



Government of Bombay

Education in the State of Bombay
Annual Administration Report
1953-54



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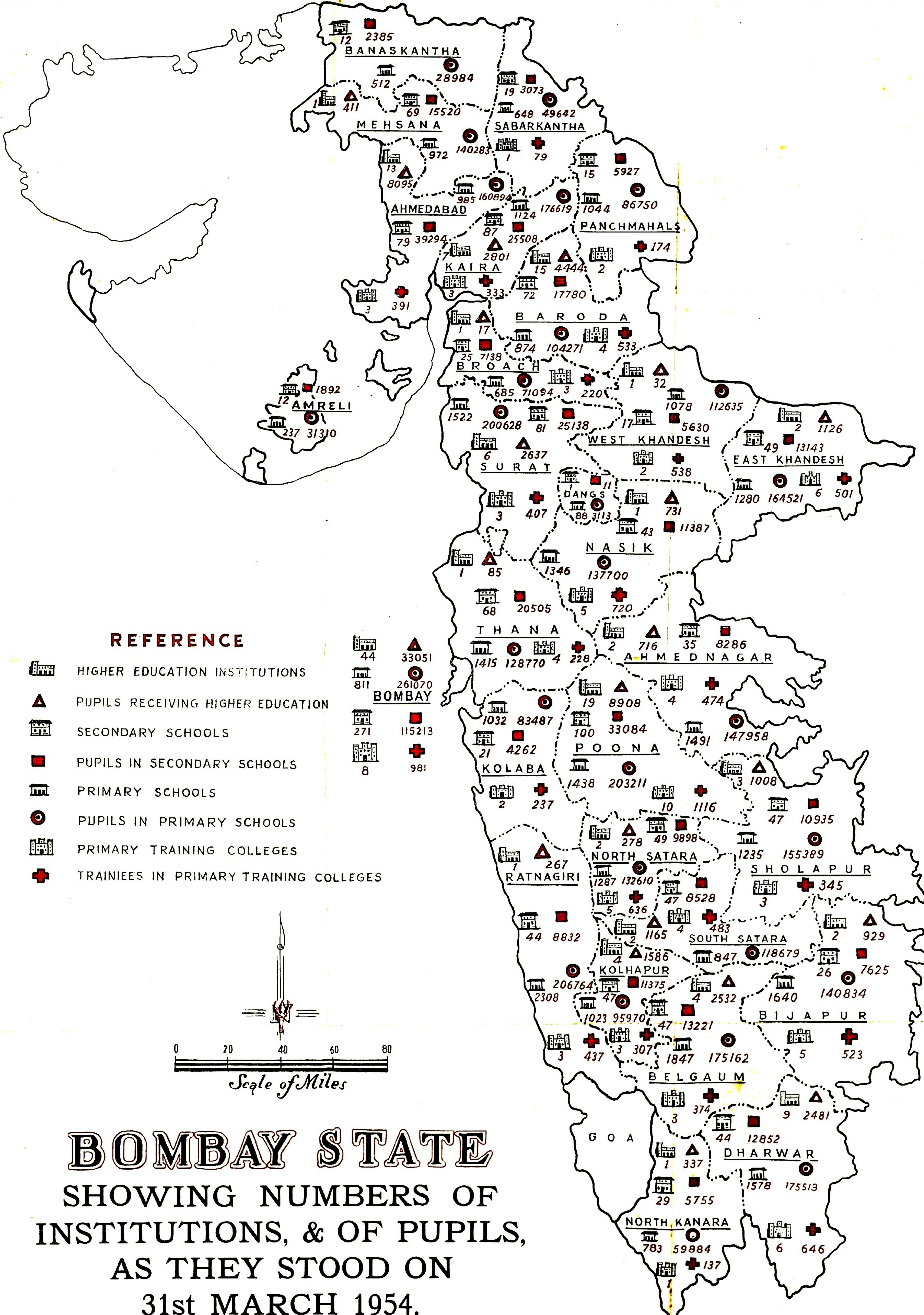
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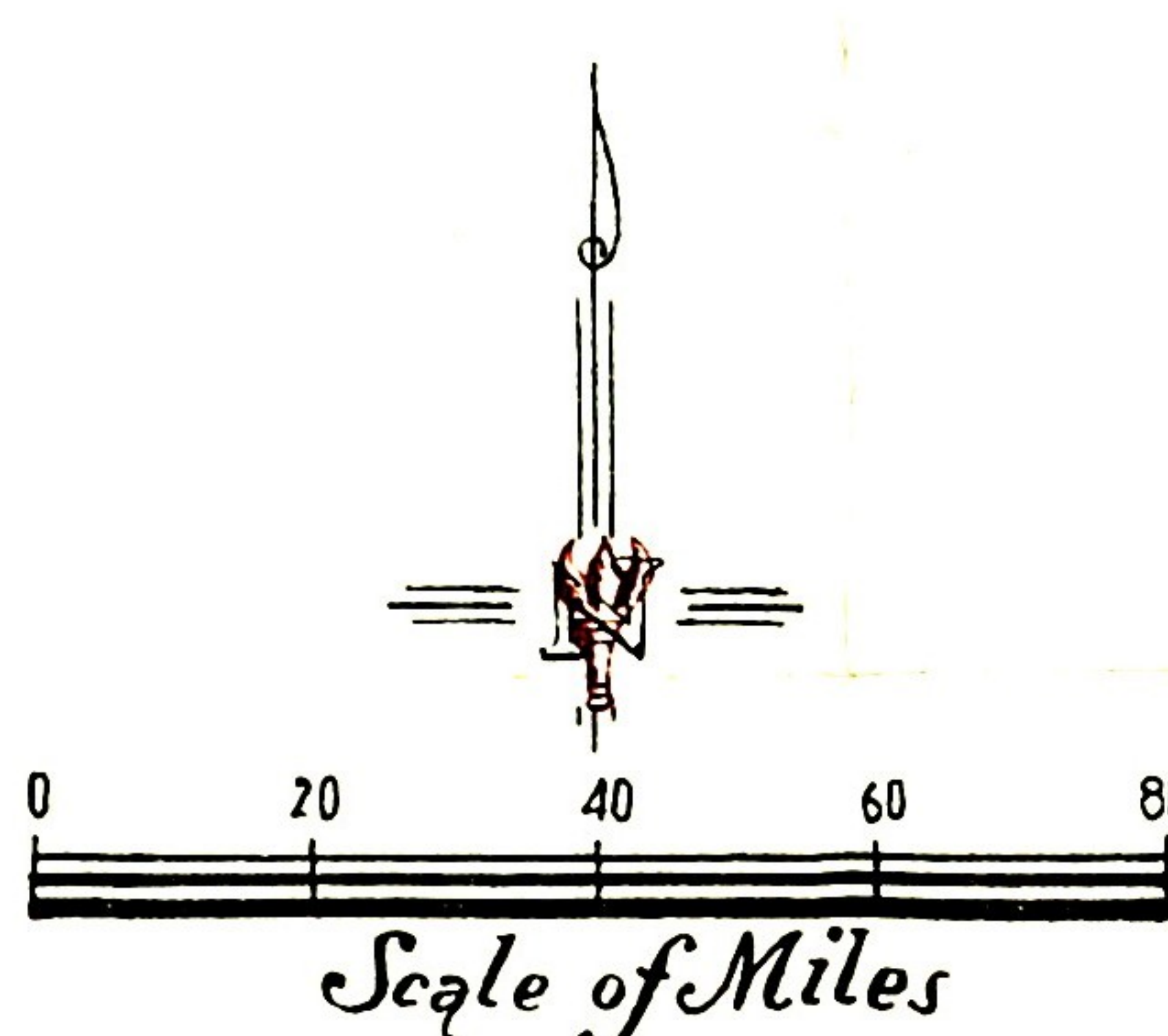
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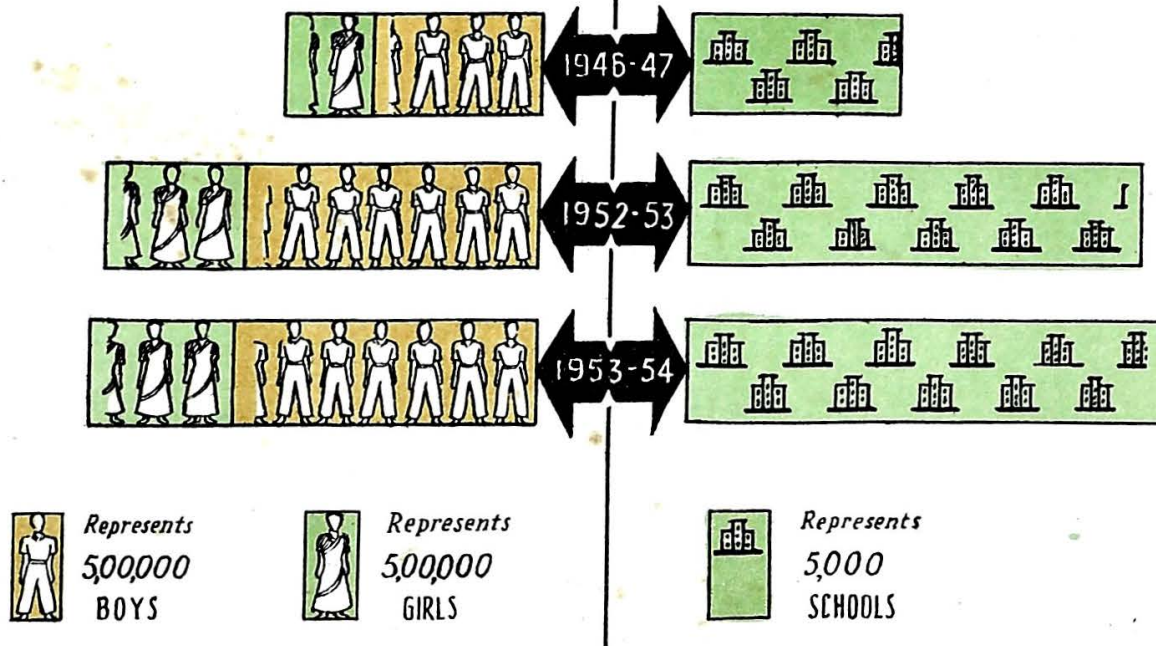
- HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
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BOMBAY STATE
 SHOWING NUMBERS OF
 INSTITUTIONS, & OF PUPILS,
 AS THEY STOOD ON
 31st MARCH 1954.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS (Boys & Girls) IN ALL KINDS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOMBAY STATE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOMBAY STATE.



ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY STATE FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

1 (1). There was a substantial increase in the number of recognised educational institutions of all types and in the pupils attending them during the year under report, and this increase was general and not confined to any particular type of institutions. The total number of recognised educational institutions increased by 2,790 from 50,745 in 1952-53 to 53,535 in 1953-54. The total number of pupils under instruction in all kinds of recognised educational institutions increased by 1,40,461 from 43,95,797 in 1952-53 to 45,36,258 in 1953-54. Even allowing for the fact that the statistics for 1952-53, so far as they related to Primary and Secondary schools were affected, to some extent, by the change in the school year (which came into effect during the year), the figures for 1953-54 as compared with past statistics reflect a substantial increase.

The following table compares the number of educational institutions and of pupils in them, during 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

	Institutions			Pupils		
	1952-53	1953-54	Increase or Decrease.	1952-53	1953-54	Increase or Decrease.
Arts Colleges (including Departments of Universities and Research Institutions).	77	79	+ 2	48,848	50,779	+ 2,431
Professional Colleges	60	62	+ 2	20,427	22,858	+ 2,431
Secondary Schools	1,403	1,456	+ 53	4,21,540	4,44,197	+ 22,657
Primary Schools	28,896	31,180	+ 2,284	34,46,432	35,53,750	+ 1,07,318
Social Education Classes	19,327	19,746	+ 419	8,87,260	8,87,679	+ 419
Other Special Schools	982	1,062	+ 80	71,790	76,995	+ 5,205
Total Recognised	50,745	53,535	+ 2,790	43,95,797	45,36,258	+ 1,40,461

Further details in respect of boys and girls attending the various types of educational institutions will be found in Appendix I to this report.

1 (2). The following table compares the figures of expenditure for Expenditure. years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

	1952-53		1953-54		Increase or Decrease.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government ...	43,11,075	1.8	59,46,472	2.8	+ 16,35,397
State Government Funds	13,62,92,015	55.6	13,52,66,508	53.0	- 10,26,507
Board Funds ...	2,40,85,329	9.8	2,67,17,291	10.5	+ 26,31,962
Fees ...	5,58,44,199	22.8	5,90,69,534	23.8	+ 32,45,335
Other Sources ...	2,46,56,716	10.0	2,79,62,440	10.9	+ 33,05,724
Total ...	24,51,40,334	100.0	25,49,82,245	100.0	+ 98,41,911

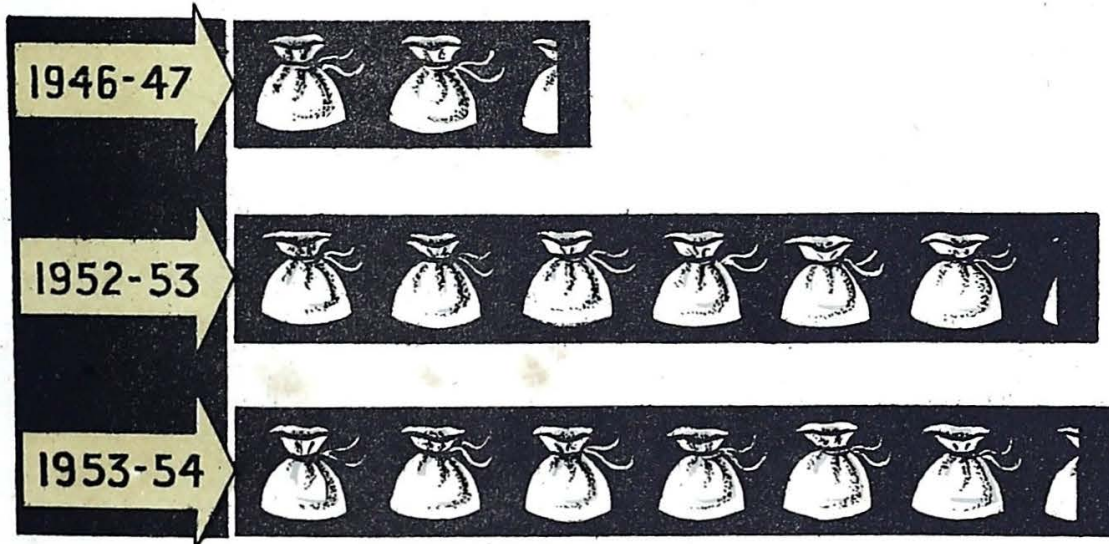
The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 24,51,40,334 in 1952-53 to Rs. 25,49,82,245 in 1953-54. The expenditure from State funds on direction and inspection together amounted to Rs. 41,44,682 against Rs. 44,74,669 for 1952-53 representing a slight decline in the percentage of expenditure on the administrative and inspecting services from 3.3 to 3.1. This fall in expenditure was due largely to the economy in operational costs following the re-organization of the administrative set-up introduced early in the year 1953-54 which involved not only economising on expenditure on the administrative and inspecting services but also a general streamlining of the administrative machinery, particularly at the district level, which has been geared to dealing effectively with the day-to-day problems specially in regard to the rural areas.

SUMMARY OF MAIN EVENTS

Primary Education

The year under review was characterised by substantial progress in the field of primary education. The number of primary schools increased by as many as 2,234 and the increase in the number of pupils under instruction in primary school passed the one lakh mark, which, even allowing for the statistics for 1952-53 having been affected, to some extent, by the change in the school year (which took place during that year) constitutes no small advance and affords ground for satisfaction. The increase in the number of primary schools and of pupils in them followed the measures taken to step up enrolment in primary schools as also to the opening of schools in all school-less villages with a population of 500 and over and the strengthening of the teaching staff in rural primary schools in the area of compulsion in consequence of the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment. There was also a large increase in the number of primary teachers which rose from 91,875 in 1952-53 to 96,871 in 1953-54. The increase in the total

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY STATE



Represents
4,00,00,000
RUPEES

expenditure on primary education was also substantial and amounted to Rs. 18,38,151. The expenditure incurred from the State funds also increased from Rs. 7,68,64,228 in 1952-53 to Rs. 7,74,88,310 in 1953-54. The cost of educating a pupil in a primary school and the cost of Government during 1953-54 were Rs. 31-6-0 and Rs. 21-13-0 against Rs. 31-13-0 and Rs. 22-5-0 respectively. The decrease in the cost was due to the very large increase in the number of pupils during the year.

A great step forward was taken during the year under report as a result of the introduction, from 1st April, 1953, of the new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951, which enabled Government to budget much more liberally than in the past for financing the building projects of District School Boards to provide primary school buildings. A provision of nearly 55 lakhs of rupees was made during 1953-54 for the payment of building loans and grants as against that not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs usually made in the past. The total number of school-rooms constructed during 1953-54 under the new scheme was 1,354 at a cost of Rs. 33,85,000, to Government, and the total number of school rooms under construction at the end of the year was 1,478 at an approximate cost to Government of about Rs. 20,34,300. These statistics record a phenomenal advance in the progress of building construction, compared with the pace of building activities in the past which was far too slow. Even so, the building problem so far as primary education is concerned is not easy of solution, as against 19,607 primary schools conducted directly by the District School Boards, the school buildings owned by the District School Boards numbered only 7,607, and as many as 8,238 buildings were rented and 8,881 were rent-free. It is hoped that with the substantially increased provisions now being made by Government annually under the new scheme, it would be possible to provide a network of school buildings all over the State in the foreseeable future.

So far as the compulsory primary education scheme was concerned, a noticeable feature of the year under review was the serious attempt made to tackle the problem of providing adequate teaching staff for the schools functioning in the compulsory area. As a result of the Central subsidy offered by the Government of India under their scheme to relieve educated unemployment, steps were taken to strengthen the staff of understaffed schools in the area of compulsion, thus affording much-needed relief to the schools in this area. The scheme of compulsion applied to children in the age-range 7-11 in all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1941 census in the pre-merger districts, except in the Broach district, where villages with a population of 500 and over have been brought under compulsion, which applies to the children of the age-range 6-11. The scheme of compulsion introduced in the areas of Authorised Municipalities also continued to function during the year under review. Of the 3,10,055 additional children of the age-range 7-11 liable for compulsion 2,07,958 were enrolled up to 31st March, 1954, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the additional number of children liable for compulsion during 1953-54 was 67.1 against 75.6 for 1952-53.

Basic Education

There were 168 Basic Schools on 31st March, 1954, of which 58 were Junior Basic Schools and 110 were Senior Basic Schools. The total number of pupils under instruction in Basic Schools was 30,182, of whom 9,878 were girls. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were 21,003 and 9,680 respectively. Of the 898 teachers in Basic Schools, 807 were trained. The total direct expenditure on Basic Schools amounted to Rs. 10,42,684 during 1953-54 against Rs. 11,62,206. The fall in expenditure was due largely to the policy adopted during the year under report to bring Basic schools into line with ordinary Primary schools in the matter of the staffing of these schools, so as to economise in expenditure on the maintenance of Basic schools. In view of the economic measures adopted, the average cost of educating a pupil in a basic school in the old compact areas decreased from Rs. 38.2 to Rs. 30.9; while there was hardly any appreciable increase in the *per capita* cost in the new basic schools. The average cost of educating a pupil in a basic school, including those in the old and new compact areas together, for the year under report was Rs. 29.1 which compares well with Rs. 28.4, which was the average cost of educating a pupil in comparable ordinary primary schools. Further details about Basic Schools will be found elsewhere in this report.

In addition to the 13 Community Development Project Blocks started in the five Districts concerned during 1952-53
Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. six additional blocks in six other Districts were started in October, 1953 as under:—

- (1) Panchmahals.
- (2) Broach.
- (3) Ratnagiri.
- (4) Nasik.
- (5) West Khandesh.
- (6) Bijapur.

In all, therefore, 19 Community Development Blocks were under way in the Bombay State during 1953-54 covering 1,891 villages with an area of 4,572 sq. miles and a population of 16,41,498. -

In addition, National Extension Service Blocks were launched in 18 Talukas and 2 Mahals of 14 Districts in two successive stages—firstly in October 1953 and secondly in January, 1954. These Blocks comprise 2,574 villages with a total population of 20,90,816.

In the Community Development Blocks 114 school buildings are reported to have been constructed and 81 repaired. 161 new primary schools were also started and 29 existing primary schools were converted into basic schools. Over 800 Adult Education Centres are also reported to have been started attended by nearly 17,000 adults. About 500 Community Recreation Centres were also scheduled to function during the year.

So far as the National Extension Service Blocks are concerned, 19 school buildings are reported to have been constructed and 153 new primary schools were started. In addition 233 Adult Education Centres were started attended by over 5,000 adults. There were also 32 Recreation Centres.

Thirty posts of Social Education Organisers were sanctioned during 1953-54 for Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, and steps were taken by the Development Commissioner under the Government of Bombay to fill these posts.

Secondary Education

The all-round progress, which was a predominant feature of the year under report, was reflected in the field of secondary education also, where the number of secondary schools increased by 53 and of pupils by 22,657. The latter figure, even allowing for the statistics for 1952-53 to have been vitiated, to some extent, as explained above, does afford ground for gratification. The total direct expenditure on secondary education also increased from Rs. 5,17,04,607 in 1952-53 to Rs. 5,44,55,275. The expenditure met from the State funds also increased from Rs. 1,81,48,084 in 1952-53 to Rs. 1,85,80,767 in 1953-54.

The publication of the report of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India during the year under report focussed attention on the various problems facing the education of pupils in the age of adolescence and on the urgent need for a reorientation of the courses in secondary schools so as to meet the varying aptitudes, abilities and interests of the pupils concerned. Diversified courses, including those in Agriculture, Commerce and Technology, which form a predominant note of the Commission's recommendations, have already been under way in the Bombay State since 1939, which has been the earliest to set up Vocational High Schools in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Vocational Education which was appointed by the Government of India in 1937.

The Secondary Education Extension Course sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation Service in India extending over about eight weeks was held during 1953-54 at Baroda. The number of seats allotted to the Bombay State at the course was 37. The course was intended to be on an advance level and to include educational principles and methods, educational psychology and guidance, demonstration, curriculum and other fundamental aspects of secondary education. This course was one of the secondary education workshop projects undertaken by the United States Educational Foundation Service and was attended by 19 teachers from the Bombay State.

Two Refresher Courses for teachers of English sponsored by the British Council were held during 1953-54—one at Ahmedabad and the other at Belgaum. The number of seats allotted to each course was 40. Matters of practical value in the teaching of English were dealt with at these courses such as method, phonetics, intonation, demonstration lessons etc.

Reorganization of the administrative set-up

A far-reaching measure of reform introduced during the year under review was the overhaul of the administrative machinery, particularly at the district level, as a result of which every district is now in charge of an Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class I, except a few small districts, which have either been joined to larger districts or are under the control of an Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class II. The need to remodel the administrative set-up so as to provide for the district to be the pivot of administration has been increasingly underlined since Independence. Prior to 1953-54, the State was divided, for administrative purposes, into 6 Educational Divisions, each division comprising 4-6 districts under the control of an Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class I with a wide area under him and a large number of primary, secondary and special institutions in his charge. It was difficult for the Educational Inspector to reach the remotest parts of his Division and to obtain first-hand information on all problems in his Division, with the result that the Department had to rely, to a large extent, on the reports received from the subordinate staff. Personal touch with the institutions and personnel under him, which is essential for effective administration, was as a rule lacking, and the educational effort particularly in the rural area did not receive an adequate measure of personal attention at the hands of the Educational Inspectors. It was, therefore, decided to reorganise the administrative machinery so as to place each district under the control of a Class I Educational Inspector assisted, as in the past, by a large staff of Inspecting Officers. The main object of the new scheme is to bring the Educational Inspector, who has now a much more limited area to control, into direct and personal touch with the institutions and personnel under him and to place him in a position to be able to study, at close quarters, the day-to-day problems facing district administration. The Inspecting and administrative staff is intended to function in the district as a team, so that the district administration as a whole may be toned up and the efficiency of work may be maintained at a proper level.

University Education

The six statutory Universities in the State continued to function. Government spent over Rs. 33.5 lakhs on the payment of grants to the Universities.

The Bombay University Act, 1953, came into effect from the 1st June, 1953. The University decided to introduce with effect from June, 1955, Hindi as a compulsory subject for the First Year Examinations in Arts, Science and Commerce. The University also decided to revise the pay-scales of the teaching staff in affiliated colleges.

The Poona University passed an important statute making it possible for the students passing the S.S.C. Examination in 7 subjects and failing in the 8th subject to join a college provisionally and to appear in the remaining subject at the following examination.

The post-graduate Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Geology of the Karnatak University started functioning during the year under review. The University introduced the new Law Course. The new Administrative Buildings of the Karnatak University, the foundation stone of which was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic, were declared open by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic, on 26th October, 1953.

The M. S. University of Baroda instituted some new courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Technology, Fine Arts, and Home Science.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting higher education in the various fields of knowledge rose from 137 to 141, with five new institutions (2 for Arts, 1 for Commerce, 1 for Education and 1 for Dentistry) having been started and one institution viz., the Forestry College, Dharwar having been closed. The total number of students in these institutions was 73,637.

Conclusion

The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development, with notable advance in the fields of primary and secondary education, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils. The statistics and facts, which have been recorded, constitute a refreshing contrast in relation to the previous educational reviews, which, as a rule, recorded only limited educational activity, due largely to lack of funds. It is hoped that it would be possible not only to maintain but also to speed up the pace of progress and to add increasingly to the record of achievements already made in the educational field.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

2.(1). The following statement gives comparative figures as regards the strength of the various Educational Services during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class-I)</i>		
Administrative Branch—		
(i) Direction	7	7
(ii) Inspection	23	25
(iii) Training Institutions and other Posts	11	10
Total	41	42
Collegiate Branch	25	26
Total (B. E. S. Class-I)	66	68
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class-II)</i>		
Administrative Branch—		
(i) Teaching	74	76
(ii) Inspecting	57	59
(iii) General	4	5
Total	135	140
Collegiate Branch	121	124
Total (B. E. S. Class-II)	256	264
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class-III)</i>		
(i) Inspecting	624	650
(ii) Teaching (Colleges)	252	259
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Institutions).	620	626
(iv) Clerical	708	766
(v) Others	179	183
Total (B. E. S. Class-III)	2,383	2,484
<i>Miscellaneous or Special Appointments outside the Regular Service</i>		
(i) Gazetted Appointments	49	62
(ii) Non-Gazetted Appointments	78	82
Total (Miscellaneous Appointments)	127	144
Grand Total (All Services)	2,832	2,960

During the year under report there were 68 Bombay Educational Service Class I Officers, of whom 47 were permanent.

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

In the preceding year's report reference was made to the decision of Government to replace the Divisional Inspectorates by District Inspectorates in the interest of efficient administration at the district level. This decision was implemented during the year under report, with the result that constant and closer contact of Government with the educational problems of each district has been rendered possible. Similarly more effective co-ordination and supervision of the work of Administrative Officers and Deputy Educational Inspectors and improvement in the quality and frequency of inspection have been ensured. Under the new administrative set-up, an Educational Inspector has been put in charge of one district except in the case of those districts where the present extent of educational expansion did not warrant the appointment of a separate Educational Inspector, and these have been grouped each with its contiguous district. Accordingly, the districts of (i) Kolhapur and South Satara, (ii) Ahmedabad and Amreli and (iii) Mehsana and Banaskantha form joint units, each in charge of one Educational Inspector. The districts of Kolaba, Sabarkantha and North Kanara (which are comparatively small areas) have been placed in charge of Educational Inspectors in the Bombay Educational Service Class II, while in the case of all the other units, comprising one or two districts, the Educational Inspector belongs to the Bombay Educational Service Class I. The Dangs District, being a very small unit as compared to the other Districts continued to be in charge of a Deputy Educational Inspector-cum-Administrative Officer in the Bombay Educational Service Class II. In view of the large number of secondary schools in Greater Bombay, the Educational Inspector, Bombay, has been assisted by an Assistant Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class II. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay, with headquarters at Bombay, was placed in charge of all girls' institutions—Secondary schools, and Primary Training Colleges, in the northern half of the Bombay State i.e., the whole of Gujarat, the Thana District and Greater Bombay; while the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona, with her headquarters at Poona, was given jurisdiction over the southern half of the State, i.e., all districts of Maharashtra, excluding Thana, and all districts of Karnatak. The Inspectresses are no longer responsible for the administrative work in connection with the girls' schools in their jurisdiction. That responsibility has been entrusted to the Educational Inspector of the district concerned. In view of the necessity of central inspection, supervision, control over, and guidance to, the District Inspectors, Government created two additional posts of Deputy Directors of Education in the Bombay Educational Service Class I, one of them being designated as Deputy Director of Education (Accounts). The Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay, who worked formerly as the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools continued to remain in charge of the administration of Anglo-Indian and European schools in the Bombay State, while the inspection

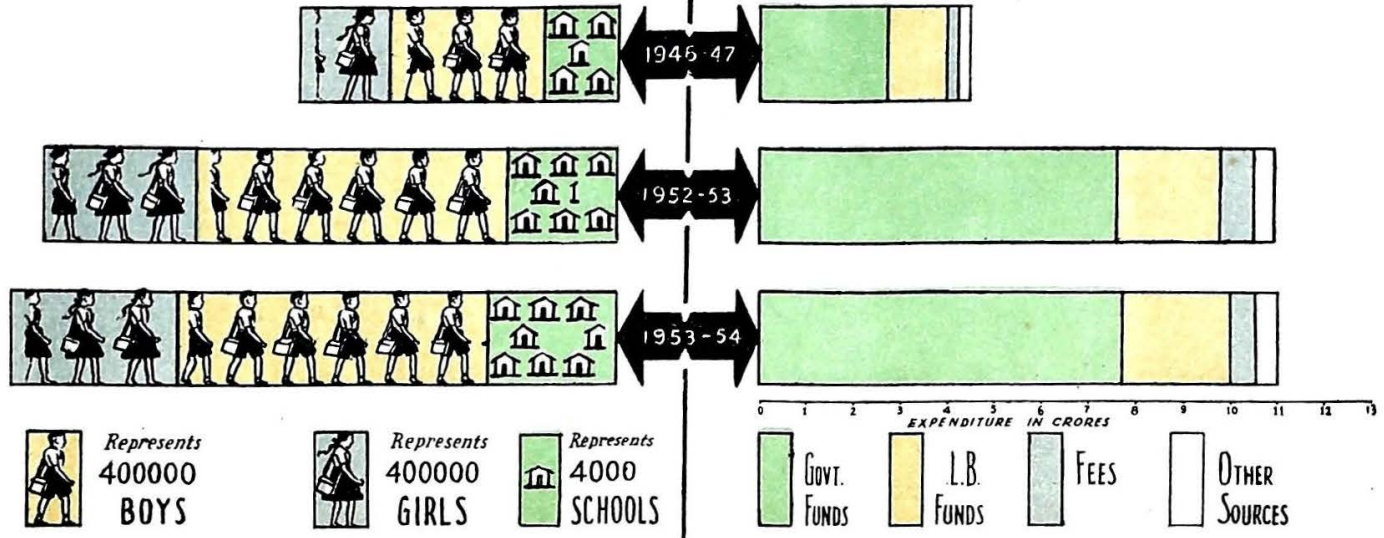
of such schools in the Districts was assigned to the new District Educational Inspector concerned.

Educational institutions managed and maintained by the former Indian States, prior to their merger in the Bombay State, which could not be handed over for management to private associations during the year under report, continued to be run as Government institutions. The teaching and non-teaching staff of these institutions, although treated as Government servants, were not brought on to the regular Bombay Educational Service Cadres. The statistics in respect of the personnel shown at the beginning of this Chapter are, therefore, exclusive of such staff. The process of absorbing suitable ex-State employees in available vacancies in the Department continued during the year under report, and 18 more ex-State servants were actually absorbed in 1953-54.

The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 41,44,682, which formed 3.1 per cent. of the total State expenditure on education against Rs. 44,74,669 for 1952-53. The fall in expenditure was due to the overhaul of the administrative machinery, which was reorganised not only to raise the level of administrative efficiency but also to economise in expenditure as far as practicable.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND OF BOYS & GIRLS
IN THE BOMBAY STATE.

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE
BOMBAY STATE BY VARIOUS SOURCES.



CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3 (1). The course of instruction in primary schools in the Bombay State extends over a period of seven years, and is divided into two stages—(i) the Lower Primary stage from the 1st to the IVth standard and (ii) the Upper Primary stage from the Vth to the VIIth standard. At the end of the 7th year there is a public examination which is known as the “Primary School Certificate Examination”.

3 (2). The rules provide normally for the pupil-teacher ratio to be 40 : 1, but this rule cannot be adhered to in the case of single-teacher schools, whose number is fairly large, where 1 teacher needs to be provided per school, nor in the higher standards of multi-teacher schools where for effective teaching and individual attention smaller classes are necessary. The pupil-teacher ratio in the lower primary stage has had to be somewhat deliberalised in recent years due to the need for economy in expenditure, but the Administrative Officers of School Boards have been instructed to plan the staffing of primary schools on a judicious basis so as to enable the efficiency of teaching to be maintained at a proper level.

3 (3). The following table gives comparative figures in respect of primary schools and pupils in 1952-53 and 1953-54 classified by managements.

	Number of primary schools.			Number of pupils in all primary Schools.		
	1952-53	1953-54	Increase or Decrease.	1952-53	1953-54	Increase or Decrease.
Central Government ...	9	10	+ 1	1,291	1,343	+ 52
State Government ...	108	106	- 2	13,006	12,102	- 904
District School Board ...	17,038	18,773	+ 1,735	21,02,229	21,57,679	+ 55,450
Municipal School Board ...	2,334	2,238	- 96	7,71,223	7,77,027	+ 5,804
Aided ...	9,131	9,707	+ 576	5,32,787	5,77,332	+ 44,545
Un-aided ...	276	296	+ 20	25,896	28,267	+ 2,371
Total ...	28,896	31,130	+ 2,234	34,46,432	35,53,750	+ 1,07,318

It will be seen that there has been an increase both in the number of primary schools and of pupils, the former having increased from 28,896 in 1952-53 to 31,130 in 1953-54 and the latter from 34,46,432 in 1952-53 to 35,53,750 in 1953-54. An increase to the extent of over a lakh of pupils

during 1953-54 constitutes no mean record. This bulge in the number of pupils and schools, the latter having increased by over 2,200, was due to several factors such as (a) the steps taken by the inspecting and administrative staff to step up enrolment in primary schools, (b) the scheme of opening primary schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above and (c) strengthening the staff of rural primary schools in the compulsory area introduced, towards the end of the year as a result of the Central Government's plan to relieve educated unemployment. An additional teaching staff comprising 4,000 teachers was sanctioned under this plan. All the school-less villages with a population of 500 and above, were provided with schools, except 71 which were left school-less at the end of March 1954.

3 (4). A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education appears in the Annual Report for 1947-48 and 1948-49. Briefly stated, compulsion has been under way since 1947-48 in the 19 pre-merger districts of the Bombay State in all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1941 census, except in the Broach district, in which places with a population of 500 and over have been under compulsion since 1st April, 1944. Compulsion is applicable to children in the age range 7-11, except in the Broach district in which children of the age range 6-11 are under compulsion. Since 1949-50 villages with contiguous village sites having a population of 1,000 and over in the aggregate have also been brought under compulsion.

The additional number of children of the age range 7-11 liable for compulsion but not already attending schools in the 19 original districts and the 9 Authorised Municipalities which have introduced compulsion since 1947-48, at the beginning of the school year 1953-54 was 3,10,055 of whom 2,07,958 were enrolled upto 31st March, 1954, so that the percentage of the children enrolled to the additional number of children liable for compulsion during the year under reference was 67.1.

In 1953-54, 60,736 attendance orders were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion. The number of prosecutions lodged against defaulting parents was 16,042. Fuller details regarding compulsion will be found in Appendix IV given at the end of this Report.

3 (5). The total number of villages and towns in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1954 was 34,726 and the number of Villages with schools and without schools towns and villages with schools on that date was 22,561, leaving 12,165 villages without any schools. Of the school-less villages the educational needs of 3,213 villages were met by schools in the neighbouring villages. Thus there were 8,952 villages which had absolutely no facilities for primary education. Appendix II given at the end of the Report shows full details in this respect.

The average area served by a primary school during 1953-54 was 3.5 sq. miles against 3.9 sq. miles in the preceding year. The number of pupils receiving instruction in primary schools represented 10.1 per cent of the total population of the Bombay State.

3 (6). During the year under report the total number of Central Schools continued to be 27; and they are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The idea underlying a Central School is that it should serve as a model school and should function as an administration unit as well as a community centre for the surrounding primary schools. It is invariably a first-grade school with a good staff under a capable Head Master.

Special mention may be made of the Primary School at Ner, West Khandesh District, which is an agricultural bias school. During the year under report the school followed the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and the yield of rice is reported to have been doubled.

3 (7). The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various standards of primary schools during the preceding two years.

	Total number of Pupils.	
	1952-53	1953-54
Standard I ...	12,53,733	13,62,158
Standard II ...	6,74,503	6,96,517
Standard III ...	5,18,319	5,06,607
Standard IV ...	4,37,376	4,31,464
Total, Lower Primary Stage ...	28,83,931	29,96,746
Standard V ...	2,64,262	2,37,249
Standard VI ...	1,83,303	1,85,088
Standard VII ...	1,14,936	1,34,667
Total, Upper Primary Stage ...	5,62,501	5,57,004
Grand Total ...	34,46,432	35,53,750

As already remarked, an increase by over a lakh of pupils constitutes no mean advance and is highly gratifying. It will be seen that the increase in numbers was confined practically to the lower primary standards I & II and this was due to the special steps taken last year to leave no village with a population of 500 and above without a school as far as possible and to strengthen the teaching staff in rural schools, which naturally reflected in a substantial spurt in the enrolment at the lower primary stage. It will also be seen that the numbers in Standards III, IV and V recorded a decline due probably to the tightening up of promotions to these standards as a result of the public examination introduced at the fourth Standard stage and possibly due to the prevalence of the scarcity conditions over some parts of the State. It will also be seen that the numbers in Std. V were smaller during the year under review as compared with those for 1952-53 probably because promotions from the lower to the upper primary stage were regulated by a stricter and more objective evaluation of the pupils' work as reflected in the common test held departmentally since 1952-53 instead of being left entirely to the teaching staff as in the past.

