a) ..	4,50,501	32,86,850	2,753	50,000	69,408	....	50,919
Authorised Municipalities	19,610	1,68,587	182	....	1,89,115	53	4,031
Total (b) ..	19,610	1,68,587	182	....	1,89,115	53	4,031
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	4,70,111	34,55,437	2,935	50,000	2,58,518	53	54,950
<i>North Kanara District.</i>							
District School Board, N. Kanara.	1,09,071	15,74,706	38,398	78,191	....	7,604	59,518
Non-Local Authorised Municipalities.	....	2,81,159	....	....	50,626	3,080	3,670
Total (a) ..	1,09,071	18,55,865	38,398	78,191	50,626	10,684	60,188
Local Authority Municipality	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	1,09,071	18,55,865	38,398	78,191	50,626	10,684	60,188
ABSTRACT							
<i>Dharwad Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	13,03,846	1,08,74,006	1,67,003	8,73,047	....	41,376	6,12,491
Non-Local Authorised Municipalities.	....	18,50,294	1,917	....	2,04,888	3,082	27,749
Total (a) ..	13,03,846	1,22,24,300	1,68,920	8,73,047	2,04,888	44,458	6,40,240
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Authorised Municipalities ..	57,660	8,90,762	1,653	1,545	9,27,190	163	9,706
Cantonment Boards ..	....	6,181	....	....	13,140	4	....
Total (b) ..	57,660	8,96,943	1,653	1,545	9,40,330	167	9,706
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	13,61,506	1,31,21,243	1,70,573	8,74,592	11,45,218	44,625	6,49,946

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 21st March 1953
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
33,30,371	23,55,411	2,221	4,44,088	57,735	25,989	4,47,997	33,33,441	46,930	
5,30,055	5,30,055	....	....	....	....	....	5,30,055	....
39,10,426	28,85,466	2,221	4,44,088	57,735	25,989	4,47,997	38,03,466	46,930	
3,81,578	2,75,099	....	34,695	10,950	....	52,487	3,73,231	8,347
3,81,578	2,75,099	....	34,695	10,950	....	52,487	3,73,231	8,347
42,92,004	31,00,565	2,221	4,78,783	68,685	25,989	5,00,484	42,36,727	55,277	
18,64,488	11,30,000	1,655	1,61,601	45,519	71,772	1,84,510	15,95,124	2,69,864	
3,33,535	3,15,734	....	19,933	....	2,868	....	3,33,535	....
22,03,023	14,45,794	1,655	1,81,534	45,519	74,640	1,84,517	19,33,659	2,69,864	
....	
....	
22,03,023	14,45,794	1,655	1,81,534	45,519	74,640	1,84,517	19,33,659	2,69,864	
1,38,71,769	94,10,032	8,422	14,37,027	2,76,881	2,75,431	6,32,514	1,20,40,307	18,31,462	
15,87,930	14,68,752	399	99,259	....	19,520	....	15,87,930	....
1,54,59,699	1,08,78,784	8,821	15,36,286	2,76,881	2,94,951	6,32,514	1,36,28,237	18,31,462	
18,88,984	14,93,557	951	1,58,179	52,945	1,670	1,05,542	18,12,844	76,840	
10,825	10,369	....	2,956	....	....	....	10,825	....
10,08,009	15,09,926	951	1,61,135	52,945	1,670	1,05,542	18,32,169	75,840	
1,73,67,708	1,23,88,710	9,772	16,97,421	3,29,828	2,96,021	7,38,056	1,54,60,406	19,07,802	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1952	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Boards Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT.							
<i>Bombay State.</i>							
District Local Board ..	1,08,87,085	6,79,18,597	7,68,174	41,52,701	25,859	3,56,870	23,18,044
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	90,79,084	65,712	32,235	14,45,272	56,917	1,40,008
Total (a) ..	1,08,87,085	7,69,92,681	8,33,886	41,84,936	14,71,131	4,18,787	24,64,112
Local Authority Municipalities.	19,66,897	82,59,670	9,153	31,387	1,64,12,907	8,17,932	1,43,431
Cantonment Boards ..	...	79,982	30	...	1,86,702	15,508	2,043
Total (b) ..	19,66,897	83,39,652	9,183	31,387	1,65,49,609	8,33,440	1,45,474
Grand Total—(a) and (b).	1,28,53,982	8,53,32,333	8,43,069	42,16,323	1,80,20,740	12,47,227	26,09,586

VI—concl.

