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ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY STATE FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

1(1). During the year under Report the total number of educational institutions increased by 2,528 to 42,638 of which 42,249 were recognised and 389 unrecognised institutions. There was, however, a decrease of 219 Primary Schools during the year which was partly due to (a) the amalgamation of a few Primary Schools and classes for Girls with the main schools and (b) the closure of some primary schools for low attendance. The number of pupils under instruction increased by 1,30,740 to 43,08,463 of whom 42,92,038 were in recognised and 16,425 in unrecognised institutions. The following table compares the number of educational institutions and of pupils in them during 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	Institutions			Pupils			
	1950-51	1951-52	Increase or Decrease.	1950-51	1951-52	Increase or Decrease.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Arts Colleges (including Departments of Universities and Research Institutions etc.)	66	67	+1	40,204	43,466	+3,262	
Professional Colleges	..	49	51	+2	12,930	16,678	+3,748
Secondary Schools	..	1,296	1,349	+53	4,13,650	4,36,132	+22,482
Primary Schools	..	28,554	28,335	-219	24,36,429	24,78,221	+41,792
Special Schools	..	9,746	12,447	+2,701	2,56,949	3,17,541	+60,592
Total—(Recognised)	..	39,711	42,249	+2,538	41,60,162	42,92,038	+1,31,876
Unrecognised Institutions	..	399	389	-10	17,561	16,425	-1,136
Grand Total	..	40,110*	42,638*	+2,528	41,77,723	43,08,463	+1,30,740

* Excluding the S. S. C. Examination Board.

It will be seen that there was an all round increase in the number of pupils in all types of institutions. Appendix I, published with this Report, gives further details of boys and girls attending the various kinds of educational institutions during the year 1951-52.

1(2). The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 21,63,90,430 to Rs. 22,62,20,208 during 1951-52. Owing to the present financial stringency, no expansion on a large scale was possible during the year. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 58,30,439 under State funds during the year which is mainly due to the abolition of (a) the Attendance Officers for compulsion and (b) Special Officers for Social Education and to certain vacancies in primary schools being held in abeyance. The following table compares

the figures of expenditure for 1950-51 and 1951-52 and shows the different sources from which the expenditure was met :—

	1950-51		1951-52.		Increase or Decrease.
	Amount	Percentage	Amount.	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
Central Government ..	23,53,296	1.1	40,15,911	1.8	+16,62,615
Government (State) Funds.	12,56,10,424	58.0	11,97,79,985	52.9	-58,30,439
Board Funds ..	1,89,07,066	8.7	2,82,54,794	12.5	+43,47,728
Fees ..	4,85,87,097	22.5	5,19,55,285	22.9	+33,68,188
Other Sources ..	2,09,32,547	9.7	2,22,14,233	9.9	+12,81,686
Total	21,62,90,430	100.0	22,62,20,208	100.0	+98,29,778

It will be seen that more than half of the total cost on Education was met by Government.

The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 38,73,265 which formed 3.2 per cent. of the total State expenditure on Education.

Summary of the main events

Primary Education

1(3). The year under report showed on the whole good progress inspite of difficulties, the chief among them being financial stringency. The number of pupils went up by 41,792. Similarly, the percentage of trained teachers increased by 3.4, 1,129 more trained and untrained teachers having been employed over the previous year's 87,991. As regards the direct expenditure on Primary Education, the total amount spent was Rs. 10,51,23,942 out of which Rs. 6,93,64,251 was the share of Government. The Government's share on Primary Education amounted to 57.9 per cent. of the total State expenditure on Education which was Rs. 11,97,79,985. The number of primary schools, however, went down by 219. This was due partly to the elimination of schools with low attendance and partly to the amalgamation of some girls' schools and classes with those of boys. There was a slight falling off in the numbers in the lower standards *i.e.*, Standards I-IV, but on the whole there was a rise in the total number of pupils attending primary schools. This is not unsatisfactory having regard to the adverse circumstances which effected primary education. First of all, there was financial stringency which limited the funds that could be made available for expansion. Secondly, 410 posts of Attendance Officers had to be abolished though this was compensated, to some extent, by the creation later in the year of 124 posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.

The schemes of compulsory education were in operation in the 19 original districts of the State as well as in the old Baroda districts where the scheme of compulsion of the Ex-Baroda Government was continued. The scheme of compulsion has been in operation in villages with a population of 1,000 and over in the original districts of the State and could not be extended to villages with a population between 700 and 1,000 owing to paucity of funds. The merged areas except Baroda did not have any scheme of their own. Government could not, however, introduce compulsion in these areas but decided, as a preliminary step, to open 389 schools in their school-less villages with a population of 700 and over during the three years ending 1952-53. Of these 98 schools were opened during the year under report as against 124 during the previous year. Similarly, owing to financial difficulties, the compulsory

scheme could not be expanded to cover the age-range 6-7 as originally envisaged. This postponement has not been without its advantages ; for it was necessary at this stage to consolidate the position and take stock of the progress made so far. In fact it is suggested in some quarters that in a country like India, it would be more advantageous to have the age-range shifted from 6-11 to 8-12. Before expanding the scheme of compulsion, adequate provision has to be made also for professional training for the teacher is, after all, the key to the successful working of any plan of compulsion.

The problem of buildings for primary schools loomed large during the year under report. There were in all 17,691 District Board schools including Non-L. A. in the State of which only 6,679 had their own buildings, the rest being accommodated either in rented buildings or in Dharmashalas, temples, etc. Seeing that the question of constructing new buildings was not making any satisfactory progress, mainly due to the inadequacy of funds, inspite of various concessions offered by the State for furthering the building programme, Government decided by means of the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board Act, 1951, to take over the Provident Fund balances at the credit of primary teachers and the other staff of District School Boards and to advance building loans from the general State balances to the District School Boards for the purpose of housing primary schools properly. This should, in course of time, help in solving materially the vexed question of school buildings.

The new syllabus was in force in all the Standards of primary schools during the year, and from the reports received from the districts, there is evidence that children are enjoying their work in the schools. In the new set-up, the primary school has a wider function than that of merely teaching the three R's to children of a particular age group. It has to develop into a community centre and thereby serve as a live focus of mass education in the countryside. This ideology has permeated most of the primary schools, particularly Basic and Craft Schools which number about 3,000. In addition, Government had created 27 Central Schools in the State, one for each district and these schools continued to do their "missionary" work during the year under report. In these schools, particular attention is paid to extra-curricular activities, safai, inter-school competitions, group discussions, community life and social education and they are thus intended to serve as models for the district.

Although there was no considerable expansion of Basic Education, the schools which have already been converted into Basic Schools are making satisfactory progress. The quality of the material turned out by these schools has appreciably improved and there was a profit of 50 per cent on the amount invested on raw materials supplied to these schools. The over-all expenditure on the Basic Schools is still higher than that on the ordinary schools and this is mainly due to the fact that Basic Schools have been staffed on a more generous scale than ordinary primary schools. It has since been decided to do away with this extra expenditure on the additional teachers supplied to Basic Schools and it should be possible to make Basic Schools self-supporting as far as the additional recurring expenditure is concerned. Apart from the economic point of view Basic Schools adopt the principle of learning by doing and the children in these schools are generally more interested in their work, community life and their environment than in the ordinary schools.

Secondary Education

The number of secondary schools increased by 53 to 1,349 and of pupils by 22,482 to 4,36,132. This increase is notable as several thousands of pupils who would have ordinarily joined secondary schools, joined the full-grade primary schools in standards V to VII. Many schools in places like Bombay and Ahmedabad are over-crowded

and the problem of school buildings and playgrounds is still acute. . Owing to lack of suitable accommodation, some schools have to be permitted to hold their classes in shifts. During the year under report the service conditions of secondary teachers were revised in so far as the discharge of teachers was concerned. Under the new rules it is not open to managements to remove permanent teachers without any definite charges having been proved against them unless they are prepared to pay them one year's full salary by way of compensation, if the teachers concerned have put in more than 10 years' service or 6 months' salary if they have put in less than 10 years' service. On the whole the teachers enjoy a certain amount of security of tenure under these rules and cases of unjust treatment of teachers by the managements are looked into by the Department and justice done to the parties concerned.

The number of full-fledged vocational high schools was 28 during the year as against 21 in the previous year. They comprised 9 Technical High Schools, 6 Agricultural High Schools and 13 Commercial High Schools. The most satisfactory feature of secondary education is that private managements have now begun to provide for vocational education along with general education.

By and large, however, secondary schools run by the private managements are not altogether satisfied with the present position as they have to bear increasing expenditure within their limited income. The demand for the restoration of English in the Middle School stage is also voiced by some schools as its re-introduction will immediately help them to have sufficient numbers in the Middle School standards. There is also a complaint that the syllabus includes far too many subjects, and many schools are hardly in a position to teach crafts efficiently owing to insufficient accommodation. Hindi is now being compulsorily taught in secondary schools and the intention is to take it from Standard V right upto the S. S. C. stage as a compulsory subject.

University Education

The six Universities in the State functioned smoothly on the whole during the year. Of these, the Gujarat University and the Karnatak University have much leeway to make up, as they have still to construct several buildings and to organise post-graduate work on a sound basis. Government spent nearly 33·93 lakhs of rupees on the six Universities during the year.

There was no change in the number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State affiliated to the various Universities. The main problem of University Education is to devise methods by which the standard of higher education can be improved. The question of the medium of instruction in the University at least upto the Intermediate stage has got to be tackled as early as possible. Suitable text-books need to be produced in the regional languages or Hindi in all the subjects. Some post-graduate and research institutions have been doing valuable work in the State.

Conclusion

The year under review on the whole was marked by steady progress in all directions inspite of the limited funds placed at the disposal of the Department. Efforts were concentrated largely on consolidation and improvement of standards as far as possible and Inspecting Officers were urged, particularly in departmental conferences to do all in their power to quicken the life in the schools in their charge and to improve the level of school work.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The strength of the various Educational Services during the year under report was as under :—

<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class I)—</i>					
Administrative (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	...	...	...	...	40
Collegiate Branch	...	...	...	...	26
Total					66
<hr/>					
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class II)—</i>					
Teaching, Inspecting and General	135
Collegiate Branch	107
Total					242
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<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class III)—</i>					
Inspecting	607
Teaching	822
Clerical	703
Others	164
Total					2,296
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<i>Miscellaneous and Special Appointments outside the regular Service—</i>					
Gazetted appointments	41
Non-gazetted appointments	73
Total					114
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During the year under report, there were 43 permanent Bombay Educational Service Class I Officers.

The designation of the post of "Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State" was changed to that of "Director of Education, Bombay State" with effect from 25th October 1951. Shri D. C. Pavate continued to hold charge of this post during the year under report.

The separate branches for Men and Women in the Bombay Educational Service were abolished and merged into one.

Some of the educational institutions managed and maintained by the States prior to their merger into the Bombay State continued to be run as Government institutions during the year under report. The teaching and non-teaching staff of these institutions, although treated as Government servants, were not, however, brought on to the regular Bombay Educational Service cadres. The statistics about 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.

During the year under report, 410 posts of Attendance Officers under the District School Boards and 96 posts of Special Officers for Social Education in the various compact areas were abolished. To make adequate arrangements for the work, which was formerly entrusted to these officers, Government created 124 additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, of which 70 posts have been allotted to the various District School Boards and designated as "Assistant Administrative Officers". Subject to certain conditions, the retrenched Attendance Officers and Special Officers for Social Education have been appointed to the posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, as far as possible, and those who could not be so provided for have been reverted to their original posts of primary teachers under the Local Authorities.

The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 38,73,265 which formed 3.2 per cent. of the total State expenditure on education.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3(1). The course in primary schools for boys and girls in the Bombay State covers 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.

The Primary School Certificate Examination, which is a public examination and is held at the end of the upper primary stage, marks the culmination of the primary school course.

3(2). Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, framed under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, under which Government exercises control over Primary Schools, the number of pupils handled by a Primary School teacher is usually restricted to 40, although, owing to financial stringency, Government has allowed, in recent years, a larger number of pupils up to 50 to be placed in charge of a teacher. In the upper primary stage, a more liberal basis is usually adopted for staffing primary schools, in big schools, one teacher is in charge of a class in the upper primary stage provided the number of pupils is more than 15; but if the number is less than 15, it is usual for the teacher to be in charge also of a class of the lower primary stage.

3(3). The following table compares the number of primary schools for boys and girls and the number of pupils in them for the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	No. of Primary Schools.			No. of pupils in all Primary Schools.			
	1950-51.	1951-52.	Increase or Decrease.	1950-51.	1951-52.	Increase or Decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Government ..	14	14	....	1,919	1,958	+39	
State Government ..	93	98	+5	8,429	10,642	+2,213	
District School Board ..	17,040	17,003	-37	22,27,112	21,84,834	-42,278	
Municipal ..	2,183	2,301	+118	6,80,932	7,62,727	+81,795	
Aided ..	8,920	8,634	-286	4,95,585	4,93,604	-1,981	
Unaided ..	304	285	-19	22,452	24,456	+2,004	
Total ..	28,554	28,335	-219	34,36,429	34,78,221	+41,792	

The amount of the Government grant paid to the aided private primary schools during 1951-52 was Rs.48,18,130.

It will be seen that the total number of primary Schools decreased by 219 from 28,554 in 1950-51, to 28,335 in 1951-52. The Educational Inspector, Poona Division, reports that the decrease in the number of schools was "due to the closing of some schools on account of the lower average attendance than the prescribed minimum and the amalgamation of a number of girls' schools with the boys' schools". The causes for the slight decrease in the number of Primary Schools in the other parts of the State during 1951-52 were also generally the weeding out of schools with very low attendance and the amalgamation of some of the girls' schools and classes with boys' schools.

On the other hand, the total number of pupils in all Primary Schools increased by 41,792 from 34,36,429 in 1950-51 to 34,78,221. The number of pupils in District School Board Primary Schools recorded, however, a fall of 42,278 pupils in 1951-52 as compared with the figure for 1950-51. Various factors are reported to be responsible for the decrease in the number of pupils in public Primary Schools conducted by District School Boards. Also as a result of the policy of the School Board to amalgamate girls' schools with the boys' schools, the number of girls joining the upper primary classes is on the decrease. In the view of the Deputy Educational Inspector *cum* Administrative Officer, Amreli, the fall in the number of pupils in his District was ascribable "to the famine conditions prevailing this year", as a result of which "parents found it difficult to get their daily bread", so that they had to take "the help of their Older children" who were made to "leave the schools". Apart from these, the decrease in the number of pupils in District School Board schools has also been caused to some extent by the inadequacy of funds to employ the necessary number of teachers.

3(4). A detailed account of compulsory Primary Education is contained in the combined report on Public Instruction for 1947-48 and 1948-49. Compulsion has been introduced since 1947-48 in the 19 original districts of the Bombay State in all places with a population of 1,000 and over, except in the Broach District, in which places with a population of 500 and over have been brought under compulsion. Since 1949-50 villages with contiguous inhabited areas with a population of over 1,000 in the aggregate have also been brought under compulsion. During the year under report children of the age-range 7-11 were under compulsion in the 19 original districts of the State. Although the compulsory scheme originally envisaged the extension of compulsion to children of the age-range 6-11, due to financial stringency the Department has had to ease upon compulsion recently and to restrict it to children of the age-group 7-11. Recent trends, as reflected by responsible educational opinion, also stress the desirability of applying compulsion at a later rather than an earlier age, so that, although the limitation of the scope of compulsion to children of the age-group 7-11 was necessitated mainly by financial considerations, the measure is educationally not unsound.

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 seven authorised Municipalities at the beginning of the school year on 1st March, 1951, was 2,98,220 of whom 1,43,657 children were enrolled up to 29th February, 1952, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the additional number of children liable for compulsion during 1951-52 was 48.3. This low percentage was due to the difficulty of bringing to school children of higher age-groups on a compulsory basis. During the year under report 43,019 attendance orders were issued with a view to the enforcement of compulsion. The number of prosecutions lodged against defaulting parents was 12,460.

An over-all review of the compulsory educational schemes under way shows that compulsion, on the whole, has been functioning fairly satisfactorily. The Educational Inspector, Dharwar Division, reports "By now many of the difficulties regarding defaulting parents are overcome by means of persuasion at the beginning and legal action in a few hard cases. But the attendance percentage has not gone beyond 80. More rigorous action is needed in the direction". The Administrative Officer, District School Board, Broach, reports "the average attendance is 69 per cent. The decrease is obviously due to scarcity conditions coupled with economic distress. Penal measures were, however, not resorted to in the latter part of the year due to scarcity conditions". The Administrative Officer, District School Board, Ahmedabad, remarks. "I have found that for want of sufficient co-operation from the Police Patils the enforcement of the scheme is not functioning satisfactorily. It is found that the Police Patils do not dispose of the complaints filed with them. It is necessary to apply to them a rigid procedure". The Administrative Officer, District School Board, Kaira, observes "The work of compulsion cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The parents of intermediate and backward class pupils do not send their children to schools inspite of notices, complaints and fines by Government. In villages Police Patils who are empowered to try these cases are afraid of trying people for one reason or the other. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should consider this question seriously and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to further the cause of compulsion".

The enforcement of compulsion under the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, presents several practical difficulties, a few of which have been referred to, in the remarks quoted from the reports of the District and Divisional Officers referred to above. The modern trend in this direction shifts the emphasis from the adoption of penal steps to secure attendance to persuasive measures generally. In Departmental Conferences, which are periodically organised, District and Divisional Officers are impressed with the desirability of adopting a proper approach towards the question of school attendance and of enlisting the co-operation of the parents and guardians in bringing children to schools. A keen spirit of social service and a proper appreciation of the ideals of Sarvodaya are essential if the objective of free and compulsory primary education as embodied in the Constitution is to be fully and effectively implemented.

3(5). The total number of towns and villages in the Bombay State on 31st March 1952 was 35,733 and the number of towns and villages with schools on that date was 20,825 leaving 14,908 villages without any schools. Of the latter villages the educational needs of 4,326 villages were met by schools in the neighbouring villages, so that 10,582 villages had absolutely no schooling facilities. Although compulsion has not been introduced so far in merged State areas it has been decided to open, during the three years' period ending 1952-53, as many as 389 schools in the merged areas in school-less villages with a population of 700 and over involving an approximate expenditure of Rs. 9,78,000. Accordingly 98 schools were actualy opened in the merged area up to 31st March 1952 in addition to 124 in the previous year out of the total target figure of 389.

The average area served by a Primary School during 1951-52 was 3.9 square miles against 4.0 square miles during 1950-51. It would appear, therefore, that the educational provision, on the whole, was slightly better during the year under report.

Of the total population in the State the percentage of children under instruction in primary schools in 1951-52 was 9·7 against 9·6 in 1950-51.

3(6). The total number of Central Schools which functioned during 1951-52, was 27. These schools serve as Community Centres and

Central Schools. Administrative Units for a compact group of villages in the neighbourhood. In regard to the Central School at Nagthana in the Satara North District the Educational Inspector, Poona Division, reports "Safai activities near about the school, elocution and hand-writing competitions amongst the pupils at Nagthana beat, physical education activities, and tournament games were organised. New books worth Rs. 90 were purchased for the Library. In the Sholapur District there is also one Central School at Karkamb, taluka Pandharpur. All circulars and other orders etc., were distributed from the Karkamb school to other schools which are situated in the neighbouring villages. The payment of salary and rent and other allowances is also made to the teachers in the schools under it.....the system of Central schools has been found to facilitate smooth administration". This indicates the type of work done by the Central Schools.

The Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Division, remarks "There is one Central school in each District of this Division. These schools are staffed with trained teachers and the schools function on the lines of the Community Centres..... The periodical meetings of the teachers are arranged where all problems of teaching are discussed. Model lessons are also given by teachers. Extra curricular activities are introduced and Community life is organised. At present these schools serve as models for the primary schools in the neighbourhood and as a group school for other primary schools".

3(7). The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the Standards Stages of instruction. of Primary Schools during 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	Total number of pupils in Standard.	
	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3
Standard I	11,13,974	10,94,733
Standard II	7,42,271	7,35,683
Standard III	5,82,374	5,67,204
Standard IV	4,85,147	4,93,577
Total Lower Primary Stage	29,23,766	28,91,197
Standard V	2,54,447	2,79,972
Standard VI	1,45,012	1,86,560
Standard VII	1,13,204	1,20,492
Total Upper Primary Stage	5,12,663	5,87,024
Grand Total	34,36,429	34,78,221

It will be seen that the total number of pupils in the lower primary stage fell from 29,33,766 in 1950-51 to 28,91,197 in 1951-52. The factors which contributed to the decrease in numbers have already been discussed elsewhere. The total number of children in the upper primary stage rose from 5,12,663 in 1950-51 to 5,87,024 in 1951-52. As the courses of study in primary Standard V-VII and Secondary V-VII are almost identical, it is necessary to take into consideration the number of children in such Standards. The number of pupils in the lower secondary classes was 1,37,156 during 1951-52, so that the total enrolment in the upper primary and lower secondary standards stood at 7,24,180 during 1951-52.

3(8). The following table shows the percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to the number in Standard I four years earlier during the Stagnation and Wastage. preceding ten years :—

Year.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number in Standard I at the time of the examination.	Number passing Standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to those in Standard I.	Number in Standard I at the time of the examination.	Number passing Standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to those in Standard I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1944-45 ...	1,74,778	.....	.....	71,853	.....	.....
1947-48 ...	.....	1,18,059	67.5	.....	34,242	47.6
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

It will be seen that the percentage of boys who passed Standard IV in 1951-52 to those in Standard I during 1948-49 was 31.8 against the similar percentage of 31.1 for 1950-51. As pointed out in the previous report, in view of the abolition of Infants' Class with effect from 1947-48 and the merger of the old Indian States since 1948-49, it is difficult to appreciate properly the extent of the wastage in Primary Schools. The position is likely to be clearer at the end of 1952-53, when it is hoped that the wastage figures will reflect fairly accurately the state of affairs in primary schools. As the matters stand, however, there appears to be enormous wastage in primary schools.

3(9). The following table compares the examination results in respect of Primary Examination. Schools of all kinds during 1951-52 :—

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils on rolls at the time of the annual Examination.	Number of pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Percentage.	Number of pupils on rolls at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I ...	5,72,072	3,33,299	58·3	3,52,074	1,89,383	53·7
II ...	3,95,294	2,81,630	71·2	1,94,474	1,29,640	66·7
III ...	3,40,615	2,57,474	75·6	1,42,251	1,03,120	72·5
IV ...	2,96,532	2,21,842	74·8	1,11,178	82,287	74·0
V ...	1,79,425	1,39,384	77·7	56,667	44,721	78·8
VI ...	1,05,982	82,437	77·8	31,763	24,839	78·1
VII ...	73,683	43,677	59·3	21,410	12,936	60·4
Total ...	19,63,603	13,59,743	69·2	9,09,817	5,86,926	64·5

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 in February, 1952 was 58·3 ; while the similar percentage of girls was 53·7. It is clear from these figures that there is still a good deal of stagnation in the lowest class. The percentage of boys who passed Standard VII to the total number of boys on rolls at the time of the annual examination, was 59·3 and the similar percentage in the case of girls was 60·4. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 54·5 and 59·0.

3(10). The following table compares the direct expenditure on Primary Education for boys and girls for the past two years :—

Total Direct Expenditure.							
—	Central Government Funds.	State Government Funds.	District School Board Funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51 ...	17,727 (0·0)	7,09,55,914 (73·0)	38,28,510 (4·0)	1,34,13,011 (13·8)	46,38,589 (4·8)	43,01,542 (4·4)	9,71,55,293 (100·0)
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)	58,74,546 (5·8)	10,51,23,942 (100·0)

The total direct expenditure on primary education for boys and girls increased from Rs. 9,71,55,293 in 1950-51 to Rs. 10,51,23,942 in 1951-52. The expenditure from the State Funds decreased, however, from Rs. 7,09,55,914 in 1950-51 to Rs. 6,93,64,251 in 1951-52. The expenditure from District School Board funds rose from Rs. 38,28,510 in 1950-51 to Rs. 65,48,160, which records a substantial increase. There was also a similar appreciable increase in the expenditure from Municipal Funds.

The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school in 1951-52 was Rs. 30-4-0 against Rs. 28-4-0 in 1950-51. The average cost to Government was Rs. 19-15-0 in 1951-52 against Rs. 20-10-0 in the preceding year.

3(11). The total fee collections in primary schools rose from Rs. 46,38,589 in 1950-51 to Rs. 51,13,638 in 1951-52. The percentage of the total expenditure met from fees increased from 4·8 in 1950-51 to 4·9 in 1951-52.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, in approved schools classified as public schools no fees are charged to pupils in Standards I-IV in an area where compulsion has been introduced. All girls in Standards I-IV and up to 50 per cent. in Standards V-VII and children of backward communities are exempted from the payment of school fees in compulsory as well as in non-compulsory areas. Provision has also been made in the rules for indigent children to be allowed for 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 shall ordinarily not exceed 30 per cent. of the total number of children in the school. Children of primary school teachers, whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100 are also exempted from the payment of school fees. The concession of exemption from school fees is also admissible to children of Indian soldiers, sailors and airmen who are in active service or who have died or been incapacitated from active service during the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

3(12). The Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1939, lay down that the Shift System, by which a certain proportion of the pupils attends 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 or 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 16 Municipalities.

3(13). The number of school Co-operative Societies decreased from 772 in 1950-51 to 608 in 1951-52. These Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupil 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 Libraries for school children are also maintained by some of the District School Boards, while in the Surat District the libraries attached to

village schools under the Sir Purshottamdas Thacordas Library scheme serve a distinctly useful purpose. An account of the Government scheme of 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 of approved schools shall be such as may, from time to time, be specified by Government. During 1951-52 Government after a careful examination 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 1951-52 :—

1	2	Number of books disposed.		5
		3	4	
	Number of Books received including the opening balance.	Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Balance.
Urdu School Book Committee ...	59	24	7	28
Marathi School Book Committee ...	294	261	33	.....
Gujarati School Book Committee ...	185	116	69	.....
Kannada School Book Committee ...	78	61	13	4
Total ...	616	462	122	32
Total for 1950-51 ...	784	642	124	18

In addition there are 3 Regional Text Book Committees appointed by Government for the preparation of the Primers and Readers I to IV in the 3 regional languages of the State, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad, working under the general guidance of the Director of Education. In addition to the Primers and Readers I, II and III already introduced, Readers IV prepared by the Committees in the three languages were introduced during 1951-52.

3(15). The Primary School Certificate Examination, which is taken at the end of the seven years' primary school course, common for boys and girls, qualifies 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 examinations for the years 1951 and 1952 :—

Year.	Primary School Certificate Examination.*			
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	
1	2	3	4	
1951	{ Boys ...	83,577	34,820	41.7
	{ Girls ...	21,608	9,635	44.6
1952	{ Boys ...	94,968	39,321	41.4
	{ Girls ...	25,440	10,249	40.2

* This includes information regarding ex-students also.

The number of boys who appeared for, and passed, the Primary School Certificate Examination, rose from 81,460 and 33,868 in 1951 to 92,624 and 38,138 respectively in 1952. Similarly the number of girls who appeared for, and passed, the Primary School Certificate Examination rose from 20,871 and 9,244 in 1951 to 24,674 and 9,821 respectively in 1952. There was an increase in the number of boys who appeared for the Urdu Primary School Certificate Examination in 1952 as compared with the number for the preceding year. Similarly the number of girls who appeared for the Urdu Primary School Certificate Examination rose from 737 in 1951 to 766 in 1952.

3(16). Primary School buildings in the area of the District School Boards are constructed and extensions to 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 are carried out by the District School Boards concerned.

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

Towards the end of the year under report the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, which received the assent of the President on December 9, 1951, was passed. In the statement of objects and reasons underlying the Act it is remarked that a large number of school buildings are required to be put up all over the State to house the increased number of pupils attending primary schools as a result of the introduction of compulsion in all villages with a population of 1,000 and over in the original Bombay Districts and also in accordance with the policy of providing increasing educational facilities on a voluntary basis, and that, if the scheme of compulsion is to proceed according to plan, it is necessary to construct school buildings for primary schools wherever necessary. It is further remarked that the programme of the construction of school buildings could not, however be attempted on an appreciable scale because of lack of funds, and it is, therefore, proposed under the provisions of the Amendment Act that the provident fund accumulations of all members of the staff maintained by District School Boards, which are at present vested in the District School Boards concerned, should be taken over by Government and applied for the purpose of spreading the programme of opening primary schools. The detailed rules required to implement the provisions of the Act were under preparation towards the end of the year.

The number of Primary Schools maintained by District School Boards including 958 schools within the limits of non-Authorised Municipalities on 31st March 1952 was 16,520 for boys and 1,441 for girls against 16,286 for boys and 1,588 for girls during the preceding year. 6,146 schools for boys and 533 schools for girls met in buildings owned by the District School Boards. 6,591 schools for boys and 874 schools for girls were held in rented buildings and 8,487 schools for boys and 279 schools for girls were held in rent-free buildings, such as Temples, Dharamshalas, Mosques etc. The total number of buildings is larger than the number of schools as some schools meet in more than one building.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, there are District Building Committees for each district which are responsible for putting up new buildings in the District School Board areas for extending existing buildings owned by District

School Boards. A grant of Rs. 16,14,620 was placed by Government at the disposal of the District Building Committee during 1951-52. The total number of school buildings constructed by the District Building Committees during the year was 170 at a cost of Rs. 2,45,175, while 339 buildings which were under construction were estimated to cost Rs. 40,56,043.

3(17). The following table compares the number of teachers and their qualifications during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	1950-51			1951-52.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trained ..	33,194	9,053	42,247	35,957	9,889	45,846
Percentage to total ..	46.2	56.0	48.0	49.9	57.9	51.4
Un-trained ..	38,637	7,107	45,744	36,070	7,204	43,274
Percentage to total ..	53.8	44.0	52.0	50.1	42.1	48.6
Total ..	71,831	16,160	87,991	72,027	17,093	89,120

There was an increase in the total number of teachers from 87,991 in 1950-51 to 89,120 in 1951-52. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers also rose from 48.0 in 1950-51 to 51.4 in 1951-52. 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 primary schools under the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All schools within the Corporation area are managed by the Schools' Committee of the Corporation appointed under the Act. There were 357 schools and 23 regular classes at the end of 1951-52 against 359 schools and 24 regular classes in the preceding year. The number of pupils in these schools and classes on 31st March, 1952, was 1,44,680 against 1,40,219 for the preceding year. The number of schools and regular classes in the Suburban area was 101 and 2 on 31st March, 1952, against 100 and 3 for 1950-51, respectively. The total number of pupils in all primary schools in the suburbs on 31st March, 1952 was 25,409 against 22,638 at the end of March, 1951. The total number of ordinary teachers on 31st March, 1952, in the City primary schools was 3,802 against 3,654 for the preceding year. In the suburban primary schools the total number of ordinary teachers on 31st March, 1952, was 715. Of the 3,802 ordinary teachers in the City Schools, 3,236 were trained and 566 were untrained, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers being 85.1. In the suburban primary schools 539 ordinary teachers were trained and 176 untrained, giving a proportion of about 75.4 per cent. as trained teachers.

The total expenditure for the year 1951-52, including the office, amounted to Rs. 1,23,52,087 against Rs. 1,09,80,116 for 1950-51. Government paid a grant to the Corporation towards the cost of Primary Education amounting to Rs. 24,60,000 excluding the amount of Rs. 5,50,000 for the Suburban Schools.

For children of Municipal Primary Schools, there is the School Health Service under the Executive Health Officer of the Corporation. Medical Inspection of pupils takes place at least twice during the Primary School career, once in the first standard and then in the third standard, with a view to finding out physical defects. The defects and ailments noted are communicated to the parents or guardians concerned. On the guardians' consent the children are treated either in the Municipal Dispensaries or in the Central School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital.

There were in all 22 vocational schools under the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which 10 were practically for girls, who were taught sewing, embroidery, drawing and clay modelling.

3(19). Under the Cantonment Act, 1924, Cantonment Authorities are required to provide for the educational needs of their areas.

Cantonment Schools. There are six cantonments in the State and all of them either maintained their own schools or paid grants to approved schools. The number of schools aided by Cantonment, was 36 at the end of the year against 35 in the preceding year. The total number of pupils in all Schools in the Cantonment areas increased from 13,026 in 1950-51 to 14,167 in 1951-52. The total direct expenditure incurred on the Cantonment, aided and unaided schools at the end of March 1952, amounted to Rs. 4,19,540 against Rs. 4,15,414 for the preceding year.

3(20). The State Board of Primary Education was reconstituted for the triennium 1951-54, after the dissolution of the old Advisory Committee for Primary Education, which functioned from February 1948 to March 1951. The Board held four meetings during the year under report. A number of important questions were discussed by the Board such as the improvement of Primary Education, the reconstruction of the administration of primary education in the light of the educational developments in Newzealand, prescription of text-books in primary schools etc.

During the year under report books worth Rs. 119 were purchased and added to the Library attached to the Board.

3(21). There were 13,740 single Teacher Primary Schools in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1952, of which 280 were for girls. Most of these were aided schools in small villages. There were 5,58,788 pupils under instruction in these schools of whom 1,45,117 were girls. The other details in regard to these institutions have been included in this Chapter elsewhere. These schools have a definite and special place in the educational scheme in this State, as they serve a very useful purpose. In villages with a population of less than 700 it is not possible to maintain a District School Board School. Voluntary agencies operate in such villages and run schools on the grant-in-aid basis. In addition to such schools, there are a few single-teacher schools maintained by the District School Board in each District. Special instructions have been issued to the Administrative Officers of the District School Boards to pay particular attention to one teacher schools in their Districts, and to see that absentee arrangements are made as promptly as possible in the event of the school masters remaining absent from work.

3(22). There were 66 Basic Schools for boys and girls on 31st March, 1952, attended by 12,807 pupils. The total number of teachers in the Basic Schools was 449 of whom 389 were trained. The total direct expenditure incurred on Basic Schools for the year 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 4,95,595 of which Rs. 3,92,963 was met from Government funds. The other details in regard to these schools will be found in a separate Chapter of this Report.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY EDUCATION

4(1). In the Bombay State a Secondary School teaches a course of studies extending over 7 years. Secondary School Scheme of School classes, classes are numbered as Standards V-XI and are in continuation of the first four Standards which are primary. The syllabus for the first three years of secondary schools, viz., Standards V, VI and VII is now identical with that of the upper Primary Standards. English is not taught in Standards V and VI of Secondary Schools but remains an optional subject in Standard VII. Though it is permissible to teach English in Standard VII in Primary Schools also, subject to certain conditions, the schools do not generally provide for its teaching as their pupils aim at passing the Primary School Certificate Examination which does not require the study of English. The study of English on a compulsory basis starts in Standard VIII of Secondary Schools and even though it is taught as an optional subject in Standard VII, the time allotted to its study being only 6 periods a week, a pupil who has not learnt English in Standard VII is in a position to make up the deficiency, in Standard VIII. At the end of the Secondary course pupils take the S. S. C. Examination which provides a very wide range of options. The S. S. C. scheme is so framed that pupils with an aptitude for non-academic subjects or with a bent for practical training can offer an agricultural, a commercial or a technical subject and thus fit themselves for pursuing in their life a vocation of their choice.

As a result of the abolition of English in Standards V and VI of Secondary Schools and the facility afforded for admission into Standard VIII to pupils who have completed Standard VII in Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, particularly in rural areas, have lost their first three classes since the guardians find it more economical to continue their wards in primary schools in these Standards. Even in Cities, there has been a fall in the number of classes under these Standards of secondary schools, while there is a big rush for admission to Standard VIII everywhere. The fact that the pupils get better education in secondary schools than in primary schools is, however, being gradually realised by guardians and this has helped secondary schools to revive their classes in Standards V-VII to some extent.

4(2). It has been laid down that so far as Government Secondary Schools are concerned, the maximum number of pupils to be admitted to a class should be 30 in Standards V-VII and 36 in Standards VIII-XI, subject to the condition that the floor area available per pupil should be 12 square feet. Non-Government Secondary Schools, however, cannot afford to provide accommodation on this scale especially in big towns for obvious reasons. In these schools, the number to be admitted per class has been fixed at 36 in Standards V-VII and 40 in Standards VIII-XI provided the floor area per pupil is available at the rate of 10 square feet per pupil. Owing to the rapid expansion of Secondary Education on the one hand and the shortage of accommodation on the other, it has become necessary to relax these rules, as a temporary measure, in respect of non-Government Secondary Schools, and the scale of floor area has been reduced to 8 square feet and the maximum number to be admitted has been raised to 40 in the case of Standards V-VII and 44 in the case of Standards VIII-XI. The rush of admissions to secondary schools in certain places, however is so great that even these conditions have had to be relaxed further lest the pupils, should have to go without education. In a number of cases, the schools have to

resort to shifts to overcome the difficulty of shortage of accommodation. Educationally the shift system is not a step to be encouraged, but the circumstances have forced the schools to resort to it and the Department had to acquiesce in it. Such schools are urged to secure additional accommodation at the earliest possible opportunity. The circumstances are not, however, very hopeful and the existence of the shift system has to be tolerated as an unavoidable evil at least for some years to come.

4(3). The following table will give an idea of the number of secondary schools under different managements and the number of pupils under each of them :—

1	Total number of Secondary Schools.			Total number of pupils' in Secondary Schools.						Grand Total.
	For Boys.	For Girls	Total	For Boys.			For Girls.			
				Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Central Government	7	..	7	1,300	259	1,559	..	..	..	1,559
State Government ..	79	11	90	17,022	1,512	18,534	..	2,447	2,447	20,981
District School Board	2	..	2	367	33	400	..	..	..	400
Municipal ..	41	1	42	16,567	1,558	18,125	..	795	795	18,920
Aided ..	967	149	1,116	293,670	39,240	332,910	1,675	46,235	47,910	380,820
Recognised ..	83	9	92	9,391	1,872	11,263	6	2,183	2,189	13,452
Total for 1951-52 ..	1,170	170	1,349	338,317	44,474	3,82,791	1,681	51,660	53,241	436,132
Total for 1950-51 ..	1,121	175	1,296	322,474	39,865	362,339	1,851	49,460	51,311	4,13,650
Increase or decrease during 1951-52.	+58	-5	+53	+15,843	+4,609	+20,452	-170	+2,200	+2,030	+22,482

The above table will show that there has been a general increase in the number of schools and pupils. The number of schools increased by 53 while that of pupils by 22,482. It is obvious that apart from the normal increase in their number many schools have expanded by opening additional divisions. The reasons are not far to seek. As a result of the scheme of compulsory Primary Education more and more pupils seek admission to secondary schools. This pressure on the secondary schools is bound to continue for some years to come.

As remarked in the last report, the policy of Government of not running ordinary secondary schools as far as possible continues to be pursued and as a consequence the process of handing over ex-State Schools in merged areas to private associations continued. The number of Government Secondary Schools has thus gone down by 17. 5 new girls' schools were started against 10 which were either closed

or amalgamated with other schools during the year under report. This explains the reduction of five in the total number of girls schools from 175 to 170. During the year under report girl pupils formed 22 per cent. of the total number of pupils in secondary schools and this represented an increase of 7.6 per cent. as against 6.1 per cent. of the previous year. The total number of girls in Boys' and Girls' Schools together was 96,134 as against 89,325 in 1950-51, showing an increase of 6,809.

4(4). There were 52 Senior Basic Schools for Boys and Girls in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1952 of which 11 were for girls. There were 11,835 pupils under instruction in these schools of whom 4,765 were girls. Of the 415 teachers in these schools 356 were trained and 59 untrained. There were in all 80 women teachers in all these schools, Other details in respect of these schools appear in the Chapter on "Basic Education". The total number of pupils in the upper primary standards (including those in the Senior Basic Schools) and the lower secondary standards was 7,24,180.

4(5). The total number of Government Secondary Schools (excluding the K. G. M. College, Belgaum) fell from 107 in the previous year to 90 during the year under report mainly due to the transfer of secondary schools in merged areas to private associations in pursuance of the policy of Government as reported above. These 90 schools comprise 79 Boys' schools and 11 Girls' schools. In spite of the Government policy, however, quite a large number still continue to be run as Government Institutions. The main difficulty in handing over has been the fact that private associations are not always in a position to set apart a reserve fund of Rs. 50,000 which is one of the main conditions of transfer, but this condition is now being relaxed in deserving cases.

Most of the Government High Schools for Boys, other than those in the merged States, are technical or vocational High Schools. They are well-staffed, well-equipped and continue to serve as pioneering institutions in the field of vocational-cum-academic education. The teaching staff of the merged State schools was not quite satisfactory in many cases as it mainly consisted of teachers recruited and employed by the old States. Efforts are continuously being made ever since the merger to improve these conditions by deputing teachers from these schools for the B. T. course, for Physical training, training in Crafts, etc. or by appointing trained or qualified teachers to the vacancies in these schools. In view of the impending transfer of control of these schools to private bodies, trained teachers are reluctant to be posted to these schools, and it has not, therefore, been possible to replace to any large extent the Matriculate trained and untrained teachers who were in service at the time of merger.

4(6). The number of full-fledged vocational High Schools was 28 as against 21 in 1950-51. They comprise 9 Technical High Schools, 6 Agricultural High Schools and 13 Commercial High Schools and were attended by 3,090, 1,770 and 2,558 pupils respectively. The Private High School, Rajapur, which is included in the number of Agricultural Schools, is really a multilateral school having academic, commercial and agricultural sections. This is a welcome model of a multi-purpose school which is envisaged as the goal for the future development of secondary education. This school also teaches carpentry and Art on an extensive scale apart from subject such as tailoring and paper-making.

The sub-joined table gives the classification of the 28 vocational schools by managements :—

			Government.	Private (Educational Societies).	Total.
Technical	..	..	4	5	9
Agricultural	..	..	5	1	6
Commercial	..	..	3	10	13
Total			12	16	28

It is expensive for private managements to establish and conduct vocational High Schools, particularly technical and agricultural, inspite of the higher grants paid to them by Government. The managements or the Societies which have undertaken to run these schools are, therefore, to be congratulated on what may be regarded as their pioneer work in this direction.

Secondary schools, both Government and non-Government, at places where there is a Government Technical Institute, are allowed to make use of the Technical Institute for imparting instruction in Technical subjects, the schools themselves being responsible for the teaching of ordinary subjects. Thus with the co-operation of the Department of Technical Education and Managements of schools, it has now been possible for the pupils of the undermentioned schools to receive instruction in technical subjects :—

Serial No.	Name of the school.	Management.	Institution at which the instruction is given.
1	2	3	4
1	High School, Satara	.. Government	.. School of Industry, Satara.
2	New English School, Satara	.. D. E. Society, Poona	.. Do.
3	Patwardhan High School, Ratnagiri.	Bharat Shikshan Mandal.	School of Industry, Ratnagiri.
4	Sangli High School, Sangli	.. Government	.. New Engineering College, Sangli.
5	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur	Do.	.. Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur.
6	Garud High School, Dhulia	.. Do.	.. K. E. VII Technical High School, Dhulia.
7	J. R. City High School, Dhulia	.. Dhulia Education Society.	Do.
8	Shree C. N. Vidyalaya, Kapadvanj.	Kelvani Mandal	.. P. N. Technical High School, Kapadvanj.

Non-Government vocational High Schools receive grant-in-aid at the rate of 50 per cent. of the admissible non-recurring expenditure and at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent. of the admissible recurring expenditure. In the year under review all the vocational schools (excluding the technical ones) received an amount of Rs. 42,855 as grant-in-aid on recurring expenditure and Rs. 3,595 as grant-in-aid on non-recurring expenditure.

The nine technical high schools, five of which were conducted by private agencies, had 3,090 pupils including 197 girls. The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 6,90,964 of which Rs. 3,23,471, i.e., 46.8 per cent. was borne by Government.

4(7). The following table gives the number of teachers in secondary schools Teachers' scales of pay etc. for boys and girls including Anglo-Indian schools :—

	Total No. of Teachers in all secondary Schools.			Total No. of trained teachers in all secondary Schools.			Total No. of graduates in secondary Schools.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government (including Central Government).		923	143	1,066	569	88	657	477	100	577
District School Board and Municipal.		724	66	780	430	27	457	359	33	392
Aided ..	13,041	3,103	16,144	7,048	1,826	8,874	6,390	1,409	7,889	
Unaided ..	551	212	763	229	123	352	236	106	342	
Total of non-Govern- ment.	14,316	3,371	17,687	7,707	1,976	9,683	6,985	1,638	8,623	
Total for all (1951-52) ..	15,239	3,514	18,753	8,276	2,064	10,340	7,462	1,738	9,200	
Total for 1950-51 ..	14,927	3,262	18,189	7,752	1,852	9,604	6,925	1,529	8,454	
Increase during 1951-52.	312	252	564	524	212	736	537	209	746	

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of teachers has gone up by 524. The increase in the number of trained teachers was 736 while that in the number of graduate teachers 746. The percentage of trained teachers to the total strength of teachers during the year under report rose to 55.1 from 52.8 of the preceding year. Though the number of trained teachers is steadily going up, there is still a considerable leeway to be made up in order to achieve a reasonable degree of efficiency in the standard of teaching. With the replacement of old teachers by new recruits the trained element is bound to increase as under the present orders of Government, no regular scales of pay have been provided for untrained teachers. An untrained teacher has no prospect of securing a permanent post in the teaching profession and this is bound to act as an inducement to him to secure training qualifications at the earliest possible opportunity.

A graduate teacher in a Government school is placed in the scale of Rs. 70—5—130—E.B.—6—160—8—200 and gets an increment of Rs. 5 on taking his B.T. degree. Similarly, he receives an extra amount of Rs. 5 per mensem and Rs. 15 per mensem on his taking the Diploma in Basic Education and the Physical Education Diploma respectively. The normal scale for a trained graduate in a non-Government school is Rs. 80—5—130—E.B.—6—160—8—200, but he also gets the following allowances for additional qualifications :—

			Rs.
Bachelor's degree in the 1st class	..	..	15
Bachelor's degree in the 2nd class	..	..	5
Master's degree in the 1st class ..	..	..	15
Master's degree in the 2nd class	..	..	10
M.Ed., M.A. or Ph. D. in Education or an equivalent degree	..	..	10

He also gets an advance increment of Rs. 5 and a special pay of Rs. 10 for the Physical Education Diploma. For a graduate S.T.C. or T.D. a scale of Rs. 74—4—114—E.B.—4—130—5—160 has been sanctioned.

Thus there is hardly any difference between a secondary teacher in a Government Institution and a non-Government school as regards his pay. A State-aided Provident Fund scheme is also in vogue for the last 12 years which is calculated to make provision for his old age. These measures are intended to ensure a fair deal to all teachers in respect of pay while in service, provision for old age and security of service. All this should certainly lead to contentment which is necessary in order that the teacher should give of his best to the pupils under his charge.

With the abolition of English, the teaching of craft has become compulsory in lower secondary standards. Five Craft Training Centres were, therefore, conducted by the Department during 1951-52, providing training for 240 teachers in (i) Wood work including cane-work ; (ii) Tailoring ; (iii) Hand-spinning and weaving ; and (iv) Agriculture. About 127 teachers took advantage of these courses.

Government have prepared syllabi for the teaching of crafts in lower secondary standards and for the training of teachers in the various crafts. Accordingly, devoting 6 hours per day per craft for 5 1/2 days every week a teacher can complete two crafts within a period of 6 months giving about 350 work-hours per craft.

4(8). All Government schools are held in buildings of their own. Similarly a number of schools run by Educational Societies meet in their own buildings. Some of these buildings provide sufficient accommodation, satisfy modern educational needs and also present a decent appearance. Very few of these schools possess gardens of their own which add to the attractiveness of the buildings and exercise a wholesome influence on the environment, besides being educationally useful. All schools are not however in a position to have their own buildings—let alone gardens—and have, out of necessity, to meet in rented buildings, particularly in the big cities. Such buildings having been originally designed for residential or similar other purposes are unsuitable for housing an educational institution and yet out of sheer necessity the schools have to be housed in such buildings. Lack of suitable buildings is one of the important problems facing secondary education and with the present level of prices and the economic depression that has set in the prospect of solving the problem satisfactorily does not appear to be promising.

The problem of playgrounds is also very acute in big cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad and presents great difficulties in the way of implementing the Physical Education programme.

In order to help managements to put up their own buildings specially designed and constructed to meet educational needs and standards and to have their own playgrounds also, the Department spends some money by way of building grants and grant-in-aid for acquisition of playgrounds. During the year under report the sum spent on these two items was Rs. 91,200 and Rs. 1,325 respectively and under this scheme 8 schools could have their own buildings and 1 school its own playground.

4(9). The total expenditure of all secondary schools for boys and girls including Expenditure. Anglo-Indian schools increased by Rs. 45,93,663 to Rs. 5,03,61,642 in 1951-52. The Government's share in this expenditure rose from Rs. 1,59,91,369 to Rs. 1,81,48,541 i.e., by Rs. 21,57,172. This increase in the Government's share was due to the standardised salary scales of secondary teachers in non-Government secondary schools, the normal expansion of secondary education, the increase in the payment of Dearness Allowance grants and Government fee-grants for 3 per cent. of the pupils to secondary schools.

The following table gives an idea of the proportion in which the expenditure on secondary education was met from different sources and the per capita expenditure under review :—

		1950-51.	Per cent.	1951-52.	Per cent.
1		2	3	4	5
Government Funds	..	1,59,91,369	35.0	1,81,48,541	36.0
District School Board Funds	..	21,949	0.1	2,832	....
Municipal Funds	.. ..	2,31,430	0.5	2,40,410	0.5
Fees	.. ..	2,41,77,050	52.8	2,62,36,858	52.1
Other sources	.. ..	53,46,181	11.6	57,33,001	11.4
Total	.. ..	4,57,67,979	100.0	5,03,61,642	100.0

1	Total cost per pupil.		Cost to Government per pupil.		
	1950-51.	1951-52.	1950-51.	1951-52.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Schools	123	126	73	80
Board's Schools	91	93	33	33
Aided Schools	110	116	36	41
Unaided schools	130	126	....	....
Total average cost	111	115	39	42

The total expenditure is met mainly from two sources—Government funds and fees. The increase in the income from fees is due to the increase in the number of pupils by over 22,000. The increase in expenditure from Government funds was due mainly to increased grants paid to schools on account of increase in their expenditure and to the new schools admitted to grant-in-aid during the year. The sharp drop in the expenditure from the District Local Board's funds indicates that the schools managed by the District Local Boards are able to meet their expenditure mostly out of fees and Government grants. The increase of about Rs. 9,000 in the expenditure from Municipal Fund was due to the fact that four more schools were conducted by the Municipal School Boards during the year.