3(8). The following table shows the percentage of pupils passing Std. IV to the number in Std. I four years earlier during the preceding ten years.

Year.	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Number in Std. I at the time of the Exam.	Number passing Std. IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Std. IV to those in Std. I	Number in Std. I at the time of the Exam.	Number passing Std. IV.	Percentage of pupils passing Std. IV to those in Std. I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1946-47	1,98,267	...	...	79,250	...	...
1949-50	...	1,70,632	86.1	...	55,721	70.3
1947-48	6,85,461	...	...	1,63,163	...	...
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	23.9
1949-50	6,92,388	...	...	3,63,266	...	...
1952-53	...	1,97,326	28.5	...	69,887	19.2
1950-51	6,55,056	...	...	3,45,174	...	...
1953-54	...	2,01,201	30.7	...	71,286	20.5

Prior to 1947-48, the lower primary stage comprised five standards, the Infants class and Stds. I-IV. Since 1947-48, the Infants class has been abolished and the lower primary stage consists of four standards only. An idea about the wastage in primary schools can be had by comparing the number of children in Std. I during 1947-48 with the number who passed Std. IV in 1950-51 and every year thereafter as compared with the number of children in 1948-49 and subsequent years. Statistics prior to 1947-48 do not reflect the position correctly due to the existence then of the Infants class and the duration of the lower primary stage extending over five years. It will be seen that the number of boys in Std. I in 1947-48 was 6,85,461 and the number who passed Std. IV four years later in 1950-51 was 2,13,009 giving a percentage of 31.1. The percentage of passes in Std. IV in 1951-52 as compared with the numbers in Std. I in 1948-49 was 31.8 and the similar percentages in 1952-53 and 53-54 were 28.5 and 30.7 respectively. These statistics disclose enormous wastage. The percentage of passes in Std. IV declined in 1952-53 probably because of the common examination held departmentally during that year. As remarked in the previous report, wastage at the lower primary stage is due chiefly to economic factors and partly to the necessity of running a large number of single-teacher schools in small villages, most of which are at present private schools managed by voluntary agencies. Inspecting Officers have been instructed to assist in improving the standard of work in village schools, and in the monthly meetings of the inspecting

staff organised by the Educational Inspector of each district, the position is reviewed, common defects are discussed and measures are suggested for improving the situation.

3 (9). The following table shows the results of the various standards of all kinds of primary schools for the year 1953-54.

Standard.	BOYS				GIRLS			
	Number of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1954.	Number of pupils on rolls at the Annual Exam.	Number of pupils promoted to the next Std.	Per-centage.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1954.	Number of pupils on rolls at the Annual Exam.	Number of pupils promoted to the next Std.	per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	6,80,757	7,11,798	8,72,746	52.4	5,31,401	4,98,865	2,19,697	44.0
II	4,58,231	4,42,258	2,91,222	65.8	2,38,286	2,30,625	1,26,671	54.9
III	3,49,330	3,42,771	2,44,180	71.2	1,57,277	1,55,340	1,05,139	67.9
IV	3,15,010	3,08,990	2,01,201	65.1	1,16,454	1,13,120	71,236	63.0
V	1,82,287	1,80,307	1,31,109	72.7	54,962	54,649	40,311	73.8
VI	1,43,285	1,40,610	1,07,791	77.0	41,803	41,468	32,009	77.2
VII	1,04,486	99,557	61,819	62.1	30,181	38,077	18,681	49.1
Total	29,83,386	22,25,691	14,10,068	68.4	11,70,364	11,92,144	6,13,794	54.2

It will be seen that the percentage of boys promoted to Std. II at the end of 53-54 was 52.4 and that of girls was 44.0. It is clear that stagnation in the lowest standards particularly in the case of girls is heavy. The percentage of boys who passed Std. IV in 1953-54 in the common examination held by the department was 65.1 against 64.8 for the preceding year and that for girls was 63.0 against 63.4. The percentage of passes at the annual examination of Std. VII, which marks the termination of the Primary Education stage, was 62.1 against 57.7 for boys for the previous year and that for girls was 49.1 against 59.7.

3 (10). The following table shows the comparative figures of direct expenditure on Primary Education for the preceding two years.

1	Total Direct Expenditure							8
	Central Govt. Funds.	State Govt. Funds.	Dist. Schol Board Funds.	Municipal School Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1952-53	47,843 (0.0)	7,68,64,228 (70.1)	48,63,635 (4.4)	1,63,40,432 (14.9)	65,64,608 (6.0)	50,00,828 (4.6)	10,96,80,970 (100.0)	
1953-54	65,354 (0.0)	7,74,38,310 (69.5)	51,55,404 (4.6)	1,86,05,839 (16.7)	58,93,705 (5.3)	43,04,548 (3.9)	11,15,19,130 (100.0)	

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 10,96,80,979 in 1952-53 to Rs. 11,15,19,130 in 1953-54. The expenditure of the State Government increased from Rs. 7,68,64,228 to Rs. 7,74,88,310. Of the total direct expenditure on primary education 69.5 per cent was met from State funds, 4.6 per cent from District School Board funds, 16.7 per cent from Municipal funds, 5.3 per cent from fees and 3.9 per cent from other sources. The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school in 1953-54 was Rs. 31-6-0 against Rs. 31-13-0 in 1952-53. The average cost to Government was Rs. 21-13-0 in 1953-54 against Rs. 22-5-0 in 1952-53 in the preceding year.

3 (11). The total fee receipts in primary schools decreased from Rs. 65,64,003 in 1952-53 to Rs. 58,99,705, with the result that its percentage to the total direct expenditure on primary education fell from 6.0 to 5.3.

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

(a) Upto 50 per cent of girls in Stds. V-VII.

(b) Children of Backward communities.

(c) Children of Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen who (i) are in active service or (ii) have died or been incapacitated, from active service during the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

(d) Children of Primary and Secondary teachers whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100.

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

3 (12). The Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, lay down that the shift system, by which a certain proportion of the pupils attended schools in one session and the remainder in another session, shall be adopted in Stds. I and II in all schools in the area of compulsion, except basic schools and schools in which a craft has been introduced. It is also open under the rules to adopt the shift system in other area in classes up to Std. 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 each during either session. The shift system was in operation in the schools managed by 17 District School Boards and 16 Municipalities.

3 (13). The number of school co-operative societies decreased from 647 in 1952-53 to 638 in 1953-54. The Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupils of acquiring practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

In addition to Village Reading Rooms opened under the scheme of Village Libraries introduced by Government, most of the first-grade primary schools maintained by District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities are equipped with Pupils' Libraries. Central and circulating libraries for school children are also maintained by some District School Boards. An account of the Government scheme for Village Reading Rooms is given elsewhere in the Report.

3 (14). The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, lays down that the subjects, curricula, books and standards of teaching in approved schools shall be such as may, from time to time, be specified by Government.

The following table gives information about the number of books considered by the Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu School Book Committees during the year under report.

	No. of Books received including the opening balances.	No. of books disposed of		Balance.
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	
1. Marathi School Book Committee ...	312	265	31	16
2. Gujarati School Book Committee...	110	72	38	—
3. Kannad School Book Committee...	43	22	9	12
4. Urdu School Book Committee ... (including Sindhi)	46	38	5	3
Total for 1953-54 ...	511	397	83	31
Total for 1952-53 ...	446	368	69	9

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

3(15). The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in a primary school, for admission to Primary Training Institutions and for certain lower

grade appointments under Government. The following table compares the results of the Primary School Certificate Examination for the previous two years—

*Primary School Certificate Examination.				
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
1952-53				
Boys	...	1,06,713	47,993	45.0
Girls	...	28,576	12,277	43.0
1953-54				
Boys	...	1,20,004	54,663	45.6
Girls	...	34,037	14,540	42.7

*This includes information regarding ex-students also.

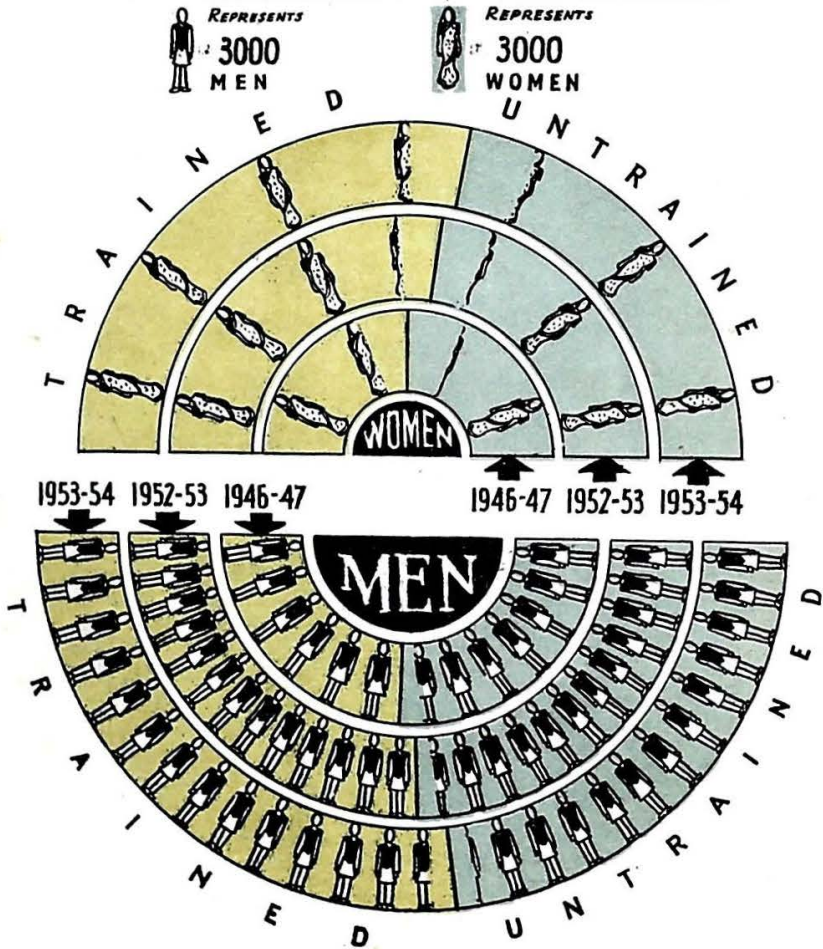
3 (16). Primary School buildings in the area of the District School Boards are constructed and extensions and special repairs to the existing primary school buildings owned by the District School Boards are carried out in accordance with the directions of the District Building Committees, for the various districts under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, and in accordance with the instructions issued by Government from time to time. Ordinary repairs to primary school buildings are carried out by the District School Boards concerned.

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

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

Under the new scheme for the advancing of loans to the District School Boards, the Provident Fund accumulations of members of the staff maintained by the District School Boards including primary teachers, which were vested in the District School Boards concerned, have been taken over by Government, and Government has undertaken to provide funds from their own resources for implementing the programme of the construction of primary school buildings maintained by

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS



the Boards. Detailed rules required to implement the provisions of the Act have been framed and enforced by Government from 1st April, 1953. A total provision of about Rs. 55 lakhs was sanctioned during the year for the construction of 1,434 school buildings in the various districts. Out of 1,434 school buildings for which loans were sanctioned, 1,354 school rooms were completed at the end of the year 1953-54 at a cost to Government of Rs. 33,85,000 and the remaining school rooms numbering 1,478 were under construction and were expected to cost an additional Rs. 20,34,300. All these buildings are expected to be completed during the year 1954-55, as under the rules governing building loans all buildings for which loans are sanctioned need to be completed within one year from the date of the sanction of the allotment to the District School Boards.

In addition to Rs. 55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4,19,733 was sanctioned as building grants for special repairs to the District School Board buildings and a grant of Rs. 4,19,300 was sanctioned for the construction of primary school buildings in the merged State areas.

The number of primary schools maintained by the District School Boards including those within the limits of non-Authorised Municipalities on 31st March, 1954 was 18,241 for boys and 1,366 for girls against 16,591 and 1,426 respectively in 1952-53. The classification of the buildings in which these schools were accommodated is as follows:—

Number of buildings in which the schools of the District School Boards met during 1953-54.				
	Owned by the District School Boards.	Rented.	Rent free (Such as Temples, Dharmashalas, Mosques, etc.)	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Boys Schools	7,041	7,374	9,639	24,054
Girls Schools	566	864	207	1,637
Total	7,607	8,238	9,846	25,691

3 (17). The following table gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during the preceding two years.

1	1952-53			1953-54		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trained	38,994	10,731	49,715	41,164	11,830	52,994
Percentage to Total	52.5	60.2	54.1	52.9	61.8	54.7
Un-Trained	35,056	7,104	42,160	36,578	7,399	43,977
Percentage to Total	47.5	39.8	45.9	47.1	38.2	45.8
Total	74,040	17,835	91,875	77,742	19,129	96,871

The total number of teachers increased by 4,996 to 96,871. The percentage of trained teachers also rose from 54.1 to 54.7. A detailed account of the training of teachers has been given elsewhere in this Report.

3(18). There is a special Act for regulating the administration of primary schools under the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay. All Schools within the Corporation area are managed by the Schools' Committee of the Corporation appointed under the Act. There were 350 schools and 24 classes on the 31st March, 1954, as against 351 schools and 29 classes during the preceding year. The number of pupils attending these schools and classes was 1,54,293 against 1,48,131 in 1952-53. The number of Schools and classes in the Suburban area was 93 and 19 as against 93 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The total number of pupils attending the schools and classes in the Suburban area was 27,634 during the year under report as against 26,973 on 31st March, 1953. The total number of teachers in the City primary schools on 31st March, 1954 was 3,902 of whom 3,419 were trained. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,961 and 3,484 respectively. In the Suburban area the total number of teachers on 31st March, 1954 was 743 including 614 trained teachers as against 739 teachers including 586 trained teachers on 31st March, 1953. Thus the percentage of trained teachers in the City area was 87.6 whereas in the Suburban area it worked out to 83.0. Last year the corresponding figures were 88 and 79.3 respectively.

In addition to the Corporation's schools referred to above, there were 226 aided schools in the City on 31st March, 1954, against 224 on 31st March, 1953. The corresponding figures for the Suburban area were 65 and 59 respectively. The number of pupils in aided City and Suburban schools increased during the year under review from 69,552 to 73,771. Besides the aided schools, there were 29 other schools which were recognised but not aided by the Corporation. Last year the number of such schools was 31. The total number of pupils in them rose from 4,805 to 6,082 during the year under report.

The total expenditure including that on the offices during 1953-54 amounted to 1,39,39,376 against Rs. 1,32,88,369 in 1952-53. The grant paid by Government to the Corporation towards the cost of Primary Education was Rs. 32,50,716 including Rs. 5,50,000 for the suburban schools during the year under report.

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

There were in all 22 vocational schools of which 10 were for girls who were taught Sewing and Embroidery. Spinning and Weaving were taught in the Municipal Byculla School. There were 21 handicraft classes for carpentry, tailoring, book-binding, clock-repairing and sign-board painting. Clay modelling was taught in two classes and Toy-making in two others. Instruction in spinning and card-board modelling was also imparted to pupils of lower standards in suburban schools.

3 (19). Under the Cantonment Act, 1924, Cantonment Authorities are required to provide for the educational needs of their areas. In the Bombay State there are six Cantonment Schools. In the Bombay State there are six Cantonments viz., those of Deolali, Poona, Ahmednagar, Kirkee, Ahmedabad and Belgaum. With the exception of the Poona Cantonment Board, all the other Boards maintain their own schools and also pay grants to approved schools within their areas. The Poona Cantonment Board, however, maintains no school of its own but merely pays grants to approved schools within its jurisdiction. The number of schools maintained and aided by the Cantonment Boards was 14 and 40 respectively during 1953-54 and the total number of pupils in them was 15,048. The total direct expenditure on the Cantonment aided and unaided schools rose from Rs. 5,48,756 in 1952-53 to Rs. 5,99,328 in 1953-54, of which the State share was Rs. 74,041.

3 (20). The State Board of Primary Education which was reconstituted in 1951-52 held three meetings during the year under report and an important topic, among others, considered by the Board was the review of the work done since 1937 in implementing the scheme of compulsory primary Education and an examination of the difficulties experienced or likely to be experienced in expanding the scheme, along with suggestions for implementing a practical programme for the expansion and improvement of primary education. The report of the Board is under the consideration of Government.

3 (21). During the year under review the number of single-teacher primary schools rose from 14,098 to 16,123. Of these 264 were for girls. The total number of pupils in all the single-teacher primary schools also increased by 66,599 to 6,31,544 (4,70,175 boys and 1,61,369 girls). Of the 16,123 schools, 8,126 were aided, the others being conducted by School Boards, Government, etc.

Single-teacher schools constitute a special feature of the system of primary education in the Bombay State. They serve a very useful purpose in supplying the educational requirements of children in small villages as economically as possible. Over 8,000 such schools were conducted by private bodies on a grant-in-aid basis.

3 (22). On 31st March, 1954, there were in all 168 Basic Schools of which 58 were Junior Basic schools and 110 Senior Basic Schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 30,182, including 9,878 girls. The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 10,42,684 during the year under report. 807 of the 898 teachers in these schools were trained. More detailed information in respect of Basic schools is given elsewhere in this Report.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY EDUCATION

4(1). The Secondary Education course extends over a period of seven years at the end of a four-year course of primary education. The eleven standards comprising four standards at the primary stage and seven

General. standards at the secondary stage are numbered consecutively. The syllabus for the first three years of the secondary school course, which constitute the middle school stage comprising standards V, VI and VII, is practically the same as for the upper primary standards. English continued to be taught as an optional subject of study in standard VII of the middle school stage, and provision for coaching in English was made, where necessary, for pupils passing primary standard VII or the Primary School Certificate Examination, who joined standard VIII of secondary schools.

The Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, which is a statutory body, holds the Secondary School Certificate Examination at the end of the secondary school course, and the syllabus for the examination provides for a variety of subjects, which can be offered by the candidates according to their special aptitudes. The syllabus includes a wide range of subjects covering agricultural, commercial, technical and other courses. The number of candidates who appeared for the Secondary School Certificate Examination during the last two years for such subjects and of those who offered the other subjects was as under:

Year.	No. of candidates who appeared for the S.S.C. Examination with Agricultural, Commercial, Technical etc. subjects	No. of remaining candidates.	Total.
1952-53			
S. S. C. Examination March, 1953 ...	5,654	69,320	74,974
Percentage	7.5	92.5	100.0
1953-54			
S. S. C. Examination March, 1954 ...	6,865	75,069	81,934
Percentage	8.4	91.6	100.0

It will be seen that only about seven per cent of the candidates, who appeared for the examination in March, 1953, had offered subjects of a vocational nature and that there was a slight increase in the percentage from about 7 to about 8 during 1953-54. Subjects of an academic nature leading particularly to admission into the Universities still continue to influence largely the choice of courses at the secondary school stage.

The mere provision of different types of courses—however necessary this is—offers no guarantee that pupils will straightway be forthcoming in adequate numbers to take up such courses. It should be remembered that school curricula vary, in no small measure, in prestige in the eyes of the public, so that, although provision may be made for courses for which candidates are best equipped by virtue of their special abilities, aptitudes and interests, the tendency to go in for academic courses, which have a certain measure of traditional prestige and dignity is likely to affect the choice of new courses. Parity of esteem and of status as between the various courses would only be possible on the concept of secondary education changing suitable not only in educational circles but also in the community at large.

4 (2). The Educational Administration was organised until 1952-53 mainly on the basis of the educational divisions or regions in charge of Divisional Educational Inspectors under the control of the administrative organization at the Head-quarters functioning at the State level. For educational purposes, the Bombay State was divided into six educational divisions, each under the control of a Class I Divisional Educational Inspector assisted generally by two B.E.S. Class I Assistant Educational Inspectors. Each division comprised districts ranging from 4 to 6, and in each District there were Deputy Educational Inspectors assisted by a number of Inspecting Officers in the B.E.S. Class III. The administrative unit was thus an educational division under the control of a B.E.S. Class I Educational Inspector, who had to look after 4 to 6 districts and to visit and inspect a very large number of schools including Primary, Secondary, Special, etc., in the whole division. Even though the Divisional Inspector was assisted by a fairly large inspecting staff, it was difficult for him to maintain a direct and personal touch with the personnel and institutions under him in the division and to have first-hand information about the problems concerning the districts under his control. He had to rely largely on his subordinate staff, and local problems, particularly those concerning the rural area, could only be examined in the light of the reports submitted by the subordinate staff. This arrangement also involved a certain amount of delay in the disposal of work. After a careful consideration of the question, Government decided that the administrative organisation should be based upon the district as the administrative unit and that the educational divisions should be liquidated. Accordingly, the posts of Divisional Educational Inspectors and of Assistant Educational Inspectors were abolished and Class I District Educational Inspectors have been appointed since June 1953, one such officer being, as a rule, in charge of one district, except for a few small districts, where there is a Class II District Educational Inspector per district or such districts have been linked up with larger districts. Under each District Educational Inspector there is a B.E.S. Class II Deputy Educational Inspector and also a Class II Administrative Officer working under the District School Board, in addition to a large number of non-gazetted Inspecting Officers. The idea underlying the new scheme is that the district staff should work as a team in close co-operation with each other inspired by a proper team-spirit and outlook. Although it is too

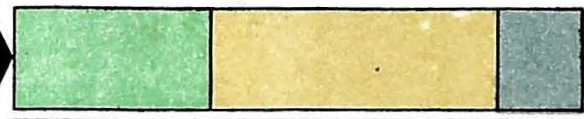
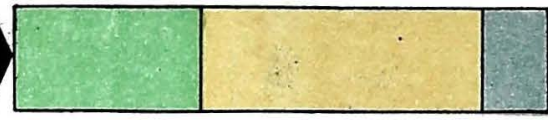
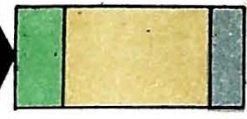
early to assess the impact of this new scheme on the educational institutions, and, in particular, the secondary schools in each District, there is no doubt that the more frequent opportunities of visits which the Educational Inspector now has under the new scheme, have enabled him to establish a closer contact with the schools in the District and the teaching staff employed therein. It is hoped that it would be possible for the Educational Inspector and the inspecting staff under him to pay more advisory visits to the various schools, to hold a large number of meetings with the teaching staff for a free and frank exchange of views on important questions and to maintain personal contacts with the personnel under him to a much greater degree than in the past.

4 (3). The Table shown on the next page compares the number of secondary schools classified by different Managements and of pupils in them during the preceding two years.

Schools and Pupils.

NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OF BOYS & GIRLS IN THEM IN THE BOMBAY STATE.

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE BOMBAY STATE BY VARIOUS SOURCES.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6
EXPENDITURE IN CRORES

Represents
100000
BOYS

Represents
100000
GIRLS

Represents
200
SCHOOLS

Govt.
FUNDS

FEEs

OTHER
SOURCES

Management.	No. of Secondary Schools.			Total number of pupils in the Secondary Schools.								
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	In schools for Boys.			In schools for Girls.			Total		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Government ...	10	1	11	1,051	394	1,445	20	24	44	1,071	418	1,469
State Government ...	50	9	59	11,480	992	12,422	...	2,202	2,202	11,480	3,194	14,624
District Local Board ...	2	...	2	307	86	343	...	...	...	307	86	343
Municipal ...	46	1	47	17,448	1,890	19,333	...	709	709	17,448	2,599	20,042
Aided ...	1,112	151	1,263	3,02,080	42,584	3,44,664	2,796	49,339	52,135	3,04,376	91,923	3,96,799
Un-Aided ...	56	18	74	6,395	1,248	7,643	117	3,140	3,257	6,512	4,388	10,900
Total for 1953-54 ...	1,276	180	1,456	3,38,706	47,144	3,85,850	2,933	55,414	58,347	3,41,639	1,02,558	4,44,197
Total for 1952-53 ...	1,323	180	1,403	3,25,041	41,932	3,66,973	2,788	51,779	54,567	3,27,829	93,711	4,21,540
Increase or Decrease during 1953-54.	+ 53	...	+ 53	+13,665	+5,212	+18,877	+145	+3,635	+3,780	+13,810	+3,847	+22,657

It will be seen that the total number of secondary schools increased from 1,403 in 1952-53 to 1,456 in 1953-54 and of pupils from 4,21,540 to 4,44,197, accounting for a net increase of 53 in the total number of schools and of 22,657 in the total number of pupils. Even allowing for the fact that the statistics for 1952-53 were affected to some extent by the change in the school year, which came into effect during that year, the figures for 1953-54 as compared with past figures reflect a sizeable increase.

4 (4). In accordance with the policy of leaving, as far as possible to private effort, the maintenance of ordinary Government Secondary Schools, secondary schools, the following 11 ex-State Secondary schools were transferred to private managements during the year under report.

1. K. M. English School, Banda. 7-8-1953.
2. A. V. School, Mithapur. 8-6-1953.
3. N. K. High School, Petlad. 11-12-1953.
4. S. P. High School, Idar. 1-4-1953.
5. Shree Himat High School, Himatnagar. 1-4-1953.
6. M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora. 1-4-1953.
7. Sangli High School, Sangli. 1-4-1953.
8. English School, Mangalvedha. 1-6-1953.
9. Tarapur English School, Tarapur. 28-2-1954.
10. Secondary Middle School, Gabat. 1-3-1954.
11. Mixed School, Attarsumba. 7-7-1953.

4 (5). The following table compares the number of Vocational High Schools and of pupils in them for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Type of Schools	Management.			Number of pupils.
	Government.	Private.	Total.	
1. Technical Schools	4	4	8	2,495
2. Agricultural Schools	5	2	7	1,775
3. Commercial Schools	3	10	13	1,952
Total (1953-54)	12	16	28	6,222
Total (1952-53)	12	15	27	6,204

It will be seen that the total number of Vocational High Schools increased from 27 in 1952-53 to 28 in 1953-54 and of pupils from 6,204 to 6,222. The eight Technical High Schools were directly controlled by the Director of Technical Education.

There were 16 private Vocational High Schools, and grants are paid to them by Government on a more liberal scale than those admissible to ordinary secondary schools. Grants in respect of non-recurring expenditure are admissible at 50 per cent and of recurring expenditure at 33½ per cent whereas ordinary High schools under private managements are eligible for maintenance grants at 30 per cent in the urban areas and 33½ per cent in the rural areas. Even so a vocational high school is more expensive to run and the efforts of private managements in this direction deserve to be encouraged. The report of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India which was published during the year under review has suggested a new organisational pattern of secondary education which provides, among other things, for multi-purpose schools providing diversified courses suitable for pupils with diverse aims, aptitudes and abilities. An important suggestion made by the Commission is that the Centre should assume a certain amount of direct responsibility for the contemplated re-organisation of secondary education and give financial aid for the purpose. It is hoped that as a result of this suggestion it would be possible for the State Government to aid with a Central subsidy private managements conducting multi-purpose schools on a more liberal basis.

4 (6). Although there has been an increase in the number of secondary schools and of pupils, in view of the diversity of regional and geographical factors and of the different stages of educational development in the Bombay State, the educational provision in the different parts of the State is not even or uniform. There was approximately one secondary school for an average area of 75 sq. miles and for an average population of 24,695 persons. So far as the urban area is concerned, there was approximately one secondary school for an average area of 5.5 sq. miles and for an average population of 11,375 persons. There was one secondary school for an average area of 219.1 sq. miles and for an average population of 52,291 in the rural area. Much leeway thus remains to be made up so far as the rural area is concerned. The scale of aid provided by the State Government for secondary schools under private managements in the rural areas is 33½ per cent against 30 per cent in the urban areas. Also rural schools are allowed to pay advance increments up to four to their teachers, where it is difficult to get good teachers for such schools and the additional expenditure incurred thereon is held admissible for grant-in-aid.

The following table compares the distribution of secondary schools with the pupils therein for 1952-53 and 1953-54 and the expenditure incurred per district in 1953-54.


S. No.	Name of the District.	Area in sq. Miles.	Population.	Number of secondary schools and pupils in				Number of teachers in 1953-54.	Expenditure (Direct) in 1953-54.		Number of Secondary Schools in Rural areas in 1953-54.	
				1952-53		1953-54			State Government.	Total.		
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Bombay	...	91	28,89,270	269	1,10,422	271	1,15,213	5,146	45,15,303	1,63,19,290	...
2	Ratnagiri	...	4,983	17,11,964	43	8,699	44	8,832	446	4,06,791	10,65,074	26
3	Kolaba	...	2,712	9,09,083	21	4,060	21	4,262	226	1,51,245	5,79,766	11
4	Thana	...	3,756	15,18,050	67	19,325	68	20,505	916	9,64,824	22,63,260	17
5	Nasik	...	6,013	14,29,916	42	10,973	43	11,387	544	5,99,976	14,36,669	9
6	East Khandesh	...	4,467	14,71,351	48	13,007	49	13,143	609	6,00,832	15,76,614	20
7	West Khandesh	...	5,405	11,46,024	17	5,536	17	5,630	236	2,74,528	5,86,393	5
8	Ahmednagar	...	6,472	14,10,873	33	8,020	35	8,286	413	3,61,411	9,68,871	11
9	Poona	...	6,023	19,50,976	100	31,021	100	33,034	1,536	14,05,914	47,67,809	19
10	North Satara	...	4,023	11,75,309	49	9,684	49	9,898	503	4,66,911	13,24,292	28
11	South Satara	...	3,324	10,00,141	44	8,561	47	8,528	444	4,19,482	9,80,267	30
12	Sholapur	...	5,814	15,05,316	41	10,430	47	10,935	548	5,32,396	12,38,703	12
13	Kolhapur	...	2,794	12,37,547	40	10,669	47	11,375	524	4,36,178	11,13,710	16
14	Dangs	...	658	47,282	...	...	1	11	2	1,343	2,389	1
15	Ahmadabad	...	3,401	16,85,630	68	37,048	79	39,294	1,594	14,95,613	44,65,248	12


16	Kaira	...	2,164	16,12,426	88	22,897	87	25,508	1,121	9,13,392	26,16,784	53
17	Banaskantha	...	3,986	7,48,796	11	2,263	12	2,385	123	75,493	2,92,171	2
18	Sabarkantha	...	2,447	6,84,017	15	2,563	19	3,073	135	96,461	2,79,263	16
19	Mehsana	...	4,125	14,71,662	71	13,896	69	15,520	719	6,26,413	15,76,951	47
20	Amreli	...	1,536	3,17,203	12	1,752	12	1,892	95	98,373	2,27,006	2
21	Baroda	...	2,788	11,94,746	75	17,216	72	17,780	830	7,11,666	19,78,370	34
22	Surat	...	4,067	18,27,842	83	23,661	81	25,138	1,138	11,29,185	28,82,404	88
23	Panchmahals	...	3,499	11,48,432	15	5,485	15	5,927	257	2,39,059	5,68,173	4
24	Broach	...	2,934	7,06,035	22	6,633	25	7,138	321	2,89,475	7,35,081	17
25	Dharwar	..	5,235	15,75,386	43	12,335	44	12,352	648	5,93,270	14,70,618	8
26	Belgaum	...	5,553	17,26,908	43	12,686	47	13,221	663	5,67,089	17,07,670	13
27	Bijapur	...	6,564	18,96,185	25	7,364	26	7,625	366	3,41,423	8,57,292	8
28	Kanara	...	3,976	5,17,780	23	5,284	29	5,755	293	2,66,136	6,80,137	13
Total		...	1,09,260	3,59,56,150	1,403	4,21,540	1,456	4,44,197	20,401	1,85,50,767	5,44,55,275	472

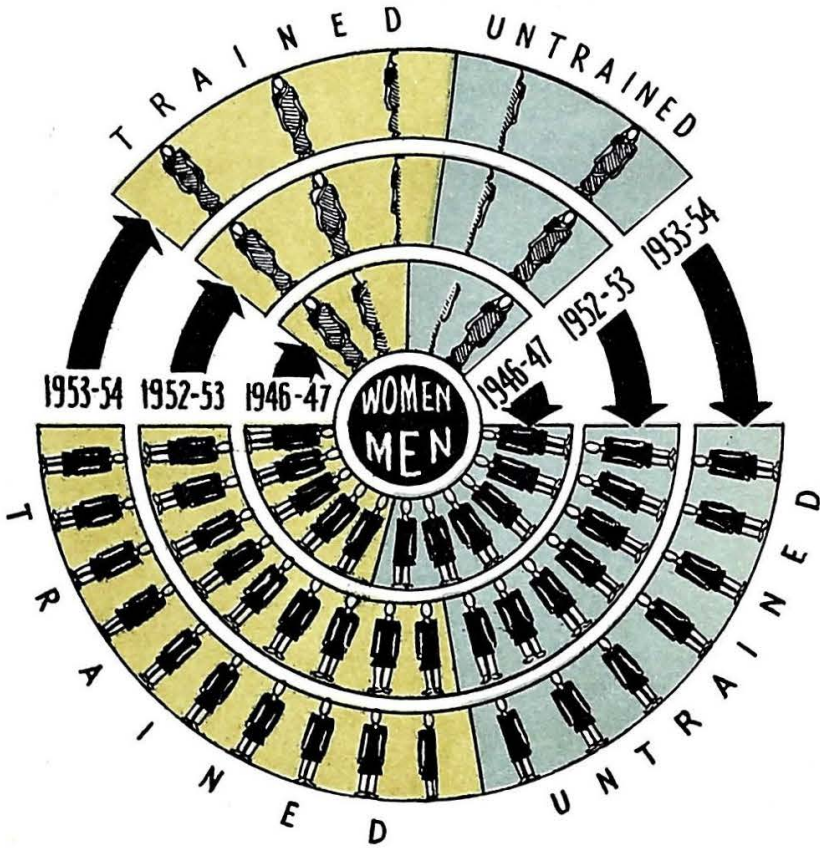
It will be seen that of the 1,456 secondary schools, 472 were in the rural area during 1953-54.

4 (7). The following table shows the total number of teachers in the various types of schools and the trained element therein for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54. It will be seen that the total number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 19,511 in 1952-53 to 20,401, in 1953-54. The number of trained teachers also increased from 11,171 to 12,204. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 57.3 in 1952-53 to 59.8 in 1953-54. The number of trained women teachers also increased from 2,287 to 2,524.

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

 REPRESENTS
 1000
 MEN

 REPRESENTS
 1000
 WOMEN



1	Total number of teachers.			Total number of trained teachers.			Total number of graduate teachers.			Number of trained graduates.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	B. T's.			Others.		
										Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Government Schools. (including Central Government.)	634	148	782	986	99	485	363	91	454	239	53	286	12	11	23
District Local Board and Municipal Schools.	837	62	899	529	35	564	436	87	473	216	18	234	79	2	81
Aided ...	14,590	8,350	17,940	8,538	2,183	10,721	7,375	1,680	9,055	3,338	797	4,135	1,384	355	1,739
Unaided ...	478	802	780	227	207	434	223	159	382	86	92	178	84	32	66
Total (Non-Government).	15,905	8,714	19,619	9,294	2,425	11,719	8,034	1,876	9,910	3,640	907	4,547	1,497	389	1,886
Grand Total (for 1953-54).	16,530	8,862	20,401	9,680	2,524	12,204	8,397	1,967	10,864	3,873	960	4,833	1,509	400	1,909
Total for (1952-53) ...	15,835	8,676	19,511	8,884	2,287	11,171	7,425	1,744	9,169	3,184	702	3,886	1,843	487	2,330
Increase or Decrease (1953-54).	+704	+186	+890	+796	+237	+1,033	+972	+223	+1,195	+689	+258	+947	-334	-87	-421

The scale of pay for a graduate S.T.C., or T.D. is Rs. 74-4-114-EB-4-130-5-160 and that of a B.T. is Rs. 85-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200. In addition there are certain allowances such as those for Physical Training and for 1st and 2nd class B.A. and M.A. degrees. The pay-scales of Head Masters of non-Government High Schools have also been laid down (3rd grade : Rs. 200-10-300, 2nd grade: Rs. 250-10-350; and 1st grade: Rs. 300-15-450), the managements being at liberty to choose for their Head Master either a pay-scale or the corresponding duty allowance (3rd grade : Rs. 40-75; 2nd grade: Rs. 50-100; and 1st grade: Rs. 100-200) in addition to the normal pay as secondary teachers. The service conditions, including pay-scales, for the teaching staff in private secondary schools have in recent years been liberalised, and there is now much greater security of tenure for the teaching staff in private schools.

4 (8). The following statement indicates the maximum number of pupils to be admitted to Government and non-Government secondary schools and the floor area per pupil:—

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

Due to the increasing number of pupils seeking admission, however, the non-Government secondary schools have been allowed temporarily to admit 40 and 44 instead of 36 and 40 in Standards V-VII and VIII-XI respectively and the floor space per pupil has been reduced from 10 to 8 sq. ft. Such schools are also allowed to admit 4 more pupils in Stds. V-VII in the beginning of the school year and 10 repeaters in Std. XI in addition to 44 pupils. Due to the increasing pressure on accommodation the upper limits laid down are also allowed to be relaxed slightly in a few cases, subject to the availability of accommodation, equipment etc.

4 (9). All Government schools are held in buildings of their own. Some of the private schools also are housed in their own buildings which generally satisfy modern educational needs. A very large number of private schools, however, meet in rented buildings which were not designed originally for school purposes. Lack of suitable buildings, particularly in big towns like Bombay is one of the important problems facing secondary education.

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

In order to help private managements to have their own school buildings and play grounds Government provides funds for the payment of building grants and grant-in-aid for acquiring play-grounds. During the year under report the sum spent on these two items was Rs. 59,830 and Rs. 33,310 respectively.