Expenditure									
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring					Non- recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1953
	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Management					
9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,59,22,330	6,36,28,688	2,00,601	60,69,627	13,47,479	15,86,871	69,40,912	7,87,94,078	+71,28,252	
1,03,25,288	1,00,04,772	21,721	3,22,269	1,01,424	1,64,079	2,10,423	1,08,26,288	---	
9,67,47,618	7,36,33,390	2,22,322	54,11,896	14,43,903	17,51,550	71,51,335	8,96,19,866	+71,28,252	
2,76,41,377	2,18,36,652	12,205	13,87,043	9,86,875	3,52,620	7,17,360	2,52,42,375	+23,98,502	
2,34,265	1,42,261	96	78,486	2,114	1,817	15,308	2,40,077	-5,812	
2,78,76,642	2,19,79,113	12,391	14,65,529	9,38,789	3,54,437	7,32,663	2,54,82,952	+23,92,690	
12,46,23,200	9,56,12,473	2,34,713	68,77,426	23,87,692	21,05,987	78,84,028	11,51,02,318	+95,20,942	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of expenditure

	Educational equipment				
	Teachers salaries.	Rent of school buildings	Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, Kolaba.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	16,58,284	22,134	.....	531	19,265
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.4	1.1	.....	.0	1.0
Aided Schools ...	1,51,178	680	.....	.....	250
Percentage to total expenditure.	98.5	0.5	.....	.....	.0
<i>District School Board, Ratnagiri.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	48,96,679	35,307	.....	15,401	47,600
Percentage to total expenditure.	90.2	.7	.....	.3	.9
Aided Schools ...	2,08,375	2,241	.....	.....	563
Percentage to total expenditure.	93.7	1.0	.....	.....	.3
<i>District School Board, Thana.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,22,193	65,785	.....	63,423	59,597
Percentage to total expenditure.	91.9	1.9	.....	1.9	1.9
Aided Schools ...	2,24,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	56.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Nasik.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	24,27,858	56,891	.....	7,760	32,910
Percentage to total expenditure.	79.8	1.8	.....	.3	1.1
Aided Schools ...	3,01,369	4,036	.....	.....	309
Percentage to total expenditure,	87.1	1.2	.....	.....	0.1

VII.

by "Objects" incurred during the year 1952-53.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., school medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure		Total Columns 2 to 9(b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,997	1,809	5,618	1,31,006	73,41	19,43,059
1.6	0.1	0.3	6.7	3.8	100.0
1,554	1,53,662
1.0	100.0
45,446	6,409	29,195	3,54,464	1,000	54,31,501
.81	.5	6.5	.0	100.0
3,586	3,411	4,302	.....	2,22,478
1.6	1.5	1.9	.....	100.0
20,855	3,410	9,202	29,853	25,770	29,00,098
0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	100.0
5,175	1,67,320	.....	3,96,825
0.1	43.4	.....	100.0
23,379	2,856	17,227	2,43,121	2,28,953	30,40,955
0.8	0.1	0.6	8.0	7.5	100.0
531	30,690	.....	3,45,955
0.1	11.5	.....	100.0