The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil register an increase of 4 and 3 respectively against the similar figures of 2 and 5 during 1950-51.

4(10). The methods of teaching have generally improved though there is considerable scope for further improvement. The percentage of trained teachers is now over 55 and while recognising a new school or allowing a school to develop the appointment of trained teachers for all subjects is invariably insisted on. One of the important features of the Ghate Parulekar scheme is that it has not provided any regular scale of pay for untrained teachers so that teachers have necessarily to obtain a teaching qualification. This will go a long way in increasing the trained element and thus improving the teaching methods in secondary schools.

The revised syllabus has now been introduced in all schools. In the new set-up, English has been relegated to a secondary place, the regional language being given pride of place in the curriculum. In the teaching of English emphasis has now shifted from expression to comprehension.

Craft is a new-comer and is taught in the lower standards. The teaching of craft has not yet attained the desired standard. The two handicaps in this respect are inadequacy of trained teachers and of accommodation. The Department is running craft training courses at various centres and it is expected that every school will have a trained teacher on its staff before long.

A large number of schools prefer to introduce Spinning and Weaving, although local conditions may not warrant its choice as useful or economical. The second and third choices are agriculture and wood-work respectively. There is, however, a tendency to do only Spinning and to omit Weaving altogether. This tendency is being checked. A few schools have introduced "tailoring" as a craft.

Civics, also a new-comer, is being taught in all schools in Standards V to VII, though its practical aspect does not seem to receive the attention it should. The use of Text-books in the teaching of this subject is disallowed and teachers are advised to make their teaching as practical as possible. This should bear fruit in course of time.

The teaching of Hindi, the national language, is receiving due attention and it is the general impression that pupils and teachers have taken enthusiastically to this subject. During the previous year Hindi was taught to Standards V-VII as a compulsory subject. In 1951-52 it was further extended to Standard VIII. The problem in the teaching of Hindi is the need of suitably trained teachers and Government continue to hold the Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination to facilitate an adequate supply of trained Hindi teachers. The Inspecting Officers make it a point to see that schools teach Hindi according to the syllabus laid down and through qualified teachers.

Extra-curricular activities are no longer looked upon as extraneous to education. They are regarded as a necessary adjunct of curricular work and now receive increasing attention in all schools. Participation by pupils in such activities results in greater civic consciousness among them. Most of the schools now celebrate National Days, anniversaries of Great Men, the other important days such as the U. N. O. Day, Physical Education Day, etc., and participate in campaigns like Van-Mahotsav, Social Education and the like. Magazines, News-Boards, Debating Societies are now becoming more common. Visual Education is receiving increasing attention and many of the schools possess a Cinema Projector or an epidiascope. Excursions, camping and scouting all now find a natural place in the school programmes.

4(11). The medium of instruction in all secondary schools, excluding the Anglo-Indian and English Teaching Schools is now the regional language. The process of replacing English by the regional language set in long ago; but the decision of Government to abolish English from the lower standards of secondary schools and to restore the regional languages to their rightful place gave an impetus to the process and accelerated its pace. One great advantage of this change is that pupils feel more at home in learning their various subjects and are able to grasp their essentials and express themselves easily. Suitable books in all subjects including Mathematics and Science are coming out and proper terms are being coined for scientific and technical expressions. The question of the medium of instruction in the school is however closely related to the medium of instruction at the University stage and the earlier the Universities decide on this the better for the pupils and the schools.

An experiment was tried in this State to impart secondary education *without English* by starting schools called "Lokshalas". They followed the same syllabus as ordinary schools for standards VIII to XI except for English and completed it in 3 years. There were 4 Lokshalas 3 for Boys and one for Girls during the year under report. The number of pupils was 158 in the Lokshalas for Boys and 47 in that for Girls and the total expenditure incurred in running them amounted to Rs. 82,666. With the wide range of options provided under the S. S. C. Scheme as it stands today, the need for these institutions was not keenly felt as a pupil can drop English by taking Hindi instead, in any normal secondary school. The Lokshalas are, therefore, being gradually closed and will disappear totally by the end of 1952-53.

4(12). In this State, middle schools do not as a rule have a separate existence. Indian Language Middle Schools. Standards V-VII, which are known as middle school standards, are taught both in primary and secondary schools. When they are taught in primary schools they are known as upper primary standards and as lower secondary standards when taught in Secondary schools. The syllabus for these standards is identical irrespective of the type of the school—primary or secondary wherein they are taught.

4(13). Government control over secondary education is exercised through the Director and the Educational Inspectors and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The Divisional Educational Inspectors and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools are the officers on the spot who are directly responsible for the effective supervision of secondary schools. Each Educational Division has one Educational Inspector assisted by two Assistant Educational Inspectors in Class I and the District Deputy Educational Inspectors

in B. E. S. Class II. The Bombay and Poona Divisions, wherein the education of women is widespread and more advanced than in the other educational divisions of the state, have in addition one Inspectress of Girls' Schools each to look after the education of girls. In the other divisions, the Educational Inspectors exercise control over girls' schools also with the assistance of a Divisional Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools. In addition to the Divisional Educational Inspectors, there are special Inspectors for Physical Education, Drawing, Visual Education and Commercial Education on a State basis.

Secondary Education as a whole is practically controlled by Government. Though most of the secondary schools are run by societies, Municipalities or by private individuals, they are recognised and/or aided under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and to that extent they come within the purview of the Departmental control. The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code apply to all schools alike whether aided or unaided. The Government Inspecting Officers give valuable guidance to the schools in all their activities. They keep a vigilant eye on the working of these schools and report on their general efficiency including the implementation of the G. P. Scheme, the Provident Fund Scheme, service condition Rules, etc. But, sometimes penal action has to be taken in the case of schools which neglect their elementary duties to their pupils or their teachers. In such cases suitable action to meet the needs of each individual school is taken with due regard to its circumstances. During the year under report 181 schools had to be subjected to a penal cut in the grants due to the defects reported by the Educational Inspectors. A serious breach of rules or a deliberate violation of Departmental instructions involved total withdrawal of grant or even withdrawal of recognition in extreme cases.

The Anglo-Indian Schools in the State, which number about 35, 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 Constitution of India, all special grants for Anglo-Indian Education are to cease at the end of 10 years from the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution. A beginning has already been made towards bringing these schools into line with the other schools by adopting a uniform numbering for all standards.

4(14). 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. scholarships and free-studentships has been instituted in the State. Under the Grant-in-aid Code it is permissible for schools to grant free-studentships up to 15 per cent. of the total number in the school and also to exceed this limit with the Educational Inspector's sanction, but there is no obligation on them to grant a specified number of free-studentships. Very few schools award free-studentships up to 15 per cent. and in most schools they do not exceed 5 per cent. Government, therefore, decided in 1949-50 to provide, at Government cost, 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 pupils irrespective of caste and creed, subject to the condition that the management grant free-studentships, at their own cost, to the extent of the average of the free-studentships granted by them during the previous 3 years or 5 per cent. whichever is more. The expenditure incurred on this during the year under report was Rs. 5,27,100 against Rs. 4,34,020 for the previous year. These free-studentships provide the much needed relief to poor pupils belonging particularly to the middle classes who are finding education far too expensive these days.

In Government Boy's Schools 30 per cent. pupils are admitted free, whereas in girls' institutions 37 1/2 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 1950-51, and 1951-52 and the cost involved in it.

	No. of pupils		Expenditure Rs.
	Boys	Girls	
1950-51	13,423	744	9,95,850
1951-52		18,347	11,85,250

The fees of children of the 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. 27,451 on this account. Teachers serving in non-Government Secondary Schools are entitled to have free secondary education for their children in the schools conducted by their managements. Government also spent in the year 1951-52 Rs. 222 in paying fees of children whose parents or guardians were thrown out of employment on account of the prohibition scheme introduced in Bombay and Bombay Suburban Districts in 1939.

In addition to the concession mentioned above a number of scholarships as shown below has 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.	No. of sets of scholarships.	No. of Scholarships.	Rate of scholarship per mensem.			
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 West Khandesh District.	Secondary Schools.	10	70	Do.			
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
					IX 10	X 12	XI 15	
5	Scholarships to High School Girls, intending to take up nursing as their career.	High Schools ..	..	100	VIII 5	IX 5	X 5	XI 5
6	Government Special Scholarships for children from cultivators classes.	High Schools ..	40	160	VIII 5	IX 5	X 5	XI 5
				Total	6,060			

Serial No.	Type of scholarships.	Tenable in.	No. of sets of scholarships.	No. of Scholarships.	Rate of scholarship per mensem.
	Government Special Scholarships for Backward Classes.	S. T. C. Classes ..	..	2	Rs. 15
	Junior Scholarships	Anglo - Indian Schools.	10	20	12
	Senior Scholarships	Anglo - Indian Schools.	5	20	30

4(15). The S.S.C. Examination is being held twice a year since the year under report in October and in March. The results of these Examination Results. two examinations and those of the Cambridge School Certificate examination held during the year 1951-52 are tabled below :—

Examination.	Number appeared.			Number Passed.			Percentage.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>S.S.C. Examination.</i>							
<i>October, 1951.</i>							
Boys ..	29,679	157	29,836	7,433	30	7,463	..
Girls ..	4,161	19	4,180	1,412	6	1,418	..
Total ..	33,840	176	34,016	8,845	36	8,881	26.1
<i>March, 1952.</i>							
Boys ..	47,310	509	47,819	19,432	149	19,581	..
Girls ..	9,091	76	9,167	4,400	21	4,421	..
Total ..	56,401	585	56,986	23,832	170	24,002	42.1
Grand Total ..	90,241	761	91,002	32,677	206	32,883	36.1
Cambridge School Certificate.	327	..	327	247	..	247	75.5

The difference between the percentage of passes at the October and March Examinations is glaring and is explained by the fact that most of the candidates appearing at the October Examination are repeaters.. The percentage of passes at the March, 1952 Examination increased slightly to 42.1 as against 40.0 in the previous year.

The fact that at least 50 per cent. of the pupils cannot get through the S.S.C. Examination unmistakably points to an enormous wastage at the Secondary stage. This wastage is almost entirely due to the fact that most of the Secondary Schools do not maintain proper standards of education. The Department is well aware of the drawbacks and keeps a strict eye on the annual promotions, admissions and the standard of teaching.

Though the S.S.C. syllabus provides for a very wide range of options the requirements of the University still dominate the entire field of secondary education and this is mainly due to the fact that guardians have not still realised that secondary education is a stage complete in itself and that pupils who have no aptitude for academic subjects need not be made to pursue them.

The October, 1951 examination was held at 25 centres in the State of Bombay and Saurashtra, while the March, 1952 examination at 40 centres, against 36 for the March, 1951 Examination.

4(16). Long before the coming of independence, a beginning was made in this Development of Federal state, in 1939, to introduce the teaching of Hindi. The language. study of Hindi was made compulsory in Standards V-VII of secondary schools. A step further was taken while revising the syllabus of secondary schools as a result of the abolition of English and the study of Hindi was further extended to Standard VIII during 1951-52 and will be extended progressively. By 1954-55, Hindi will be compulsorily taught throughout the secondary stage and the question of making it a compulsory subject at the S.S.C. is under consideration. It will be similarly extended to Standards IX, X and XI during the next three years, i.e., 1952-53 to 1954-55.

The Department conducts a Hindi Shikshaka Sanad Examination with a view to providing properly qualified teachers of Hindi for Standards V-VII. This examination was devised when the study of Hindi was restricted to the first three years of the secondary school course only. The question of qualifications that should be laid down for the teachers of Hindi in the higher standards of secondary schools in the new set-up is already being examined and will be decided before long.

Proposals are also afoot to establish a separate School Book Committee for examining Hindi books to be used in secondary schools.

4(17). The Board of Secondary Education was reconstituted by Government Board of Secondary Education on 21st June, 1951 for a period of two years.

Since 21st June 1951, the Board met three times during 1951-52, and considered various matters referred to it.

The cost to Government on account of the Board during the year under report was Rs. 4,762.

4(18). Under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is not permissible for School Book Committee. recognised secondary schools both aided and unaided Conclusion. to use books which are not sanctioned as text books by Government or the Director of Education. The work of examining and ascertaining whether the books, brought out as Text-books, are fit for being sanctioned for the purpose is done through the agency of the State Text Book Committee and 5 regional language Book Committees, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Urdu and Sindhi. The State Book Committee is responsible for considering English books and books

not relating purely to a regional language. The State Book Committee is presided over by the Director of Education and other Committees by the Educational Inspectors.

The number of books considered by the State Book Committee during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of books received including the opening balance.	Number of books sanctioned.	Number of books rejected.	Books sanctioned as			
				Text books and supply readers.	Pupils library books.	Teachers library books.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51 ..	124	102	22	94	7	1	....
1951-52 ..	156	138	18	109	20	9	....

4(19). The last report indicated how secondary education in the State was passing through a phase of transition owing to several reasons chief among them being a reorientation of educational ideology and the problems arising out of the merged areas of the ex-States. During the year under report, the new ideology found greater acceptance, the staff of the merged States regained their moorings and the teachers as a community evinced greater interest in their duties and responsibilities towards their pupils and in turning into better citizens for our democratic State. The year's record of work was on the whole such as would justify a sense of subdued optimism for the future.

CHAPTER V

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. Universities

5(1). The following 6 Statutory Universities are functioning in the Bombay State :—

Name of the University.	Year of incorporation.	Vice-Chancellor during the year under report.	University Office located at.
1	2	3	4
Bombay University	.. 1857	Shri Justice N. H. Bhagwati (up to November, 1951). Shri N. J. Wadia (from November 1951).	Bombay.
Poona University	.. 1949	Dr. M. R. Jayakar	.. Poona.
Karnatak University	.. 1950	Shri R. A. Jahagirdar (till 17th July 1951). Shri C. C. Hulkoti, B.A., LL.B., (from 17th July 1951).	Dharwar.
Gujarat University	.. 1950	Shri H. V. Divatia	.. Ahmedabad.
M. S. University of Baroda	.. 1949	Shrimati Hansa Mehta	.. Baroda.
S. N. D. T. Women's University.	1951	Shri K. M. Jhaveri	.. Bombay.

The progress of each of these Universities during the year under report is reviewed briefly below.

Bombay University

5(2). During the year under report, Sir N. J. Wadia, Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University from November, 1951, in succession to the Hon'ble Justice N. H. Bhagwati.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held in August, 1951, when the Convocation address was delivered by the Chancellor, Raja Maharaj Singh. In his address, the Chancellor stressed the need for co-operation between the various Universities in the Bombay State with a view to pooling their resources and to eliminating, as far as possible, duplication of efforts, especially in specialized branches of learning. In that connection, he referred to the valuable role which the Joint Board of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities of the State might play. He also pointed out that the Bombay University, even with its limited jurisdiction, had a great future and that it might specialize in the study of subjects like industrial organization, foreign languages, labour, banking, commerce, technical education, public administration, etc. for which its area is particularly suited.

The work of the new University buildings connecting the north and south wing of the existing buildings was completed during the year under report, thereby facilitating considerably the administrative work of the University. The total cost of

the building is about 5½ lakhs of rupees, which was met out of a Government grant of the same amount. During the year under report, a scheme of expansion of the Department of Chemical Technology under the programme of assistance from the Government of India also made further progress and a total amount of about Rs. 8 lakhs was provided in the budget of the year for capital expenditure on the scheme.

The Common-Wealth University's Delegation which visited India in December 1951 and January, 1952, in connection with the Annual Session of its Executive Council, visited the University. Similarly a debating team representing the British Universities which toured this country in the Winter of 1951-52 also visited the University in February, 1952, when a debate was arranged in which members of the team as well as students of the University participated.

The question of providing sufficient hostel accommodation for the students of the University Departments had been engaging the attention of the University for some years. The Syndicate evolved a scheme of constructing 5 hostel blocks on the unbuilt portion of the site of the University Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga designed to accommodate in all 360 students. A beginning was made by constructing two of the units, out of a loan of Rs. 2,29,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the specific purpose of providing hostel accommodation for students of the Department of Chemical Technology, and a munificent donation of Rs. 2,50,000 given by the Birla Education Trust. The two blocks will provide accommodation for 148 students. They are estimated to cost about Rs. 6,38,000.

The number of colleges affiliated to the University remained the same *i.e.*, 22, twelve being Arts and Science Colleges and ten Professional Colleges. In addition the University maintained Departments of (1) Economics and Sociology, (2) Chemical Technology, (3) Statistics and (4) Politics and Civics.

The total number of students in the University was 24,733 of whom 17,621 were in the Arts and Science Colleges during the year 1951-52 and 6,235 in Professional Colleges. 877 students were under instruction in the various University Departments and Research Institutions.

The number of students who appeared for the various final examinations held by the University during the academic year ending April, 1952 was 8,234 of whom 4,580 passed.

Poona University

5(3). During the year under report, elections to the two University Bodies, *viz.*, the Executive Council and the Academic Council were held and they were reconstituted from February, 1952. The following appointments on the University staff were made :—

- (i) Professor of Botany,
- (ii) Reader in Politics, and
- (iii) Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry.

The Court passed a Statute laying down the terms and conditions of service for teachers in Constituent Colleges and Constituent Recognised Institutions. Another important Statute passed was that conferring on members of the Court the right to ask questions.

The teaching of the B.Sc. (General) course was started in the Poona area from June, 1951. Under this course, a student has to take one of 12 optional groups, each consisting of 3 subjects which have to be studied for two years. In the third year, the student, if he takes B.Sc. (Hons.), has to study one of the subjects in the selected group.

The Academic Council of the University approved the 3 years' course in Engineering prepared by the Faculty of Engineering.

The Annual Convocation was held on 8th September 1951, when Shri H. P. Mody, the then Governor of U. P., delivered the convocation address. In his address, he stressed the importance of discipline and analysed the causes which led to the prevailing indiscipline amongst students and which had to be removed. He also exhorted the students to develop some of those simpler virtues which go a long way to enrich life, such as tidiness of dress and habits, punctuality and courtesy.

An important event during the year was the acceptance by the University of the proposal of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer for starting a centre for International Indological Research under the auspices of the University. The main purpose of this Centre would be to undertake such projects in the field of Indological Research as could be best accomplished only through the active collaboration of Indian and foreign scholars. Although the University would be sponsoring the Centre, it will have to bear no financial liability in respect of it. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer has given an initial donation of Rs. 25,000 and it is hoped that the Centre would get a large subvention from UNESCO. The work of organizing the Centre has been undertaken by Prof. R. N. Dandekar, Head of the University Department of Sanskrit.

The lease of the Ganeshkhind site was finally approved and signed during the year. The total area given to the University thereunder is about 411 acres. The University has decided to build a hostel for Post-Graduate students on the University Campus. This will greatly facilitate the imparting of post-graduate instruction in the Poona area.

The Board of extra-mural studies of the University continued to do good work, consisting of lectures, short courses for adults and summer schools for primary and secondary teachers at selected centres. In all 136 lectures were arranged at 11 different centres in the University area and 2 Summer Schools were run for secondary and primary teachers at Poona and Satara respectively in May, 1951.

The University Employment Bureau started work from November, 1951 and during the short period till March, 1952, it did a fair amount of preliminary work, such as answering personal inquiries, registering candidates, notifying vacancies, etc. The usefulness of the Bureau's work may be expected to increase in course of time.

During the year under report the number of colleges affiliated to Poona University remained the same, i.e. 24, 15 Arts and Science Colleges and 9 Professional Colleges, with 10,347 and 3,598 students in them, as against 10,361 and 2,751 respectively, in the previous year. There were, besides the above colleges, the various University Departments and four Research Institutions affiliated to the University, with a total of 361 students. 3,240 students appeared for the various final examinations of the University in the academic year 1951-52 of whom 2,041 passed.

Karnatak University

5(4). During the year under report, the Karnatak University elected Shri C. C. Hulkoti, Retired District Judge, as Vice Chancellor, in place of Shri R. A. Jahagirdar who relinquished office as the first Vice Chancellor on 17th July 1951.

Pending construction of its own buildings, the University continued to function in the Government Training College building, temporarily placed at its disposal. Although the entire main building was available to the University as well as 25 rooms in the adjoining hostel building, the difficulty of space was acutely felt on account of the growing activities of the University. In view of this, the construction of the University's own buildings on the Chhota Mahableshwar site became urgent and the necessary preliminaries were completed during the year. The construction of a well to provide water supply was completed and the construction of the administrative block commenced at the end of the year.

During the year under report, the University started two post-graduate departments, viz., that of (i) Mathematics and Statistics, and (ii) Kannada Language and Literature. A Professor was appointed in the former department and a Professor and a Reader in the latter.

Owing to the fact that only two departments were opened by the University itself, a scheme of post-graduate instruction, utilising the personnel and talent available in the various affiliated colleges, had to be prepared by the Board of University Teaching. In important subjects, arrangements for instruction were made both at Dharwar and Belgaum, while in some subjects, provision of instruction was made at one or the other of the two places. The scheme was fairly successful in improving post-graduate teaching.

The courses of studies in Mathematics in the First Year and Inter classes were revised so as to make them more board based. The Course in Agriculture was also revised by making it a 4-year course after the S. S. C., on the same lines as those adopted by the Bombay and Poona Universities.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on 9th September 1951, when His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore delivered the Convocation Address. In his address, the Maharaja emphasised the common ties of religion, language, culture and history, binding the two Universities of Karnatak and Mysore.

The Karnatak University had 7 Arts and Science and 5 Professional Colleges and one Research Institution affiliated to it, as last year, with a total strength of 5,448 students against 4,630 of the previous year. Of the 5,448 students, 4,284 were in Arts and Science Colleges and 1,147 in Professional Colleges. The remaining 17 were enrolled in the University Departments of Mathematics and Kannad, and in the Kannada Research Institute.

The number of students who appeared at the University's final examinations during the year under report was 944 of whom 659 passed.

Gujarat University

5(5). The University continued to hold its office in the Electrical Laboratory Wing of the L. D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad. As this arrangement was not quite satisfactory, the programme of construction of University buildings was pushed ahead and the Senate, in March, 1952, gave administrative approval to the plans and estimates for the building.

During the year under report, the University Senate passed an important Resolution regarding the medium of instruction and examination. This medium is to be Gujarati and/or Hindi. The decision is to be implemented within a period of 7 years, during which English is to continue as the medium of instruction and examination. It is proposed to introduce Gujarati and/or Hindi as the medium of instruction in the Arts Faculty up to the Inter-mediate Arts Courses from June, 1954, and it was decided to take steps to get suitable text-books in Gujarati and Hindi prepared by then. It is left to the choice of the colleges to adopt either Gujarati or Hindi as the medium of instruction.

The Senate also passed resolutions instituting the diploma in Journalism as well as accepting the principle of holding external examinations.

The University decided to start two new departments under (1) Director of Physical Welfare for co-ordinating and supervising the Physical training activities of various colleges and (2) Chief Medical Officer for carrying on medical examination of students studying in affiliated colleges. It was also decided to prepare a scheme with a view to helping students appearing for various competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. The University also instituted the following Boards, Bureaux, etc.—

- (a) Foreign Universities Information Bureau ;
- (b) Employment Bureau ;
- (c) Board of Extra-Mural Studies ;
- (d) University Board of Sports ;
- (e) University Publication Board ;
- (f) Grants Utilization Committee.

The Employment Bureau of the University started registration of candidates and also approached important employers requesting them to give their co-operation to the Bureau. Encouraging response was received from some of them.

Due to the opening of the B. J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya at Vallabh Vidyanagar during the year, the number of colleges affiliated to the University increased by one to 18, of which 8 were Arts and Science Colleges and 10 Professional Colleges, having 7,308 and 3,787 students respectively. The two Research Institutions (viz., the B. J. Institute of Learning and Research and the Physical Research Laboratory) continued their work during the year and the number of students enrolled by them was 70 against 61 in the previous year.

During the year, the University conducted all the examinations for the first time and the number of students who appeared at the various final examinations were 2,027 of whom 1,398 passed.

M. S. University of Baroda

5(6). The 4 special Departments of this University, viz., (i) the Faculty of Fine Arts, (ii) the Faculty of Home Science, (iii) the College of Indian Music (included under the Faculty of Fine Arts) and (iv) the Faculty of Social work, continued to do useful work during the year under report.

Faculty of Fine Arts.—Students are admitted to the Fine Arts or the Music Section of the Faculty on the basis of an aptitude test. During the year, 26 students appeared in the aptitude test and were admitted to the Preparatory Class. The total number of students in the Fine Arts Section was 33. 31 students appeared in the

departmental test of whom 25 passed in the annual examination and 6 in the supplementary test. At the University Examination, one student of the Final Year Diploma in Painting passed the examination.

College of Indian Music.—The educational programme of the Music College is divided into Preparatory and specialisation courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. The Preparatory courses aim at finding out the capacity of students and their main interest by introducing them to a group of relevant art forms. The specialisation courses consist of intensive practical training, a sound knowledge of cultural and historical background and aesthetic significance of one major subject such as Vocal or Instrumental music (Dhruba, Sitar, Violin and Tabla), Dance and Dramatics. Besides these subjects, English language and Cultural History were also added to the curriculum in order to raise the standard. The number of students in the Degree classes was 11.

The College also offers a five-year course leading to the Diploma in Music—Vocal as well as Instrumental. The number of students in the Diploma classes was 187.

Faculty of Home Science.—During the year under report, there were 27 students in the First Year and 24 in the Second Year class. Instruction was provided through the medium of English in the various subjects, such as Physiology, Anatomy, Biology, Food and Nutrition, Fine Arts, Crafts, Personal Hygiene, Clothing, Physical Education, Literature, Home Management, General Psychology, Child Care, etc. 46 students appeared at the annual examination of whom 42 passed and they were allowed to take further courses. The students who were given advanced courses completed them successfully and were admitted for further advanced courses.

On August 4 and 5, 1951, the All-India Home Economics Conference was held, in the Faculty of Home Science. Delegates from all over India attended the Conference at which the First Home Economics Association was formed. Rajkumari Amritkaur, Minister of Health, Government of India, inaugurated the Conference and also laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Home Science College.

Faculty of Social Work.—The total number of students in the Faculty was 32 out of whom 27 were men and 5 women. Out of the 12 students admitted to the first group during the last year, 11 were successful in the final examination. Visits were arranged to various agencies doing social service and field work was conducted in co-operation with a number of these agencies. During the year, the Faculty started an Experimental centre at Atladara, 3 miles from Baroda, for training workers in rural welfare. During the year, the work was directed towards recreation, social education and health aspects of the community, but in course of time, the programme would touch every aspect of community development. The programme of students' camps was also continued and two camps were held during the year. A study tour of the senior class was taken to Bombay to observe various social work agencies.

In addition to the above special institutions, the other Faculties of the University continued to function as usual. The total number of students in the various faculties and institutions of the University on 31st March, 1952 was 3,299.

The University took over the management of the Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya from the Government of Bombay from 18th June, 1951. A special grant of Rs. 25,000 per year was sanctioned to the University by Government for running the Institution.

The first Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees was held in the University gardens on the 6th October 1951 when the Chancellor, His Highness Maharaja Fatehsinh Gaekwad, presided. The Convocation address was delivered by Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay.

The Faculties, Boards of Studies, the Senate and the Syndicate were reconstituted during the year, after fresh elections were held. At the Senate Meeting in March 1952, Shrimati Hansa Mehta was elected as Vice Chancellor of the University for a term of 3 years from 30th April 1952.

The University passed a Statute enabling members of the Senate to ask questions for obtaining information concerning the University.

The University decided to bring out a critical edition of the Valmiki Ramayana on the same lines as the critical edition of Mahabharata being published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. The work is to be carried out under the auspices of the Oriental Institute, Baroda.

In May 1951, a party of 13 students from various Faculties of the University led by Shri G. B. Pandya, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, went on an expedition to climb the Pindari Glacier in the Himalayas. A grant of Rs. 1,700 was given to the Party by the University. The party returned after a month of extensive tour of the mountains. The tour was undertaken with the idea of infusing a spirit of enterprise and adventure in the students, which might be emulated by other Universities of the State.

The number of students who appeared for the various final examinations of the University in 1951-52 was 532 of whom 446 passed.

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

5(7). The South Wing of the new building of the University was nearly completed during the year under report and was expected to be ready for occupation from July 1952. The building has cost nearly 10 lakhs of rupees and it is expected to facilitate the housing of the different faculties of the University.

The decision of the University in instituting external examinations was approved by Government. Candidates who have not been able to attend any college can't us appear as private students under certain conditions. This will be a great facility to women who wish to complete their education by studying at home.

The University decided to institute the faculty of Nursing and hopes that many students will take advantage of the courses to be offered in the Faculty, leading up to the B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) degrees in Nursing.

In view of the difficulties of having standard text-books in the various subjects, the University took steps to have such text-books prepared by its experienced Professors in the different subjects. Accordingly, a text-book in Marathi on the subject of Civics has been published and a new edition in Gujarati and Marathi of the book of Domestic Science is proposed to be brought out. A text book on Sociology in Gujarati and Marathi is also under preparation.

The University started regular Colleges for the B. T. degree at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. This is a definite improvement on the previous system whereby students could appear for the B. T. examination as external candidates.

The first Annual Convocation of the University, after obtaining statutory recognition, was held on the 18th August 1951. Raja Maharaj Singh, the then Chancellor of the University, delivered the Convocation Address. In his address, he praised the activities of the University and expressed the hope that proficiency in the subjects prescribed by the University would equip the students for the role which they would have to play as managers of their household or in the wider field of social work and welfare.

The number of students enrolled in the four affiliated colleges has risen from 498 to 821 during the year under report.

At the University examinations, 358 students appeared of whom 226 passed.

Universities Information Bureau.

5(8). The Universities Information Bureau of the Bombay University continued to do useful work of advising and guiding students desirous of joining Foreign Universities for higher studies. The Bureau also conducted the following examinations locally :—

(1) Entrance Examination for admission to the California Institute of Technology in the U. S. A.

(2) Graduateship Examination of the Institute of Radio Engineers, London.

(3) Graduateship and Associateship Examinations of the Institute of Transport, London.

A number of useful reference books were added to the Bureau's library so as to bring it up-to-date.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau of the Poona University also did some valuable work. A considerably larger number of students made use of the facilities offered by the Bureau than in the previous year. Thus the number of personal enquiries increased from 1,482 to 1,620. The number of applications for entrance to over-seas Universities increased from 53 to 172 and the number of admissions obtained from 28 to 54. Scholarships and Fellowships were secured to 20 students.

The Gujarat University has also started a similar Bureau which, during the year under report, collected nearly 15,000 books useful for its activities. The Ministry of Education of Government of India, as well as the U. N. Information Service, Bombay, presented to the Bureau a large number of books containing prospectuses, hand-books, catalogues etc. of various Universities. Information was supplied by post to 128 students. The Bureau also conducted the Entrance Examination of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

5(9). The grants-in-aid paid to the Universities in the State of Bombay during the year 1951-52 were as follows :—

Grants paid to various Universities—1951-52—

		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	.. ..	6,05,000	3,50,000	9,55,000
Poona	.. ..	4,35,000	2,240	4,37,240
Karnatak	.. ..	3,40,000	....	3,40,000
Gujarat	.. ..	3,40,000	....	3,40,000
M. S. University	.. ..	12,50,000	11,517	12,61,517
S. N. D. T.	.. ..	60,000	....	60,000
Total	..	30,30,000	3,63,557	33,13,757

The total number of students attending the various Regional Universities and the Colleges and the Departments and Research Institutions under them was 59,772 during the year under report as against 52,754 during 1950-51, showing an increase of a little over 7,000 students. This year's total number (*viz.* 59,772) includes the number of students (2,559) reading in the Diploma Classes in Engineering, Music, Sanskrit and the T. D. Classes, which was not included in the total number (52,754) for the last year.

2. Arts and Science Colleges.

5(10). The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State affiliated to the various Universities during the year under report was the same, namely 49, as in the previous year. The following table gives the number of students enrolled in each of the Universities :—

	No. of Arts and Science Colleges.	No. of students in Arts and Science Colleges.
Bombay University	12	17,621
Poona University	15	10,347
Karnatak University	7	4,284
Gujarat University	8	7,308
M. S. University	3	1,760
S. N. D. T. University	4	821
Total	49	42,141

5(11). The following table shows the number of students who graduated from the affiliated colleges and those who obtained the Master's degree during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	1950-51.			1951-52.			
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Per cent.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Per cent.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.A. ..	3,825	2,601	68.0	4,149	2,950	71.2	
M.A. ..	582	251	60.3	726	470	64.7	
B.Sc. ..	3,935	2,827	71.8	4,062	2,093	51.5	
M.Sc. ..	252	165	65.5	266	181	68.0	
D. Litt ..	2	....	....	1	....	....
Ph.D. ..	55	41	74.5	77	54	70.1	

5(12). The total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year was as follows :—

Sources.		1950-51.	1951-52.
		Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	.. ..	22,94,430	20,91,142
Boards funds	.. ..	16,250	15,272
Fees	.. ..	82,01,523	89,76,108
Other sources	.. ..	11,04,444	12,70,288
Total ..		1,16,16,647	1,23,52,810

3. Professional and Special Colleges.

5 (13). The number of Professional and Special Colleges in the State affiliated to the various Universities increased during the year under report from 41 to 43 and the total number of students increased from 12,550 to 16,306. This number is inclusive of 2,413 students from Diploma classes attached to Engineering, Music and Sanskrit Colleges. The two new institutions : (i) The B. J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Anand) and (ii) The Sanskrit College, Baroda, were affiliated during the year to the Gujarat and Baroda Universities respectively.

Besides these 43 Colleges there were 8 Special Colleges which were not affiliated to any Universities but were meant either for post-graduate or under-graduate students. There were 3 Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Bordi, Dabka and Dharwar, the Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali, the Forestry College, Dharwar, the Nautical Engineering College of the Central Government at Bombay, the Co-operative Training College at Poona and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Andheri), Bombay.

Information regarding Professional and Special Colleges as on 31st March, 1952.

Name of University.	No. of			No. of students in		
	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.	Total.	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	10	....	10	6,235	....	6,235
Poona	9	....	9	3,598	....	3,598
Karnatak	5	....	5	1,147	....	1,147
Gujarat	10	....	10	3,787	....	3,787
M. Sayajirao, Baroda	5	4	9	1,184	355	1,539
S. N. D. T.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Affiliated	29	4	43	15,951	355	16,306
Not affiliated to any University.	5	3	8	194	178	372
Total ..	44	7	51	16,145	533	16,678

5(14). Of the seven Colleges of Engineering in the State, two viz., the L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad and the College of Engineering, Poona, are conducted by Government.

(i) The College of Engineering, Poona, had 561 students at the end of the year in Degree Classes as against the same number in the previous year, while the number in diploma classes was 434 as against 465 in the previous year. The scheme of Test House and Road Test Track and Soil Mechanics Research Station continued to be held in abeyance. Some important tests of cement concrete, samples of cement, shear strength of soils etc. were, however, carried out during the year under report.

The College secured the Individual Championship for the 3rd year in succession and the aquatic Championship for the 2nd year in succession.

(ii) The new building of the Engineering College at Baroda and the building for Hydraulics and Cement Testing Laboratories have now been completed. Extensions to the existing Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry sheds as also the construction of the new Textile Technology Laboratory building inclusive of Workshop stores are under way. New equipment worth over 3.26 lacs of Rupees has arrived, the cost of equipment so far received being Rs. 7,31,860.

The courses leading to Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were revised and brought into line with the corresponding courses of the Board of Technical Education. The Degree courses correspond generally with the theoretical and practical courses set up by the other Universities in the State with the extra provision for detailed project work to be executed by students. The Faculty of Technology of the M. S. University, Baroda, had 675 students as against 666 in the previous year. Of these 133 were for Degree classes as against 80 in the previous year and 435 for Diploma classes as against 471 in the previous year.

(iii) The L. D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad, has settled down in its new buildings on the Gujarat University Campus. The College is now permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University for courses leading to the B.E. degree in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Two hostel blocks have been completed and over 180 students are now in residence on the premises. The number of students in the College during the year under report was 391 as against 277 in the previous year.

(iv) The number of students in the New Engineering College, Sangli, was 313 as against 221 in the previous year; the B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli had 112 students in the Degree classes and 77 in the Diploma classes as against 74 and 100 respectively in the previous year; the Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, had 373 students in the Degree classes and 243 in the Diploma classes as against 307 and 210 respectively in the previous year. The number of students in the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, rose from 352 to 460 in the Degree classes and from 674 to 676 in Diploma classes. Thus, on the whole, the number of students studying Engineering courses increased from 3,948 to 4,400 in Degree and Diploma classes.

5(15). The number of Commerce Colleges in the State is 8, having 4,580 students as against 7 colleges with 4,431 students in the previous year. The B. J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar is the new College of Commerce started during the year under report. The foundation stone of the New Building for the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, was laid by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta on 5th October 1951. The provision of this new building is expected to remove

the long felt need of a suitable modern building for the College and will pave the way for further expansion and development of this premier College of Commerce in the City of Bombay.

5(16). The number of students for the Degree classes was 570 as against 683 in the previous year. The main building of the College of Agriculture at Dharwar was declared open by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

At the College of Agriculture, Poona, the standard of admission to the B.Sc. (Agri.) First Year class was lowered by admitting candidates passing the S. S. C. Examination or its equivalent due to the introduction of the four years' Degree course instead of the old 3 years' course.

5(17). The number of Medical Colleges remained at 7 as in the previous year but the number of students rose from 2,531 to 2,636 during the year under report.

5(18). As the Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur, was handed over to a Private Society, there is only one Government Law College, Bombay, the remaining five Law Colleges being run by private bodies. The additional third and fourth divisions of the First LL.B. and Second division of the Second LL.B. class were continued at the Government Law College, Bombay, in view of the continued pressure for admissions. The room occupied by the Educational Adviser was handed over to the College and yet due to lack of space the shift system had to continue. The total number of students reading for Law increased from 2,305 in 1950-51 to 2,852 during the year under report.

5(19). The only College of Pharmacy viz., the Lalubhai Motilal College of Pharmacy at Ahmedabad, offers courses in Pharmacy leading to the B. Pharm. degree under the Faculty of medicine of the Gujarat University.

The number of students were as shown below :—

				First Term.	Second Term.
First Year	..	..	..	105	84
Second Year	..	..	..	85	84
Final Year	..	..	..	62	10

The duration of the Pharmacy course is 2½ years and the final examination is held in October every year. Of the 62 students who appeared for their degree examination, 52 passed during the year under report.

5(20). There is only one Veterinary College in the State conducted by Government at Bombay. It had 160 students on its rolls at the end of the year under report as against 146 in the previous year. In the B.Sc. (Vet.) degree Examination 27 students passed out of 45 who appeared for it.

5(21). This College, located at Dharwar, conducted the Rangers' training classes. The Rangers' Class, 1951-52, started with 12 trainees of whom 3 were departmental candidates.

5(22). There are three Training Colleges for Secondary Teachers at Bombay, Secondary Training Colleges. Belgaum and Kolhapur, conducted by Government. In addition, there are two other Colleges viz., the Tilak College of Education, Poona, run by the S. P. Mandali, Poona and the Faculty of Education and Psychology, run by the M. S. University of Baroda. The total number of students in these Colleges during the year under report was 609 as against 520 during the previous year.

The 26th Session of the All India Educational Conference was held at Bombay during the year under report and the Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, was the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. The contribution of the College in respect of models, charts, pictures and other teaching aids attracted considerable attention. The Secondary Training College at Bombay, has a modest Psychological Laboratory, which meets the needs of its students. The Vocational Guidance Bureau run by the Government is attached to this College and gave guidance to students and guardians regarding careers. Three Career Masters' Courses were held and three Career-Conferences were held besides publication of Annual pamphlets and monographs. The Bureau worked on standardisation of Intelligence Tests and special aptitude tests and the work continues.

Provision for Post-Graduate Instruction in Education for M.Ed. by papers and by research and for Ph.D. for research exists at the Tilak College of Education, Poona (38 students), Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda (27 students), S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur (27 students) and Secondary Training College, Belgaum (47 students). 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 Secondary Training College as regards library and other facilities.

5(23). The following Table compares the number of students who passed Professional Degree Examinations in 1950-51 and 1951-52 :-

	1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Master of Law ..	11	1	9.1	11	5	45.4
LL.B. ..	1,073	408	38.0	1,376	680	49.4
M. I. ..	132	39	29.5	128	24	18.7
M. B. B. S. ..	600	307	44.5	869	427	49.1
B. E. (Civil) ..	55	50	90.9	263	168	63.9
B. M. E. E. ..	113	47	41.6	207	93	44.9
M. Ed. ..	136	73	55.3	130	94	72.3
B. T. ..	466	423	90.8	612	554	90.5
M. Com. ..	21	18	85.7	97	79	81.4
B. Com. ..	1,427	782	54.8	1,206	690	57.2
M. So. (Tech.) ..	10	10	100	13	13	100
B. So. (Tech.) ..	91	80	87.9	113	75	66.3
M. So. (Agri.) ..	7	7	100	28	23	82.1
B. So. (Agri.) ..	302	227	75.1	234	172	73.5
B. So. (Vet.) ..	48	40	83.3	45	27	60.0
B. Text. ..	9	9	100	11	10	90.9
Ph. D. (Tech.) ..	1	1	100	4	3	75.0

4. Research Institutions.

5(24). 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 position regarding the number of Research Institutions and the number of students was as under :—

Name of University.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.
Bombay	5	128
Gujarat	2	70
Poona	4	50
Karnatak	1	5

A—Social Science.

5(25). The Department of Economics and Sociology of the University of Bombay had the following number of students in different classes :—

	1950-51	1951-52
Ph.D.	55	61
M.A. (Research)	19	22
M.Sc. (Agri.)	1	2
M.A. (Papers)	341	296

Four students including one lady student from U.S.A. attended the school during the year under report, three doing research under the Fulbright Educational programme and one reading for M.A. by papers in Sociology.

Besides the students on the rolls of the school, 86 post-graduate students (including 33 lady students) belonging to the different Arts Colleges in Bombay City and suburbs attended lectures delivered at the school. In addition to normal teaching the following research projects were conducted :—

(i) *An enquiry into the conditions of Refugees in Bombay.*

The results have been published in an article in the issue of the Bombay University Journal of January 1952.

(ii) *Role of private sector in planned Economy (in progress).*

(iii) *Economic survey of Saurashtra.*

This survey was undertaken on behalf of the Government of Saurashtra some time in August 1949 and the report is under preparation.

The Department of Politics continued during the year under report the Factual Study of Commercial, Linguistic and other Factors of tensions as they affect Political life in India, undertaken during the previous year. The Department also undertook a field study of the General Elections in the City of Bombay.

During the year 13 students qualified for the Ph.D. degree, 2 for M.A. and one for M.Sc. (Agri.) all by research. Out of 192 students who appeared for the M.A. Examination by papers 117 passed, 3 being placed in the First Class, 50 in the Second Class and the rest in the pass class.

5(26). During the year under report, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, completed its work under the National Sample Survey. The data regarding economic conditions in the famine tract of the Deccan collected during the past four years was collated and an advanced report was submitted to Government on indebtedness in the Deccan Districts during the last ten years.

The Institute also participated in the work relating to the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India in seven districts of Bombay and Hyderabad States.

As a result of the help received from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute extended its activities by establishing a small section on Demography which has started a preliminary investigation with samples of Urban, suburban and rural families. The Rockefeller Foundation offered a special grant to the Institute for 5 years to recruit and train analysts for the staff.

The study of the Rise of the Business Class in India, on which some preliminary work was done last year, was launched as a major project during this year. Allied to this study, which is undertaken in collaboration with the International Institute of Pacific Relations, is another survey that of the recent History of British business in India, its present condition and future prospects undertaken in collaboration with the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Two publications were brought out during the year, one (in Marathi) on the draft of the Five Year Plan and the other (in English) on the Social Survey of Kolhapur Industry, Trade and Labour.

About 25 students were admitted to the Section in Statistics with a view to taking the Statistician's Diploma Examination of the Indian Statistical Institute.

5(27). The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Andheri), Bombay, gives scientific instruction in various aspects of social work to graduates of recognised Universities. During the year under report, the following may be mentioned amongst the various activities of the Institute :—

(i) The training programme of Tuberculosis Social workers continued.

(ii) The Report on the Socio-Economic aspects of Drinking was completed and submitted to the Government of Bombay.

(iii) At the instance of the Government of Bombay, who have sanctioned Rs. 8,000 for it, the Institute has undertaken "Family Living Studies of Seven Occupational Groups in Bombay State."

(iv) A Physical Fitness Survey in Co-operation with the Bombay Phy. Cultural Association is in progress.

Amongst other activities may be mentioned, "The Indian Journal of Social Work" published quarterly, which is devoted to the scientific interpretation of social problems and advancement of social research.

During the year under report out of 91 students, 26 received their Diploma.

42 students were newly admitted of whom 5 dropped out later. On 31st March 1952 there were 63 students on rolls in the Institute.

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

5(28). The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, conducts research in Oriental Languages, Linguistics, Indian History and Sociology. There were 26 students reading at the Institute during the year under report.

The members of the Staff participated in the deliberations of learned conferences viz., The All India Oriental Conference, The Indian Philosophical Congress and the Somnath Sanskrit Parishad.

The work on "A Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles" was continued during the year under report. The following two works have been undertaken (i) A Dictionary of Inscriptional Sanskrit (limited to Sanskrit Inscriptions in India) and (ii) A Dictionary of Sanskrit based entirely on all available Sanskrit Kosas.

During the year under report the Institute received grants-in-aid from the Government of Uttara Pradesh, Hyderabad and Saurashtra, the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Shri G. D. Birla and from the Universities of Poona, Baroda, Rajputana and the Osmania University of Hyderabad (Deccan).

5(29). The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, a unique Cultural and Research Institute carried on its diverse activities through various subordinate agencies such as the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya (Oriental College), the Gita Vidyalaya, M. G. Sanshodhan Mandir (A research and Post-Graduate Department), Sanghi Jain Shastra Shikshapitha, and a wide programme of Extra Mural lectures embracing within its comprehensive sweep subjects concerning Politics, Sociology, Ethics, Metaphysics, literary criticism, religious History, the Vedas and in general topics related to Ancient Indian Culture. The Institute's library (Shri Munshi Saraswati Mandir) added about 3,000 volumes including rare and valuable books during the year. There is a children's library also, open on three days of the week. In addition, the Institute runs the Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapitha and the Bharatiya Kala Kendra. The following works were published during the year :—

Bharatiya Vidya—Volume XI, Nos. 1 and 2.

History and Culture of the Indian People —Volume II.

5(30). The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, is conducting valuable research, the most important being the critical edition of the Maha-Bharata of which the hitherto published material totals of 7,226 pages of which 576 pages were printed during the year under report.

Volume XXXI (parts 1-4) of the Annals were published during the year and a few pages each of the different volumes of the Descriptive catalogue of Government Manuscripts were also printed. Volume XVII part 5 of this Catalogue was nearing completion.

5(31). Among other Research Institutions may be mentioned (i) the Kannad Research Institute, Dharwar, run by Government, (ii) the B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad, which are doing useful research in their own fields.

C—Physical Sciences.

5(32). Among the Colleges of Pure Science which carry on research in various branches, the most important is the Institute of Science, Bombay, conducted by Government and maintaining only the degree and post-graduate classes. Durin

the year under report, it had 98 students working for the M.Sc. and Ph. D. degrees by research in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology and Bio-Chemistry and 10 students for M.Sc. (Maths. with papers). 20 students took the M.Sc. degree by research and 8 the Ph. D. degree. 78 research papers were published in various scientific journals in India and abroad. 119 researches were in progress during the year under report. 2 students obtained the M.Sc. degree by papers in Maths.

In the under-graduate classes, there were 284 students as against 313 in the previous year. At the B.Sc. Examination held in April 1951, of the 144 students sent up 117 passed, 7 securing first class with distinction, 12 first class, 53 second class and the rest pass class.

During the year under report, the Government of India endowed one senior and three additional junior research scholarships in fulfilment of its policy of encouraging research work in science.

5(33). The Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University of Bombay, continued to do important work in various branches of Technology. There were 133 students in the First Year in the various sections, 115 in the second year, and 70 were doing research, the total number being 318 as against 258 in 1950-51. 114 candidates were sent up for the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination held in March 1952 of whom 75 passed including 21 in the First Class and 54 in the second class. 20 candidates appeared for the First Year B. Chem. Eng. of whom 13 passed. 5 students qualified for the Ph. D. degree by research, 10 for the M.Sc. (Tech.) degree and 2 for the M.Sc. (Chem.) degree.

The Government of India awarded three senior (Rs. 200 per mensem) and three Junior (Rs. 100 per mensem each) scholarships tenable for 3 years. A number of firms provided facilities for practical training to the graduates of the Department who were awarded industrial training stipends by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. 38 graduates of the Department obtained employment in various industrial firms and Government Departments. A number of Mills, Factories and Laboratories permitted students to work as apprentices. Various lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Technological Association on Technological and allied subjects. A number of schemes of investigation were in operation under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The scheme of work on assessment of the quality of Indian wool, sponsored by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research was continued. 39 research items were published and 53 were either sent or ready for publication.

5(34). The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is devoted to advanced study and research in various subjects comprised under the general head "Atomic Science". Work in the following fields continued during the year under report (i) Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, (ii) Experimental Physics with special reference to the study of Cosmic Radiation and Nuclear Physics.

Work on the construction and development of instruments required in nuclear research was undertaken by the Institute. Under the orders of the Atomic Energy Commission, a small unit was established to make 300 radiation meters every year and 20 laboratory types of instruments required for nuclear research.

A mass spectrometer was made in the Institute and a 12" cyclotron was designed and its magnet and vacuum systems were tested. Among other tasks undertaken

or completed may be mentioned: A Van de Craff generator, a special Beta Ray Spectrometer, a pilot plant for heavy water, A 50 Channel amplitude discriminator, various types of neutron detectors, etc.