4(10). The following table compares the number of Secondary schools, the number of teachers in them, the number of pupils and the expenditure for the years 1950-51 to 1953-54:—

Year.	Number of schools	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1950-51	1,296	18,189	4,19,650	4,57,67,979
1951-52	1,849	18,753	4,36,192	5,08,61,642
1952-53	1,438	19,511	4,21,640	5,17,01,607
1953-54	1,456	20,401	4,44,197	5,44,55,275

The major part of the outlay on secondary education is accounted for by the salaries of the teaching staff. It will be seen that the number of schools and of teachers has been steadily increasing and the expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,57,67,979 in 1950-51 to Rs. 5,44,55,275 during the year under report. The main sources of income are the fees received from pupils and the Government grant. The following table shows the expenditure incurred on secondary schools and the sources from which it was met during the past two years:

	1952-53.	Per centage.	1953-54.	Per centage.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds, (including Central Government Funds.)	1,84,96,461	35.8	1,89,10,718	34.7
District Board Funds	13,227	0.0	15,571	0.0
Municipal Funds	2,43,657	0.5	3,63,992	0.7
Fees	2,71,24,902	52.4	2,77,60,566	51.0
Other sources (including endowments)	58,26,360	11.3	74,04,433	13.6
Total	5,17,04,607	100.0	5,44,55,275	100.0

An analysis of these statistics shows that the major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and the Government grant. Only a small share of the expenditure viz., 13.6 per cent was met by the Managements from resources of their own, including Endowment Funds.

The following table shows comparative figures of the average cost and the cost to Government for educating a pupil in a secondary school:

1	Total cost per pupil.		Cost to Government per pupil.	
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Schools (including Central Government schools.)	125	147	78	98
Board Schools	104	104	38	40
Aided Schools	122	120	44	42
Unaided Schools	164	197	...	...
Total average cost	123	128	44	43

The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school remained steady at Rs. 123 during the year. The average cost to Government per pupil decreased by one rupee to Rs. 43 but the average cost of educating a pupil in a Government school increased from Rs. 125 to Rs. 147 and the increase was due mainly to the expenditure on Government Technical High Schools having practically doubled. The average cost per pupil in an aided school decreased by Rs. 2 from Rs. 122 to Rs. 120.

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

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

4 (12). In accordance with the recommendation of the Hindi Teaching Committee, which had been appointed by Government, orders have been issued that all secondary schools should make the necessary arrangements for the teaching of Hindi in Stds. V to XI. Accordingly, the teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in Std. IX in 1952-53 and it was extended to Std. X in 1953-54. Hindi will be a compulsory subject in Std. XI from 1954-55. Hindi thus occupies an important place in the secondary school curriculum as a major subject, and increasing evidence is available of its popularity both in the student population as well as in the teaching profession. More and more teachers are taking the Shikshak Sanad and also the higher examinations conducted by the Hindi Prachar Samities. It is expected that in course of time every school will have on its staff a properly qualified Hindi teacher. This is very necessary because Hindi will be a compulsory subject for the S.S.C. Examination from 1957.

4 (13). The medium of instruction in all schools, excepting the Anglo-Indian schools, English-Teaching Schools and in a few cosmopolitan schools, has been the regional language. As regards the schools in which the medium of instruction is some other language, the regional language is taught as a compulsory subject of study upto Std. VII. The regional language being generally the mother-tongue of the pupil, its introduction as the medium of instruction in secondary schools has enabled the pupils to understand the subjects taught with greater facility and to express themselves with greater ease.

The scheme relating to Lokashalas, which was introduced experimentally some years back, has been abandoned in consequence of the decision of Government to discontinue the teaching of English in the middle schools standards. As a result the Lokashalas started under the scheme were gradually closed and the two remaining Lokashalas were closed during the year under report.

4 (14). One of the objects of the re-organisation of the administrative set-up brought into force during the year under report was not merely to tone up administration generally, but also to place school inspection on a more satisfactory basis. With the limited and compact area restricted to one district as a rule under him the Educational Inspector is now in a much better position than in the past not only to exercise a greater measure of control over the schools in the district, but also to function as a means of "cross-fertilization", and it is intended that he should bring to the notice of the schools in his District any interesting educational projects being carried out in any school and keep the teaching staff informed of the latest developments in the educational field. He is expected to devote adequate time to the inspection of a school according to its size and to bring under scrutiny the various aspects of school work. With the limited number of schools to inspect, excepting in large districts where the number of secondary schools is large, the

Educational Inspector with the assistance of his inspecting officers is also expected to devote some time to the actual demonstration of teaching methods for the benefit of the teachers and the inspecting officers. It is too early to form any estimate as to the impact of the new scheme on the standard of teaching in secondary schools, but there is no doubt that conditions are gradually improving. The insistence of the department on trained teachers for every subject, including physical education and craft work and the institution of refresher courses have considerably helped in this process of improvement.

4 (15). The Government control over secondary schools is exercised through the Director of Education, the Educational Inspectors and the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The changes consequent on the reorganisation of the administrative arrangements have already been reviewed elsewhere in this Chapter. There are two Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the B.E.S. Class I who are in charge of the Girls' Schools in the State. Besides the Educational Inspectors and the Inspectresses there are special Inspectors for Physical Education, Drawing, Visual Education and Commercial Education who function on a State-wide basis.

Secondary Education in the Bombay State is not regulated by any legislative enactment, but the State exercises control over Secondary education in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the executive instructions and orders issued from time to time. The Inspecting Officers keep an eye on the working of the schools and submit their Inspection Reports showing how far the schools concerned have carried out Departmental orders and instructions in matters concerning the schools and whether the range and quality of instruction and the standard of discipline in the schools are upto the mark. If a school fails to carry out the Departmental orders even after receiving a warning, or if there is a general deterioration in standards or if a school for any other reason is adversely reported on, steps are taken as a rule to impose a penalty after a due warning if the facts of the case justify such a measure.

There were 35 Anglo-Indian institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1954, comprising 28 secondary schools with 8,689 pupils, 4 primary schools with 222 pupils, 2 Training Institutions with 86 students and one Commercial school (Y.W.C.A., Bombay) with 41 pupils.

These institutions are governed by a special Code of Regulations and are controlled through the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools. Except in Greater Bombay, where Anglo-Indian Institutions are inspected by the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools, such institutions in other Districts are inspected by the District Educational Inspectors. There is also an *ad hoc* Advisory Board presided over by the Secretary to Government, Education Department, to advise Government in matters relating to Anglo-Indian Education. Under the new Constitution all special grants for Anglo-Indian Education will be discontinued progressively at the end of ten years from the date on which the Constitution came into effect.

4 (16). To enable indigent and deserving pupils in the State to have the benefit of secondary education a well-planned scheme of Scholarships and free-studentships has been instituted in the State.

Scholarships, stipends and free places. There is no provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code requiring secondary schools to award free-studentships at a particular rate as a compulsory measure. The only provision made therein is that they are allowed to grant free-studentships to the extent of 15 per cent of the total number of pupils on the rolls. This limit of 15 per cent can be exceeded with the special permission of the Educational Inspector. Actually, however, very few schools award the maximum of 15 per cent permissible and generally award free-studentships to the extent of 5 to 7 per cent of their pupils. Since the year 1949-50 Government have undertaken to provide free-studentships to pupils in non-Government Secondary Schools at the rate of 3 per cent of the pupils on the rolls to be awarded to poor and deserving children, irrespective of caste and creed, subject to the condition that the managements grant free-studentships at their own cost at least to the extent of the average free-studentships awarded by them during the previous year or 5 per cent whichever is higher. The total cost to Government on this account during 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 6,59,855 as against Rs. 5,90,100 in the previous year. Teachers serving in non-Government secondary schools are entitled to free secondary education for their children in the schools conducted by their managements.

As regards Government secondary schools all Backward Class pupils receive free education in Boys' as well as Girls' schools; 30 per cent of non-Backward Class pupils in Boys' schools are admitted free, whereas in Girls' institutions 37½ per cent of non-Backward Class pupils are given free places. Backward Class pupils are admitted free in all Government institutions and if they attend non-Government schools, their fees are paid by Government. The following table gives the number of Backward Class pupils who got the benefit of this scheme in 1953-54 and the cost involved in it.

Year.	Number of pupils.		Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1953-54	24,689	2,136	Rs. 19,87,734

The fees of children of primary school mistresses whose monthly income is below Rs. 100 are also paid by Government. In the year under review, Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 31,998 on this account.

In addition to the concessions 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.	Number of sets of Scholarships.	Number of Scholarships.	Rate of Scholarship p. m.						
					V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Government open Scholarships.	... Middle School High School.	564 537	1,692 2,148	4 ...	4 ...	4 ...	... 5 0	... 6 0	... 8 0	... 8 0
2	Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes..	Secondary Schools.	246	1,722	6	6	6	7 8 9	0 12	0 12	0
3	Government Special Scholarships for Bhils, West Khandesh District.	Secondary Schools.	10	70	6	6	6	7 8 9	0 12	0 12	0
4	Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes..	Vocational High Schools.	42	168	...	...	...	10 8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
5	Scholarships to High School Girls, intending to take up nursing as their career.	High Schools.	...	100	...	...	...	10	12 0	15 0	
6	Government Special Scholarships for children from cultivators Classes.	High Schools.	40	160 <u>6,160</u>	...	...	...	5 0 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
7	Junior Scholarships	... Anglo-I n d i a n Schools.	10	20	12						
8	Senior Scholarships	... Anglo-I n d i a n Schools.	5	20	30						

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

1		Number appeared.			Number passed.			Percentage.
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. S. C. Exam. (whole) October 1953.	Boys ...	28,153	3,290	31,443	7,258	518	7,776	29.3
	Girls ...	9,816	990	10,806	1,246	141	1,387	32.2
	Total...	26,469	4,280	30,749	8,499	654	9,153	29.8
S. S. C. Exam. (whole) March, 1954.	Boys ...	63,765	4,355	68,120	25,311	1,464	26,775	39.3
	Girls ...	13,231	583	13,814	6,497	179	6,676	48.3
	Total...	76,996	4,938	81,934	31,808	1,643	33,451	40.8
Cambridge School Certificate Exam.		404	4	408	303	2	305	74.8

As the number of secondary schools is increasing from year to year, the number of candidates appearing at the Secondary School Certificate Examination is also increasing. During the year under review, 81,934 candidates appeared for the March 1954 Secondary School Certificate Examination as against 74,974 for the March, 1953 Examination. The percentage of passes was 40.8 against 39.4 for the previous year. The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed with the various vocational subjects.

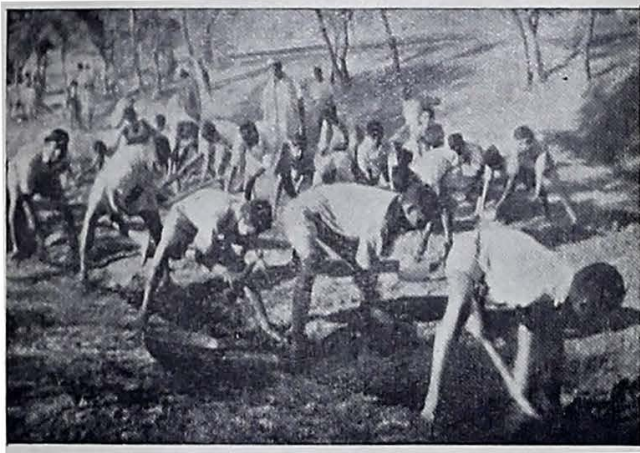
S. No.	Name of the Subject.	October 1953		March 1954		
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
1	Elements of Commerce	...	221	166	770	613
2	Tillage & Soil Management	...	109	109	303	291
3	Crop & Animal Husbandry	...	89	85	287	275
4	Book-keeping & Accounts	...	173	127	628	457
5	(i) Shorthand	...	110	41	324	189
6	(ii) Typewriting	...	212	125	739	539
7	Geometrical & Machine Drawing...	...	66	35	410	268
8	Mechanical Engineering	...	60	30	379	328
9	Electrical Engineering	...	57	41	369	284

S. No.	Name of the Subject.	October 1953.		March 1954.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
10	Workshop Technology Grade-I ...	42	40	337	359
11	Workshop Technology Grade-II ...	Nil	Nil	2	0
12	Building Material & Construction...	Nil	Nil	2	0
13	Woodwork Technology ...	2	1	21	19
14	Furniture Design & Estimating ...	2	1	23	16
15	Dyeing Technology of Textile Fabrics.	1	1	2	1
16	Hand-Spinning & Hand-Weaving ...	74	70	37	27
17	Weaving (Power) ...	2	2	2	2
18	Tailoring & Cutting ...	2	2	9	6
19	Tailoring Embroidery & Fancy Work.	12	8	12	11
20	Typography ...	Nil	Nil	3	1

4 (18). In the State of Bombay, schools are not allowed to use books as text books and supplementary readers which are not sanctioned by the Department. This sanction is accorded by the Committees specially appointed for the different languages, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Kannad, Urdu and Sindhi. An Educational Inspector is the President of each Committee. The State School Book Committee, of which the Director of Education is the President, considers books intended for Secondary Schools in English and Hindi Languages. The number of books considered by the State School Book Committee during the last two years was as follows:

Year.		No. of books received including the opening balance.	No. of books sanctioned.	No. of books rejected.	Books sanctioned as		Balance.
					Text books and supplementary readers.	Library Books.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53	...	98	71	27	51	20	...
1953-54	{ State School Book Committee.	435	364	71	228	136	...
	Hindi School Book Committee.	387	185	202	46	139	...

SHRAMAYAGNA IN SCHOOLS



Construction of an Approach Road.



Clearing, Debris.

4 (19). An analysis of the facts and statistics which have been recorded

here leaves little room for doubt that there has
Conclusion. been qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in the field of secondary education. It is

being increasingly realised that secondary education which covers the age of adolescence—a very important period in the life of a pupil—is a stage complete in itself, so that it is of the utmost importance to concentrate during this stage on the all-sided development of the pupil to enable him to mature as a good citizen. Accent, therefore, is definitely shifting from the narrow and academic aspect of the school curriculum to its more practical side, and there is growing evidence of the endeavour on the part of the schools to interpret the content of the syllabus in terms of its actual utility in the context of the prevailing conditions. A characteristic example of this is the interest with which pupils have taken to *Shramadan* and helped in the construction work in the community projects and national extension service blocks, such as making roads, digging wells and even repairing school buildings. This is an encouraging sign of the fact that not only practical usefulness but a sense of social service is playing its part in the education of the young.

CHAPTER V

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1—Universities

5 (1). The following six statutory Universities were functioning during the year under report:—

Introduction.

S. No.	Name of the University.	Year of incorporation.	Vice Chancellor during the year.	University office located at
1	Bombay University	... 1857	Shri N. J. Wadia	... Bombay.
2	Poona University	... 1949	Dr. M. R. Jayakar	... Poona.
3	Karnatak University	... 1950	Shri C. C. Hulkoti	... Dharwar.
4	Gujarat University	... 1950	Shri H. V. Divatia	... A'bad.
5	M. S. University of Baroda	... 1949	Shrimati Hansa Mehta	... Baroda.
6	S. N. D. T. Women's University.	1951	Shri K. M. Jhaveri	... Bombay.

The total number of institutions imparting higher education in various fields of knowledge including professional, etc., rose from 137 in 1952-53 to 141 in 1953-54, as five new institutions were started and one was closed during the year under report. On the 31st March, 1954, 73,637 students were on the rolls of the 141 institutions. Further details are given elsewhere in this Chapter.

Towards the end of November 1953, Government appointed an informal Committee to investigate into the working and financial position of the six Universities in the State with a view to securing co-ordination of the teaching and research facilities as also economy in the administration.

The progress of each of the six Universities is reviewed briefly below:

Bombay University

5 (2). The Bombay University Act, 1953 came into effect from the 1st June, 1953 and during the year under report the University Authorities took steps to implement the Act by passing the necessary statutes and ordinances and by making preparations for holding elections under the new Act.

The Syndicate, on the recommendations of the Academic Council decided that with effect from June 1955, Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject of study at the First Year Arts, Science and Commerce Examinations and in successive years at the Intermediate Arts, Science and Commerce and the Degree Examinations in Arts and Commerce.

The Senate at their meeting held in February 1954, decided that the minimum scales of pay for the teaching staff in the affiliated colleges should be as follows with effect from June, 1954:

Professors and Asstt. Professors: Rs. 300-15-420-20-540.

Lecturers and Asstt. Lecturers: Rs. 200-10-300-15-435.

Demonstrators and Tutors: Rs. 110-5-225.

The University received during the year the following endowments, besides certain others for prizes to be awarded at the various examinations:—

(1) Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 from Shri A. K. Doshi and Shri Anandilal H. Sheth respectively for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Technology.

(2) Rs. 44,000, including investments made by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, B. F. Mandon Memorial Fund, for instituting an annual lecturership.

(3) Rs. 36,000 from M/s Das & Co., Bombay for the construction and equipment of a section of the Department of Technology.

The number of colleges affiliated to the University rose from 24 (13 Arts and Science and 11 Professional) to 26 (13 Arts and Science and 13 Professional) as two new Professional colleges, viz., the Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics and the St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay, started functioning during the year under report. In addition to these colleges the University continued to run the Departments of Economics and Sociology, Chemical Technology, and Statistics. Important activities of these Departments are mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. The following table shows the distribution of the 31,676 students in the departments and institutions affiliated to the University on the 31st March, 1954.

	No. of students.
University Departments	... 840
Arts and Science Colleges	... 21,224
Professional Colleges	... 9,612
Total	... <u>31,676</u>

During the academic year under review 7707 candidates appeared for various final examinations of whom 4284 were successful. 155 theses were accepted for different research degrees including 67 for the Ph.D. and one for the D.Sc.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on 18th August, 1953 when 3,255 candidates received their degrees. The Convocation Address was delivered by Sir Nawroji Jehangir Wadia, Kt. Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Universities Information Bureau was able to secure admission for as many as 294 students, although the difficulties in securing admission for students with average academic qualifications continued to be the

same as before, in the Universities and other educational institutions abroad. During the year under review the Bureau conducted examinations on behalf of the various foreign Universities and Institutions.

Poona University

5 (3). Government modified Sections 11, 16, 50, 56 and 60 of the Poona University Act. By modifying Sections 11 and 56 it amended the procedure for the election of the Vice-Chancellor. By amending section 50 it allowed the University to invest its funds in a co-operative bank approved by the State Government. The amendment of section 60 modified the procedure for getting the authoritative interpretation of the Chancellor regarding the provisions of the Act. It further provided that such reference be made by the Vice-Chancellor to the Chancellor upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than ten members of the Court.

During the year under report arrangements were made for the teaching of the B.A. course at the Sir Parshurambhau College. On the recommendations of the Board of University Teaching the B.Sc. (Hons.) courses in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and the M.Sc. courses in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, were taught in the respective University Departments: the Willingdon College, Sangli, was recognised as a centre for imparting instruction to the B.Sc. (Hons.) Class in Chemistry. The Pratap College, Amalner, and the Moolji Jetha College, Jalgaon, were recognised as Post-Graduate Centres for imparting instruction to the M.A. class in Economics and Politics. Certificate courses in French and German were started during the year at the Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona.

As two new colleges viz., the Intermediate College, Poona, and the Sangameshwar College, Ahmednagar started functioning during the year under review the total number of affiliated colleges increased from 24 (14 Arts and Science and 10 Professional Colleges) to 26 (16 Arts and Science and 10 Professional Colleges). The total strength of the 16 Arts and Science colleges was 10,918. There was no significant change in the number of students in the 10 Professional colleges. In addition to these colleges, there were various University Departments and 4 Research Institutions affiliated to the University with a total number of 392 students in them. 4,429 students appeared for the various final examinations in the academic year of whom 2,946 passed.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, delivered the Convocation address at the fifth Annual Convocation of the University presided over by the Chancellor of the University. 947 students received their degrees on the occasion while 577 more students received their degrees at a special convocation when Shri B. G. Kher, India's High Commissioner in London, delivered the Convocation address in Marathi.

The Board of Extra-Mural Studies continued during the year under report extending its activities to new centres.

Attempts were made to acquaint a large circle of students with the activities of the University Employment Bureau. In co-operation with the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Educational Department the

Employment Bureau arranged a series of lectures on various careers at the Sir Parshurambhau College.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau carried on its activities in the usual manner. It helped students in securing admissions, scholarships and fellowships.

Karnatak University

5 (4). The new Administration Building, the foundation stone of which was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, on the 30th March, 1951, was declared open by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India on 26th October, 1953. The building was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,60,000. During the year under report the construction of the Printing Press Building was undertaken. It was expected that the Press would be set up by August, 1954.

During the year under report the post-graduate departments viz., (1) The Department of Chemistry, (2) The Department of Physics and (3) The Department of Geology, started functioning. The Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25,000 for the Physics department in addition to Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned last year. The other post-graduate departments continued to show steady progress.

The University introduced the new Law Course with effect from June 1953. It was noticed that the introduction of the Law Preliminary course resulted in a fall in the number of admissions to the new Law Course.

As no new College was affiliated during the year the total number of affiliated colleges remained constant at 14 (8 Arts and Science colleges, 5 Professional colleges and one Research Institution). The total number of students in the 8 Arts and Science colleges increased from 4,904 to 5,174, while those in the 5 Professional Colleges decreased from 1099 to 1041. There were 44 students on the rolls of the University Departments and the Kannada Research Institute. The number of students who appeared for the various final examinations was 1,542 of whom 1,047 were declared successful.

The Annual Convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 26th October, 1953. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India, delivered the Convocation Address. 631 candidates were admitted to the various degrees.

The Board of Extra-Mural studies continued the programme of Extension Lectures under the Scheme which was implemented in 1952. On the 16th December, 1953, a debate was conducted under the auspices of the Board in which a Debating Team from the U.S.A. consisting of two American students participated.

Gujarat University

5 (5). During the year under review the Syndicate of the University held fourteen meetings (seven ordinary and seven special), at which they considered and passed resolutions on many important matters. Some of the important decisions are mentioned below:

(1) The courses for the following examinations were revised:--

(i) M.D. (ii) M.S. (iii) B.Ed. (iv) Ancient Indian Culture at B.A. General and Special (v) Geology at the B.Sc (Subsidiary) (vi) Education at the B.A. Philosophy (General and Special). (vii) Microbiology at the B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary).

2. The detailed syllabi for the following courses were sanctioned:—

(i) M. Pharm. (ii) Diploma in Pharmacy (iii) Diploma in Ophthalmology (iv) Diploma in Journalism (v) M.E. (Civil) and M.E. (Electrical) (vi) Law Preliminary, First LL.B. and Second LL.B. (New Rules).

3. The scheme for the training of students for the various competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission was passed and forwarded to the State Government for approval and grant-in-aid towards the expenses on these classes.

4. Ordinances and regulations regarding external examinations to be held by the University were passed.

5. In order to popularise Hindi, teachers in the affiliated Colleges who have passed M.A. Examination with languages were permitted to appear for the M.A. Examination in Hindi without keeping terms. This concession has been granted only for the examinations of 1954, 1955 and 1956.

6. An ordinance making medical examination compulsory for all students of the University was passed.

Though the total number of Colleges and Recognised Institutions affiliated to the University increased from 27 in 1952-53 to 29 during the year, the number of Colleges and Recognised institutions situated in the Bombay State and affiliated to the University remained the same as last year viz., 22. Of these 22, 8 were Arts and Science Colleges, 11 Professional Colleges and 3 Post-Graduate Research Institutions. On 31st March, 1954, there were 8,826 students in the 8 Arts Colleges, 4,644 students in the 11 Professional Colleges and 135 students in the 3 Post-Graduate Research Institutions.

During the year under report F. Y. Arts, Inter Arts and B.A. External examinations were held for the first time. F. Y. Arts examinations were held by the affiliated colleges and the other two held by the University. 3,047 students appeared for the various final examinations of the University of whom 2,082 were declared successful.

The Annual Convocation was held on the 2nd September, 1953, when 1,167 candidates received their degrees. Shri G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University, presided over the function and Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay State delivered the Convocation Address. At a Special Convocation held on 4th March, 1954, which was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, 469 candidates took their degrees.

The University Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm from 17th December, 1953 to 19th December, 1953. Shri U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, hoisted the University flag at the Gujarat College

and addressed the students. The programme was followed by N.C.C. demonstrations. The University Week was celebrated on similar lines in Colleges located outside Ahmedabad.

During the year under review 2,328 books were added to the University Library bringing the total number to 7,254. Of the 2,328 books, 2,104 were purchased by the University and 224 were received as gift.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau received 1,150 queries of which 817 were replied to by post and the remaining were attended to in person. 32 applications for admission were forwarded through the High Commissioner of India, London, to the educational institutions in U.K. and 156 applications for admission were forwarded to educational institutions in America.

The Board of University Teaching recommended the opening of the following post-graduate departments:—

- (i) The Department of Economics, Politics and Sociology.
- (ii) The Department of Gujarati Language and Literature to develop into the post-graduate school for Modern Indian Languages.
- (iii) The Department for Biochemistry.
- (iv) The Department of Soil Mechanics.

During the year 8 students submitted their theses for the M.Sc. degree and 9 others for the Ph.D. degree. All the theses were approved for the degrees for which they were submitted.

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

5 (6). The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was established on 30th April, 1949. It is a teaching and residential University of which the jurisdiction extends over an area within the radius of 10 miles from the University Office.

During the year under review, the following new courses were started:—

- (i) Faculty of Arts: M.A. (Psychology).
- (ii) Faculty of Science: B.Sc. Geology-Principal, M.Sc.—Statistics.
- (iii) Faculty of Commerce: Post-graduate diploma in Banking, Diploma in Co-operation.
- (iv) Faculty of Medicine: M.D., MS., D.O., D.A., D.L.O., D.M.R. & E., D. Ped., D.V. & D., T.D.D. and D.C.P.
- (v) Faculty of Technology (including Engineering): B. Arch.
- (vi) Faculty of Fine Arts: M.A. (Fine), M. Mus., Diploma in Textile Design, Certificate in Bronze casting.
- (vii) Faculty of Home Science: M.Sc. (Home), Foods and Nutrition; M.Sc. (Home) Child Development.

During the year under report the following donations were accepted by the University:—

- (1) A plot of land to the east of the Faculty of Technology building was given as a gift by H. H. the Chancellor of the University.

(2) Offer of Mrs. Jean Norman, an Australian Social Worker, to finance the scheme of expansion of the Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Clinic of the Faculty of Social work for 3 to 5 years from her family endowment on condition that the University assures continuance of this service on a permanent basis.

The total number of students in the different faculties and the Research Institutions was 4,370 which included 927 students of the certificate and Diploma courses in the Faculty of Engineering, 247 students of the Diploma course in Music and 95 students of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, during the year under review as against 3,918 in the preceding year. The number of students who appeared for various final examinations of the University was 860 of whom 671 passed.

The Third Annual Convocation of the University was held on 10th October, 1953 when Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, delivered the convocation address.

The University Library had, at the end of the year, a stock of 33,595 books of which 5,727 were added during the year. The number of periodicals received in the library was 173.

During the year under report research work was carried on in almost all the Faculties of the University by students as well as the staff. The University decided to undertake research for Textile and Allied Industries at a higher level in collaboration with the Textile and Allied Industries organisations set up by the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda.

The University Week was organised from 29th November, 1953 to 5th December, 1953. Shri G. S. Bajpai, the Governor of Bombay, inaugurated the week.

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

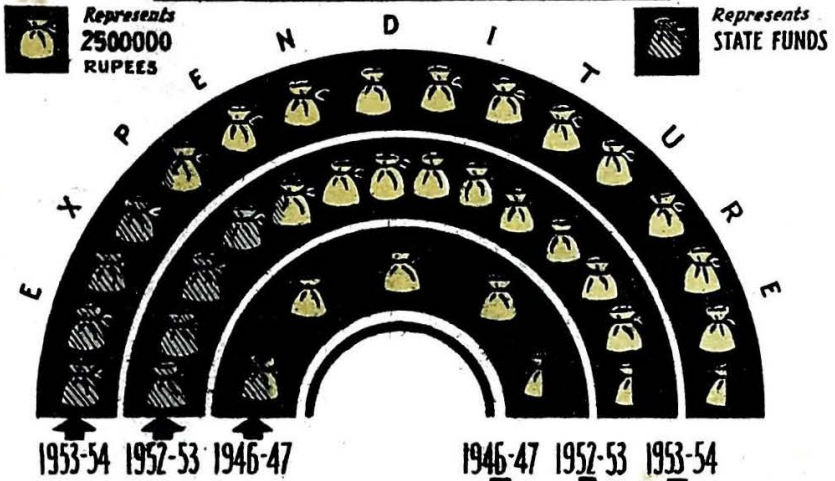
5 (7). The Central Government gave a building grant of Rs. 33,264 as the last instalment towards the expenses of the south wing of the new University Building.

The Syndicate expressed itself in favour of commencing the Diploma Course in Home Science and also strengthening the existing courses in Domestic Science to the level of the Home Science Degree Courses. In order to give further scope to the students who had passed the B.T. Degree examination, the Syndicate decided to introduce the M. Ed. course from 1954.

As no new college was started during the year, the number of affiliated colleges remained steady at 5. The number of students in these colleges, however, showed a slight increase from 849 to 899. Of the 281 candidates who appeared for the various University Examinations 179 passed.

On the occasion of the third Annual Convocation, Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, Member, Social Services, Planning Commission, delivered the Convocation Address.

EXPENDITURE ON HIGHER EDUCATION.



NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION & STUDENTS IN THEM.



5 (8). The following table shows the grants paid to the various Universities in the State by the Government of Bombay during 1953-54:—

University.	Recurring.		Non-recurring.		Total.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bombay ...	6,25,000		Nil		6,25,000	
Poona ...	4,70,000		498-11-0*		4,70,498-11-0	
Karnatak ...	3,00,000		1,98,200-0-0		4,98,200	
Gujarat ...	4,00,000		...		4,00,000	
M. S. Baroda ...	12,50,000		...		12,50,000	
S. N. D. T. ...	1,15,000		...		1,15,000	
Total ...	31,60,000		1,98,698-11-0		33,58,698-11-0	
Total for 1952-53 ...	81,60,493		4,87,000-0-0		86,47,493-0-0	

* Paid to Mamlatdar, Poona City towards the assessment in respect of the area leased out to the University.

The total number of students enrolled in all the Departments of the Regional Universities and the affiliated colleges and Research Institutes increased by 4,675 to 72,105 during the year under review. The number 72,105 is inclusive of 5,060 students reading in Diploma classes in subjects such as Teaching, Ayurved, Engineering, Music, etc.

2. Arts and Science Colleges

5 (9). The following table shows the distribution of students in various Arts and Science Colleges of the six universities in the State on 31st March 1954.

Name of the University.	1952-53		1953-54	
	Number of colleges.	Number of students.	Number of colleges.	Number of students
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay ...	13	20,029	13	21,224
Poona ...	14	10,501	16	10,918
Karnatak ...	8	4,904	8	5,174
Gujarat ...	8	8,536	8	8,826
M. S. Baroda ...	8	2,045	8	2,096
S. N. D. T. ...	5	849	5	899
Total ...	51	46,864	58	49,187

As two new colleges affiliated to the Poona University started functioning during the year under report, the total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 51 to 53.

5 (10). The following table gives the number of students who graduated from the various Universities and those who passed the Master's and the higher degree examinations during the year.

	1952-53			1953-54		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
B. A. ...	4,779	3,235	77.9	5,300	3,844	72.5
M. A. ...	677	432	63.8	731	522	71.4
B. Sc. ...	4,615	2,217	48.0	4,805	2,363	49.2
M. Sc. ...	326	205	62.8	344	242	70.4
Ph. D. ...	58	35	60.3	63	54	85.7
D. Litt. ...	—	—	—	1	Result pending	—

5 (11). The following table gives comparative figures of total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges by various sources for the previous year and the year under report.

Sources.	1952-53	1953-54
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ...	21,39,443	20,05,779
Boards Funds ...	13,000	15,100
Fees ...	97,61,255	1,04,02,555
Other sources ...	13,27,137	10,64,049
Total ...	1,32,40,835	1,34,87,483

The number of Dakshina and Government Fellowships was increased from 49 to 71 during the year under review. Also the value of each of the scholarships was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 p.m. Of the 71 fellowships 22 were allotted to the 6 universities. 12 research fellowships of the value of Rs. 125 p.m. each were instituted by Government to encourage research activities in the State. Of these, 6 were allotted to the Institute of Science, Bombay, and the remaining six were awarded on the basis of merit to students from all over the State.

3. *Professional and Special Colleges*

5 (12). The following table gives the classification of students in various professional and Special colleges of the six Universities in the State during the year under report.

Name of the University.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Students.	
	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Special Colleges.
Bombay ...	13	—	9,612	—
Poona ...	10	—	3,761	—
Karnatak ...	5	—	1,041	—
M. S. University, Baroda ...	5	4	1,824	444
Gujarat ..	11	—	4,644	—
S. N. D. T. ...	—	—	—	—
Total (affiliated) ...	44	4	20,882	444
Not affiliated to any University.	11	3	1,297	235
Total (1953-54) ...	55	7	22,179	679
Total for (1952-53) ...	53	7	19,827	600

As two new Professional Colleges—(i) the St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay, and (ii) the Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, started functioning during the year under review, the total number of affiliated professional colleges in the Bombay State rose from 42 to 44. The two new colleges were affiliated to the Bombay University. There were 20,882 students in the 44 Professional colleges. In addition to the 44 affiliated colleges, there were 11 Professional Institutions of the College level which were not affiliated to any University. As the Forestry College, Dharwar, was closed during the year and the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, was raised to the level of a college, the total number of non-affiliated Professional Institutions remained constant. The total number of students in these 11 institutions, however, increased from 1,143 to 1,297.

There was no change in the number of affiliated and non-affiliated special colleges during the year.

5 (13). Of the seven Engineering Colleges, affiliated to the various Universities, in the Bombay State, two viz., the **Engineering.** L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, and the College of Engineering, Poona, continued to be run by the State Government. The Nautical Engineering College, Bombay, which provides tuition to Merchant Navy Officers for the Ministry of Transport, was managed by the Central Government.

On the roll of the College of Engineering, Poona, there were 505 students in Degree Classes on the 31st March, 1954 as against 486 in the previous year, while the number of students in the Diploma Classes was 470 as compared to 462 in the preceding year.

The Test House of the college submitted to Government a scheme for testing the old Narmada Bridge with a view to assessing its load-carrying capacity, etc. It also carried out tests on samples of stone metal received from the Public Works Department Authorities with a view to maintaining a record of test values of stone metal available in different parts in the Bombay State.

The Faculty of Technology of the M. S. University of Baroda had 1,173 students as against 856 in the previous year. Of these 246 were for degree courses as against 182 in the previous year and 710 for Diploma courses as against 560 in the previous year. In addition there were 217 students reading for the certificate courses.

The L. D. College of Engineering offers Degree and Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. There were 270 students for the Degree courses and 234 students for Diploma courses during the year under review.

There were 302 students in the New Engineering College, Sangli, on 31st March, 1954, as against 336 in the previous year, while the B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli, had 154 students for the degree courses and 74 for the Diploma Courses as against 131 and 83 respectively in the previous year. The Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, had 405 students in the Degree courses and 219 students in the Diploma classes as against 406 and 237 respectively in the previous year. There were 563 students in the Degree classes of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and 1305 students in the Diploma and Certificate classes.

Thus on the whole the number of students studying in the Degree and Diploma courses in Engineering increased from 5,154 in 1952-53 to 5,787 in 1953-54.

5 (14). As one new Commerce College viz., the Siddhartha College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, started functioning during the year under report the total number of Commerce Colleges in the Bombay State increased from 9 to 10. The number of students studying in them also registered an increase of 302 over the last year's figure viz., 5,322. Of the 10 colleges, the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay is the only institute managed by the State. There were 1,286 students on the rolls of the college on the 31st March, 1954, of whom 108 were girls. In table-tennis one of the college students was acclaimed the National Champion.

5 (15). There was no change in the number of colleges. The number of students enrolled in them increased from 502 to 557. Of the three colleges which functioned during the year, two viz., the College of Agriculture, Poona, and the College of Agriculture, Dharwar, were maintained

by Government. There were 278 students in the College of Agriculture, Poona, which included 4 students in post-graduate classes. The College of Agriculture, Dharwar, had 132 students on its rolls.

5 (16). As the Diploma Course of the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, was considered equivalent to a degree course the total number of colleges imparting instruction in Medicine rose from 14 to 15 during the year under report. Thus the total number of students in all these colleges was 4,336 which represented an increase of 418 over the corresponding figure of the last year.

Medical.

The L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, which is the only College of its kind had 291 students on its rolls on 31st March, 1954 as against 259 in the preceding year.

5 (17). Though the number of Law Colleges in the State remained steady at six during the year under report, the number of students in them increased from 2,757 to 3,535. Of the six colleges, one viz., the Government Law College, Bombay, was run by the State. The total number of students increased from 962 to 1,676 during the year in this college. The morning shift started last year was continued during this year also and was popular with a large number of students who had to earn a livelihood in the City of Bombay.

Law.

5 (18). The only Veterinary College in the State continued to make steady progress. It was maintained by Government. The number of students enrolled in it was 186 as against 153 in 1952-53.

Veterinary.

5 (19). The Forestry Collage, Dharwar, was closed during the year under review on account of financial stringency.

Forestry.

5 (20). With the opening of the St. Xavier's Institute of Education, the number of Training Colleges for Secondary Teachers increased by one to seven. Of these seven, three were maintained by the State, at Bombay, Belgaum and Kolhapur. There were 802 students in the seven Colleges during the year as against 709 during the previous year.

Education.

The Child Guidance Clinic attached to the S. T. College, Bombay, had a successful and fruitful second year. A panel of seven Doctors under Dr. K. R. Masani continued to co-operate in the work of the Clinic. 94 children were registered and treated for various behaviour disorders during the year. Children needing medical attention besides psychiatric treatment were sent to city hospitals for treatment. The fortnightly Seminars were, this year, a regular feature and proved to be both instructive and educative. Subjects such as bed-wetting, stealing, psychosomatic disorders, stammering, etc., were dealt with in the Seminars. The students of the College observed the cases under treatment and a beginning has been made in introducing field work.

5 (21). The following table shows the number of students who appeared for and passed the various professional degree examinations in 1953-54.