1	Teachers' salaries.	Rent of school buildings.	Educational equipment		
			4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, East Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	43,48,542	68,163	7,428	8,079	9,854
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Aided schools ...	3,13,460	3,830	.....	.....	2,435
Percentage to total expenditure.	97.5	1.2	.....	.....	0.8
<i>District School Board, West Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	25,66,766	75,634	.....	40,610	43,703
Percentage to total expenditure.	76.0	2.0	.....	1.0	1.0
Aided schools ...	2,24,181	3,697	.....	.....	3,404
Percentage to total expenditure.	93.0	2.0	.....	.....	2.0
<i>District School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,19,331	54,369	6,507	40,175	13,744
Percentage to total expenditure.	72.1	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.3
Aided schools ...	5,43,639	5,419	.....	.....	3,256
Percentage to total expenditure.	69.8	0.7	.....	.....	0.4
<i>District School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,63,962	51,523	.....	33,255	31,049
Percentage to total expenditure.	81.9	1.4	.....	1.1	0.9
Aided schools ...	2,77,069	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	15.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, North Satara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	30,04,761	56,081	1,176	15,616	44,433
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.5	1.6	.....	0.4	1.3
Aided schools ...	3,81,810	2,101	.....	.....	1,203
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.2	.5	.....	.....	0.3

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e., school's medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total Columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,964	4,239	22,081	4,00,447	.....	49,18,797
1·0	0·1	0·5	8·1	.....	100·0
1,295	395	.....	.....	3,21,415
0·4	0·1	.....	.....	100·0
11,704	2,740	.....	4,16,950	2,30,492	33,88,599
.....	12·0	8·0	100·0
2,423	373	2,572	2,389	2,39,039
1·0	1·0	1·0	100·0
18,656	3,515	5,081	9,85,282	2,346	40,49,006
0·5	0·1	0·1	24·4	0·1	100·0
7,309	2,19,407	.....	7,78,730
0·9	28·2	.....	100·0
25,623	61	3,669	24,403	4,35,405	43,795	36,17,745
0·7	0·1	0·7	12·0	1·2	100·0
4,515	10,116	.....	2,91,703
1·4	3·4	.....	100·0
17,709	3,795	30,466	2,70,725	.....	35,34,842
0·6	0·1	0·9	7·6	.....	100·0
2,827	96	3,403	67,658	.....	4,59,103
0·6	0·7	14·7	.....	100·0

Educational Equipment					
	Teachers' salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, South Satara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	30,79,499	43,359	.....	6,479	25,600
Percentage to total expenditure.	84.4	1.2	.....	0.2	0.8
Aided Schools ...	2,46,768	735	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	76.1	.2	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Kolhapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	16,23,233	5,635	.....	932	35,760
Percentage to total expenditure.	92.8	0.3	.....	0.1	2.0
Aided Schools ...	1,49,364	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	96.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Sholapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	27,37,642	41,854	.....	55,285	31,890
Percentage to total expenditure.	80.1	1.2	.....	1.6	1.0
Aided Schools ...	2,02,385	1,380	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	97.8	0.7	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	19,65,072	28,341	.....	.....	5,297
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.6	1.2	.....	.....	0.3
Aided Schools ...	60,149	2,311	.....	.....	357
Percentage to total expenditure.	90.8	3.5	.....	.....	0.5
<i>District School Board, Kaira.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	37,83,335	57,312	.....	4,986	28,033
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.5	1.2	.....	0.1	0.6
Aided Schools ...	2,99,803	24,751	.....	427	1,332
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.2	7.1	.....	0.1	0.3

VII—contd.

School Contingencies.	Special Services i. e. school Medical Services, School Meals etc.	Physical education.	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		Total of Columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,984	3,226	45,019	4,01,249	15,268	36,44,683
0·7	0·1	1·2	11·0	0·4	100·0
7,192	69,808	.....	3,24,503
2·2	21·5	.....	100·0
10,057	1,940	4,737	65,838	.....	17,48,132
0·6	0·1	0·3	3·8	.....	100·0
.....	4,745	.....	1,54,109
.....	3·1	.....	100·0
15,908	3,479	53,853	4,77,019	.....	34,16,930
0·5	0·2	1·6	13·8	.....	100·0
.....	3,274	.....	2,07,039
.....	1·5	.....	100·0
16,661	2,876	8,129	2,41,078	923	2,63,377
0·8	0·1	0·4	10·6	.....	100·0
1,802	195	297	1,175	66,566
2·7	0·3	0·4	1·8	100·0
29,823	4,916	37,995	6,28,153	20,263	45,94,816
0·6	0·1	0·8	13·7	0·4	100·0
123	17,959	.....	3,44,395
.....	5·3	.....	100·0