Under the long term project for measurement of different components of cosmic radiation, progress was maintained: 18 flights of balloons were made and the intensity of cosmic radiation penetrating 10 c.m. lead was measured. Experiments were also undertaken at Kolar to measure the variation of cosmic ray intensity at Depths.

Professor Peters of the Rochester University joined the Institute as a Prof. of Experimental Physics and carried on investigations in nuclear emulsions exposed in the stratosphere during the 1950 balloon flights.

During the year under report 100 lectures on various topics were delivered and about 35 colloquia were held on different topics.

Ten papers were submitted for publication during the year under report. The Institute has undertaken the project for the publication of monographs in physics and Mathematics and the first monograph entitled "Typical Means" by Prof. K. Chandrasekharan and Dr. Meenakshi Sunderam was published.

5(35). The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is another Institution working in the field of Theoretical Physics and is particularly engaged in the study of the Problem of Cosmic Rays and the Earth's atmosphere. It has the following four Departments:—

- (i) Atmospheric Physics.
- (ii) Cosmic Rays.
- (iii) Theoretical Physics.
- (iv) Electronics.

The main staff consists of 4 Directors assisted by 3 senior Research Assistants and 7 junior Research Assistants. There were 23 Research Scholars.

Work on "Atmospheric Ozone and Weather" which was assisted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was continued.

A paper on "The Vertical Distribution of Ozone over Kodaikanal" was communicated to the Indian Academy of Sciences.

The photomultiplier and stabilised D. C. amplifier for measuring feeble radiations were completed and the equipment was used to measure the sky brightness in different narrow spectral bands at Mt. Abu from the time of sun-set (or sun-rise) to the time when full night conditions had set in.

Research papers on "Atmospheric conditions over the Rajputana Desert" and "The Daily Variation of Wind in the Lower Atmosphere over Ahmedabad" were contributed to learned journals.

5(36). The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona, carries on research in the Departments of Botany, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Microbiology and Entomology. 4 students were working for the M.Sc. degree and 7 for the Ph.D. degree of the Poona University. Two junior Research Fellows of the National Institute of Sciences of India were working on problems in Microbiology and Botany.

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

6(1). Good progress was registered in the matter of the training of teachers during the year under report. The Primary Training Colleges followed the revised syllabus which included training in Crafts, Hygiene, Health and community activities, Social welfare and village improvement. Three more Government training colleges and one non-Government training college were converted into basic training colleges bringing the number of Basic Training Colleges for primary teachers to 17.

6(2). The total number of training institutions rose from 95 to 111 and the number of teachers under training increased during the year by 65 from 11428 to 11493. The increase was mostly in the number of men teachers. The following table shows the number of trainees in the primary training institutions for men and women as it stood on 31st March 1952 :—

Primary Training Institutions.		Backward.	Non-Backward.	Total.
For Men	69	1,311	7,120	8,431
For Women	32	310	2,752	3,062
Total for 1951-52.	101	1,621	9,872	11,493

The number of women teachers under training dropped during the year to 3,062 from 3,210 in the previous year, whereas the number of men teachers under training rose from 8,218 in the year 1950-51 to 8,431. The increase in the number of men-students was due to the provision of additional facilities for training made available by the starting of more training institutions one of which was a Government training institution started at Kediadra in the Ahmedabad Division. The fall in the number of women teachers was mostly due to the special difficulties experienced by married women such as the need for attending to small babies and other domestic difficulties. The number of training institutions for women remained stationary at 32. The following table gives the classification of primary training institutions for men and women by languages and the number of students studying in them during the year 1951-52.

Primary Training Institutions.	Number of Institutions for						Number of students in Institutions for						Grand Total.	
	Men.			Women.			Grand Total.	Men.			Women.			
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.		Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.		Total.
1. Marathi ..	12	24	36	3	15	18	54	1,902	3,235	5,137	321	1,536	1,857	6,994
2. Gujarati ..	8	5	13	3	4	7	20	1,059	320	1,379	377	415	792	2,171
3. Kannada ..	4	12	16	1	1	2	18	671	1,053	1,724	118	83	201	1,925
4. Urdu ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	125	..	125	78	62	140	265
5. English ..	..	..	..	..	3*	3*	3	..	..	..	..	72	72	72
Total Primary Training Institutions.	25	41	66	8	24	32	98	3,757	4,608	8,365	894	2,168	3,062	11,427
Hindi Training Institutions.	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	66	66	..	..	..	66
Total for 1951-52 ..	25	44	69	8	24	32	101	3,757	4,674	8,431	894	2,168	3,062	11,493
Total for 1950-51 ..	24	39	63	8	24	32	95	3,771	4,447	8,218	974	2,236	3,210	11,428

* Includes two training institutions providing professional training for teachers for European and English Teaching Schools.

It will be seen that there has been an increase of six training colleges during the year. One Government Training College was started at Kadiadra in the Ahmedabad Division. Two training institutions providing professional training for teachers for European and English teaching schools have since been included in this year's report bringing the number of training colleges imparting training through the medium of English to 3 from 1. Four new non-Government training colleges were opened during the year under report viz. (1) the Primary Training College for Men at Aundh (2) the Training College for Men at Malegaon (3) the Training College at Surat for the full year's course of the Hindi Shikshak Sanad viz. the Rashtra Bhasha Adhyapan Mandir and (4) the Tararani Adhyapika Vidyamandir, Kolhapur. The Primary Training College at Dadar was closed. Thus there was a net increase of six training institutions. The decrease in the number of women's training colleges from 17 to 15 was due to the transfer of two institutions to the category of men's institutions as the number of men students receiving training in them was greater than that of women students. The two institutions are (1) the Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi and (2) the Training College for primary teachers at Parel. One Training College for Women at Dadar was closed while a new training college for women was opened at Kolhapur viz. the Tararani Adhyapika Vidya Mandir.

The total expenditure on training institutions increased from Rs. 30,55,604 in 1950-51 to Rs. 31,93,154 during the year under report and the expenditure for grant-in-aid to non-Government training institutions rose from Rs. 5,15,916 in 1950-51 to 6,19,834 in 1951-52.

6(3). The revised course of studies for Basic Training Institutions was **Courses of Study.** Introduced in the 2nd year class during the year so that the old course was completely done away with. Thus all training institutions whether Basic or non-Basic provided instruction in one Main Craft and two Auxiliary crafts and also placed special emphasis on Health and Hygiene and activities of Social and community life. These activities were organised in a democratic way and the trainees took great interest in co-operative and productive work. Opportunities for first-hand knowledge of the problems of village life were also provided by taking the trainees to nearby village schools where they gave practice lessons and organised social activities for a week under the supervision of their teachers. Continuous teaching practice in certain schools was also provided by the training colleges in addition to the fixed number of lessons based on the technique of correlated teaching. Teaching of multiple classes was also attempted. Thus on the whole, there has been considerable improvement in the quality of training imparted in the training institutions.

6(4). The number of fully converted Basic Training Institutions rose from 13 to 17 which included one non-Government training institution viz. the M. A. P. S. Adhyapan Mandir, Anand. The number of basic trained graduates in non-Government training institutions is still inadequate and efforts are being made to persuade non-Government training institutions to depute teachers for training to the Graduates Basic Training Centres. Short Term Courses in craft were organised during the year under report as under :—

Name of the Craft.		No. of Courses.
1. Spinning	.. ..	9
2. Weaving	.. ..	7
3. Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	.. ..	1
4. Carpentry	.. ..	1

6(5). The 3 Regional Post Graduates' Training Institutions in Basic Education Graduates' Basic Training Centres. continued during the year under report. The Graduates Basic Training Centre at Ahmedabad was shifted to Dabka in the Baroda District and the Basic Training Centre at Katargam (Surat) was also shifted there and both the institutions were put under the Principal of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre. It was thus possible to locate these two institutions in a rural atmosphere and give the trainees opportunities to study the problems of village life and rural education. The number of graduates trained at the 3 Graduates' Basic Training Centres was as follows :—

					No. of Teachers.
Dabka	..	..	..	..	31
Bordi	..	..	..	..	41
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	25

The practice followed since last year on the advice of the Advisory Board of Basic Education for doing away with the examination of theory was continued. Students' work in theory was assessed on the basis of the year's actual work, assignment and major projects prepared for pupils and teachers. It is expected that this arrangement will enable them to concentrate on real work of a permanent value in the field of Basic Education.

6(6). The number of Secondary Training Colleges remained stationary viz. 5. Training of Secondary Teachers. The number of teachers who passed the B.T. Examination in these 5 institutions during 1951-52 was 554.

These institutions continued to provide instruction and guidance for M.Ed. and Ph.D. students.

The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, trained as many as 75 teachers for the full nine months' course and in addition conducted Short-Term Training Course in Physical Education.

6(7). Graduate teachers, particularly those serving in Government institutions or as inspecting officers are required to undergo three years' training intermittently—one year for the degree of B.T., another year for The Diploma in Physical Education and yet another year for the diploma in Basic Education. The question of amalgamating these three courses into one of a shorter period was discussed by the Board of Basic Education during the year. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER VII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

7(1). The State Council of Technical Education has replaced the Board of Technical and Industrial Training as reported last year. The functions of the Council are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding :—

State Council of Technical Education.

- (i) Courses and Standards of Instruction ;
- (ii) Inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid ;
- (iii) Opening of New Technical Institutions ;
- (iv) Appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of Technology and Engineering ;
- (v) Arrangements for Examinations and award of certificates and diplomas ;
- (vi) Preparation of Text Books in Hindi and Regional Languages.

Two meetings of the Council were held during the year under report. In its first meeting the Council set up 5 Boards of Studies.

7(2). Several special institutions impart instruction in Technical and allied subjects. Some of these institutions are administered by other Departments. The standard of instruction and qualifications for admission to these institutions depend upon the nature and duration of the course. This Chapter deals with only those institutions which offer non-University courses. An account of institutions offering degree courses is given in Chapter V under "Professional Colleges".

The following table gives comparative figures for the years 1950-51, and 1951-52 :—

	1950-51		1951-52	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Technical and Industrial Schools, Arts and Crafts Schools, etc.	177	14,873	191	13,643
Commercial Schools	81	9,349	98	8,074
Agricultural Schools	18	1,171	18	1,084
Medical Schools	25	1,596	24	1,767

The above figures do not include Vocational Secondary Schools such as Technical, Agricultural and Commercial High Schools, as an account of these is included in the Chapter on Secondary Education. The number of Vocational High Schools was 28 (9 Technical, 6 Agricultural and 13 Commercial).

A—Industrial and Technical Schools.

7(3). The Director of Technical Education continued to be in charge of Industrial Schools and Technical Institutions except the Government Tanning Institute and the Government Leather Working School, Bandra, which were controlled by the Director of Industries. During the year 1951-52, the number of Government Industrial Schools was 12. These schools impart training in trade courses approved by the State Council

of Technical Education. The pupils are awarded certificates by the Department of Technical Education after the completion of the course. The total number of students on the roll on 31st March 1952, in all these schools was 540.

The Technical Institute at Ahmedabad called the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute conducts certificate courses in Cotton Spinning, Cotton Weaving, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Wireman's courses, and Diploma courses in Textile Chemistry and Textile Manufactures. The total number of students taking advantage of these courses was 122 and 73 respectively, during the year under review.

The Director of Technical Education organised craft training classes for Secondary School Teachers at the following schools. The number of teachers admitted to each course was as under :—

	Craft taught.	No. of Teacher Trainees.
(1) Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.	(1) Wood-work ...	17
	(2) Tailoring ...	17
(2) Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.	(1) Wood-work ...	7
	(2) Tailoring ...	13
	(3) Hand Spinning and Weaving.	20
(3) School of Industry, Satara and Government High School, Satara.	(1) Wood-work ...	13
	(2) Tailoring ...	4
	(3) Agriculture ...	11
Total ...		102

7(4). The Government Apprentice scheme already started was continued and the progress of the scheme during the year under review and its present position are summarised below :—

	1951 Session.	Bombay.	Mills.	Other Establishments.
1. Number of applications received from candidates seeking admission to the scheme.		617		
2. Number of candidates called for interview	...	474		
3. Number of candidates who appeared for interview	...	348		
4. Number of apprentices allotted to textile Mills and others	...	101		
5. Distribution of apprentices by Textile Mills and other Industrial Establishments.		59		42
6. Number of Co-operating Establishments—				
Mills	20
Workshops	13
Printing Presses...
Chemical Firms	1
Total ...		34		

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

				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
1st year	...	...	...	218	55
2nd Year	...	...	...	93	26
3rd Year	...	...	...	80	29
4th Year	...	...	...	36	33
5th Year	...	...	...	17	4
				444	147

7(5). Examinations in various courses were conducted in April 1951 and also in January 1952, for Craft Teachers' Courses, in accordance with the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education.

From 1951, the scheme of Common Examinations for Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Diplomas of the various Engineering Colleges was instituted. Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hubli participated in the scheme. 7,645 candidates appeared for the various courses and of these 5,120 passed.

7(6). 22 new Institutions were recognised. 56 Technical and Industrial Institutions as against 49 in the year 1950-51 were paid grant-in-aid during the year under report. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid was Rs. 1,75,127 as against Rs. 1,34,302 during the year 1950-51.

7(7). Scholarships of 19 students studying for Diploma courses at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, were continued during the year 1951-52. The value of the scholarship was Rs. 35 p. m. each.

65 scholarships of value varying between Rs. 9 and Rs. 15-12-0 p.m. were awarded to Backward Class students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions under the control of the Technical Education Department for courses varying in duration from 6 months to 3 years.

Two merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 p. m. each were awarded at the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, to the students who stood first in the I year and II Year Mechanical Engineering Course Examination.

Three applications were received from displaced students from Pakistan for continuation of their scholarships. The scholarships of these students were continued during the year 1951-52.

Nine applications were received from the students of the States which have merged with the Bombay State for continuation of the scholarships awarded to them by the States. The scholarships of these students were continued during the year 1951-52.

Freestudentships to Backward Class students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions: All eligible Backward Class students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions where the standard of admission is equivalent to or below the S. S. C. Examination were granted freestudentships during the year 1951-52.

7(8). On the recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee appointed by Government to consider the ways and means for the improvement of Backward Classes, Government were pleased to sanction in September 1943, a Scheme for providing facilities for vocational training in ten selected Primary Schools in the four Districts of Thana, Nasik, West Khandesh and Surat, for imparting elementary training in different crafts. Ten Industrial Bias Classes were organised in the Primary Schools as shown in the Statement below :—

District.		Town.	Subject taught.	Commencement of work.
Thana	...	Bordi	Lacquer work	1-12-1943.
	...	Kalyan.	Tailoring	2-1-1946.
Nasik	...	Saundhana	Cotton Weaving	10-10-1945.
	...	Kalwan	Cane and Bamboo Work.	10-10-1945.
	...	Peint	Carpentry	1-11-1945.
West Khandesh	...	Nandurbar	Tailoring	June, 1945.
	...	Taloda	Rope Making	August 1945.
	...	Navapur	Wood turning and Lacquer work.	August 1945.
Surat	...	Retlav	Carpentry	10-2-1945.
	...	Mandvi	Dyeing and Printing	1-11-1945.

7(9). Five scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 p.m. each were awarded during the year under report to Backward Class students studying in each of the Industrial Bias Classes mentioned above.

Government Scholarships to Backward Class students.

B—Commercial Education

7(10). The following commercial examinations were held during the year :—

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

The following are the figures regarding the result of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Higher Certificate	414	143
Certificate	268	80
Elementary	189	77

There are 98 recognised Commercial Institutions and the total number of pupils attending them was 8,074. The following statement shows the total number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations in 1951 :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examination, April 1951.	1,598	991
Government Commercial Certificate Examination, November 1951.	1,073	481

These examinations were held as usual in three stages Elementary, Certificate and Higher Certificate. The number of entries for all the three stages showed an increase. Book-keeping and Accountancy continued to be the most popular subject. The other subjects in order of preference were Commercial Law, Shorthand and Typewriting. The results of the examinations were fairly satisfactory.

Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations, April, 1951

These examinations were held as usual in the month of April, 1951, at ten centres viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Hubli, Poona, Thana and Bombay. At the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, out of 223 candidates who appeared, 99 passed—8 in the First Class, 59 in the Second Class and 32 in the Pass Class. The percentage of passes was nearly 44.4 as against 46.5 of the previous year.

At the Government Commercial Certificate Examination, April, 1951, out of 1,375 candidates who appeared, 910 were successful including 194 women candidates.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4,195 was paid to 24 Commercial Institutions during the period under report.

Government Commercial Certificate Examination, November, 1951

During the year under report the Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting was held in November, at 6 Centres—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar and Surat. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 1,078 out of whom 481 passed including 73 women candidates. The number of candidates who appeared for and passed in the Higher Proficiency Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting is given below :—

	No. Appeared	No. Passed
Higher Proficiency Certificate Examination in Shorthand.	160	76
Higher Proficiency Certificate Examination in Typewriting.	126	52

C—Agricultural Schools

7(11). During the year 1951-52, the number of Agricultural Schools remained the same viz. 18 as in the previous year. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 1,084 as against 1,171 last year. The expenditure on account of these schools was Rs. 10,16,876 during the year 1951-52 as against Rs. 9,83,468 during 1950-51. All these institutions are designed to produce practical agriculturists and are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay State.

D—Medical Schools

7(12). The number of medical schools (excluding Medical Colleges) was 24 during the year as against 25 last year, the Ayurvedic Medical School, Nadiad, having been closed. The number of students attending medical schools was 1,767 as against 1,596 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs. 19,65,322 of which Rs. 17,10,128 was borne by Government.

CHAPTER VIII

BASIC EDUCATION

8(1). As a result of financial stringency obtaining in the State, the year under report was one of stock taking, planned organization and consolidation of the work already done in Craft and Basic Education. There was, therefore, no appreciable expansion in this field during the year. The Basic Course was, however, extended to Standard III in the new basic schools during the year under report.

Introduction. Government decided to provide additional accommodation to Basic Schools gradually as suggested by the Regional Committees. Other recommendations of the Regional Committees such as provision of pit privies, emphasis to be placed on the productive aspect of craft work, collection of detailed information in respect of each village where a basic school is located and organization of festivals, Social Education Centres, health squads etc. were brought to the notice of the schools and the officers concerned.

8(2). There were 49 Basic Schools in the Compact areas attended by 8,546 children and the number ran during the year. In addition, there were 8 Basic Schools used as practising Schools attached to primary training institutions. Furthermore, there were 3 Municipal Basic Schools—2 at Dharwar and one at Amalner—and 6 Basic Schools maintained by private bodies. Thus there were during the year 66 fully developed Basic Schools in all attended by 12,807 children as against 60 such schools attended by 11,441 children in the previous year. 738 Candidates appeared for the Basic P. S. C. Examination of 1952 of whom 455 passed, as against 432 candidates in the previous year of whom 324 passed. In addition to these schools, about 100 new schools are being converted gradually into Basic Schools.

8(3). In addition to the 13 Government Primary Training Colleges already converted into Basic Training Institutions, 4 more Primary Training Colleges (3 Government and 1 non-Government) were fully converted during the year into Basic Training Institutions. In the three Regional Graduates' Basic Training Centres, 98 officers or teachers were under training, of whom 77 were Government servants and 21 deputed by non-Government Primary Training Institutions.

8(4). The revised syllabus for Basic Schools which was approved by Government continued to be used in all Basic Schools including the practising Schools attached to fully converted Primary Training Colleges. Special Committees with Principals of the Basic Training Centres as Presidents conducted the Basic P. S. C. Examination in Theory and Practice including the year's work.

8(5). In 1949, Government declared that the future development of primary education should be on the lines of Basic Education. In pursuance of that policy, crafts have been introduced in as many as 2,801 schools, both in the Junior and the senior stage with a view to their gradual conversion into Basic Schools. In these schools the syllabus followed is the same as that in Basic Schools as far as Craft, Health and Hygiene and Community activities are concerned. In other respects, these schools follow the syllabus in use in the ordinary primary schools. Accommodation for weaving is not quite adequate

in these schools. Additional accommodation was, therefore, provided by putting up new buildings or taking on rent buildings near the school in a few cases during the year. The position in respect of accommodation is still far from satisfactory. To make the craft teaching effective, the schools have either to be given the necessary additional accommodation or to discontinue the craft teaching to avoid wastage. Steps were taken to step up production and improve the quality of articles turned out. The problem of disposing of the articles produced, also engaged the attention. Educational Inspectors and Assistant Educational Inspectors were asked to devote sufficient time to visit Craft and Basic schools with a view to ensuring effective craft teaching.

8(6). The statements A and B which appear on the next two pages compare the cost of ordinary primary education with that of Basic Education in the Compact areas. Taking into consideration the extra teachers as well as the extra provision for contingencies and rents for the additional accommodation provided for the Basic Schools, it will be seen that the cost per capital in Basic Schools is higher than that in ordinary schools by Rs. 5 in the Dharwar District, Rs. 7 in the Surat District and by about Rs. 13 in the East Khandesh District and by about Rs. 9 in the North Satara District. The additional expenditure was, however, mostly due to the additional teachers appointed in Basic Schools and it has since been decided that the Basic Schools should be staffed on the same basis as the ordinary primary schools.

Statement "A" showing the expenditure on Primary Schools (excluding Municipal and Government Schools) in Satara North, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar Districts, 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the District.	Number of Primary Schools (excluding Municipal and Government Schools).	Number of pupils in Primary Schools.	Number of teachers working in the Primary Schools.	Expenditure on primary schools in respect of		Total Expenditure.	Per Capita cost (in Rupees).
					Salary of teachers (including Dearness Allowance).	(i) Contingencies, (ii) Rents, rates and taxes, (iii) Salary of menials and servants, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
POONA DIVISION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Satara North ..	.. 1,196	123,928	3,092	28,28,845	1,16,171	29,45,016	23·8
NASIK DIVISION.								
2	East Khandesh ..	.. 1,215	137,992	3,491	32,25,108	2,22,725	34,47,833	23·4
BARODA DIVISION.								
3	Surat .. ..	.. 1,243	146,995	3,652	36,40,708	2,07,483	38,48,191	24·7
DHARWAR DIVISION.								
4	Dharwar .. ..	.. 1,313	114,021	3,055	32,99,233	6,48,997	39,48,230	28·9
Total ..		4,967	522,936	13,290	1,29,93,894	11,95,376	1,41,89,270	27·10

Statement "B" showing the economic aspect of Craft Work in Basic Schools in four compact areas in Poona, Nasik, Baroda and Dharwar Divisions for the year 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the compact area.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils learning in the schools.	Number of teachers in the 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 (Col. 9 minus 12).	Per capita cost (in Rupees).
					Salary of teachers including D. A.	(i) Contingencies. (ii) Rent, rates and taxes. (iii) Salary of menials and servants, etc.	Raw materials 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	Khandala (Satara North) ..	6	1,232	42	38,327	1,829	1,325	41,481	596	259	855	40,626	32.9	
2	Parola and Yaval (East Khandesh).	13	2,035	72	70,770	3,867	2,081	76,718	594	1,966	2,560	74,158	36.4	
3	Surat (Surat District) ..	13	2,211	83	73,380	6,196*	...	79,576	4,558	4,486	9,044	70,532	31.9	
4	Dharwar (Dharwar District) ..	17	3,068	89	1,03,557	1,415	425	1,05,397	660	2,133	2,793	1,02,604	33.4	
Total ..		49	8,546	286	2,86,034	13,307	3,831	3,03,172	6,408	8,844	15,252	2,87,920	33.6	

*This includes expenditure on raw materials, etc.

The expenditure does not include the amount spent on special supervision and inspection provided for Basic Schools.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

9(1). The programme of Social Education included social, cultural and educational activities among the illiterate adults and neo-literates.

Introduction. The work under Social Education in this State, broadly speaking aims at the fundamental education of adults as envisaged by the UNESCO.

9(2). The three Regional Social Education Committees continued to work in the three respective regions. The Chairmen and the Secretaries toured extensively to promote the Social Education drive in their areas. Twelve District Social Education Committees were working in Maharashtra, ten in Gujarat and four in Karnatak. The District Social Education Committees for Thana, South Satara, Poona, East Khandesh and Kolhapur were able to collect funds amounting to about Rs. 31,000 during the year for the work of Social Education.

In addition to these District Social Education Committees, four City Social Education Committees were functioning at the end of the year—one for Bombay, one for Ahmedabad, one for Sholapur and one for Poona. The Sholapur City Social Education Committee which was not doing any work was reconstituted at the end of the year and it is expected that it will do good work next year. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,43,312, Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 13,260 were paid to the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona City Social Education Committees respectively during the year under report, on the basis of 50 per cent. of the total approved expenditure.

9(3). Consequent on the abolition of the posts of Special Officers for Social Education in Compact areas since the beginning of the year, the work of Social Education was entrusted to the ordinary A. D. E. I.s of the Department. The Chairmen and Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees had talks and discussions with Deputy Educational Inspectors and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in the several districts on the objects and principles of Social Education and the responsibilities of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were explained to them.

The Harijan Day and the All India Social Education Day were celebrated enthusiastically throughout the State on a wide scale, in which members of the Regional and District Social Education Committees, the voluntary agencies, the staff and students of primary and secondary schools and colleges and other educational institutions, Inspecting Officers and others actively participated and helped to make the celebrations attractive and beneficial to the masses. The Regional and District Social Education Committees also took advantage of the celebration of the social education Day to collect funds for their work. An amount of Rs. 12,804 was collected by the R. S. E. Committees.

The City Social Education Committees also organised Social Education Weeks, during which the work of propaganda was carried on intensively and funds were collected by the Committees for their work. The third Social Education Week which was celebrated by the Bombay City Social Education Committee from 23rd November 1951 onwards was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. It was an impressive Inauguration Ceremony attended by over a lakh of people. The Committee succeeded in collecting Rs. 48,000 on the occasion,

To make Social Education Classes interesting recreational programmes which include dramas, powadas, folk-lore-Bhajans, etc. **Enriching Social Education.** are now and then arranged in the classes by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors with the help of the local teachers. The District Publicity Officers who have been supplied with Mobile Publicity Vans also showed several educational and interesting films to the villagers in the various villages. 100 Gramophones have been supplied by the Regional Social Education Committees to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for arranging recreational programmes for the benefit of villagers and Social Education Classes.

Social Workers and officers of the Education and other Departments gave talks to the adults and delivered lectures on topics of health, civics, agricultural extension work, etc. in the various parts of the State.

The Social Education Organisations in the State also took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Education Department to disseminate general knowledge through films among the masses.

The following table gives information regarding the number of film and magic lantern shows etc. arranged during the year 1951-52 :—

	No. of shows arranged.	No. of pupils attended.	No. of adults attended.
No. of Film-shows given by the Visual Education Department for Social Education.	115	24,410	11,777
No. of Film-shows given by other organisations in the Bombay State using films loaned by the Visual Education Department for Social Education.	930	5,18,735	4,93,061
No. of Magic-Lantern Lectures given for Social Education.	242	17,961	12,294
No. of Film-strip Lectures	... 273	13,010	2,498

Production of Social Education Literature. 9(4). During the year under report the Karnatak Committee published the following booklets :—

(i) Child Welfare and First Aid.

(ii) Health and Hygiene.

Copies of the booklets were distributed among Social Education Centres and Village Reading Rooms.

The Maharashtra Regional Social Education Committee encouraged writers of repute to write books on Social Education for the use of adults under training and for neo-literates. The institution of the "Samaj Shikshana Mala" at Poona brings out a book every month for the use of adults. 49 such books have already been published. These books are distributed among Social Education Classes and Village Reading Rooms.

The Gujarat Regional Social Education Committee purchased 500 sets of booklets with 21 booklets in each set in bold type and useful for village folk on suitable topics such as hygiene, lives of great men, Bhajans, etc. The sets were circulated among the Social Education Classes in Gujarat.

The Bombay City Social Education committee has published its own text books for adults speaking Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, and Urdu. For other languages such as Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, etc. books published by the private publishers from the other States are used. 16 books in Marathi, 6 in Hindi, 9 in Gujarati and 8 in Urdu have been published by the Committee.

The three Regional Social Education Committees have been publishing magazines in their respective regions to enable the newly made literates to maintain their literacy and add to their knowledge.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee also publishes a fortnightly news-sheet viz., 'Saksharata-Deep' in Marathi and it is supplied free to the Classes conducted by the Committee.

9(5). The distinction between Compact and Non-compact areas ceased with the Compact and Non-compact abolition of the posts of Special Officers for Social Areas. Education who worked in the Compact Areas formed in the various districts for concentrated work of Social Education. The work done by the Special Officers is now done by the Inspecting Officers of the Department in their Beats.

The following figures give a comparative picture of the progress of Social Education during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 in the State of Bombay:—

Name of the region.	Year.	No. of Classes.			No. of Adults on rolls.			No. made literate.		
		Ist. test.	IInd. test.	Total	Ist. test.	IInd. test.	Total.	Ist. test.	IInd. test.	Total.
Maharashtra Region ..	1950-51	3857	2486	6343	111893	56469	168362	42353	14017	56370
Gujarat Region ..	Do.	1342	704	2046	36323	14033	50956	14798	8182	22980
Karnatak Region ..	Do.	1772	1451	3223	28030	24771	53401	21703	18537	35240
Total ..	1950-51	6971	4641	11612	176846	95873	272719	78854	35736	114590
Maharashtra Region ..	1951-52	5590	2875	8465	117807	39928	157735	42897	8788	51685
Gujarat Region ..	Do.	2174	449	2623	53848	6567	60415	18351	3403	21754
Karnatak Region ..	Do.	1283	1122	2405	18873	14532	33405	10467	5342	15809
Total ..	1951-52	9047	4446	13493	190528	61027	251555	71715	17533	89248

9(6). The importance of training the workers in the field of social education can hardly be over emphasised. The department issued instructions to the Heads of Government Training Colleges to organise at-least one course for Social Education Workers in the Summer Vacations. Accordingly 8 Training courses for Social Education workers were organised in Maharashtra in different Government Training Institutions in which about 265 workers were trained at a cost of about Rs. 6,000.

Similar courses were also held by the Regional Social Education Committees for Gujarat and Karnatak at 3 centres and about 90 workers were trained at a total cost of about Rs. 2,000.

Three courses were also organised by the Sarvodaya Committee and Voluntary agencies—one in Maharashtra and two in Karnatak. About 200 village workers were trained at these centres.

9(7). This Committee continued to carry on valuable work in Greater Bombay. **Bombay City Social Education Committee.** During the year under report, the committee conducted 1,839 literacy classes and 585 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 44,884 and 16,280 adults respectively as compared with 1,758 literacy and 609 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 42,778 and 17,089 adults respectively during the year 1950-51. Out of the 44,884 adults enrolled, 34,511 adults (27,165 men and 7,346 women) appeared for the literacy test, of whom 30,399 (23,930 men and 6,469 women) were made literate. Out of 16,280 adults on rolls in the post-literacy classes, 9,926 were successful.

The Committee maintained about 423 classes for women with an enrolment of about 10,000 during the year under review. Handicrafts such as sewing, matting, envelope-making, etc., were introduced in the women's classes. Information relating to health, care of children, maternity and family planning etc. was also imparted in these classes. The system of external examiners has been introduced to test the literacy classes. The examiners are usually selected from trained secondary and primary school teachers. About 312 external examiners were selected for examination during the year under report. The committee has got two mobile vans fully equipped with 16 m.m. film projectors, amplifiers, loud speakers and microphones. These vans go round the backward areas of the city and show educational films, the attendance at each show being about 1,000. About 3,00,000 persons received the benefit of these filmshows during the year under report. The Committee arranged 436 cultural programmes during the year as against 419 of the previous year.

The Committee undertook a new type of activity in the form of a "Farm Garden" at the National Park, Borivali. The Committee has obtained a plot of two acres for preparing a vegetable garden. The workers are taken by the committee for farm work during holidays and Sundays.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee received donation coupons worth \$ 1620 from the UNESCO for the purchase of Radio Sets and film-strips, projectors, etc.

The Committee incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,32,586 on the Social Education drive during the year under report and received a grant of Rs 1,43,312.

9(8). The Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee maintained 127 literacy **Ahmedabad and Poona City Social Education Committees.** and 60 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 3,068 and 1,296 adults respectively during the year under review. Of 3,068 adults enrolled, 1478 were made literate and 1296 adults on rolls in the post-literacy classes 247 were successful.

The Poona City Social Education Committee conducted 191 literacy classes and 106 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 4,205 and 1,580 adults respectively. Of the 4,205 adults on rolls, 2,165 were made literate and the 1,580 adults in the postliteracy classes, 580 were successful.

9(9). A total expenditure of about Rs. 10,00,000 was incurred by Government on Social Education during the year under report against Rs. 14,00,000 of the previous year. The reduction in the expenditure was mainly due to the abolition of the posts of the Special Officers and their establishment. This represents solely the expenditure incurred by the Education Department and does not include expenditure on Museums, arts and arts-societies and expenditure on the educational activities of the Labour Department.

9(10). The Village Libraries started under the Social Education Scheme are now termed as "Village Reading Rooms". All possible efforts are being made by the Regional Social Education Committees and Inspecting Officers to increase the number of Village Reading Rooms and to make them attractive by supplying useful literature and material, interesting to the neo-literates. At the end of the period under review there were 4,085 Village Reading Rooms as against 3,923 of the previous year. These were distributed by regions as under :—

Name of the Region.	No. of Village Reading Rooms aided.		Grants paid.	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Maharashtra Region	2,017	2,169	33,557	33,312
2. Gujarat Region	468	453	8,137	7,565
3. Karnatak Region	1,338	1,463	20,067	22,516
Total	3,823	4,085	61,761	63,393

The above figures will show that the scheme of village Reading Rooms is making steady progress.

In addition to these village reading rooms, 1,500 village libraries in the former Baroda State were also aided during the year under report.

9(11). Among other bodies working in the field of Adult Education the most important is the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. This Association, as usual, made its contribution to Adult Education by way of extension courses for educated adults pre-literacy and post-literacy classes for mill hands, factory workers and other workers, 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(12). A grant of Rs. 1,500 was paid to Shrimati Sayani towards the fortnightly Urdu Journal "Rehbar" printed in Arabic, Devnagari and Gujarati Script conducted by her for the neo-literates. A grant of Rs. 600 was given to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to enable the Council to run its children's holiday reading room which is becoming very popular amongst the children of Bombay. The Charotar Education Society, Anand (District Kaira), was paid a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 for its library activity during the year under report.

9(13). One meeting of the Consultation Committee of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees was held during the year under review. The meeting was presided over by the Director of Education. The Committee considered mainly the problems relating to the speeding up of the Social Education drive under the new set up.

9(14). During the year under report, the Secretaries and Social Education Officers of the Regional Social Education Committees attended the All India Adult Education Seminar held at Indore from the 14th to 19th October 1951, the XXVI All India Education Conference at Bombay on 24th and 25th October 1951, and the Fifth All India Conference of Social Work at Calcutta from the 28th December 1951 to 1st January 1952.

During the year under report Shri V. B. Karnik, Secretary, and Social Education Officer, Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra was deputed to Australia as a nominee of the Government of Bombay and a representative of the Government of India to the Social Education Seminar organised by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand under the Colombo Plan. Shri Karnik visited a number of educational and Social Service Institutions in these countries.

Mr. C. C. Cope, Principal of Monterey Evening High School, California, U.S.A. had come to India as a Fulbright Exchange Teacher. Mr. Cope was deputed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, to tour the various States and advise them on matters relating to the work of Social Education. Mr. Cope toured for about two months throughout the State, visited a large number of Social Education centres and educational institutions and had several discussions with the workers in the field of Social Education. A "Handbook for Social Education Workers" was prepared in consultation with Mr. Cope, which will be of great use to the Community Project Officers and field workers, engaged in the work of Social Education.

9(15). The foregoing account of Social Education work done in the State during the year under review will show that the work was on the whole well planned and was making slow but steady progress. The posts of special officers for Social Education were abolished during the year under report and their duties were assigned to the inspecting officers. This sudden change affected the work in Social Education in the beginning but the Inspecting Officers have now, on the whole, been carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

10(1). The total number of girls under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions during the year under report was 13,63,171, as against 13,56,451 of the previous year. This represents an increase of about 7,000 over the figure for the previous year. The following table gives the numbers of girls attending the various types of institutions during the last two years:—

	No. of Institutions for Girls.	No. of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Girls.	No. of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Boys.	Total No. of Girls under instruction (col. 3—col. 4).
1	2	3	4	5
Arts and Science Colleges, etc. ..	6	1,174	6,934	8,108
Professional Colleges ..	1	51	1,008	1,059
Secondary Schools ..	170	51,660	44,474	96,134
Primary Schools ..	2,069	4,31,435	7,65,200	11,96,635
All types of Special Schools ..	2,063	49,152	7,439	56,591
Total Recognised Institutions ..	4,309	5,33,472	8,25,055	13,58,527
Unrecognised Institutions ..	7	544	4,100	4,644
Grand Total ..	4,316	5,34,016	8,29,155	13,63,171
Total for 1950-51 ..	4,016	5,31,710	8,24,741	13,56,451

(I) (a) *Primary*

10(2). The number of Primary Schools for girls during the year under report was 2,069. This represents a decrease of 155 during the year. It was observed during 1950-51 that although the number of girls under instruction in Primary Schools was showing an increase, there was a fall in the number of Primary Schools for girls. The curriculum which was revised in 1949 was in force during the year. The girls are taking as keen an interest in crafts, physical education and extra curricular activities as boys. In most schools there is provision for the teaching of needlework and in some of music.

(I) (b) *Secondary*

10(3). The total number of girls in Secondary Schools rose to 96,134 from 89,325 during the previous year. Of this number, 44,474 girls were attending co-educational and mixed schools. Last year, a slight fall in the number of secondary schools for girls was recorded. There was a similar fall during the year under report, the number of girls' secondary schools being reduced to 170 from 175 during 1950-51. This was due to the tendency of parents to send their wards to co-educational schools in preference to High Schools meant specially for girls. The Department continued to take every precaution to see that there

was no unhealthy competition between co-educational schools and girls' schools, and discouraged girls from attending boys' schools in places where independent schools for girls existed. When the admission of girls to boys' schools is inevitable, 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. There is also provision in some girls' schools for the teaching of Domestic Science. The Secondary School Certificate Examination which was instituted in 1949 makes it possible for girls to take the Examination with subjects like Home-Craft, Needlework and Music, for which girls have a special aptitude.

The following table shows the number of Primary and Secondary Institutions and the girls studying in them, in the Educational Divisions of Bombay State. It will be seen that as far as Primary Education is concerned, the Dharwar Division has the largest number of Primary Schools, viz. 564 and the largest number of girls in such schools i.e., 78, 820. As regards Secondary Education, the Bombay Division has the largest number of Secondary Schools for girls, viz., 65. Next to the Bombay Division, the Poona Division has the largest number of Secondary Schools for Girls, viz., 35.

	No. of Primary Schools for Girls.	No. of pupils in Primary Schools for Girls.			No. of Secondary Schools for Girls.	No. of pupils in Secondary Schools for Girls.			No. of Colleges including University.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Institutions.	No. of women students.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*Bombay Division ..	220	16,017	55,083	71,100	65	1,317	23,272	24,589	3	377
Nasik Division ..	270	452	74,285	74,737	17	37	3,785	3,822	..	..
Poona Division ..	378	2,349	76,666	79,015	35	200	10,981	11,081	1	95
Ahmedabad Division	372	608	87,769	88,372	19	70	5,394	5,464	1	97
Baroda Division ..	265	1,542	59,812	60,354	18	41	5,069	5,110	2	156
Dharwar Division ..	564	1,618	78,820	80,438	16	16	3,259	3,275	..	..
Total ..	2,069	22,581	4,31,435	4,54,016	170	1,681	51,660	53,341	7	1,225

* Includes Anglo-Indian Schools.

(I) (c) University

10(4). The number of Arts and Science Colleges for Women remained the same, i.e. 5, as in the previous year. Of these 4 are affiliated to the S. N. D. T. Women's University and they are located at Poona, Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad. The fifth Arts College is the Sophia College for Women in Bombay. The College for Home Science started by the University of Baroda recently has made good progress in being securely established and shows signs of developing into a flourishing institution, although the number of students attending it at present is very small, i.e., 51 only.

The total number of girls attending Arts and Science Colleges and Research Institutes was 8,108. This represents an increase of nearly 1,000 over the figure for the last year.

(II) (a) *Post-Primary Professional Training*

10(5). 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 instruction imparted in these institutions is designed to improve the quality of teaching in primary schools. The courses were recently revised with a view to making them as practical as possible and they 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.

(II) (b) *Post-Secondary Professional Training*

10(6). The teaching profession is almost the only profession open to girls passing the P. S. C. Examination. They can qualify for it by attending a Primary Training Institution. Girls passing the S. S. C. Examination, however, can enter different professions and some of the particularly suitable careers for young women who have passed the S. S. C. examination are teaching in primary or secondary schools, and nursing or medical practice. Admission to the Ayurvedic medical course is available after passing the S.S.C. examination. The Ayurvedic medical course is provided at Ayurvedic Medical Colleges at Poona, Bombay, Satara, Ahmednagar 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 profession of Nursing offers excellent prospects to the right type of person, as the shortage of qualified nurses in this country is well-known. Twenty fresh scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 p.m. were awarded as usual to girls studying in Secondary Schools on their giving an undertaking to join the Nursing course after passing the S. S. C. Examination.

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 Schools*

10(8). Every pupil may not be able to complete the P. S. C. or the S. S. C. course and then proceed either to a teaching or a nursing career. For those who have no particular aptitude for academic subjects, there are several special schools which train girls in needle-work, embroidery, knitting, etc., for a useful professional career. During the year under report, there were 2,063 special schools in the State and the number of girls attending them was 49,152. In addition, 7,439 girls were attending special schools for boys.

On the whole, the year under report registers an all round, though modest, advance in the sphere of Girls' Education. Steady progress was maintained during the year. A number of girls joined the Ayurvedic Medical Colleges after passing the S. S. C. Examination to qualify themselves for the medical profession. The question of converting the Ayurvedic Medical Colleges into full-fledged Medical Colleges which will admit students only after passing the Inter Science Examination is under consideration at present.

CHAPTER XI

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

11(1). **Physical Education** is one of the most important subjects in the curriculum to-day since it is an integral part of the education of the whole man. This awareness is more universal now than ever before and is reflected in the attainments of the pupils in the Inter-School Competition which show considerable improvement in all directions as detailed in this chapter.

General.

11(2). The Board of Physical Education has now been reconstituted with effect from 2nd September 1951, with fifteen non-official members and four ex-officio members to advise Government on all matters of policy in regard to Physical Education. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar of Bombay has been elected its Chairman. The Board held four meetings during the year.

11(3). The quality of leadership determines the success or failure of the programme of Physical Education more positively than the facilities and apparatus provided. The training of teachers in Physical Education, therefore, needs special attention. The Department continued to insist on having more trained staff in Physical Education in Secondary Schools. The response of the management has been on the whole encouraging. The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, is the State Institution which provides facilities for training to graduate teachers in the Secondary Schools and gymnasia. Seventy-five students completed successfully their training in Physical Education at Kandivli during the year under report. Of these trainees eighteen were women teachers. The recruitment of women as trained teachers is steadily increasing.

The Institute thus continued to do useful service in the field of training teachers during the year. It also helped in organizing a refresher course, a day camp, and a conference of the heads of Training Institutions. The expenditure on account of the Diploma Course in Physical Education during the year was Rs. 98,938.

On the recommendation of the Board of Physical Education, Government granted permission to certain private institutions to run the certificate course in Physical Education. Matriculates or S. S. C. passed candidates are generally admitted to these courses. The following institutions trained teachers in such courses:—

Name of the Institution.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1) S. S. Vidyalaya, Poona 2 ...	12	10	22
(2) C. P. V. Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla ...	37	4	41

This course is run for a whole academic year and is specially intended for young matriculates with an aptitude for physical activities. On the whole, the training of teachers from Secondary Schools is progressing on the right lines. The expenditure incurred by the Department on grant-in-aid to these institutions was Rs. 17,975 in the year under report.

The Short Term Course in Physical Education also continued to be conducted. The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, organized one short term course for secondary teachers and it was attended by 103 teachers from all over the State.

11(4). The programme of training primary teachers in Physical Education is still going ahead and during the year under report, **Short Term Courses in Physical Education for Primary teachers.** 42, courses were organised in different districts in the State and 1,963 primary teachers, 1,552 men and 411 women, were trained. In these courses due emphasis was laid on activities suitable to different age-groups in primary schools as these teachers are required to handle pupils of different age-groups.

The expenditure incurred on these Short Term courses was Rs. 1,09,992 during the year.

11(5). The Secondary Schools are employing teachers trained in the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli or those who have undergone the Certificate courses. The **Physical Education in Secondary Schools.** problem of play-grounds is also receiving the attention of the Department. It is observed that 453 Secondary Schools have now got sufficient open space for physical activities. About 125 secondary schools have either drill sheds or gymnasia. Medical inspection of the pupils is now a regular feature of many secondary schools. About 875 institutions are reported to have organised regular medical inspection.

Inter-school competitions and tournaments also have become more popular. About 700 institutions organized inter-school competitions and matches in which 29,000 children, including 5,000 girls, participated during the year under report.

The response of pupils to other extra-curricular activities was also very satisfactory. About 80,000 boys and 24,000 girls took part in picnics, excursions and other outings. Theatrical performances, folk dances and dialogues have also figured popularly. About 440 recreational programmes and 432 camp fires were organized during the year. Some of the schools held competitions in swimming and wrestling and the performance was generally of a high level. During the year under report, Government spent an amount of Rs. 4,33,230 on Physical Education in Secondary Schools as under :—

	Rs.
(i) Grants to Secondary Schools	3,98,960
(ii) Grants on play-grounds	14,440
(iii) Grant on equipment	19,830

11(6). The teachers in Primary Schools continue to be trained on a large scale as shown in paragraph 11 (4) above. They also get the necessary encouragement for their work both from the School Boards and the Department. More inter-school competitions have been organized with success. All this is having a good effect on the discipline of primary school children.

An amount of Rs. 72,213 was given to School Boards during the year under report as grant-in-aid for Physical Education.

11(7). The working of the Gymnasia has shown definite improvement during the year. Individualistic tendencies in taking exercise are gradually giving way to scientific gymnastics and open air games. It has to be admitted, however, that so far gymnasia have not attracted a large number of non-school going persons. In spite of their team games, wrestling, Malla-khamb etc. they have failed to attract young men in sufficient numbers.

The number of recognised gymnasia in the State was 151 during the year under report. A grant of Rs. 32,665 was paid to gymnasia.

11(8). The Inspectorate of Physical Education had 27 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and 17 Inspectresses to guide the schools in their work under the general direction of the Inspector. They paid visits to the schools in their districts, held inspections of secondary schools and organized inter-school tournaments and short-term courses. During the year under report, they were also entrusted with the task of organizing camps for pupils. They held several such camps both for pupils and teachers.

11(9). Camping has been newly introduced in the programme of Physical Education in the State. It is a very healthy activity undertaken by the Department not only from the point of view of exercise and out-door life but also in promoting corporate life. Teachers and pupils have shown very great enthusiasm for camping as seen from the fact that 9 and 23 camps were organized for teachers and pupils respectively. Apart from these, several small camps were organized by educational institutions on their own. Camp sites are now being developed in several districts, hill stations like Mahabaleshwar and Mount Abu being the most popular among them. During this year the Department spent Rs. 6,188 on the travelling expenses of teachers and other contingent expenditure.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

11(10). Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 26,000 for the purpose of organizing 10 Scout Training Courses for 400 teachers. Such training courses were organized for the trainees of the Secondary Training Colleges of Belgaum and Kolhapur and of some primary training institutions.

By the end of the year under report the total number of Scouts stood at 30,970 and that of Guides at 13,273. The total membership was thus 44,243. This represents a falling off of nearly 9,000 in the total membership which was 53,128 at the end of the previous year. This fall was due to the fact that not a single group registration form was received from the Southern Division and from some groups in the other Divisions also. The Scouts and Guides Organization laid stress during the year on consolidation rather than expansion.

Government paid Rs. 30,696 as grant-in-aid to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Bombay.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

I. Pre-Primary Education

12(1). During the year under report, the number of pre-primary institutions showed an increase of 19. The fact that this increase continued inspite of the reduction in the rate of grant necessitated by the prevailing financial stringency clearly shows that there is a demand for such type of institutions. Some of these institutions are doing very good work and children enjoy the activities carried out in them. The following table shows the increase in the number of recognised pre-primary institutions and the number of the boys and girls attending them :—

Year.	No. of pre-primary institutions.			No. of children attending the pre-primary institutions.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	118	41	159	6,240	4,853	11,093
1950-51	100	40	140	5,523	4,402	9,925

The pre-primary institutions are mostly conducted by private bodies working in the field of primary education. Owing to want of funds, the rate of grant to these institutions which had already been reduced last year from 40 per cent. to 37½ per cent. had to be reduced further from 37½ per cent. to 25 per cent. of the expenditure.

The need for such institutions is naturally more felt in urban areas where the children have little space in their houses to move about. These institutions are financed by the fees charged, private donations and Government grants. Some of these pre-primary schools give one light meal to the children at mid-day for which a separate tiffin fee is charged.

Of the total number of 159 institutions, only 60 were aided to the extent of Rs. 38,071 during the year under report, as against the 42 institutions aided to the extent of Rs. 36,975 last year.

Grant-in-aid was paid to such of the Pre-Primary Schools which charged a tuition fee of Rs. 3 p.m. or less. The majority of these schools are in big cities like Poona, Bombay, etc.

The question of securing adequate trained staff for these institutions presents great difficulty. There were 535 teachers working in these institutions of whom 358 had secured diplomas after successful completion of the short-term courses conducted by private bodies. The diploma courses are conducted by four private institutions. The duration of the course is two years for those who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or an equivalent examination and one year for those who have passed the Matriculation or other equivalent examinations. It has now been decided that pre-primary schools should only have trained staff to teach the young children.