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
LL. M. ...	6	2	33.3
LL. B. ...	1,731	883	51.0
M. D. ...	54	8	14.8
M. B. B. S. ...	555	265	47.7
B. E. (Civil) ...	512	445	86.9
B. M. E. E. ...	256	184	71.9
M. Ed. ...	87	70	80.5
B. T. ...	556	474	85.2
M. Com. ...	92	63	68.5
B. Com. ...	1,422	655	46.0
M. Sc. (Tech.) ...	12	11	91.7
B. Sc. (Tech.) ...	132	94	71.2
M. Sc. (Agril.) ...	31	23	74.2
B. Sc. (Agril.) ...	176	131	74.4
B. Sc. (Vet.) ...	55	47	85.5
B. Text ...	—	—	—
Ph. D. ...	5	5	100.0

5 (22). The Vocational Guidance Bureau which was set up in April, 1950, for a period of three years in the first instance was further extended by three years up to March, 1956. Since the inception of the Bureau, 16,000 persons have been assisted by it on personal application or by post. During the year under review it answered 3,566 queries by post and guided personally 4,039 persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,800 and 2,957 respectively. This indicates the growing popularity and usefulness of the Bureau. During the year under report all the Regional Universities in the State co-operated with the Bureau in organising Career Conferences in their respective areas. Last year such Conferences were held only in Bombay and Poona. Career Conferences for Secondary School Certificate pupils were held at 12 places spread all over the State. The Bureau has since its inception in 1950 published 41 monographs giving information on various careers. During the year under report its activities attracted several distinguished persons including the Home Minister of Hyderabad and members of the Ford Foundation Team of Experts.

4 Research Institutions

5 (23). Besides the Arts, Science and Professional Colleges, there were several Research Institutions in the State which conducted research in various fields of knowledge. As no new Research Institute was started during the year the number of such institutions remained steady at 20. However, the number of students enrolled in them increased from 352 to 422 in 1953-54.

The following table gives detailed information for 1953-54 in respect of the Research Institutions recognised by the various Universities in the State:—

S. No.	Name of the Research Institute.	Amount of grant paid by the State Govt. in 1953-54	Subjects of Research.
<i>Recognised by the Bombay University</i>			
		Rs.	
1	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Choupaty Bombay—7.	6,000	Oriental Languages, Comparative Philology, Prakrit & Jain Literature, Ancient Indian Culture.
2	Mumbai Marathi Granthalaya's Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Bombay—2.	10,000	Marathi Language and Literature.
3	Anjuman-I-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay—1.	3,715	Oriental Language (Urdu)
4	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay—1.	6,500	Education.
5	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay—1.	40,000	Mathematics & Physics.
6	Haffkine Institute, Bombay—12	Govt. Instn.	Pathology, Bacteriology, Zoology.
7	Indian Cancer Research Institute, Parel, Bombay—12, Tata Memorial Hospital.		Botany, Zoology, Microbiology, Chemistry.
8	Marine Biological Research Station, Taraporwala Aquarium, Bombay—2.	Govt. Instn.	Marine Biology.
9	Chemical Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Bombay—8.	—	Chemistry.
10	Raptakos, Brett & Co., Ltd. Bombay	—	Biochemistry.
11	Dr. K. T. Gajjar's Laboratory, Bombay—1.	—	Chemistry, Microbiology, Bacteriology, Pathology.
<i>Recognised by the Poona University</i>			
1	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona—4.	38,350	Oriental Languages and Ancient culture.
2	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona—4.	11,259	Social Sciences.
3	Deccan College Post-Graduate, & Research Institute, Poona—6.	1,44,000	Oriental Languages, Ancient Culture and History, Linguistics, Sociology.
4	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Poona—4.	—	Botany and General Sciences.
<i>Recognised by the Gujarat University</i>			
1	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad—9.	10,000	Theoretical Physics.
2	S. B. J. Institute of Learning & Research, Ahmedabad—9.	—	Gujarati & Sanskrit & Ancient Indian Culture and other oriental languages.
3	S. V. S. General Hospital and Municipal S. C. M. Home, Ahmedabad.	—	Medicine.
<i>Recognised by the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda</i>			
1	Oriental Institute, Baroda	...	Oriental Studies.
<i>Recognised by the Karnatak University</i>			
1	Kannad Research Institute, Dharwar	Govt.	Kannad Language and Literature, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Sociology.

A Social Sciences

5 (24). During the year under report there was a slight increase in the number of students in the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. The total number of students was 444 as against 420 in the previous year. The number of women students rose from 129 in 1952-53 to 157 in 1953-54.

Besides carrying on research in different topics suited to the aptitude of research students, the different Departments of the School undertook departmental schemes of research in which members of the staff participated with suitable assistance from Research Assistants or Investigators in Agricultural Economics.

The following research projects were either completed or in progress during the year under review:

I Economics

- (i) The Role of Private Sector in Indian Economy (in progress).
- (ii) An Economic Survey of Greater Bombay, including a Survey of Small-scale Industries.

The Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission entrusted the Economics Department of the School during the year under review with an Economic Survey of Greater Bombay.

- (iii) Study of the Nature and Extent of Non-Farm Employment in Rural Areas (in progress).

- (iv) An Inquiry into the working of the industrial Co-operatives of Karnatak.

The inquiry has been completed and the report will be published soon.

- (v) Study of Factors which impede the Progress of Low-Income Farmers and the role of the Co-operative Movement in their Rehabilitation (in progress).

- (vi) The Impact of Community Development Projects in selected Regions (in progress).

- (vii) A survey of the working of the Sarvodaya Scheme in Karnatak (in progress).

- (viii) The Nature and Extent of Non-Farm Employment in the Rural Areas of Gujarat.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has entrusted the Agricultural Economics section with this inquiry.

II Sociology

- (i) An inquiry into the views and opinions of Teachers on some of our social Problems.

- (ii) The Country-Town Relations in Haveli Taluka (in progress).

- (iii) Urbanisation and its Social Effects: A study of Pattern of villages in Nawsari Taluka of Surat District, including Jalalpur Taluka.

III Politics

- (i) A study of the Role of Opposition in the Bombay Legislature.
- (ii) A study of the consequences of the Merger of the City of Bombay with Greater Bombay (with special reference to their administrative and financial aspects).

Nine students submitted their theses for the Ph.D. degree and three for the M.A. degree, and all of them were approved. Out of the 178 students who appeared for the M.A. examination by papers 127 passed, 41 getting a second class and the rest the pass class.

5 (25). A number of developments took place which led to a considerable extension in the activities of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. The most important of them was the setting up of the Research Programmes committee by the National Planning Commission to sponsor and direct a nation-wide programme of socio-economic Research which might help in planning for development. Another event of special mention was the recognition by the Government of India of the Institute, as an institution of All-India importance, and the consequent sanction to it of an annual recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 from the year under report.

The Institute carried on its usual research activities in various fields of socio-economic importance. The field staff of the Tata Section in Agricultural Economics continued to work on the survey of famine conditions in the Bombay Deccan upto October, 1953. The Research Programmes Committee also sanctioned the scheme submitted by the Institute for a survey of Poona city with a view to studying the changing structure of occupations and incomes in the city. Another major project undertaken by the Institute during the year was the inquiry into the economic benefits of the Hirakud Dam. The report on the demographic survey of Poona which was published during the year embodied the results of the work of the section in Demography and Population studies during its first year of existence.

The Institute brought out three publications during the year and two students submitted their theses for the Ph.D. degree which were approved for the award of the degree.

5 (26). The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, established about seventeen years ago, has been doing very valuable work in the field of training Social Workers. Its activities are expanding year after year. The Institute accepted the invitation of the Community Project Administration to take up the management of the Social Education Organisers Training Centre at Himayatsagar, Hyderabad. All these years the Institute had focussed its attention on social problems in urban areas. But now it has decided to institute Diploma Courses in rural welfare as well as tribal welfare and all the State Governments in India have been addressed to depute candidates for training in the institute for one or the other of these Diploma Courses. In all 36 students from not only all over India but from foreign countries also were admitted during the year to the Institute.

The "Institute Day" was celebrated under the presidentship of Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay.

The Child Guidance Clinic, the School for Bedridden Children and the Social Service Department in the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, the Family Welfare Agency and Worli Community Centre carried on their activities with the usual vigour. The B. J. Wadia Hospital School for Bedridden Children was started five years ago and the State Government has defrayed all its expenses.

B Linguistics, Ancient Indian History, Maratha History and Phonetics

5 (27). The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, conducts research in Oriental Languages, Linguistics, Indian History and Sociology. The Institute was paid an annual grant of Rs. 1,44,000 by the State Government. During the year there were 23 students enrolled in the Institute. One student was declared eligible for the M.A. degree of the Bombay University and one for its Ph.D. degree. During 1953 the Institute called a conference of linguists and educationists for planning a project for the scientific study of the Indian languages under a grant-in-aid scheme of the Rockefeller Foundation. Some members of the staff represented the Institute at the All-India Oriental Conference held at Ahmedabad from 30th October to 1st of November, 1953. During the year under report the institute purchased a Micro-filming apparatus and a *Micro-film Reader* at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. Various departments of the Institute received research and publication grants from the Bombay Government, the universities in the Bombay State, and from other states and universities in India. The department of Indo-European Philology published research papers on various topics.

Scholars from different countries visited the Institute. Dr. Ludo Rocher came with a subvention from the Belgian Foundation for Scientific Research to work at the institute on some medieval Texts of Dharmasāstra. Mr. G. F. B. Gray of the London University spent a year studying different Sanskrit grammatical texts with the members of the staff.

5 (28). During the year under review the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan continued its activities in the various Sections as under:—

(i) *Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya (Oriental College.)*

Of the 141 students who appeared for the examinations of Acharya, Shastri, Madhyama and Praveshika, 128 were declared successful.

Regular Gita classes were started during the year for the benefit of the general public. Many people took advantage of these classes which were held on Sundays. 32 out of 48 candidates passed the *Gita Pravesh* and *Gita Vid* Examinations.

(ii) *Mungalal Goenka Samshodhan Mandir (Research and Post-Graduate Department.)*

The Department continued to give guidance to students working for the Ph.D. degree in Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Comparative Philology

and Ancient Indian Culture. There were 22 students working for the Ph.D. during the year under report. A commission appointed under the Bombay University Act, 1953, visited the Bhavan with a view to recommending recognition of the Bhavan for the courses leading to M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Indological subjects.

One student submitted his thesis for the M.Ed. degree and it was approved.

(iii) *Bharatiya Itihas Vibhag*

Due to the insistent demand for Volume II of the History and Culture of the Indian People, it had to be reprinted in April 1953. Consequently, the printing of Volume III—the Classical Age—was delayed and it could be published only in January, 1954. Volume IV—The Age of Imperial Kanauj is in press and is expected to be out by the end of December, 1954. Volume V—The Struggle for Empire is now ready for the press and it is planned to publish it by the end of June 1954. Work on the other volumes was at various stages of progress.

(iv) *Granthagar (Library)*

2,000 books were added to the library during the year. A valuable collection of Gujarati books numbering 450 belonging to the late Shri Durgashankar K. Shastri was presented to the library by his family. A gift of 140 books was received from the United States Information Service. A new class of reader members was introduced during the year for the benefit of students and middle class persons. On a nominal fee of one rupee per month the members are allowed to read in the library.

The Vallabhji Ramji Balpustakalaya, the Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapith, the Sangit Vinod etc., made progress in their own fields.

5 (29). The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, continued its Mahabharat research work. During the year the Mahabharat Department of the Institute issued Part III of the *Mokshadharma* and Part I of the *Dronaparvan*. Considerable progress was made in the printing of the remaining portions of the *Shantiparvan* and *Dronaparvan*. The volumes of the Critical Edition published up-to-date together comprise as many as 8,510 pages.

So far as the progress of the printing of the Descriptive Catalogue of Government Manuscript was concerned, a few forms each of five different volumes were printed during the year. Two volumes of this Catalogue are expected to be ready for publication early next year. The press copies of about 23 more volumes were ready with the Institute awaiting publication.

The co-operation of the Institute with the Poona University in the matter of post-graduate instruction and research activities continued as in the previous years.

5 (30). The Sheth B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, recognised by the Gujarat University, continued its activities in the field of research. It also imparted post-graduate instruction in Gujarati, Sanskrit, Ancient

Indian Culture and Persian. During the year under review 13 students appeared for the M.A. degree examination of whom 12 were declared successful.

5 (31). Besides the research institutions referred to above there were several others such as the Kannad Research Institute, Dharwar, run by Government, the Gujarat Research Society, etc., which carried on work in their respective fields.

C Physical Sciences

5 (32). Among the colleges of pure science which carried on research in various branches, the Institute of Science occupied a prominent position. Government took steps to convert this institute into a full-fledged Research Institute directly under the control of the Government of Bombay. The Reorganisation Scheme of the Institute was inaugurated on 23rd June, 1953 by Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Minister of Education, Government of Bombay.

During the year 45 papers based on the research work conducted at this institute were published in Indian and foreign journals and 71 were communicated for publication. 14 students took the M.Sc. (by research) and 10 students the Ph.D. degree of the Bombay University.

5 (33). As regards the Department of Chemical Technology University of Bombay, a useful addition was made to it in the form of a low temperature laboratory in the basement of its north wing.

104 fresh admissions were made to the various sections for the B.Sc. (Tech.) degree. In accordance with the conditions of the Government of India grant, thirty per cent of the seats in the five sections were reserved for graduates of Universities other than those in the Bombay State. The 21 reserved seats were allocated to other States in India. The Government of India scheme of expansion provided for the admission of 20 students to the B-Chem. Eng. course. Of these 20 seats, six were reserved for candidates from other States. The remaining 14 seats were distributed amongst the Universities of the State.

132 students appeared for the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination held in March, 1954, of whom 94 passed—two in the first class with distinction, 23 in the first class, 55 in the second class and 14 in the pass class. Seven students qualified for the Ph.D. Degree and 15 for the M.Sc. Degree (by research).

Investigations subsidized by the C.S.I.R., Khatau Mills, Swiss Pharmaceuticals and Government Departments were in progress. Forty-two research papers were published in Indian and foreign scientific journals during the year.

5 (34). Till the end of 1953, the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, which is now a recognised institution in the field of Theoretical Physics, continued to work in the rooms allotted to it by the Ahmedabad Education Society in the M. G. Science Institute Building. Just before the new year it moved to the new building adjoining the Gujarat University building, which was formally declared open by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, on 10th April, 1954. The function

was presided over by Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay State. The building cost about three lakhs of rupees and the money for this was donated by the Ahmedabad Education Society and the Karmakshetra Educational Foundation. The State Government made a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the laboratory during the year 1953-54.

Some salient features of the work done in the various departments of the Laboratory are described below.

(i) *Atmospheric Physics*.—The Ozone instrument located at Ahmedabad was shifted to Verawal in December 1953. During the major part of the year observations were obtained both at Veraval and Mt. Abu. An instrument was acquired for the surface measurements of Ozone in the atmosphere and a regular study was being made in Ahmedabad using its technique.

(ii) *Cosmic Rays*.—Systematic recording of Cosmic Rays was continued at Ahmedabad and Kodaikanal. Considerable difficulty was encountered in stabilising the performance of the new unit established at Trivendrum. However, through continuous improvements effected during the past year, the Trivendrum station is now working satisfactorily.

During the past year twelve stations in different parts of the world had agreed to participate in the programme for the continuous Cosmic ray recording. With the help of the grant received from the Gujarat University, standardised equipment was also being set up for this participation in the International programme.

(iii) *Electronics and Radio Physics*.—Continuous recording of ionospheric characteristics was continued during the year and very valuable data has been collected. This led to the discovery of a regular occurrence of intermediate layers between E and F_1 regions.

Experimental study of the winds in the ionosphere was commenced after the completion of the equipment.

Two students submitted their theses for the Ph.D. degree and they were approved for the degree. Two other students submitted their theses for the M.Sc. degree and they were also approved. Besides these theses the research workers in the Laboratory published papers in foreign and Indian scientific journals.

Among the distinguished scientists who visited the Laboratory during the year were Prof. Prigogine, University of Brussels, and Prof. Robert Veiner.

CHAPTER VI

Training of Teachers

6 (1). During the year under review steady progress was recorded in the field of the training of Primary Teachers. All the Primary Training Colleges continued to follow the revised syllabus introduced in June, 1950. The revised syllabus laid special stress on the training in crafts, hygiene, health and community activities, social welfare and village improvement, cultural activities and correlated teaching. 56.2 per cent of the 8,686 teachers who appeared for the Primary Training Certificate Examination were successful as against 53.8 per cent in 1952-53.

The total expenditure on Training Institutions (Government and non-Government) during the year under review was Rs. 28,24,746, the State share in it being Rs. 20,58,398 including Rs. 6,75,153 paid by way of grants to non-Government institutions. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were Rs. 29,92,994, Rs. 21,42,075 and Rs. 7,21,370 respectively.

6 (2). The following table shows the number of Primary Training Institutions and the number of teachers under instruction in them:—

Number of Primary Training Institutions and number of pupil-teachers under training.

Primary Trainin Institutions.	Number of institutions.						Grand- Total.	Number of students in institutions.						Grand Total.	
	for Men.			for Women.				for Men.			for Women.				
	Gov- ern- ment.	Non- Gov- ern- ment.	Total.	Gov- ern- ment.	Non- Gov- ern- ment.	Total.		Gov- ern- ment.	Non- Gov- ern- ment.	Total.	Government.	Non- Government,	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1 Marathi	...	11	24	35	8	16	19	54	1,798	3,002	4,790	331	1,608	1,939	6,679
2 Gujarati	...	8	4	12	3	6	9	21	1,091	330	1,421	382	548	930	2,351
3 Kannad	...	8	8	11	1	2	3	14	587	660	1,247	126	143	269	1,516
4 Urdu	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	8	121	...	121	81	65	146	267
5 English	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Total for 1953-54	...	28	36	64	8	26	34	98	3,537	3,992	7,529	920	2,371	3,291	10,820
Total for 1952-53	...	24	37	61	8	26	34	95	3,594	3,764	7,358	912	2,571	3,513	10,871

Notes:—There were 936 women teachers under training in men's training institutions and 12 men teachers in women's training institutions.

The total number of Women's Primary Training Institutions remained unchanged during the year under report, while the number of men's institutions decreased by two as four institutions viz., the Government Training College for Men, Bijapur, the Primary Training College for Men, Pachora, the K. E. Board's Training College for Men, Dharwar, and the M. E. Board's Training College for Men, Navalgund were closed and two institutions viz., the Primary Training College for Men, Islampur (South Satara) and the Shishu Bharati Bal Adhayapan Mandir, Baroda, were newly started during the year under review. Though there was thus a reduction in the total number of institutions by 2, the total number of teachers under instruction in these institutions was 10,820 as against 10,871 in 1952-53 indicating no appreciable fall. On a closer scrutiny, two interesting facts emerge, namely that though the number of men's institutions decreased by two, the teachers in them increased from 7,358 in 1952-53 to 7,529 in 1953-54, and though the number of women's institutions remained constant, the number of teachers in them actually decreased by 222. There was no appreciable fall in the number of men teachers, because of the expansion of the existing Training Colleges by starting additional divisions and the closing down of only those colleges which could not attract an adequate number of teachers. The decrease in the number of teachers in women's colleges is accounted for by the fact that in 1953-54 more women teachers preferred to join men's institutions and fewer men teachers preferred to join women's institutions.

6 (3). The following table gives information regarding the number of Special Training Institutions and the trainees in them:—

Primary Training Institutions, 1	Number of institutions.							Number of students in institutions.						
	for Men.			for Women.			Grand Total. 8	for Men.			for Women.			Grand Total. 15
	Government. 2	Non- Govern- ment. 3	Total. 4	Government. 5	Non- Govern- ment. 6	Total. 7		Government. 9	Non- Govern- ment. 10	Total. 11	Government. 12	Non- Govern- ment. 13	Total. 14	
1. English	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	86	86	86
2. Hindi	1	1	...	...	1	...	27	27	...	...	...	27
Total for 1953-54	1	1	...	2	2	3	...	27	27	...	86	86	113
Total for 1952-53	2	2	...	8	8	5	...	41	41	...	101	101	142

The last two rows of the table show that the total number of Special Training Institutions went down from 5 in 1952-53 to 3 in 1953-54 due to the closing down of two institutions for want of a sufficient number of students. Consequently the number of students also decreased by 29. Rs. 15,950 were paid to these institutions by way of grant.

The two training colleges specially meant for English teaching schools viz., the St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, and the St. Mary's Training College, Poona, continued to function during the year under review with 86 pupil teachers in them as against 77 in 1952-53. These institutions were given a total grant of Rs. 15,400.

6(4). The number of Graduates' Basic Training Centres remained constant at three as under:—

'The Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dhulia, The Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajpipla & The Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dharwar. The Centres at Bordi and Dabka were shifted to Dhulia and Rajpipla respectively during the year under report. The total number of students in the three Centres registered a fall from 88 in 1952-53 to 69 in 1953-54. 63 trainees were declared to have completed the course successfully.

6(5). As one new Secondary Training College viz., the St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay, was started during the year under review, the total number of Secondary Training Colleges rose from 6 in 1952-53 to 7 in 1953-54, as under:—

- (1) The Secondary Training College, Bombay.
- (2) Tilak College of Education, Poona.
- (3) S.M.T.T. College, Kolhapur.
- (4) A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.
- (5) St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay.
- (6) Secondary Training College, Belgaum.
- (7) Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda.

Of the 556 graduates who appeared for the B.T. degree examination of the various Universities in the State, 474 were declared successful during the year under report. Some of these institutions provide facilities for research in the field of education.

Just as the Secondary Training Colleges train graduate teachers, S.T.C and T.D. classes are meant for the training of undergraduate teachers. During the year under review there were 15 S.T.C. classes recognised by the Department and 4 T.D. classes attended by 487 (215 men and 272 women) and 132 (83 men and 49 women) students respectively. The State Government spent Rs. 3,080 on the S.T.C. classes by way of grants in 1953-54.

6 (6). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, which
 Training in Physical Education. imparts theoretical and practical training in Physical Education to graduate teachers has been in existence for the last sixteen years. During 1953-54, 85 trainees were on the roll of the Institute of whom as many as 55 were from the non-Government Secondary Schools which clearly indicates the growing popularity of the Institute among the non-Government schools. It is gratifying to note that all the trainees completed the nine months' diploma course successfully. In addition to this Institute, three institutions viz., the Samartha Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, the S. P. Mandali's Sharirik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona, and the C. P. Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla, continued to conduct the certificate course in physical education for undergraduates. During the year under review 196 students were trained by the three institutions as against 134 in 1952-53.

CHAPTER VII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

7 (1). There are special institutions to impart instruction in technical and allied subjects. Some of these institutions are controlled by other Departments. The standard of instruction and requisite qualifications for admission vary according to the course. This Chapter deals with only those institutions which offer non-University courses. An account of the Professional Colleges will be found in Chapter V. The following table shows the number of Professional, Technical and Engineering institutions and the number of pupils in them:—

	1952-53		1953-54	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1. Engineering and Technical Colleges	8	5,154	8	5,787
2. Technical High Schools	...	9	8	2,495
3. Technical and Industrial Schools.	46	3,455	47	3,785
4. Arts and Crafts Schools *	...	146	165	8,396
5. Fine Arts Institutions	...	16	17	873
6. Commercial Colleges	...	9	10	5,624
7. Commercial High Schools	...	12	13	1,952
8. Commercial Institutions	...	114	136	13,907
9. Agricultural Colleges	...	3	3	557
10. Agricultural High Schools	...	6	7	1,775
11. Agricultural Schools	...	17	17	981
12. Medical Colleges	...	14	15	4,336
13. Medical Schools	...	19	52	1,735

* In the last year's Report the total number of Arts and Crafts Schools was shown as 157 which was inclusive of the 11 ordinary primary schools run by the Municipal Corporation, Greater Bombay, in which crafts were taught. These 11 institutions have been treated as ordinary primary schools during the year under report and hence the last year's figure has been shown as 146 for the sake of comparison with the corresponding figure for 1953-54.

7 (2). The Director of Technical Education continued to control industrial schools and technical institutions except the Government Training Institute and the Government Leather Working School. Khar, which were administered by the Director of Industries. During the year under report there were 12 Government Industrial schools, apart from the private ones, controlled by the Director of Technical Education which gave instruction in trade courses approved by the State Council for Technical Education. The pupils were awarded certificates by the Director of Technical Education after the completion of the course. The total number of students on the roll in these schools on 31st March, 1954, was 3,785 as against 3,455 in 1952-53.

The R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad which is maintained by Government caters for Certificate Courses in (i) Mechanical Engineering, (ii) Higher Certificate in Cotton Weaving, (iii) Higher Certificate in Cotton-Spinning and (iv) Electrical Wiremen's Apprentice Course and Diploma Courses in Textile Manufacturers and Textile Chemistry. The total number of students who took advantage of these courses during the year under report was 431 as against 223 in the previous year.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay established in 1887 also conducts diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufactures (Cotton), Textile and Applied Chemistry and Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. The number of students enrolled for these courses during 1953-54 was 1,305 as against 1,201 in the previous year.

7 (3). With a view to providing craft-trained teachers for the training of pupils in secondary schools in various crafts, the Department of Technical Education organised training centres at the following three institutions. The names of the crafts for which provisions for training was made and the number of teachers trained are shown against the respective centres.

Name of the Centre.	Name of Craft.	Number of teachers trained.
1. Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.	(a) Wood-work (including Cane-work)	(a) 10
	(b) Tailoring	(b) 20
2. Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.	(a) Handspinning and Weaving	(a) 12
	(b) Tailoring	(b) 12
3. Satara High School, Satara ...	Agriculture	5

7 (4). The following table shows the number of apprentices (including Government Appren- private ones) under training at the close of the tice Scheme. year:—

	Bombay.		Ahmedabad.	
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.
I Year ...	145	158	71	89
II Year ...	89	104	32	33
III Year ...	80	73	31	34
IV Year ...	54	64	19	18
V Year ...	16	3	...	...
Total ...	384	402	153	174

7 (5). The Annual Examinations in the various courses were held as usual at different centres during 1953-54. The results of the various examinations in technical and allied subjects such as Applied Chemistry, Textile Chemistry, Diplomas in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Sanitary Engineering, etc., are shown in the Government of India Table VIII given at the end of this report.

7 (6). During the year under report Government spent Rs. 6,99,633 on Technical and Industrial Education in the State, including grants amounting to Rs. 1,54,714, paid to private institutions as against Rs. 6,92,173 during the previous year.

7 (7). A number of scholarships were awarded by the State for technical and industrial education in schools, colleges and special institutions the details of which are given below:—

Sr No.	Scholarships for.	Number of Scholarships.	Value of Scholarships. per mensem.
			Rs.
1.	Technical Chemistry ...	1 (New)	80-0-0
2.	Sugar Technology ...	1 (New)	50-0-0
3.	Sugar Technology ...	2 (Renewed)	50-0-0
4.	Aeronautical Engineering (Institute of Science, Bangalore).	2	60-0-0
5.	Power Engineering (Dip.) (Institute of Science, Bangalore).	1	...
6.	Glass and Ceramics, College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.	2	...
7.	Architecture and Town Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	1	...
8.	Diploma Courses at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	6	35-0-0
9.	Backward Class Students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions.	65	9-0-0 to 15-12-0
10.	Backward class students studying in Technical and Industrial Institutions.	3	20-0-0
11.	At F. S. Parekh Technical Institute Surat, I Year and II Year Mechanical Engineering.	2 (Merit)	15-0-0
12.	Merged State Scholarship ...	1 (Continued)	...
13.	All eligible Backward Class students studying in Degree and Diploma Classes of Engineering Colleges.	...	40-0-0 (degree) 35-0-0, (diploma)

Sr. No.	Scholarships for	Number of Scholarships.	Value of Scholarships per mensem.
			Rs.
14.	Students studying in Degree courses at Engineering Colleges.	9	40-0-0
15.	Merit Scholarships to First Year Engineering students.	21 sets	40-0-0
16.	Three students merit scholarships, College of Engineering Poona, (F. E., S. E., B. E.).	3	40-0-0
17.	Two students merit scholarships L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad (F. E., S. E., B. E.).	2	40-0-0
18.	Merit scholarships for Diploma Courses in 6 Engineering and Technical Institutions.	6	35-0-0
19.	Educational concessions to Displaced students from Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolaba, Poona studying in Engineering and Technical institutions.	23	...
20.	Educational concessions to the dependents of ex-servicemen.	1 (Contd.)	...
21.	The Educational concessions granted by the former Kolhapur State was continued.	1	...

7 (8). During the year under report the number of Arts and Crafts Schools increased by 19 to 165 and the number of pupils rose from 7,922 to 8,396. There were 514 teachers of whom 395 were women. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,44,756, the Government share was Rs. 85,428.

7 (9). As the Ramji Musa High School of Commerce, Poona, was newly started in 1953-54 the total number of Commercial High Schools increased to 13 and the number of pupils in them to 1,952. In addition to the Commercial High Schools, there are institutions which impart instruction in subjects like commerce, accountancy, etc. Such institutions are known as Commercial Institutions. There were 136 Commercial Institutions with 13,907 pupils during the year under review as against 114 Institutions with 9,713 pupils in the preceding year. These institutions prepare candidates for various examinations in commerce, accountancy, etc., including those held by the London Chamber of Commerce.

Examinations were held as usual in three stages—Elementary, Certificate and Higher Certificate—by the London Chamber of Commerce. The results of the examinations were fairly satisfactory. Out of the 278, 148, and 106, candidates who appeared for these examinations at the Higher Certificate, Certificate and Elementary Stages 59, 47 and 39 respectively, were successful.

Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations were held in April, 1953, at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Hubli, Thana, Poona and Bombay. The examination results are given below:—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1. Government Commercial and Diploma Certificate Examination, April 1953.	2,207	1,026
2. Government Commercial Certificate Examination, October, 1953.	1,516	760
3. Government Commercial Certificate Examination, April, 1954.	2,972	1,392

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,970 was given to 63 Commercial Institutions in 1953-54 as against Rs. 5,530 to 37 institutions during 1952-53.

7 (10). As one new Agricultural High School, Ankola, was opened during the year under review the number of such schools under the control of the Education Department rose to 7. The number of pupils also increased from 1,703 to 1,775.

Agricultural Schools.

In addition to these schools there were 17 Agricultural Schools under the control of the Department of Agriculture which provided practical course in agriculture. Out of the 891 pupils enrolled in these schools, about 9 per cent belonged to Backward Classes. The total expenditure on account of these institutions was Rs. 9,45,716.

7 (11). During the year under report the number of training centres (shown as Medical Schools in the table at the beginning of the Chapter) for Nurses and Mid-wives, jumped from 19 to 52. The number of pupils in them also registered a steep increase from 949 to 1,735 of whom about 95 per cent were girls. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,43,266 of which the Government share was Rs. 5,82,297. Last year's figures were Rs. 11,01,710 and Rs. 9,80,107 respectively including expenditure on the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay. The decrease in the figures for 1953-54 as compared to those for 1952-53 is due to the fact that the Nair Hospital Dental College became a full-fledged college from June, 1953 and hence expenditure on this College is now excluded from that incurred on Medical Schools.

CHAPTER VIII

BASIC EDUCATION

8 (1). The Basic Education Scheme was introduced in the Bombay State as an experimental measure towards the end of the year 1938. As was natural, the scheme

Introduction.

got off to a somewhat unsteady start, but it has not only survived the initial storm and stress, but has now been placed on an even keel, and has been making steady progress, particularly since Independence. The fact that Government has decided that Primary Education should be modelled on the Basic Education pattern indicates the measure of the general acceptance of the policy of Basic Education. In recent years it has not, however, been possible to undertake to an appreciable extent a programme of expansion in the field of Basic Education, mainly due to financial stringency, but opportunity was taken during this period to concentrate on qualitative rather than quantitative development, and the stepping up of the standards in the field of Basic Education. One of the steps taken in this direction was to arrange for personal contact to be established between the senior administrative personnel and the Basic Schools and the teaching staff working in them. The Deputy Director of Education in charge of Basic Education undertook, at the instance of Government, an intensive programme of touring throughout the State in order to visit personally as many Basic Schools as possible, to study at first-hand the conditions in which Basic Schools were actually functioning and generally to quicken life in the schools. Another important step in this direction was the reorganisation, during the year 1953-54 of the Inspectorate of Craft and Basic Schools involving the replacement of the special posts of Basic Supervisors and Craft Supervisors by those of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Craft schools and the creation of 20 additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Basic and Craft schools. The work of supervision and inspection, including enforcement of attendance in schools, was distributed among the Inspecting Officers trained in Craft and Basic Education. With this strengthening of the inspectorate and the appointment of persons who have undergone an intensive course of training for one full year either at Sevagram or the Graduates' Basic Training Centres it has become possible not only to allot a limited number of schools to each Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector (30-35) but gradually to infuse a new life into the schools, which now receive more frequent advisory visits by inspecting Officers, who also arrange for Conferences with the teachers for an exchange of views on the various problems facing basic schools and for an evaluation of the progress made.

Monthly meetings attended by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Craft and Basic Schools, the Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Administrative Officers and the Educational Inspectors were also held regularly, and the various problems, particularly those pertaining to the economic aspects of craft work and the methodology of teaching in Craft and Basic Schools, were discussed at these meetings at the district

level. Group meetings of teachers were also held at different places in the Compact area districts by the Inspecting Officers in charge of Craft and Basic Schools to review the work done and to discuss the pedagogic and management problems relating to the schools in the area.

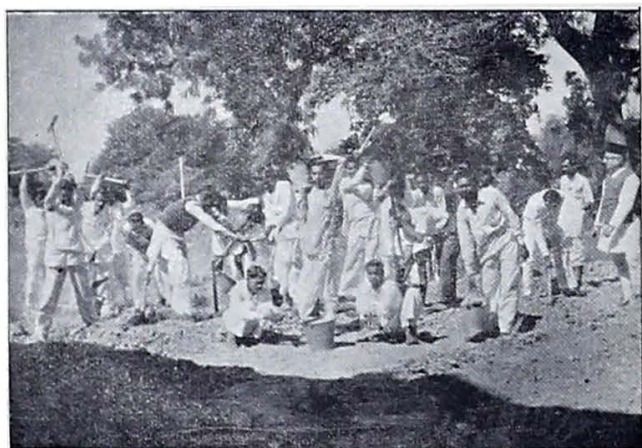
8(2). The following table compares the number of Basic Schools and of pupils under instruction in them during the past two years.

	1952-53		1953-54	
	Number of Basic schools.	Number of pupils in Basic schools.	Number of Basic schools.	Number of pupils in Basic schools.
I. Basic Schools in the old Compact areas.				
(1) First Grade Schools ...	33	7,894	35	6,897
(2) Second Grade Schools ...	16		14	1,015
II. Basic Schools used as practising schools by the Basic Primary Training Institutions.				
(1) First Grade Schools ...	13	3,626	15	4,081
(2) Second Grade Schools ...	...	...	...	...
III. Basic Schools run by the Municipalities.				
(1) First Grade Schools ...	2	607	2	472
(2) Second Grade Schools ...	1		1	138
IV. Basic Schools maintained by Private Agencies.				
(1) First Grade Schools ...	5	1,248	5	1,531
(2) Second Grade Schools ...	1		1	
V. Basic Schools in the new Compact areas.				
(1) First Grade Schools ...	72	17,308	78	16,048
(2) Second Grade Schools ...	24		17	
Total ...	167	30,683	168	30,182

The number of Basic Schools increased by one during the year under report. The fall in the number of pupils was negligible. During the year under report, the District School Board, Surat, was allowed to convert 65 craft schools into Basic schools by introducing the Basic Education syllabus in the first four standards of the schools. Similarly 10 schools in Vijapur project area in Mehsana district and 4 schools in Kalol project area in Panchmahals district were converted into Basic schools.



Levelling the road.



Road repair work by Trainees.

8 (3). During the year under report the total number of fully converted Training Institutions. Basic Training Institutions decreased from 21 in 1952-53 to 20 in 1953-54 due to the closure of the Training College at Bijapur. There is now no significance, however, in the distinction between Basic Training Institutions and the other Primary Training Colleges in view of the fact that all Colleges follow the Basic syllabus. The three Graduates' Basic Training Centres continued to function at Rajpipla, Dhulia and Dharwar during the year under review with 61 men and 8 women trainees. These centres entered into a new phase of teacher-training during the year under report, when an integrated course comprising the general education syllabus for the B.T. degree and the specialised course of training in the principles and practice of Basic Education was introduced. The practical training provided at the Centres includes practice teaching both in primary and secondary schools as well as training in Basic Education. Government has made it clear that the Diploma which would be awarded on the successful completion of the course would be treated as equivalent to the teaching degree of a statutory University for the purposes of recruitment in Government as well as non-Government educational institutions. Of the 69 trainees during 1953-54, 63 were able to obtain the Diploma. The numbers at the Centres decreased from 88 to 69 during the year under report as compared with those for 1952-53 probably because of the introduction of the new course at short notice. It is expected that, as the importance and utility of the new course is more widely appreciated, the enrolment at the Centres would increase in course of time. In addition to the practical work in crafts, village camps were organised lasting for about a week, the prominent feature of which was provision for Social Service and Rural Development. Manual Labour Projects were also undertaken.

8 (4). The syllabus for Basic Schools was revised in 1948-49 on the lines of the syllabus of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh and also in the light of actual experience. The revised syllabus was introduced in 1950-51. The portion of this syllabus covering Craft work and Community activities was introduced in Craft schools also. The revised syllabus continued to be used during the year under report.

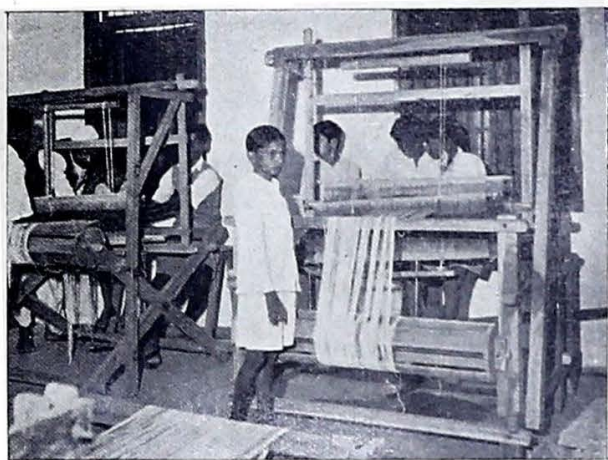
Prior to 1948, pupils in Basic schools used to appear for the ordinary Primary School Certificate Examination at the end of the course; but since 1948 a special examination is being held by a committee which takes into account the progress achieved not only in the academic subjects but also in Craft work as well as in Community life, village uplift, Social Education etc. During the year under review 978 pupils appeared for the Basic Primary School Certificate Examination of whom 650 passed. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,087 and 781 respectively. These craft schools worked practically as Basic schools and followed the Basic syllabus in the matter of cultural and social activities, democratic organisation of schools and craft teaching. It was, however, not possible to follow fully co-related teaching as the number of Basic trained teachers in these schools was not quite adequate.