1	Educational Equipment				
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of school Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Banaskantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,61,755	3,357	.....	.....	5,588
Percentage to total expenditure.	90·1	0·8	.....	.....	1·4
Aided Schools ...	32,897	60	.....	.....	32
Percentage to total expenditure.	90·9	0·2	.....	.....	0·1
<i>Sabarkantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	8,76,331	7,071	.....	2,950	6,921
Percentage to total expenditure.	85·4	0·7	.....	0·3	0·6
Aided Schools ...	1,39,200	1,583	.....	.....	3,845
Percentage to total expenditure.	92·0	1·0	.....	.....	2·5
<i>Amreli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	7,70,471	6,501	.....	.....	1,794
Percentage to total expenditure.	86·3	0·8	.....	.....	0·2
Aided Schools ...	14,904	348	.....	.....	59
Percentage to total expenditure.	94·5	2·2	.....	.....	0·3
<i>Mehsana.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	32,13,059	35,294	.....	4,085	27,325
Percentage to total expenditure.	96·5	1·1	.....	0·1	0·9
Aided Schools ...	48,013	1,627	.....	.....	144
Percentage to total expenditure.	92·9	3·1	.....	.....	0·3
<i>District School Board, Surat.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	41,30,129	37,970	2,030	36,555	95,759
Percentage to total expenditure.	76·6	0·7	.....	0·7	1·8
Aided Schools ...	2,30,887	250	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	70·8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Vii—contd.

School Contingencies.	Special Services i. e. school Medical Services, Schools Meals etc.	Physical education.	School Buildings constructions and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total Columns 2 to 9(b).
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,513	406	1,306	24,805	729	4,01,459
0·9	0·1	0·3	6·2	0·2	100·0
524	284	.....	.....	2,388	.....	36,185
1·4	0·8	.....	.....	6·6	.....	100·0
6,946	1,119	51,690	73,543	.....	10,26,471
0·7	0·1	5·0	7·2	.....	100·0
3,548	2,475	652	.....	1,51,303
2·4	1·7	0·4	.....	100·0
7,655	58,746	15,685	1,807	8,92,659
0·9	9·9	1·8	0·1	100·0
132	346	.....	15,789
0·8	2·2	.....	100·0
24,852	4,064	13,682	8,544	429	33,31,354
0·8	0·1	0·3	0·2	.....	100·0
1,008	101	19	806	.....	51,718
2·0	0·2	.....	1·5	.....	100·0
32,098	3,079	77,943	9,62,880	15,042	53,94,385
0·6	1·5	17·8	0·3	100·0
4,758	89,708	836	3,26,439
1·4	27·5	0·3	100·0

Educational Equipment.					
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, Broach.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	18,57,891	20,962	.....	18,462	9,856
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.7	0.9	.....	0.8	0.4
Aided Schools ...	44,071	348	.....	.....	373
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.6	0.7	.....	.....	0.7
<i>District School Board, Panchmahals.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,79,071	26,211	.....	7,450	9,104
Percentage to total expenditure.	68.5	1.2	.....	0.3	0.4
Aided Schools ...	2,78,153	12,235	.....	742	6,935
Percentage to total expenditure	90.0	4.0	.....	0.2	2.3
<i>District School Board, Baroda.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	27,21,576	18,223	.....	.....	32,140
Percentage to total expenditure	87.4	0.6	.....	.....	1.0
Aided Schools ...	41,259	4,321	.....	.....	5,651
Percentage to total expenditure.	78.6	8.3	.....	.....	10.7
<i>District School Board, Dharwar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	26,95,664	29,065	10,520	258	14,516
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
Aided Schools ...	4,50,094	1,872	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	99.9	0.1	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	31,75,095	73,816	.....	11,283	15,552
Percentage to total expenditure	83.2	1.9	.....	0.3	0.5
Aided Schools ...	4,53,338	4,630	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	98.8	1.0	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