II. Aesthetic Education

(a) Art Education

12(2). Art Education has been assigned the place it deserves in the system of education from the initial stage. It is a phase of general education aiming at *inter alia* fostering and developing creative self-expression innate in every child.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, the foremost Art institution in Bombay State, continues to impart training in different courses such as Fine Art, Sculpture, Architecture, Commercial Art and in the Courses for Art and Craft Teachers. A good number of private Art institutions in the State impart instruction in Drawing and Painting. The Institution of Modern Art, Poona, provides, in addition, training for Art Teachers. All these institutions coach students for the Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations conducted and supervised by an Examination Committee. There is an Advisory Board of Art Education which has recently completed a revision of the courses in Art on progressive lines in keeping with the new ideas.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, registered an unprecedented number of admissions to all its sections during 1951-52. Morning and evening classes were conducted, in addition to day-time classes, to meet the growing needs of Art students. The School undertook excursions to places of artistic importance, visits to Museums and Art Galleries with a view to promoting the artistic aptitude of pupils. The re-organisation of the Art Teachers' Training class with the appointment of visiting lecturers in Child Psychology, Child Art and Pedagogy formed a special feature of this section. Art Appreciation and History of Art (Eastern and Western) were also taught to widen the outlook of teachers under training.

The Sculpture section maintained steady progress during the year. A large number of students of the Painting section sought admission to the Sculpture section, thus increasing its strength. Free expression was given ample scope in following the prescribed courses. An ever increasing demand from private institutions for replicas of antiques was met from the works executed by senior students.

The Architecture section is recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects and teaches a systematic and graded course on modern lines. Some of the specimens exhibited by this Section were awarded medals in the Exhibition held in London by the Commonwealth Schools of Architecture.

The Reay Art Work-shops continue to maintain steady progress and the sale of articles produced in the work-shops brought Rs. 1,834 as against Rs. 260 of the previous year.

12(3). It is generally realised in Secondary Schools now that art is a powerful means of promoting the innate urges of the individual from childhood to adolescence. As a result Art Education receives considerable attention in Secondary Schools.

Art is taught as a compulsory subject in the Primary and the Secondary stage of education up to Standard IX and is also an optional subject for the S. S. C. Examination. Various educational institutions have shown a desire to specialise in art in the interest of their pupils.

12(4). The old notion that Drawing was taught to create in children an ability to copy accurately all that met their eye is now giving place to the understanding that true Art lies in what is expressed rather than in the way of expression. Thus in recent years Art has come to be looked upon as of great importance in Primary Schools. Though considerable efforts have been made to foster child art, much still remains to be done in this direction.

12(5). That these examinations are widely popular not only in this State but also in many parts of India such as Central and Northern India and Saurashtra is evident from the fact that as many as 190 centres were opened for the 1952 Grade Examinations, including the new centres at far-away places like Bareilly, Allahabad and Lucknow. The following comparative figures for the years 1950 and 1951 give an idea of the high esteem in which these examinations are held.

Examination.	Number appeared.		Number passed.		Percentage.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary ..	19,760	20,002	13,842	13,552	70.0	67.7
Intermediate ..	11,639	11,205	8,297	8,091	71.3	71.9
Elementary and Intermediate.	31,399	31,252	22,139	21,643	70.5	69.2

12(6). As many as 658 schools and other institutions were paid Drawing Result Grant during the year under report as against 506 Drawing Result Grant for the preceding year. The total amount of grant paid rose to Rs. 50,956 for the current year as against Rs. 44,068 for 1950-51.

12(7). The inspection of schools and art institutions in the various districts of the State was carried out by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork with the help of his two assistants. In spite of the limited allotment placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, the inspecting staff visited during the year as many as 371 institutions as against 311 of the preceding year. During inspection, particular attention was given to Child Art based on Child Psychology and Free expressional drawing as a means of securing correlation of work with the pupils lives and surroundings and the other branches of study and extra-curricular activities. Schools were urged to give due place to Art in the scheme of education.

(b) *Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda*

12(8). Government decided, in March 1952, to continue to maintain the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda as a Government Institution under the control of the Education Department to be managed by a Committee of Management which should advise Government on matters connected with the Museum.

2. A number of improvements to the Museum building were carried out, such as the renewal of electric installation, spray-painting of windows and provision of sun curtains, water-sprinkling arrangement for "Kahs" curtains in the Picture Gallery to help preservation of the paintings, etc. The most important item was, however, the general scheme of re-organisation of the Museum, which was

sanctioned by the ex-Baroda Government in 1944-45. During the year under report, the scheme of re-organisation was further carried forward and the following Sections were completed :—

(i) The Modern European Room (late 18th—early 20th century A. D.) was completed and opened by Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay, on 6th October 1951.

(ii) The Earlier European Room (7th—18th centuries A. D.).

(iii) The Modern Indian and European Picture Gallery.

(iv) The Prints and Coins Room.

The work of re-organisation was also carried forward in the Archaeological Section and the Natural History Section by the arrangement of show-cases, by constructing backgrounds, building in shelves, etc. A good deal of cataloguing, labelling and photographic work was also completed.

12(9). A large number of pieces of Indian Art such as sculptures, bronzes and brasses, wood statutory and wood work, coins, old Indian paintings and manuscripts, as well as Modern European paintings were acquired, either by purchase or as gifts. Some specimens of Indian Ethnography and Folklore were also collected. In the Natural History Section about 100 birds were collected. Perhaps the most important acquisition were two large specimens of Gir Lions, as well as a lion cub, shot by the Keeper of the Natural History Section in the Gir forest, with the special permission of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, in March 1952. They will be mounted and exhibited in the Museum shortly.

12(10). Parts 1 and 2 of Volume VII of the Bulletin of the Baroda Museum were published during the year. Besides, the Director contributed a large number of articles on Art and Archaeology to various Journals and Periodicals.

12(11). The Museum arranged special exhibitions, side shows, weekly film shows public lectures and guidances, while the Director and the Keeper of the Natural History Section participated in the Baroda University's Courses of Post-graduate lectures for students in the Arts and Fine Arts Faculties.

Over three lakhs of persons visited the Museum during the year under report.

(c) *Music Schools*

12(12). During the year under report the total number of Music Schools for Boys and Girls increased by 6 to 38. The number of pupils taking instruction in them was 1,996, of whom 1,190 were regular students and the remaining occasional students. This means an increase of 158 over the last year's figures of 1,838. Of the 38 schools 14 were Boys' Schools and 24 Girls' schools. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 1,007 were girls and 989 boys. Four out of the 38 schools were run by the State Government and the remaining 34 either by private bodies or individuals. In addition, there is a college for Indian Music run by the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. There were 198 students under instruction in this college of whom 59 were women students. The total direct expenditure on the 38 music schools amounted to Rs. 1,11,704. The rise in the number of schools and pupils indicates the growing interest taken in Music Education.

III. Education of Defectives

12(14). During the year under report, the number of schools for the education of defectives continued to be the same as that for last year viz. sixteen. Of these, five schools were schools for the Blind, two for the Deaf-Blind, seven for the Deaf-Mute and two for the mentally deficient. The following table gives the number of pupils and the expenditure incurred on these institutions as compared with that of the previous year :—

	No. of institutions.		No. of pupils.		Total expenditure.		Expenditure from State Funds.	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Blind ..	5	5	201	237	73,169	74,995	11,107	38,023
Deaf-Blind ..	2	2	99	98	40,975	42,211	40,975	41,686
Deaf-Mute ..	7	7	295	280	52,245	52,571	19,708	35,920
Mentally deficient..	2	2	69	129	51,079	64,914	30,509	38,057
Total ..	16	16	664	744	2,17,458	2,34,691	1,02,299	1,53,586

Of the total number of 744 pupils in these schools, 143 were girls.

12(15). In the schools for the blind, the pupils are taught to read and write by the Braille method. They are also trained in vocal and instrumental music and in various crafts such as weaving, knitting, agriculture, tailoring, coir work, mat making, cane work etc. The orchestra parties of the schools for the blind at Poona and Dadar give some public performances and are much in demand. The girls' dance troupes of the Dadar School also demonstrated on several occasions that the blind can also dance and cultivate fine arts. The crafts of tailoring, printing, drawing, preparing toys from paper and needle work are generally taught to the deaf mutes.

12(16). The newly started school, Home for Mentally deficient children, Man-khurd, had a total number of 89 children on 31st March 1952. Of these 65 were boys and 24 were girls. All these children stay in hostels. Music is taught to some of these children. The subjects of clay-modelling, knitting, tailoring, reading and writing are also taught, according to the suggestions of the physiologist and the psychiatrist. The school is making satisfactory progress.

Mention must be also made of the good work done by the other school for the Mentally deficient, conducted by Smt. Jai R. Vakeel in Bombay. Since its foundation in 1944, this school is doing systematic work and has been making very satisfactory progress. The school first started as an experiment has now passed the stage of experiment and has proved that mentally handicapped child can be taught to look after himself and to do useful work.

IV. Education of the Backward Classes

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

Kind of Institutions.	No. of pupils of the Backward classes.	
	1950-51	1951-52.
Colleges	1,271	1,431
Secondary Schools	21,870	27,145
Primary Schools	685,905	708,029
Training Institutions	1,514	1,622
Other special schools (excluding social education)	4,442	3,987
Total ..	715,002	742,214

Thus, on the whole, there is an all-round increase in the number of pupils attending the educational institutions.

12(18). The following, among others, are some of the important educational 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 S.S.C. 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 for freestudentships in Arts and Professional colleges was Rs. 2,12,820 as against Rs. 1,76,075 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. 11,85,252 as against Rs. 9,95,850 of the last year. The amounts spent on scholarships in Arts and Professional colleges during 1951-52 and 1950-51 were Rs. 2,35,448 and Rs. 1,92,262 respectively. All eligible Backward Class students in colleges receive scholarships. The number of sets of scholarships available for Backward Class pupils in Secondary Schools is 245 (i.e. 1,715 scholarships).

The number of sets of scholarships in primary schools is 370 (i.e. 1,110 scholarships in all). The School Boards also incur some expenditure on scholarships every year. The amount spent by them was Rs. 1,77,031 as against Rs. 91,762 in 1950-51.

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 570. The amount spent on this account in 1951-52 was (Rs. 1,34,400 and Rs. 1,34,640 in 1950-51).

The amount of the lump sum scholarships awarded by the Director of Backward Class Welfare during 1951-52 was Rs. 91,747. In addition, scholarships, free-studentships 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 the 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 197 in the year 1951-52 as against 179 in the year 1950-51. All these hostels are recognised and aided by the Director of Backward Class Welfare. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,08,605 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 1951-52 was 69 (with 2,822 boarders) as against 58 (with 2,270 boarders) during the previous year. 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. In addition to these 69 hostels, there are Government hostels at Ahwa, Rajpipla, Mahuwa, Dharampur and Amreli. The entire expenditure of these hostels is borne by Government by way of grants to the Boards.

Of the 25 Backward Class Hostels sanctioned by Government (with 700 inmates) under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 208(3), four were opened during the year under report. The total number of hostels so opened under the scheme is thirteen. Eleven of these hostels are to be opened in Merged State Areas, out of which three have already been opened. These hostels are run through the agency of the District School Boards and the entire expenditure of these hostels is borne by Government by way of grants to the Boards.

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 talukas even in small villages with a population of less than 1,000 for the benefit of Backward Class pupils in Adivasi areas of the Thana District. The number of such schools during the year under report was 98. School buildings specially designed to suit the rural conditions were constructed almost entirely at Government cost during the year. The attendance at these schools was, however, not quite satisfactory.

The total expenditure incurred on the various items for the education of the Backward Classes during the year 1951-52 was Rs. 40,23,375 as against Rs. 34,00,114 in the year 1950-51.

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		
		1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Scholarships in Colleges	1,55,300	1,92,262	2,35,448
2	Free studentships in non-Government Colleges.	1,46,100	1,76,075	2,12,820
3	Scholarships in Secondary Schools ..	65,829	70,089	83,088
4	Fee grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	6,84,100	9,95,850	11,85,252
5	Scholarships in Primary Schools ..	34,425	38,534	39,267
6	Stipends in Training Institutions ..	71,600	1,34,640	1,34,400
7	Fee grants to non-Government Training Institutions.	25,038	23,500	49,405
	Grand Total ..	11,82,092	16,30,950	19,39,680

V. *The Borstal Schools and Certified Schools.*

12(21). At present there is only one Borstal School in the whole of the Bombay State under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, viz. the one at Dharwar. It is run by the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay State, Poona, and had 125 pupils on its rolls on 31st March 1952. The After-Care of the released lads, however, is arranged through the Bombay State Probation and After-Care Association. There is no Borstal School for girls in this State. On 1st April 1951 there were 60 boys on license and during the year under report 53 boys were released on license. Of these 90 completed their license period successfully and efforts were being made to rehabilitate them with the help of District Probation and After-Care Associations,

During the year under report there were 27 Certified Schools of which 8 were Government Institutions and the remainder aided ones. They receive capitation charges at the rate of Rs. 20 p. m. in Bombay and Rs. 18 p. m. per child in the mofussil from the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay State, Poona.

The Shelter run at Dadar (124, Dadar Main Road, Dadar) by the Bombay Vigilance Association, 30-32, Churchgate Street, Bombay, was declared as a Certified School during the year under Government Notification, Education Department, No. RDH-1051, dated 27th November 1951. This institution is meant for girls only. On 31st March 1952 there were 21 court-committed girls in this institution.

During the year under report 722 boys and 264 girls were admitted into Certified Schools and there were 2,847 children (1,920 boys and 927 girls) in Certified Schools on 31st March 1952.

Certified schools take the place of homes for children who have unfortunately broken homes or are otherwise displaced. Before committing a child to a Certified School, care is taken to see that the child is suitable for that institution. As far as possible, offenders are committed to walled institutions like Yeravda Industrial School, Poona or David Sassoor Industrial School, Mahim, Bombay.

Mentally deficient children are committed to the Mentally Deficient Children's Home, Mankhurd, Chembur, run by the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, blind children are sent to institutions where such children are catered for e.g., Happy Home for the Blind and the better type of educable children are admitted in open institutions mostly run by voluntary bodies, e.g., Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Hingne, Poona 4, Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara City.

Of the 8 Government Certified Schools, the Yeravda Industrial School, Poona 6, is the biggest one, with about 400 boys. This is an industrial school and the boys are taught Carpentry, Tailoring, Smithy, Cane work, Agriculture and gardening, Drawing, Power-loom, tin-smithy, Knitting and Wool Weaving, leather work, etc.

The Government Certified School at Jambul, Thana District and Certified School at Malsiras, Sholapur District are agricultural bias Certified Schools. Carpentry is also taught in these schools.

The Certified Schools at Sholapur and Hubli admit both boys and girls. The Certified School, Baroda and the Surat Certified School, Popawala Estate, Katargaum, District Surat, admit mainly boys. However, in the Certified School, Surat, girls are also admitted. The Certified School for girls, Sirur, District Poona, has got an accommodation for 40 girls. This is the only institution of its kind run by Government.

The health of the inmates of Certified Schools was satisfactory throughout the year.

The following table gives the statistical information regarding the Major Certified Schools in the Bombay State during 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the Certified School.	Management.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1952.		Expenditure.				Average annual cost per child.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Provincial (i.e., Government).		Total expenditure.		To Government. Total (including private).			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9	
					Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Certified School, Sholapur	.. Government	.. 87	76	39,520	0 0	39,520	0 0	242	7 0	242	7 0
2	Yeravada Industrial School, Poona 6.	Government	.. 378	..	1,94,626	11 6	1,94,626	11 6	526	0 3	526	0 3
3	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga, Bombay.	The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.	72	43	33,985	6 0	57,927	15 0	240	0 0	324	0 0
4	Certified School, Hubli	.. Government	.. 84	60	48,443	6 0	48,443	6 0	312	8 6	312	8 6
5	David Sassoon Industrial School, Mahim, Bombay 13.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	413	..	1,97,448	1 9	2,38,459	14 3	478	1 4	577	6 2
6	Chembur Children's Home, Mankhurd, Post Office Trombay (Greater Bombay).	Do.	.. 342	..	1,97,752	14 10	2,54,203	14 5	491	14 9	644	12 6

VI. Libraries.

12(22). There was no change in the staff of the Library Department during the year under report. It consist of one Officer in the B. E.S., Class I, viz., the Curator of Libraries, assisted by 4 Assistant Curators in B. E. S., Class II and 14 Class III Officers.

12(23). The four copyright libraries in the State were being managed by private agencies as indicated below :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--|
| (1) Central Library, Bombay | .. | Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. |
| (2) Regional Library, Poona | .. | Maharashtra Regional Library Committee, Poona. |
| (3) Regional Library, Ahmedabad | .. | Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad. |
| (4) Regional Library, Dharwar | .. | Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar. |

Towards the end of the year under report, however, the Maharashtra Regional Library Committee requested Government to relieve it of the work of managing the Maharashtra Regional Library at Poona. The reason was that the Committee found it difficult to collect annually an amount equal to the Government grant which is one of the conditions of management. Government acceded to the request, and as a purely temporary arrangement, decided to run the Library departmentally. The Karnatak Regional Library also is finding it difficult to collect funds equal to the Government grant. Only the Gujarat Regional Library is being managed by an Institution, viz., the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, which is in a position to spend on the Library nearly twice as much as the Government grant.

The grant-in-aid to the copyright Libraries during 1951-52 and the preceding year was as under :—

Name of the Library	Amount of grant	
	1950-51	1951-52.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Central Library, Bombay	60,000	60,000
(2) Regional Library, Poona	13,000	13,000
(3) Regional Library, Ahmedabad	13,000	13,000
(4) Regional Library, Dharwar	12,000	10,000

According to the amended Press and Registration Act XXV of 1867, printers are required to send copies of the books published by them to the Central and Regional Libraries. The quarterly lists received by the District Magistrates are circulated to the Libraries to enable them to see that all the books printed in the State are received by them. Whenever a publisher fails to send copies to the Library as required by law, the District Magistrate concerned is requested to take suitable action against the defaulter.

The institution of Regional Libraries with their copyright collections has wider scope and purpose than that of ordinary public libraries. These libraries do not cater merely for the reading needs of contemporary readers but aim at providing exhaustive and authoritative collections for posterity. Similarly, they do not cater merely to the immediate demands of a particular region but rather of the whole State in so far as the books published in all the languages in the State are available in them. These libraries are thus of special national importance to the several regions.

12(24). The number of District Libraries remained the same during the year under report as in the previous year, i.e., 22. There was a slight increase, however, in the number of Taluka and Peta Libraries, which was 230, as against 227 in the previous year. All Districts in the Bombay State have now either a Regional or a District Library at their headquarters.

The District Libraries are given a grant of up to Rs. 4,000 while a Taluka or a Peta Library is given a grant of Rs. 450. In addition to the financial help, the aided libraries continued to be given free of charges the Bombay Government Gazette and other Government Publications such as annual reports of the different Government Departments etc. which are meant for the general public.

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

	No. of Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Readers.	No. of Visitors	No. of Books issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Library ..	1	60,000	1,104	2,46,500	1,11,236
Regional Libraries ..	3	36,000	15,596	2,19,426	1,03,702
District Libraries ..	22	73,984	2,07,893	17,86,101	5,90,370
Taluka Libraries ..	230	99,717	7,10,529	16,69,222	10,42,080
Town Libraries ..	34	7,374	10,282	3,864	1,00,044
Mahila Libraries ..	20	1,705	8,756	1,029	40,992
Bal Libraries ..	13	970	6,815	2,135	19,843
Village Libraries ..	1,586	49,679	1,25,421	Not available.	4,09,725
Grand Total ..	1,909	3,29,509	10,86,356	36,28,277	24,17,992

12(26). In addition to the Libraries established under the Library Department there were about 4,085 village libraries aided at present as part of the Social Education Programme.

The Labour Department has opened some reading rooms and Circulating Library Posts for the benefit of the labour population.

12(27). One of the major difficulties which Library authorities had to face both in District and Taluka towns was the problem of reconciling the privileges of paying members with the claims of free readers. One of the conditions of Government aid is that all persons must be admitted to the Library and given the facility of reading in the library buildings books and periodicals available in the library. This condition led to a considerable increase in the number of free readers and the subscribing members of libraries began to feel that they did not get the special facilities which as paying members they had a claim to. In some cases, they moved the managing committees to give them separate rooms with separate stocks of books and periodicals or if this was not possible to have separate hours for free readers. When these demands could not be met, some subscribing members resigned their membership and thus reduced the income of the library. This question of reconciling the conflicting claims of free and paying members was considered in the Maharashtra Library Conference held at Alibag and the President of the Conference suggested that a fee of one pice may be charged for each occasion of admission to the reading room of a library. This was not acceptable to those who were pressing the claims of free readers. At present the majority of the people use public libraries with the main intention of reading news-papers and magazines rather than books.

VII. Visual Education

12(28). The year under report viz. 1951-52 was the fifth year of the P. W. R. Scheme for Visual Education launched in 1947-48. So far as the normal activities of the Department such as the maintenance of Visual Education Services on a proper basis and the production of Visual Aids are concerned there was no marked change during the year. As usual the Advisory Board for Visual Education met three times in 1951-52 to consider matters pertaining to Visual Education. The activities for popularising Visual Education viz. the holding of Visual Aids Exhibitions and the conduct of Short Term Courses in Visual Education were carried on as usual during this year. On account of the present financial stringency however, the question of producing films commercially could not be considered.

12(29). Government had set aside a sum of Rs. 25,000 for giving grants to non-Progress during 1951-52. Government Secondary Schools for the purchase of projectors. As many as 42 schools received grants during the year 1951-52, indicating an appreciable increase of projecting centres in the Bombay State. The number of secondary schools having projectors was 132 during 1951-52. The number of 16 mm. silent and sound films rose from 1542 to 1643 as 101 films were added to the stock. The number of 35 mm. filmstrips rose from 590 in 1950-51 to 1000 in 1951-52. The number of magic lanterns and slides remained the same viz. 119 and 30741 respectively. No new slides of a smaller type (2" x 2") were added to the stock and the total number of such slides remained 113 as before. Although there was a decrease of 163 in magic lantern lectures during the year, there was an increase of 22 in the number of lectures delivered with filmstrips, the number of such lectures delivered during the year being 411 and 69 respectively. As before, no magic lantern lectures were arranged by the District School Boards.

The number of filmstrip lectures arranged by private schools went up from 496 to 688. The number of film shows under the P. W. R. Scheme for Visual Education was 6072 during the year under report, which represents an increase of only two over the previous year's figure. Film shows arranged by private institutions rose from 3792 to 5307. Institutions borrowing films and filmstrips from the Visual Education office rose from 302 to 321. The number of lectures and film shows arranged

by the Visual Education Office was 425 in 1951-52, as against 350 in the previous year. Film shows and lectures for Social Education work were also arranged during this year. Ten colleges and a hundred Social Education centres in Bombay took advantage of the film-show service of the Visual Education Office.

One film, "Vaulting", was produced by the Inspector for Visual Education. Of the 101 films purchased during the year, the following titles deserve to be noted :—

- (1) Kulu Valley produced by Shri M. Bhavnani,
- (2) Cleaner Bombay,
- (3) Fundamentals of Diet,
- (4) Typhoid, and
- (5) Teachers in the Making (Basic Education).

A Visual Aids Exhibition was held at Bagalkot during the year under report.

Three short-term courses were held during the year 1951-52 for training 205 teachers in Visual Education work.

The Inspector for Visual Education attended the Audio-Visual Education Conference held in New Delhi, in October 1951, as a representative of the Government of Bombay.

The increase in the number of invitations received by the Visual Education Office for arranging film shows as well as in the number of inquiries made as regards the purchase of Visual Aids, clearly indicates that the teachers and the public in general are becoming more and more Visual-Education-minded day-by-day.

VIII. *Oriental Studies*

12(30). As far as the study of Oriental Languages in the school is concerned, the position continued to be the same as in the previous year. Of the 91,002 candidates who appeared for the S. S. C. Examination during 1951-52, 76,944 offered a paper in classical language. Of these, 57,602 took Sanskrit, 12,176 Ardha-Magadhi, 5,644 Persian, 1,308 Pali, 196 Arabic and 18 Avesta-Pahlavi. The percentage of students offering Sanskrit and Ardha-Magadhi are about the same as in the last year, roughly 75 per cent. and 15.8 per cent.

As regards the Degree Examination, 99 candidates obtained the B.A. degree with Sanskrit as the major subject during the year under report. The number of candidates offering other Oriental Languages as their principal subject for the degree examination, is as follows :—

Persian	..	..	..	9
Ardha-Magadhi	..	..	..	3
Other oriental languages	..	..	..	4

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

Sanskrit	..	..	..	27
Persian	..	..	..	12
Ardha-Magadhi	..	..	..	3
Other oriental languages	..	..	..	2

12 (31). The number of Pathashalas for the study of Sanskrit, and Arabic and Persian schools for the study of those languages has remained the same, i.e., 58. Of these, 38 were Pathashalas with a total of 1,131 pupils, and 20 were Arabic and Persian schools with 1,903 pupils in all. The number of pupils in Pathashalas decreased by 230, while that in Arabic and Persian schools showed a big increase (of nearly 800) over the figures for the previous year. In addition to these, there were about 24 Hindi schools, as compared to 17 last year.

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

(i) The Vedashastrottejak Sabha, Poona, established as far back as in 1875, holds examinations in various subjects of Vedic learning.

(ii) The Vaidika Sanshodhan Mandala, Poona, is engaged in valuable research in Vedic literature. It brought out the Rigveda Index Volume during 1951-52. The Mandala has under preparation the S'rautakosha, the Taittiriya Samhita and a new critical edition of the Upanishads. During the year under report, an Iranian study centre was opened, under the auspices of the Mandala with Dr. I. J. S. Taraporevala as its head.

(iii) The Poona Sanskrit College imparts higher education in Sanskrit S'astras in the old style without charging any fees to the students. It also prepares its pupils for various Sanskrit examinations.

(iv) The Mimansa Vidyalaya of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona, is a unique institution in India in so far as practical as well as theoretical instruction in Mimansa is imparted in it. The Vidyalaya also serves as a centre for students who want to prepare for the various Sanskrit examinations.

(v) The Rajkeeya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, formerly run by the Baroda State Government and continued as a Government institution after the merger of that State, was transferred to the M. S. University of Baroda, for administration, from June 1951. A special annual grant of Rs. 25,000 was also sanctioned to the University for running the institution. A total of 105 students were enrolled in the various classes (कक्षा) of the institution.

(vi) The Geervan Vag-varadhini Sabha, Poona, encourages Sanskrit studies by arranging periodical meetings at which lectures on various subjects are delivered in Sanskrit by eminent scholars.

An *ad hoc* Committee was appointed by Government in June 1950 to consider the question of the recognition and equivalence of Shastric degrees. Government accepted the Committee's main recommendations that the "Shastric" degrees awarded by the following institutions be recognised for employment as teachers in Government and non-Government secondary schools and that their equivalence with the S. S. C. and University degrees be as indicated below :—

Name of the institution	Name of the examination	Equivalence
1. Bengal Sanskrit Association, Calcutta.	Teerth	.. S. S. C. or Matric.
2. Vedashastrottejaka Sabha, Poona ..	1st and 2nd Iyatta Chudamani (3rd Iyatta)	... S. S. C. or Matric. ... B. A.
3. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay ..	S'astri Acharya	.. S. S. C. or Matric. .. B. A.
4. Baroda (Shravanmas Dakshina Examinations).	Madhyama Ratna	.. S. S. C. or Matric. .. B. A.
5. Banaras Government Sanskrit College (and Banaras Hindu University).	Madhyama Sastri Acharya	.. S. S. C. or Matric. ... B. A. ... M. A.
6. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona..	Madhyama Vishard Parangat	.. S. S. C. or Matric. ... B. A. ... M. A.
7. Poona Sanskrit College	.. Upadhyaya and } Shastri } Acharya	.. S. S. C. or Matric. .. B. A.
8. Mysore	.. Intermediate Vidvan Final Vidvan	.. B. A. .. M. A.

The other important recommendation of the Committee regarding giving these "Shastris" the corresponding pay-scales laid down for secondary teachers holding the relevant qualifications was also accepted by Government.

In November 1950 Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S. K. Belvalkar to consider the question of the reorganisation of the Sanskrit Pathashalas in the State of Bombay. The object was to standardize the courses of instruction in the Bombay State and introduce the Western critical method of approach. The conduct of examinations on a uniform basis, the fixing of the minimum qualifications and conditions of service for the teachers to be employed in Pathashalas, and the recognition and equivalence of certificates, diplomas, etc., awarded by similar institutions in Bombay and other States were also referred to the Committee. The Committee submitted its report to Government in May 1951 and its recommendations were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year under report.

IX. *Facilities for the education of displaced students*

12(32). The scheme drawn up by the Government of India for the grant of loans for higher education to displaced students from Western Pakistan and that sanctioned in its place with effect from November 1950 were replaced by a revised scheme in December 1951. The revised scheme was enforced with immediate effect. The loans and stipends already granted under the first two schemes were continued.

According to the revised scheme, displaced students and trainees from Pakistan are given financial assistance as shown below :—

(1) Free primary education and cash grants for books, stationery, etc., not exceeding Rs. 5 per head per annum, subject to the condition that it is not given to more than 50 per cent. of the total number of displaced pupils enrolled in primary classes in the State. Children of displaced persons earning more than Rs. 100 per month are not eligible for these cash grants.

(2) Exemption from payment of fees in V to VIII classes and cash grants at Rs. 20 in Standards V and VI and Rs. 30 in Standards VII and VIII in ordinary types of secondary schools. This concession is given subject to the condition that the number of pupils receiving these benefits does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total enrolment of displaced pupils in these classes and subject to a further condition that the concessions are not admissible to children of persons earning more than Rs. 100 per month.

(3) Exemption from payment of fees and cash grants up to Rs. 40 in high school standards of ordinary types of secondary schools provided the income of the parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 150 per month. The concession of fees and cash grants is restricted to 40 per cent. of the total enrolment of displaced pupils in these classes.

(4) Poor and deserving displaced students reading in colleges are given stipends at the rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month, provided they secure the requisite percentage of marks as laid down in the scheme.

The total expenditure incurred for these concessions was Rs. 15,227 for the primary stage and Rs. 8,00,000 for the secondary stage during the year 1951-52. The expenditure incurred on loans was Rs. 45,480 and that on stipends was Rs. 39,736 during the year.

Government allowed again the full use of the building of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the morning for holding the Jai Hind College, Bombay, primarily intended for displaced students from Sind, during the year under report. A grant of Rs. 14,602 was paid to the Jai Hind College and a grant of Rs. 7,696 was paid to the National College, Bandra, which is also mainly intended for the displaced students during 1951-52.

The number of secondary schools specially started for the convenience of the children of displaced persons during the year under report was 40, the total number of such schools at the end of the year being 79. All these schools were recognised and aided by the Department. The number of pupils attending these schools was 13,859. The number of primary schools at the end of the year was 123 and the number of pupils attending these schools was 27,499. A special Deputy Educational Inspector and three Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors have been appointed to inspect these schools. There were 616 displaced teachers in service during the year.

X. National Cadet Corps

Junior Division

12(33). No further Sub-Units of the Junior Division, N. C. C., were allotted to Bombay State by the Government of India during 1951-52. The total number of Sub-Units allotted thus remained the same, i.e., 302. Not only was it not possible to raise all the Sub-Units allotted during the year under report, but there was a reduction in the number of the Units which existed in 1950-51. There were 196 Sub-Units in the State with a total enrolment of 5,880 cadets in the previous year. This number was reduced to 181 during the year under report. This decrease was due to certain teachers in Government Schools being transferred to the administrative branch as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and several Commissioned teachers in private schools leaving the schools in which they had raised Units. The following is the distribution of 181 Sub-Units among the Educational Divisions of Bombay State :—

Name of Division	Number of Sub-Units	Number of Cadets
Bombay	26	780
Poona	47	1,410
Nasik	32	960
Ahmedabad	17	510
Baroda	12	360
Dharwar	47	1,410

Twenty-one teachers were sent for pre-commission training at the beginning of the academic year 1951-52, but they were not granted commissions during the year under report and, therefore, no fresh Sub-Units could be raised under them. In addition to the Units mentioned above, there are two Air Wing Sub-Units in two High Schools, viz., Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner (Ahmednagar District) and C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad. The cadets are not given actual flying experience, as they are too young for it, but the fundamentals of flying are taught to them with the help of models and an attempt is made to make them "air-minded" in the hope that at least some of them will eventually join the Indian Air Force.

As usual, the Annual Camps for all the officers and cadets of the Junior Division were held during the months of winter and they proved to be immensely popular with the cadets. It is during the camp that the cadets received really intensive training and have the opportunity of leading a healthy corporate life. The Annual Camps were visited by several high officers of the Indian Army and also by officers of the Education Department. The total expenditure incurred on these camps during 1951-52 was about Rs. 2,80,000. The expenditure on account of the various kinds of allowances given to cadets and officers was about Rs. 2,36,000. The total expenditure on the Junior Division, N.C.C., during 1951-52 amounted to nearly Rs. 6,61,000.

The office of the Liaison Officer, Junior Division, was shifted from Poona to Bombay in February 1952 for administrative convenience.

Senior Division

12(34). There was no expansion of the Senior Division, N. C. C., during the year under report, except in the case of No. 1 (Bombay) Air Squadron, N. C. C., whose strength was increased by 25 cadets according to schedule. The following statement gives full information about all the Senior Division Units regarding officers and cadets as on 31st March, 1952.

National Cadet Corps (Senior Division)

Statement showing the strength of Units and Results of certificate examinations etc., held by them during the year 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit.	Authorised strength of Unit.			Actual strength of Unit on 31st March 1952.			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 Units.</i>												
1	1st Bombay Battalion, NCC, Bombay (4 companies).	20	625	645	17	621	638	181	116	15	7	(Elphinstone-cum-Institute of Science, Sydenham, Wilson, Siddharth, St. Xavier's and Jai Hind Colleges.)
2	2nd Bombay Battalion, NCC, Poona (4 companies).	20	625	645	18	625	643	131	125	..	..	(Fergusson, Sir Parshurambhau, Wadia, M. E. Society's B. M. Commercial and Agricultural Colleges.)
3	3rd Bombay Battalion, NCC, Bombay (3 companies).	15	470	485	13	470	483	172	160	4	1	(Ram Narain Ruia, R. A. Podar, Khalsa, M. M. and Ismail Yusuf Colleges.)
4	4th Bombay Battalion, NCC, Ahmedabad (3 companies).	15	470	485	12	456	468	158	148	43	33	(Gujarat, S. L. D., V. P., B.A. Agricultural, M.T.B. and H. L. Commerce Colleges.)
5	5th Bombay Battalion, NCC, Dharwar (3 companies).	15	470	485	14	464	478	160	119	16	14	(Karnatak, K. E. Ecard's, Lingaraj, R. P. D. and Agricultural Colleges.)

National Cadet Corps (Senior Division)

Statement showing the strength of Units and Results of certificate examinations etc., held by them during the year 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit.	Authorised strength of Unit.			Actual strength of Unit on 31st March 1952.			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
6	6th Bombay Battalion, NCC, Baroda (2 companies).	10	315	325	10	315	325	..	..	..	..	(M. S. University of Baroda.)
7	Kolhapur Ind. Coy., NCC., Kolhapur (1 company).	5	154	159	5	154	159	38	38	..	..	(Rajaram College.)
8	Sholapur Ind. Coy., NCC., Sholapur (1 company).	5	154	159	4	147	151	63	40	..	..	(D. A. V. College.)
<i>Special Units.</i>												
9	1st Bombay Med. Coy., NCC, Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	21	20	7	7	(Grant Medical College and Seth G. S. Medical College.)
10	2nd Bombay Med. Coy., NCC, Poona.	2	60	62	2	56	58	..	..	..	..	(B. J. Medical College.)
11	2nd Bombay Battery, NCC, Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	25	22	..	..	(Institute of Science and St. Xavier's College.)
12	7th Bombay Battery, NCC, Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	1	56	57	7	7	..	..	(Gujarat & S. L. D. Arts Colleges.)
13	2nd Bombay Eng. Pln., NCC, Poona.	2	60	62	2	58	60	44	31	6	6	(College of Engineering.)
14	6th Bombay Eng. Pln., NCC, Bombay.	2	60	62	2	49	51	24	20	..	..	(V. J. Technical Institute.)
15	1st Bombay Armd. Sqn., NCC, Poona.	3	90	93	3	90	93	38	34	14	14	(Fergusson, Sir Parshurambhau and Wadia Colleges.)
16	1st Bombay EME Sec., NCC, Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	34	19	..	..	(College of Engineering.)
17	4th Bombay Signal Sec., NCC, Poona.	2	60	62	2	59	61	16	13	7	7	(College of Engineering.)
18	No. 1 (Bom.) Air Sqn., NCC, Bombay.	2	50	52	2	39	41	24*	24*	15†	15†	(All Colleges in Greater Bombay.)

*F Certificate Examination as applicable to Air Squadron.

†Y Certificate Examination as applicable to Air Squadron.

Several vacancies occur annually in the ranks of officers due to members of the staff leaving colleges and to other reasons. Seven such vacancies were filled during the year by selecting suitable members from the staffs of colleges and getting them trained for being commissioned in the N. C. C.

35 officers were deputed to Armed Forces Units and Training Centres for attending Refresher Courses to help, keep themselves abreast of the latest developments and methods of training. Some of them underwent specialised courses of instruction during the deputation which was of six weeks' duration.

All the Senior Division Units except the 6th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Baroda, held Annual Camps as usual and also organized Cadre Camps for the training and selection of N. C. Cs., needed for each Unit.

Two Cadets of the No. 1 (Bombay) Air Squadron, N. C. C., were deputed to attend the Dominion Air Cadets' Re-union held in the United Kingdom. They were abroad for about four weeks. The experience gained by these cadets during their visit to the United Kingdom will be of great value to them. Ceremonial Parades and Guards of Honour were held on different occasions by the various Units. Guards of Honour were presented, among others, to the G. O. C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, the Rajapramukh of Mysore, and H. E.'s the Governor of Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The G. O. C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, Poona, took particular interest in the N. C. C. and visited a number of camps at various places.

A Contingent of one officer and 30 cadets was deputed to participate in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi. It is highly gratifying to note that the cadets acquitted themselves very creditably during the parade and earned the admiration of high officers of the Army. The total expenditure incurred on the Senior Division, N. C. C. during 1951-52 was Rs. 6,54,000. The year has been one of consolidation. The Organization functioned very smoothly during the year and there were no serious administrative difficulties. The Special Officer, N. C. C., who is a Civilian Officer belonging to the Collegiate branch of the Bombay Government, and who was himself a Commissioned officer in the N. C. C. visited all the Units at their Headquarters and during camps and helped to make the Units function smoothly.

The Senior Division, N. C. C., has proved extremely popular with college students and it has not been possible, owing to the financial stringency, to meet the demands of some of the mofussil colleges for the allotment of some N. C. C. Units to them.

Poona,
2nd February 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. (1950-1951).	Current year. (1951-1952).	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3).
1	2	3	4
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities	5	5	.....
Research Institutions	11	12	.....
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	.....
Colleges for General Education ..	44	44	1
Colleges for Professional Education ..	42	43	5
Colleges for Special Education ..	6	7	.....
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	812	871	196
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	347	349	197
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	26,292	26,225	23,439
Nursery Schools	100	118	12
Schools for Professional Education ..	262	251	25
Schools for Special Education ..	7,790	10,015	7,189
Total ..	35,712	37,941	31,064
<i>Unrecognised</i>	383	382	53
Grand Total ..	36,095	38,329	31,117

1951-52.

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers.

Area in Square Miles 1,11,433.8				
Number of Institutions for.			Number of Scholars.	
Girls.			Boys.	
Previous year. (1950-1951).	Current year. (Included in (1951-1952).	In Rural Areas Included in column 6).	Previous year. (1950-1951).	Current year. (1951-1952).
5	6	7	8	9
1	1	.....	879	930
.....	.....	.....	148	184
.....
5	5	.....	31,926	34,244
1	1	.....	11,800	15,196
.....	.....	.....	186	423
151	151	.....	2,96,096	3,11,159
33	30	4	34,514	35,909
2,215	2,058	934	22,25,040	22,74,516
40	41	.....	5,523	6,240
148	175	2	27,339	22,798
1,406	1,847	904	1,75,507	2,31,912
4,000	4,309	1,844	28,08,958	29,33,511
16	7	.....	12,314	11,781
4,016	4,316	1,844	28,21,272	29,45,292

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Total Estimated Population (Mid-year 1951) ..		Males ..	1,87,36,711
		Females ..	1,74,55,787
		Total ..	3,61,92,498
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. (1950-1951).
1	10	11	12
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities	95	107	162
Research Institutions .. .. .	.....	33	39
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	.....	.....	.....
Colleges for General Education ..	7,630	3,405	7,050
Colleges for Professional Education ..	2,930	2,314	901
Colleges for Special Education ..	26	116	43
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	86,547	5,729	84,705
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	17,202	447	9,122
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	16,01,318	5,292	12,00,602
Nursery Schools	447	.....	4,402
Schools for Professional Education ..	9,208	6,959	11,457
Schools for Special Education ..	1,32,037	1,66,762	32,721
Total ..	18,57,440	1,91,164	13,51,204
<i>Unrecognised</i>			
	7,170	308	5,247
Grand Total ..	18,64,611	1,91,472	13,56,451

1951-52.

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers—contd.

Total Estimated Population of children of School-going Age (Age group 6-17). (25.5 per cent).			Boys	..	47,77,861.3
			Girls	..	44,51,225.7
			Total	..	92,29,087.0
Number of Scholars.			Number of Teachers.		
Girls.					
Current year. (1951-1952).	From Rural Areas (Included in column 13).	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (Included in column 13).	Men.	Women.	
13	14	15	16	17	
142	1	10	84	4	
69	.....	4	88	6	
.....	
7,897	654	452	1,786	194	
949	24	112	1,162	36	
110	3	11	81	10	
90,489	7,352	732	13,632	3,270	
10,410	2,789	62	1,942	324	
11,91,870	6,06,749	2,663	71,692	17,013	
4,853	323	.....	133	402	
11,730	1,198	3,924	1,985	600	
40,008	17,726	27,210	1,163	121	
13,58,527	6,36,819	35,180	93,748	21,980	
4,644	2,094	120	512	123	
13,63,171	6,38,913	35,300	94,260	22,103	

II—General Summary of Expenditure

Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Government grants to Local Boards)

1	Expenditure on		
	Previous year (1950-1951).	Current year (1951-1952).	Government Funds.
	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection ..	28,12,702	36,01,537	100·0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	2,40,35,079	1,93,62,561	58·2
Total ..	2,68,47,781	2,29,64,098	64·7
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ..	70,51,218	58,10,422	53·1
Research Institutions ..	11,05,077	11,49,072	76·7
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	10,27,212	15,06,144	....
Colleges for General Education ..	1,14,06,557	1,20,96,169	17·2
Colleges for Professional Education..	81,51,209	94,29,993	46·0
Colleges for Special Education ..	4,47,927	5,72,101	37·9
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	3,61,09,873	3,99,95,968	37·2
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	30,26,077	34,60,154	37·4
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	8,24,71,025	8,81,80,372	68·3
Nursery Schools ..	4,17,493	5,37,271	8·3
Schools for Professional Education..	67,67,229	63,51,381	65·0
Schools for Special Education ..	32,98,619	33,23,428	72·7
Total ..	16,12,79,516	17,24,12,475	54·3
<i>Unrecognised</i> ..	3,21,744	4,46,844	....
Grand Total ..	18,81,49,041	19,58,34,17	55·5

1951-52.

on Education Bombay State, 1951-52.

Total Revenue of the State		Rs.	
Recurring	Budgeted	..	60,64,25,000
	Actual	..	11,81,08,300
Non-Recurring	Budgeted	..	11,03,82,291
	Actual	..	16,59,700
Total	Budgeted	..	25,71,450
	Actual	..	11,97,68,000
		..	11,29,53,741

Education for Boys.				
Percentage of Expenditure from				
District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.
5	6	7	8	9
7.5	4.4	6.0	6.0	17.9
6.3	3.7	5.0	5.1	15.2
....	0.1	46.8	....	....
....	....	2.1	4.6	16.6
....	....	95.1	....	4.9
....	0.1	72.6	4.6	5.5
....	2.5	39.3	0.4	11.8
....	....	8.4	19.6	34.1
....	0.6	52.1	1.9	8.2
0.3	0.6	41.2	3.7	16.8
6.8	14.7	4.6	0.2	5.4
....	0.3	54.1	9.2	28.1
0.2	3.1	19.9	3.5	8.3
....	2.6	7.4	3.5	13.8
3.5	8.0	26.0	1.3	6.9
....	....	20.1	23.6	56.3
3.8	7.5	23.6	1.7	7.9

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.

1	Expenditure on Education for Girls.		
	Previous year (1950-1951).	Current year (1951-1952).	Government Funds.
	10 Rs.	11 Rs.	12
Direction and Inspection ..	11,72,471	2,71,728	100·0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	27,93,621	24,39,028	55·0
Total ..	39,66,092	27,10,756	59·5
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ..	2,95,207	3,47,071	17·3
Research Institutions ..	....	....	....
Board of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	....	....	....
Colleges for General Education ..	2,10,090	2,56,641	1·1
Colleges for Professional Education ..	70,894	66,514	....
Colleges for Special Education ..	....	....	....
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	66,93,849	71,06,461	30·9
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	2,99,158	2,60,397	45·5
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	1,43,23,290	1,64,82,232	53·7
Nursery Schools ..	1,84,756	2,26,389	10·7
Schools for Professional Education ..	19,92,170	29,83,926	72·7
Schools for Special Education ..	2,27,627	4,03,248	62·2
Total ..	2,42,97,041	2,81,32,879	48·7
<i>Unrecognised</i> ..	59,547	46,666	....
Grand Total ..	2,83,22,680	3,08,90,301	49·6

1951-52.

on Education, Bombay State, 1951-52—contd.

			Rs.			Rs.
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State			14,06,35,699			
Recurring	..	{ Budgeted	.. 2,32,23,785	Grant for Education from the Central	}	Recurring .. 33,66,446
		{ Actual	.. 2,05,04,152			
Non-Recurring	..	{ Budgeted	.. 5,43,796			Non-Recurring .. 6,49,465
		{ Actual	.. 4,21,575			
Total	..	{ Budgeted	.. 2,37,67,581			Total .. 40,15,911
		{ Actual	.. 2,09,25,727			

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
....
2.4	15.1	4.7	0.4	22.4
2.2	13.4	4.3	0.3	20.3
....	....	38.1	6.9	37.7
....
....
....	0.6	76.4	....	21.9
....	....	11.5	....	88.5
....
....	....	55.1	2.0	12.0
0.9	1.0	25.5	5.9	21.2
3.5	31.3	6.5	0.3	4.7
....	1.0	48.6	8.8	30.9
0.1	1.2	11.2	2.4	12.4
....	4.5	9.9	1.9	21.5
2.1	18.6	20.6	1.2	8.8
....	....	0.4	78.8	20.8
2.1	18.2	19.2	1.1	9.8

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	1	9	2	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
Degree Colleges—							
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	..	28	3
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate Classes	3	1	
Others	
Total	7	..	..	33	4	

1951-52.

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
....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	5	5
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	
....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	
....	44	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	5	49

BOMBAY STATE,

III—Educational Institutions

		For Boys					
		Recognised Institutions managed by					
Type of Institution	1	Government			Private Bodies		
		Central 2	State 3	District Board 4	Municipal Board 5	Aided 6	Unaided 7
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education	6	..	..	2	..
Engineering	1	2	..	..	5	..
Technology	1	..
Medicine	5	..	2	..	..
Veterinary	1	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	2	..	..	1	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1	..	..	1	6
Law	1	..	..	..	5
Applied Art and Architecture
Others
	Total ..	1	19	..	2	10	11
<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	..

1951-52.

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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1*	....	....	1	1
....	43	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	44
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7

* Faculty of Home Science, Baroda.

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 General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary		
High	7	60	1	37	745	21	
Senior Basic/Junior High	5	29	3	4	..	
Middle	19	1	4	222	62	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13	..	..	..
Primary—								
Single Teacher	67	6,162	72	7,005	154
Others	8	19	9,659	1,535	1,417	114
Nursery	4	..	1	50	63
	Total ..	15	174	15,865	1,652	9,443	414	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Training	25	..	..	43	1
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>								
Poly-technic	1	..	1	1	..
High	4	1
Others	1	..
Industry	13	..	2	12	3
Medicine	1	..	1	4	..
Agriculture	17	..	..	1	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2	..	..	23	68
Arts and Crafts	12	2	10
Others	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	60	..	16	91	83	

1951-52.

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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
....
6	877	....	10	....	1	132	8	1	152	1,029
....	41	....	3	6	1	1	....	....	11	52
38	346	....	1	....	....	17	1	1	20	366
....	13	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	14
250	13,710	....	....	208	19	51	2	....	280	13,990
25	12,777	6	4	926	670	156	15	1	1,778	14,555
20	138	....	2	....	1	10	28	....	41	179
339	27,902	6	20	1,140	693	367	54	3	2,283	30,185
....	69	....	8	....	1	28	1	....	38	107
....
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
....	6	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	18	24
....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	93	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	98
1	25	....	....	....	....	81	33	1	115	140
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	252	....	26	....	1	110	38	1	176	428

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		4				10
Dancing						
Other Fine Arts		2			10	
Oriental Studies		4		2	37	31
Physical Education				1	98	46
Social Education						
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped					2	
Physically Handicapped		2			11	
For Adults					9,736	
Reformatory		1				
Others		10			8	
Total		23		3	9,902	87
Grand Total	17	236	15,865	1,673	19,499	601

1951-52.

by Management—concl.

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
7	21	....	....	....	....	2	22	2	26	47
....
....	12	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	13
15	89	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	8	97
15	160	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	7	167
....
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	13	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	14
....	9,736	....	....	....	....	1,800	....	....	1,800	11,536
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5	23	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	7	30
42	10,057	....	1	....	....	1,821	25	3	1,850	11,907
382	38,323	6	47	1,140	694	2,304	118	7	4,316	42,639

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>	..	..	..	..	5	5
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Others	..	..	..	..	..
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	390	370
	{ Others	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Others	..	..	..	6,100	5,174
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	6,490	5,544
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education	..	..	..	..	375	334
Engineering	..	..	85	85	43	1,386
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	1,682
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	160
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	367
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	12
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	903
Law	..	..	..	..	..	847
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	85	85	43	5,732	4,855
						2,254

1951-52.