8 (5). As it is the policy of Government gradually to remodel primary education on the Basic Education pattern, steps are being taken since 1947-48, to introduce the teaching of the following crafts in as many ordinary primary schools as possible so as to convert them into craft schools with a view eventually to their conversion progressively into full-fledged Basic Schools:

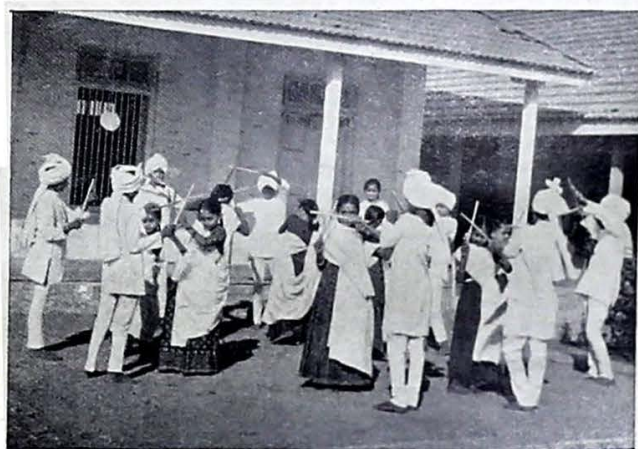
- (1) Spinning leading to Weaving.
- (2) Kitchen-gardening leading to Agriculture, and
- (3) Card-board modelling leading to Wood-work.

The total number of primary schools in which craft has been introduced was 2,902 with 7,66,673 pupils in them on 31st March, 1954.

8 (6). Statements A and B at the end of the Chapter compare the **Economic aspect of craft work in Basic Schools.** average cost of educating a pupil in an ordinary primary schools with that in a Basic School in the districts of North Satara, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Surat, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara, in which Basic schools are concentrated. The schools have been trying their utmost to attain self-sufficiency and were successful in their effort to some extent. Due care was taken to minimise the expenditure, to increase production and to improve the quality of the finished articles. There was an increase in the total estimated value of the goods produced by about Rs. 4,000. In order to reduce the cost of educating a pupil in a Basic school, it was decided to bring the Basic schools into line with ordinary schools in the matter of the pupil-teacher ratio and to provide one teacher for every 40 pupils as far as possible. In the past the Basic schools used to be staffed on a more liberal basis i.e., at the rate of one teacher for every thirty pupils. In view of the measure adopted to minimise the operational costs of Basic Schools so as to bring them into line with ordinary schools, the average cost of educating a pupil in the basic schools decreased from Rs. 38.2 to Rs. 30.9 in the old compact areas, while there was hardly any appreciable rise in the per capita cost in the new basic schools. The average cost of educating a pupil in a basic school including those in the old and new compact areas together for the year under report was Rs. 29.1, while the average cost of educating a pupil in comparable ordinary primary schools was Rs. 28.4. The staffing was still somewhat liberal in the basic schools in some of the districts and steps are being taken to plan the staffing in the Basic schools in these areas so as to conform as far as possible to that in ordinary schools.



Pupils of the School at Katargaon doing weaving work.



Activities of the Girls Schools, Chorashi Tal. Surat.

STATEMENT "A"

Statement showing the expenditure on ordinary primary Schools (excluding Basic, Municipal, non-local Authority, unaided and Government Schools) in North Satara, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Surat, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts during 1953-54

1 Serial No.	2 Name of the District.	3 No. of Primary schools (excluding Basic, Municipal, Non-Local Authority, Unaided and Government Schools) i. e., Primary schools of District School Boards and aided District School Board Schools.	4 Number of pupils in primary schools in column 3.	5 Number of teachers working in primary Schools in column 3.	6 Expenditure on primary schools (Column 3) in respect of		8 Total expenditure. (Direct).	9 Per capita cost (in Rupees) for 1953-54.	10 Per capita cost (in Rupees) for 1952-53.	
					6 Salary of teachers including dearness allowance.	7 (1) Contingencies (2) Rent, rates and taxes and (3) Salary of menials and servants, etc. (Col. 8 minus Col. 6).				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	North Satara	...	1,224	1,15,727	3,441	31,57,446	1,42,669	33,00,115	28.5	27.1
2	East Khandesh	...	1,128	1,16,157	3,334	37,19,818	2,33,480	39,53,298	34.0	31.0
3	Ahmednagar	...	1,415	1,28,392	3,610	34,87,868	7,56,311	41,94,179	32.6	...
4	Surat	...	1,333	1,47,179	4,176	36,88,755	4,64,889	41,48,644	28.2	30.1
5	Dharwar	...	1,353	1,22,158	3,047	26,49,738	1,55,346	28,05,584	23.0	25.9
6	Bijapur	...	1,520	1,14,414	3,038	26,46,593	1,52,618	27,99,211	24.5	...
7	Kanara	...	708	47,000	1,236	11,47,025	1,27,007	12,74,032	27.1	...
	Total	...	8,731	7,91,022	21,932	2,04,42,243	20,32,820	2,24,75,063	28.4	28.6

STATEMENT "B"

Statement showing the expenditure on old and new basic schools in the Compact areas (excluding Municipal and Government schools) in North-Satara, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Surat, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts during 1953-54

1	2	3	4	5	Expenditure on			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
					6	7	8								
Serial Number.	Name of the Compact area with the District.	Number of Basic Schools.	Number of pupils learning in the basic schools (in col. 3).	Number of teachers working in basic schools (in col. 5).	Salary of teachers including dearness allowance.	(1) Contingencies. (2) Rent, rates & taxes etc. and (3) Salary of menials & servants, etc.	Raw material for craft.	Total expenditure.	Income actually realised from the sale of finished articles produced during the year.	Estimated value of articles produced during the year in stock at the end of the year.	Total value of the produce (Cols. 10 plus 11).	Net expenditure.	Per capital cost (in Rupees) for 1953-54.	Per capital cost (in Rupees) for 1952-53.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Old Basic Schools.</i>															
1	Khandala. (North Satara)	6	1,062	36	34,127	976	1,484	36,587	587	609	1,196	35,391	33.3	32.6	
2	Parola & Yaval (East Khandesh).	13	1,666	57	67,381	3,485	939	71,805	1,208	611	1,819	69,986	42.0	45.6	
3	Valod (Surat)	...	13	2,168	64	67,254	4,178	2,885	73,767	4,399	4,276	8,675	65,032	30.2	41.5
4	Dharwar (Dharwar)	...	17	3,016	81	75,735	2,070	1,362	79,167	1,177	3,360	4,537	74,630	24.7	33.4
	Total	...	49	7,912	238	2,44,497	10,709	6,120	2,61,326	7,371	8,856	16,227	2,45,099	30.9	33.2

New Basic Schools

5	Khiroda (East Khandesh).	9	2,764	82	89,181	5,814	2,113	97,108	1,227	1,467	2,694	94,414	34.1	32.7
6	Rajur(Ahmednagar) ...	12	823	28	23,548	634	427	24,609	361	262	623	23,986	29.1	28.2
7	Valod-Extn. (Surat) ...	9	1,736	50	52,861	2,702	1,125	56,658	3,038	1,833	4,866	61,822	29.8	35.9
8	Dharwar-Extn. (Dharwar).	9	939	25	25,566	302	388	26,256	99	384	493	25,773	27.4	27.3
9	Hosritti (Dharwar). ...	19	2,991	88	82,676	1,473	1,522	85,671	1,126	791	1,917	83,754	23.0	29.4
10	Bagalkot (Bijapur) ...	17	3,253	81	81,898	2,221	639	84,758	460	805	1,265	83,493	25.6	28.2
11	Kumta (Kanara) ...	20	3,542	93	88,269	3,775	2,001	94,045	2,010	3,042	5,052	88,993	25.1	22.7
Total ...		95	16,048	447	4,43,999	16,921	8,215	4,69,195	8,316	8,584	16,900	4,52,235	28.1	23.5
Grand Total ...		144	23,960	685	6,88,496	27,630	14,335	7,90,461	15,687	17,440	33,127	6,97,334	29.1	33.8

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

9 (1). The work of spreading literacy among the masses was carried on during the year under report with vigour and enthusiasm. It was entrusted to the three

Introduction.

Regional Social Education Committees, one for each of the three linguistic regions of the State viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak, and five City Social Education Committees for the cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. The City Social Education Committee for Jalgaon came into being during the year under review. The main function of these Social Education Committees was to direct and guide the work of dissemination of general knowledge in addition to the spread of literacy among the illiterates. Literacy work was done mainly through the Social Education Classes which were of two types—the first test classes and the second test classes—the duration of the former being four months and that of the latter six months. The aim of the syllabus framed for these classes is to turn out useful citizens with a sense of civic responsibility and not merely to impart literacy

9 (2). Normal progress in the field of Social Education in the three

Regional Social Education Committees.

regions was maintained during the year under report though the year did not show any spectacular results. In Maharashtra, famine conditions and scarcity of water were mainly responsible for retarding the progress of the Social Education movement. The Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra and Karnatak were reconstituted during the year under report for a further period of three years.

It is gratifying to note that Social Education has been recognised as an integral part of the Development Programme in the Community Development areas and National Extension Service Blocks. The District Development Boards set up by Government for each district were also authorised to form sub-committees to look after the various activities in connection with development work including Social Education work in the district. Some of the Boards appointed sub-committees to attend to the work of Social Education in their district.

9 (3). As the Jalgaon City Social Education Committee was formed during the year under review, the total number

City Social Education Committees.

of such committees functioning in the State increased to five viz., Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Jalgaon. These Committees were given grants at the

rate of 50 per cent of their expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by each of the five Committees and the State grants are shown below:

Name of the Committee.	Total expenditure incurred by the Committee.	Government grant paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	3,36,302-0-0	1,38,623
Poona ...	16,210-9-9	8,886
Sholapur ...	11,473-5-9	8,275
Ahmedabad ...	22,319-0-9	10,559
Jalgaon ...	1,252-6-0	4,000

* N. B.—The Government grant of 50 per cent to the City Social Education Committees is paid on the admissible expenditure of the Committees and in case of over-payments is subject to adjustment in the following year.

9 (4). Propaganda was employed effectively in maintaining the general pace of progress of the Social Education movement in spite of the scarcity conditions in some areas. All possible means including the press, the platform and the radio were employed to popularise literacy. Recreational programmes which included bhajans, kirtans, folk-songs, etc., were organised by the social education workers, with the help of local talent as well as of the staffs and students of educational institutions. Posters, charts etc., were used on a large scale. Lectures and talks of officials and non-officials on topics of interest to adults viz., village occupations, village crafts, agriculture, co-operative movement, health etc., were also arranged wherever possible. The Harijan Day, Vanamahotsava, the Gram Sudhar Saptah, the Prohibition Week, the Independence Day, the Republic Day and similar festivals were celebrated in a befitting manner with the co-operation of officials, students, teachers, voluntary agencies and local leaders. Every opportunity was seized on such occasions to impress upon the masses the importance of Social Education.

The All-India Social Education Day was celebrated on the 1st November, 1953, throughout the State with unprecedented enthusiasm. The three regional Social Education Committees collected funds to the tune of Rs. 32,313 on that day. The City Social Education Committees organised Social Education Weeks also and collected funds. The 5th Social Education Week organised by the Bombay City Social Education Committee was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India and was presided over by Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Government of Bombay. The Committee collected about Rs. 59,067 during the week. The Poona City Social Education Committee arranged film shows and collected about Rs. 5,000. Nearly 20,000 students attended the shows.

The Social Education Organisation also took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Education Office for disseminating general knowledge through films and other audio-visual aids among the masses. During the period under review 3,583 Film and Magic-Lantern shows were arranged by the Inspecting Officers, schools etc., attended by 8,28,055 persons against 5,904 shows with an attendance of 11,71,798 persons in 1952-53.

9 (5). During the year under report the Maharashtra Social Education Committee published two books viz., (1) The Five Year Plan, (2) "Nanachi Patre"; the Gujarat Committee also published two books, viz., (1) Gram Bhajan Sangraha, (2) "Sonani Int Ane Biji Vato" while the Karnatak Committee published three books (1) "Akkatangiyanige" (2) "Marali Allige" and (3) "Harijanodhhar." The Karnatak Committee also brought out a poster on untouchability.

The Regional Social Education Committee for Karnatak purchased three 16 mm. sound films—(i) Glimpses of Gandhiji (ii) Dirty Habits, and (iii) Our Panchayat, for their exhibition in the Karnatak region. The three Regional Social Education Committees have been publishing magazines in their respective regions with a view to preventing the lapse of the neo-literates into illiteracy.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee has also been publishing a fortnightly news-sheet "Saksharata Deep" in Marathi. 2,000 copies of every issue were printed and distributed free to the adults attending the Committee's classes. A special Diwali Number of the "Saksharata Deep" with 60 pages was published and distributed free to the subscribers. In order to provide reading material to the neo-literates in Hindi and Urdu, the Committee paid a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 to the "Rehbar" edited by Shrimati K. Sayani. 700 copies of the "Rehbar" were distributed to the adults attending the Committee's classes. The Committee has framed a scheme of preparing cheap but useful literature in Social Education according to which 46 books—22 in Marathi, 10 in Gujarati, 8 in Urdu and 6 in Hindi have been published so far. During the period under review the Committee published in Marathi two books—(1) 'Raghuचे Pustak', (2) 'Pudhari Vasudeo'.

9 (6). The following table shows the comparative figures of the number of classes, etc., in the Bombay State for the year under report and the previous year. These figures are inclusive of the classes run by the City Social Education Committees.

Progress of Social
Education Classes.

Statement showing the progress of Social Education Classes etc., during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee.	Year.	No. of classes.			No. of adults on rolls.			Number made literate.			
			1st Test.	2nd Test.	Total.	1st Test.	2nd Test.	Total.	1st Test.	2nd Test.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Maharashtra	...	1952-53	6,386	3,528	9,914	1,34,628	57,969	1,92,592	53,257	17,132	7,389
2	Gujarat	...	Do.	1,853	883	2,686	37,425	13,135	50,560	25,602	6,647	32,249
3	Karnatak	...	Do.	2,094	1,535	3,629	41,513	26,005	67,518	24,847	9,171	34,018
4	Bombay	...	Do.	1,660	543	2,203	40,698	15,229	55,927	24,902	9,477	34,379
5	Poona	...	Do.	190	57	247	3,948	948	4,896	2,054	767	2,821
6	Sholapur	...	Do.	52	24	76	1,360	825	2,185	698	170	808
7	Ahmedabad	...	Do.	87	51	138	1,952	1,163	3,115	978	330	1,908
	Total	...	1952-53	12,922	6,571	18,893*	2,61,519	1,15,274	3,76,793*	1,87,278	43,694	1,30,972*
1	Maharashtra	...	1953-54	5,751	3,122	8,873	1,07,835	47,101	1,54,936	40,544	14,417	54,961
2	Gujarat	...	Do.	2,566	1,101	3,667	63,096	19,844	82,440	23,437	6,435	29,872
3	Karnatak	...	Do.	2,179	1,764	3,943	39,466	30,002	69,468	26,855	14,732	41,587
4	Bombay	...	Do.	1,996	665	2,661 ^a	49,636	19,402	69,038 ^a	26,637	10,159	36,796 ^a
5	Poona	...	Do.	146	67	213	2,564	512	3,076	1,778	494	2,272
6	Sholapur	...	Do.	42	37	79	1,174	1,037	2,261	804	339	1,663
7	Ahmedabad	...	Do.	189	44	233	4,516	795	5,311	1,585	399	1,984
8	Jalgaon	...	Do.	15	1	16	113	37	150	33	6	39
9	Dangs	...	Do.	38	21	59	684	200	884	306	121	427
	Total	...	1953-54	12,922	6,822	19,744	2,69,084	1,18,480	3,87,564	1,21,979	47,622	1,69,601

* The figures are exclusive of the grant-in-aid and other Social Education Classes in the Bombay City and Dangs.

^a Information is inclusive of all kinds of Social Education Classes in the Bombay City.

The total number of classes increased from 18,893 in 1952-53 to 19,744 in 1953-54 and the total number of the adults enrolled increased from 3,76,793 to 3,87,564. There was, however, a slight decrease in the number of adults passing both the tests from 1,80,972 in 1952-53 to 1,69,601 in 1953-54.

9 (7). The Classes conducted by the City Social Education Committees of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jalgaon and Sholapur were attended largely by adults belonging to the labour classes. The Bombay City Social Education Committee conducted 259 literacy and 87 post-literacy classes in 51 mills and factories, with the enrolment of 6,206 and 2,201 adults in them respectively. Out of these 3,110 passed the test from the literacy classes and 1,163 from the post-literacy classes. The entire expenditure involved in conducting these classes was borne by the managements of the mills and factories concerned.

The Adult Education (General) classes transferred to the Bombay City Social Education Committee from the Labour Department did not work very satisfactorily owing to lack of attendance. 5 classes were functioning under the scheme during the period under reference. The distinction between these classes and the other classes conducted by the Committee was removed and the work in the labour area was also done on the same lines as in other areas.

The Karnatak Committee conducted 13 First Test and 8 Second Test Classes with enrolment of 200 and 82 adults in them respectively. Of these 270 passed the first and second tests during the year under report.

9 (8). Despite the usual difficulties, the Regional and City Social Education Committees tried their level best to increase the number of Social Education Classes for Women. One Social Education class specially for women was started at Jamkhandi from the income of the Lady Willingdon Memorial Fund of the former Jamkhandi State by the Regional Social Education Committee for Karnatak. A sewing machine was supplied to the class to make the class work more interesting and useful to women. Out of the 31 women enrolled in the class 10 passed the first test during the year under review.

9 (9). 26 training courses for Social Education Workers were organised for a period of two weeks during the summer and winter vacations at Government Training Colleges. Of these 16 were organised in Maharashtra, 6 in Gujarat and 4 in Karnatak. In all 981 workers were trained at the total cost of Rs. 19,623.

9 (10). Out of the five City Social Education Committees the Bombay City Social Education Committee deserves special mention for the work it has been doing in the field of Social Education in Greater Bombay. During the year under report the Committee conducted 1,645 literacy classes and 563 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 41,212 and 16,780 as against 1,660 literacy and 543 post-literacy classes with an enrolment of 40,698 and 15,229 adults



"Sewing class for adult women."

during the previous year. Of the 41,212 adults enrolled in the literacy classes, 22,552 were made literate and 8,787 were successful from the post-literacy classes.

Besides the regular classes, the Committee also conducted three types of classes (i) Grant-in-aid Classes, (ii) Employers' Classes and (iii) Voluntary Classes. The following table gives the number of classes conducted etc., during the year under review:

Kind of Classes.	No. of classes.			Number of adults on rolls.			No. made literate.		
	Lite-racy.	Post lite-racy.	Total.	Lite-racy.	Post-Lite-racy.	Total.	1st Test.	2nd Test.	Total.
Grant in aid Classes	55	11	66	1,286	306	1,592	731	174	905
Employers' Classes	259	87	346	6,206	2,201	8,407	3,110	1,163	4,273
Voluntary Classes	37	4	41	932	115	1,047	244	95	279
Total	351	102	453	8,424	2,622	11,046	4,085	1,372	5,457

The Committee had two fully equipped Social Education vans with 16 mm. film projectors, amplifiers, loudspeakers and microphones. Film shows were often arranged with the help of the vans. The total number of shows arranged during the year was 320 and about 1,61,842 persons took advantage of these shows. The Committee also borrowed 10 film-strip projectors from the United States Information Service and arranged 89 shows during the year. The Committee printed 12 posters for publicity purposes. In addition to the regular class instruction and film shows, the Committee arranged 435 cultural programmes during the year under reference. The Committee maintained a general library for its workers and officers which contained books on Social Education and other allied subjects. The system of circulating library introduced by the Committee in 1949 was further expanded by an addition of 49 boxes during the year bringing the total number of boxes to 233. The Committee received UNESCO gift coupons worth 298 dollars from American donors for the purpose of Radio sets, films, filmstrips and other equipment. The total amount of UNESCO gift coupons received till the end of the year was \$5,880. The total expenditure of the Committee amounted to Rs. 3,36,302 as against Rs. 3,22,894 during the last year. Government bore nearly 50 per cent of the total expenditure.

9 (11). A total expenditure of Rs. 9,78,000 was incurred by Government on the Social Education drive during the period under review as against Rs. 10,44,000 in the previous year. This expenditure represents

Expenditure on Social Education. the total expenditure incurred solely by the Education Department and is exclusive of the expenditure on allied Social Education work such as expenditure on museums, arts and art societies, as well as that incurred by private bodies, etc., as part of their activities. Of the total expenditure

of Rs. 9,78,000, Rs. 5,73,315-8-9 was incurred on the three Regional Social Education Committees. Expenditure incurred on individual Regional Committees is shown below:

Name of the Committee.	Total expenditure incurred.	No. of adults made literate.		
		1st test.	2nd test	Total.
	Rs. a. p.			
Maharashtra ...	2,14,024-0-0	40,544	14,417	54,961
Gujarat ...	1,66,512-1-9	28,437	6,485	29,872
Karnatak ...	1,52,779-7-0	26,855	14,782	41,587
Total ...	5,73,315-8-9	90,836	35,684	1,26,420

9 (12). The scheme of opening Village Reading Rooms in the villages of the State made satisfactory progress. During the year under review there were 5,810 village Reading Rooms as against 5,448 in the preceding year. The Regional distribution of these Reading Rooms is shown below:

Name of the Region.	No. of Villages.		Reading Rooms.		Grants paid.	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	Rs.	Rs.
Maharashtra ...	2,300	2,314	39,061	32,505		
Gujarat ...	1,572	1,824	27,993	67,815		
Karnatak ...	1,576	1,672	26,581	22,872		
Total ...	5,448	5,810	87,635	1,23,192		

The marked increase in the grants paid to Village Reading Rooms in the Gujarat Region was due to the increase rate sanctioned by Government for payment to the former Baroda Village Libraries.

A grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council for organising Children's Holiday Reading Rooms. The Charotar Education Society, Anand, District Kaira was given a grant of Rs. 1,500 for its library activities.

9 (13). During the year under report the Gujarat Regional Social Education Committee introduced the scheme of a mobile library for the benefit of Social Education Classes and the neo-literates. 500 steel boxes with books were supplied to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for circulation. The Committee also purchased 500 sets of books for the mobile library.

9 (14). It is gratifying to note that voluntary agencies also helped the cause of spreading literacy among the masses. Special mention may be made of the **Voluntary Efforts.** Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association which continued to do valuable work. It was given a grant of Rs. 1,000 for extension work in Social Education.

9 (15). The Janata College at Gargoti, District Kolhapur, started with a view to training villagers for village leadership received a grant of Rs. 3,969 from the Department. Similarly, the All-India Adult Education Association, New Delhi, was paid a grant of Rs. 500 in appreciation of its useful work during the year under reference.

9 (16). A meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the City and Regional Social Education Committees in the State was held during the year to discuss their common problems and difficulties in carrying on social education work in different spheres.

9 (17). The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra started a model community centre at Loni from August 1953. Varied activities were carried on at this Centre. 30 literacy classes and 4 village Reading Rooms were opened. The Centre was very popular.

A pamphlet explaining the aims and objects of the scheme for starting community centres was brought out by the Regional Social Education Committee for Karnatak. The Committee also started 'akhadas' and open air theatres for promoting community life among the villagers of Mugal, Bendi and Managunda Talukas in the Dharwar District with the co-operation of Social Education workers. Six Sanskar Kendras were started in the Harijan localities for the Harijan adults—three in Maharashtra, two in Gujarat and one in Karnatak. A total grant of Rs. 1,000 was given to each of the six Kendras.

9 (18). The Fourth National Seminar on "The Training of Social Education Workers—Nature and Scope of Training" organised by the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi, at Bikram, was attended by the Secretary, Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra. The Secretary of the Karnatak Regional Social Education Committee attended the Tenth All-India Adult Education Conference held at Calcutta.

9 (19). The activities reviewed above show that Social Education in the State continued to make steady progress during the year under review in spite of the scarcity conditions in some areas which necessitated the closure of several classes.

Conclusion.



CHAPTER X

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

10 (1). Girls' education made good progress during the year under review as judged from the total number of girls under instruction. The total number of institutions for girls' education decreased from 4,953 to 4,609 owing to the closure of some special schools and unrecognised institutions. In spite of the fall in the number of institutions for girls, the total number of girls under instruction registered an increase of 31,301. The following table shows the number of girls attending the various types of institutions during 1953-54:—

	Number of institutions for girls.	Number of girls under instruction in institutions for girls.	Number of girls under instruction in institutions for boys.	Total number of girls under instruction (col. 3 plus col. 4)
Arts and Science Colleges ...	7	1,462	8,198	9,600
Professional Colleges ...	1	107	1,689	1,796
Secondary Schools ...	180	65,414	47,144	1,02,558
Primary Schools ...	2,056	4,19,446	7,50,918	11,70,364
All types of Special Schools ...	2,354	70,656	9,495	80,151
Total Recognised ...	4,598	5,47,085	8,17,384	13,64,469
Unrecognised Institutions ...	11	613	3,670	4,283
Grand Total for 1953-54 ...	4,609	5,47,698	8,21,054	13,68,752
Grand Total for 1952-'3 ...	4,953	5,34,382	8,08,219	13,37,451

To assess the progress of Girls' Education the educational institutions for them may be divided broadly into the following three types:—

(i) Institutions imparting general education at the (a) Primary, (b) Secondary and (c) University stage;

(ii) Institutions imparting professional education at the (a) post-primary and (b) post-secondary stage;

(iii) Institutions imparting special education.

I (a) Primary.—The total number of primary schools for girls during the year under report increased by 2. The number of girls under instruction, however, recorded a definite increase, the figures for 1952-53 and 1953-54 being 11,53,709 and 11,70,364 respectively. The number of women teachers employed in primary schools during the year under review was 18,954 as against 17,835 in the preceding year. There was no change in the curriculum during the year. The girls as a rule evince

keen interest in physical education and other extra-curriculum activities. There is provision for the teaching of needlework in most schools and of music in some.

I (b) Secondary.—The number of girls schools remained stationary at 180. However, the total number of girls under instruction increased from 93,711 in 1952-53 to 1,02,558 in 1953-54. The managements of co-educational institutions were required to employ at least one woman teacher for every 40 girls in the school. There was also provision in some schools for the teaching of domestic science and other subjects such as needle-work, music etc., for which girls have special liking and aptitude.

I (c) University.—Though there was no change in the number of women's institutions for higher education, the total number of girls receiving University education increased by 550 from 10,846 to 11,396.

The College for Home Science at Baroda, which is the only one of its kind continued to do good work. The number of students in this College during the year under report was 107.

II (a) Post-Primary Professional Training.—There were in all 34 Primary Training Institutions for women with 3,291 pupils in them. Of these 6 were Basic Primary Training Institutions with 626 pupils on their rolls. These institutions 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. According to the revised course, training in various crafts is also given. Needlework is a compulsory subject in Women's Training Institutions.

II (b) Post-Secondary Professional Training.—The teaching profession is almost the only profession which the girls passing the Primary School Certificate Examination can take up. The girls passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination, however, may either become teachers in primary and secondary schools or choose a nursing career. Nursing classes are attached to big hospitals and trainees are required to undergo a three-year course of theoretical and practical training. Quite a fair number of girls, especially those taking a diploma in a commercial subject, seek clerical posts in business firms or Government Departments.

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

III. Special Education.—Every girl may not be able to pass the Primary School Certificate or the Secondary School Certificate Examination and then proceed to choose a profession. For such girls there are special schools where they can learn tailoring, embroidery, knitting etc. There were 2,354 such schools on the 31st March, 1954. This represents a fall of 331 in the last year's corresponding figure. The fall is mainly due to the closure of Social Education Classes. The total number of girls attending these schools was 70,656 in addition to 9,495 girls in Boys' institutions.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were 66,091 and 8,058 respectively. The special schools continued to receive grant-in-aid from State Funds.

10 (2). Apart from the girls hostels attached to the various educational institutions Government maintains a Women's Hostel at Bombay. Girls reading for various collegiate and other courses are accommodated in this hostel near the Charni Road Gardens. About 230 girls were in residence throughout the year during 1953-54, and Government spent Rs. 41,263 on its maintenance.

10 (3). The following table shows the number of girls under instruction in each of the 28 districts of the Bombay State for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

Sr. No.	Name of District.	1952-53	1953-54
1	Greater Bombay ...	1,73,877	1,85,223
2	Ratnagiri ...	79,804	77,145
3	Kolaba ...	24,314	25,537
4	Poona ...	87,762	88,465
5	Satara North ...	48,284	43,198
6	Sholapur ...	53,066	52,599
7	Satara South ...	38,315	37,604
8	Kolhapur ...	20,738	23,548
9	Thana ...	53,163	51,777
10	Nasik ...	48,224	47,840
11	East Khandesh ...	59,467	55,691
12	West Khandesh ...	37,476	36,595
13	Ahmednagar ...	55,124	53,240
14	Dangs ...	649	681
15	Ahmedabad ...	69,274	73,978
16	Kaira ...	62,738	65,032
17	Mehsana ...	46,939	51,240
18	Amreli ...	11,855	13,012
19	Sabarkantha ...	8,253	10,268
20	Banaskantha ...	3,057	3,830
21	Surat ...	84,335	86,804
21	Broach ...	27,131	28,272
23	Panchmahals ...	18,868	20,784
24	Baroda ...	41,556	45,502
25	Dharwar ...	57,584	64,507
26	Belgaum ...	57,109	58,122
27	Bijapur ...	44,224	43,465
28	Kanara ...	24,265	24,793
	Total ..	13,37,451	13,68,752

CHAPTER XI

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

11 (1). During the year under review Physical Education continued to make steady progress. Secondary as well as Primary schools organised several activities in the various fields of Physical Education. These activities comprised inter-school tournaments, mass drills, excursions, camps, village uplift work, etc.

General. One notable event of the year was the visit of Dr. J. B. Nash of the New York University. A special course of two weeks on physical education and recreation was arranged by Government under the direction and supervision of Dr. Nash at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli. The course was attended by 93 persons including inspecting officers of the Department, teachers from schools, University representatives, officers of the Prohibition and the Labour Welfare Departments and representatives of the neighbouring States, Corporations and Associations connected with youth welfare work. Dr. Nash expressed his appreciation of the indigenous and the rhythmic activities on which special emphasis was being placed by the State Government in the school programme of physical education. He also made some recommendations to Government in connection with physical education, which were under the consideration of Government. Adequate funds were made available by Government to meet the expenditure in connection with Dr. Nash's visit and the special course.

11 (2). The one-year diploma course for graduates at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, and the one year certificates course for undergraduates conducted at three centres in the State were continued during the year under review in order to maintain a continuous flow of trained teachers for physical education. The diploma course was conducted entirely at the expense of the State Government while the certificate course was conducted on a grant-in-aid basis.

85 (71 men and 14 women) graduate teachers were on the roll of the Government Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli. It is worth noting that of the 85 candidates admitted to the course about 55 were from non-Government secondary schools, which clearly indicated the enthusiastic response to the course from the aided institutions. Of these trainees 71 got through the course successfully as against 80 teachers who completed the course last year. The number of teachers trained at the certificate courses was as under:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Shri Chhotabhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla.	115	5	120
2. Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona.	44	28	72
3. Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Bombay.	19	6	25
	<u>178</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>217</u>

Comparing the number trained viz., 217 with those for the previous two years viz., 63 in 1951-52 and 153 in 1952-53, it is clear that the certificate courses are gaining in popularity.

The cost to Government on account of the training of teachers in physical education for secondary schools was Rs. 1,25,099 of which Rs. 93,619 were spent on the Diploma Course and the remaining Rs. 31,480 by way of grants to institutions conducting certificate courses.

11 (3). In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Physical Short Term Courses Education Committee (1945-46), efforts were in Physical Educa- being made by Government to see that in tion for Primary Teachers. primary schools, the class teachers give instruction in, and promote, physical education. The problem of the training of primary teachers in physical education is a formidable one, as there are about 97,000 primary teachers in the State. Government adopted the following measures during the year under review, in order to tackle the problem:

(i) Physical Education was continued as a compulsory subject for the Primary Training Certificate Examination.

(ii) Short term courses which were started in 1948-49 for the primary teachers were also continued during the year under report. The entire expenditure incurred on these courses which amounted to Rs. 26,260 was borne by Government. In all, 11 such courses were conducted in which 475 primary teachers were trained of whom 128 were women teachers.

11 (4). Inter-school tournaments and competitions were conducted, in which about 33,000 pupils of whom about 8,000 were girl pupils, participated. Excursions, picnics, recreational programmes, camp-fires, etc., were also organised by the schools in the State with great enthusiasm, as demonstrated by the fact that about 3,00,000 of pupils took advantage of these activities which the schools organised for them.

In accordance with the plan laid down by the Department, all secondary and primary schools observed the 3rd, 4th and 5th December, 1953 as Physical Education Days. The programme for these days included activities such as mass parades, sports-meets, school cleanliness projects, village uplift work, etc.

At many places in the State, Pupil Leaders' classes were conducted. Suitable pupils of the higher standards with aptitude for outdoor work were selected from local schools and given training in accordance with the syllabus chalked out for the purpose. Pupils taking advantage of these classes showed appreciable qualities of leadership and proved useful to teachers in organising the outdoor programmes of their respective institutions.

Schools were also encouraged to arrange work parties whereby children could undergo some manual labour in the neighbouring villages.

Medical inspection of pupils was conducted by a large number of schools on the lines laid down by the Department.

Schools were accorded all possible help in acquiring playgrounds for physical education. Rs. 33,310 were given by the State Government to

schools by way of grants for the acquisition of new playgrounds and the maintenance of old ones.

11 (5). Physical Education in primary schools continued to be imparted on systematic lines with the help of teachers qualified in physical education. Inter-school tournaments, excursions, etc., were gaining in popularity among primary school children as could be judged from the fact that over two lakhs of pupils participated in such activities. Physical education in primary schools helped a great deal in enriching the life of primary school children by providing a variety of useful and interesting activities which gave them ample scope for initiative and out-door work.

An amount of Rs. 85,144 was spent by the State Government on physical education by way of grants to local authorities running primary schools.

11 (6). The gymnasia and sporting associations did good work by promoting sports and indigenous games and activities for the youth as well as the adult population of the State. An amount of Rs. 32,000 was distributed by way of grants among the 151 recognised gymnasia in the State. Also Rs. 4,800 were spent towards giving grants to 42 athletic associations conducting tournaments in games and other activities.

11 (7). The Inspectorate of Physical Education consisting of the State Inspector for Physical Education and 44 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education continued to supervise and guide physical education in primary and secondary schools in the State.

After the abolition of the Board of Physical Education in January, 1953, its records were transferred to the office of the State Inspector for Physical Education and all matters pertaining to the Board were dealt with by the Department with the assistance of the State Inspector for Physical Education.

11 (8). The Department has an organised scheme for the promotion of camping amongst teachers and school children. During the year under review 6 camps were organised for teachers and 17 for pupils. These were attended by a total of 141 teachers and 1,210 pupils respectively. In addition to these camps which were organised by the Department, schools in the State were also encouraged to arrange pupils' camps on a voluntary basis. About 160 such camps were organised in 1953-54 in which over 8,000 pupils took part. The Department spent Rs. 4,712 under this item.

11 (9). Scouting and Girl Guiding receive special attention and constitute a prominent feature of the physical education programme. A circular was issued to schools stressing the need to raise as many troops as possible. In order to strengthen the scout movement and spread it to the villages, special emphasis was laid by the Department on extending this movement in primary schools. All reasonable expenditure on

scouting and camping has been held admissible for the Government grant. Detailed lists of items under scouting and camping admissible for grants were worked out by the Department for the guidance of the School Board authorities. Facilities for the scout master's training were also provided at the short term courses in physical education for primary teachers so that at the end of their training in physical education, training in scouting was also completed by them.

The Bombay State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association which sponsors this movement in the State had 65 local associations affiliated to it with a total strength of about 46,800 scouts.

In order to increase trained leadership in the field, some 29 training camps were organised by the State Association which were attended by about 744 persons. One of the important activities undertaken by the Association during the year under report was the organisation of "the Scout and Guide Week" from the 29th November to 5th December 1953. The Bombay State was the first in the country to celebrate the Scout Week. Rallies and processions were organised during the week. The most prominent feature of the week was the "Khari Kamai" activity. Thousands of scouts and guides sought some kind of work from the public for which they earned their wages. The programme also included village uplift and community schemes. The scouts went round from place to place on the Flag Day and collected money from the public. The whole week was full of activity and enthusiasm for social work.

Government gave Rs. 40,000 in 1953-54 as grant-in-aid as against Rs. 32,000 in 1952-53 to the State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Pre-Primary Education

12(1). Primary Education has mainly been due to initiative and enterprise of Voluntary Social Service and Educational Agencies. Though pre-primary education is not a State responsibility, in view of the fact that it is of great importance for the proper growth and development of the personality of a child, Government had been giving aid to these institutions. With a view to give a fillip to the education of the Children belonging to families in the lower income group and those of slum and backward areas, Government decided to give preference and if necessary to restrict aid hereafter to those of the pre-primary institutions started in slum and backward areas for the benefits of the neglected children. The increase in the number of institutions and of pupils in these is an indication of the popularity of this type of education among the people. The following table gives comparative information for 1952-53 and 1953-54 regarding the number of institutions and pupils attending them:—

Year.	Number of pre-primary institutions.			Number of children attending the pre-primary institutions.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1953-54 ...	148	48	196	8,547	6,617	15,164
1952-53 ...	141	44	185	7,790	6,029	13,819

It will be seen that during the year under report 11 new institutions came into existence raising the total to 196. The total expenditure incurred on these 196 institutions in 1953-54 was Rs. 7,83,799, the Government share being Rs. 20,200. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were Rs. 7,38,071 and Rs. 28,726 respectively. Though many of these institutions had a staff trained in pre-primary education, the teaching staff in the rest of the institutions did not have an adequate trained element. Of the total number of 628 teachers, 429 were trained. Government continued its policy of giving financial aid to the institutions, and stipends to teachers for getting themselves trained at the pre-primary Training College at Bordi conducted by Smt. Tarabai Modak. During the year under review 200 teachers were trained.