	Educational Equipment				
	Teachers Salaries	Rent of School Buildings	Basic Craft Equipment	Craft Equipment	Other Equipment
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, Bijapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,54,286	34,429	2,346	25,109	15,104
Percentage to total expenditure	89.3	1.2	.....	0.8	0.6
Aided Schools ...	5,07,843	5,443	.....	.....	4,211
Percentage to total expenditure	89.5	0.9	.....	.....	0.8
<i>District School Board, Kanara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	12,68,559	32,439	3,012	1,585	9,382
Percentage to total expenditure	80.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
Aided Schools ...	2,37,219	8,304	.....	.....	653
Percentage to total expenditure	87.9	3.1	.....	.....	0.2
<i>Bombay Municipality.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	57,02,913	6,38,249	.....	.....	2,75,508
Percentage to total expenditure	42.5	4.5	.....	.....	2.6
Aided Schools ...	27,69,520	5,11,296	.....	.....	2,13,040
Percentage to total expenditure	65.0	12.0	.....	.....	5.0
<i>Municipal School Board, Nasik.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,30,820	13,950	.....	1,600	2,100
Percentage to total expenditure	75.4	4.5	.....	0.6	0.7
Aided Schools ...	51,510	4,350	.....	.....	4,207
Percentage to total expenditure	80.4	6.8	.....	.....	6.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Malegaon.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,98,847	22,640	.....	.....	9,064
Percentage to total expenditure	61.4	6.9	.....	.....	2.8
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Educational Equipment					
	Teachers' salaries.	Rent of school buildings.	Basic craft equipment.	Craft equipment.	Other equipment
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b).	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Jalgaon.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,10,312	25,833	.....	185	1,956
Percentage to total expenditure	71.8	6.0	.....	.....	0.4
Aided Schools ...	14,920	915	.....	.....	907
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.7	5.1	.....	.....	5.0
<i>Municipal School Board, Amalner.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,39,244	6,841	408	.....	1,413
Percentage to total expenditure	80.9	4.0	0.2	.....	0.8
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Dhulia.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,03,050	4,801	.....	3,826	1,486
Percentage to total expenditure	87.4	1.4	.....	1.1	0.4
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,50,915	21,462	.....	.....	4,601
Percentage to total expenditure	77.6	6.6	.....	.....	1.4
Aided Schools ...	10,460	1,267	.....	.....	1,591
Percentage to total expenditure	67.4	8.1	.....	.....	10.2
<i>Municipal School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	9,14,330	1,19,900	1,925	.....	10,315
Percentage to total expenditure	61.5	8.7	.1	.....	.7
Aided Schools ...	5,03,477	64,156	.....	267	5,842
Percentage to total expenditure	72.2	9.2	.....	.0	.8

VII—contd.

School Contingencies.	Special services i. e. school medical services School meals etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring	Non- recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,952	214	703	.....	91,335	.....	4,32,490
0·4	.....	0·2	.....	21·2	.....	100·0
145	.....	.....	.....	1,144	.....	18,031
0·8	.....	.....	.....	6·4	.....	100·0
881	.....	375	.....	22,959	.....	1,72,121
0·5	.....	0·2	.....	13·4	.....	100·0
.....
.....
3,723	300	327	4,672	23,030	1,580	3,46,795
1·1	0·1	0·1	1·3	6·6	0·5	100·0
.....
.....
1,748	.....	633	.....	43,638	.....	3,23,087
0·5	.....	0·2	.....	13·7	.....	100·0
460	.....	35	.....	1,702	.....	15,515
2·9	.....	0·2	.....	11·2	.....	100·0
0,737	.....	976	124	4,32,943	.....	14,87,250
·5	.....	·1	·0	28·4	.....	100·0
5,381	2,291	10,945	8,652	7,1483	24,182	7,04,631
1·2	·3	1·6	1·2	10·1	3·4	100·0