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
..	1,072	967	91
..	231	214	14
..	281	280	24
..
..
..	1,009	800	148
..
..	28,733	26,255	2,845
..	772	687	147
..
..	30,705	28,022	3,164
..	331	268	81
..	2,929	2,605	1,359
..	178	172	100
..	954	826	285	..	..	..
..
..	203	200	203
..
..	183	144	13
..
..
..	954	826	285	3,824	3,389	1,756

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions,								
Institutions.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.				
	Unaided.			of Number Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels.		
	of Number Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.					
1	17	18	19	20	21	22		
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Departments	1,072	967	91		
<i>Research Institutions</i>	17	15	..	253	234	14	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	{	With only Degree Classes.	281	280	24
		Others
Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	390	370	20
		Others	1,009	800	148
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree Classes.
		Others	..	3,611	3,078	144	38,444	34,507	3,912
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	..	71	60	49	843	747	196	
Others	
Total	3,682	3,138	193	40,967	36,704	4,300	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	706	602	289	
Engineering	4,400	3,775	2,015	
Technology	178	172	100	
Medicine	2,636	2,462	1,168	
Veterinary	160	152	154	
Agriculture	570	545	505	
Forestry	12	12	12	
Commerce	3,494	3,113	530	4,580	3,941	607
Law	2,005	1,609	392	2,852	2,216	412
Applied Art and Architecture	
Total	5,499	4,722	922	16,094	13,877	5,260	

1951-52.

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	Column	Total.
			(20).	(23).	
23	24	25	26	27	28
....	142	....	142
....	69	....	69
....	73	....	73
....
....	64	....	64
....	70	....	70
....
....	6,402	....	6,402
....	114	....	114
....
....	6,723	....	6,723
....	174	....	174
....	6	....	6
....	3	....	3
....	496	....	496
....	1	....	1
....	1	....	1
....
....	111	....	111
....	106	....	106
....
....	898	....	898

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>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musio	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	
Oriental Studies	
Physical Education	75	70	75	
Social Education	
Others	
Total	75	70	75	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	
High	1,559	1,285	186	17,068	14,242	1,093
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,621	1,204	..
Middle	1,466	1,331	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	2,305	1,620	..
Others	1,345	1,095	..	4,658	3,702	30
Nursery	344	292	..
Total	2,904	2,380	186	27,462	22,391	1,123

1951-52.

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 Scholar.	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
....	....	....	....	....	....	198	172	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	33	30	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	92	64	11
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	95	93	59
....	....	....	....	....	....	40	40	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	458	399	95
.....
339	278	.....	17,738	14,038	421	3,08,669	2,60,061	10,046
6,344	3,043	.....	837	609	.....	761	667	56
61	34	.....	387	268	.....	26,241	21,818	179
839	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,75,118	1,91,562	.....	3,974	3,071	.....	2,56,215	1,97,849	110
17,21,571	11,81,603	1,660	5,25,128	4,02,065	454	2,01,660	1,63,106	372
.....	.....	.....	99	79	.....	3,389	2,910	.....
20,04,272	13,77,952	1,660	5,48,163	4,20,130	875	7,94,935	6,46,411	10,763

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institutions	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.				
I	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musio .. .. .	....	....	....	198	172	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	33	30	5
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	....	....	92	64	11
Physical Education .. .. .	....	....	....	75	70	75
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	95	93	59
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	40	40	20
Total .. .. .	....	....	....	533	469	170
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
High	6,679	5,683	449	3,50,052	2,95,587	12,195	
Senior Basic/Junior High .. .. .	....	....	....	9,563	6,423	56
Middle	4,584	3,414	165	32,739	26,865	344	
Junior Basic/Basio Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	839	532	....
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	4,770	3,140	....	5,42,382	3,97,242	110
Others	17,059	13,298	....	24,71,421	17,64,869	2,516
Nursery	4,204	3,297	....	8,036	6,578	....
Total	37,296	28,832	614	34,15,032	24,98,096	15,221	

1951-52.

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
....	....	....	59	....	59
....
....	....	....	2	....	2
....
....	....	....	18	....	18
....	....	....	26	....	26
....	....	....	5	....	5
....	....	....	110	....	110
....
401	237	....	40,450	21	40,471
....	....	....	2,619	....	2,619
1,220	906	....	4,024	171	4,195
....	....	....	295	....	295
8,788	6,385	....	1,29,028	2,248	1,31,276
2,168	1,776	....	6,33,258	687	6,33,945
910	743	....	3,228	394	3,622
13,487	10,047	....	8,12,902	3,521	8,16,423

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 Professional Education—</i>								
Training	3,757	3,363	3,132	
Engineering	
<i>Technology—</i>								
Poly-technic	357	335	61	
High	
Others	
Industry	574	501	33	
Medicine	209	200	10	
Agriculture	966	887	864	
Forestry	27	27	27	
Commerce	305	229	2	
Arts and Crafts	
Others	97	95	97	..	..
<i>Total</i>	97	95	97	6,195	5,542	4,129
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music	252	170	..	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	1,108	862	27	
Oriental Studies	130	113	25	
Physical Education	
Social Education	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>								
Mentally Handicapped	
Physically Handicapped	98	68	82	
For Adults	
Reformatory	125	97	125	
Others	879	810	879	
<i>Total</i>	2,592	2,129	1,138	
Grand Total	3,086	2,560	326	48,551	40,536	9,662

1951-52.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.			In Recognised.					
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
.....	4,674	4,182	3,207
.....
.....	181	136	64	69	61	35
.....	667	520	11
.....	68	58	.....
.....	71	44	.....	921	729	4
.....	102	98	.....	694	624	190
.....	118	113	.....
.....
.....	2,837	2,634	11
.....	1,494	1,174	.....	21	15	.....
.....
.....	1,848	1,452	64	10,069	8,936	3,458
.....
.....
.....
.....	601	392	.....
.....	106	75	31	1,857	1,311	143
.....	48	31	.....	9,986	7,005	.....
.....
.....	129	98	48
.....	503	432	306
.....	2,12,203	1,00,404	.....
.....
.....	1,394	1,268	1,009
.....	154	106	.....	2,26,673	1,10,910	1,542
20,04,272	13,77,952	1,660	5,51,119	4,22,514	1,224	10,68,057	7,99,248	20,883

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

		Institutions.					
		Private—concl'd.			Total.		
Institutions.		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	...	18	14	.....	8,449	7,559	6,339
Engineering	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	...	.....	.....	.....	607	532	160
High	...	186	175	11	853	695	22
Others	...	.....	.....	.....	68	58	.....
Industry	...	70	63	.....	1,636	1,337	37
Medicine	...	.....	.....	.....	1,005	922	200
Agriculture	...	.....	.....	.....	1,084	1,000	864
Forestry	...	.....	.....	.....	27	27	27
Commerce	...	4,743	4,598	.....	7,885	7,461	13
Arts and Crafts	...	996	820	.....	2,511	2,009	.....
Others	...	.....	.....	.....	97	95	97
<i>Total</i>	...	6,013	5,670	11	24,222	21,695	7,759
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	...	318	249	.....	570	419	.....
Dancing	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Fine Arts	...	.....	.....	.....	1,709	1,254	27
Oriental Studies	...	1,517	1,162	198	3,610	2,661	366
Physical Education	...	2,589	1,973	.....	12,623	9,009	.....
Social Education	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	...	.....	.....	.....	129	98	84
Physically Handicapped	...	.....	.....	.....	601	500	338
For Adults	...	.....	.....	.....	2,12,203	1,00,404	.....
Reformatory	...	.....	.....	.....	125	97	125
Others	...	.....	.....	.....	2,273	2,087	1,888
<i>Total</i>	...	4,424	3,384	198	2,33,843	1,16,529	2,878
Grand Total	...	56,931	45,761	1,938	37,32,016	26,88,571	35,693

1951-52.

Educational Institutions for Boys—concl.

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
....	....	....	264	....	264
....
....
....	....	....	2	....	2
....
....	....	....	23	....	23
....	....	....	252	....	252
....
....
....	....	....	1,003	....	1,003
25	25	....	188	1	189
....
25	25	....	1,732	1	1,733
235	194	....	135	79	214
....
....	....	....	315	....	315
1,035	765	....	757	449	1,206
866	641	....	981	80	1,061
....
....	....	....	44	....	44
....	....	....	91	....	91
....
....
231	187	....	156	30	186
2,367	1,787	....	2,479	638	3,117
15,879	11,859	....	8,25,055	4,100	8,29,155

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—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 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 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	} With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Others ..	353	341	58	1,174	1,105	93
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> ..	353	341	58	1,174	1,105	93	

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 General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	2,325	2,029	33
Senior Basic/Junior High	822	706	.....
Middle—	122	109	.....
Junior Basic/Basic
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher
Others	...	613	501	1,236	1,105	.....
Nursery	305	281	.....
<i>Total</i>	...	613	501	4,810	4,230	33
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	894	723	681
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	762	747	702
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
<i>Total</i>	1,656	1,470	1,383

1951-52.

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.

District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8 Number of Scholars.	9 Average Daily Attendance.	10 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	11 Number of Scholars.	12 Average Daily Attendance.	13 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						14 Number of Scholars.	15 Average Daily Attendance.	16 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
.....
.....	795	675	.....	46,446	39,849	1,664
1,060	695	40	226	149	.....	164	146	72
.....	1,464	1,250	44
.....	133	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,084	7,463	.....	854	660	.....	2,382	1,652	36
1,66,818	1,14,632	92	2,31,575	1,73,401	118	32,422	28,551	547
.....	85	68	.....	784	642	.....
1,80,962	1,22,790	132	2,33,668	1,75,052	118	83,662	72,090	2,363
.....	62	50	.....	2,223	2,007	850
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	44	42	.....
.....	5,022	4,520	150
.....	62	50	.....	7,289	6,569	1,000

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.								
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 General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary		
High	...	2,030	1,803	48	51,596	44,356	1,745	
Senior Basic/Junior High	2,272	1,696	112	
Middle	...	159	89	.....	1,745	1,448	44	
Junior Basic/Basic	133	99	.....
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single Teacher	...	86	61	.....	16,406	9,836	36	
Others	...	2,541	2,388	.....	4,35,205	3,20,578	757	
Nursery	...	1,883	1,507	.....	3,057	2,498	.....
Total	...	6,699	5,848	48	5,10,414	3,80,511	2,694	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Training	...	21	15	.....	3,200	2,795	1,531	
Engineering	
<i>Technology—</i>								
Poly technic	
High	
Others	
Industry	
Medicine	762	747	702	
Agriculture	
Forestry	
Commerce	...	145	120	.....	189	162	.....
Arts and Crafts	...	1,133	955	.....	6,155	5,475	150	
Total	...	1,299	1,090	.....	10,306	9,179	2,353	

1951-52.

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Boys included in.		
Number of Scholars. 23	Average Daily Attendance. 24	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels. 25	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
			26	27	28
.....
139	109	.....	1,557	.....	1,557
.....	.....	.....	126	.....	126
279	212	.....	124	.....	124
.....
.....	.....	.....	317	.....	317
65	60	.....	22,138	.....	22,138
.....	.....	.....	1,432	.....	1,432
483	381	.....	25,694	.....	25,694
.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42
18	15	.....	140	.....	140
18	15	.....	308	.....	308

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—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
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others	37	37	37
<i>Total</i>	37	37	37
GRAND TOTAL ...	613	501	.....	6,503	5,737	1,453
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) ...	3,086	2,560	326	48,551	40,536	9,662
GRAND TOTAL (All-persons) ...	3,699	3,061	326	55,054	46,273	11,115

1951-52.

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
.....	36	32	.....
.....
.....	7	5	7
.....	392	274	.....
.....	422	303	.....
.....
.....
.....	14	12	.....
.....	35,767	17,258	.....
.....
.....	487	416	487
.....	37,125	18,300	494
1,80,962	1,22,790	132	2,33,730	1,75,102	118	1,28,948	97,772	3,909
20,04,272	13,77,952	1,660	5,51,119	4,22,514	1,224	10,68,057	7,99,248	20,883
21,85,224	15,00,742	1,792	7,84,849	5,97,616	1,342	11,97,005	8,97,020	24,792

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

		In Recognised Institutions.					
		Private.			Total.		
Institutions.	1	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.
		17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music ...	...	584	492	.....	620	524	.....
Dancing ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Fine Arts ...	...	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....
Oriental Studies ...	...	331	262	.....	723	536	.....
Physical Education	...	(No bonafide students)			422	308	.....
Social Education ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physically Handicapped	...	.....	.....	.....	14	12	....
For Adults ...	...	.....	.....	.....	35,767	27,258	....
Reformatory ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others ...	...	.....	.....	.....	524	453	524
	Total ...	915	754	.....	38,077	19,091	531
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,266	8,033	106	5,60,022	4,00,935	5,718
	GRAND TOTAL (Boys) ...	56,931	45,761	1,938	37,32,016	26,58,571	35,893
	GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) ...	66,197	53,794	2,044	42,92,038	30,98,506	41,411

1951-52.

Educational Institutions for Girls—concl.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Boys included in.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
30	26	.....	217	2	219
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	252	.....	252
15	10	.....	30	.....	30
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	0	.....	0
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
45	36	.....	543	2	550
546	432	.....	26,550	2	26,552
15,879	11,859	.....	8,25,055	4,100	8,29,155
16,425	12,291	.....	.....	.....	.....

BOMBAY STATE,
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 ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	....	45,241	....	....	90
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.—</i>	....	....	....	....	14,32,339
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....
	{ Others ..	....	....	....	....
Science	{ With only Degree Classes	....	3,16,152	....	82,967
	{ Others ..	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes	....	....	....	....
	{ Others ..	....	6,42,862	....	10,72,227
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Total ..</i>	....	9,59,014	....	....	11,55,194
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education ..	....	3,76,138	....	....	64,975
Engineering ..	1,78,871	7,78,361	....	....	3,17,078
Technology ..	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine ..	....	9,97,806	....	....	5,76,342
Veterinary ..	....	1,18,219	....	....	8,765
Agriculture ..	....	8,08,858	....	....	65,300
Forestry ..	....	49,390	....	....	....
Commerce ..	....	....	....	....	1,30,969
Law ..	....	....	....	....	1,13,368
Applied Art and Architecture.	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Total ..</i>	1,78,871	31,28,772	....	....	12,76,797
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ..	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing ..	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	....	....	....	....	....
Physical Education ..	....	93,909	....	....	3,320
Social Education *	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Total ..</i>	....	93,909	....	....	3,320

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social

1951-52.
Institutions for Boys.

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.	
....	
....	183	45,514	....	....	....	....
....	73,805	15,06,144	....	....	....	....
....	
....	
76,783	733	4,76,635	....	....	....	....
....	
....	
20,778	6,241	17,42,108	....	....	....	....
....	
....	
97,561	6,974	22,18,743	....	....	....	....
....	2,461	4,43,574	....	....	....	....
....	22,551	12,96,861	....	....	....	....
....	
20,305	1,28,140	17,22,593	....	....	....	....
3,189	....	1,30,173	....	....	....	....
....	....	8,74,158	....	....	....	....
....	....	49,390	....	....	....	....
18,319	1,354	1,50,642	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,13,368	....	....	....	....
....	
41,813	1,54,506	47,80,759	....	....	....	....
....	
....	
....	
....	....	97,229	....	....	....	....
....	
....	
....	....	97,229	....	....	....	....

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>					
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—
<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
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate
Classes ..					
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional</i>					
<i>Education—</i>					
Education
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
Others
<i>Total</i>

BOMBAY STATE,

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.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	3,79,289	11,50,431	.....	.....	8,55,639
Senior Basic/Junior High	56,053	.....	.....	1,154
Middle	9,795	75,647	.....	.....	63,009
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—					
Single-Teacher	82,708	.....	.....	.....
Others	44,615	2,11,087	16,122	.....	13,626
Nursery	13,949	.....	.....	2,426
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,33,699</i>	<i>15,89,875</i>	<i>16,122</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>9,35,854</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	12,36,288	.....	.....	.....
Engineering
Technology
Poly-technic	1,97,838	.....	.....	20,076
High
Others
Industry	3,83,708	.....	.....	5,685
Medicine	57,010	.....	.....	20,739
Agriculture	9,91,458	.....	.....	.....
Forestry	32,950	.....	.....	.....
Commerce	16,048
Arts and Crafts
Others	6,10,150	.....	.....	.....	41,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,10,150</i>	<i>28,99,252</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>1,03,948</i>
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music	23,582	.....	.....	36
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	2,27,625	.....	.....	1,01,909
Oriental Studies	12,418	.....	.....	.....
Physical Education
Social Education*
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	41,686	.....	.....	.....
For Adults
Reformatory	2,12,102	.....	.....	.....
Others	3,20,062	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>8,37,475</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>1,01,945</i>
GRAND TOTAL	12,22,720	95,53,538	16,122	.....	50,09,487

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training

1951-52.

Institutions for Boys—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.
526	29,717	24,15,602	....	11,095	2,148	....
....	....	57,207	....	2,26,469	11,601	....
....	74	1,48,525	....	100	184	....
....	....	....	....	26,975	1,468	....
....	....	82,708	....	59,79,524	6,89,836	6,402
480	....	2,85,930	....	4,03,38,868	41,96,943	34,767
669	....	17,044	....	....	....	....
1,675	29,791	30,07,016	....	4,65,83,031	49,02,180	41,169
....	9,776	12,46,064	....	....	....	....
....
....	442	2,18,356	....	....	....	....
....
....	26,009	4,15,402	....	....	....	....
....	....	77,749	....	....	....	....
....	....	9,91,458	....	....	....	....
....	....	32,950	....	....	....	....
1,087	....	17,135	....	....	....	....
....
....	7,400	6,58,950	....	....	....	....
1,087	43,627	36,58,064	....	....	....	....
130	....	23,748	....	....	....	....
....
....	746	3,30,280	....	....	....	....
....	....	12,418	....	....	....	....
....
....
122	403	42,211	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	2,12,102	....	....	....	....
....	....	3,20,062	....	....	....	....
252	1,149	9,40,821	....	....	....	....
1,42,358	3,10,035	1,62,54,290	....	4,65,83,031	49,02,180	41,169

of the under graduate or Lower Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal
	Fees.	Endowments.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government
	14	15	16	17	Central.
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
High	13,246	....	1,001	27,490	....
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,621	....	14,871	2,54,562	....
Middle	2,990	1,475	....	4,749	....
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	245	....	1,397	30,085	....
Primary—					
Single-Teacher	6,275	11	2,48,371	69,30,419	....
Others	2,72,272	553	22,00,938	4,70,44,341	....
Nursery .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,96,649	2,039	24,66,578	5,42,91,646	....
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
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	2,96,649	2,039	24,66,578	5,42,91,646	....

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training

1951-52.

Institutions for Boys—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.
5,94,517	1,76,555	8,39,806	3,965	48,061	16,62,904
11,780	15,318	444	.....	232	27,774
14,265	4,027	13,531	.....	221	32,044
.....
60,285	608	68,778	48	.....	1,359	1,31,078
88,34,887	1,24,697	1,18,36,508	3,07,238	1,929	1,90,357	2,12,95,616
794	1,746	1,118	.....	.....	3,658
95,16,528	1,25,305	1,21,02,932	11,62,185	5,894	2,40,230	2,31,53,074
.....
.....
10,785	21,851	4,176	3,000	2,516	42,328
.....
6,055	15,391	.....	.....	1,032	22,478
.....	91,275	38,425	.....	9,760	1,39,460
.....
.....
.....
.....	60,026	7,119	.....	.....	67,145
.....
16,840	1,88,543	49,720	3,000	13,308	2,71,411
.....
.....
.....
220	1,684	.....	.....	.....	1,904
435	2,345	.....	.....	.....	2,780
.....
.....
.....
.....
655	4,029	.....	.....	.....	4,684
97,08,385	1,25,305	1,25,20,312	15,17,052	8,894	2,53,538	2,41,33,486

of the under-graduate or Lower Standard.

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.	2,95,521	27,89,520	....	5,000
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	5,84,645	2,51,062	....	....
<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 ..	....	11,04,613	....	8,772
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>				
With only Intermediate Classes.	....	24,515	5,000	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	11,29,128	5,000	8,772
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>				
Education ..	....	8,118	....	....
Engineering ..	2,00,000	3,97,667	....	8,000
Technology ..	....	13,738	....	....
Medicine ..	....	....	....	....
Veterinary ..	....	....	....	....
Agriculture ..	....	2,39,994	....	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	....
Commerce ..	....	....	....	....
Law ..	....	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture.	....	....	....	....
Total ..	2,00,000	6,59,517	....	8,000
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>				
Music ..	....	....	....	....
Dancing ..	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts ..	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies ..	....	10,329	....	....
Physical Education ..	....	....	....	....
Social Education* ..	50,000	25,000	....	....
Others ..	....	37,303	....	....
Total ..	50,000	72,632	....	....

*Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social

1951-52.

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.
27,19,982	399	....	58,10,422	....	....
23,114	37,676	1,85,461	10,81,958	1,100	15,272
....
43,852	2,10,482	....	2,54,334	....	....
....
....
1,10,175	....	52,538	1,62,713	....	....
....
64,27,107	1,95,191	5,56,332	82,92,015	9,49,147	41,509
81,704	....	11,648	1,22,867	13,091	8,000
....
<i>66,62,838</i>	<i>4,05,673</i>	<i>6,20,518</i>	<i>88,31,929</i>	<i>9,62,238</i>	<i>49,509</i>
1,01,887	....	83,255	1,93,260	....	....
8,18,509	....	6,91,857	21,16,033	....	....
75,250	....	13,910	1,02,898	....	....
....
25,775	....	65,889	3,31,658	....	....
....
28,145	....	28,900	57,045	7,39,118	265
....	....	....	....	3,32,746	....
....
<i>10,49,566</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>8,83,811</i>	<i>28,00,894</i>	<i>10,71,864</i>	<i>265</i>
8,942	....	55,566	64,508	....	....
....
4,679	....	65,449	70,128	....	....
....	24,219	....	34,548	....	....
....
25,771	87,294	71,497	2,59,562	....	....
5,795	....	3,028	46,126	....	....
<i>45,137</i>	<i>1,11,513</i>	<i>1,95,540</i>	<i>4,74,872</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>....</i>

Service Training of the Graduate Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—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>Universities—</i>					
University Departments.	....	....	2,95,521	27,89,520	....
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	5,228	21,600	5,84,645	2,96,303	....
Board of Secondary & Intermediate Education.	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Colleges for General Education</i>					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	3,16,152	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	8,985	9,99,641	....	17,47,475	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes.	24,765	45,856	....	24,515	5,000
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	33,750	10,45,497	....	20,88,142	5,000
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education ..	....	....	....	3,84,256	....
Engineering ..	....	....	3,78,871	11,76,028	....
Technology ..	....	....	....	13,738	..
Medicine ..	....	....	....	11,72,168	....
Veterinary ..	....	....	....	1,18,219	....
Agriculture ..	....	....	....	10,48,852	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	49,390	....
Commerce ..	42,468	7,81,851	....	....	....
Law ..	29,426	3,62,172	....	....	....
Applied Art and Architecture.	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	71,894	11,44,023	3,78,871	39,62,651	....
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ..	....	....	....	....	....
Dancing ..	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Studies	....	....	....	10,329	....
Physical Education	....	....	....	93,909	....
Social Education	....	....	50,000	25,000	....
Others ..	....	....	....	37,303	....
Total ..	....	....	50,000	1,66,541	....

1951-52,

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure					
Municipal Board Funds	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of teachers (allowance included in column 45).
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	27,19,982	399	....	58,10,422	4,13,420
....	24,304	52,948	1,90,872	11,49,072	3,39,063
....	14,32,339	....	73,805	15,06,144	....
....	43,852	2,10,482	....	2,54,334	2,17,873
....
....	82,967	76,783	733	4,76,635	1,81,805
....	1,10,175	....	52,538	1,62,713	88,931
....	—	—
8,772	84,48,481	2,57,478	5,71,558	1,10,33,764	54,76,265
....	94,795	8,000	36,413	1,68,723	90,235
....
8,772	87,80,270	5,52,743	6,61,242	1,20,96,169	60,54,109
....	1,66,862	....	85,716	6,36,834	3,20,352
8,000	11,35,587	....	7,14,408	34,12,894	17,72,517
....	75,250	....	13,910	1,02,898	49,283
2,24,808	8,81,489	20,305	1,28,140	24,26,910	10,90,349
....	8,765	3,189	....	1,30,173	68,651
....	91,075	....	65,889	12,05,816	4,32,311
....	....	....	....	49,390	13,461
....	8,08,232	18,584	72,722	9,89,538	5,49,303
....	4,46,114	....	29,426	4,75,540	1,92,040
....
2,32,808	37,03,374	42,078	11,10,211	94,29,993	44,88,267
....	8,942	....	55,566	64,508	24,000
....
....	4,679	....	65,449	70,128	52,454
....	....	24,219	....	34,548	27,820
....	3,320	....	....	97,229	27,199
....	25,771	87,294	71,497	5,69,562	1,32,817
....	5,795	....	3,028	46,126	32,201
....	48,507	1,11,513	1,95,540	5,72,101	2,96,491

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions.	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	Staté.		
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	1,27,72,190	500	51,052
Senior Basic/Junior High	23,683	....	....
Middle	8,74,522	....	1,977
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	29,19,873	7,62,595	12,086
Others	16,94,755	1,70,735	9,98,231
Nursery	29,847	....	....
Total	1,83,14,870	9,33,830	10,63,346
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training	3,83,544	8,918	1,700
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic	15,865	....	....
High	41,669	....	....
Others	4,632	....	....
Industry	29,234	1,640	500
Medicine	1,29,074	....	2,000
Agriculture	3,000	....	....
Forestry
Commerce	4,087	....	....
Arts and Crafts	2,772	944	100
Others
Total	6,13,877	11,502	4,300

1951-52.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.					
Aided				Unaided	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowment.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
1,83,63,406	6,48,800	29,71,638	3,51,07,586	4,64,173	1,07,686
....	....	26,247	49,930	....	....
11,15,171	72,394	3,17,644	23,81,708	2,28,541	54,689
....
99,179	26,928	8,27,970	46,48,631	5,051	472
29,80,108	1,52,476	9,87,429	69,83,734	4,27,992	15,517
1,01,453	29,265	70,999	2,31,564	1,85,765	19,443
2,29,59,317	9,29,863	52,01,927	4,94,03,153	13,11,522	1,97,807
3,20,038	50,134	1,65,953	9,30,287	983	....
....
13,087	35,440	15,418	79,810	....	....
2,40,204	10,550	48,215	3,40,638	55,259	....
6,065	4,014	13	14,724	....	....
11,970	53,102	1,47,854	2,44,800	2,601	2,880
59,004	22,000	11,991	2,24,069	....	....
....	....	22,418	25,418	....	....
....
1,35,372	....	4,163	1,43,622	2,10,593	198
798	300	14,227	19,141	54,310	36,715
....
7,86,538	1,75,540	4,30,252	20,22,009	3,23,746	39,793

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Unaided		Government Funds		
	Other Sources	Total	Central	State	District Board Funds
	I	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
High	2,10,527	7,82,386	3,79,289	1,45,28,233	2,648
Senior Basic/Junior High .. .. .	....	....	....	3,17,985	11,601
Middle	2,20,425	5,03,655	9,795	9,64,534	184
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	....	....	....	26,975	1,468
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	89,095	94,618	....	90,42,390	14,53,039
Others	2,09,703	6,53,212	44,615	5,10,79,597	45,08,497
Nursery	79,797	2,85,005	....	44,590	....
Total	8,09,547	23,18,876	4,33,699	7,60,04,304	59,77,437
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training .. .. .	....	983	....	16,19,832	8,918
Engineering .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic .. .. .	....	....	....	2,24,488	....
High	92	55,351	....	41,669	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	4,632	....
Industry	15,223	20,704	....	4,18,997	1,640
Medicine .. .. .	....	....	....	1,86,084	....
Agriculture .. .. .	....	....	....	9,94,458	....
Forestry .. .. .	....	....	....	32,950	....
Commerce	19,094	2,29,885	....	4,087	....
Arts and Crafts	1,949	92,974	....	2,772	944
Others .. .. .	....	....	6,10,150	....	....
Total	36,358	3,99,897	6,10,150	35,29,969	11,502

1951-52.

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)].
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
2,27,607	2,08,36,270	7,60,977	32,60,944	3,99,95,968	2,55,84,618
15,318	3,219	....	41,350	3,89,473	3,36,534
6,004	14,23,242	1,28,558	5,38,364	30,70,681	20,82,038
....	245	....	1,397	30,085	26,496
87,266	1,10,553	27,411	11,06,795	1,18,87,454	89,16,871
1,28,69,506	40,01,236	1,70,955	35,88,427	7,62,62,833	6,31,24,302
1,746	2,90,762	49,377	1,50,796	5,37,271	2,87,278
<i>1,32,07,447</i>	<i>2,66,65,527</i>	<i>11,37,278</i>	<i>87,48,073</i>	<i>13,21,73,765</i>	<i>10,03,57,937</i>
1,700	3,21,021	50,134	1,75,729	21,77,334	12,83,848
....
21,851	37,339	38,440	18,376	3,40,494	1,53,429
....	2,95,463	10,550	48,307	3,95,989	1,80,108
....	6,065	4,014	13	14,724	8,810
15,891	20,256	55,982	1,90,118	7,02,884	3,00,509
93,275	1,18,168	22,000	21,751	4,41,278	1,68,008
....	....	....	22,418	10,16,876	2,08,474
....	....	....	....	32,950	3,840
....	3,62,013	1,285	23,257	3,90,642	1,96,826
60,126	62,227	37,015	16,176	1,79,260	1,14,465
....	41,400	....	7,400	6,58,950	1,01,160
<i>1,92,843</i>	<i>12,63,952</i>	<i>2,19,420</i>	<i>5,23,545</i>	<i>63,51,381</i>	<i>27,19,477</i>

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

1	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
26	27	28	29	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>				
Music .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	14,181	....	....
Oriental Studies .. .. .	....	10,311	165	2,541
Physical Education .. .. .	....	35,455	246	5,630
Social Education* .. .. .	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped	2,000	38,057	....	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	71,913	....	10,100
For Adults .. .. .	....	3,86,762	....	51,001
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	10,17,571	....	15,000
Total	2,000	15,74,250	411	84,272
Total (Direct)	11,32,166	2,54,04,856	9,50,743	11,73,690

**Includes Expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training of the Under-graduate or lower standard.

1951-52.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.

					Unaided
Fees.	Endow-ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowment, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....	....	....	....	18,624	250
....
38,070	....	18,652	70,903	....	....
1,940	29,341	40,763	85,967	4,315	
38,333	35,754	91,004	2,06,422	8,593	9,776
..
13,583	....	11,274	64,914	....	....
4,507	15,411	23,484	1,25,415	....	....
....	....	78,811	5,16,574	....	....
....
12,014	924	1,29,024	11,74,533	....	....
1,08,447	81,430	3,93,012	22,43,822	31,532	35,523
3,43,54,989	17,42,094	79,10,521	72,66,90,59	37,02,002	33,81,69

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—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 Special Education—</i>					
Musio	11,243	30,117	....	23,582	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	2,41,806	....
Oriental Studies	42,193	72,005	....	22,949	165
Physical Education	13,610	31,979	....	35,890	246
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	—	....
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	2,000	38,057	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	1,13,599	....
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	3,86,762	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	2,12,102	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	13,37,633	....
Total	67,046	13,41,01	2,000	24,12,380	411
Grand Total	10,23,823	50,63,994	23,54,886	9,12,49,810	59,94,350
Direction .. .. .	....	....	....	4,98,719	....
Inspection .. .. .	....	....	....	31,02,818	....
Buildings† .. .. .	....	....	6,49,465	40,49,331	58,561
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions .. .. .	....	....	1,54,038	18,89,315	25,952
Hostel Charges .. .. .	....	....	1,48,000	5,24,743	1,94,143
Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	....	6,68,386	31,83,341	11,66,457
Total (Indirect) .. .. .	....	....	16,19,889	1,32,48,267	14,45,113
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) .. .. .	....	....	39,74,775	10,44,98,077	74,39,463

† Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 18,47,813 spent

†† Includes allowances, if any.

1951-52.

Institutions for Boys—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.
---	18,660	380	11,243	53,865	45,421
---
---	1,39,979	..-	19,398	4,01,183	3,19,818
4,225	6,255	54,838	82,956	1,71,388	85,742
7,975	46,926	45,530	1,04,614	2,41,181	1,27,773
---
---	13,583	....	11,274	64,914	23,536
10,100	4,507	15,533	23,887	1,67,626	1,02,294
51,001	....	....	78,811	5,16,574	7,86,596
....	....	....	....	2,12,102	48,000
15,000	12,014	924	1,29,024	14,94,595	7,75,195
88,301	2,41,924	1,17,205	4,61,207	33,23,428	23,14,375
1,37,35,171	4,48,80,179	22,33,584	1,19,64,495	17,24,12,475	11,69,83,139
Total Indirect Expenditure					
....	....	....	....	4,98,719	....
....	....	....	....	31,02,818	....
2,51,659	2,02,807	4,03,778	12,45,151	68,60,752†	....
21,299	2,15,553	6,18,938	4,22,250	33,47,345	....
24,501	6,33,058	46,027	3,17,528	18,88,000	....
5,51,754	1,02,123	98,525	14,95,878	72,66,464	....
8,49,213	11,53,541	11,67,268	34,80,807	2,29,64,098	....
1,45,84,384	4,60,33,720	34,00,852	1,54,45,302	19,53,76,573	....

by Public Works Department on Educational Buildings during 1951-52.

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>Board 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

1951-52.

Institutions for Girls.

Institutions.			District			
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.

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

receiving Social Service Training of the Graduate Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Board Institutions.					Municipal
Institution.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Central.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	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.			

1951-52.

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

Institution.	Government					Fees.
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds		
	Central.	State.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	
High	1,82,312	....	....	87,554	
Senior Basic/Junior High	22,242	....	....	325	
Middle	1,6,912	....	....	4,962	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	
Others ..	41,136	65,905	....	....	12,443
Nursery	14,986	....	....	1,796	
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>41,136</i>	<i>2,92,357</i>	....	....	<i>1,07,080</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	3,42,627	....	....	....
Engineering	
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly technic	
High	
Others	
Industry	
Medicine	15,24,044	....	....	....
Agriculture	
Forestry	
Commerce	
Arts and Crafts	
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,66,671</i>	....	....	....

1951-52.

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.
2,465	526	2,72,857				
		22,567		15,921	2,250	
		11,874				
				2,66,261	21,594	1,816
		1,19,484		42,47,869	4,92,424	6,088
13		16,795				
2,478	526	4,43,577		45,30,051	5,16,274	7,904
		3,42,627				
		15,24,044				
		18,66,671				

1951-52.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Board Institutions.

Funds.						
State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
25,952	51,982	....	....	77,934
4,987	2,104	....	....	98	7,189
....
....	4,172	....	....	....	4,172
16,508	88	19,183	1	....	290	36,070
40,77,892	46,636	48,70,811	83,773	934	98,101	91,78,147
....	1,045	1,062	....	....	2,107
41,25,339	46,724	48,97,315	1,36,818	934	98,489	93,05,619
....	17,805	....	....	....	17,805
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....	17,805	....	....	....	17,805

BOMBAY STATE

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Government					Fees.
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.		
	Central.	State.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	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	11,900	....	....	....
Total	11,900	....	....	....
Grand Total	41,136	21,70,928	....	....	1,07,080

1951-52.

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.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,478	526	33,22,148	.....	45,30,051	6,16,274	7,904

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	7,422	118	3,06,818	53,68,587	....

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.		Private Institutions			
		Aided			
		Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds.
1	26	27	28	29	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	60,000	....	....
<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 ..	....	3,000	1,500
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....
	{ Others ..	....	....	....
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....
	{ Others ..	....	....	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes.	
Others	
Total	3,000	....	1,500	
<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	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments ..	....	....	....	60,000	....
Research Institutions—	....	....	....	....	....
<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 ..	17,205	1,00,515	....	3,000	....
Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
{ Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes.	....	....	....	....	....
Others	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	17,205	1,00,515	....	3,000	....
<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 ..	....	....	....	....	....

† Includes allowances if any.

BOMBAY STATE

V-B—Expenditure on Educationa

Institution.	Private Institutions.			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
I	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	19,87,730	6,149
Senior Basic/Junior High	4,853	....
Middle	63,784	650
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—				
Single-Teacher	30,299	354
Others	1,44,567	2,60,978
Nursery	9,307	1,250
<i>Total</i>	22,40,540	2,69,381
<i>Schools for Professional Education.—</i>				
Training	2,38,914	10,000
Engineering
Technology—				
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce	1,100	....
Arts and Crafts	61,431	5,080
<i>Total</i>	3,01,445	15,080

1951-52.

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.
....
34,87,608	1,17,079	7,65,156	63,63,722	2,84,420	21,827
....	....	11,561	16,414	....	....
55,388	15,339	31,106	1,66,267	5,432	....
....
....	....	7,274	39,587	....	....
8,03,668	46,009	3,70,906	16,35,025	90,753	....
18,516	609	28,314	57,996	88,592	19,308
43,65,180	1,79,036	12,14,317	32,79,011	4,69,197	41,135
1,57,850	30,028	2,13,011	6,53,108	1,900	....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
13,803	....	....	14,903	4,029	....
1,33,165	25,683	1,33,048	3,59,207	30,630	14,238
3,04,818	55,711	3,46,659	10,27,218	36,559	14,238

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 ..	85,701	3,91,948	....	21,95,994	....
Senior Basic/Junior High	....	....	....	48,003	2,256
Middle ..	4,959	10,391	....	70,696	....
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher ..	1,191	1,191	....	3,13,068	23,342
Others ..	34,911	1,25,664	41,136	85,36,233	5,47,957
Nursery ..	41,591	1,49,491	....	24,293	....
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,68,353</i>	<i>6,78,685</i>	<i>41,136</i>	<i>1,11,88,287</i>	<i>5,73,555</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training ..	380	2,280	....	5,81,541	3,305
Engineering ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly technic ..	....	....	....	....	....
High ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	....	....	....	....	....
Industry ..	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine ..	....	....	....	15,24,044	....
Agriculture ..	....	....	....	....	....
Forestry ..	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce ..	....	4,029	....	1,100	....
Arts and Crafts ..	21,055	65,923	....	61,431	200
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>21,435</i>	<i>72,232</i>	<i>....</i>	<i>21,68,116</i>	<i>3,505</i>

1951-52.

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.
....
6,149	39,11,564	1,41,371	8,51,383	71,06,461	47,28,250
2,104	552	....	18,950	71,865	71,563
650	65,782	15,339	36,065	1,88,532	1,36,173
4,172	....	....	....	4,172	4,172
21,353	407	....	23,449	3,81,619	2,85,512
51,37,877	9,97,426	47,061	7,88,751	1,60,96,441	1,19,83,953
2,295	1,09,966	19,930	69,905	2,26,389	1,33,647
<i>51,74,600</i>	<i>50,85,697</i>	<i>2,23,701</i>	<i>17,88,503</i>	<i>2,40,75,479</i>	<i>1,73,43,270</i>
27,805	1,59,750	30,028	2,13,391	10,15,820	6,84,679
....
....
....
....
....	....	....	....	15,24,044	3,82,702
....
....
....	17,832	....	....	18,932	11,568
5,080	1,63,795	39,921	1,54,703	4,25,130	2,55,463
<i>32,885</i>	<i>3,41,377</i>	<i>69,949</i>	<i>3,68,094</i>	<i>29,83,926</i>	<i>13,34,412</i>

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	150
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	100	....	....
Oriental Studies	690	....	....
Physical Education	1,310	....	575
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>				
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	1,930	....	....
For Adults	1,52,760	....	14,542
Reformatory
Others	82,184	....	3,000
<i>Total</i>	2,38,974	....	18,267
Grand Total (Direct)	28,43,959	14,062	3,04,228

1951-52.

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.
996	....	2,430	3,576	35,310	2,209
....
....	....	1,576	1,676	....	....
3,150	1,597	2,098	7,535	890	....
2,476	1,228	1,384	6,973	....	....
....
....
221	....	....	2,151	....	....
....	....	29,962	1,97,264	....	....
....
221	2,869	26,776	1,15,050	....	....
7,064	5,694	64,226	3,34,225	36,200	2,209
49,29,530	2,64,593	18,53,793	1,02,10,165	6,25,266	57,582

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	16,744	54,263	....	....	....
Dancing .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	....	....	....	100	....
Oriental Studies	1,490	2,380	....	690	....
Physical Education	480	480	....	1,310	....
Social Education .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	....	....	....	1,930	....
For Adults .. .. .	....	....	....	1,52,760	....
Reformatory .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Others .. .. .	....	....	....	94,084	....
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,714</i>	<i>57,123</i>	....	<i>2,50,874</i>	....
Grand Total (Direct)	<i>2,25,707</i>	<i>9,08,555</i>	<i>41,136</i>	<i>1,36,70,277</i>	<i>5,77,060</i>
Direction and Inspection .. .. .	....	....	....	2,71,728	....
Buildings† .. .. .	....	....	....	2,94,289	3,544
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions .. .. .	....	....	....	4,87,781	8,385
Hostel charges .. .. .	....	....	....	1,17,255	7,646
Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	....	....	4,40,578	38,439
TOTAL (Indirect) .. .. .	....	....	....	16,11,631	58,014
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect) .. .. .	....	....	41,136	1,52,81,908	6,35,074
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys .. .. .	....	....	23,54,886	9,12,49,810	59,94,350
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons .. .. .	....	....	23,96,022	10,49,20,087	65,71,410
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys .. .. .	....	....	39,74,775	10,44,98,077	74,39,463
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons .. .. .	....	....	40,15,911	11,97,79,985	80,74,537

1951-52.

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.
150	36,306	2,209	19,174	57,839	35,770
.....
.....	.....	.....	1,576	1,676	1,076
.....	4,040	1,597	3,588	9,915	6,471
575	2,476	1,228	1,864	7,453	4,228
.....
.....
.....	221	.....	.....	2,151	1,680
14,542	.....	.....	29,962	1,97,264	79,219
.....
3,000	221	2,869	26,776	1,26,950	24,303
18,267	43,264	7,903	82,940	4,03,248	1,52,747
52,27,252	58,06,116	3,25,705	24,85,333	2,81,32,879	1,90,05,074
Total Indirect Expenditure.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,71,728	
52,849	1,723	.....	1,17,119	4,69,524*	
12,268	255	7,898	50,194	5,66,781	
216	37,905	.....	1,96,924	3,59,946	
3,03,288	75,566	1,086	1,83,820	10,42,777	
3,68,621	1,15,449	8,984	5,48,057	27,10,756	
55,95,873	59,21,565	3,34,689	30,33,390	3,08,43,635	
1,37,35,171	4,48,80,179	22,33,584	1,19,64,495	17,24,12,475	
1,89,62,423	5,06,86,295	25,59,289	1,44,49,828	20,05,45,354	
1,45,84,384	4,60,33,720	34,00,852	1,54,45,302	19,53,76,573	
2,01,80,257	5,19,55,285	37,35,541	1,84,78,692	22,62,20,208	

† Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,57,968 spent by the P. W. D. on Educational Buildings during 1951-52.

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		School Education.							
		No. of Students in Classes.							
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 5	{ Boys	4,720	359	30	---	---	---	---	---
	{ Girls	3,856	260	24	---	---	---	---	---
5—6	{ Boys	1,482	23,761	2,261	85	---	---	---	---
	{ Girls	1,127	15,486	1,072	63	1	---	---	---
6—7	{ Boys	252	1,21,273	25,004	2,812	309	34	---	---
	{ Girls	222	74,853	14,439	1,634	184	40	---	---
7—8	{ Boys	80	1,57,843	75,372	19,390	3,904	367	30	---
	{ Girls	16	1,01,278	39,528	10,008	1,973	237	18	---
8—9	{ Boys	1	1,26,077	1,03,363	54,212	19,202	3,097	333	16
	{ Girls	---	92,423	54,834	26,888	9,530	1,610	235	5
9—10	{ Boys	---	88,487	1,00,060	81,574	50,290	14,965	3,357	450
	{ Girls	1	80,402	56,547	37,494	21,840	7,112	1,680	223
10—11	{ Boys	---	57,368	77,751	81,270	74,672	33,769	13,050	2,765
	{ Girls	---	63,103	46,348	39,213	32,343	14,877	6,095	1,236
11—12	{ Boys	---	23,795	50,478	68,863	79,814	50,723	28,280	10,090
	{ Girls	---	34,977	31,493	33,776	32,645	20,673	11,413	4,307
12—13	{ Boys	---	10,408	24,132	41,738	59,081	49,847	36,088	19,846
	{ Girls	---	9,078	12,703	18,219	21,712	17,744	13,415	8,107
13—14	{ Boys	---	3,281	9,859	21,856	36,366	38,037	34,266	25,735
	{ Girls	---	1,842	3,821	3,062	11,016	11,089	10,776	9,079
14—15	{ Boys	---	1,236	3,734	9,876	18,854	23,778	26,066	26,376
	{ Girls	---	432	963	3,267	4,716	5,816	6,817	7,207
15—16	{ Boys	---	1,133	1,378	3,863	8,543	12,861	17,163	21,176
	{ Girls	---	1,192	260	978	1,952	2,530	3,369	4,883
16—17	{ Boys	---	101	462	1,576	3,157	5,622	9,436	14,188
	{ Girls	---	12	59	299	496	851	1,504	2,686

1951-52.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups.

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
---	---	---	---	---	5,109	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	4,140	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	27,589	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	17,749	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	1,49,684	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	91,372	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	2,56,936	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	1,53,037	---	---	---	---
7	---	---	---	---	3,06,358	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	1,86,525	---	---	---	---
55	1	---	---	---	3,39,245	---	---	---	---
22	3	---	---	---	2,05,324	---	---	---	---
788	82	2	---	---	3,41,417	---	---	---	---
263	37	1	---	---	2,03,516	---	---	---	---
3,020	468	45	1	---	3,20,591	---	---	---	---
1,243	251	20	3	---	1,70,301	---	---	---	---
9,032	2,696	452	28	---	2,53,348	---	---	---	---
3,786	1,226	219	15	---	1,06,224	---	---	---	---
15,038	7,691	2,376	376	---	1,94,880	---	---	15	7
5,366	3,145	1,096	293	---	65,585	---	3	8	4
13,242	12,528	6,502	1,710	---	1,46,901	5	8	103	33
4,291	4,356	2,314	770	---	41,449	6	6	36	7
14,310	14,007	10,923	4,919	---	1,10,290	29	29	345	123
2,591	3,629	3,340	2,109	---	26,333	33	41	33	17
9,667	11,621	11,864	7,946	---	75,640	195	92	1,156	386
1,236	1,955	2,714	2517	---	14,329	274	113	143	54

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

		Collegiate Education.					
		No. of Students in Degree Classes.					
Age Group.		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
1		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	..	..	..	2	..	..
	{ Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—17	{ Boys	..	4	..	42	3	..
	{ Girls	..	36	5	5	3	..

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		Schools Education.								
		No. of Students in Classes.								
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
17—18	{ Boys	..	45	202	477	997	2,071	4,370	7,979	
	{ Girls	..	7	21	108	81	258	563	1,165	
18—19	{ Boys	..	19	61	134	344	615	1,479	3,537	
	{ Girls	..	2	4	29	16	61	198	471	
19—20	{ Boys	..	8	29	43	92	199	509	1,434	
	{ Girls	..	6	3	10	15	25	69	199	
20—21	{ Boys	..	1	9	17	23	63	145	574	
	{ Girls	..	3	4	5	14	23	38	121	
21—22	{ Boys	..	..	3	12	3	15	50	157
	{ Girls	..	1	3	3	4	2	19	36	
22—23	{ Boys	..	..	3	4	3	8	10	41
	{ Girls	..	..	1	1	4	2	9	10
23—24	{ Boys	..	..	1	..	4	3	5	19
	{ Girls	..	1	2	..	2	2	7	15	
24—25	{ Boys	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	12
	{ Girls	..	1	3	1	5	3	5	21	
Over 25	{ Boys	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	20
	{ Girls	..	5	5	5	18	5	17	21	
Total	{ Boys	..	6,485	6,20,195	4,74,192	3,87,812	3,55,067	2,36,078	1,74,088	1,34,415
	{ Girls	..	5,221	4,75,364	2,62,137	1,80,063	1,38,567	82,960	56,247	39,792

1951-52.

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	18	18	19
5,497	8,380	10,361	8,185	---	48,544	521	317	1,711	968
497	897	1,476	1,677	---	6,750	413	318	147	108
2,527	4,530	6,864	6,122	---	26,232	760	555	1,581	1,298
177	363	673	865	---	2,759	410	371	102	152
1,105	2,255	3,869	3,990	---	18,533	875	660	1,083	1,212
62	130	222	384	---	1,125	360	276	32	78
392	898	1,936	2,351	---	6,409	828	751	588	949
25	54	124	177	---	533	224	217	19	54
185	398	804	1,100	---	2,727	666	654	344	583
9	20	46	69	---	212	145	115	10	22
97	174	349	449	---	1,108	441	512	224	300
7	12	12	19	---	77	67	60	3	10
46	97	128	266	---	569	323	323	89	187
3	4	5	5	---	46	24	27	5	9
40	65	96	157	---	375	179	189	96	110
3	1	4	4	---	51	16	15	5	4
49	63	70	133	---	339	399	381	131	85
9	9	4	12	---	110	43	40	6	3
78,035	65,884	56,841	37,732	---	26,27,824	5,221	4,471	7,466	6,186
19,590	16,092	12,670	8,919	---	12,97,622	20,70	1,602	599	522

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

		Collegiate Education.					
		No. of Students in Degree Classes.					
Age Group.		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
		20	21	22	23	24	25
17—18	{ Boys	31	8	...	132	26	...
	{ Girls	128	27	...	25	12	...
18—19	{ Boys	134	64	...	312	100	...
	{ Girls	280	93	...	42	21	...
19—20	{ Boys	317	149	...	467	298	...
	{ Girls	218	188	...	33	38	...
20—21	{ Boys	381	276	...	579	461	...
	{ Girls	177	221	...	64	60	...
21—22	{ Boys	415	321	...	417	482	...
	{ Girls	123	175	...	38	52	...
22—23	{ Boys	429	344	...	280	449	...
	{ Girls	70	91	...	19	30	...
23—24	{ Boys	264	286	...	169	269	...
	{ Girls	32	62	...	12	17	...
24—25	{ Boys	103	201	...	70	111	...
	{ Girls	13	24	...	4	6	...
Over 25	{ Boys	386	416	...	35	100	...
	{ Girls	28	51	...	5	4	...
Total	{ Boys	2,524	2,065	....	2,505	2,299	....
	{ Girls	1,105	937	....	247	243	....