(ii) Aesthetic Education

12(2). Art education occupies its rightful place in the system of education as it helps in the cultivation of the aesthetic sense inherent in every child. It is a compulsory subject at the primary stage and also at the secondary stage upto and inclusive of the IXth standard. It can also be offered as an optional subject at the S.S.C. Examination. Higher

Art Education is imparted in the State by the J. J. School of Art, the premier Art institution in the State of Bombay. It is run by Government. A few private institutions also give training in Higher Art.

12 (3). The teaching of Art in primary schools leaves much to be desired, as the primary teacher generally is not well-informed about child art and has very elementary ideas about the right approach to the subject. The Assistant Inspectors of Drawing arranged group gatherings of primary teachers at some places where guidance was given to them in the methods of teaching art to children on modern lines.

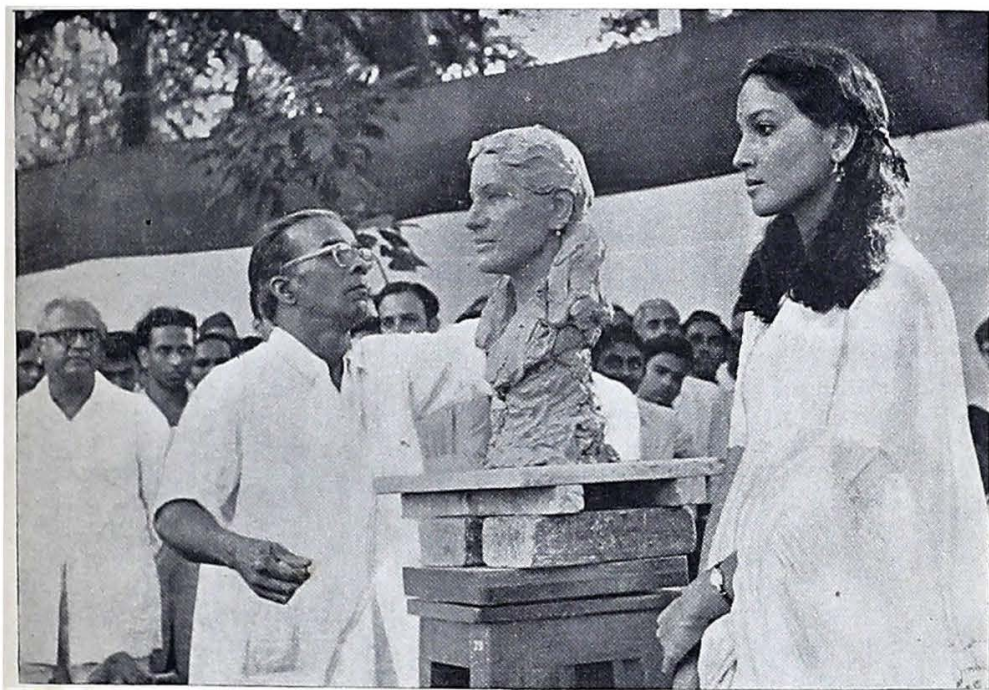
12 (4). So far as the teaching of Art in Secondary Schools is concerned, conditions seemed to be improving during the year under report. There was a greater inclination on the part of the schools to provide the necessary facilities for the subject, and a marked improvement in the general tone of teaching the subject was noticeable. Many schools, however, could not afford to have a separate room for the teaching of Art for want of funds.

With the opening of centres for the training of art teachers at centrally situated places like Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad it was possible for the heads of schools in the mofussil to depute their art teachers to undergo the required course of training at these centres. Schools in rural areas and also in merged areas, where untrained teachers were found in large numbers, were asked to secure the services of trained teachers or to depute their teachers to undergo training at these centres. The percentage of untrained art teachers is, therefore, gradually decreasing.

12 (5). The Drawing Grade Examinations continued to attract an ever-growing number of candidates from the State as well as from outside the State. The following table shows the results of these Examinations.

Examination.	1952-53		1953-54		
	Number Appeared.	Number Passed.	Number Appeared	Number Passed.	
Elementary	Bombay State ...	19,931	11,811	20,159	13,008
	Outside Bombay State	3,545	2,923	3,781	2,355
	Total ...	23,476	14,734	23,940	15,363
Intermediate	Bombay State ...	9,450	6,482	9,710	6,600
	Outside Bombay State	2,835	1,921	3,172	2,252
	Total ...	12,285	8,403	12,882	8,852
Grand Total	35,761	23,137	36,822	24,215	

The total number of candidates who appeared for these examinations in 1953-54 rose to 37,072 from 35,761 in 1952-53.



"Clay Modelling from Life" A demonstration by a sculptor.

12 (6). The total number of schools in receipt of result grants during the year under review was 670 against 635 in the preceding year. The total amount of Drawing Grants. grant paid to them during the year was Rs. 54,480 against Rs. 49,224 paid in 1952-53.

12 (7). The Sir J. J. School of Art consists of six sections viz., Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Commercial Art, Architecture, Normal School for Art Teachers and Reay Art Workshops. Activities of these sections during 1953-54 are detailed below.

The special morning and the evening art classes continued to impart instructions in drawing, painting and design. As a result of raising the fees for the evening classes to Rs. 50 per term as against varied rates which were in existence previously, the evening art classes like the morning art classes, became self-supporting. 'Graphic Arts' which was introduced as an experimental subject of study for the post-diploma students of the Mural Painting classes continued to be taught during the year. The facilities for imparting training in Graphic Arts were extended to the external students. The students of the Indian Design Class were entrusted with the work of illustrating "Ramayana". The illustrations of "Bala-Kanda" were duly completed. The Drawing and Painting section was entrusted with the work of the decoration of the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla, Poona.

During the year under report the proposal for the introduction of morning classes in Modelling was sanctioned by Government. The starting of the morning classes was a noteworthy feature of the Sculpture Section as it will serve the needs of those who have a liking for the subject but are unable to take advantage of the day classes, and of those students who attend different sections during the regular hours. Owing to limited space, the admission had to be limited to 12 students.

During the year under review Certificate Courses in the morning and the Apprentice Training Courses in the evening were introduced in the Commercial Art Section. These classes proved to be a success in as much as the number of students seeking admissions far exceeded the number of seats available.

The Architectural Section is a pioneer institution in India for the teaching of architecture providing a graded course on modern lines and of the standard available in other countries.

The Normal School for Art Teachers and the Reay Art Workshops continued to make steady progress during the year.

The total number of students in all the six sections of the J. J. School of Art during the year was 1,184 as against 1,138 in the preceding year.

The number of students in the various sections is detailed below:—

Name of the Section.	Number on rolls on 81st March, 1954.
Drawing and Painting Section (including Drawing Grade Classes and the Morning and the Evening Art Classes.	297
Modelling Section	26
Commercial Art Section	394
Architectural Section	295
Normal School for Art Teachers	45
Reay Art Workshops	127
Total	1,184

The following table shows the results of the various examinations held in 1953-54.

Name of the Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Elementary Drawing Grade	31	30
Intermediate Drawing Grade	65	65
Elementary Drawing and Painting	45	33
Intermediate Drawing and Painting	43	32
Advance Drawing and Painting	43	33
Diploma Drawing and Painting	33	28
Elementary Modelling	5	5
Intermediate Modelling	5	5
Advanced Modelling	3	2
Diploma Modelling	3	2
Drawing Teachers	44	39
Elementary Commercial Art	62	49
Intermediate Commercial Art	116	65
Advanced Commercial Art	49	29
Diploma Commercial Art	40	24

12 (8). In addition to the Sir J. J. School of Art there were private institutions and classes in mofussil areas which continued to do useful work in the field of Art Education. Among them special mention may be made of the Institute of Modern Art, Poona, the School of Art, Dharwar, and the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad.

12 (9). During the year under report the flood protection scheme to safeguard the valuable exhibits of the Museum against possible damage by floods, which was under consideration for a long time, was sanctioned by Government. The estimated expenditure on this account is Rs. 18,910. The work was immediately undertaken and on completion will provide the necessary protection to the Section of Economic Botany, located in the basement.

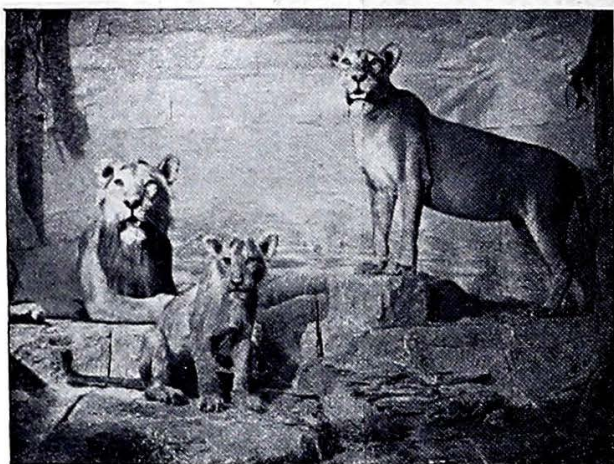


Bronze image of Parasvanatha
(11th Cent. A. D.)

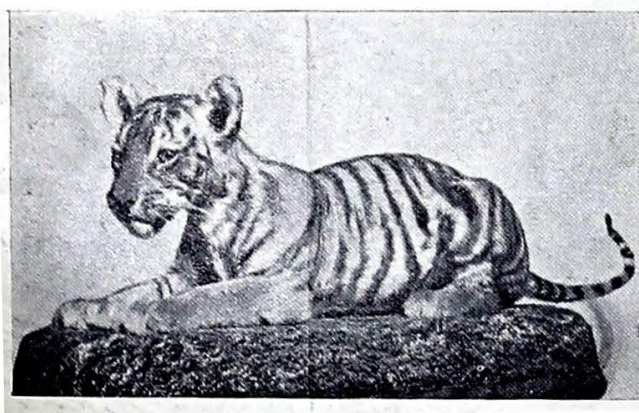


Stone image of Parvati.
(Ca. 9th Cent. A. D.)

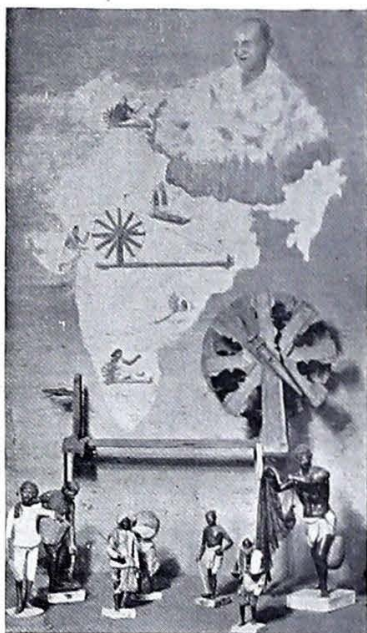
RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE BARODA MUSEUM.



The Habitat Group Case for Gir Lions.



Baby Tiger.
(Zoology Section)



A show-case in the Indian
Ethnological Gallery.



Copy of a mural in the Rang-Mahal
Palace, Chamba, by Jagdish Mittal.

One of the prominent features of this year's reorganisation programme was the construction of a unique habit at group case for the excellent group of Gir lions in the mammals' gallery of the Zoological Section. This habitat group case is the first of its kind in India.

The outstanding addition to the collections of the Baroda Museum was a number of beautiful Gupta sculptures in dark blue schist stone. Yet another important addition to the museum collections was a large number of objects excavated at Amreli by the Archological Department of the former Baroda State and now transferred to the Museum under Government orders.

Some of the acquisitions worth mentioning during the year under review are listed below:—

- (1) Standing Parvati.
- (2) A small bronze statue of the Buddha.
- (3) German printed cotton cloth containing typical Maratha figures used as a cover for Nazrana dishes.
- (4) Oil paintings of Mahatma Gandhi.

Special exhibitions were arranged during the year, some of them being of children's books from various nations like Great Britain, U.S.A., France, etc., 19th Century pictures showing contemporary Chinese costumes used by the Emperor and other classes of the Chinese people, works of eminent British Photographers like David Potts, etc.

The Museum was visited by 3,56,184 persons including 18,458 students from 396 educational institutions (10,186 from 182 primary schools, 7,392 from 186 secondary schools and 880 from 28 colleges etc.). The distinguished visitors of the year were the late Shri G. S. Bajpai, the Governor of the Bombay State and Shrimati Bajpai, the Consul-General for Germany, and delegates of the World University Service Seminar, etc. Shri G. S. Bajpai remarked, ".....I doubt whether there is any other Museum in India which has such a fine collection of paintings, Eastern as well as Western.....".

12 (10). Though two Government Music Schools, one at Navasari and the other at Dabhoi, were closed during the year under review, the total number of Music Schools increased by one to 36. Of these 36 schools, 21 were meant for women and girls. There were 403 boys and 554 girls in these schools on 31st March, 1954. In addition to these 36 Music Schools there was one College for Indian Music run by the M. S. University of Baroda. The College was attended by 269 (170 men and 99 women) students as against 233 in the preceding year. The total expenditure during 1953-54 on the instruction in music was Rs. 1,52,852 of which Rs. 65,758 was on higher education in Music.

There was only one school for training in dancing in which 15 girls were enrolled during the year under report. This was conducted in Poona and was aided by the State.

(iii) Education of the Handicapped Children

12 (11). As the recognition of the Dumb and Deaf Institutions, Sholapur, was withdrawn and one new school viz., the Deaf and Dumb School, Poona, started by the S. P. Mandali, Poona, was recognised during the year under report, the total number of recognised institutions for the education of handicapped children in the State viz., 16, remained unaltered. But the number of pupils in them registered an increase of 41 over the figures of 1952-53. The following table gives comparative information regarding the number of institutions, the pupils in them, and details of total as well as State Government expenditure on them, during the years 1953-54 and 1952-53:—

	Number of Institutions.		Number of pupils.		Total direct expenditure.		State Government expenditure.	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
Blind	5	5	272	299	1,24,391	1,33,147	62,934	67,004
Deaf-Blind	2	2	97	91	37,405	29,080	36,597	28,452
Deafmute	7	7	292	297	56,603	54,602	35,431	22,025
Mentally Deficient	2	2	135	147	64,671	79,897	30,472	34,379
Total	16	16	796	837	2,82,970	3,46,726	1,65,337	1,51,860

Of the total of 837 pupils shown in the table, 183 were girls and 49 belonged to the Backward Classes. The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 2,82,970 in 1952-53 to Rs. 3,46,726 in 1953-54. Government continued to give increased grants to the institutions for the blind, the deaf-mutes and those for the mentally handicapped. More than half the total admissible expenditure on all kinds of educational institutions for the handicapped was borne by the State Government by giving the institutions liberal grants-in-aid.

12 (12). Blind pupils are taught reading and writing through their respective regional languages by means of a braille adapted to Indian languages. They also receive training in instrumental and vocal music and in various crafts such as weaving, knitting, agriculture, tailoring, cane-work, etc. The training received in these schools enables them to earn their livelihood after they leave the institutions. Efforts were also made to transliterate some good books into braille, in order to provide interesting and instructive reading material for the blind. The staff of the institutions as well as the pupils were encouraged to prepare as many "Braille Books" as possible during the year, in order to augment the stock of the Library maintained in each institution.

12 (13). Government continued to run two institutions for the Deaf and the Blind, one at Baroda and the other at Mehsana. 94 pupils were on the rolls of these institutions. The inmates of these institutions received free boarding.

12 (14). Some of the institutions maintained hostels of their own. Arrangements for the medical examination of pupils were made in all the schools. Most of the schools maintained records of their past students and helped them in finding suitable jobs.

During the year under report, the Government of India sanctioned, under its scheme of Post-School scholarships for the Blind, two scholarships of Rs. 100 per month per pupil, for two blind students from this State. The State Government shares 50 per cent of the expenditure on account of these scholarships.

Further under the scheme of giving financial assistance to the institutions for the blind in non-Hindi speaking areas for transcribing text books into Bharati Braille, the Government of India sanctioned, during the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 3,000 to four schools for the Blind in this State.

(iv) Education of Backward Classes

12 (15). The Backward Classes in the Bombay State are divided into three categories viz., Scheduled castes (known as Harijans), Scheduled Tribes (known as Adivasis) and other Backward classes. The last category comprises wandering tribes and other communities including Ex-Criminal Tribes which are educationally backward. The following table gives the educational progress of these classes:—

	No. of pupils of the Backward classes	
	1952-53	1953-54
1. Colleges ...	1,612	1,829
2. Secondary Schools ...	25,651	30,119
3. Primary Schools ...	6,65,109	6,61,895
4. Training Institutions ...	1,777	1,674
5. Other Special Schools. (Excluding Social Education classes).	3,787	3,748
6. Social Education classes	79,908	99,332
Total ...	7,77,844	7,98,597

From the above table it will be seen that the number of pupils in primary schools has slightly gone down, the reason for that being the scarcity conditions prevailing in some of the districts of the State.

12 (16). Education at the primary and the secondary stages is free to all Backward class pupils. In colleges, however, Backward Class students whose parents' annual income is over Rs. 6,000 are not exempted from the payment of fees. Similarly, the Backward Class students, the annual income of whose parents exceeds Rs. 3,600 are not eligible for a State Government scholarship.

Educational concessions.

The following among others are some of the important educational concessions sanctioned by Government to these classes:—

(i) Exemption from the 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.

(ii) Special scholarships to eligible Backward Class students at higher rates than those for open scholarships in all kinds of educational institutions.

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

(iv) Concessional Examination fee rates at the Primary School Certificate Examination.

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

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

(vii) Reservation of seats in Government Secondary Schools and colleges including Professional colleges.

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

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

The amount spent on free studentships in non-Government Arts and Professional colleges was Rs. 1,82,144 as against Rs. 2,09,314 in the preceding year. The amount paid by way of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary schools on account of free-studentships to Backward class pupils was Rs. 19,87,734 as against Rs. 15,19,118 in 1952-53.

All eligible Backward class students in colleges receive scholarships and the expenditure on that account during 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 2,67,160 as against Rs. 2,96,247 last year. The decrease in the expenditure due to the fact that a number of Backward Class students were awarded scholarships by the Government of India and no expenditure on account of such students was required to be incurred by the State Government.

Government. The numbers of sets of scholarships available for Backward class pupils in Secondary and Primary schools are 246 and 370 respectively. The amount of grant sanctioned to School Boards for scholarships during the year under report was Rs. 70,500 as against Rs. 90,130 in 1952-53.

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. 560 such stipends valued at Rs. 1,34,400 were sanctioned by Government during the year.

The amount of lump sum scholarships awarded by the Director of Backward Class Welfare during the year under review was Rs. 91,137. In addition, scholarships, free-studentships and other educational facilities were given to Backward Class students in engineering, technical, medical, agricultural and other professional institutions and for vocational training, by the heads of the respective Departments.

12 (17). Two Backward class hostels.—One at Poona and the other at Hubli—catering for High School and College students were maintained by Government. The Poona Hostel had accommodation for 80 students while the hostel at Hubli had accommodation for 40 students. In these hostels facilities regarding boarding and lodging and other amenities were provided free. The total expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of these two hostels amounted to Rs. 52,783. There were 204 Backward class Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies (166 for boys and 38 for girls). These agencies received a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 11,07,946 during 1953-54 as against Rs. 9,30,121 in the preceding year. About 65 per cent of the expenditure of the voluntary agencies maintaining hostels for Backward Class boys was borne by the State. In the case of Girls' Hostels this figure was 88 per cent. Some of the Voluntary Agencies which had been maintaining hostels for Backward class students for the last five or more years were given grants for the construction of buildings. These grants amounted to Rs. 53,849.

In addition to the hostels maintained by Voluntary Agencies, the District School Boards also maintained Backward Class Hostels. The number of such hostels during the year under report was 88 with 3,292 boarders as against 72 with 2,912 boarders respectively in 1952-53. All these hostels were managed by the District School Boards but the entire expenditure was borne by Government.

During the year under review the Backward Class Hostels at Mahuwa and Amreli were handed over to the District School Board, Surat, and the District School Board, Baroda, respectively for management while the Backward Class Hostel at Dharampur was handed over to a Voluntary Agency under the control of the Backward Class Department.

The four Government Backward Class Hostels at Ahwa, Waghai, Pipaldahad and Lahancharia in Dangs, having the sanctioned strength of 125 inmates, were continued during the year under review.

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.	
		1952-53	1953-54
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Scholarships in colleges ...	2,96,247	2,67,160
2.	Free studentships in non-Government colleges.	2,09,314	1,82,144
3.	Scholarships in Secondary schools	65,830	1,11,518
4.	Free grants to non-Government secondary schools.	15,19,118	19,87,734
5.	Scholarships in primary schools ...	39,007	33,208
6.	Stipends in Training Institutions ...	1,34,400	1,34,400
7.	Free grants to non-Government Training Institutions.	47,316	41,433
	Grand Total ...	23,11,232	27,57,597

The educational concessions referred to in paragraph (2) are available to pupils belonging to all Backward Classes including the Scheduled Tribes. In addition to these concessions, a new scheme granting further facilities for the education and uplift of the children of the Scheduled Tribes was sanctioned by the State Government during the year under report. According to this scheme, education is to be imparted through Ashram Schools started through Voluntary Agencies. Equal numbers of boys and girls between certain age-limits belonging to Scheduled Tribes are brought to the Ashram from the surrounding villages and receive education at the school run in the Ashram premises. During the year 1953-54 ten such schools were sanctioned, details of which are given in the following table:—

Location of the Ashram School.	Name of the Voluntary Agency which manages it.
1. Rangpur, District Baroda ...	Bhileva Mandal, Dohad.
2. Amba Mahuda, District Sabarkantha	Do.
3. Varuna, District Panchmahals ...	Do.
4. Nichala Gadh, District Banaskantha	Do.
5. Sagtala in Panchmahals District ...	Do.
6. Chaswad in Broach District ...	Kasturba Seva Ashram, Maroli.
7. Nanivahial, District Surat ...	Dakshin Gujrat Ranipradesh Kelvani Mandal, Surat.
8. Singpur, District Surat ...	Raniparaj Sevashram, Vedchi.
9. Talwade, District Thana ...	Adiwasi Seva Mandal, Bombay.
10. Umbarthan, District Nasik ...	Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on Ashram Schools during 1953-54 was Rs. 2,61,174.

During the year the State Government also sanctioned the opening of five Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras for the children of ex-Criminal Tribes. Their locations and managements are as follows:—

- (1) Sholapur Balsanskar Kendra, Association, Sholapur.
- (2) Hubli District School Board, Dharwar.

- (3) Bagalkot District School Board, Bijapur.
- (4) Naroda Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ahmedabad.
- (5) Erandol District School Board, East Khandesh.

The total expenditure on Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras is borne by the Government of India. The total expenditure on these schools during 1953-54 was Rs. 20,966.

(v) *Delinquency*

12 (19). Bombay State is one of the few States in the Indian Union having a network of Remand Homes in various towns and cities. In the simplest terms a Remand Home is a place of safety and an observation centre which concentrates more on understanding the offending child and employs remedial measures. During the year under report there were 30 Remand Homes managed by various District Probation and After-Care Associations in addition to the 20 private institutions recognised as Remand Homes under the Bombay Children Act. On 31st March, 1954, there were 1,757 boys and 290 girls in these Homes.

12 (20). A Juvenile Aid Police Unit has been started in Greater Bombay for the proper working of the Bombay Children Act, 1948. The police engaged in this unit pick up destitute, orphan and wandering children under section 40 of the Act, and help them to derive benefit under the provisions of the Act. The number of victimised children produced before the Juvenile Court, Umarkhadi, Bombay, during the year under report was 222 (26 boys and 196 girls).

12 (21). Towards the end of the year under report a new certified school for the higher age-group girls was started at Mundhawa in the District of Poona. It has accommodation for a maximum of 80 girls.

Certified Schools.

With the addition of this new school, the total number of Certified Schools rose from 27 to 28. Of these 28 schools 19 were private and the rest were managed by the State. The private schools are in receipt of capitation charges at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. per child in Greater Bombay and Rs. 18 p.m. per child in mofussil areas. Children studying in higher standards of High Schools get an educational concession at the rate of Rs. 5 p.m. as an aid for the purchase of books, school fees, etc. For serious illnesses of children, the institutions are paid Rs. 10 p.m. per child as an aid for the purchase of medicines, injections, etc., and for T.B. cases they are paid at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m. per child.

The certified school for girls at Sirur was shifted to a new spacious building. The capacity of the School, therefore, increased from 40 to 80. By starting the Mundhawa school and shifting the Sirur school to a larger building the problem of accommodating the committed girls was solved to some extent. But private certified schools and Fit Person Institutions found it difficult to carry on with the capitation charges paid by the State with the result that some Fit Person Institutions had to be close for lack of finance and some others refused to admit more children.

Out of the 9 Government Certified Schools, the Yeravda Industrial School is the biggest institution in the State accommodating 400 boys. As

many as 13 trades are taught in this school. The David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, is another major certified school. It is a private institution run by the Children's Aid Society which receives financial aid from the State Government. Rs. 2,64,606 were paid to the school in 1953-54 by way of grant by Government.

On 31st March, 1954 there were in all 2,960 children in the 28 Certified Schools, while the number of admissions during the year under report was 1,986 boys and 974 girls. Besides these certified schools there were Fit Person Institutions managed by private agencies. There were 1,340 children in these institutions in 1953-54.

The table at the end of this section gives statistical information regarding the six major Certified Schools in the Bombay State during the year under review.

12 (22). There are also specialised institutions for mentally defective, and blind, deaf or mute children.

Special Types of Institutions

The following list shows such specialised institutions recognised under the Bombay Children Act, 1948.

For Mentally Deficient Children :—

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

For Blind Children :—

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

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

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

For Deaf and Mutes :—

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

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

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

For Crippled Children :—

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

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

For Leper Children :—

(10) Nasik Leprosy Hospital.

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

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

12 (23). This is a school run by the Prisons Department. It is meant for boys between the ages of 16 and 21. It is the only institution of its kind in the whole of the State. There were 188 pupils on the rolls of the institution on 31st March, 1954.

**Borstal School,
Dharwar.**

The pre-licence inquiries and after-care in respect of lads to be released from the Borstal School is done by the Secretary, Bombay State Probation and After-Care Association. During the year 1953-54, 81 lads were released from the school while 150 lads were under supervision during the year.

Statement showing the statistical information in respect of the 6 major certified schools.

S. No.	Name of the Certified School.	Management.	Number on rolls on 31st March, 1954.		Expenditure 1953-54.		Average annual cost per child.		Remarks.
			Boys.	Girls.	State Govt. Funds.	Total.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Certified School, Sholapur.	Government ...	78	32	69,474 12 6	69,474 12 6	632	632	
2	Yeravda Industrial School, Poona 6.	„ ...	881	...	2,00,664 3 9	2,00,664 3 9	526	526	
3	David Sassoon Industrial School, Mahim, Bombay 16.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	412	...	2,64,605 10 4	2,64,605 10 4	640	640	99 per cent grant in-aid is paid to the Children's Aid Society, Bombay. Hence the total expenditure is the same as shown under Government Funds.
4	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.	The Society for the Home, protection of children in Western India.	74	55	37,285 4 0	56,521 8 8	289	453	
5	Chambur Childrens' Home, P. O. Trombay, Greater Bombay.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	836	...	2,77,441 0 0	2,92,441 10 0	688	726	
6	Certified School, Hubli, Dharwar.	School, Government. District	76	48	57,187 5 0	57,187 5 0	460	460	

(vi) Libraries

12 (24). The four copyright Libraries of which the managements are given below continued to function during the year:—

- (1) Central Library, Bombay ... Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.
- (2) Regional Library, Poona ... Poona City General Library, Poona.
- (3) Regional Library, Ahmedabad. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
- (4) Regional Library, Dharwar ... Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar.

The Government of Bombay which had taken over during the preceding year the management of the Maharashtra Regional Library, Poona, continued to conduct its affairs till 15th June, 1953 when the management was handed over to the Poona City General Library, an institute with a century-old tradition and experience.

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. The District Magistrate is requested to take suitable action against defaulting printers and publishers by an amendment made in 1951, all printers are required to send one copy of every newspaper printed by them, to the Curator of Libraries, who passes it on to the Central Library, Bombay. The receipt of books by the copyright Libraries was on the whole regular and satisfactory.

Grants-in-aid paid to the copyright Libraries during the year under review were as follows:—

Name of the Library.	Amount of grant.
1. Central Library, Bombay	Rs. 30,000*
2. Maharashtra Regional Library, Poona	„ 13,000.
3. Gujarat Regional Library, Ahmedabad	„ 13,000.
4. Karnatak Regional Library, Dharwar	„ 10,000.

* The Central Library, Bombay, was sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000, but the bill for the amount of Rs. 30,000 was not cashed before the 31st March, 1954.

The number of District, Taluka and Peta Libraries recognised under the Library Development Scheme was as under:—

District Libraries	...	...	21
Taluka and Peta Libraries	...	...	229

The number of District Libraries in the State decreased by one as the District Library in North Satara, viz., the Nagār Wachanalaya, Satara City, ceased to be recognised because the Library authorities expressed their unwillingness to abide by the terms and conditions prescribed by Government regarding the utilization of the grant-in-aid. As the two taluka libraries at Ranpur and Kaira ceased to function due to lack of local initiative, the number of Taluka and Peta libraries decreased by two during the year under report. Owing to financial stringency no new library was given recognition.

Recognised libraries including District, Taluka and Peta Libraries are entitled to receive a grant on the basis of 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure during the previous year and subject to the further condition that the entire amount of the grant and in any case not less than 75 per cent should be spent on books and periodicals etc. The Curator can, however, allow the grant to be used also for binding and furniture essential for the use of the libraries provided this expenditure does not exceed 7½ per cent of the grant. In 1953-54 the District Libraries were given a grant of Rs. 68,363 against Rs. 69,042 in 1952-53. The corresponding figures for the Taluka and Peta Libraries were Rs. 98,787. and Rs. 1,00,704 respectively.

12 (25). Government grants are required to be spent as far as possible on books, periodicals, magazines, etc., and in any case at least 75 per cent of the grant has to be so utilised. The Curator can, however, allow the grant to be used also for binding and furniture essential for the use of the library provided this expenditure does not exceed 7½ per cent of the grant.

All the recognised libraries continued to receive free of cost the Bombay Government Gazette and other Government publications such as the administrative reports of the various Departments.

The following table gives the figures of the amounts of grants, the readers served, etc.:—

Library.	Number of Libraries.		Amount of Grant.		Number of Readers.		Number of Visitors.		Books issued.		
	1952-53, 1953-54.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.							
1. Central Library, Bombay ...	1	1	60,000	80,000	1,534	1,350	2,74,050	2,57,047	1,11,866	1,15,000	
2. Regional Libraries ...	8	8	36,000	36,000	23,076	23,150	2,07,594	1,83,692	1,10,907	1,11,387	
3. District Libraries ...	22	21	69,042	68,363	1,87,229	26,079	22,92,774	24,20,709	8,53,958	6,33,816	
4. Taluka and Peta Libraries.	231	229	1,00,704	98,787	65,283	59,998	30,73,611	51,71,939	10,32,509	9,49,592	
Total ...	257	254	2,65,746	2,33,150	2,77,122	1,10,577	53,47,959	80,33,437	21,09,235	18,09,745	

(3) During the year under report the village libraries in the former Baroda State were paid grants based on the collection of the previous year subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 each.

12 (26). In order to provide an outlet for the emotional needs of children as well as to satisfy the requirements of their artistic nourishment and development, a children's centre known as the "Bal Bhavan" has been running for some years in Bombay. It is centrally located in ideal surroundings on Chaupaty beach, with the sea and a garden within easy reach. It is housed in an attractive building, where a representative library in different languages is provided, as well as a theatre hall for indoor entertainments. Outdoor games can be played in the garden near the Bal Bhavan. The equipment has been specially designed and selected in order to stimulate children's curiosity and intelligence, as well as to provide scope for the expression of their artistic tendency through the medium of drama, folk-dance, handicrafts and other arts.

750 children enrolled as Badge-holders during the year as against 465 in the preceding year. The average attendance at the Bhavan was 250 on week days and 750 on Sundays. These averages of attendance are the same as last year.

Parents and Teachers' Activities.—The Parent-teacher Group, and the Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic, continued their good work at the Bhavan, and expert child psychologists and psychiatrists, discussed with parents and teachers their children's problems. The clinic also held regular meetings, lectures and seminars on Mental Health and Child Psychology as usual.

Books worth Rs. 2,000 in various languages were added to the children's library of the Bhavan this year and numerous books were also received as donations from the public.

12 (27). The four library associations viz., the Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, Poona, the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad; the Karnatak Granthalaya Sangh, Dharwar and the Bombay Library Association, Bombay, which were in existence in 1952-53 continued to function during the year under report. These associations were paid grants as indicated below:—

Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, Poona	...	Rs. 1,000
Gujarat Pushtakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad	...	„ 1,000
Karnatak Granthalaya Sangh, Dharwar	...	„ 500
Bombay Library Association, Bombay	...	„ 500

The Library Associations conducted training classes, held conferences and published library journals giving bibliographies of current publications.

The Library Development Scheme could not make much progress during the last four years due to financial restrictions. At the end of the year 1953-54, the State Government submitted to the Government

of India a scheme under the Five Year Plan for the improvement of the Library service in the State.

Towards the end of the year Government appointed an Advisory Committee for Libraries which consisted of the Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, as the Chairman and the Librarian, Bombay University, and the Curator of Libraries, Government of Bombay, as the members, the latter also working as the Secretary.

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

Year.		Grant-in-aid to Libraries.	Office Establish- ment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	...	2,65,745	75,646	3,41,892
		500*		
1953-54	...	2,91,948	72,187	4,10,212
		3,00*		
Central Library, Baroda				
1952-53	...	...	38,944	38,944
1953-54	...	...	37,665	37,665

*Library Associations.

(vii) Visual Education

12 (28). During the year under report the growing need for the expansion of services offered by the Visual Education Office was borne out by the fact that the demand for organising courses for the training of workers in Audio-visual Education far exceeded the capacity of the Office to meet them in an adequate measure. There were facilities for training teachers in Audio-visual work in the three Government Secondary Training Colleges at Bombay, Belgaum and Kolhapur, but no such facilities were available at the three Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Rajpipla, Dharwar and Dhulia in spite of the fact that Visual Education formed a part of the curriculum laid down by the Department for the course of training at these Centres. It was, therefore, necessary for the Inspector for Visual Education to give a series of lectures and demonstrations and to make arrangements for giving practical training in visual education at these Centres. Likewise, Community Project Areas required trained officers to do social education work with audio-visual aids. The extension training centres, therefore, required the help of the Inspector for Visual Education in giving training in the use of audio-visual aids to their officers under training. The Inspector for Visual Education gave a series of courses on Audio-visual Education at the various Primary and Secondary Training Colleges in the Bombay State.

During the year under review a Refresher course for the benefit of the members of staffs of the Technical and Industrial High Schools in the Bombay State was arranged at the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, where a series of lectures in visual education was given.

Other activities of the Visual Education Office which deserve mention were as follows:—

- (i) Regular weekly film-show programmes for children under fourteen were arranged at the "Bal Bhavan" in Bombay.
- (ii) Film-shows and talks on technical subjects were arranged for the benefit of Engineering students.
- (iii) Talks and demonstrations on teaching apparatus, were arranged at the small museum of visual Aids attached to the Visual Education Office, Bombay.
- (iv) Special film-shows and talks were arranged for the Vocational Guidance Bureau, Bombay.

12 (29). The purchase of five new 16 mm. sound projectors increased the total number of these machines from 66 to 71. One of these projectors is of the magnetic recording type, which will enable the lecturer to have his own commentary recorded on the film to be used for class room teaching. This facility is not available with an ordinary sound projector.

Ten new 35 mm. filmstrip projectors equipped with manually operated electric generators were added to the old stock raising the number of such projectors from 30 to 40 during 1953-54. A special feature of these new filmstrip projectors is that they can be operated even in rural areas where electricity is not available.

The addition of 51 new 16 mm. films brought the total number from 1,732 in 1952-53 to 1,783 in 1953-54. These included films on the following topics:—

- (1) Indian Wild Life Stories,
- (2) Hindustan Hamara,
- (3) Modern Baroda, etc.

98 new 35 mm. filmstrips were added during 1953-54 to the existing stock of 1,588.

120 miniature slides were also purchased during the year raising the total number of such slides from 113 to 233.

During the year under report two Visual Aids Exhibitions on a large scale were organized at Gadag and Bombay.

Besides the two Visual Aids Exhibitions mentioned above, various types of Visual Aids were displayed at places like Rajpipla, Dharwar and Dhulia at the time of conducting special Audio-visual Education courses referred to in the preceding para.

As usual a one-term course in Visual Education was conducted for all the students of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, but the special feature during this year was that 48 students out of 103 were given

certificates of proficiency in Visual Education. These students received intensive training in the use of Visual aids.

Three short term courses were held during the Summer and Winter vacations as usual and in all 141 secondary school teachers were trained.

The total number of magic lantern lectures during 1953-54 increased from 420 to 529. There is a growing tendency during recent years to use 35 mm. filmstrip projectors in preference to magic lanterns. This was the reason for the increase in the number of magic lantern lectures. The total number of filmstrip lectures also increased from 290 during the year 1952-53 to 302 during 1953-54.

The Municipal School Boards were more interested in giving 16 mm. filmshows than magic lantern lectures. Therefore, their number of filmshows increased from 78 to 121 and the number of magic lantern lectures decreased from 157 to 79.

For want of sufficient funds placed at the disposal of the Inspector for Visual Education, the practice of giving remuneration to the lecturers and laboratory assistants had to be discontinued from the beginning of the year under report. This resulted in a fall in the number of filmshows under the Government scheme for Visual Education from 6,571 to 3,302. Similarly, the total number of filmshows arranged by private institutions also decreased from 6,684 to 5,496, as films could not be supplied in time to the projectioning centres due to the introduction of strict Post Office rules regarding the despatch of films by parcel post and the difficulties of getting exemption from the licence requirements under the Cinematographic Act.

(viii) Oriental Studies

12 (30). Of the 81,934 candidates who appeared for the March, 1954, Secondary School Certificate Examination 62,153 offered a paper in a classical language. Of the latter 47,658 took Sanskrit, 9,520 Ardhamagadhi, 4,165 Persian, 589 Pali, 215 Arabic and 8 Avesta-Pehlavi. The percentages of candidates offering Sanskrit and Ardhamagadhi were 76.6 and 15.4 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 76.06 and 16.4 respectively.