Educational Equipment					
	Teachers' salaries.	Rent of school buildings.	Basic craft equipment.	Craft equipment.	Other equipment
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Municipal School Board, Satara City.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,31,107	6,367	.....	.....	1,068
Percentage to total expenditure.	79.3	3.9	.....	.....	0.6
Aided Schools ...	10,860	1,026	.....	.....	117
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.5	7.9	.....	.....	0.9
<i>Municipal School Board, Kolhapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,92,506	4,491	.....	.....	5,024
Percentage to total expenditure.	75.9	1.8	.....	.....	1.9
Aided Schools ...	2,91,840	18,532	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	75.5	4.8	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Sholapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	7,58,607	60,911	.....	9,115	12,437
Percentage to total expenditure.	75.5	6.1	.....	0.9	1.2
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	21,38,739	2,30,980	22,706	.....	16,824
Percentage to total expenditure.	74.5	8.5	0.7	.....	0.6
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Nadiad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,86,583	14,437	.....	517	2,765
Percentage to total expenditure.	81.4	6.3	.....	0.2	1.2
Aided Schools ...	28,135	1,225	.....	.....	1,270
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.2	3.8	.....	.....	4.0

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i. e. schools medical services School meals etc.	Physical education	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		Total Columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
953	680	436	.....	24,779	.....	1,65,390
0·6	0·4	0·2	.....	15·0	.....	100·0
60	.....	.....	.....	931	.....	12,003
0·5	.....	.....	.....	7·2	.....	100·0
2 609	.....	4,705	5,615	37,575	2,133	2,54,053
0·8	.....	1·8	2·2	14·8	0·8	100·0
6,205	.....	581	4,674	63,378	1,158	3,86,363
1·6	.....	0·2	1·2	16·4	0·3	100·00
8,165	1,800	.....	.....	1,53,380	.....	10,04,415
0·8	·2	.....	.....	15·3	.....	100·0
.....
.....
19,378	26,540	8,289	1,077	4,01,646	.....	23,66,129
0·7	0·8	0·3	.....	13·9	.....	100·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,529	.....	27,529
.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	.....	100·0
2,514	.....	202	.....	15,461	6,829	2,29,308
1·0	.....	0·1	.....	6·8	3·0	100·0
490	.....	.....	.....	1,130	.....	32,250
1·5	.....	.....	.....	3·5	.....	100·0

Educational equipment					
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft-Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Surat.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	6,59,986	43,528	....	25,044	8,231
Percentage to total expenditure.	67.5	4.4	....	2.6	0.8
Aided Schools ..	57,727	8,247	....	198	363
Percentage to total expenditure.	74.5	10.6	....	0.2	0.5
<i>Municipal School Board, Broach.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	1,92,252	5,331	....	2,101	378
Percentage to total expenditure.	80.0	2.2	....	0.9	0.1
Aided Schools ..	17,672	1,476	....	171	....
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.9	7.0	....	0.8	....
<i>Municipal School Board, Dharwar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	1,64,414	6,480	500	....	....
Percentage to total expenditure	77.6	3.1	0.2	....	....
Aided Schools ..	25,087	2,005	....	....	....
Percentage to total expenditure.	81.8	6.6	....	....	....
<i>Municipal School Board, Hubli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	3,74,169	32,028	....	....	1,443
Percentage to total expenditure.	84.1	7.2	....	....	0.3
Aided Schools ..	88,132	2,716	....	....	537
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.9	2.7	....	....	0.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Gadag.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	1,89,354	7,240	....	....	2,051
Percentage to total expenditure.	84.8	3.2	....	....	9.0
Aided Schools ..	20,140	1,128	....	....	40
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.3	4.9	....	....	0.2