1951-52.

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

Collegiate 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.	30	31	32	1		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1		
1	--	---	---	---	---	3,710	17-18	..	Boys.
--	--	---	---	---	---	1,178			Girls.
12	3	2	--	1	--	4,822	18-19	..	Boys.
20	5	1	--	2	--	1,499			Girls.
21	10	4	2	4	--	5,102	19-20	..	Boys.
36	12	2	--	2	---	1,275			Girls.
35	30	19	5	8	12	4,922	20-21	..	Boys.
40	23	5	3	1	1	1,109			Girls.
60	57	32	18	13	16	4,078	21-22	..	Boys.
48	27	3	1	3	---	762			Girls.
74	90	40	36	20	29	3,268	22-23	..	Boys.
43	34	5	5	7	5	449			Girls.
111	99	69	45	15	27	2,276	23-24	..	Boys.
35	41	8	7	2	9	290			Girls.
113	71	41	29	18	33	1,424	24-25	..	Boys.
25	14	4	2	7	6	145			Girls.
238	222	67	85	121	59	2,725	Over 25	..	Boys.
32	28	4	1	11	9	265			Girls.
665	582	274	220	200	176	34,854	Total	..	Boys.
279	184	33	19	35	30	7,904			Girls.

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.	School						
	Training.		Engineering and Technology.		Medicine and Veterinary.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	287	23	.....	.....
15—16	...	2	5	151	.....	.....	.....
16—17	...	97	155	227	1	6	3
17—18	...	416	407	390	1	5	48
18—19	...	767	437	543	2	149	112
19—20	...	767	390	713	.....	66	141
20—21	...	594	289	791	.....	125	152
21—22	...	552	286	678	.....	82	128
22—23	...	558	231	487	.....	103	96
23—24	...	566	195	370	.....	56	52
24—25	...	587	163	261	.....	54	58
25—26	...	542	151	134	.....	35	48
26—27	...	539	132	80	1	29	19
27—28	...	418	109	87	.....	24	27
28—29	...	347	97	57	.....	14	15
29—30	...	322	93	19	.....	11	16
30—31	...	215	67	22	.....	11	4
31—32	...	196	59	21	.....	12	14
32—33	...	158	36	17	.....	11	7
33—34	...	110	48	8	.....	1	6
34—35	...	106	37	7	.....	4	3
Over 35	...	470	108	43	.....	8	12
Total	...	8,329	3,495	5,393	28	806	961

1951-52.

and Special Education by Age Groups.

Education.

Agriculture and Forestry.		Commerce.		Arts and Crafts.		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	90	86
.....	31	.....	.....	.....	121	98
.....	115	11	.....	.....	410	231
.....	179	4	.....	.....	251	192
.....	275	11	.....	.....	259	128
.....	...	121	49	401	581	144	85	264	90
1	...	470	75	374	571	141	96	166	49
2	...	583	149	210	648	189	85	221	31
27	...	646	162	292	554	193	142	181	29
106	...	911	170	129	535	223	115	129	11
189	...	801	164	95	478	198	83	133	19
223	...	941	125	53	511	267	69	96	16
198	...	552	78	44	396	212	55	68	15
117	...	490	47	24	311	148	42	90	12
68	...	316	43	40	280	91	22	51	26
65	...	270	22	22	171	89	24	57	22
16	...	165	19	22	200	69	16	61	10
20	...	130	9	20	121	52	27	36	11
15	...	111	7	21	113	45	8	33	13
9	...	108	9	17	110	12	12	18	9
6	...	78	5	17	98	7	5	39	8
7	...	42	1	12	88	30	6	47	31
7	...	40	2	11	73	13	4	30	29
5	...	36	1	13	48	8	6	38	11
4	...	22	1	8	31	8	1	31	5
5	...	17	.....	11	49	10	2	40	17
21	...	74	12	24	210	31	8	182	29
1,111	...	6,924	1,150	2,463	6,203	2,180	913	3,142	1,228

BOMBAY STATE,

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	1,425	476	1,518	562	.....	.....
10—11	883	226	1,035	324	.....	.....
11—12	898	218	1,423	460	.....	.....
12—13	845	129	1,275	325	.....	.....
13—14	1,200	303	1,734	442	.....	.....
14—15	8,426	1,216	9,643	2,044	.....	.....
15—16	8,817	1,384	10,122	2,180	.....	.....
16—17	9,065	1,991	10,600	3,063	.....	.....
17—18	7,179	2,167	9,329	3,510	.....	.....
18—19	8,416	1,998	11,373	3,380	.....	.....
19—20	7,515	1,471	10,477	2,746	.....	2
20—21	7,916	1,621	11,006	2,783	.....	4
21—22	7,651	2,032	10,037	2,990	7	21
22—23	7,570	2,057	9,587	2,796	10	14
23—24	6,359	1,076	7,917	1,694	13	26
24—25	7,383	1,071	8,788	1,531	32	20
25—26	7,392	1,048	8,436	1,492	30	16
26—27	6,478	1,059	7,384	1,379	48	25
27—28	7,233	951	7,987	1,228	36	23
28—29	8,162	1,209	8,744	1,461	29	10
29—30	7,349	1,297	7,848	1,522	39	23
30—31	7,033	1,124	7,419	1,321	35	17
31—32	6,188	1,807	6,518	2,078	19	5
32—33	6,080	1,978	6,366	2,087	26	8
33—34	7,151	1,241	7,343	1,333	27	10
34—35	7,972	1,532	8,172	1,640	17	4
Over 35			64,175	8,148	65,028	5,527	137	35
Total ...			2,26,761	37,920	2,57,109	51,898	505	268

1951-52.

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
....
....
....
....
....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	13	3	....	....
10	....	4	3	4	....	159	9	1	....
50	....	40	12	10	....	381	17	8	1
182	1	125	41	16	....	638	26	30	8
347	2	199	52	43	1	865	26	110	9
549	2	305	84	63	....	751	16	204	23
606	2	338	58	77	....	673	7	303	14
453	1	281	71	111	....	433	2	360	16
296	....	285	51	88	....	288	4	340	11
126	....	196	32	70	....	179	....	382	4
59	1	196	28	45	....	97	....	262	7
29	1	105	21	26	....	61	....	224	1
7	1	72	12	13	....	29	....	146	....
6	1	39	8	8	....	25	....	99	3
1	....	37	11	6	....	8	1	62	3
1	....	28	4	1	....	5	....	53	1
2	....	11	6	....	....	3	....	42	3
....	....	9	....	....	....	4	....	29	1
....	....	4	1	....	....	2	....	31	....
....	....	19	1	....	....	....	....	17	....
....	....	6	1	....	....	3	....	43	1
2724	12	2,299	497	581	1	4,617	111	2,746	106

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.		Collegiate				
		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.		
		Boys. 34	Girls. 35	Boys. 36	Girls. 37	
1						
Below 10	
10—11	
11—12	
12—13	
13—14	
14—15	
15—16	1	..	
16—17	1	....
17—18	4	....	....
18—19	5	1	....
19—20	11	2	4	
20—21	6	....	9	
21—22	6	....	3	
22—23	1	....	6	
23—24	1	4	4	
24—25	1	5	
25—26	8	
26—27	1	
27—28	1	....	4	
28—29	2	
29—30	
30—31	1	....	1	
31—32	1	
32—33	
33—34	
34—35	
Over 35			
Total	36	8	55

1951-52.

and Special Education by Age Groups—concl'd.

Education.				
Other Subjects.		Total.		Age Group.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
38	39	40	41	
....	....	....	....	Below 10
....	....	....	....	10—11
....	....	....	....	11—12
....	....	....	....	12—13
....	....	....	....	13—14
....	....	....	....	14—16
....	....	14	3	15—16
....	....	179	12	16—17
....	9	493	39	17—18
....	7	996	84	18—19
....	12	1,579	106	19—20
11	17	1,898	146	20—21
19	17	2,037	119	21—22
19	8	1,674	112	22—23
19	6	1,334	102	23—24
15	4	1,005	61	24—25
13	5	710	57	25—26
14	2	508	50	26—27
9	4	317	39	27—28
8	4	216	32	28—29
3	2	159	40	29—30
8	....	133	22	30—31
3	....	81	14	31—32
1	1	69	10	32—33
6	2	70	13	33—34
4	....	57	5	34—35
6	....	195	37	Over 35
161	100	13,724	1,103	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>	...	17	42	6	72	75	165		
<i>Basic Schools—</i>									
Junior Basic/Basio Primary	2	.....	24	7		
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	4	.....	16	3	276	57	
<i>Total</i>	...	4	.....	18	3	300	64	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>									
<i>Recognised—</i>									
Government	2	30	23	90	69		
District Board	...	2	.....	1,146	89	22,825	2,502	
Municipal Board	...	13	15	448	217	8,631	4,754		
Private	{	Aided	...	73	134	106	512	2,073	1,341
		Unaided	...	1	3	10	27	187	134
Unrecognised	...	6	2	4	5	32	17		
<i>Total</i>	...	95	156	1,744	873	33,838	8,817		

1951-52.

for General Education.

Total.		Untrained.						
		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
98	279	377	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3
26	7	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
296	60	356	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2
322	67	389	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2
120	94	214	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
23,973	2,591	26,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	120
9,092	4,986	14,078	.....	.....	4	1	375	295
2,252	1,987	4,239	13	29	10	29	112	123
198	164	362	.....	1	1	6	52	90
42	24	66	1	.....	1	2	11	1
35,677	9,846	45,523	14	32	16	38	1,293	629

BOMBAY STATE.

VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Untrained.								
	Passed Intermediate or Matrioulate.			Non-Matriculate.					
	Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
1	17	18	19	20	21	22			
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	...	9	12	5	21	19	81		
<i>Basic Schools—</i>									
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1	.....	.....
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	7	1	7	1	14	16		
<i>Total</i>	...	7	1	7	2	14	16		
<i>Primary Schools—</i>									
<i>Recognised—</i>									
Government	...	2	.....	12	3	84	10	
District Board	...	255	26	12,002	1,306	10,548	1,735		
Municipal Board	...	146	127	1,109	855	1,323	1,228		
Private	}	Aided	...	90	58	4,176	360	4,717	626
		Unaided	...	43	34	79	42	135	77
Unrecognised	...	2	2	109	7	133	15		
<i>Total</i>	...	538	247	17,487	2,573	16,940	3,691		

1951-52.

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
35	123	158	133	402	535
....	1	1	26	8	34
39	20	59	335	80	415
39	21	60	361	88	449
100	15	115	220	109	329
23,546	3,187	26,733	47,519	5,778	53,297
2,957	2,506	5,463	12,049	7,492	19,541
9,118	1,225	10,343	11,370	3,212	14,582
310	250	560	508	414	922
257	27	284	299	51	350
36,288	7,210	43,498	71,965	17,056	89,021

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	2	3	31	1	3	.....
District Board	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Municipal Board	...	4	.....	6	.....	2	1
Private	{	Aided ...	137	20	205	33	77	19
		Unaided ...	29	5	31	7	17	4
Unrecognised	7	3	15	2	1	2	
<i>Total</i>	180	31	288	43	101	26	
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>								
Recognised—								
Government	321	63	173	13	39	8	
District Board	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Municipal Board	...	227	18	166	8	17	.....
Private	{	Aided ...	3,839	911	2,311	666	479	177
		Unaided ...	88	63	51	35	13	9
Unrecognised	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i>	4,473	1,056	2,703	722	550	194	
GRAND TOTAL	4,764	1,285	4,764	1,713	34,864	9,266	

1951-52.

for General Education—contd.

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
36	4	40	.....	1	6	1	4	1
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12	1	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
419	72	491	31	13	164	20	106	19
77	16	93	10	3	29	8	25	.....
23	7	30	13	3	2	.....	34	5
569	100	669	54	20	203	29	170	25
533	84	617	27	3	123	29	35	2
6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
410	26	436	8	.....	109	15	34	4
6,029	1,754	8,383	273	83	1,946	452	576	101
152	107	259	2	8	78	19	8	10
6	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	9	1
7,736	1,972	9,708	310	94	2,265	515	662	119
44,402	12,264	56,666	378	146	2,435	588	2,137	778

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	...	22	2	.....	.....	4	.....
District Board	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board	...	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Private	{ Aided	429	46	52	11	64	15
	{ Unaided	93	6	3	3	11	3
Unrecognised	...	5	.....	.....	7	....	2
<i>Total</i>		553	54	63	17	79	20
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government	...	75	2	33	3	25	11
District Board	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board	...	96	5	12	.....	19	4
Private	{ Aided	1,599	295	367	117	386	105
	{ Unaided	39	10	12	8	12	12
Unrecognised	...	17	2	8	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i>		1,828	314	432	128	442	132
GRAND TOTAL		2,935	628	17,994	2,741	17,494	3,940

1951-52.

for General Education—contd.

Total			Grand Total.		
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
36	5	41	72	9	81
1	.....	1	3	.....	3
7	.....	7	19	1	20
846	124	970	1,265	196	1,461
171	22	193	248	38	286
61	14	75	84	21	105
1,122	165	1,287	1,691	265	1,956
318	50	368	851	134	985
8	1	9	14	1	15
278	28	306	688	54	742
8,147	1,153	9,300	11,776	2,907	14,683
161	67	218	303	174	477
37	3	40	43	4	47
5,939	1,302	7,241	13,675	3,274	16,949
43,423	8,821	52,244	87,825	21,085	108,910

BOMBAY STATE

VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Professional

Institution.	Number of Teachers.		
	Possessing a Degree.		Possessing a
	Men.	Women.	Men.
1	2	3	4
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>			
Training	484	143	111
Engineering	* [Included under Colleges].		
<i>Technology—</i>			
Poly-technic	21	.....	15
High	19	.....	32
Others	7	.....	1
Industry	20	.....	111
Medicine	112	12	61
Agriculture	55	.....	29
Forestry	2	.....	.....
Commerce	138	7	147
Arts and Crafts	4	17	124
Total ..	862	179	631
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>			
Music	4	.....	91
Dancing .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Other Fine Arts	22	2	53
Oriental Studies	48	1	27
Physical Education	56	1	243
Social Education .. ..	.....	.....	.....
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>			
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	.....	3	1
Physically Handicapped	4	.....	49
For Adults .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	4
Others	23	2	38
Total ..	158	9	505
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,020	188	1,136

1951-52.

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
16	316	51	911	210	1,121
[Included under Colleges].					
.....	19	.....	55	.....	55
.....	8	.....	59	.....	59
.....	1	.....	9	.....	9
.....	55	.....	186	.....	186
24	.....	1	173	37	210
.....	17	.....	101	.....	101
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
14	41	.....	326	21	347
276	35	39	163	332	495
330	492	91	1,985	600	2,585
16	10	1	105	17	122
.....
7	.....	.....	75	9	84
4	172	7	247	12	259
23	206	16	504	40	544
.....
8	2	3	3	14	17
2	36	10	89	12	101
.....
.....	1	.....	6	.....	6
12	73	3	134	17	151
72	500	40	1,163	121	1,284
402	992	131	3,148	721	3,869

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		
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.							
<i>Arts and Science—</i>							
D. Litt.	1	1	.. .. .	.. .. .
D. So.	2	2	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ph. D. (Arts)	40	40	28	.. .. .
Ph. D. (Science)	22	22	15	.. .. .
D. Phil. (Arts)	
D. Phil. (So.)	
M. A.	498	13	511	315	7
M. Sc.	237	237	157
B. A. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	
B. A. (Hons.)—2 years' course..	1,946	286	2,232	1,428	150		
B. Sc. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	
B. Sc. (Hons.)—2 years' course.	
B. A.	581	119	700	363	64
B. Sc.	3,459	229	3,688	1,804	90
<i>Education—</i>							
M. Ed...	100	100	73
B. Ed.
B. T.	396	396	380
Diploma in Basic Education	54	21	75	54	21
<i>Engineering—</i>							
Master of C. E.	2	2	1
Master of E. E.

1951-52.

Results.

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
....
....
28	14	....	14	10	....	10
15	1	....	1	1	....	1
....
....
322	197	18	215	136	12	148
157	29	....	29	24	....	24
....
1,578	747	69	816	632	44	676
....
....
427	318	83	401	208	61	269
1,894	358	16	374	189	10	199
....
73	30	....	30	21	....	21
....
380	216	....	216	174	....	174
75	15	6	21	15	6	21
....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....

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	
Bachelor of C. E.	262	....	262	168	....
Bachelor of E. E. .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Bachelor of M. E.	207	....	207	93	....
Bachelor of other Engineering Subjects. Tele. Com.	13	....	13	13	....
Bachelor of Metallurgy. ..	5	....	5	4	....
Others (B. Text)	11	....	11	10	....
D. M. R. E.	9	2	11	3	....
<i>Medicine—</i>						
M. D.	57	39	96	8	7	
M. B., B. S.	687	5	692	334	4	
M. O. P and S.	23	....	23	8	....
M. S. M. F. or M. M. F. ..	....	....	....	....	....
D. G. Q.	14	....	14	4	....
F. O. P. S.	28	....	28	7	....
B. D. S.	11	....	11	9	....
D. O. M. S.	23	....	23	....	....
M. S.	42	36	78	11	7	
M. Obstetrics .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
D. Hyg. .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
B. Hyg. .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
D. P. H.	3	1	4	1	1	
D. O.	4	2	6	1	1	
B. So. (Sanitary) .. ..	....	....	....	....	....

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Name of Examination.	Boys.					
	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognise d Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
B. Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	62	....	62	52	....
D. T. M.
D. A.	..	9	2	11	6	2
D. Ped.	..	2	2	4	1	2
D. V. D.	..	3	1	4	2	1
T. D. D.	..	2	....	2	1	....
D. L. O.	..	3	1	4	3	....
D. C. H.	..	20	....	20	13	....
D. P. B.	..	5	....	5	3	....
D. O. R. L.	..	2	....	2	2	....
L. C. P. S.	..	36	....	36	31	....
B. Sc. (Med.)	..	6	....	6	3	....
L. D. Sc.	..	11	....	11	11	....
Master of Social Work	..	9	....	9	9	....
<i>Veterinary—</i>						
M. Sc. (Vet.)
B. Sc. (Vet.)	..	45	....	45	27	....
Others
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Master of Agriculture	..	28	....	28	23	....
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	233	....	233	171	....
Others

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology ..	13	....	13	13	....
Bachelor of Technology ..	113	....	113	75	....
Others ..	4	....	4	3	....
<i>Commerce—</i>						
M. Com. ..	96	....	96	78	....
B. Com. (Hons.) ..	....	....	....	....	....
B. Com. ..	1,187	....	1,187	677	....
<i>Law—</i>						
Doctor of Laws ..	....	....	....	....	....
Master of Laws ..	11	....	11	5	....
Bachelor of Laws ..	1,308	5	1,313	653	1	
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>						
M. O. L. ..	....	....	....	....	....
B. O. L. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	6	....	6	6	....
<i>Applied Art and Architecture—</i>						
Diploma or Degree ..	123	57	180	74	32	
Diploma in Library ..	20	....	20	14	....
INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.						
Intermediate in Arts ..	5,978	1,000	6,978	2,986	288	
Intermediate in Science ..	6,748	314	7,062	4,035	150	
Intermediate in Medicine (1st M. B. B. S.)	615	....	615	412	....

1951-52.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....
78	1	....	1	1	....	1
....
677	19	....	19	13	....	13
....
6	....	....	....	....	....	....
654	63	....	63	26	....	26
....
....
6	....	....	....	....	....	....
106	15	5	20	7	2	9
14	8	....	8	5	....	5
3,274	1,548	216	1,764	944	85	1,029
4,185	543	33	576	399	18	417
412	131	....	131	101	....	101

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
Cambridge Higher Certificate ..	....	....	....	....	....
Diploma in Civil Engineering..	113	41	154	103	24
Licenciato of Civil Engineering	119	24	143	91	12
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	102	.....	102	96	.....
Secondary Teachers' Certificate	378	68	446	180	36
Diploma or Certificate or II Year in Veterinary Science.	46	.....	46	37	.....
Intermediate in Commerce ...	1,957	.....	1,957	933	.....
Diploma in Commerce ...	1,207	196	1,403	743	94
Licenciato of Agriculture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate or Diploma in Law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diploma in Indian Music ...	15	.....	15	13	.....
Intermediate (Text) ...	19	.....	19	9	.....
Drg. Teachers' Cert. Exam. ...	63	15	78	57	9
Sanitary Engineering ...	12	.....	12	11	.....
Textile Manufacture ...	42	.....	42	37	.....
Tech. and Appd. Chemistry ...	43	4	47	26	2
Dip. in Mech. Engineering ...	44	.....	44	34	.....
Dip. in Elec. Engineering ...	62	.....	62	46	.....
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.					
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>					
Higher Secondary ...	....	....	....	....	....
Higher Secondary (Technical)..	....	....	....	....	....

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	
Matriculation .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
School Final .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
School Leaving Certificate etc.	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	....	....	....	....	....
Cambridge Senior	180	....	180	135	....
Entrance Examination ..	1,337	....	1,337	490	....
Secondary School Certificate ..	76,989	666	77,655	26,865	179	
<i>On completion of Basic or Middle School Course—</i>						
Senior Basic	349	....	349	250	....
Middle	39,403	2,456	41,859	32,792	1,691	
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	....	....	....	....	....
Cambridge Junior .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
<i>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>						
Upper Primary	86,356	8,612	94,968	36,344	2,977	
Lower Primary	2,96,532	....	2,96,532	2,21,842	....
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	978	....	978	716	....
<i>On Completion of Professional and Special School Course—</i>						
For Teachers Certificates—						
Matriculate	116	3	119	114	3	
Non-Matriculate	4,257	1,142	5,399	2,629	471	

1951-52.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
....
....
.....
....
135	147	....	147	112	....	112
490	260	....	260	127	....	127
27,044	13,252	95	13,347	5,812	27	5,839
250	121	....	121	88	....	88
34,483	12,019	1,288	13,307	9,966	1,058	11,024
....
....
39,321	23,314	2,126	25,440	9,356	893	10,249
2,21,842	1,11,178	....	1,11,178	82,287	....	82,287
716	581	....	581	433	....	433
117	88	7	95	81	5	86
3,400	1,482	573	2,055	874	227	1,101

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII— Examination

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recog- nised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
In Engineering	4,542	456	4,998	2,783	169	
In Technology	1,485	19	1,504	936	10	
In Industry	639	....	639	419	....
In Medicine (including D.A.S.F.)	238	....	238	113	....
In Agriculture and Forestry ..	636	....	636	619	....
In Commerce	1,537	148	1,685	621	59	
In Music	183	49	232	131	39	
In Arts and Crafts	646	48	694	508	27	
In Other Fine Arts .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
In Oriental Studies	1,057	....	1,057	685	....
In Physical Education .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
In Social Education .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
In Other Schools (Hindi)	820	.....	820	689	.....
<i>Drawing Grade Exams.—</i>						
Elementary.	13,975	325	14,300	9,507	208	
Intermediate	6,584	398	6,982	4,778	271	

1951-52.

Results—concl.

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
2,952	....	....	....	....	....	....
946	....	....	....	....	....	....
419	....	....	....	....	....	....
113	372	....	372	305	....	305
619	....	....	....	....	....	....
680	247	12	259	97	4	101
170	178	63	241	162	60	222
535	1,725	384	2,109	1,209	275	1,484
....
685	217	....	217	151	....	151
....
....
689	464	....	464	325	....	325
9,715	2,336	77	2,413	1,681	51	1,632
5,049	1,250	86	1,336	955	56	1,011

BOMBAY STATE,
IX—Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type of Area under Compulsion.	Year(s)† in which compulsion was introduced.	Age Group(s) of children under compulsion.	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under compulsion.	Total estimated population of the children of school-going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year.	Number of Institutions where compulsion is in force.	Number of Rolls under Boys.
Urban (Towns and Cities)—						
For Boys only ..	1921, 1927	6-11	2	8,378	43	5,800
For Girls only ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
For both Boys and Girls	1905, 1906, 1907, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1949, 1950.	6-11 7-11 7-12	159	9,38,715	2,791	3,31,052
Total ..	1905, 1906, 1907, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 & 1950.	6-11 7-11 7-12	161	9,47,093	2,834	3,36,852
Rural (Villages)—						
For Boys only ..	1946, 1947.	6-11	97	7,189	90	4,040
For Girls only ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
For both Boys and Girls	1906, 1907, 1929, 1938, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 & 1950.	6-11 7-11 7-12	7,713	18,32,191	11,388	6,52,645
Total ..	1906, 1907, 1929, 1938, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950.	6-11 7-11 7-12	7,810	18,39,380	11,478	6,56,685
GRAND TOTAL ..		6-11 7-11 7-12	7,971	27,86,473	14,312	9,93,537

1951-52.

Compulsory Education.

Students on compulsion.	Percentage of Enrolment to under compulsion to total population given in column (5).	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance.	Coercive Measures taken during the current year.					No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure.
			No. of Notices issued.	No. of Attendance Orders passed.	Prosecutions.				
					For Non-Enrol- ment.	For Non-Atten- dance.	Fines Realised.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
....	69.2	80.1	564	....	....	....	....	....	1,27,680 -
....
2,50,182	61.9	80.2	44,640	12,297	666	2,827	475	....	67,58,100
2,50,182	62.0	80.2	45,204	12,297	666	2,827	475	....	68,85,780
....	56.2	88.6	617	115	1	23	62	....	42,172
....
4,81,588	61.9	67.0	1,18,532	30,607	1,674	9,610	6,484	....	1,86,13,888
4,81,588	61.9	67.1	1,19,149	30,722	1,675	9,633	6,546	....	1,86,56,060
7,31,770	61.9	71.5	1,64,353	43,019	2,341	12,460	7,021	....	2,55,41,840

BOMBAY STATE,,

X—Education in.

No. of Institutions in Rural

Type of Institution.	Recognised.			
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<i>For Males—</i>				
Colleges for General Education ..	....	....	1	1
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	2	....	3	5
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary ..	7	....	189	196
Middle ..	9	1	163	173
Senior Basic/Junior High ..	3	19	2	24
Primary ..	79	14,970	3,378	23,427
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	....	12	....	12
Nursery ..	....	....	12	12
Total ...	98	15,002	8,744	23,844
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training ..	7	....	10	17
Agriculture ..	7	....	....	7
Arts and Crafts ..	....	....	....	....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ..	....	....	1	1
For Adults ..	....	....	7,161	7,161
Others ..	3	....	25	28
Total ..	17	....	7,197	7,214

1951-52.

Rural Areas.

Areas.	No. of Scholars on Rolls in.				
	Unrecognised.	Recognised Institutions.			Unrecognised Institutions.
Government.		District Board.	Private	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11
....	....	....	1,046	1,046	....
....	72	....	980	1,052	....
....	1,580	....	45,512	47,092	....
0	833	61	11,201	11,895	260
....	1,055	4,097	414	5,566	....
47	4,890	18,13,383	3,02,937	21,21,219	2,083
....	....	695	....	695	....
....	....	....	741	741	....
53	8,167	18,18,336	3,00,805	21,87,208	2,343
....	727	....	886	1,613	....
....	379	....	....	379	....
....
....	....	....	17	17	....
....	....	....	1,29,891	1,29,891	....
....	99	....	1,035	1,134	....
....	1,205	....	1,31,829	1,33,034	....

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. 54,309	Rs.	Rs. 2,88,879	Rs. 22,894
Colleges for Professional and Special Education. ...	3,17,099	.....	3,72,435	2,15,676
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary ...	18,21,342	11,447	21,73,666	9,97,657
Middle ...	4,10,235	184	5,52,020	2,82,692
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	2,07,955	5,544	906	7,147
Primary ...	4,86,12,892	47,70,078	3,15,811	38,11,239
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	22,055	985	18	966
Nursery ...	2,133	.....	16,089	14,265
Total ...	5,10,76,612	47,88,238	30,58,510	51,13,966
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training ...	2,66,662	8,460	53,952	86,444
Agriculture ...	4,80,924	.....	.....	.....
Arts and Crafts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	.....	.....	420	6,812
For Adults ...	3,75,351	.....	.....	.....
Others ...	56,460	156	1,962	28,095
Total ...	11,79,397	8,616	56,334	1,21,351

1951-52.

Rural Areas—contd.

Indirect) on		No. of Teachers in				
Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions.				Unrecognised Institutions.
		Government	District Board.	Private.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.					
3,66,082	....	....	....	49	49	....
9,05,260	....	15	....	75	90	....
50,04,112	....	77	....	2,097	2,174	....
12,45,131	2,850	34	3	723	760	16
2,21,552	....	30	153	17	200	....
5,75,10,020	22,868	135	45,914	9,150	55,199	52
24,024	....	....	23	....	23	....
32,487	....	....	....	26	26	....
6,40,37,326	25,718	276	43,093	12,013	58,382	68
4,15,518	....	65	....	93	158	....
4,80,924	....	37	....	....	37	....
....
7,232	....	....	....	1	1	....
3,75,351	....	....	....	....	....	....
86,673	....	5	....	39	44	....
13,65,698	....	107	....	133	240	....

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions in Rural			
	Recognised.			
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>For Females—</i>				
Colleges for General Education
College for Professional and Special Education.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary
Middle	1	1
Senior Basic/Junior High	2	1	3
Primary	871	63	934
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Nursery
Total	873	65	938
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training ..	1	....	1	2
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	1	1
For Adults	903	903
Others
Total ..	1	....	905	906
GRAND TOTAL ..	118	15,875	16,915	32,908

1951-52.

Rural Areas—contd.

Areas.	No. of Scholars on Rolls in					Unrecognised Institutions.
	Recognised Institutions.					
Unrecognised.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.		
6	7	8	9	10		11
....
....
....
....	108	108		....
....	451	164	615		....
....	1,27,747	4,298	1,32,045		....
....
....
....	1,28,198	4,570	1,32,768		....
....	81	....	88	169		....
....
....
....	17	17		....
....	17,480	17,480		....
....
....	81	....	17,585	17,666		....
63	9,525	19,40,434	5,16,815	24,72,774		2,343

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 Females—</i>				
Colleges for General Education ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle ...	2,315	.....	1,553	3,773
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	19,254	364	.....	11,561
Primary ...	2 ^a 29,078	6,06,433	4,098	2,65,929
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	29,50,647	6,06,797	5,651	2,81,263
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training ...	42,718	.....	7,504	45,894
Agriculture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts and Crafts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	.....	.....	.....	100
For Adults ...	55,152	.....	.....	.....
Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	97,870	.....	7,504	45,994
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,56,75,934	54,03,651	37,89,363	58,01,144

1951-52.

Rural Areas—concd.

Indirect) on		No. of Teachers in					
		Recognised Institutions.				Unrecognised	
Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Institutions.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs.	Rs.						
....	
....	
....	
7,641	5	5	....
31,179	15	11	26	....
38,05,538	3,223	118	3,341	....
....	
....	
38,44,358	3,238	134	3,372	....
96,116	9	....	10	19	....
....	
....	
100	1	1	....
55,152	
....	
1,51,368	9	....	11	20	....
7,06,70,092	25,718	407	49,331	12,415	62,153	68	

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 ..	..	18	..	19,324	..	16	4
Constituent Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research institutions*</i>	1	....	1,200	8	1
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes ..	1	..	360	....	9	..
	{ Others ..	....	..	....	....	....	..
Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	1	..	91,31	....	13	..
	{ Others ..	4	..	1,725	....	24	..
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	..	..	....	....	....	..
	{ Others ..	24	2	14,076	875	1,320	119
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Intermediate Classes ..	..	3	..	17,64	....	37	2
Others ..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
Total ..	..	33	2	27,056	875	1,403	121
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education ..	..	..	..	....	....	55	16
Engineering ..	..	59	..	51,699	....	284	..
Technology ..	..	1	..	670	....	..	..
Medicine ..	..	29	5	44,477	6,549	70	32
Veterinary ..	....	..	..	....	....	121	..
Agriculture ..	....	1	..	620	....	95	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	....	....	12	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	....	....	120	1
Law ..	..	6	..	4,473	....	90	4
Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Others ..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Total ..	..	96	5	101,939	6,549	847	53

1951-52.

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
5,278	1,200	58	7	27,879	2,615	..	..	..	..
....
1,440	480	12	5	7,128	1,560	..	..	..	..
1,800	....	0	2	1,980	540	..	..	..	..
....	....	....	12	....	1,805	..	..	..	..
3,045	....	12	..	1,971	..	..	..	..	..
2,895	....	12	2	3,360	720	..	..	..	..
....
4,34,125	26,018	1,278	818	1,35,126	37,869	11	1	3,761	315
18,727	1,111	18	1	2,510	420	..	..	..	..
....
4,55,152	27,129	1,321	885	1,44,947	40,854	11	1	3,761	315
17,772	5,860	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
100,820	....	68	..	7,915	..	5	..	789	..
....	....	2	1	500	250	..	..	..	..
31,992	13,755	40	18	9,720	3,114	..	..	..	..
62,482	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
2,0048	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
10,440	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
42,768	70	117	8	12,659	348	..	..	..	..
19,668	944	48	4	4,640	180	..	..	..	..
....
....	....	..	1	....	241	..	..	..	..
3,14,985	20,629	270	27	85,434	4,133	5	..	789	..

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	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Universities—</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
	University Department ..	40	..	21,908	....	132	11
	Constituent Colleges ..	..	..	..	....	..	..
	<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	..	..	..	....	15	7
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes ..	..	1	....	96	16	3
	{ Others ..	..	31	....	4,056	....	43
Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	3	4	1,800	2,000	29	4
	{ Others ..	..	..	....	....	40	2
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes ..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	{ Others ..	471	111	68,686	16,595	3,104	551
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
	With only Intermediate Classes ..	45	..	27,702	347	98	5
	Others ..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	Total ..	510	149	78,188	23,094	32,87	608
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
	Education ..	..	1	100	....	56	16
	Engineering ..	..	120	43,249	....	531	....
	Technology ..	..	1	360	....	4	1
	Medicine ..	..	8	1,250	719	156	60
	Veterinary ..	..	..	....	....	121	....
	Agriculture ..	..	32	16,416	....	128	....
	Forestry ..	..	..	....	....	12	....
	Commerce ..	..	60	8,204	235	303	7
	Law ..	..	6	1,043	....	150	8
	Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	..	....	....	....	....
	Others ..	..	..	....	....	....	1
	Total ..	234	8	70,622	954	1,461	93

1951-52.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Scholarships Stipends.		Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.			
Total Value per Annum.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
73,189	3,815	46	9	8,210	1,460	3	..	660	..
..
3,563	3,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,200	636	23	4	3,450	600	..	..	..	..
....	5,891	..	32	....	3,950	..	89	..	4,510
15,947	2,090	59	10	14,743	2,220	2	1	281	785
7,430	720	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
....
6,55,774	81,172	2,905	426	4,09,565	63,139	491	52	57,172	5,270
25,703	1,878	148	9	14,000	842	19	..	2,222	..
....
7,09,104	92,267	3,135	481	4,41,772	70,751	512	122	59,075	10,565
17,872	53,60	46	4	7,725	615	..	..	..	..
2,04,422	....	135	..	43,267	..	51	..	20,058	..
1,80	250	5	1	1,700	100	..	..	..	..
87,439	2,4137	393	58	88,101	11,407	..	..	..	..
62,432	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46,084	....	33	..	4,875	..	2	..	1,089	..
10,440	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63,626	653	678	4	55,595	703	25	1	2,640	21
29,824	1,124	130	1	130,84	60	..	..	..	..
....
....	241	..	9	....	923	..	..	..	..
3,23,660	2,265	1,475	77	2,14,347	13,808	78	1	20,778	21

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>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	50	..
Physical Education	1	3
Social Education	2	1	1,940	1,450	7
Others
Total	..	2	1	1,940	1,450	58
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	25,003	4,494
Senior Basic/Junior High	4	..
Middle	2,409	313
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	7	..
Others	1,573	273
Nursery
Total	29,059	5,080

1951-52.

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.
....	....	....	2	....	420			..	..
....
....	....	5	..	680	..	..	..	..	..
7,200	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	690	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,490	3,380	8	..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	8	..	480	..	..	..	..	..
14,900	4,020	11	2	2,220	420	..	..	..	..
..
17,87,788	1,79,308	3,701	848	1,63,393	40,660	..	..	..	999
120	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	156	204
1,36,855	17,921	334	63	15,303	7,480	..	..	..	..
..
88	..	..	..	..	..	305	14	1,983	226
93,433	2,038	306	150	3,818	3,022	4,844	1,766	73,739	25,534
..
20,19,232	4,18,157	4,341	1,066	1,62,514	51,162	6,156	1,792	75,873	26,803

BOMBAY STATE,
XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution	Scholarships and stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>						Total of All and	
	Others *							
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
18	19	20	21	22	23			
				Rs.				
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music	2	
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	5	..	
Oriental Studies	50	..	
Physical Education	1	3	
Social Education	1	1	1,500	45	13	5
Others	3	
Total	1	1	1,500	45	72	10	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary
High	1,031	248	60,573	10,117	29,798	5,595
Senior Basic/Junior High	11	7
Middle	132	81	9,527	5,109	2,875	462
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher	312	14
Others	700	194	6,173	2,410	7,483	2,331
Nursery
Total	1,023	523	76,273	17,636	40,470	8,461	

1951-52.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—contd.

Scholarships Stipends		Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions			
Total Value per Annum		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
..	420	2	..	210	..	..	..	..	..
..
660	....	4	..	673	..	..	..	..	..
7,200	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,010	4,825	25	4	3000	500	..	..	..	..
483	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,560	5,935	31	4	3,883	500	..	..	..	..
..
20,11,752	4,30,574	33,043	8,363	17,94,112	5,20,471	3,881	1,050	2,07,857	58,163
276	204	433	275	309	74	147	125	203	169
161,085	80,510	3,025	594	1,06,476	24,870	128	2	3,557	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	23	48	34
2,021	226	818	403	312	257	81,441	9,568	20,070	7,637
1 77,103	51,804	40,639	26,911	3,11,102	1,75,953	1,00,750	20,871	3,13,580	48,679
..	..	194	148	5,610	4,496	..	..	..	..
23,52,897	5,13,318	85,102	36,764	22,17,921	7,26,121	1,36,380	31,634	5,45,315	1,11,742

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>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training				Rs.	Rs.	
Engineering						652
Technology						296
Poly-technic						42
High						6
Others						46
Industry						586
Medicine						62
Agriculture						698
Forestry						1,012
Commerce						27
Arts and Crafts ..						2
Others		19		8,708		
Total ..		18		8,708		2,400
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music						
Dancing						
Other Fine Arts ..						21
Oriental Studies ..						4
Physical Education ..						52
Social Education ..						
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped ..						
Physically Handicapped ..						
For Adults						
Reformatory						
Others						21
Total ..						94
Grand Total ..		167	9	1,62,067	10,074	33,050
						6,265

1951-52.

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.
1,34,450	47,001	13	44	817	1,598	..	7	..	180
..
..
3,105	..	15	..	224	..	..	..	..	..
741	..	3	..	1,136	..	..	..	..	..
23,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47,743	..	118	..	11,150	..	..	..	..	..
31,195	23,793	26	..	1,423	813	..	..	..	..
2,27,085	..	21	11	5,160	..	..	..	..	..
27,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	..	70	20	443	75	..	..	..	..
1,238	128	..	18	..	1,260	..	..	..	..
2,3240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,96,008	2,74,922	268	93	20,353	3,746	..	7	..	180
..	..	2	..	490	..	..	..	..	..
..
14,526	2,078	54	6	8,796	1,140	..	..	..	..
8,405	..	351	3	5,201	61	..	..	..	..
..	..	0	2	163	100	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
1,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,965	2,078	413	11	14,639	1,301	..	..	..	..
33,30,903	8,48,615	6,701	1,546	4,34,009	1,05,791	5,172	1,800	80,373	26,853

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial

Type of institution		Scholarships and Stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>						Total of All and	
		Others							
		No.		Total Value per Annum		No.			
		Boys 18	Girls 19	Boys 20	Girls 21	Boys 22	Girls 23		
				Rs.	Rs.				
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Training	36	17	6,308	10,762	701	364
Engineering
Technology
Poly-technic	8	..	420	..	65	..
High	18	..	3,344	..	22	..
Others	1	..	125	..	1	..
Industry	15	..	5,400	..	719	..
Medicine	7	2	120	255	95	11
Agriculture	1,033	..
Forestry	27	..
Commerce	72	20
Arts and Crafts	35	20
Others	36	..	19,411	..	109	..
Total		116	19	35,928	11,017	2,870	1,116
<i>Schools for special Education—</i>									
Musio	2
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	17	2	2,803	244	92	11
Oriental Studies	81	..	420	..	484	3
Physical Education	6	2
Social Education
For the Handicapped—
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others†	21	..
Total		98	2	3,223	244	605	17
Grand Total		2,931	702	2,67,642	52,990	43,921	10,322

1951-52.

Concessions to Students at Different Stages of Education—concl.

Scholarships Stipends		Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions.			
Total Value per Annum		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1,41,575	59,541	88	47	2,922	2,489	101	132	5,114	3,612
..
..
3,749	..	9	..	77	..	..	..	..	..
5,221	..	2	..	150	..	8	..	590	..
125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64,298	..	32	..	2,015	..	49	..	3,698	..
88,598	3,23,861	32	20	2,310	1,790	10	9	510	450
2,82,225	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	8,622	..
27,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
672	75	31	36	1,742	585	37	26	375	183
1,258	1,383	486	151	15,114	6,436	..	1	..	30
46,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,55,995	3,30,865	681	254	24,360	11,280	681	168	18,907	4,275
480	..	40	15	1,601	406	..	..	..	..
..
28,124	3,462	40	6	6,429	193	6	..	785	..
14,028	61	51	6	4,905	105	27	1	444	11
168	100	17	..	322	..	29	20	278	120
..
..	..	10	10	7,900	7,800	10	10	1,800	1,800
..	..	22	4	1,320	240	3	6	720	1,440
..
..
2,034	..	39	..	2,880	..	..	..	..	..
42,827	3,623	200	41	25,157	8,744	75	37	3,977	3,371
42,86,804	10,41,328	90,670	37,620	29,35,650	8,32,664	1,37,629	31,962	6,58,312	1,29,974

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 ..	..	..	9,736	1,800	..
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	9,736	1,800	..

1951-52.

of Adults.

No. of Scholars on Rolls in				No. made Literate.				Average Duration of Literacy Course (in month).
Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/ Classes.		During the Previous Years.		During the Current Year.		
Men	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..
..
..
..	..	2,12,203	35,767	3,04,062,	58,871	1,00,341	17,529	4 to 5 months.
..
..		2,12,203	35,767	3,04,062	58,871	1,00,341	17,529	

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 ..	4,925	787	7,809	1,214
	Unaided
Total ..	4,925	787	..	..	7,809	1,214	..	..

1951-52.

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.
..
..
..
10,00,000	..	82,084	1,36,222	12,18,306
..
10,00,000	..	82,084	1,36,222	12,18,306

BOMBAY STATE,
XII-B—Libraries and

Managing Body.	No. of Libraries.				No. of Reading Rooms.	
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Government ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ..	4,085	4,085	1,363
	Unaided
Total ..	4,085	.....	.....	4,085	1,363

Managing Body.	No. of Books, Journals, etc., issued during the current year from the Library.				
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	
1	15	16	17	18	
Government ..	.....	....	.....	.....
District Board ..	.....	....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ..	.....	....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ..	3,19,206	3,19,206
	Unaided
Total ..	3,19,206	....	.....	3,19,206

1951-52.

Reading Rooms for Adults.

No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library.				No. of Books and Journals added during the current year.			
St. tionary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
....
....
....
4,16,674	4,16,674	4,16,674	....	....	67,103
....
4,16,674	4,16,674	4,16,674	....	....	67,103

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.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
....
....
....
4,685	2,692	7,377	1,75,965	19,403	1,95,368	99,476
....
4,685	2,692	7,377	1,75,965	19,403	1,95,368	99,476

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 ..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	..	..	..	11	1	..	..
Grand Total ..	2	..	..	..	11	1	..	..

1951-52.

Teachers for the Handicapped.

Unrecognised Insti- tutions.	Number of Teachers											
	Total				Specially Trained						Total	
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
..	..	2	..	..	10	3	4	3	14	
..	..	5	..	23	..	22	6	45	6			
..	..	2	..	5	..	11	..	16	..			
..			
..	..	6	1	14	1	14	5	23	6			
..			
..			
..			
..	..	13	1	42	1	47	11	89	12			
..	..	15	1	42	11	50	15	92	26			

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	90	8	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	107	90	8	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	107	90	8	..	..	..

1951-52.

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
140	85	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
425	218	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
345	208	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
770	426	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
910	511	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY STATE

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

Institutions for	Maximum Capacity	Total		Number employed after completion of Course.		Scholarships	
		No. on Rolls		Boys	Girls	Govern	
		Boys	Girls			For Boys	
				1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mentally Handicapped ..	140	85	44	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—							
The Blind ..	425	218	19	17	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	107	90	8	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	345	208	72	16	..	..	..
The Handicapped in speech ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	877	516	99	33	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,017	601	143	33	..	..	..

1951-52.

and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped—contd.

and Stipends awarded during the year by

Free 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.
..	20	9,600	20	9,600
..	3	720	6	1,440
..
..
..	22	1,320	4	240
..
..
..
..	25	2,040	10	1,680
..	45	11,640	30	11,280

BOMBAY STATE,

XIII-C—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions for	Government Institutions						Other		
	Expenditure from						Expend		
	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 Handicapped	40,057	....
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	38,028	8,500	
The Deaf-Blind	..	41,686	....	....	122	403	42,211	....
The Deaf	
The Deaf-Mute	35,820	1,600	
The Handicapped in Speech.	
The Crippled	
Others	
Total	..	41,686	122	403	42,211	78,843	10,100
Grand Total	..	41,686	122	403	42,211	1,18,900	10,100

1951-52.

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
55	123	168	133	402	535
....	1	1	26	8	34
39	20	59	335	80	415
39	21	60	361	88	449
100	15	115	220	109	329
23,546	3,187	26,733	47,519	5,778	53,297
2,957	2,506	5,463	12,049	7,492	19,541
9,118	1,225	10,343	11,370	3,212	14,582
310	250	560	508	414	922
257	27	284	299	51	350
30,288	7,210	43,498	71,965	17,056	89,021

BOMBAY STATE,

XIV-A—Institutions and Expenditure for the Education of

Number of Institutions.									
Type of Institution.	For Boys.					For Girls.			
	Recognised.		Unrecog- nised.	Total.	Recognised.		Unrecog- nised.	Total.	
	Govt.	Non- Govt.			Govt.	Non- Govt.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nursery Schools	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Primary Schools	..	1	422	....	423	....	1	....	1
Jr. Basic/Basic Schools.	Primary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle Schools ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	High	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High/Higher Schools.	Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Technical and Schools.	Industrial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Institutions	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..		1	422	....	423	....	1	....	1

1951-52.

the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.

Total Expenditure on Institutions.											
For Boys.						For Girls.					
Government Funds.	Local Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	Local Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
2,55,712	2,10,704	2	....	802	4,67,220	2,113	104	1,008	....	8,018	6,248
....
....
....
....
....
....
2,55,712	2,10,704	2	....	802	4,67,220	2,113	104	1,008	....	8,018	6,248

BOMBAY STATE, 1951-52.

XIV-B—Special Government Staff for Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities

Designation of Staff.	Number belonging 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.	1	....	4	....	Of the rank of Dist. Dy. Collectors.	350—30 500—E.B.— 30—650.	Amelioration of the Backward Classes.
Backward Class Welfare Officer.	13	....	4	....	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	
Arts and Science Colleges	1,077	82	1,077	82
Schools for General Education—							
Nursery	179	146
Primary	16,167	8,442	4,88,830	2,02,966
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	124	26
Middle	2,349	126
Senior Basic/Junior High	976	498
High	22,997	1,673
Higher Secondary
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—							
Training	1,277	352
Engineering	123	....
Technology and Industry	285	1
Medicine and Veterinary	62	13
Agriculture and Forestry	102	....
Commerce	230	26
Law	56	1
Music and Dancing	19	9
Arts and Crafts	801	151
Oriental Studies	41	8
Others	67,351	11,072
Total	70,347	11,633	70,347	11,633
GRAND TOTAL	..	16,167	8,442	5,81,879	2,17,100	5,04,046	2,20,542

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
..	....	280	....	616	21	2,49,871	8,848	572	12	309	5
..
100	....	1,494	107	89,852	85,907	4,44,055	93,411	7,579	8,184	5,568	1,910
..	....	....	....	26	18	41	29	42	9	88	8
202	87	142	7	1,304	50	[68,096	2,761	522	15	422	9
..	....	17	....	126	106	270	167	106	35	76	22
596	47	1,897	29	13,955	958	9,04,470	60,513	2,021	133	641	108
..
982	144	63	39	450	113	82,850	14,946	910	241	499	98
..	....	39	....	73	....	27,281	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	78	....	130	....	29,71	....	75	....	66	....
..	....	43	....	36	9	16,545	4,010	9	....	7	....
..	....	86	....	100	....	21,357	....	38	....	34	....
11	....	12	....	46	2	17,604	10	60	7	36	6
..	....	18	....	27	1	5,548	50	16	....	10	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
4	....	1	....	53	15	587	392	78	2	64	2
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	2	25	1
..	....	461	63	77	23	6,018	1,555	15,214	8,245	13,483	2,793
997	144	801	107	997	163	2,07,485	20,963	16,511	8,497	14,226	2,900
1,806	228	4,581	250	1,06,875	37,223	18,74,286	1,36,692	27,353	6,885	21,275	4,962

BOMBAY STATE,
XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Name of the Country.		Number of scholars who went							
		Arts Subjects.		Science Subjects.		Education.		Engineering.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. S. A.	.. ..	12	7	20	3	4	5	28	..
Canada	.. ..	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	..
Other North American Countries.	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
South America	.. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
U. K.	.. ..	14	12	6	2	4	5	18	..
France	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Germany	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
Russia	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Other European Countries	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	..
Australia	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Africa	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
China	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Japan	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Iran	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Afghanistan	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Other Asian Countries	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
TOTAL	.. ..	26	21	28	5	8	10	52	..