As regards the degree examination 235 candidates passed the B.A. Examination with Sanskrit as the major subject during the year under report as against 183 in the preceding year. The number of candidates offering other Oriental Languages as the main subject for the degree examination was as follows:—

Persian	...	...	29
Ardhamagadhi	...	...	18
Other Languages (Arabic, Avesta-Pehlavi and Pali).	...	...	10

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

Sanskrit	...	...	60
Persian	...	...	6
Ardhamagadhi	...	...	9
Other Oriental Languages	...	...	5

12 (31). During the year under report there were 37 Sanskrit Pathashalas in which 824 pupils (795 boys and 29 girls) received instruction. There were also 18 Arabic and 36 Hindi schools with 981 and 2,320 pupils in them respectively. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 2,17,423 of which the State's share was Rs. 30,338.

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

(i) The Vaidika Sanshodhana Mandala, Poona, worked on the following projects:—

(a) Shrautakosha.

(b) Krishna Yajurveda with commentaries of Sayana and Bhatta Bhaskara.

(c) Gandhi Memorial Edition of the Principal Upanishads—Text and Dictionary.

(d) Avestan Studies.

(ii) & (iii) The Mimamsa Vidyalaya, Poona, and the Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi, Surat continued to do useful work in their own fields.

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

12 (32). The scheme for giving financial assistance to the displaced students and trainees from Pakistan was continued during the year under report. The displaced students received financial help in the form of cash grants for books and stipends at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 p.m., and also remissions of fees; but no loans were granted. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme was Rs. 7,01,374 the details of which are given below:—

			Rs.
Primary stage	...	...	51,907
Secondary stage	...	...	5,96,511
Higher Education	...	...	52,956
		Total	<u>7,01,374</u>

As three new secondary schools were started for the displaced students the total number of such schools rose to 41 during the year under report. There were 14,136 pupils in these schools. Though the number of primary schools for children of displaced persons did not show any variation from

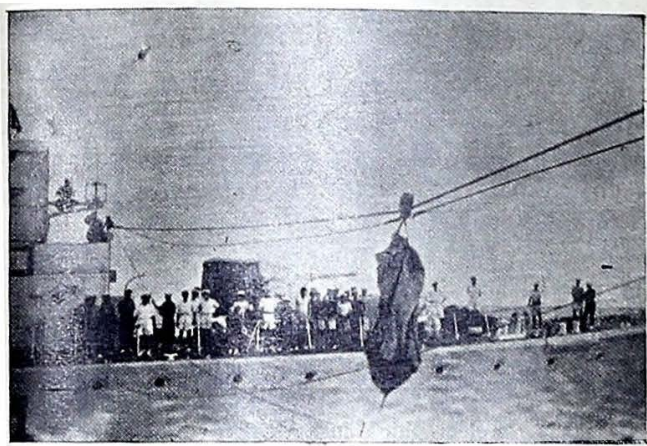
the last year's figure, the number of pupils in them registered an increase of 1,034. The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers, increased from 712 in 1952-53 to 1,224 in 1953-54.

(x) *National Cadet Corps (Junior Division)*

12 (33). After giving the matter very careful consideration, Government were constrained to issue final orders abolishing the Junior Division, National Cadet Corps, with effect from 1st June, 1953. It was found that the heavy expenditure incurred on the Junior Division, National Cadet Corps, benefited only a very small proportion of the pupils in Secondary Schools. Government, therefore, decided to abolish the Junior Division, National Cadet Corps, and plans to replace it by the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, so as to give opportunities to a larger number of Secondary School pupils to get training in discipline and social service, were under consideration at the end of the year.

Senior Division

12 (34). During the year under report the 10th Bombay Engineer Platoon was newly raised at Anand, with a strength of 2 Officers and 60 cadets and the Kolhapur Independent Company was converted into a 2 Company Battalion known as the 7th Bombay Battalion National Cadet Corps with detachments from the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, the Willingdon College, Sangli and the New Engineering College, Sangli. Thus in all 20 Senior Division Units functioned during the year. The following statement gives detailed information about all the units as regards their strength of officers and cadets as on 31st March, 1954.

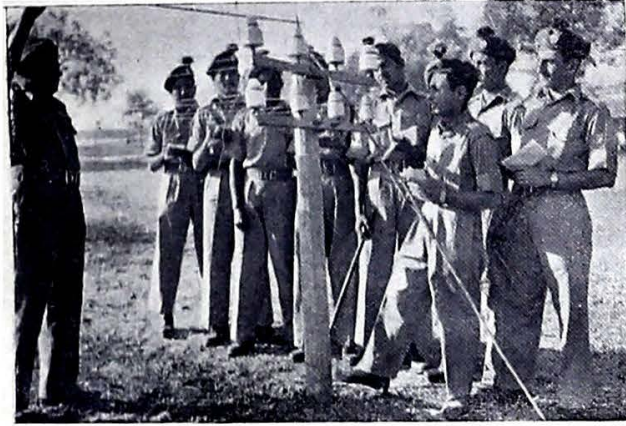


(i) Transhipment of Stores.



(ii) Hoisting of boats from a ship.

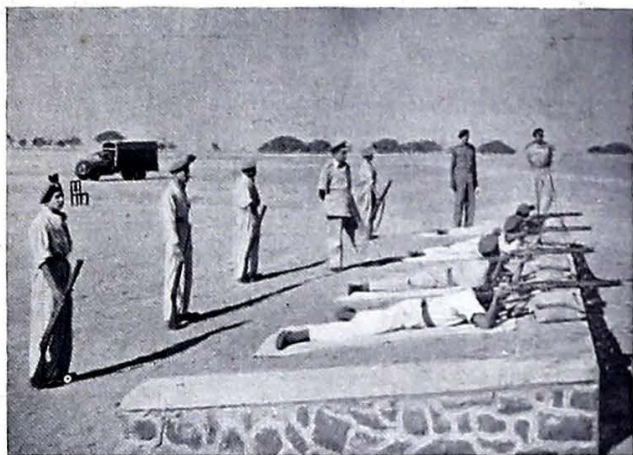
N. C. C. ACTIVITIES



(a) How Telegraphic Lines work: an on-the-spot exposition.



(b) Cadets, sending & receiving messages on the wireless set.



(c) On the rifle range.



(d) Social service work by Cadets.
A road being constructed.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit.	Authorised strength of the Unit.			Actual strength of Units on 31st March 1954.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks. (including names of Institutions participating in Unit).
		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 N.O.C., Bombay. (4 Companies).	20	625	645	19	609	628	117	98	19	14	Institute of Science, Elphinstone College, Sydenham College, Wilson College, Siddarth College, St. Xavier's College, Jai Hind Colleges Government Law College.
2	2nd Bombay Battalion N.O.C., Poona. (4 Companies).	15	625	640	17	600	617	118	54	19	18	Fergusson College, S. P. College, N. Wadia College, M. E. S. Art and Science College, B. M. Commerce College & College of Agriculture.
3	3rd Bombay Battalion N.O.C., Bombay. (3 Companies).	12	470	482	12	470	482	123	103	15	14	R. R. College, R. A. Potdar College, Khalsa College, Ismail Yusuf College, Bhavan's College, Ruparel College & National College.
4	4th Bombay Battalion N.O.C., Ahmedabad. (3 Companies).	12	470	482	12	470	482	161	119	17	12	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, M.T.B. College, Surat, V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Anand, L. D. Arts & M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.
5	5th Bombay Battalion N.O.C., Dharwar. (3 Companies).	12	470	482	13	420	433	136	121	17	13	Karnatak College, K. E. Board's College, Lingaraj College, R. P. D. College, Agricultural College. Dharwar.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit.	Authorised strength of the Unit.			Actual strength of Units on 31st March 1954.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks. (including names of Institutions participating in Unit).
		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 N.O.O., Baroda. (2 Companies).	8	915	923	8	915	923	185	107	18	18	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.
7	7th Bombay Battalion N. C. C., Kolhapur.	4	15	159	4	146	150	4	49	5	5	Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
8	Sholapur Independents Company, N. C. C., Sholapur. (Company).	5	154	159	5	152	157	46	41	7	6	D. A. V. College, Sholapur. Dayanand College of Commerce Sholapur.
<i>Special Units</i>												
9	1st Bombay Medical Company, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	27	27	13	13	Grant Medical College, Seth G. S. Medical College and Topiwala National Medical College.
10	2nd Bombay Medical Company, N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	22	16	4	2	B. J. Medical College in Poona.
11	2nd Bombay Battery, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	20	18	2	2	All affiliated Colleges in Bombay.
12	7th Bombay Battery, N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	2	56	58	9	8	...	...	All affiliated Colleges in Ahmedabad.

13	2nd Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	13	7	10	6	College of Engineering, Poona.
14	6th Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	23	20	8	2	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
15	10th Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Anand.	2	60	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. V. Mahavidyalaya, Anand. Unit raised newly with effect from 20th February 1954.
16	1st Bombay Armoured Squadron, N. C. C., Poona.	3	90	93	3	90	93	35	29	14	7	Fergusson College, S. P. College and N. Wadia College, Poona.
17	1st Bombay E. M. E. Sec., N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
18	4th Bombay Signal Sec., N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	...	...	...	...	College of Engineering and N. Wadia College, Poona.
19	No. 1 (Bombay) Air Squadron, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	80	82	2	78	80	85	30	26	21	All affiliated Colleges in Greater Bombay.
20	No. (Bombay) Naval Unit, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	57	...	28	26	...	...	All affiliated Colleges in Greater Bombay.

4 teachers from Government and non-Government Institutions were deputed for pre-commission training as officers in the National Cadet Corps to different training centres. 25 officers were deputed to various training centres for undergoing Refresher Courses of about six weeks' duration. All the Senior Division Units held their annual training camps as usual at different places and most of them also organised cadre camps for the training and selection of non-commissioned officers for the Units. Social work which was introduced as part of the training during the annual camps in 1952-53 was also undertaken this year. A combined social service Camp was held in the project area of the Belgaum District at Gokak. The camp was a great success and the work put in by the students in constructing tenements at Ghataprabha (Gokak) District Belgaum, was greatly appreciated. The number of officers and cadets who attended this camp was 5 and 610 respectively and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 51,134-6-0.

A contingent of one officer and 30 cadets drawn from the Senior Division Units took part in the Republic Day Parade held at Delhi on 26th January, 1954. Under instructions from the National Cadet Corps Directorate, New Delhi, the National Cadet Corps Day was celebrated throughout the State on 6th December, 1953. 4 cadets of the 2nd Bombay Engineer Platoon, National Cadet Corps, Poona were sent to participate in the shooting competition for the Earl Roberts Imperial Cadets Trophy and the Burdwan Trophy. Their performance was quite good.

Grants were given to seven non-Government colleges for expenditure on the National Cadet Corps amounting to Rs. 2,245 during the year.

The total expenditure on the National Cadet Corps during the year under report was Rs. 12,08,175 (including about Rs. 3,10,000 spent on the annual camps) as against Rs. 9,43,920 during 1952-53.

Poona,
27th December, 1954.

S. S. BHANDARKAR,
Director of Education.

STATEMENTS

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Type of Institution.	Number of Institutions for		
	Boys.		
	Previous year.	Current year.	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3).
	(1952-1953.)	(1953-1954.)	
1	2	3	4
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ...	5	5	...
Research Institutions ...	20	20	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	...
Colleges for General Education ...	45	47	2
Colleges for Professional Education ...	52	54	3
Colleges for Special Education ...	7	7	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	877	986	253
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	418	437	300
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	26,770	28,977	26,299
Nursery Schools ...	141	148	5
Schools for Professional Education ...	266	281	28
Schools for Special Education ...	17,217	18,023	12,192
Total ...	45,819	48,936	39,082
<i>Unrecognised</i> ...	274	255	120
Grand Total ...	46,093	49,191	39,202

1953-54

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers

Area in Square Miles 1,09,260				
Number of Institutions for				
Girls.			Boys.	
Previous year.	Current year.	In Rural Areas (Included in column 5).	Previous year.	Current year.
(1952-1953.)	(1953-1954.)		(1952-1953.)	(1953-1954.)
5	6	7	8	9
1	1	...	946	991
...	...	...	226	317
...
6	6	...	87,982	89,871
1	1	...	18,318	20,595
...	...	...	462	527
158	161	...	2,97,706	3,14,858
40	32	8	43,679	44,874
2,041	2,043	1,102	22,79,167	23,65,793
44	48	1	7,790	8,547
195	252	4	22,998	25,100
2,446	2,056	2,811	3,54,113	3,50,876
4,927	4,600	8,926	30,63,382	31,71,789
26	11	1	10,573	9,309
4,953	4,611	8,927	30,73,956	31,80,997

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Total Estimated Population.	Males	...	1,94,68,603
	Females	...	1,81,27,295
	Total	...	3,75,95,898
Number of Scholars.			
Boys.			
Type of Institution.	From Rural Areas* (Included in column 9).	Number of Married Students and above the age of 18 (Included in column 9.)	Previous year. (1952-53)
1	10	11	12
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities	185	96	186
Research Institutions	...	153	126
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education	8,885	2,985	8,882
Colleges for Professional Education ..	1,135	2,391	1,514
Colleges for Special Education	56	133	133
High/Higher Secondary Schools	87,113	6,188	87,501
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	17,470	750	13,030
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	16,82,960	3,099	11,46,889
Nursery Schools	749	...	6,029
Schools for Professional Education ...	5,734	7,403	12,851
Schools for Special Education	3,29,034	2,34,978	55,269
Total	20,36,321	2,58,231	13,32,415
<i>Unrecognised</i>	8,055	340	5,036
Grand Total	20,39,376	2,58,571	13,37,451

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

1953-54

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers

Total Estimated Population of children of School-going Age (Age group 6-17) 25.5 per cent.			Boys	...	49,64,494
			Girls	...	46,92,400
			Total	..	95,86,954
Number of Scholars.					
			Number of Teachers.		
Girls.					
Current year. (1953-1954.)	From Rural Areas* (Included in column 12.)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (Included in column 13).	Men.	Women.	
18	14	15	16	17	
229	11	21	100	6	
105	...	16	101	8	
...	
9,266	711	418	2,067	240	
1,644	90	105	1,282	62	
152	7	15	91	15	
97,083	8,553	913	14,805	3,570	
12,911	6,420	150	2,386	393	
11,62,928	6,90,057	2,852	77,090	19,028	
6,617	539	...	145	483	
15,382	1,681	3,909	2,122	736	
53,152	47,795	41,160	1,148	114	
13,64,469	7,55,867	48,959	1,01,287	24,555	
4,283	846	68	349	141	
13,68,752	7,56,713	49,027	1,01,636	24,796	

Urban Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

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

		Local		
		Expenditure on		
		Previous year (1952-53).	Current year (1953-54).	Government Funds.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection	...	43,55,131	40,95,271	100.0
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).		2,85,85,636	2,95,97,696	64.8
	Total ...	3,29,40,767	3,36,92,967	69.0
<i>Recognised—</i>				
Universities	...	74,54,230	96,49,729	37.7
Research Institutions	...	15,92,978	20,24,895	76.1
Boards of Secondary and/or inter- mediate Education.		16,43,438	17,68,528	...
Colleges for General Education	...	1,29,01,111	1,37,04,500	14.1
Colleges for Professional Education	...	1,11,88,488	1,22,29,203	45.9
Colleges for Special Education	...	5,84,154	6,86,812	36.0
High/Higher Secondary Schools	...	4,04,92,224	4,30,21,433	36.1
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.		42,76,036	41,78,289	43.4
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		9,25,08,151	9,47,80,397	72.1
Nursery Schools	...	5,51,625	5,99,129	22.1
Schools for Professional Education	..	55,06,291	52,75,397	58.5
Schools for Special Education	...	34,39,787	24,81,806	57.5
	Total ...	18,21,38,573	19,04,00,118	54.2
<i>Unrecognised</i>				
	...	2,38,991	2,44,025	...
	Grand Total ..	21,53,18,381	22,43,37,110	56.3

1953-54

on Education

				Ra.
Total Revenue of the State	...	Budgeted	...	67,83,68,000
Recurring	...	Actual	...	12,43,86,969
				12,67,45,861
Non-Recurring	...	Budgeted	...	17,82,031
		Actual	..	14,99,711
Total	...	Budgeted	...	12,61,69,000
		Actual	...	12,81,85,572

Education for Boys.

Percentage of Expenditure from

District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other sources.
5	6	7	8	9
...
1.3	4.5	5.8	3.7	19.9
1.2	4.0	5.1	3.3	17.4
...	...	45.9	12.2	4.2
...	...	4.1	5.9	13.9
...	...	100.0	...	...
...	0.1	74.1	4.0	7.4
...	3.2	37.0	3.6	10.3
...	...	19.8	27.4	16.8
0.3	0.8	50.6	2.2	10.0
0.9	0.7	34.9	5.0	15.1
4.9	14.2	4.8	0.6	3.4
...	1.0	67.5	3.2	26.2
...	0.5	19.5	2.2	19.3
...	4.0	7.5	6.9	24.1
2.5	7.5	26.6	2.4	6.8
...	...	59.0	7.5	33.5
2.3	7.0	23.4	2.5	8.6

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

Boards Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local

		Previous year	Current year	Government Funds.
		(1952-53).	(1953-54).	
		10	11	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection	...	1,19,538	49,411	100.0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).		20,51,912	29,24,724	64.7
	Total	21,71,450	29,74,135	65.2
<i>Recognised—</i>				
Universities	...	2,37,126	2,37,804	48.4
Research Institutions	...	...	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	...	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education	...	3,39,724	3,79,717	12.0
Colleges for Professional Education	...	76,039	87,632	...
Colleges for Special Education	...	...	...	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools	...	73,74,261	77,93,178	28.5
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.		4,09,242	3,40,554	44.5
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		1,63,25,672	1,58,60,554	53.7
Nursery Schools	...	1,86,446	1,84,670	4.2
Schools for Professional Education...		25,03,862	27,21,333	60.6
Schools for Special Education	...	4,32,172	3,10,093	43.4
	Total	2,78,89,544	2,79,15,025	46.0
<i>Unrecognised—</i>				
		54,133	14,467	...
	Grand Total	3,01,15,127	3,09,03,627	47.9

1953-54.

on Education.

		Rs.					
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State 18,43,08,385							
Recurring	Budgeted	...	2,89,54,721	Grant for Education from the Central Government.	Recurring	...	95,15,186
	Actual	...	2,70,65,691		Non-Recurring	...	24,36,286
Non-Recurring	Budgeted	...	12,14,978		Total	...	59,51,472
	Actual	...	9,12,968				
Total	Budgeted	...	3,01,69,694				
	Actual	...	2,79,78,659				

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
...
0.7	7.9	1.7	0.8	24.7
0.7	7.8	1.6	0.8	24.4
...	...	27.2	3.7	20.7
...
...
...	0.5	64.4	9.5	18.6
...	...	29.2	...	70.8
...
...	2.8	56.8	3.4	11.5
0.6	1.2	26.9	5.8	21.5
2.8	32.1	8.8	0.3	2.8
...	1.2	53.7	3.0	37.9
...	1.1	17.6	2.3	16.4
0.1	5.8	16.5	1.9	32.3
1.6	18.5	21.2	1.6	8.1
...	...	29.7	...	70.8
1.5	17.4	22.0	1.5	9.7

BOMBAY STATE,
III—Educational Institutions

Type of Institution.	For Boys.					
	Recognised Institutions Managed by					
	Government				Private Bodies.	
	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities	...	...	...	...	5	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	...	1	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions	...	...	3	...	11	5
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts only	With only Degree Classes.		...	...	1	...
	Others		...	...	...	...
Science only	With only Degree Classes.		...	1	...	...
	Others		...	...	1	...
Arts & Science	With only Degree Classes.		...	...	...	...
	Others		...	6	...	33
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Ints. mediate Classes	...	...	...	...	4	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7	...	39	1

1953-54.

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.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
..	20	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
...
...	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	40
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	47	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	53

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>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education ...			8				
						4	
Eng'neering		1	2			5	
Technology							
Medicine			6		3	6	
Veterinary			1				
Agriculture			2			1	
Forestry							
Commerces			1			5	4
Law			1				5
Applied Art and Architecturo			1				
Others*							
Total		1	20		3	21	9
<i>Colleges for Spacial Education—</i>							
Music						1	
Dancing							
Other Fine Arts						1	
Oriental Studies						1	
Physical Education			1				
Social Education						2	
Others†						1	
Total			1			6	

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

BOMBAY STATE
III—Educational Institutions

For Boys							
Recognised Institutions managed by							
Type of Institution.	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	...	2	86	2	43	829	24
Senior Basic/Junior High	9	76	7	5	...
Middle	...	8	14	...	3	283	82
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	46	1	2	...
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	59	7,543	51	8,069	137
Others	...	6	32	9,987	1,517	1,986	141
Nursery	1	...	8	20	124
Total	...	16	151	17,651	1,625	10,594	458
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	{	Basic	...	18	...	1	...
		Non-Basic	...	10	...	37	8
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	1	...	1	2	...
High	3	1
Others	1	7
Industry	14	...	2	11	4
Medicine
Agriculture	16	...	...	1	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...
Commerce	2	...	...	61	69
Arts and Crafts	1	13
Others	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	67	...	3	118	102

1953-54.

by Management—contd.

For Girls											
Unrecognised Institutions	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.				Private Bodies.						
	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.					
8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	
...	
5	941	...	8	...	1	137	15	1	162	1,103	
...	97	...	4	6	2	1	...	...	18	110
15	355	1	1	...	...	14	8	1	20	375
...	49	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	58
117	15,976	...	...	194	10	57	8	8	267	16,243
57	13,126	4	2	912	650	187	15	...	1,770	14,896	
8	166	...	...	...	2	14	82	2	60	206
202	30,700	5	15	1,121	665	410	68	7	2,291	32,991	
...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	6	20
...	55	...	2	...	1	31	5	...	39	94	
...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	1	18	...	5	9	19	...	52	52	
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	192	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	196
2	16	...	1	...	...	103	47	...	151	167
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	283	1	27	...	6	144	74	...	252	535	

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>							
Musio	3	12	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	1	...	10	...	
Oriental Studies	4	...	2	23	
Physical Education	2	126	
Social Education	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	1	1	
Physically Handicapped	2	...	8	2	
For Adults	17,739	...	
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Others	10	...	6	...	
Total	18	...	4	17,940	61
Grand Total	...	18	258	17,654	1,636	28,734	636

1953-54.

by Management—concl'd.

For Girls.										
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions Managed by							Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.				Private Bodies.					
	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	16	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	28	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	76	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	15	91
12	157	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	163
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	14
26	17,765	...	...	...	...	2,007	...	2	2,009	19,774
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	28	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	4	82
51	18,074	...	1	...	...	2,029	26	4	2,060	20,194
255	49,191	6	48	1,121	671	2,591	168	11	4,611	53,802

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised.					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	...	...	41	88	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	411	895	16
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	6,477	5,515	1,156
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	6,888	5,900	1,172

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Boys.

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.
..	1,320	1,079	223
..	75	69	..	266	188	17
..	415	300	28
..
..
..	1,045	840	118
..
..	98,869	82,392	4,198
..	948	780	85
..
..	40,772	34,812	4,424

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

		In Recognised Institutions.						
		Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.			
		Unaided.						
Institution.	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.	
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Departments	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,079	228
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	40	84	...	422	829	17	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	{	With only Degree Classes.	415	800	28
		Others
Science	{	With only Degree Classes.	411	985	16
		Others	1,045	840	113
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree Classes
		Others	44,846	87,907	5,354
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes...		15	13	10	958	798	95	
Others		...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i> ...		15	13	10	47,675	40,225	5,606	

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Boys.

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
...	229	...	229
...	105	...	105
...	99	...	99
...
...	64	...	64
...	64	...	64
...
...	7,421	...	7,421
...	156	...	156
...
...	7,804	...	7,804

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 Professional Education—</i>							
Education	{ Basic	...	...	...	69	63	48
	{ Non-Basic	...	...	...	284	264	188
Engineering	...	119	110	19	1,479	1,200	572
Technology
Medicine	2,114	2,053	1,023
Veterinary	186	170	185
Agriculture	410	390	298
Forestry
Commerce	1,286	1,070	64
Law	1,676	1,050	20
Applied Art and Architecture...	1,176	925	37
Others
	<i>Total</i>	119	110	19	8,680	7,185	2,435
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education	85	84	85
Social Education
Others
	<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	85	84	85

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	Aided.		
						14	15	16
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
...
...	616	382	107
...	4,195	3,918	1,291
...
...	1,179	1,092	127	1,048	943	472
...
...	147	140	147
...
...	1,496	1,364	266
...
...
...
...	1,179	1,092	127	7,899	6,777	2,288
...	269	196	2
...
...	43	35	10
...	95	70	10
...
...	94	94	64
..	98	87	98
...	591	452	179

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised Institutions.						
	Private.			Total.			
	Unaided			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resident in Approved Hostels.	
	Number of Scholar's.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resident in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education	{ Basic	...	...	...	69	68	48
	{ Non-Basic	...	...	...	802	646	295
Engineering	5,787	5,258	1,882
Technology
Medicine	4,896	4,088	1,623
Veterinary	186	170	185
Agriculture	557	590	445
Forestry
Commerce	...	2,842	2,598	980	5,624	5,027	710
Law	...	1,859	1,634	288	3,535	2,634	308
Applied Art and Architecture...	1,176	925	37
Others
<i>Total</i>	...	4,701	4,227	668	22,072	19,991	5,592
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musio	269	196	2
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	48	85	11
Oriental Studies	95	70	10
Physical Education	85	84	85
Social Education	94	94	64
Others	93	87	93
<i>Total</i>	679	566	264

1953-54

Educational Institution for Boys

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls Included in.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resident in Approved Hostels	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
..	8	...	8
...	170	...	170
...	4	...	4
...
...	739	...	739
...	1	...	1
...
...
...	181	...	181
...	209	...	209
...	225	...	225
...
...	1,537	...	1,537
...	99	...	99
...
...	5	...	5
...	1	...	1
...	14	...	14
...	33	...	33
...
...	152	...	152

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised.					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Resident in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Resident in Approved Hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	668	633	8	11,207	9,996	869
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	2,582	2,028	...
Middle	782	690	...	1,215	1,081	12
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	...	...	...	1,709	959	...
Others	1,121	924	...	5,905	4,255	103
Nursery	...	...	...	72	57	...
<i>Total</i>	2,566	2,247	8	22,690	18,976	484
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training { Basic	...	...	...	1,985	1,709	1,612
Non-Basic	...	...	...	1,602	1,394	1,456
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic	...	...	...	481	397	62
High	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	807	667	87
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	844	753	898
Forestry	...	...	...	19	19	19
Commerce	...	...	...	859	284	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	99	99	99	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	99	99	99	5,997	5,173	4,074

1953-54

Educational Institution for Boys—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16
...
948	287	...	19,125	17,245	506	3,18,421	2,80,288	10,300
16,398	11,690	115	2,173	1,636	...	1,252	1,103	57
...	...	...	208	182	...	26,243	24,019	503
3,326	2,340	...	67	54	...	651	585	...
...
3,05,610	2,09,986	...	2,412	1,865	30	3,04,035	2,29,296	74
16,63,931	11,80,281	1,713	5,43,010	4,33,004	666	2,27,697	1,83,968	1,592
...	...	...	279	235	...	1,501	1,061	...
19,88,948	14,04,684	1,828	5,67,274	4,59,271	1,202	8,79,770	7,19,720	12,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	85	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,009	3,593	2,946
...
...	...	...	172	134	29	322	289	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	179	487	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	85	...
...	...	...	143	142	...	523	452	272
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	137	124	137
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,563	5,654	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(1,136)	(963)	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(29)	(27)	...
...
...	...	...	315	276	29	13,403	10,249	3,612
...	...	...	...	...	...	(1,225)	(996)	...

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.			
	Unaided.			of Number Scholars.	Daily Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels.	
	of Number Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	5,097	4,678	582	8,54,856	9,18,127	11,760	
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	22,940	16,507	172
Middle	2,546	2,315	64	80,994	28,287	579	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	4,044	2,979	...
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	5,232	8,970	12	6,18,968	4,46,076	116	
Others	20,641	16,990	64	24,61,705	18,23,822	4,138	
Nursery	9,958	7,514	...	11,810	8,867	...	
Total	43,474	35,467	722	85,04,717	26,39,665	16,765	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	Basic	...	...	2,029	1,794	1,704
	Non-Basic	248	219	2	5,859	5,206	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	...	...	...	925	820	123
High	240	190	...	819	677	33	
Others	226	208	...	827	293	...	
Industry	241	228	79	1,714	1,489	438	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	981	877	975
Forestry	...	...	...	19	19	19
Commerce	5,828 (741)	3,559 (579)	...	13,750 (1,937)	8,847 (1,548)	...	
Arts and Crafts	550 (10)	463	...	635 (89)	546 (95)	...	
Others	...	(6)	...	99	99	99	
Total	7,348 (751)	4,870 (587)	81	27,157 (1,976)	20,667 (1,683)	7,795	

1953-54.

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.
			26	27	29
518	476	...	43,269	74	43,343
...	...	...	4,835	...	4,835
696	621	...	3,875	77	3,952
...	...	...	1,333	...	1,333
5,246	3,893	...	1,49,088	1,609	1,50,697
3,457	2,957	...	5,95,662	1,184	5,96,846
620	508	...	4,761	268	5,029
10,537	8,455	...	8,02,823	3,162	8,05,985
...
...	...	...	428	...	428
...
...
...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	32	...	32
...
...
...
...	...	...	1,923	...	1,923
...	...	...	(192)	...	(192)
47	80	...	147	12	159
...	...	...	(9)	...	(9)
...
47	80	...	2,533	12	2,545
			(301)		(301)

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for Special Education.</i> —							
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	28	25	...
Oriental Studies	59 (82)	52 (62)	3
Physical Education
Social Education
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	94	65	72
For Adults
Reformatory	188	110	188
Others*	1,028	910	960
Total	1,997 (82)	1,162 (62)	1,328 ...
Grand Total	...	2,778	2,456	121	45,778 (82)	37,918 (52)	9,473 ...

* May be specified, if possible.

1953-54.

Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.

District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided		
						Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	197 (39)	194 (20)	...
...
...	646 (78)	546 (66)	...
...	7 (142)	4 (81)	...	1,672 (633)	1,477 (559)	96
...	119 (60)	87 (48)	...	10,904 (7,036)	7,594 (5,986)	...
...
...	90	52	...
...	485	442	294
...	3,33,037	2,15,470	...
...
...	1,067	969	774
...	126	91	...	8,48,097	2,26,744	1,164
...	(202)	(129)	...	(7,776)	(6,631)	...
1,988,943	1,404,584	1,828	5,68,969	4,60,799	1,358	1,29,521	9,79,551	24,328
...	(202)	(129)	...	(9001)	(7,677)	...

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institution:							
Institution.	Private.—contd.			Total.			
	Unaided.						
	of Number Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels.	of Number Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approved Hostels.	
1	17	19	19	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Musio	... 224 (349)	183 (301)	...	421 (373)	377 (321)	...	
Dancing	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	... 200 (43)	167 (39)	...	873 (121)	733 (105)	...	
Oriental Studies	... 1,945 (11)	1,093 (6)	180	3,683 (868)	2,626 (708)	279	
Physical Education	... 580 (280)	401 (187)	...	11,603 (7,326)	8,032 (6,221)	...	
Social Education	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	... 57	45	...	147	97	...	
Physically Handicapped	... 40	24	...	619	531	366	
For Adults	... ..	...	...	3,33,037	2,15,470	...
Reformatory	... ..	...	...	188	110	183
Others	... ..	...	...	2,095	1,879	1,724
<i>Total</i>	... 3,046 (633)	1,918 (633)	180	3,52,616 (8,693)	2,29,910 (7,855)	2,107	
Grand Total	... 58,619 (1,384)	40,524 (1,120)	1,661	89,58,608 (1,0,639)	29,51,312 (8,938)	32,769	

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Boys—concl.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Girls included in		
23 Number of Scholars.	24 Average Daily Attendance.	25 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	26 Column (20).	27 Column (23).	28 Total.
40	80	...	157 (227)	15	172 (227)
...
...	...	...	155 (9)	...	155 (9)
...	...	...	817 (148)	...	817 (148)
989	809	...	796 (1,207)	170	966 (1,207)
...
...	...	...	52	...	52
...	...	...	89	...	89
439	295	...	10	15	25
...
754	590	...	83	806	883
2,222	1,728	...	2,159 (1,685)	506	2,659 (1,685)
...
12,806	10,178	...	8,17,342 (1,786)	8,670	8,21,006 (1,786)
...

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

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

1953-54.

Educational Institutions for Girls

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	Aided.		
						14	15	16
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
..
..
..	899	791	74
..
..
..	568	521	54
..
..
..
..	1462	1312	126
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	107	90	44
..
..	107	90	44

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.						
Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.		
	Unaided.					
	of Number Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approv- ed Hostels.	of Number Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Approv- ed Hostels.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	{ With only De- gree Classes.	...	...	899	791	74
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...
Science	{ With only De- gree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science.	{ With only De- gree Classes.	...	...	568	521	54
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate College—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	1,462	1,312	128
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture...	...	...	...	107	90	44
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	107	90	44

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised						
Institution.	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>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>Total</i>
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	2,070	1,923	5
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,092	962	...
Middle	...	44	85	...	132	112
Junior Basic/Basic
Primary
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher
Other	...	222	197	...	814	705
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	...	266	232	...	4,108	3,702
						5

1953-54.

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
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	709	646	..	50,683	46,078	1,416
890	710	80	539	418	..	168	155	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	1,342	..
1,109	829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
9,569	5,713	..	447	289	..	2,348	1,807	..
1,57,411	1,14,086	57	2,23,979	1,82,911	110	41,911	35,858	1,309
..	..	..	213	183	..	811	674	..
1,69,079	1,31,898	137	2,30,287	1,84,447	110	96,678	85,903	2,910

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B—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.	
	1	17	18				19	20	21	22
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Total
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary
High	...	8,128	2,919	7	56,585	51,566	1,428
Senior Basic/Junior High	2,689	2,245	165
Middle	...	134	121	11	1,762	1,610	11
Junior Basic/Basic	1,109	829	...
Primary
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	...	112	96	...	12,576	7,905	...
Others	...	2,283	1,954	...	4,30,319	3,35,706	1,476
Nursery	...	2,330	1,788	...	3,354	2,645	...
Total	...	7,981	6,873	18	5,08,894	4,02,506	3,080

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

In Unrecognised Institution.			Number of Boys included in		
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (17).	Column (20).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
40	36	...	2,771	...	2,771
...	...	...	88	..	88
297	285	...	162	...	162
...
...
53	44	...	295	18	308
...	...	...	26,864	...	26,864
185	180	...	1,498	49	1,547
575	494	...	31,678	62	31,740

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised.						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	Basic	...	...	...	626	526	532
	Non-Basic	...	...	...	294	258	221
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	...	81	81	91	862	800	777
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts	75	56	...
Others
Total	...	81	81	81	1,857	1,640	1,530
<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*	53	48	58
Total	58	48	58
GRAND TOTAL	...	297	263	21	6,023	5,890	1,593
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	...	2,778	2,456	121	45,778 (82)	37,918 (62)	9,478
GRAND TOTAL (All persons)	...	3,075	2,719	152	51,801 (82)	43,803 (62)	11,066

*May be specified, if possible.

1953-54.

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.						In Recognised.		
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	Aided.		
						14	15	16
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
...
...	65	60	...	2,589	2,345	915
...
...
...
...	277	259	270	206	203	201
...
...	41	90	...
...	6,037 (412)	4,875 (388)	91
...
...	342	319	270	8,878 (412)	7,458 (339)	1,207
...
...	15	18	...
...
...	808 (191)	256 (161)	...
...	388 (109)	242 (87)	...
...
...	52	44	52
...	54,642	24,446	...
...	149	183	148
...	55,519 (300)	25,134 (248)	200
1,69,079	1,21,338	187	2,30,629	1,84,766	380	62,664 (712)	1,19,898 (581)	4,339
19,88,943	14,04,584	1,828	5,68,969 (202)	4,60,799 (129)	1,868	12,41,621 (9001)	9,99,551 (7627)	24,328
21,63,022	15,25,922	1,965	7,99,598 (202)	6,45,565 (129)	1,738	14,54,185 (9,718)	11,19,449 (8,028)	28,717

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.						
Institution.	Private—contd.			Total.		
	Unaided.			of	Daily	Number of Resi-
	Number	Average	Number of Resi-			
1	of	Daily	dents in Approved	Number	Average	dents in Approved
	Number	Attendance.	Hostels.	Scholars.	Attendance.	Hostels.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	{ Basic ...	...	...	626	526	582
	{ Non-Basic ...	98	91	3,046	2,754	1188
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	859	354	1,735	1,647	1,603
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	116	111	157	141	...
	(2)	(1)	...	(2)	(1)	...
Arts and Crafts	...	1,649	1331	7,761	6,262	91
	(88)	(71)	...	(500)	(404)	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	2,221	1,887	324	13,325	11,330
	(90)	(72)	...	(502)	(405)	3,362
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music	...	536	418	...	536	413
	(276)	(215)	...	(276)	(215)	...
Dancing	...	...	...	15	13	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	139	104	442	360	...
	(45)	(34)	...	(236)	(195)	...
Physical Education	...	61	52	449	294	...
	...	...	...	(109)	(87)	...
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	19	15	71	59	52
For Adults	...	...	...	54,642	24,446	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others*	...	...	...	207	181	206
<i>Total</i>	...	755	584	...	55,362	25,766
	(321)	(249)	...	(621)	(497)	258
GRAND TOTAL	...	10,953	9,349	342	5,79,650	4,41,004
	(411)	(321)	...	(1,123)	(902)	6,872
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	...	53,619	46,524	1,661	39,56,608	39,51,332
	(1,384)	(1,120)	...	(10,669)	(8,936)	38,769
GRAND TOTAL (All persons)	...	69,577	55,873	2,008	45,86,258	39,92,636
	(1,795)	(1,441)	...	(11,792)	(9,840)	45,641

* May be specified, if possible.