VII—*contd.*

School Contingencies.	Special services i. e. schools medical services, School meals, etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		Total Columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,867	1,881	294	5,174	2,03,905	22,172	9,79,082
0·9	0·2	.....	0·5	20·8	2·3	100·0
834	.....	.....	489	7,844	1,744	77,446
1·2	.....	.....	0·6	10·1	2·3	100·0
1,423	.....	542	567	28,199	9,493	2,40,286
0·6	.....	0·2	0·2	11·8	4·0	100·0
24	.....	6	206	1,762	.....	21,317
0·1	.....	.....	0·9	8·3	.....	100·0
2,840	.....	291	1,693	35,682	.....	2,11,900
1·3	.....	0·1	0·8	16·9	.....	100·0
851	.....	.....	.....	2,712	.....	30,655
2·8	.....	.....	.....	8·8	.....	100·0
5,488	466	134	.....	30,988	262	4,44,978
1·2	0·1	.....	.....	7·0	0·1	100·0
940	.....	.....	.....	6,856	.....	99,181
0·9	.....	.....	.....	6·9	.....	100·0
1,605	572	.....	830	21,598	.....	2,23,256
0·7	0·3	.....	0·4	9·7	.....	100·0
265	.....	.....	.....	1,216	.....	22,819
1·3	.....	.....	.....	5·3	.....	100·0

Educational Equipment					
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,38,073	14,835	.....	.....	4,366
Percentage to total expenditure.	85·7	3·6	.....	.....	1·2
Aided Schools ...	28,962	2,978	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	89·6	9·3	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Bijapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,32,918	9,869	.....	.....	1,556
Percentage to total expenditure.	81·4	3·5	.....	.....	0·5
Aided Schools ...	47,786	4,414	.....	.....	263
Percentage to total expenditure.	88·1	8·1	.....	.....	0·5
<i>Cantonment Board, Deolali.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	44,514	2,521	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	88·8	5·2	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	39,05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	98·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	35,532	444	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	87·0	1·0	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	17,500	2,643	.....	.....	1,820
Percentage to total expenditure.	08·4	10·3	.....	.....	7·1
<i>Cantonment School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	1,67,384	19,729	.....	.....	3,421
Percentage to total expenditure.	63·0	7·4	.....	.....	1·3

VII—contd.

School Contingencies	Special Services i. e. Schools, Medical Services, School Meals, etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		Total Columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	- Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,434	35,773	.....	3,94,531
0.5	9.0	.....	100.0
225	145	.....	32,310
0.7	0.4	.....	100.0
2,511	397	.....	38,800	....	2,86,050
0.9	0.1	.....	13.6	.....	100.0
713	1,044	....	54,220
1.3	2.0	.....	100.0
.....	178	.....	.....	2,113	920	50,246
.....	0.4	.....	.....	4.3	1.3	100.0
.....	76	.....	4,041
.....	1.8	.....	100.0
308	60	.....	.....	3,620	800	40,824
1.0	0.1	.....	.....	8.9	2.0	100.0
80	60	3,497	.....	25,600
0.3	0.2	13.7	.....	100.0
.....
.....
2,296	2,720	3,347	58,977	8,631	2,66,505
.8	1.0	1.2	22.1	3.2	100.0

	Educational Equipment				
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment	Other Equipment
1.	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Cantonment School Board, Kirkee.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	31,643	.....	.....	.....	897
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.1	.....	.....	.....	2.5
Aided Schools ...	56,319	1,051	.....	.....	730
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.7	1.6	.....	.....	1.1
<i>Cantonment School Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	6,811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cantonment School Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,334	1,161	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	74.2	6.0	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	27,387	9,080	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	73.9	24.5	.....	.....	.....
<i>Dangs District.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ..	23,207	48	.....	.....	485
Percentage to total expenditure.	91.4	0.2	.....	.....	1.9

VII—concll.

School Contingencies	Special Services i. e. School Medical Services, School Meals, etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other Expenditure.		
				Recurring.	Non- recurring.	Total of Columns 2 to 9(b).
				5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
545	3,250	....	36,335
1.5	8.9	....	100.0
962	20	273	6,328	....	65,683
1.5	0.6	0.4	9.7	....	100.0
283	63	1,106	....	8,643
3.3	0.7	14.0	....	100.0
....
....
273	3,557	....	19,326
1.4	18.4	....	100.0
606	37,078
1.6	100.0
....
....
64	129	....	164	1,082	202	25,381
0.3	0.5	....	0.7	4.2	0.8	100.0