1951-52

going abroad for further studies

abroad for advanced studies in

Architect- ure and Design.		Technology and Industry.		Medicine and Veteri- nary Science.		Agriculture and Forestry.		Law.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	18	....	3	....	8	....	1	....
....	2	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
2	15	....	10	5	3	....	9	....
....
....	2	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
3	34	....	17	5	12	....	10	....

BOMBAY STATE,
XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Numbers of scholars who went									
Name of the Country.	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. ..	12	....	3	....	1	....	....	..
Canada	
Other North American Countries.	
South America	
U. K. ..	12	....	1	....	1	....	2	....
France	
Germany	
Russia	
Other European Countries	
Australia	
Africa	
China	
Japan	
Iran	
Afghanistan	
Other Asian Countries	
TOTAL ..	24	....	4	....	2	....	2	....

1951-52.

going abroad for further studies—contd.

abroad for advanced studies in

Nursing.		Library Sciences.		Other subject.		Total.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
.....	1	.....	10	.....	122	16
.....	5	2
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	6	.....	104	24
.....
.....	3	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	7	.....
.....	1	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	2	.....	18	.....	242	41

BOMBAY STATE,
XVI-B—Scholarships

Scholarships awarded by				
Central Government.				
Country.	Men.		Women.	
	Number.	Yearly Amount.	Number.	Yearly Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
U. S. A.
Canada
Other North American Countries
South America
U. K.
France
Germany
Russia
Other European Countries
Australia
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian Countries
Students sent abroad by the Director of Technical Education.
TOTAL

BOMBAY STATE
XVI-B—Scholarships

Scholarships awarded by					
Foreign Bodies.					
Country.	Men.		Women.		
	Number.	Yearly Amount.	Number.	Yearly Amount.	
1	14	15	16	17	
		Rs.			Rs.
U. S. A.	5	40,000	2	16,000	
Canada	2	16,000	1	8,000	
Other North American Countries ..	....	....	....	....
South America .. .. .	....	....	....	....
U. K.	7	35,000	....	....
France .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Germany	1	5,000	....	....
Russia .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Other European Countries ..	1	5,000	....	....
Australia	1	5,000	....	....
Africa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
China .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Japan .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Iran .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Afghanistan .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Other Asian Countries ..	....	....	....	....
Students sent abroad by the Director of Technical Education.	....	....	....	....
TOTAL ..	17	1,06,000	3	24,000	

BOMBAY STATE
XVII—State Educa

		Total Number of Posts.				
		Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.		
		1	2	3	4	
Direction	Men	..	..	6	6	12
	Women	..	..	1	....	1
	All Persons	..	..	7	6	13
Inspection	Men	..	..	20	50	70
	Women	..	..	3	7	10
	All Persons	..	..	23	57	80
Teaching—						
Collegiate	Men	..	..	30	104	134
	Women	..	..	1	3	4
	All Persons	..	..	31*	107	138
School	Men	..	..	8	59	67
	Women	..	..	2	15	17
	All Persons	..	..	10	74	84
Others	Men	..	..	7	28	35
	Women	..	..	....	....	....
	All Persons	..	..	7	28	35
TOTAL	Men	..	..	71	247	318
	Women	..	..	7	25	32
	All Persons	..	..	78	272	350

1951-52.

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	2	4*	6
....	....	....	1	....	1
4	2	6	3	4	7
12	13	25	4%	35	39
3	3	6	....	**4	4
15	16	31	4	39	43
12	52	64	15@	49£	64
1	2	3	....	1	1
13	54	67	15	50	65
4	12	16	2	39	41
1	2	3	....	12	12
5	14	19	2	51&	53
6	21	27	1 ^a	7	8
....
6	21	27	1	7	8
38	100	138	24	134	158
5	7	12	1	17	18
43	107	150	25	151	176

S. S. Posts.

Mo-B Bk Na 88-18a

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	..	..	....	....	....

1951-52.

tical Service, 1951-52—contd.

Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance.			Remarks, if any.
Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
14	15	16	17
....	....	....	* Includes 1 absorbed State servant.
....	
....	
4	2	6	% Includes 2 absorbed State servants.
....	....	....	** Includes 1 absorbed State servant.
4	2	6	@ Includes 2 absorbed State servants.
3	3	6	£ Includes 12 absorbed State servant.
....	
3	3	6	
2	8	10	
1	1	2	
3	9	12	& Includes 5 absorbed State servants.
....	....	....	** Absorbed State servant.
....	
....	
9	13	22	
1	1	2	
10	14	24	

XVIII—State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate.

Bombay State, 1951-52.

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. Examinations 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. 390—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. 350—30—650—E. B.—45—1,100. special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.	
Special Officer for Post-War Educational Expansion and Development.	1	Do.	Rs 350—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. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100.	To inspect Secondary and Special Schools for Boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men & to supervise Primary Education in general.
Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work.	1	A high proficiency certificate or diploma in Drawing with sufficient administrative experience.	Do.	To inspect all the Secondary schools so far as the teaching of drawing & 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.	Do.	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, 1951-52—contd.

Designation.	No. of posts.	Prescribed minimum educational qualifications.	Scales of pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Educational Inspectors.	28	Trained graduates with administrative or inspective experience for at least for 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 Inspector for Sindhi Schools.	1	Do. ..	Do. ..	To inspect Sindhi Schools;
Asstt. Inspectors for Drawing and Craft work.	2	Matric & Art Master's certificate.	Do. ..	To assist the Inspector of Drawing and Draftwork in the inspection work.
Secretaries, of the Regional Social Education Committees.	3	Trained graduates with administrative or inspective experience for at least for 5 years.	Do. ..	To inspect social education classes.
Administrative Officers of District School Boards.	10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Administration of the Schools under the District School Board.
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	6	Trained graduates ..	Rs. 160—10—200— E.B.—10—250.	Administration of Municipal Schools.
Do. ..	10	Do. ..	Rs. 70—200.	Do.
Craft Organisers	..	4 Trained graduates with course 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.	431	Trained graduates ..	Rs. 70—5—130 E.B.—0—160 —8—200.	To supervise and inspect primary schools.
		Trained primary teachers.	Rs. 70—5—140.	
Craft Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.	19	Do. ..	Do. ..	To inspect craft school.
Basic and Craft Supervisors.	9	Matriculation or Trained Primary Teachers Certificate with craft qualifications.	Rs. 61—3—85 E.B. 5—115—5—140.	To Supervise Craft schools.
<i>Women's Branch.</i>				
Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	2	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 inspective 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.
Inspectress for Urdu Girls' Schools.	1	Do. ..	Do. ..	To inspect Urdu Primary schools for Girls.
Asstt Deputy Educational Inspectresses.	60	Trained graduates Matric, S T. C.'s (serving under D. S. R.s as English class 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 Communities in Recognised

1	Total Number of Institutions or 31 st March, 1952.	Backward.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5		
Population (Census of 1951)	...	.....	...	...
Universities for (including Research Institutions).	Men	...	17	9	...	9
	Women	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	18	9	...	9
Arts and Science Colleges for	Men	...	44	1,068	28	1,096
	Women	...	5	...	4	4
	Total	...	49	1,068	32	1,100
Professional and Special Colleges for Men and Women.	Law	...	6	56	1	57
	Medicine	...	7	45	6	51
	Education	...	8	6	1	7
	Engineering	...		123	...	123
	Agriculture	...	3	29	...	29
	Commerce	...	8	43	...	43
	Technology	...	1	1	...	1
	Veterinary	...	1	1	...	1
Others	Men	...	7	6	...	6
	Women	...	1	...	1	1
Total	Men	...	50	313	8	321
	Women	...	1	...	1	1
Total	University Art and Professional Colleges		118	1,390	41	1,431

I.

STATE.

and Unrecognised Institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1952.

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
1,105	211	1,316	1,114	211	1,325
.....
1,105	211	1,316	1,114	211	1,325
33,176	6,695	39,71	34,244	6,723	40,967
.....	1,170	1,170	.....	1,174	1,174
33,176	7,865	41,041	34,244	7,897	42,141
2,690	105	2,795	2,746	106	2,852
2,095	490	2,585	2,140	496	2,636
526	173	699	532	174	706
42,71	6	4,277	4,304	6	4,400
540	1	541	569	1	570
44,26	111	45,37	44,60	111	4,530
174	3	177	175	3	178
158	1	159	159	1	160
9	.....	9	12	.....	12
417	110	527	422	110	532
.....	50	50	.....	51	51
15,306	1000	16,306	15,619	1008	16,627
.....	50	50	.....	51	51
49,587	9,126	58,713	50,977	9,167	60,144

APPENDIX

1	Total Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1952.	Backward.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>					
High Schools for	... { Boys ...	871	22,988	962	23,950
	... { Girls ...	151	9	711	720
Middle Schools for	... { Boys ...	308	2,334	112	2,446
	... { Girls ...	19	15	14	29
Total for	... { Boys ...	1,179	25,322	1074	26,396
	... { Girls ...	170	24	725	749
	... { Total ...	1,349	25,346	1,799	27,145
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					
For Boys	... { Upper Primary ...	26,266	71,073	7,038	78,111
	... { Lower Primary ...		4,28,540	1,53,220	5,81,760
For Girls	... { Upper Primary ...	2,069	171	6,891	7,062
	... { Lower Primary ...		1,313	39,783	41,096
Total	... { Upper Primary ...	28,335	71,244	13,929	85,173
	... { Lower Primary ...		4,29,853	1,93,003	6,22,856
<i>Grand Total (Primary)</i>					
Grand Total (Primary)	...	28,335	5,01,097	2,06,932	7,08,029
<i>Special Schools.</i>					
Arts And Crafts for (including Fine Arts)	... { Men ...	36	830	100	930
	... { Women ...	115	4	51	55
Medical Schools for	... { Men ...	6	10	1	11
	... { Women ...	18	6	6	19
Normal and Training Institutions for	... { Men ...	69	1,264	48	13,13
	... { Women ...	38	7	303	310
Engineering Schools for	... Boys ...	...	...	...	..

I—contd.

Others.			Grand Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
2,86,614	39,488	3,26,102	3,09,602	40,450	3,50,052
1,548	49,328	50,876	1,557	50,039	51,596
26,381	3,912	30,293	28,715	4,024	32,739
109	1,607	1,716	124	1,621	1,745
3,12,995	43,400	3,56,395	3,38,317	44,474	3,82,791
1,657	50,935	52,592	1,681	51,660	53,341
3,14,652	94,335	4,08,987	3,39,998	96,134	4,36,132
3,71,233	47,096	4,18,329	4,42,306	54,134	4,96,440
13,88,159	5,57,846	19,46,005	18,16,699	7,11,066	25,27,765
2,426	81,109	83,535	2,597	88,000	90,597
18,671	3,03,652	3,22,323	19,984	3,43,435	3,63,419
3,73,659	1,28,205	5,01,864	4,44,903	1,42,134	5,87,037
14,06,830	8,61,498	22,68,328	18,36,683	10,54,501	28,91,184
17,80,489	9,89,703	27,70,192	22,81,586	11,96,635	34,78,221
2,887	403	3,290	3,717	503	4,220
136	5,971	61,07	140	6,022	6,162
743	251	994	753	252	1,005
47	703	750	53	709	762
6,921	216	7,137	8,185	264	8,449
66	2,824	2,890	73	3,127	3,200
.....

APPENDIX

1	Total Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1952.	Backward.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	2	3	4	5
Technical Schools for ...	{ Men ... 10	13	...	13
	{ Women ... ..	...	...	...
Industrial Schools for ...	{ Men ... 30	271	1	372
	{ Women ... ..	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for ...	{ Men ... 93	187	26	218
	{ Women ... 5	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for ... (including Forestry).	Boys ... 19	70	...	70
Reformatory Schools for ...	Boys ... 1	19	...	19
Schools for Defectives for ...	{ Boys ... 15	38	9	47
	{ Girls ... 1	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for ...	{ Men ... 9,736	65,535	...	65,535
	{ Women ... 1,800	...	10,839	10,839
Nursery Schools for ...	{ Boys ... 118	134	99	233
	{ Girls ... 41	45	47	92
Other Special Schools for (Music, Physical, Oriental Studies etc.)	{ Boys ... 251	1,765	133	1,918
	{ Girls ... 45	15	87	102
Total Special Schools for ...	{ Boys ... 10,384	70,136	437	70,573
	{ Girls ... 2,063	77	11,333	11,410
	{ Total ... 12,447	70,213	11,770	81,983
Total Recognised Institutions for ...	{ Boys ... 37,940	5,96,461	1,61,805	7,58,266
	{ Girls ... 4,309	1,585	53,737	60,322
	{ Total ... 42,249	5,98,046	2,20,542	8,18,538
Un-recognised Institutions for ...	{ Boys ... 382	1,940	563	2,503
	{ Girls ... 7	...	11	11
	{ Total ... 389	1,940	574	2,514
Grand Total ...	42,638	5,99,986	2,21,116	8,21,102

I—concl'd.

Others			Grand total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
1,610	2	1,612	1,623	2	1,025
.....
1342	22	1364	1613	23	1636
.....
6,695	977	7,672	6,882	1,003	7,885
42	147	189	42	147	189
1,041	.....	1,041	1,111	.....	1,111
106	.....	106	125	.....	125
557	126	683	595	135	730
6	8	14	6	8	14
14,6668	.....	14,6668	21,2203	.....	2,12,203
.....	24,928	24,928	.....	35,767	35,767
4,074	3,129	7,803	4,808	3,228	8,036
1,387	1,578	2,965	1,432	1,625	3,057
15,282	1,876	17,158	17,047	2,029	19,076
527	1,660	2,187	542	1,747	2,289
1,88,526	7,002	1,95,528	2,58,662	7,439	2,66,101
2,211	37,819	40,030	2,288	49,152	51,440
1,90,737	44,821	2,35,558	2,60,950	56,591	3,17,541
23,10,500	6,63,250	29,73,750	29,06,961	8,25,055	37,32,016
24,965	4,74,735	4,99,700	26,550	5,33,472	5,60,022
23,35,465	11,37,985	34,73,450	29,33,511	13,58,527	42,92,038
9,839	3,537	13,376	11,779	4 100	15,879
2	533	535	2	544	546
9,841	4,070	13,911	11,781	4,644	16,425
23,45,306	11,42,055	34,87,361	29,45,292	13,63,171	43,08,463

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>				
Bombay	1	1	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	1,529	1,162	.....	.....
Kolaba	1,894	639	4	1
Total ...	3,424	1,852	4	1

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Bombay ... ..	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....
Kolaba	4	.....
Total ...	4	.....

Nasik Division.

Thana	1,742	1,077	3	7
Nasik	1,703	935	.....	.....
East Khandesh	1,481	1,110	11	1
West Khandesh	1,536	836	4	1
Ahmednagar	1,337	1,204	.....	.....
Total ...	7,799	5,162	18	9

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Thana	3	3
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....
East Khandesh	11	1
West Khandesh	1	1
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	15	5

II.

and without schools on 31st March, 1952.

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	30	40	279	367
.....	10	28	59	86	1,017	1,205
.....	10	46	89	126	1,296	1,572

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	11	13	75	103
.....	3	10	25	20	194	256
.....	3	14	36	33	269	359
8	9	21	24	36	557	665
.....	.....	18	20	49	681	768
1	3	4	6	18	327	371
7	4	19	25	42	598	700
.....	.....	.....	2	9	122	133
16	16	62	77	154	2,285	2,637

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	174
.....	.....	7	13	19	40	79
1	3	4	6	13	75	114
.....	1	5	7	9	70	94
.....	.....	.....	2	7	45	54
4	10	22	38	105	316	515

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				
<i>Poona Division.</i>					
Poona	1,543	1,323	.....	.....
North Satara	1,174	888	.....	.....
South Satara	536	485	.....	.....
Sholapur	952	819	.....		1
Kolhapur	969	692	3		2
Total ...	5,174	4,207	3		3

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Poona ... ..	.....	.....
North Satara ... ..	.....	.....
South Satara ... ..	.....	.....
Sholapur	4	3
Kolhapur	3	1
Total ...	7	4

<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	
Ahmedabad	770	465	3		3
Kaira	995	649	6		3
Banaskantha	1,341	146	21		34
Sabarkantha	1,778	545	.....		2
Amreli	361	178	.....		1
Mehsana	1,351	646	8		11
Total ...	6,596	2,629	38		54

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Ahmedabad	2	3
Kaira	6	3
Banaskantha	4	4
Sabarkantha ... ..	.....	2
Amreli ... ..	.....	.....
Mehsana ... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	12	12

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	.....	7	31	32	149	220
.....	.....	2	11	13	260	286
.....	1	2	4	.....	44	51
4	3	6	9	10	100	133
2	4	12	26	39	189	277
7	8	29	81	94	742	967

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	.....	5	6	10	60	83
.....	.....	1	7	10	205	223
.....	1	1	4	.....	8	14
3	2	8	13	13	48	94
.....	1	6	7	12	54	84
5	4	21	37	45	375	498
1	12	34	40	38	174	305
9	17	24	25	42	220	346
48	58	79	100	148	707	1,195
5	2	15	17	38	1,154	1,233
.....	2	6	13	21	140	183
18	29	38	56	58	487	705
81	120	196	251	345	2,882	3,967

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
9	17	16	18	10	43	122
9	10	14	11	12	70	134
3	2	10	14	29	989	1,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	9	20	35	52	116
22	36	67	85	102	1,241	1,577

APPENDIX

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	1,088	6	12
Baroda	1,939	558	.....	.....
Broach	1,299	532	2	.....
Panchmahals	1,977	667	6	8
Total	7,294	2,845	14	20

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4 (a)	5 (a)
Surat	6	7
Baroda	2	1
Broach	2	1
Panchmahals	2	2
Total	12	11

Dharwar Division.

Dharwar	1,376	1,245	.....	.....
Belgaum	1,315	1,224	1	.....
Bijapur	1,264	1,060	1	.....
Karwar	1,177	507	.....	.....
Total	5,132	4,036	2	.....

Number of school-less villages the educational needs

	4 (a)	5 (a)		
Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....
Belgaum	1	.....	
Bijapur	1	.....	
Karwar ... ..	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	
Dangs	314	94

Number of school-less villages the educational needs

	4 (a)	5 (a)
Dangs

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
23	31	54	63	76	726	991
2	3	15	35	92	1,234	1,381
1	5	4	15	28	712	767
20	19	44	81	112	1,020	1,310
46	58	117	194	308	3,692	4,449

of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	127(a)
6	13	18	21	22	90	183
1	2	3	4	15	87	115
.....	1	4	3	27	14	52
8	5	19	25	20	315	396
15	21	44	53	84	506	746
.....	.....	25	12	32	62	131
.....	2	1	4	6	77	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	204
.....	.....	1	4	14	651	670
.....	2	27	20	52	993	1,096

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)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
.....	1	.....	6	3	57	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19
.....	.....	1	1	4	79	85
.....	1	1	7	7	173	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220

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)
.....	220	220

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>Bombay State—Abstract.</i>				
Bombay Division ...	3,424	1,852	4	1
Nasik Division ...	7,799	5,162	18	9
Poona Division ...	5,174	4,207	3	3
Ahmedabad Division ...	6,596	2,629	38	54
Baroda Division ...	7,294	2,845	14	20
Dharwar Division ...	5,132	4,036	2	.....
Dangs ...	314	94	.....	.....
Total ...	35,733	20,825	79	87

Number of school-less villages, the educational needs

	4(a)	5(a)
Bombay Division ...	4	.....
Nasik Division ...	15	5
Poona Division ...	7	4
Ahmedabad Division ...	12	12
Baroda Division ...	12	11
Dharwar Division ...	2	.....
Dangs ...	.....	.....
Total ...	52	32

II—concl'd.

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
.....	10	46	89	126	1,296	1,572
16	16	62	77	154	2,285	2,637
7	8	29	81	94	742	967
81	120	196	251	345	2,882	3,967
46	58	117	194	308	3,692	4,449
.....	2	27	20	52	993	1,096
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220
150	214	477	712	1,079	12,110	14,908

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)
.....	3	14	36	33	269	359
4	10	22	38	105	316	515
5	4	21	37	45	375	498
22	36	67	85	102	1,241	1,577
15	21	44	53	84	506	746
.....	1	1	7	7	173	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220
46	75	169	256	376	3,100	4,106

APPENDIX

Bombay State,

Table showing the housing arrangements for the District School Board and Local

	1	Number of primary schools on 31st March 1952.	2	Number of pupils on 31st March 1952.	3		Owned buildings.	
					4	5	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.
Primary Schools maintained by—								
*District School Board	{	Boys ...	16,520	22,28,475	6,146	8,86,450		
		Girls ...	1,441	2,79,316	533	1,10,031		
Authorised Municipalities	{	Boys ...	953	3,05,336	191	78,127		
		Girls ...	390	1,34,434	70	28,616		
Total	... {	Boys ...	17,473	25,33,811	6,337	9,64,577		
		Girls ...	1,831	4,13,750	603	1,38,647		

* Including non-authorised Municipality Schools.

III.

1951-52.

Authority Municipal Primary Schools, 1951-52.

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
6,591	7,13,845	4,383	3,19,522	4,104	3,08,658
874	1,40,162	231	24,499	48	4,624
747	2,19,655	4	675	29	6,879
310	1,05,620	.....	.....	2	198
7,338	9,33,500	4,387	3,20,197	4,133	3,15,537
1,184	2,45,782	231	24,499	50	4,822

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>Municipalities.</i>							
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>							
Greater Bombay	On 2-11-1925 F. & G. Wards, on 1-1-40 A to E wards, on 16-6-192 in Bandra old area and on 1-8-1947 and 1-9-1948 in other parts of the Suburban Districts.	For both ..	31-7-1951	18,21,560	10,98,495	1,12,577	91,369
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>							
Satara City ..	.. 10-7-1921	.. Boys only..	1-1-1951 ..	19,875	18,462	2,143	....
Dhulia ..	.. 1-3-1923	.. For both ..	31-3-1952 ..	39,983	36,880	4,096	3,177
Surat ..	.. 1-1-1920	.. Do.	22-11-1950..	1,16,414	1,06,494	12,209	9,818
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>							
Ahmednagar ..	.. 1-6-1927	.. For both ..	5-2-1952 ..	41,538	39,433	4,015	....
Poona ..	.. 2-12-1920 and 1-4-1943.	.. Do. ..	5-2-1952 ..	2,61,032	2,24,454	23,396	20,016
Sholapur ..	.. 1-11-1927	.. Do. ..	12-12-1951..	1,38,963	1,27,046	12,972	8,861
Ahmedabad ..	.. 1-9-1943	.. Do. ..	5-1-1952 ..	4,46,940	3,41,361	43,790	30,886
Broach ..	.. 1-3-1927 and 1-3-1940	.. Do. ..	31-12-1951..	32,821	30,176	3,015	2,510
Dharwar ..	.. 1-6-1942	.. Do. ..	15-1-1951 ..	34,922	31,043	3,618	3,148
Hubli ..	.. 1-7-1941 to 1-3-1951.	.. Do. ..	1-3-1952 ..	67,135	62,412	6,066	4,358
Belgaum ..	.. 1-6-1947	.. Do. ..	1-3-1951 .	43,734	39,737	7,276	6,500
Bijapur ..	.. 1-6-1944 to 1947.	.. Do. ..	20-11-1950..	31,189	31,515	3,809	5,108
Malegaon ..	.. 1-6-1948	.. Do. ..	20-12-1951..	28,209	26,867	3,214	2,643
Jalgaon ..	.. 15-10-1947	.. Do. ..	1-3-1951 ..	36,838	32,125	3,565	2,716
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.</i>							
Nasik City ..	.. 1-3-1952	.. For both ..	12-11-51 ..	50,394	47,014	4,331	2,965
Gadag ..	.. 1-3-1952	.. Do. ..	12-6-51 ..	34,036	32,602	3,316	3,015
<i>District School Boards.</i>							
Kolaba ..	.. 1-6-1948 to 1-3-1951.	.. For both ..	26-9-1951 ..	1,37,702	1,39,000	19,666	16,136
Ratnagiri ..	.. 1-3-1948, 1-7-1948 and 1-8-1950.	.. Do. ..	1-11-1950 ..	4,58,474	5,34,799	57,177	53,806
Thana ..	.. 1-6-1947	.. Do. ..	1-6-1951 ..	4,93,393	2,80,008	78,574	70,276

IV.

introduced by Local Authorities—Bombay State, 1951-52.

No. of children of School going age actually in School in the area of Compulsion on 31st March, 1952.	Percentage of enrolment.					Percentage of average daily attendance.					Coercive measures taken.				
							Prosecution.								
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Notices issued	Attendance orders passed.	For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	Fines.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19					
95,644	75,792	84.9	82.9	79.1	80.0	3,176	....	....	....	....	Rs.
1,810	....	74.2	....	80.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,905	3,070	66.1	55.5	84.3	80.7	1,351	91	....	....	....	....
12,219	9,098	99.9	98.7	82.2	73.5	2,534	422	....	....	....	....
3,990	....	99.4	....	80.4	....	564	....	....	....	....	....
19,400	15,963	83.3	79.7	81.0	80.8	5,772	2,226	40	38	42	....			
11,317	6,659	54.3	34.9	80.0	76.0	3,895	1,209	....	....	....	....
40,276	27,367	92.0	91.9	80.3	78.1	4,300	....	....	....	....	....
2,792	2,193	92.6	87.4	76.0	73.0	809	....	....	....	....	....
3,108	2,023	85.9	83.3	63.3	69.1	1,035	....	....	....	....	....
4,289	3,231	70.7	74.1	69.1	71.2	1,868	....	....	....	....	....
4,291	3,598	59.0	65.0	78.0	83.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,231	2,631	63.0	66.0	83.8	90.3	....	1,360	....	....	....	....
3,016	2,957	71.3	68.4	78.3	70.8	839	....	....	....	....	....
3,460	2,564	97.0	94.0	61.6	63.1	645	336	....	....	....	....
4,010	2,335	92.7	98.4	85.4	77.8	686	....	....	....	....	....
2,820	1,607	79.0	56.2	72.0	70.0	1,143	....	....	....	....	....
15,461	10,255	77.8	63.5	84.6	64.9	8,014	....	....	....	....	....
43,868	41,057	85.4	76.2	64.1	55.7	13,245	98	....	....	....	....
40,214	25,363	51.2	35.0	90.5	88.9	3,038	....	....	....	....	....

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 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
Nasik	1-8-1947 ..	For Both ..	11-6-1951 ..	2,60,959	2,41,801	32,557	25,564
East Khandesh	{ 1-9-1946 to 1-3-1950.	Do. ..	12-6-1951 ..	6,732	4,91,359	52,277	37,538
West Khandesh	{ 1-6-1929 and 1-6-1947.	Do. ..	21-8-1950 ..	2,71,827	2,71,242	35,079	25,730
Ahmednagar	2-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	21-8-1951 ..	2,93,290	2,87,409	43,240	33,980
North Satara	2-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	14-6-1951 ..	3,09,558	3,20,162	39,860	32,953
South Satara	{ 2-6-1947 and 1-6-1948	Do. ..	28-8-1950 ..	4,23,001	3,97,239	22,163	17,881
Poona	1-9-1947 ..	Do. ..	11-6-1951 ..	3,42,136	3,35,961	47,943	40,56
Sholapur	1-6-1946 and 1-6-1948.	Do. ..	24-6-1951 ..	3,26,235	3,08,882	36,156	29,743
Kolhapur	1-6-1948 ..	Do. ..	1-6-1951 ..	7,037	6,781	1,477	754
Ahmedabad	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	1-6-1951 ..	1,93,920	1,81,469	23,565	17,230
Kaira	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	9-6-1951 ..	5,01,827	4,51,043	94,834	54,904
Panchmahals	1-6-1947 ..	Do. ..	22-6-1951 ..	1,49,650	1,39,925	18,292	14,111
Broach	{ 1-4-1944 and 1-9-1950.	Do. ..	1-10-1951 ..	1,53,024	1,45,685	20,969	17,392
Surat	1-6-1946 and 1947.	Do. ..	16-6-1951 ..	4,41,077	4,48,267	49,725	42,885
Baroda	1-6-1906 ..	Do. ..	1-1-1951 ..	4,93,391	4,36,454	64,423	47,217
Dharwar	{ 1-7-1947 and 1-3-1949. 1-6-1946,	Do. ..	1-7-1947 and 1-3-1949.	3,04,984	2,94,081	37,192	36,379
Belgaum	{ 1-6-1947 and 1-3-1949.	Do. ..	9-9-1950 ..	4,45,493	4,28,011	50,116	40,150
Bijapur	1-6-1948 ..	Do. ..	18-6-1951 ..	2,69,245	2,60,569	26,539	20,842
Kanara	{ 1-6-1948, .. 1-6-1949 and 1-6-1950	Do. ..	13-6-1951 ..	1,32,642	1,37,002	16,851	15,983
Amreli	1-6-1906 and 1947.	Do. ..	1951 ..	1,30,451	1,24,599	17,815	9,563
Mensana	1-6-1907 ..	Do. ..	1951 ..	5,11,365	4,83,176	87,823	41,365
Sabarkantha	1-6-1947 to 1952.	Do. ..	1-12-1950 ..	39,092	35,945	5,405	3,767

IV—contd.

No. of children of School-going age actually in Schools in the area of Compulsion on 31st March, 1952.						Coercive measures taken.								
						Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecution.		
												For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	Fines.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	15	16	17	18	19				
										Rs.				
32,235	24,643	99·0	96·4	66·6	47·2	290	379	27	69	....			
44,933	32,201	68·0	53·7	82·4	65·2	9,469	1,602	78	335	177				
25,816	24,572	72·3	95·5	71·2	69·2	3,608	627	46	....	232			
40,530	29,831	98·0	78·0	78·0	68·0	8,004	....	....	....	....
32,354	26,805	81·1	81·3	69·5	70·1	....	....	....	....	....
18,659	13,572	84·1	76·6	84·0	81·2	....	....	....	....	....
30,995	20,757	64·6	51·1	70·5	68·4	3,084	1,398	357	....	....		
34,268	26,766	94·7	89·9	78·4	73·0	13,580	1,374	....	....	....	
1,897	690	94·5	91·5	78·7	55·0	....	....	....	....	....
21,499	14,497	92·1	84·1	82·9	77·7	5,066	9,001	414	3,017	....			
59,799	41,600	63·0	75·7	71·5	60·5	12,378	11,151	508	11,011	3,612				
14,288	9,999	78·1	70·3	60·7	55·7	5,790	1,87	....	....	....	
14,201	10,869	67·6	62·6	74·7	60·7	701	2,660	150	2,066	374				
43,382	37,140	89·0	86·5	81·1	77·9	11,193	1,285	....	17	18			
4,1782	28,177	64·9	59·7	81·2	76·4	....	....	....	....	....
31,956	28,032	91·2	77·0	62·1	45·0	5,757	....	....	....	....
39,049	24,596	77·9	61·2	50·9	40·8	9,069	....	....	121	....			
22,370	15,216	86·0	73·1	69·5	57·5	441	112	....	....	....	
16,081	15,429	95·4	96·4	72·2	67·1	3,509	....	....	....	....
17,287	12,380	90·3	65·0	98·3	33·4	6,127	5,713	557	4,230	2,221				
78,207	44,416	88·9	66·9	97·4	57·6	....	....	....	....	....
3,801	3,177	61·1	55·1	86·3	85·0	978	884	164	402	223				

APPENDIX

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and un-recognised Institutions attending them on

Number of Recognised Institutions and pupils on				
District.	Higher Education.		Secondary Education.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bombay Division.</i>				
Bombay	32	25,405	266	1,14,229
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	19	4,025
Ratnagiri	1	231	43	8,811
Total ...	33	25,636	328	1,27,065
<i>Poona Division.</i>				
Poona	17	8,248	94	32,129
North Satara	1	73	47	10,388
South Satara	2	1,134	39	9,152
Sholapur	1	724	36	10,783
Kolhapur	4	1,527	39	11,483
Total ...	25	11,706	255	73,935
<i>Nasik Division.</i>				
Thana	3	388	62	19,278
Nasik	1	622	43	11,589
East Khandesh	2	1,031	47	14,217
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	17	5,755
Ahmednagar	1	579	29	8,435
Total ...	7	2,620	198	59,274

V.

*in each of the several Districts of the Bombay State and the Number of pupils
31st March, 1952.*

31st March 1952.					
Primary Schools.		Other (Special Schools).		Total	
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
6	7	8	9	10	11
774	2,40,645	2,423	77,927	3,495	4,58,206
871	7,24,04	169	4,670	1,059	81,099
2,264	2,09,796	396	10,023	2,704	2,28,861
3,909	5,22,845	2,988	92,620	7,258	7,68,166
1,376	1,97,325	877	23,672	2,364	2,61,374
1,261	1,41,546	771	14,242	2,080	1,66,249
814	1,18,014	119	3,429	974	1,31,729
1,097	1,53,023	538	10,220	1,672	1,74,750
922	92,447	485	11,672	1,450	1,17,129
5,470	7,02,355	2,790	63,235	8,540	8,51,231
1,202	1,32,198	255	3,264	1,522	1,55,128
1,256	1,36,788	833	17,391	2,133	1,66,390
1,351	1,86,627	525	13,222	1,925	2,15,097
976	1,14,087	326	8,876	1,319	1,28,718
1,393	1,53,336	871	20,985	2,294	1,83,335
6,178	7,23,036	2,810	63,738	9,193	8,48,668

APPENDIX

District.	Increase or decrease over the last year.		Number of unrecognised Institutions and pupils on 31st March 1952.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	12	13	14	15
<i>Bombay Division.</i>				
Bombay	+1,359	+52,023	24	878
Kolaba	-19	-15	13	435
Ratnagiri	+150	+1,442	16	567
Total	+1,490	+53,450	53	1,880
<i>Poona Division.</i>				
Poona	+31	+6,260	21	783
North Satara	+241	-3,190	.....	.....
South Satara	-32	+2,276	.....	.....
Sholapur	+25	+2,110	28	1,104
Kolhapur	+315	+1,4602	9	319
Total	+580	+2,2058	58	2,206
<i>Nasik Division.</i>				
Thana	+29	+1,1005	29	1,161
Nasik	+80	+3,735	8	292
East Khandesh	+191	+5,530	19	619
West Khandesh	+39	+3,875	11	363
Ahmednagar	+371	+1,4893	19	673
Total	+710	+3,9038	86	3,108

V—contd.

Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1951).	Percentage of pupils in columns 11 and 15 to population in column No. 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	16.1	1	1	211
2,715	9,09,083	9.0	1,894	689	3.9
5,021	17,11,964	13.4	1,529	1,162	4.3
7,947	54,60,317	14.1	3,424	1,852	4.3
6,027	19,50,976	13.4	1,543	1,323	4.6
4,034	11,75,309	14.1	1,174	888	4.5
3,434	10,00,141	13.0	536	485	7.1
5,682	15,05,316	11.7	952	819	7.0
2,756	12,27,547	9.6	969	692	4.0
21,933	68,59,289	12.4	5,174	4,207	5.2
3,795	15,18,050	10.3	1,742	1,077	3.5
6,035	14,29,916	11.7	1,703	935	6.4
4,535	14,71,351	14.7	1,481	1,110	4.1
5,391	11,46,024	11.3	1,536	826	6.4
6,602	14,10,873	13.0	1,337	1,204	5.5
26,358	69,76,214	12.2	7,799	5,162	5.1

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	...	11	6,517	61	34,603	
Kaira	...	6	2,437	82	24,623	
Sabarkantha	14	2,581	
Banas kantha	10	2,453	
Amreli	12	1,814	
Mehsana	...	1	378	71	14,929	
Total	...	18	9,332	250	81,003	
<i>Baroda Division.</i>						
Baroda	...	15	3,435	73	17,420	
Surat	...	4	1,930	81	24,659	
Broach	18	6,737	
Panch Mahals	15	5,731	
Total	...	19	5,365	187	54,547	
<i>Dharwar Division.</i>						
Dharwar	...	9	2,365	41	13,027	
Belgaum	...	4	2,104	41	13,710	
Bijapur	...	2	787	26	8,041	
Kanara	...	1	229	23	5,530	
Total	...	16	5,485	131	40,308	
Dangs	
Total	...	118	60,144	1,349	4,36,132	

.V—contd.

31st March, 1952.

Primary Schools.		Other Special Schools.		Total	
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
6	7	8	9	10	11
852	1,55,161	442	10,914	1,366	2,07,195
1,057	1,79,651	182	4,862	1,327	2,11,573
545	44,776	28	849	587	48,206
167	16,248	27	406	204	19,107
220	30,346	21	535	253	32,695
761	1,30,891	262	5,789	1,095	1,51,987
3,602	5,57,073	962	23,355	4,832	6,70,763
727	1,00,022	326	9,224	1,141	1,30,101
1,378	1,97,560	698	13,948	2,161	2,38,097
662	73,932	207	5,117	887	85,786
775	73,640	257	5,214	1,047	84,585
3,542	4,45,154	1,488	33,503	5,236	5,38,569
1,511	1,58,149	354	11,028	1,915	1,84,569
1,740	1,70,065	303	9,093	2,088	1,94,972
1,561	1,40,262	518	16,415	2,107	1,65,505
728	55,941	213	4,048	965	65,748
5,540	5,24,417	1,388	40,584	7,075	6,10,794
94	3,341	21	506	115	3,847
28,335	34,78,221	12,447	3,17,541	42,249	42,92,038

District.	Increase or decrease over the last year.		Number of unrecognised Institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1952.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	12	13	14	15
<i>Ahmedabad Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	+149	+8,748	13	550
Kaira	-147	-2,625	45	1,353
Sabarkantha	-59	-71	13	408
Banaskantha	+26	+2,383	23	1,464
Amreli	-5	+1,814	.....	.....
Mehsana	+237	+9,106	24	1,657
Total	+201	+19,355	118	5,432
<i>Baroda Division.</i>				
Baroda	+220	+8,417	26	1,895
Surat	+12	-8,164	15	968
Broach	-69	-2,757	7	264
Panch Mahals	-137	+932	1	23
Total	+26	-1,572	49	3,150
<i>Dharwar Division.</i>				
Dharwar	-191	-7,540	....	....
Belgaum	-139	+5,277	12	334
Bijapur	-53	+4,880	5	118
Kanara	-98	-3,332	4	106
Total	-481	-715	21	558
Danga	+12	+262	4	91
Grand Total	+2,538	+1,31,876	389	16,425

V—concl'd.

Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1951)	Percentage of pupils in column 5 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
3,529	16,85,630	12.3	770	465	7.6
2,542	16,12,426	13.3	995	649	3.9
2,846	6,84,017	7.1	1,778	545	5.2
4,395	7,48,796	2.8	1,341	146	30.1
1,634	3,17,203	10.3	361	178	9.2
4,312	14,71,662	10.4	1,351	646	6.7
19,258	65,19,734	10.4	6,596	2,629	7.3
2,969	11,94,746	11.0	1,939	558	5.3
4,499	18,27,842	13.1	2,079	1,088	4.1
2,911	7,06,035	12.2	1,299	532	5.4
3,500	11,48,432	7.4	1,977	667	5.2
13,879	48,77,055	11.1	7,294	2,845	4.9
5,305	15,75,386	11.7	1,376	1,245	4.2
5,524	17,26,908	11.3	1,315	1,224	4.5
6,601	13,96,185	11.9	1,264	1,060	6.2
3,971	5,17,780	12.7	1,177	507	7.8
21,401	52,16,259	11.7	5,132	4,036	5.3
658	47,282	8.3	314	94	7.0
1,11,434	3,59,56,150	12.0	35,733	20,825	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 1951	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.								
Bombay Municipality ..	4,42,833	24,60,000	....	....	93,07,122	2,37,444	27,136	1,24,74,535
Total (b) ..	4,42,833	24,60,000	....	....	93,07,122	2,37,444	27,136	1,24,74,535
Grand Total (a) and (b)	4,42,833	24,60,000	....	....	93,07,122	2,37,444	27,136	1,24,74,535
Kolaba District.								
District School Board ..	2,15,498	16,01,116	1,935	1,51,986	....	10,578	24,109	20,05,102
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	2,40,824	1,12,192	5,434	....	41,718	5,052	2,839	4,08,059
Total (a) ..	4,56,262	17,13,308	7,369	1,51,986	41,718	15,630	26,948	24,13,221
Local Authority Municipalities.								
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b)	4,56,262	17,13,308	7,369	1,51,986	41,718	15,630	26,948	24,13,221

VI.

Primary Education in various districts of the Bombay State for the year 1951-52.

Expenditure							Closing balance on 31st March, 1952.
Recurring				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	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.
....
....
....
1,08,82,743	15,881	7,83,162	7,03,967	....	....	1,23,85,753	88,782
1,08,82,743	15,881	7,83,162	7,03,967	....	....	1,23,85,753	88,782
1,08,82,743	15,881	7,83,162	7,03,967	....	....	1,23,85,753	88,782
14,31,642	....	1,20,971	35,066	14,078	30,275	16,32,032	3,78,130
2,84,165	....	4,991	5,010	7,302	....	3,01,468	1,06,591
17,15,807	....	1,25,962	40,076	21,380	30,275	19,33,500	4,79,721
....
....
17,15,807	....	1,25,962	40,076	21,380	30,275	19,33,500	4,79,721

APPENDIX

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) of Local Bodies on

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	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>Raynagiri District.</i>								
District Local Board ..	23,13,498	47,48,883	10,106	98,348	....	33,982	45,951	72,50,768
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	3,25,620	826	....	52,833	8,886	3,757	3,91,922
Total (a) ..	23,13,498	50,74,503	10,932	98,348	52,833	42,868	49,708	76,42,690
Local Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b)	23,13,498	50,74,503	10,932	98,348	52,833	42,868	49,708	76,42,690
<i>Abstract-Bombay Division.</i>								
District Local Board ..	25,28,936	63,49,999	12,041	2,50,334	....	44,560	70,060	92,55,930
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	2,40,824	4,37,812	6,260	....	94,551	13,938	6,596	7,99,981
Total (a) ..	27,69,760	67,87,811	18,301	2,50,334	94,551	58,498	76,656	1,00,55,911
Local Authority Municipalities.	4,42,833	24,60,000	....	....	93,07,122	2,37,444	27,136	1,24,74,535
Total (b) ..	4,42,833	24,60,000	....	....	93,07,122	2,37,444	27,136	1,24,74,535
Grand Total (a) and (b)	32,12,593	92,47,811	18,301	2,50,334	94,01,673	2,95,942	1,03,792	2,25,30,446

VI—contd..

Primary Education in various districts of the Bombay State for the year 1951-52.

Expenditure							Closing balance on 31st March, 1952
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,30,774	20,250	1,93,945	90,009	2,09,076	7,67,177	58,11,531	14,89,237
3,70,522	846	18,068	7,410	14,868	....	4,11,714	—19,792
49,01,296	21,096	2,11,713	98,019	2,23,944	7,74,177	62,23,245	14,19,445
....
....
49,01,296	21,096	2,11,713	98,019	2,23,944	7,67,177	62,23,245	14,19,445
59,62,416	20,250	3,14,616	1,25,675	2,23,154	7,97,452	74,43,563	18,12,367
6,54,687	846	23,059	12,420	22,170	....	7,13,182	86,799
66,17,103	21,096	3,37,675	1,38,095	2,45,324	7,97,452	81,59,745	18,99,166
1,08,82,743	15,881	7,83,162	7,03,987	....	....	1,23,85,753	88,782
1,08,82,743	1,58,81	7,83,162	7,03,987	....	....	1,23,85,753	88,782
1,74,99,346	36,977	11,20,837	8,42,062	2,45,324	7,97,452	2,05,42,496	19,87,948

APPENDIX

Table Showing the Receipts and Expenditure Direct and Indirect of Local Bodies on

District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951	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.
NASIK DIVISION.							
<i>Thana District.</i>							
District School Board ..	7,52,504	24,26,237	3,383	1,43,432	....	3,398	47,643
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	4,33,088	....	....	98,124	....	....
Total (a) ..	7,52,504	28,59,325	3,383	1,43,432	98,124	3,398	47,643
Local Authority Municipalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b)	7,52,504	28,59,325	3,383	1,43,432	98,124	3,398	47,643
<i>Nasik District.</i>							
District School Board ..	3,95,385	27,63,954	9,313	1,77,234	....	691	2,05,363
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	50,049	3,76,733	....	....	73,478	676	27,993
Total (a) ..	4,45,434	31,40,687	9,313	1,77,234	73,478	1,367	2,33,356
Local Authority Municipalities.							
Nasik Municipal Board.	7,520	1,46,271	....	....	2,08,310	96	4,674
Malegaon Municipal Board.	22,362	1,73,519	360	551	1,40,389	1,995	4,253
Deolali Cantonment Board ..	....	16,750	....	....	35,092	773	....
Total (b) ..	29,882	3,36,540	360	551	3,83,791	2,864	8,927
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	4,75,316	34,77,227	9,673	1,77,785	4,57,269	4,231	2,42,283

VI—contd.

Primary Education in various districts of the Bombay State of the year 1951-52.

Expenditure								
Total including 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.
33,80,547	21,68,909	2,595	1,56,274	1,65,495	....	....	24,83,278	8,92,274
5,31,812	5,07,010	....	24,802	....	....	....	5,31,812	....
39,12,359	26,70,919	2,595	1,81,076	1,65,495	....	....	30,20,085	8,92,274
....
....
39,12,359	26,70,919	2,595	1,81,076	1,65,495	....	....	30,20,085	8,92,274
85,51,940	22,53,143	1,761	2,94,862	73,539	2,12,206	3,40,694	31,76,205	3,75,785
5,28,929	3,55,574	800	11,023	10,024	....	....	3,76,923	1,52,008
40,80,869	26,08,717	2,061	3,05,890	83,563	2,12,206	3,40,694	35,53,131	5,27,793
3,06,871	2,57,105	148	15,343	5,857	53,543	31,471	3,63,467	3,404
3,43,429	2,59,910	48	....	10,140	746	50,819	3,21,669	21,760
52,615	46,330	....	....	....	1,888	4,397	52,615	....
7,62,915	5,63,351	196	15,343	15,997	55,677	87,187	7,37,751	25,164
48,43,784	31,72,063	2,257	3,21,233	99,560	2,67,383	4,27,831	42,90,382	5,52,902

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 1951	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 ..	13,24,596	34,57,833	6,284	2,98,480	....	39,122	73,652
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	6,29,958	955	....	2,59,889	11,662	184
Total (a) ..	13,24,596	40,87,771	7,239	2,98,480	2,59,889	50,784	73,836
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Jalgaon Municipal School Board.	31,588	1,99,043	150	....	2,65,000	68	22,116
Amalner Municipal School Board.	7,578	83,487	174	....	82,632	6,638	1,887
Total (b) ..	39,166	2,82,530	324	....	3,47,632	6,706	24,003
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	13,63,762	43,70,301	7,563	2,98,480	6,07,521	57,490	97,839
<i>West Khandesh District.</i>							
District School Board ..	12,50,578	24,39,864	7,312	1,62,756	....	16,489	2,83,986
Non-Local Authority Municipality.	....	3,54,217	1,069	....	68,447	4,997	....
Total (a) ..	12,50,578	27,94,081	8,381	1,62,756	68,447	21,486	2,83,986
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Dhulla Municipal School Board.	6,138	2,39,614	84	426	1,46,000	....	3,708
Total (b) ..	6,138	2,39,614	84	426	1,46,000	....	3,708
Grand Total (a) and (b)	12,56,716	30,33,695	8,465	1,63,182	2,14,447	21,486	2,87,694

VI—contd.

Primary Education in various districts of the Bombay State 1951-52.

Expenditure									
Total including opening Balance	On Primary Schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved Schools	On Managements	Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1952	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs. ^	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51,99,917	32,06,045	4,978	2,74,905	62,145	35,225	12,27,394	43,00,782	2,99,135	
9,02,628	8,63,352	1,508	12,268	16,278	9,227	....	9,02,628	....
61,02,545	41,59,397	6,481	2,87,263	78,423	44,452	12,27,394	58,08,410	2,99,135	
5,17,965	3,91,912	1,500	1,960	11,522	....	94,625	5,01,510	16,446
1,82,441	1,68,301	....	....	3,486	215	4,836	1,71,338	11,103
7,00,406	5,55,213	1,500	1,960	15,008	215	98,961	6,72,857	27,540	
68,02,951	47,14,610	7,981	2,89,228	93,481	44,667	13,26,355	64,76,267	3,26,684	
41,60,935	22,50,072	3,138	2,49,938	57,832	4,36,260	9,26,252	39,24,442	2,36,543	
4,28,730	3,06,651	15,720	4,739	....	10,399	....	3,38,009	90,721
45,89,715	25,57,623	18,908	2,54,677	57,832	4,47,159	9,26,252	42,62,451	3,27,264	
3,95,970	3,46,513	714	....	13,152	1,050	23,438	3,84,867	11,103
3,95,970	3,46,513	714	....	13,152	1,050	23,438	3,84,867	11,103
49,85,635	29,04,113	6	19,022	2,54,677	70,984	4,48,209	9,49,690	46,47,318	3,38,367

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Managemnt.	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	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 ..	7,84,526	25,56,357	19,199	2,32,711	....	446	78,387
Non-Local Authority ..	....	1,12,380	....	....	64,545	100	....
Total (a) ..	7,84,526	26,68,687	19,199	2,32,711	64,545	546	78,387
<i>Local-Authority Municipalities</i>							
Ahmednagar Municipal School Board.	44,061	1,77,569	40	....	1,40,000	17,608	4,168
Ahmednagar Cantonment Board.	....	14,470	20	....	27,538	2,266	....
Total (b) ..	44,061	1,92,039	60	....	1,67,538	19,874	4,168
Grand Total (a and b)	7,78,587	28,60,726	19,259	2,32,711	2,32,078	20,420	82,555
<i>Abstract</i>							
<i>Nasik Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	44,67,589	1,36,43,245	45,441	10,64,563	....	65,146	6,89,031
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	50,049	19,06,906	2,024	....	5,64,483	17,485	23,177
Total (a) ..	45,07,638	1,55,50,151	47,465	10,64,563	5,64,483	82,581	7,17,208
<i>Local-Authority Municipalities</i>	1,19,242	10,50,723	828	977	10,44,956	29,494	40,806
Total (b) ..	1,19,242	10,50,723	828	977	10,44,956	29,494	40,806
Grand Total (a and b).	42,26,880	1,66,00,874	48,293	10,65,540	16,09,439	1,12,075	7,58,014

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring				Non-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.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,71,626	29,62,694	2,525	4,18,838	74,203	6,724	4,098	34,69,082	2,02,544
1,76,975	1,59,628	....	1,34,28	3,919	....	....	1,76,975	....
38,48,601	31,22,322	2,525	4,32,266	78,122	6,724	4,098	36,46,057	2,02,544
3,83,446	2,90,810	192	7,586	10,254	....	33,654	3,42,496	40,950
44,280	37,169	96	1,400	2,070	60	3,494	44,289	....
4,27,735	3,27,979	288	8,986	12,324	60	37,148	3,66,785	40,950
42,76,336	34,50,301	2,813	4,41,252	90,446	6,784	41,246	40,32,842	2,43,494
199,05,015	129,26,763	15,047	13,94,907	4,33,214	6,90,415	24,98,438	1,79,58,784	20,06,231
25,69,074	21,92,215	17,523	66,265	30,221	20,126	....	23,26,350	2,42,724
225,31,089	151,18,978	32,570	14,61,172	4,63,435	7,10,541	24,98,438	2,02,85,134	22,48,955
22,87,026	17,93,056	2,698	26,289	56,481	57,002	2,46,734	21,82,260	1,04,766
22,87,026	17,93,056	2,698	26,289	56,481	-57,002	2,46,734	21,82,260	-1,04,766
2,43,21,115	1,69,12,084	85,268	14,67,461	5,19,916	7,67,543	2,745,172	224,67,894	23,53,721

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	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
POONA DIVISION							
<i>Poona District</i>							
District School Board ..	20,42,958	26,65,603	5,409	8,34,161	....	19,488	1,70,451
Non-Local Authority Municipalities..	.....	8,04,885	....	....	1,09,654	5,735	....
Total (a) ..	20,42,953	29,70,488	5,409	8,34,161	1,09,654	25,223	1,70,451
<i>Local-Authority Municipalities</i>							
Poona Municipal School Board	82,290	6,01,638	793	....	8,49,411	....	43,205
Poona Cantonment Board ..	....	23,330	....	....	40,242	....	....
Kirkee Cantonment Board ..	....	12,200	....	....	17,900	9,099	....
Total (b) ..	82,290	6,37,168	793	....	9,07,553	9,099	43,205
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	21,25,243	36,07,656	6,202	8,34,161	10,17,267	34,322	2,13,656
<i>North Satara District</i>							
District School Board ..	3,02,751	31,71,511	5,720	2,01,202	....	30,340	56,477
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	37,132	2,92,245	572	....	46,537	4,400	5,961
Total (a) ..	3,39,883	34,63,756	6,292	2,01,202	46,537	34,740	62,438
Satara Municipal School Board	18,397	92,525	551	....	73,338	5,832	873
Total (b) ..	18,397	92,525	551	....	73,338	5,832	873
Grand Total (a and b) ..	3,58,280	35,56,281	6,843	2,01,202	1,19,875	40,622	63,311
<i>South Satara District</i>							
District School Board ..	5,05,805	22,35,874	3,431	1,15,424	....	31,102	22,402
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	1,01,060	5,55,000	3,000	....	1,02,226	951	1,813
Total (a) ..	6,06,865	27,90,874	11,431	1,15,424	1,02,226	32,053	24,215
Local Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a and b) ..	6,06,865	27,90,874	11,431	1,15,424	1,02,226	32,053	24,215

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous year 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.
52,33,065	23,49,919	18,819	2,33,689	4,61,950	2,225	10,00,691	40,67,293	11,70,772
4,20,274	3,72,240	1,248	26,656	20,130	....	....	4,20,274	....
56,53,339	27,22,159	20,067	2,60,345	4,82,080	2,225	10,00,691	44,87,567	11,70,772
15,77,337	11,06,454	1,305	2,60,227	34,007	12,593	21,994	14,86,580	1,40,757
63,572	....	....	63,318	....	....	259	63,572	....
39,199	1,165	....	3,950	30,539	....	4,145	39,199	....
16,80,108	11,07,619	1,305	3,28,890	64,546	12,593	28,398	15,39,351	1,40,757
73,38,447	38,26,778	21,372	5,87,235	5,46,626	14,818	10,27,089	60,26,918	13,11,529
37,68,001	27,59,618	21,585	2,88,501	48,195	....	4,94,645	36,12,544	1,55,457
3,86,847	3,46,547	2,323	13,721	4,819	....	....	3,67,410	19,437
41,54,848	31,06,165	23,908	3,02,222	53,014	....	4,94,645	39,79,954	1,74,894
1,91,566	1,63,893	....	6,782	3,252	925	12,273	1,87,126	4,441
1,91,566	1,63,893	....	6,782	3,252	925	12,273	1,87,126	4,441
43,46,414	32,70,058	23,908	3,09,004	56,266	925	5,06,918	41,67,079	1,79,335
29,18,538	23,23,799	2,000	1,93,840	40,000	25,110	2,27,667	28,17,416	1,01,122
7,04,050	5,47,952	100	....	6,830	5,418	....	5,60,295	2,03,755
36,32,588	28,76,751	2,100	1,93,840	46,830	30,523	2,27,667	33,77,711	3,04,877
....
....
30,82,588	28,76,751	2,100	1,93,840	46,830	30,523	2,27,667	33,77,711	3,04,877

APPENDIX

District and Management.		Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)						
		Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation	Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous
			Recurring	Non-recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Sholapur District.</i>								
District School Board	..	10,96,652	28,10,075	17,820	1,75,152	....	271	23,311
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	4,73,300	2,366	....	98,286	107	....
Total (a)	..	10,96,652	30,83,375	20,186	1,75,152	98,286	378	23,311
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>								
Sholapur Mun. School Board	..	16,197	4,35,487	635	4,420	6,39,000	15,664	18,967
Total (b)	..	16,197	4,35,487	635	4,420	6,39,000	15,664	18,967
Grand Total (a and b)	..	11,12,849	35,18,862	20,821	1,79,581	7,37,286	16,042	42,278
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>								
District School Board	..	64,804	17,99,107	27,454	....	3,976	3,609	22,617
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.
Total (a)	..	64,804	17,99,107	27,454	....	3,976	3,609	22,617
Municipal School Board	..	2,14,079	2,39,214	235	....	2,81,000	2,734	6,449
Total (b)	..	2,14,079	2,39,214	235	....	2,81,000	2,734	6,449
Grand Total (a and b)	..	2,78,883	20,38,321	27,689	....	2,84,976	6,343	29,066
<i>Abstract.</i>								
<i>Poona Division.</i>								
District School Board	..	40,12,465	1,24,82,170	64,834	8,25,039	3,976	84,810	2,05,258
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	1,88,192	16,25,430	5,938	....	3,56,703	11,193	7,774
Total (a)	..	41,50,657	1,41,07,600	70,772	8,25,039	3,60,679	96,003	3,03,032
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>								
Total (b)	..	3,30,983	14,04,394	2,214	4,420	19,00,891	33,379	69,494
Grand Total (a and b)	..	44,81,620	1,55,11,994	72,986	8,30,308	22,61,570	1,29,382	3,72,526

VI—contd.

Expenditure									Closing balance on 31st March 1952.
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous year. refunded	Total		
	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.	
39,23,281	23,38,788	1,455	1,68,706	48,272	10,400	9,12,881	84,80,502	4,42,779	
5,74,059	5,57,125	972	3,020	10,776	2,166	....	5,74,059	....
44,97,340	28,95,913	2,427	1,71,726	59,048	12,566	9,12,881	40,54,561	4,42,779	
11,30,379	8,24,065	4,575	1,16,451	18,329	8,212	76,837	10,48,469	81,910	
11,30,379	8,24,065	4,575	1,16,451	18,329	8,212	76,837	10,48,469	81,910	
56,27,719	37,16,978	7,002	2,88,177	77,377	20,778	9,89,718	51,03,030	5,24,689	
19,21,567	16,23,879	....	1,28,210	46,940	29,785	....	18,28,764	92,808
....	
19,21,567	16,23,879	....	1,28,210	46,940	29,785	....	18,28,764	92,808
7,43,711	2,20,968	127	2,12,495	16,608	6,105	49,703	5,06,006	2,37,705	
7,43,711	2,20,968	127	2,12,495	16,608	6,105	49,703	5,06,006	2,37,705	
26,65,278	18,44,847	127	3,40,705	63,548	35,840	49,703	23,34,770	3,30,508	
1,77,69,452	1,14,01,003	43,859	10,12,946	6,45,357	67,470	26,35,884	1,58,06,519	19,62,933	
21,45,230	18,23,864	4,643	43,397	42,555	7,579	....	19,22,038	2,23,192
1,99,14,682	1,32,24,867	48,502	10,56,343	6,87,912	75,049	26,35,884	1,77,28,557	21,86,125	
37,45,764	23,16,545	6,007	6,62,618	1,02,735	27,835	1,65,211	32,80,951	4,64,813	
37,45,764	23,16,545	6,007	6,62,618	1,02,735	27,835	1,65,211	32,80,951	4,64,813	
2,36,60,446	1,55,41,412	54,509	17,18,961	7,90,647	1,02,884	28,01,095	2,10,09,598	26,50,938	

APPENDIX

Management	Opening Balance on 1st April 1951.	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
Ahmedabad Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ahmedabad District.</i>							
District School Board ..	5,25,306	18,13,427	6,527	3,37,343	...	5,319	69,393
Non-Local Authority ..	....	2,70,864	....	....	49,663	2,231	....
Total (a) ..	5,25,306	20,84,291	6,527	3,37,343	49,663	7,550	69,393
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Ahmedabad Municipal School Board.	2,85,761	6,92,398	5,997	14,976	22,74,079	1,39,088	8,839
Ahmedabad Cantonment Board. ....	....	2,820	10	....	6,708	....	....
Total (b) ..	2,85,761	6,95,218	6,007	14,976	22,80,787	1,39,088	8,839
Grand Total (a and b) ..	8,11,067	27,79,509	12,534	3,52,319	23,30,450	1,46,638	78,232
<i>Kaira District.</i>							
District School Board ..	1,10,518	39,26,342	9,740	2,51,618	....	34,247	60,450
Non-Local Authority ..	....	7,61,412	1,813	....	1,00,798	1,709	11,734
Total (a) ..	1,10,518	46,87,754	11,553	2,51,618	1,00,798	35,956	72,184
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Nadiad Municipal School Board ..	9,573	1,13,366	131	1,951	1,07,070	3,257	1,066
Total (b) ..	9,573	1,13,366	131	1,951	1,07,070	3,257	1,066
Grand Total (a and b).	1,20,091	48,01,120	11,684	2,53,569	2,07,863	39,213	73,250
<i>Banaskantha District.</i>							
District School Board. ....	....	4,36,247	708	....	1,245	542	530
Non-Local Authority ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a) ..	....	4,36,247	708	....	1,245	542	530
Local Authority Municipality ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a and b) ..	....	4,36,247	708	....	1,245	542	530

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1952.
	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.	
27,57,315	18,37,674	1,727	25,922	47,810	59,881	1,22,635	20,95,649	6,61,666	
3,22,75	2,97,178	....	4,133	9,560	11,892	....	3,22,758	....
30,80,073	21,34,847	1,727	30,055	57,370	71,773	1,22,635	24,18,407	6,61,666	
34,21,138	27,08,613	....	30,400	72,964	6,163	4,02,318	32,20,458	2,00,680
9,538	8,158	....	....	....	....	1,380	9,538	....
34,30,676	27,16,771	....	30,400	72,964	6,163	4,03,698	32,29,996	2,00,680
65,10,749	48,51,618	1,727	60,455	1,30,334	77,936	5,26,333	56,48,403	8,62,346	
48,92,915	37,58,725	10	1,27,824	73,945	9,740	1,66,595	41,31,839	2,61,076	
8,77,461	8,36,719	....	38,929	....	1,813	....	8,77,461	....
52,70,376	45,90,444	10	1,66,753	73,945	11,553	1,66,595	50,09,300	2,61,076	
2,36,414	1,99,937	....	9,700	8,429	263	14,476	2,32,805	3,609
2,36,414	1,99,937	....	9,700	8,429	263	14,476	2,32,805	3,609
55,06,790	47,90,381	10	1,76,453	82,374	11,816	1,81,071	52,42,105	2,64,685	
4,39,272	3,52,444	....	7,230	....	7,723	....	3,67,397	71,875
4,39,272	3,52,444	....	7,230	....	7,723	....	3,67,397	71,875
4,39,272	3,52,444	....	7,230	....	7,723	....	3,67,397	71,875

APPENDIX

District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	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>Sabarkantha District.</i>							
District School Board ..	5,558	10,18,619	693	58,971	....	1,477	2,237
Non-L. A. Municipalities	88,785	....	....	....	856	426
Total (a) ..	5,558	11,07,404	693	58,971	....	2,333	2,663
Local Authority Municipality.
Total (b)
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	5,558	11,07,404	693	58,971	....	2,333	2,663
<i>Amreli District.</i>							
District School Board	7,75,409	233	....	....	4,739	2,791
Non-L. A. Municipalities
Total (a)	7,75,409	233	....	....	4,739	2,791
Local Authority Municipality.
Total (b)
Grand Total (a) and (b)	7,75,409	233	....	....	4,739	2,791
<i>Mehsana District.</i>							
District School Board	25,21,809	....	....	....	8,740	5,798
Non-L. A. Municipalities	6,33,642	....	....	....	2,536	342
Total (a)	31,55,451	....	....	....	11,276	6,140
Local Authority Municipalities.
Total (b)
Grand Total (a) and (b)	31,55,451	....	....	....	11,276	6,140

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous year 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.
10,87,555	8,44,813	....	1,23,233	....	12,102	....	9,80,148	1,07,407
90,067	87,985	744	....	....	1,838	....	90,067	....
11,77,622	9,32,798	744	1,23,233	....	13,440	....	10,70,215	1,07,407
....
....
11,77,622	9,32,798	744	1,23,233	....	13,440	....	10,70,215	1,07,407
7,83,172	7,68,130	546	7,046	....	233	....	7,75,955	7,217
....
7,83,172	7,68,130	546	7,046	....	233	....	7,75,955	7,217
....
....
7,83,172	7,68,130	546	7,046	....	233	....	7,75,955	7,217
25,36,347	25,14,552	1,432	13,064	....	7,299	....	25,36,347	....
6,36,520	6,18,064	72	18,384	....	....	....	6,36,520	....
31,72,867	31,32,616	1,504	31,448	....	7,299	....	31,72,867	....
....
....
31,72,867	31,32,616	1,504	31,448	....	7,299	....	31,72,867	....

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	Government Grant.			Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.			
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Abstract Ahmedabad Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	6,41,382	1,04,91,853	17,901	6,47,932	1,245	55,064	1,41,199
Non-Local Authority Municipalities ..		17,54,703	1,813	....	1,50,456	7,332	12,502
Total (a) ..	6,41,382	1,22,46,556	19,714	6,47,932	1,51,701	62,396	1,53,701
Local authority Municipalities	2,95,384	8,08,584	6,138	16,927	23,87,857	1,42,345	9,905
Total (b) ..	2,95,384	8,08,584	6,138	16,927	23,87,857	1,42,345	9,905
Grand Total (a) add (b) ..	9,36,716	1,30,55,140	25,852	6,64,859	25,39,558	2,04,741	1,63,606

VI—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including 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.
1,19,96,576	1,00,71,338	3,715	3,04,319	1,21,755	96,978	2,39,230	1,08,87,335	11,09,241
19,26,806	18,39,941	816	61,446	9,560	15,043	.....	19,26,806	.....
1,39,23,382	1,19,11,279	4,531	3,65,765	1,31,315	1,12,021	2,39,230	1,28,14,141	11,09,241
36,67,090	29,16,708	....	40,100	81,393	6,426	4,18,174	34,62,801	2,04,289
36,67,090	29,16,708	....	40,100	81,393	6,426	4,18,174	34,62,801	2,04,289
1,75,90,472	1,48,27,987	4,531	4,06,865	2,12,703	1,18,447	7,07,404	1,62,76,942	13,13,530

APPENDIX

District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951.	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.
BARODA DIVISION.							
<i>Surat District.</i>							
District School Board ..	9,54,339	37,41,402	16,689	2,00,000	....	13,652	54,390
Non-Local-Authority Municipalities.	....	5,08,329	....	....	26,000	....	126
Total (a) ..	9,54,339	42,44,731	16,689	2,00,000	26,000	13,652	54,525
Local-Authority Municipalities.							
Surat Municipal School Board	1,19,972	3,89,958	600	....	4,29,451	57,096	3,364
Total (b) ..	1,19,972	3,89,958	600	....	4,29,451	57,096	3,364
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	10,74,311	46,84,689	17,289	2,00,000	4,55,451	70,748	57,889
<i>Broach District</i>							
District School Board ..	1,56,323	17,50,667	3,073	4,96,459	....	4,462	45,618
Non-Local-Authority Municipalities.	....	1,47,737	....	....	42,669	584	....
Total (a) ..	1,56,323	18,98,404	3,073	4,96,459	42,669	5,046	45,618
Local-Authority Municipalities.							
Broach Municipal School Board	12,692	1,28,770	51	....	1,26,010	1,543	1,765
Total (b) ..	12,692	1,28,770	51	....	1,26,010	1,543	1,765
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	1,69,015	20,27,174	3,124	4,96,459	1,68,679	6,589	47,383
<i>Panchmahal District</i>							
District School Board ..	21,82,129	16,25,886	9,934	2,12,484	....	177	41,389
Non-Local-Authority Municipalities.	....	1,27,105	1,911	....	62,000	4	16
Total (a) ..	21,82,129	17,52,941	11,845	2,12,484	62,000	181	41,405
Local-Authority Municipalities							
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	21,82,129	17,52,941	11,845	2,12,484	62,000	181	41,405

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total Includ- ing opening balance. 9	Recurring					Non-recurring 14	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded 15	Total 16	Closing Balance on 31st March 1952. 17
	On Primary Schools maintained 10	On Scholarships 11	On approved Schools 12	On Management 13					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
49,80,481	36,44,551	673	2,05,421	67,873	3,77,309	3,34,042	46,29,669	3,50,812	
5,29,455	5,06,259	57	13,058	3,109	6,992	....	5,29,455	....
55,09,936	41,50,810	710	2,18,479	70,782	3,84,301	3,34,042	51,59,124	3,50,812	
10,00,441	7,93,987	....	29,390	24,087	75,915	42,585	9,65,964	34,477
10,00,441	7,93,987	....	29,390	24,087	75,915	42,585	9,65,964	34,477
65,10,377	49,44,797	710	2,47,869	94,869	4,60,216	3,76,627	61,25,068	3,85,289	
24,56,602	18,94,399	....	20,995	54,506	87188	4,49,800	23,06,838	1,49,764
1,90,990	1,89,473	....	1,517	....	....	....	1,90,990	....
26,47,592	18,88,872	....	22,512	54,506	87,188	4,49,800	24,97,828	1,49,764
2,70,831	2,20,130	718	7,344	8,873	6,755	12,780	2,56,600	14,231	
2,70,831	2,20,130	718	7,344	8,873	6,755	12,780	2,56,600	14,231	
29,18,423	21,04,002	718	29,856	63,379	93,893	4,62,580	27,54,428	1,63,995	
40,21,949	18,31,792	45,533	1,71,037	52,389	1,25,569	12,62,995	29,89,365	10,32,584	
1,91,036	1,51,716	672	36,737	....	1,911	....	1,91,036	....
42,12,985	14,83,508	46,205	2,07,824	52,389	1,27,480	12,62,995	31,80,401	10,32,584	
....	
....	
42,12,985	14,83,508	46,205	2,07,824	52,389	1,27,480	12,62,995	31,80,401	10,32,584	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951	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	....	28,41,738	....	....	....	9,537	....
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a)	.. ....	28,41,738	....	....	....	9,537	....
<i>Local Authority Municipalities (b)</i>							
Local Authority Municipalities (b)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (b)	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a) & (b)	.. ....	28,41,738	....	....	....	9,537	....
ABSTRACT.							
<i>Baroda Division.</i>							
District School Boards	.. 32,42,791	99,59,643	29,696	9,08,943	....	27,828	1,41,406
Non Local Authority Municipalities.	....	7,78,171	1,911	....	1,30,669	588	142
Total (a)	.. 32,42,791	1,07,37,814	31,607	9,08,943	1,30,669	28,416	1,41,548
<i>Local Authority Municipalities</i>							
Local Authority Municipalities	.. 1,32,664	5,18,728	651	....	5,55,461	58,639	5,129
Total (b)	.. 1,32,664	5,18,728	651	....	5,55,461	58,639	5,129
Grand Total (a) & (b)	.. 33,75,455	1,12,56,542	32,258	9,08,943	6,86,130	87,055	1,46,677

VI—contd.

Expenditure								
Total including 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.
28,51,275	27,31,609	1,881	28,417	89,868	---	---	28,51,275	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
28,51,275	27,31,609	1,881	28,417	89,868	....	....	28,51,275	....
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
....	---	---
28,51,275	27,31,609	1,381	28,417	89,868	---	---	28,51,275	---
43,10,307	94,02,351	47,587	4,25,920	2,64,436	5,90,016	20,46,837	1,27,77,147	15,33,160
9,11,481	8,47,448	709	51,312	3,109	8,908	....	9,11,481	....
52,21,788	1,02,49,799	48,296	4,77,232	2,67,545	5,98,919	20,46,837	1,36,88,628	15,33,160
12,71,272	10,14,117	718	36,734	32,960	82,670	55,365	12,22,564	48,708
12,71,272	10,14,117	718	36,734	32,960	82,670	55,365	12,22,564	48,708
1,04,93,060	1,12,03,916	49,014	5,13,966	3,00,505	6,81,589	21,02,202	1,49,11,192	15,81,863

APPENDIX

District and Management	Opening on 1st April balance 1951	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		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.
DHARWAR DIVISION:							
<i>Dharwar-District.</i>							
District School Board	12,553	32,73,910	13,857	2,71,181	26,438	31,129	10,02,629
<i>Non-Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a)	12,553	32,73,910	13,857	2,71,181	26,438	31,129	10,02,629
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.—</i>							
Dharwar Municipal School Board.	15,750	1,42,969	....	....	51,000	....	1,123
Gadag Municipal School Board.	7,411	1,16,300	250	1,339	1,06,265	....	2,888
Hubli Municipal School Board.	420	2,27,311	....	....	2,47,000	....	18,300
Total (b)	23,590	4,86,580	250	1,339	4,04,265	....	22,311
Grand-Total (a) and (b)	36,143	37,60,490	14,107	2,72,520	4,30,703	31,129	10,24,940
<i>Belgaum District.</i>							
District School Board	17,57,058	29,29,381	15,562	1,98,763	89,315	179	2,63,029
<i>Non-Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (a)	17,57,058	29,29,381	15,562	1,98,763	89,315	179	2,63,029
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Belgaum Municipal School Board.	9,740	1,79,405	....	....	2,10,000	65	3,704
Belgaum Cantonment Board.	....	6,210	17	....	14,453	4	....
Total (b)	9,740	1,85,615	17	....	2,24,453	69	3,704
Grand Total (a) and (b)	17,66,808	31,14,996	15,579	1,98,763	3,13,768	248	2,66,733

VI—contd.

Total includ- ing opening balance	Expenditure						Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1952
	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded		
	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.
46,31,697	39,06,416	2,580	5,14,701	83,369	1,16,244	---	46,23,310	8,387
---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
46,31,697	39,06,416	2,580	5,14,701	83,369	1,16,244	---	46,23,310	8,387
2,10,842	1,79,184	--	---	6,200	---	25,452	2,10,836	6
2,34,453	2,02,667	--	17,231	6,935	1,451	3,196	2,31,480	2,973
4,93,040	3,98,162	385	50,283	17,367	16,723	---	4,82,920	10,120
9,38,335	7,80,013	885	67,514	80,502	18,174	28,648	9,25,236	13,099
55,70,032	46,86,429	2,965	5,82,215	1,13,871	1,34,413	28,648	55,48,546	21,486
52,53,297	35,78,334	2,194	4,84,471	84,852	12,459	3,64,900	45,27,210	7,26,087
---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
52,53,297	35,78,334	2,194	4,84,471	84,852	12,459	3,64,900	45,27,210	7,26,087
4,02,914	3,14,467	1,743	18,933	11,068	---	20,311	3,66,522	36,392
20,684	16,867	--	2,500	---	---	1,317	20,684	---
4,23,598	3,31,334	1,743	21,433	11,068	---	21,628	3,87,206	36,392
56,76,895	39,09,668	3,937	5,06,904	95,920	12,459	3,86,523	49,14,416	7,62,479

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951	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 ..	10,24,413	80,14,267	5,804	2,33,054	....	....	71,437
<i>Non Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	....	2,84,590	....	....	72,304	....	....
Total (a) ..	10,24,413	82,98,857	5,804	2,33,054	72,304	....	71,437
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
Bijapur Municipal School Board, 28,448	28,448	1,53,928	193	....	1,70,470	....	1,459
Total (b) ..	28,448	1,53,928	193	....	1,70,470	....	1,459
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	10,52,861	84,52,785	5,997	2,33,054	2,42,774	....	72,896
<i>North Kanara District.</i>							
District School Board ..	5,52,136	15,71,985	6,813	76,545	....	7,154	57,974
<i>Non-Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	....	....	....	....	45,887	2,527	3,366
Total (a) ..	5,52,136	15,71,985	6,813	76,545	45,887	9,681	61,340
<i>Local Authority Municipality</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (b) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	5,52,136	15,71,985	6,813	76,545	45,887	9,681	61,340
ABSTRACT							
<i>Dharwar Division.</i>							
District School Board ..	33,46,170	1,07,89,543	42,036	7,79,543	1,16,753	33,462	13,95,009
<i>Non-Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	....	2,84,590	....	....	1,18,191	2,527	3,366
Total (a) ..	33,46,170	1,10,74,133	42,036	7,79,543	2,35,944	40,989	13,98,415
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>	61,778	8,26,123	460	1,339	7,99,188	69	27,474
Total (b) ..	61,778	8,26,123	460	1,339	7,99,188	69	27,474
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	34,07,948	1,19,00,256	42,496	7,80,882	10,35,132	41,058	14,25,909

VI—
I—contd.

Expenditure								Closing balance on 31st March 1952
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring					Excess of Provincial grant for previous years. refunded	Total	
	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.
43,48,975	24,33,210	2,280	4,48,202	56,062	91,468	7,93,355	88,24,577	5,24,398
3,56,894	3,56,894	....	....	....	....	....	3,56,894	....
47,05,869	27,90,104	2,280	4,48,202	56,062	91,468	7,93,355	41,81,471	5,24,398
35,44,98	2,39,378	....	32,508	18,415	3,631	45,956	3,34,888	19,610
35,44,98	2,39,378	....	32,508	18,415	3,631	45,956	3,34,888	19,610
50,60,367	30,29,482	2,280	4,80,710	69,477	95,099	8,89,311	45,19,959	6,44,008
22,72,007	10,01,626	1,604	1,60,960	51,841	82,802	6,19,410	19,18,248	3,54,364
51,780	2,76,555	....	19,338	....	1,180	....	2,97,078	-2,45,293
23,24,387	12,78,181	1,604	1,80,298	51,841	83,982	6,19,410	22,15,816	1,09,071
....
....
23,24,387	12,78,181	1,604	1,80,298	51,841	83,982	6,19,410	22,15,816	1,09,071
1,65,06,576	1,09,16,586	8,658	16,08,334	2,76,124	3,02,973	17,77,665	1,48,93,340	16,13,236
4,03,674	6,38,449	....	19,338	....	1,180	....	6,63,667	-2,45,293
16,91,52,50	1,15,53,935	8,658	16,27,672	2,76,124	3,04,153	17,77,665	1,55,47,807	13,67,943
17,16,431	13,50,725	2,128	1,21,455	54,985	21,805	96,232	16,47,380	69,101
17,16,431	13,50,725	2,128	1,21,455	54,985	21,805	96,232	16,47,380	69,101
1,86,31,631	1,29,03,760	10,766	17,49,127	3,31,109	3,25,958	18,78,897	1,71,94,637	14,87,044

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management	Opening balance on 1st April 1951	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.
ABSTRACT.							
<i>Bombay State.</i>							
District School Board	1,82,29,333	6,37,16,453	2,11,049	44,77,254	1,20,974	8,15,870	27,32,023
Non-Local-Authority Municipalities.	4,29,005	67,87,612	17,946	--	14,15,053	53,013	58,557
Total (a)	1,86,58,398	7,05,04,065	2,29,995	44,77,254	15,36,027	8,68,883	27,90,580
Local Authority Municipalities.	13,82,814	70,68,552	10,291	23,672	12,59,95,475	5,01,370	1,79,944
Total (b)	13,82,814	70,68,552	10,291	23,672	12,59,95,475	5,01,370	1,79,944
Grand Total (a) and (b)	2,00,41,212	7,75,72,617	2,40,186	45,00,926	1,75,81,502	8,70,253	29,70,524

VI—concl'd.

Expenditure									
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring					Non-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					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,98,03,856	6,06,83,457	1,39,116	50,61,042	18,66,561	19,71,006	1,00,45,506	7,97,66,688	1,00,37,168	
87,61,246	79,91,604	24,537	2,64,817	97,865	75,001	...	84,53,824	3,07,422	
9,85,65,102	6,86,75,061	1,63,653	53,25,859	19,64,426	20,46,007	1,00,45,506	8,82,20,512	1,03,44,590	
2,51,62,118	2,02,73,894	27,432	16,70,358	10,32,521	1,95,738	9,81,716	2,41,81,659	9,80,459	
2,51,62,118	2,02,73,894	27,432	16,70,358	10,32,521	1,95,738	9,81,716	2,41,81,659	9,80,459	
12,77,27,222	8,89,48,955	1,91,085	69,96,217	29,96,947	22,41,745	1,10,27,222	11,24,02,171	1,13,25,049	

Statement showing details of expenditure

1	Teachers salaries	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, Kolaba.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	15,81,033	18,268	.....	16,090	10,845
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.9	1.0	.....	1.0	0.7
Aided Schools ...	1,20,224	2,714	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	95.5	2.1	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Ratnagiri.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	45,27,082	33,609	.....	1,13,376	1,08,508
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.3	0.6	.....	2.2	2.1
Aided Schools ...	2,02,502	3,022	.....	.....	6,510
Percentage to total expenditure.	90.2	1.4	.....	.....	2.9
<i>District School Board, Thana.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	24,98,694	62,142	.....	2,960	39,420
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.1	2.1	.....	0.1	1.4
Aided Schools ...	2,98,186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	50.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Nasik.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	22,97,295	51,046	.....	63,160	29,409
Percentage to total expenditure.	79.0	1.8	.....	2.2	1.0
Aided Schools ...	2,82,566	7,888	.....	.....	636
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.4	2.3	.....	.....	0.2

VII.

of Local Authorities by " Objects ".

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.
14,702	2,304	4,664	1,23,998	5,359	17,77,263
0·8	0·1	0·2	6·9	0·4	100·0
3,024	1,25,962
2·4	100·0
41,619	5,808	24,963	3,87,307	2,083	52,44,355
0·8	0·1	0·4	7·4	0·1	100·0
4,354	8,389	.....	.....	2,24,776
1·9	3·6	.....	.....	100·0
29,337	3,051	4,099	2,24,108	.....	23,63,811
0·9	0·1	0·1	12·2	.....	100·0
3,447	2,92,380	.....	5,94,013
0·5	49·3	.....	100·0
16,404	3,193	10,899	2,22,935	2,12,206	29,06,547
0·5	0·1	0·4	7·7	7·3	100·0
509	22	546	46,725	.....	3,38,892
0·1	0·2	13·8	.....	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>District School Board, East Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	37,52,601	65,517	11,333	26,941	2,860
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
Aided schools ...	2,91,612	216	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	89.9	0.1	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, West Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	23,60,111	55,936	.....	78,311	30,866
Percentage to total expenditure.	77.3	1.8	.....	2.5	1.0
Aided schools ...	2,31,189	1,872	.....	.....	4,825
Percentage to total expenditure.	94.0	1.0	.....	.....	2.0
<i>District School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,13,860	48,177	.....	49,732	14,696
Percentage to total expenditure.	77.2	1.3	.....	1.3	0.4
Aided schools ...	5,35,024	3,434	.....	.....	13,945
Percentage to total expenditure.	75.8	0.5	.....	.....	2.0
<i>District School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,55,490	47,390	.....	17,265	34,751
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.3	1.5	.....	0.5	1.1
Aided schools ...	2,43,998	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	93.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, North Satara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	23,32,153	47,443	3,082	5,213	31,160
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Aided schools ...	3,40,065	1,019	.....	.....	3,290
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.1	0.3	.....	.....	0.9

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e., school's medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School building construction 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.
65,464	4,700	24,148	3,33,606	1,583	42,88,753
1.5	0.1	0.6	7.8	.....	100.0
612	31,927	.....	3,24,367
0.2	9.8	.....	100.0
23,469	2,736	2,187	3,62,703	1,38,139	30,54,458
0.8	0.1	0.1	11.9	4.5	100.0
3,216	4,849	.....	2,45,951
1.0	2.0	.....	100.0
23,968	3,466	9,459	6,81,440	1,259	36,46,057
0.7	0.1	0.3	18.7	.....	100.0
7,813	1,23,638	22,489	7,06,343
1.1	17.5	3.1	100.0
23,312	772	3,668	21,836	4,19,822	2,225	32,26,531
0.7	0.1	0.7	13.0	0.1	100.0
5,193	11,154	.....	2,60,345
1.9	4.4	.....	100.0
13,185	3,459	2,149	2,45,243	.....	31,83,087
0.4	0.1	0.1	7.7	.....	100.0
2,811	607	61,415	.....	4,09,207
0.7	15.0	.....	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 ...	26,27,552	42,212	.....	10,334	1,06,609
Percentage to total expenditure.	84·0	1·2	.....	0·4	3·0
Aided schools ...	2,77,000	700	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	98·7	0·3	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board—Sholapur.</i>					
Local Authority School ...	25,96,721	38,652	.....	55,350	17,720
Percentage to total expenditure.	87·4	1·3	.....	1·9	0·6
Aided schools ...	1,82,004	1,380	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	96·7	0·7	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board—Kolhapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	15,39,787	4,929	.....	10,000	34,971
Percentage to total expenditure.	90·5	0·3	.....	0·6	2·1
Aided schools ...	1,24,211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	96·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board—Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	19,52,837	27,358	.....	12,336	12,334
Percentage to total expenditure.	85·5	1·0	.....	0·5	0·5
Aided schools ...	70,055	4,813	2,241	300	1,256
Percentage to total expenditure.	82·1	5·6	2·7	0·4	1·5
<i>District School Board—Kaira.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	38,14,755	55,431	.....	1,87,587	22,333
Percentage to total expenditure.	81·6	1·3	.....	4·0	0·4
Aided schools ...	2,70,945	19,964	.....	720	1,379
Percentage to total expenditure.	88·2	6·5	.....	0·2	0·4

VII—*contd.*

School Contingencies.	Special Services i. e. schools Medical Services School Meals etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction 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.
29,213	3,228	10,002	2,91,231	30,523	31,50,044
0·9	0·1	0·4	9·0	1·0	100·0
900	82	.....	.....	1,348	509	2,80,539
0·3	0·5	0·2	100·0
22,477	3,209	12,469	2,23,260	96	29,69,954
0·8	0·1	0·4	7·5	.....	100·0
.....	4,881	.....	1,88,265
.....	2·6	.....	100·0
10,319	1,940	19,001	72,380	7,227	17,00,554
0·6	0·1	1·1	4·3	0·4	100·0
.....	3,999	.....	1,28,210
.....	3·1	.....	100·0
17,033	2,360	74,210	1,97,204	100	22,95,772
0·7	0·1	3·2	8·5	.....	100·0
586	363	5,717	.....	85,331
0·6	0·5	6·6	.....	100·0
28,627	5,270	22,027	5,39,922	.....	46,75,952
0·6	0·1	0·4	11·6	.....	100·0
3,171	1,152	8,948	1,029	3,07,308
1·1	0·4	2·9	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>Banaskantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,31,230	2,755	.....	.....	8,741
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.9	0.8	.....	.....	2.3
Aided schools ...	16,901	60	.....	.....	57
Percentage to total expenditure.	92.0	0.3	.....	.....	0.3
<i>Sabarkantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	8,97,516	6,403	.....	3,487	7,396
Percentage to total expenditure.	94.8	0.7	.....	0.3	0.8
Aided schools ...	1,23,233	1,530	.....	.....	6,465
Percentage to total expenditure.	91.8	1.1	.....	.....	4.8
<i>Amreli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	7,45,893	6,086	.....	.....	694
Percentage to total expenditure.	92.7	0.7	.....	.....	0.1
Aided schools ...	10,607	727	.....	.....	21
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.7	6.1	.....	.....	0.2
<i>Mehsana.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	30,46,852	34,425	.....	289	13,769
Percentage to total expenditure.	96.9	1.2	.....	.....	0.4
Aided schools ...	46,111	1,416	.....	.....	138
Percentage to total expenditure.	93.9	2.6	.....	.....	0.2
<i>District School Board, Surat.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	39,29,204	37,494	494	8,502	27,551
Percentage to total expenditure.	81.4	0.8	.....	0.2	0.6
Aided schools ...	2,61,278	235	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	96.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....

VII—contd.

School Contingencies.	Special Services i. e. schools Medical Services Schools 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
3,012	408	2,8076	11,088	433	3,85,743
0·8	7·3	2·9	.....	100·0
110	92	.....	11,85	.....	18,405
0·5	0·5	.....	6·4	.....	100·0
6,763	1,155	5,125	5,694	13,440	9,46,982
0·7	0·1	0·5	0·6	1·5	100·0
1,515	1,240	300	.....	1,34,283
1·1	1·0	0·2	.....	100·0
5,676	35,687	9,872	223	8,04,131
0·7	4·5	1·3	.....	100·0
94	312	193	11,954
0·8	2·6	1·6	100·0
26,615	3,973	5,429	9,643	424	31,41,419
0·9	0·1	0·2	0·3	.....	100·0
948	91	23	710	.....	49,437
1·7	0·2	0·1	1·3	.....	100·0
32,825	5,289	39,855	6,99,014	44,854	48,25,082
0·7	0·1	0·8	14·5	0·9	100·0
4,116	5,706	200	2,71,535
1·6	2·0	0·1	100·0

Educational Equipment.					
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District School Board, Panchmahals.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,09,109	23,185	.....	12,243	10,633
Percentage to total expenditure	73.5	1.2	.....	0.7	0.5
Aided Schools ...	2,38,910	11,111	.....	646	5,755
Percentage to total expenditure	90.5	4.2	.....	0.2	2.2
<i>District School Board, Broach.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	16,90,117	19,240	.....	31,678	11,197
Percentage to total expenditure	82.5	0.9	.....	1.5	0.5
Aided Schools ...	41,684	358	.....	.....	182
Percentage to total expenditure	84.4	0.7	.....	.....	0.4
<i>Baroda.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,68,575	18,434	.....	.....	17,719
Percentage to total expenditure	93.6	0.6	.....	.....	0.6
Aided Schools ...	40,543	6,524	.....	.....	2,541
Percentage to total expenditure	78.6	12.7	.....	.....	4.9
<i>District School Board, Dharwar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,90,181	26,685	14,670	53,534	13,080
Percentage to total expenditure	72.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.3
Aided Schools ...	5,09,657	972	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	99.1	0.2	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,09,297	70,215	.....	1,27,400	3,898
Percentage to total expenditure	79.4	1.8	.....	3.5	0.1
Aided Schools ...	5,67,839	6,485	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	89.3	1.2	.....	.....	.....

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 ...	25,95,594	29,395	3,446	59,047	20,628
Percentage to total expenditure	88.3	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.9
Aided Schools ...	5,00,940	3,252	.....	.....	214
Percentage to total expenditure	93.1	0.6	.....	.....	.....
<i>District School Board, Kanara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	11,14,928	22,557	19,578	1,102	8,456
Percentage to total expenditure	78.8	1.6	1.4	.....	0.6
Aided Schools ...	2,49,490	6,721	.....	.....	985
Percentage to total expenditure	90.6	2.4	.....	.....	0.3
<i>Bombay Municipality.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	52,32,609	6,25,040	943	13,027	58,908
Percentage to total expenditure	42.1	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
Aided Schools ...	27,54,677	5,32,594	963	2,344	2,53,062
Percentage to total expenditure	64.2	12.4	.....	0.1	6.0
<i>Municipal School Board, Nasik.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,07,912	14,569	.....	396	2,849
Percentage to total expenditure	62.6	4.4	.....	0.2	0.8
Aided Schools ...	43,234	4,000	.....	.....	4,845
Percentage to total expenditure	77.4	7.2	.....	.....	8.7
<i>Municipal School Board, Malegaon.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,74,558	19,937	.....	.....	5,617
Percentage to total expenditure	64.4	7.3	.....	.....	2.1
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 ...	3,05,973	28,183	.....	7,944	1,816
Percentage to total expenditure	75.2	6.9	.....	2.0	0.5
Aided Schools ...	5,894	395	.....	.....	227
Percentage to total expenditure.	80.0	5.4	.....	.....	3.1
<i>Municipal School Board, Amalner.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,40,772	7,512	173	.....	624
Percentage to total expenditure	84.3	4.4	0.1	.....	0.4
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Dhulia.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,99,912	8,819	.....	8,304	1,638
Percentage to total expenditure	82.9	2.4	.....	2.3	0.5
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,46,463	9,074	.....	.....	6,131
Percentage to total expenditure	79.9	2.9	.....	.....	1.9
Aided Schools ...	9,741	596	.....	.....	1,651
Percentage to total expenditure	50.8	3.4	.....	.....	8.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	9,27,606	1,11,619	12,643	.....	10,117
Percentage to total expenditure	80.4	9.7	1.1	.....	0.9
Aided Schools ...	5,05,362	65,690	54	614	7,086
Percentage to total expenditure	72.2	9.4	.....	0.1	1.0

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.
1,813	190	.....	.....	60,975	.....	4,06,894
0·5	.....	.....	.....	14·9	.....	100·0
75	.....	.....	.....	776	.....	7,367
1·0	.....	.....	.....	10·5	.....	100·0
824	200	347	.....	16,550	.....	1,67,002
0·6	0·1	0·2	.....	9·9	.....	100·0
.....
.....
2,976	.....	279	2,118	35,660	1,723	3,61,429
0·8	.....	0·1	0·6	9·9	0·5	100·0
.....
.....
1,908	.....	135	.....	45,131	.....	3,08,842
0·7	.....	.....	.....	14·6	.....	100·0
272	.....	50	.....	6,837	.....	19,147
1·4	.....	0·2	.....	35·6	.....	100·0
6,535	.....	1,288	1,311	83,240	.....	11,54,359
0·6	.....	0·1	0·1	7·1	.....	100·0
11,266	1,841	7,461	21,684	64,629	14,250	6,99,937
1·7	0·2	1·1	3·1	9·2	2·0	100·0

APPENDIX

Educational Equipment					
	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Buildings.	Basic Craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipments.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Municipal School Board, Satara City.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,36,669	6,950	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	81·9	4·3	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	9,671	6·0	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	85·9	6·0	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Sholapur.</i>					
Local Authority School ...	7,19,770	44,588	.....	12,070	8,212
Percentage to total expenditure.	74·0	4·6	.....	1·3	0·8
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Kolhapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,00,207	2,686	305	.....	3,698
Percentage to total expenditure.	82·1	1·1	0·1	.....	1·5
Aided Schools ...	2,81,942	19,460	.....	.....	1,480
Percentage to total expenditure.	84·5	5·8	.....	.....	0·5
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	19,10,856	2,16,617	17,280	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	68·6	7·8	0·6	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Nadiad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,82,847	11,842	.....	508	2,860
Percentage to total expenditure.	83·6	5·3	.....	0·3	1·4
Aided Schools ...	25,501	1,313	.....	.....	716
Percentage to total expenditure.	85·6	4·4	.....	.....	2·4

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
98,700	475	40	22,950	.....	2,65,784
0.5	0.2	.....	13.1	.....	100.0
64	861	.....	11,276
0.1	8.0	.....	100.0
700	1,754	.....	1,927	1,82,611	.....	9,71,632
0.1	0.2	.....	0.2	18.8	.....	100.0
.....
.....
1,888	4,043	3,746	20,885	6,350	2,43,808
0.8	1.7	1.5	8.6	2.6	100.0
6,434	22	2,331	22,090	155	3,33,914
1.9	0.7	6.6	.....	100.0
18,283	22,486	4,832	2,002	5,95,244	.....	27,87,740
0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	21.3	.....	100.0
.....	80,400	.....	80,400
.....	100.0	.....	100.0
2,480	263	.....	17,729	.....	2,18,329
1.2	0.1	.....	8.1	.....	100.0
309	1,953	.....	29,792
1.0	6.6	.....	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 ...	6,70,994	45,069	.....	15,378	5,480
Percentage to total expenditure.	72.7	4.9	.....	1.7	0.6
Aided Schools ...	79,095	11,155	.....	14	354
Percentage to total expenditure.	74.9	10.6	.....	.....	0.3
<i>Municipal School Board, Broach.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,11,039	5,331	.....	324	1,607
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.6	2.2	.....	0.1	0.7
Aided Schools ...	21,521	1,680	.....	.....	125
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.1	6.8	.....	.....	0.5
<i>Municipal School Board, Dharwar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,58,355	6,186	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.5	3.3	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Hubli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,76,700	28,907	.....	.....	704
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.1	6.6	.....	.....	0.2
Aided Schools ...	74,575	3,094	.....	.....	....
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.1	3.4	.....	.....	....
<i>Municipal School Board, Gadag.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,78,580	8,617	.....	.....	3,185
Percentage to total expenditure.	84.6	4.1	.....	.....	1.5
Aided Schools ...	18,958	1,105	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	88.8	5.2	.....	.....	.....

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.
6,833	1,999	173	121	1,09,849	67,483	9,23,379
0·7	0·2	.....	.....	11·9	7·3	100·0
1,234	.....	.....	381	10,426	2,921	1,05,580
1·2	.....	.....	0·3	9·9	2·8	100·0
1,515	.....	102	611	15,947	7,344	2,43,820
0·6	.....	.....	0·2	6·6	3·0	100·0
707	.....	60	62	274	.....	24,429
2·9	.....	0·3	0·3	1·1	.....	100·0
1,426	.....	.....	.....	19,417	.....	1,85,384
0·8	.....	.....	.....	10·5	.....	100·0
.....
.....
3,957	456	50	.....	21,863	.....	4,32,637
0·9	0·1	.....	.....	5·1	.....	100·0
530	.....	.....	979	11,700	.....	90,878
0·6	.....	.....	1·0	12·9	.....	100·0
1,955	353	.....	1,402	16,912	....	2,11,004
0·9	0·2	.....	0·7	8·0	....	100·0
218	.....	4	135	939	.....	21,359
1·0	.....	.....	0·6	4·4	.....	100·0

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>Municipal School Board, Belgaum.</i>						
Local Authority Schools ...	2,80,776	14,391	.....	.....	.....	6,935
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.7	4.4	.....	.....	.....	2.1
Aided Schools ...	15,800	2,885	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.4	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Municipal School Board, Bijapur.</i>						
Local Authority Schools ...	1,97,468	9,252	.....	372	.....	9,309
Percentage to total expenditure.	68.4	3.2	.....	0.1	.....	3.2
Aided Schools ...	44,539	4,294	.....	.....	.....	407
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.6	8.5	.....	.....	.....	0.8
<i>Cantonment Board, Deolali.</i>						
Local Authority Schools ...	43,936	1,081	.....	.....	.....	265
Percentage to total expenditure.	92.1	2.3	.....	.....	.....	0.5
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar.</i>						
Local Authority Schools ...	33,925	2,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	83.1	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	9,724	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	92.5	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cantonment Board, Poona.</i>						
Local Authority Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	1,57,897	17,063	.....	.....	.....	3,114
Percentage to total expenditure.	72.2	7.9	.....	.....	.....	1.4

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.
1,219	22,893	1,064	3,27,278
0.4	7.0	0.4	100.0
177	271	.....	18,933
0.9	1.4	.....	100.0
1,485	387	.....	67,068	3,631	2,88,972
0.5	0.1	.....	23.2	1.3	100.0
447	983	154	50,824
0.9	1.9	0.3	100.0
.....	173	698	442	1,132	47,727
.....	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.4	100.0
.....
.....
459	60	.....	.....	3,879	.....	40,795
1.1	0.1	.....	.....	9.6	.....	100.0
10	730	.....	10,516
0.1	6.9	.....	100.0
.....
.....
2,015	1,717	2,155	29,756	4,645	2,18,365
0.8	0.8	1.0	13.7	2.2	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 Board, Kirkee.</i>					
Local Authority School ...	30,540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	87.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	49,598	.....	.....	.....	2,327
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.9	.....	.....	.....	4.0
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	6,717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	82.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cantonment Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,811	1,161	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	76.0	6.0	.....	.....	.....
Aided Schools ...	33,058	12,604	.....	.....	.....
Percentage to total expenditure.	66.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....

VII—concl'd.

School Contingencies	Special Services i. e. School, Medical Services, School Meals, etc.	Physical education.	School buildings construction 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.
1165	3,350	....	35,055
3.3	9.6	....	100.0
964	29	....	4,145	....	57,063
1.6	0.3	....	7.2	....	100.0
148	36	1,257	....	8,158
1.8	0.6	15.4	....	100.0
....
....
132	3,283	....	19,367
1.0	17.0	....	100.0
142	4,214	....	50,018
....	9.0	....	100.0