1953-54

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

In Unrecognised Institution.			Number of Boys included in		
23 Number of Scholars.	24 Average Daily Attendance.	25 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column	Column	Total.
			(20).	(23).	
23	24	25	26	27	28
..
..	111	..	111
..
..
..
..
..	89	..	89
..
..	87	..	87
..	(1)	..	(1)
..	289	..	289
..	(7)	..	(7)
..
..	476	..	476
..	(8)	..	(8)
82	50	..	189	10	149
..	(53)	..	(53)
..
..	147	..	147
..	(67)	..	(67)
..	43	..	43
..	(19)	..	(19)
..
..
..	29	..	29
28	19	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	..	11
110	69	..	869	10	879
..	(189)	..	(139)
685	568	..	82,523	72	82,595
..	(147)	..	(147)
12,806	10,172	..	8,17,342	3,670	8,21,006
..	(1421)	..	(1,421)
18,491	10,741	..	..	..	..

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>Universities—</i>					
University Departments ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institution—</i>					
...	...	46,290	...	...	2,320
<i>Board of Secondary and for Intermediate Education—</i>					
...	...	...	...	...	17,68,258
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts { With only Degree Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Science { With only Degree Classes ...	...	2,88,955	...	...	79,681
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3,856	5,94,825	...	...	11,73,817
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes.	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total ...</i>	3,856	8,82,680	...	...	12,53,498
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { Basic ...	5,000	1,04,959	...	...	12,894
Non-Basic ...	...	1,67,409	...	...	61,259
Engineering Technology ...	67,43,398	4,79,782	...	...	3,67,993
Medicine ...	...	15,52,473	...	...	6,97,196
Veterinary ...	...	2,33,020	...	...	8,210
Agriculture ...	...	6,78,889	...	...	71,445
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	2,00,016
Law ...	...	...	...	...	1,84,840
Applied Art and Architecture... ..	...	2,67,444	...	...	1,94,358
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total ...</i>	6,79,398	34,83,926	...	...	17,92,711
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies ...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education ...	...	90,092	...	...	3,527
Social Education ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total ...</i>	...	90,092	...	...	3,527

1953-54

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institution.			
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.
...
..	...	48,610	...	...	...	...
275	...	17,68,528	...	..	...	...
...
...
76,542	5,483	4,50,011	...	...	...	...
...
...
27,775	30,515	18,30,288	...	...	...	...
...
...
1,04,317	35,948	22,80,299	...	...	...	...
...	1,485	1,28,838	...	...	...	...
...	1,941	2,30,609	...	...	...	...
...	5,750	15,27,868	..	...	...	...
...
11,951	18,271	22,79,891	...	...	...	...
...	28,161	2,64,391	...	...	...	...
227	39,196	7,89,757	...	...	...	...
...
18,319	1,508	2,19,848	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,84,840	...	...	...	...
2,626	...	4,04,428	...	...	...	...
...
33,123	96,312	60,25,465	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	98,619	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	98,619	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational.

Institution.	District Board Institution.				Municipal.
	Fees.	Endow- ment, 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 & Science { With only Degree Classes
Others
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes.
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { Basic
Non-Basic
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art & Architecture
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Others
<i>Total</i>

1953-1954.

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Board Institution.						
Funds. State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endow- ment etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...	48,452†	...	...	48,452
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
2,21,548	...	3,91,059	3,22,060	...	2,926	9,37,593
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
2,21,548	...	3,91,059	3,22,060	...	2,926	9,37,593
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

† This amount is spent for giving education to probationer Nurses.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Government				
	Government Funds.				
	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	3,00,784	9,44,844	...	...	5,70,499
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	1,14,691	...	...	1,469
Middle	72,910	94,467	...	...	62,517
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	...	88,109	...	...	...
Others	42,671	9,11,085	5,815	...	10,998
Nursery	...	2,150	...	...	...
Total	4,16,365	15,50,346	5,815	...	6,45,368
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic	...	6,88,983	...	...	...
Non-Basic	...	4,10,858	...	...	...
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic	...	1,49,993	...	...	26,032
High
Other
Industry	...	3,94,926	...	...	8,350
Medicine
Agriculture	...	3,78,926	...	...	...
Forestry	...	31,658	...	...	...
Commerce	14,163
Arts & Crafts
Others	4,23,830	...	...	...	40,092
Total	4,23,830	20,55,939	...	...	88,637
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	...	3,044	...	...	235
Oriental Studies	...	12,205	...	...	...
Physical Education
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	...	28,452	...	...	...
For Adults
Reformatory	...	1,06,742	...	...	...
Others	...	2,25,105	...	...	...
Total	...	3,75,548	...	...	235
GRAND TOTAL	15,23,444	84,84,321	5,815	...	54,94,544

1953-54

Institution 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.
...
919	86,189	18,53,175	—	24,117	5,112	2,129
...	3,174	1,19,334	...	4,62,330	34,033	4,466
...	2,237	2,32,131	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87,332	9,093	14
...	...	83,109	...	68,31,778	5,25,317	12,656
...	7,348	3,78,357	...	4,51,15,671	34,11,631	5,99,268
...	...	2,150	...	...	...	...
919	49,448	26,68,256	...	5,25,21,228	39,85,226	6,18,532
...	...	6,88,933	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,10,858	...	...	...	...
...
...	1,269	1,77,294	...	...	...	...
...
...	27,224	4,30,500	...	...	...	...
...
...	4,93,576	8,72,502	...	...	...	...
...	...	31,653	...	...	...	...
1,819	...	15,932	...	...	...	...
...
...	5,578	4,69,500	...	...	...	...
1,819	5,27,647	30,97,272	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	3,279	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,205	...	...	...	...
...
...
128	500	29,080	...	...	...	...
...
...	18,398	1,25,130	...	...	...	...
...	17,081	2,42,186	...	...	...	...
128	35,969	4,11,830	...	...	...	...
1,40,581	7,45,324	1,63,93,929	...	5,25,21,228	39,85,226	6,18,532

BOMBAY STATE

V-A Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Government
	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.
	1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	8,752	8,027	...	48,167	...
Senior Basic/Junior High	3,597	...	9,631	5,14,061	...
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	676	...	8,885	1,00,455	...
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	5,772	...	1,85,759	75,61,282	...
Others	2,99,201	45,882	10,14,918	5,04,56,521	...
Nursery
Total	3,17,998	48,859	12,13,643	5,87,05,486	...
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic
{ Non-Basic
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts
Others
Total
<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
Total
GRAND TOTAL	3,17,998	48,859	12,13,643	5,87,05,486	...

1953-54

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Municipal Board Institution.						
Funds.						
State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Fund.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
7,48,267	...	2,78,865	8,65,721	9,261	56,891	19,54,005
50,111	...	17,775	786	...	5,515	74,187
12,182	...	4,896	10,694	...	2,111	29,623
1,484	...	199	10	...	274	1,967
59,178	708	85,503	27	8	2,224	97,618
1,02,56,668	58,462	1,18,88,482	4,95,209	5,160	1,74,153	2,28,78,184
265	...	5,898	4,260	...	208	10,626
1,11,98,155	59,170	1,22,26,558	18,76,657	14,429	2,41,871	2,50,41,340
...
...
...
20,487	...	18,882	4,036	1,543	810	40,768
...
...
9,042	...	11,483	...	...	...	20,525
...
...
...
...
...
29,529	...	25,865	4,036	1,543	810	61,283
...
...
...
800	...	1,128	...	...	...	1,928
...
480	...	1,170	...	...	...	1,650
...
...
...
...
...
1,280	...	2,298	...	...	...	3,578
1,18,75,512	59,170	1,26,45,280	17,51,205	15,972	2,45,107	2,50,92,246

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	...	3,34,293	38,11,898	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>		12,38,194	2,58,474	...	...
<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	...	...	...	...
Science	{ With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	8,929	10,20,572	5,700	7,500
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes.	...	...	57,431	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	8,929	10,77,808	5,700	7,500
<i>Colleges for Professional Education</i>					
Education	{ Basic	...	...	...	...
	{ Non-Basic	...	54,335	...	...
Engineering	...	2,86,000	4,56,708	...	2,250
Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	1,19,781	...	1,500
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	2,49,600	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	62,903	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,86,000	9,43,327	...	3,750
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...
Social Education	...	85,000	25,000	...	...
Others	...	...	47,693	...	...
Total	...	85,000	72,693	...	...

1953-54.

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.
44,26,442	11,76,760	4,00,316	90,49,729	...	...
27,719	55,424	2,75,214	18,54,965	4,625	69,243
...
1,29,472	1,76,805	...	3,06,277	...	...
...
1,30,835	...	2,16,880	3,47,665	...	...
...
85,56,755	2,44,796	7,49,393	1,05,93,442	...	...
67,260	21,930	10,954	1,56,675	20,142	...
...
8,84,322	4,43,531	9,76,874	1,14,04,059	23,142	...
...
1,20,003	...	1,02,135	2,76,473	...	...
9,81,966	3,94,907	7,11,314	26,93,145	...	...
...
2,62,115	7,473	2,08,096	5,93,965	...	...
...
21,000	...	8,010	3,28,610	...	...
...
2,70,558	...	24,864	3,58,326	4,81,357	880
...	...	...	...	3,27,835	6,309
...
...
10,85,642	4,02,380	10,99,419	43,90,518	8,09,192	7,197
18,037	52,546	175	65,758	...	...
...
6,726	83,559	...	90,285	...	...
...	96,728	...	98,728	...	...
...
1,05,984	18,262	82,032	3,11,239	...	...
6,975	...	82,526	87,194	...	...
1,82,672	1,88,095	1,14,733	5,98,193	...	..

BOMBAY STATE
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Private Institutions					
Institution.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.
			Central.	State.	
1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Department	3,84,298	88,11,898	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	5,000	72,868	12,98,134	3,04,764
<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	...	...	...
Science	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	2,88,855
		Others	...	...	...
Arts & Science	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
		Others	...	12,785	16,14,697	5,700
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes	20,142	...	57,481
Others
Total	20,142	12,785	19,60,483
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education	{ Basic Non-Basic	...	...	5,000	1,04,959
		...	...	...	2,21,744
Engineering	9,60,398	9,86,440	...
Technology
Medicine	18,93,802	...
Veterinary	2,83,020	...
Agriculture	9,28,489	...
Forestry
Commerce	...	26,098	5,08,398	...	62,903
Law	...	33,145	3,67,289	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture	2,67,414
Others
Total	...	59,238	8,75,627	9,65,398	46,48,801
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education	90,092	...
Social Education	85,000	25,000	...
Others	47,698	...
Total	85,000	1,62,785	...

1953-54

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.
...	44,26,442	11,76,780	4,00,816	96,42,729	50,004
...	89,116	1,18,667	2,80,214	20,24,895	6,66,570
...	17,68,253	275	...	17,68,528	...
...	1,24,472	1,76,805	...	8,06,277	2,28,091
...	79,681	76,542	5,483	4,50,011	1,91,545
...	1,80,835	...	2,16,890	8,47,665	1,77,740
...
7,500	97,80,572	2,72,571	7,79,805	1,21,28,780	49,69,965
...	87,402	21,980	10,054	1,76,817	76,437
...
7,500	1,01,57,962	5,47,848	10,12,222	1,87,04,500	56,32,778
..	12,894	...	1,485	1,23,888	73,601
...	1,81,262	...	1,04,076	5,07,082	8,62,811
2,250	13,49,959	3,94,907	7,17,064	48,61,018	14,96,885
...
8,92,559	12,81,871	19,424	2,24,293	33,11,419	16,33,487
...	3,210	...	28,161	2,54,391	83,849
...	92,445	227	97,206	11,18,367	4,49,328
...
...	9,51,931	19,207	52,465	10,86,506	5,99,724
...	5,12,675	6,809	83,145	5,52,129	2,81,586
...	1,34,359	2,625	...	4,04,428	2,95,599
...
3,94,809	45,19,605	4,42,700	12,57,895	1,22,29,208	52,75,929
...	13,087	52,546	175	65,758	47,143
...
...	6,726	88,559	...	90,285	66,170
...	...	88,728	...	88,728	80,677
...	3,527	...	...	93,619	26,715
...	1,05,984	18,262	82,032	3,11,228	1,34,457
...	6,975	...	82,526	87,194	31,255
...	1,86,199	1,88,055	1,14,783	6,66,812	3,36,417

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private			
	Aided			
	Central Government Funds.	State Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	...	1,34,96,624	10,854	60,258
Senior Basic/Junior High	..	81,788	599	185
Middle	...	9,50,257	75	850
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	10,998	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single Teacher	..	88,49,559	4,15,226	15,210
Other	...	16,24,934	2,39,118	9,46,918
Nursery	...	10,060	...	550
Total	...	1,99,78,610	6,65,867	10,28,966
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training	Basic	...	18,141	...
	Non-Basic	...	8,96,193	...
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic	...	54,809	...	...
High	...	46,024	...	...
Others	...	3,527	...	...
Industry	...	21,325	...	600
Medicine
Agriculture	...	32,988	...	...
Forestry
Commerce	...	6,749	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	1,087	...	250
Others
Total	...	5,75,283	...	850

1953-54

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.					
Aided.				Unaided.	
Fees.	Endowments. etc.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments. etc.
80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
1,99,58,065	7,37,934	38,15,062	3,90,78,312	4,22,920	2,47,971
...	...	25,456	58,028	...	...
12,33,811	1,64,745	4,76,890	28,26,128	1,45,974	44,713
7,508	...	12,577	21,078	...	...
1,97,975	1,17,793	6,61,685	52,56,848	13,...	422
29,47,760	3,55,052	8,49,878	69,63,055	6,18,207	32,036
29,170	3,281	25,063	68,125	3,71,066	15,726
2,43,73,704	13,78,806	58,66,111	5,92,51,564	15,67,097	8,40,867
4,890	...	...	17,581	...	...
2,59,135	29,297	1,90,018	8,74,683	17,988	227
...
33,418	27,092	37,504	1,52,323	...	...
1,73,239	...	32,542	2,51,805	30,215	12,370
11,298	810	...	15,185	17,207	...
7,096	26,477	1,14,218	1,70,311	2,500	10,466
...
...	...	40,326	73,214	...	...
...
1,44,955	...	9,522	1,61,216	1,68,159	8,085
2,188	..	2,669	6,194	62,625	...
...
6,36,319	83,176	4,26,694	17,22,322	2,93,869	31,148

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Unaided.					
Institution.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		
			Central.	Stats.	District Board Funds.
1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>School for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
High	4,21,833	10,92,774	8,00,784	1,52,13,168	15,496
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	6,58,915	84,637
Middle	1,33,965	3,24,652	72,910	10,87,955	75
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	99,809	9,098
<i>Primary</i>					
Single teacher	73,445	87,567	...	10,82,36,24	9,41,251
Other	2,13,909	3,59,381	42,671	5,73,07,758	37,15,021
Nursery	1,31,436	5,16,328	...	12,475	...
Total	9,74,638	28,82,602	4,16,365	8,52,03,704	47,15,578
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	Basic	...	...	7,02,124	...
	Non-Basic	7,313	25,523	...	8,06,991
<i>Engineering Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic	...	...	...	2,24,789	...
High	1,694	44,279	...	46,024	...
Others	3,279	20,486	...	3,527	...
Industry	9,345	22,311	...	4,25,293	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	4,11,914	...
Forestry	...	...	...	31,653	...
Commerce	25,654	2,01,898	...	6,749	...
Arts and Crafts	17,193	80,023	...	1,087	...
Others	...	...	4,23,830	...	...
Total	64,488	3,94,520	4,23,830	26,60,151	...

1953-54

Institution for Boys—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure.					
Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments. etc.	Other Sources..	Total	Total expenditure on salaries of Teachers (already included in Col. 45.)
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
3,41,247	2,13,25,917	9,99,112	43,25,709	4,80,31,433	2,79,45,937
22,425	5,802	...	43,776	7,55,555	6,84,763
5,636	14,52,996	2,09,458	5,83,654	84,12,734	23,57,517
213	8,189	...	16,185	1,33,495	1,11,859
63,969	2,16,874	1,18,223	9,23,113	1,30,36,454	1,15,60,963
1,34,29,668	43,66,545	4,38,079	22,60,706	5,15,00,448	6,51,65,180
6,448	4,04,496	19,008	1,56,702	5,99,129	8,45,506
1,38,69,056	2,82,80,819	17,83,880	88,09,846	14,25,79,248	10,81,71,215
...	4,390	...	...	7,06,514	4,56,918
...	2,77,116	29,524	1,97,881	13,10,964	7,32,987
13,882	63,486	28,635	39,583	3,70,375	1,90,406
...	2,03,454	12,370	34,236	2,06,084	1,81,223
...	28,505	310	3,279	35,621	16,399
12,083	18,546	36,943	1,50,782	6,43,647	3,15,751
...
...	...	...	5,33,302	9,45,716	1,97,888
...	...	...	...	31,653	3,360
...	3,27,277	9,904	35,176	3,79,106	3,31,827
250	65,013	...	19,867	86,217	16,129
...	40,092	...	5,578	4,69,500	1,14,778
26,215	10,37,881	1,17,666	10,19,634	52,75,397	25,97,685

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure of Educational

Institution.	Private				
	Aided.				
	Central Government Funds.	State Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	
1	26	27	28	29	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Musio	850	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	...	18,686	...	100	
Oriental studies	...	14,310	...	892	
Physical Education	...	43,710	250	14,573	
<i>Social Education for the Handicapped.</i>					
Mentally Handicapped	...	34,373	...	..
Physically Handicapped	...	77,989	400	11,490	
For Adults	...	5,83,097	...	53,926	
Reformatory	
Others*	...	2,77,937	...	15,000	
Total	...	10,51,150	650	96,386	
Total (Direct)	...	19,52,356	2,72,64,238	6,71,717	11,32,402

1953-54

Institution for Boys—(contd.)

Institutions.					
Aided.				Unaided.	
Fee.	Endowments.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,190	81	3,070	4,681	19,515	1,718
...
44,135	9,930	11,026	83,279	19,427	...
15,554	23,587	18,009	87,302	8,957	32,595
50,674	69,652	1,42,781	3,21,645	920	828
...
...	...	813	34,692	18,922	17,751
4,948	9,899	1,05,725	2,09,951	809	...
...	1,777	1,18,909	7,57,709	...	...
...
13,030	...	55,071	3,62,078	...	...
1,29,521	1,16,726	4,64,904	18,61,287	56,450	52,632
4,02,66,341	38,46,918	96,33,665	8,47,57,637	27,56,395	4,95,287

BOMBAY STATE

V-A—Expenditure of Educational

Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other sources.	Total.	Centrol.	State.	District Board Funds.
1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for special Education—</i>					
Music	6,185	27,368	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	19,646	27,078	...	21,732	...
Oriental studies	57,120	98,012	...	27,815	...
Physical Education	5,227	6,975	...	44,190	250
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally handicapped	8,582	45,205	...	34,379	...
Physically Handicapped	5,119	5,428	...	1,06,441	400
For Adults	...	..	...	5,88,007	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	1,06,742	...
Others*	...	...	...	5,04,082	...
Total	95,779	2,05,061	...	14,27,978	650
Total (Direct)	11,99,188	44,50,820	34,75,800	9,96,80,564	47,21,928
<i>Indirect Expenditure—</i>					
Direction	...	...	...	5,08,501	...
Inspection	...	...	...	85,91,770	...
Buildings	...	...	8,82,796	53,41,242	29,355
Scholarship and other Financial concessions.	...	...	6,47,501	21,82,730	13,011
Hostel charges	...	...	84,058	5,87,448	43,629
Miscellaneous	...	...	8,25,796	85,06,657	3,07,516
Total, Indirect	...	...	28,90,146	2,08,70,348	3,93,541
Grant Total, (Direct and Indirect).	...	...	58,65,946	12,05,50,912	51,15,469

*Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 19,90,496 spent

1953-54.

Institution for Boys—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure.					
Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total expenditure on salaries† of teachers (already included in Col. 46).
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
350	20,695	1,749	9,205	31,999	22,188
...
100	57,797	9,880	24,672	1,13,631	74,361
2,020	18,911	61,072	85,129	1,94,447	1,29,090
15,748	51,594	70,480	1,48,008	3,30,270	1,59,710
...
...	18,922	17,751	8,845	79,897	25,712
11,490	5,257	9,527	1,11,944	2,44,459	1,11,325
53,926	...	1,777	1,18,909	7,57,709	4,69,609
...	...	...	18,388	1,25,130	9,216
15,000	13,030	..	72,152	6,04,264	1,49,757
98,634	1,86,206	1,71,686	5,96,652	24,81,866	11,49,969
1,43,96,214	5,05,86,483	45,47,617	1,29,91,512	19,04,00,118	12,98,86,550
Total Indirect Expenditure.					
...	...	...	...	5,03,501	...
...	...	...	...	35,91,770	...
3,24,651	7,79,741	2,40,795	19,72,465	97,22,045	...
7,722	4,44,595	9,94,624	8,63,571	45,09,784	...
47,277	2,66,318	1,33,979	9,44,104	21,06,838	...
9,59,162	2,15,877	3,30,286	21,18,765	1,32,59,059	...
13,38,812	17,06,531	10,99,624	58,93,905	8,36,92,967	...
1,57,35,026	5,22,93,014	56,47,301	1,88,95,117	22,40,93,095	...

by the Public Works Department on Educational Buildings.

BOMBAY STATE

V-B:—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Government				
	Governments Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments ...					
Constituent Colleges ...					
<i>Research Institutions—</i>					
<i>Boards of Secondary and for 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>College for Special Education—</i>					
Music ...					
Dancing ...					
Other Fine Arts ...			Nil.		
Oriental Studies ...					
Physical Education ...					
Social Education ...					
Total ...			Nil.		

1953-54

Institutions for Girls

Institutions.			District			
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.

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

BOMBAY STATE

V—B.—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	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 ...					
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.				
	{ Others ...				Nil
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

1953-54

*Institutions for Girls***Board Institutions.**

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

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Government				
	Government Funds.				Fees.
	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	...	1,55,711	...	...	99,084
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	50,677	...	...	254
Middle	...	1,956	7,145	...	8,668
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single Teacher
Others	...	22,638	44,434	...	6,402
Nursery
Total	...	24,639	2,57,967	...	1,14,858
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	{ Basic	...	3,10,274	...	...
	{ Non-Basic	...	89,245	...	...
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	...	9,747	5,42,633	...	...
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts	5,573	...	845
Others
Total	...	9,747	9,47,625	...	845

1953-54

Institutions for Girls

Institutions.						District
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.
...
417	3,997	2,59,159	...	...	...	...
...	...	50,931	...	25,770	2,129	...
...	...	17,764	...	...	...	...
...	25,375	2,300	3,028
...	2,06,089	13,213	2,991
...	...	73,519	...	37,09,263	3,98,490	2,74,020
...
417	3,997	4,01,373	...	35,06,497	4,16,198	2,80,051
...	...	3,10,274	...	...	...	...
...	...	69,245	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
4,016	...	5,56,296	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	6,418	...	...	...	...
...
4,016	...	9,62,233	...	...	...	...

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 General Education—</i>					
High Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Basic/Junior, High	70	...	204	28,173	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	241	...	...	81,010	...
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single Teacher	192	...	9,890	2,32,378	...
Others	6,873	10	1,03,342	44,92,007	...
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,376	10	1,13,486	47,88,568	...
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	...	...	...	...	...
{ Basic	...	...	...	...	...
{ Non-Basic	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...

1953-54.

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.
...
34,637	...	13,859	47,454	...	...	95,950
12,474	...	3,509	71	...	1,512	17,566
...
...
8,554	...	2,769	...	...	371	11,694
42,59,965	25,184	44,98,218	1,62,946	1,780	76,272	90,49,859
...	...	2,064	1,450	...	1,782	5,296
43,45,630	25,184	45,15,414	2,11,920	1,780	79,937	91,79,865
...
8,875	...	11,247	...	...	...	20,122
...
...
...
...
...	...	9,445	...	...	...	...
...	9,445
...
...
...
8,875	...	20,692	...	...	...	29,567

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.				
	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
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
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others	18,559	...	...
Total	18,559	...	...
Grand Total	...	34,886	12,19,151	...	...
					1,15,198

1953-54.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.			District Board			
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.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	13,569	...	...	...	...
...	...	13,559	...	...	...	...
4,488	3,997	13,77,165	...	89,66,497	4,16,198	2,80,061

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Institutions.			Total.	Municipal
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.		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
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Other
Total
Grand Total	7,376	10	1,13,486	47,83,568	...

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
1	Central. 26	State. 27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities</i>				
University Departments	...	115,000	...	...
Constituent Colleges
<i>Research Institutions—</i>				
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
<i>Colleges for General Education</i>				
<i>Degree Colleges</i>				
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	7,844	1,900
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	97,452	...
<i>Intermediate Colleges</i>				
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	...	45,296	...	1,900
<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
Others
Total

. BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Private Institutions.					
Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds,		District Board Funds.
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	1,15,000	...
Constituent Colleges
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	...	...	7,844	...
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	37,452	...
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	45,296	...
<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
Others
Total

1953-54.

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 col. (46)]
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	64,334	8,856	49,114	2,37,304	...
...
...
...
1,900	1,05,179	36,101	50,882	2,01,906	1,39,710
...
...
...	1,39,414	...	945	1,77,311	88,524
...
...
1,900	2,44,593	36,101	51,827	3,73,717	2,23,231
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	25,578	...	62,054	87,632	38,280
...	25,578	...	62,054	87,632	38,280
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

† Includes allowances, if any.

* BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	...	20,22,712	...	2,700
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	4,646	...	...
Middle	...	49,100	...	500
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	...	29,722	3,484	83
Others	...	1,91,285	10,531	3,10,509
Nursery	...	7,725	100	200
Total	...	23,05,140	14,115	3,18,992
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training { Basic
{ Non-Basic	...	5,64,789	...	1,000
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry
Medicine	...	39,764	...	...
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce	...	1,895	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	78,768	...	6,250
Others
Total	...	6,85,316	...	7,250

1953-54.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Private Institutions.					
Aided.			Unaided.		
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments.
80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
88,39,158	2,02,094	6,56,925	67,28,584	4,04,598	61,735
...	11,808	...	15,954	...	...
...
74,361	5,120	60,798	1,89,579	8,390	1,416
...
..	576	3,492	37,357	3,235	...
10,34,776	47,762	2,25,302	18,20,115	87,236	...
4,773	583	22,446	35,777	93,053	4,951
49,53,068	2,07,398	9,68,968	88,22,666	5,06,512	68,103
...
2,14,928	24,160	1,47,718	9,52,615	12,340	49
...
...
...
...
...	...	22,073	61,897	...	...
...
...
12,248	3,484	...	17,627	2,935	...
1,87,904	26,583	1,65,863	4,01,863	47,501	1,409
...
4,15,060	54,247	3,35,154	14,96,917	62,896	4,453

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
	1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
High	2,48,152	7,14,485	...	22,23,999	...
Senior Basic/Junior	...	...	...	98,587	2,129
High	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	10,481	20,287	1,856	56,245	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	25,375	2,366
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	1,906	5,141	...	2,44,365	16,697
Others	20,738	1,07,974	22,688	82,34,897	4,34,205
Nursery	45,598	1,43,597	...	7,725	100
Total	3,26,870	9,91,484	24,639	1,08,35,578	4,55,497
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training	{ Basic	...	...	8,10,274	...
	{ Non-Basic	18,658	26,042	6,62,909	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,15,688	1,15,688	9,747	5,82,297	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	608	3,608	...	1,895	...
Arts and Crafts	35,343	87,253	...	84,341	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,65,292	2,32,586	9,747	16,41,716	...

1953-54.

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 4b).
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
16,559	48,90,239	2,64,216	8,98,735	77,93,178	52,90,955
3,509	895	11,308	1,716	1,12,624	88,607
...
503	91,414	6,536	71,279	2,27,930	1,52,612
3,628	241	...	...	31,010	29,355
5,846	3,427	576	15,659	2,86,570	2,33,122
50,77,751	12,93,232	49,552	4,25,654	1,55,42,974	1,26,67,006
2,264	99,276	5,484	69,821	1,84,673	1,13,255
51,09,157	58,83,224	3,37,702	14,82,864	2,41,78,956	1,85,74,942
...	...	...	...	3,10,274	2,05,148
12,247	2,27,268	24,229	1,61,371	10,88,024	4,79,107
...
...
...
...
9,445	...	4,016	1,37,761	7,43,266	1,39,216
...
...
...	15,243	8,484	603	21,230	9,314
6,250	2,36,250	30,992	2,00,706	5,58,539	3,35,608
...
27,942	4,78,761	62,721	5,00,446	27,21,333	11,68,888

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B--Expenditure on Education.

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
Dancing	...	150	...	...
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	...	3,029	...	...
Physical Education	...	940	350	...
Social Education
<i>For the handicapped--</i>				
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	...	11,040	...	450
For Adults	...	1,05,517	...	16,072
Reformatory
Others	...	275	...	1,551
Total	...	1,20,945	350	18,073
Total (Direct)	...	32,71,597	14,465	3,41,225

1953-54.

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Private Institutions.					
Aided.			Unaided.		
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
20	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	86,549	459
175	...	689	961	...	...
...
7,479	8,275	5,160	18,937	857	184
4,869	2,074	146	7,899	...	...
...
...
...	...	16,808	27,798	148	...
1,414	26	85,054	1,58,083	...	...
...
...	...	21,226	23,052	...	...
13,457	5,375	79,538	2,86,738	97,559	642
57,16,105	3,71,972	15,45,645	1,12,60,999	6,96,907	70,202

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B.—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Unaided.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music	18,088	55,095	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	150	..
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	2,988	4,089	...	3,028	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	940	850
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	514	657	...	11,040	...
For Adults	...	...	...	1,05,517	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	13,884	...
Total	21,590	59,791	...	1,34,504	850
Total (Direct)	5,13,752	13,83,861	84,386	1,28,23,089	4,55,847
<hr/>					
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	49,411	...
Buildings	...	...	93,264	1,62,569	2,436
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions	...	...	12,876	10,85,790	1,714
Hostel Charges	...	...	...	79,477	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,16,260	16,577
TOTAL (Indirect)	...	...	46,140	18,98,507	20,727
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	...	...	80,526	1,47,15,596	4,76,574
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	...	...	34,75,800	9,96,80,564	47,21,928
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons	...	...	85,10,186	11,25,03,653	51,77,775
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	...	...	58,65,946	12,05,50,913	51,15,469
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons.	...	...	59,46,472	13,52,66,508	55,92,043

* Includes Rs. 10,389 being Government subsidy.

1953-54

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.
...	36,549	458	18,088	55,095	44,152
...	175	...	639	964	618
...
...	8,346	8,459	8,148	22,976	12,883
...	4,389	2,074	146	7,899	4,735
...
...
450	143	...	16,822	28,455	13,087
16,072	1,414	26	85,054	1,58,083	61,724
...
1,551	...	...	21,226	36,611	20,003
18,073	51,016	6,017	1,00,123	3,10,083	1,57,202
51,57,872	67,47,506	4,51,397	22,46,428	2,79,15,025	2,01,67,041
Total Indirect Expenditure.					
...	...	...	...	49,411	
72,296	3,395	445	1,12,956	3,87,361†	
89,241	5,524	5,260	1,13,389	13,06,794	
...	33,873	...	3,14,329	4,27,679	
78,313	6,232	3,398	1,82,120	8,02,890	
2,32,850	49,014	9,103	7,22,794	29,74,135	
53,90,222	76,98,520	4,60,500	29,69,222	3,08,89,160	
1,43,96,214	5,05,86,483	45,47,617	1,29,91,512	19,04,00,118	
1,95,53,586	5,73,33,989	49,99,014	1,52,37,940	21,83,15,143	
1,57,35,026	5,22,93,014	56,47,801	1,88,85,117	22,40,93,055	
2,11,25,248	5,90,89,634	61,07,801	2,18,54,639	25,49,82,245	

† Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 17,510 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational Buildings.

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

		School							
Age Group.		Number of Students in Classes.							
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
below 5	Boys ...	5,282	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	4,009	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-6	Boys ...	3,045	23,991	1,211	7	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	2,320	14,253	992	2	...	...	...	...
6-7	Boys ...	463	1,54,038	13,440	1,527	42	13	...	...
	Girls ...	382	92,113	8,613	950	15	6	...	...
7-8	Boys ...	5	2,17,201	53,777	11,055	1,243	122	10	...
	Girls ...	11	1,30,133	29,991	6,051	653	32	2	...
8-9	Boys ...	...	1,33,151	97,276	34,833	3,933	331	33	...
	Girls ...	2	1,13,924	62,863	16,131	4,321	501	24	...
9-10	Boys ...	...	1,17,303	1,04,141	67,321	26,923	6,035	957	139
	Girls ...	...	80,533	55,434	33,135	13,217	3,579	493	57
10-11	Boys ...	...	71,432	82,950	78,556	52,733	18,733	5,063	1,033
	Girls ...	...	58,621	43,103	37,377	24,745	9,245	2,635	517
11-12	Boys ...	...	36,921	55,233	66,916	63,630	35,457	16,273	6,519
	Girls ...	...	29,393	23,733	30,733	27,591	14,463	8,019	2,560
12-13	Boys ...	...	17,114	23,121	45,393	63,942	45,025	29,514	16,062
	Girls ...	...	9,343	13,246	16,611	22,136	15,333	11,937	6,535
13-14	Boys ...	...	6,223	14,141	25,994	43,751	43,035	39,150	27,541
	Girls ...	...	2,712	4,390	8,270	14,111	12,339	12,944	10,551
14-15	Boys ...	...	2,215	5,393	11,437	25,337	30,106	34,774	36,906
	Girls ...	...	730	1,433	3,033	5,347	6,555	9,393	10,401
15-16	Boys ...	...	542	1,717	4,427	11,341	16,333	24,040	26,326
	Girls ...	...	154	331	634	2,393	2,991	5,100	7,130
16-17	Boys ...	...	221	544	1,326	4,311	7,435	13,301	19,573
	Girls ...	...	25	53	130	550	1,147	2,137	4,173

1953-54.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups

Education.									
Number of Students in Intermediate Classes									
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total.	Arts.		Science.	
						1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	5,329	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	28,254	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,570	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,65,523	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,02,079	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,63,413	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,65,863	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	3,25,217	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,69,066	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	3,23,397	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	1,37,155	...	...	...	...
174	13	...	...	...	3,10,810	...	...	...	...
68	8	...	...	...	1,76,664	...	...	...	...
1,027	148	85	1	...	2,57,260	...	...	...	...
378	54	...	...	...	1,41,913	...	...	...	...
8,578	889	175	41	...	2,49,794	1	...	1	...
1,616	899	26	2	...	99,983	...	...	...	...
10,021	3,703	1,029	227	...	2,10,365	1	...	4	...
4,078	1,597	831	57	...	71,960	...	...	1	...
15,974	6,823	3,108	963	...	1,60,605	7	...	85	4
5,363	3,667	1,505	321	...	48,267	14	...	9	...
16,404	13,358	7,429	2,931	...	1,35,507	65	10	263	46
4,486	4,431	3,185	1,160	...	82,005	117	11	43	9
13,865	14,196	10,556	6,507	...	91,305	239	65	1,036	261
3,367	3,594	3,553	2,213	...	20,033	223	110	190	48

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A--Distribution of Scholars receiving

		College Education.					
Age group.		Number of Students in Degree Classes.					
		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
1		20	21	22	23	24	25
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	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	1	...	...	...	...	...
16-17	Boys	7	...	...	19	...	...
	Girls	4	...	...	5	...	...

1953-54.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—contd.

College Education.								Age Group.
Number of Students in Post-Graduate Classes.				Number of Research Students.				
Arts.		Science.		Arts.	Science.	Total.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	80	81	82	1	
...	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
...	
...	2	...	12-13 ... { Boys Girls
...	
...	5	...	13-14 ... { Boys Girls
...	1	...	
...	46	...	14-15 ... { Boys Girls
...	23	...	
...	404	...	15-16 ... { Boys Girls
...	180	...	
...	1,647	...	16-17 ... { Boys Girls
...	650	...	

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age Group.		School Education.							
		Number of Students in Classes.							
		Nursery.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
17—18	Boys ...	...	101	167	591	1,455	2,896	6,831	11,455
	Girls ...	...	7	20	59	154	395	856	2,029
18—19	Boys ...	...	24	60	138	542	1,021	2,701	5,964
	Girls ...	...	4	6	23	45	95	299	948
19—20	Boys ...	...	15	18	42	118	315	948	2,517
	Girls ...	...	5	...	9	17	35	68	336
20—21	Boys ...	...	9	17	14	37	87	235	762
	Girls ...	...	2	1	3	18	50	51	180
21—22	Boys ...	...	4	4	16	8	23	65	220
	Girls ...	...	1	2	3	11	5	18	41
22—23	Boys ...	...	...	2	...	4	14	19	81
	Girls ...	...	...	...	1	5	4	10	37
23—24	Boys ...	...	1	...	1	1	4	9	49
	Girls ...	...	...	3	...	3	2	9	12
24—25	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	24
	Girls ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	19
Over 25...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	21
	Girls ...	...	2	5	5	3	3	16	24
Total	Boys ...	8,745	8,31,913	4,58,707	3,49,639	3,15,509	2,08,613	1,74,385	1,48,223
	Girls ...	8,794	5,31,814	2,38,768	1,57,755	1,16,347	66,023	54,050	45,685

1953-54.

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—contd.

School Education.										
Number of Students in Intermediate Classes.										
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total.	Arts.		Science.		
						1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8,555	10,808	10,660	8,778	...	52,267	629	812	1,077	1,211	
1,241	1,608	2,481	2,602	...	11,646	581	321	223	154	
4,515	6,809	8,682	8,663	...	38,880	879	628	1,849	1,612	
679	876	1,810	1,882	...	6,068	491	493	166	192	
2,037	3,489	5,687	6,621	...	21,762	1,000	900	1,433	1,756	
206	358	615	1,019	...	2,668	256	429	89	121	
813	1,583	3,292	4,335	...	11,034	692	955	735	1,107	
79	162	271	471	...	1,268	160	307	49	60	
291	647	1,609	2,280	...	5,167	718	924	421	739	
20	56	102	169	...	428	128	180	18	26	
113	277	674	1,118	...	2,302	481	694	253	373	
14	28	44	69	...	210	78	125	8	26	
85	101	298	486	...	1,034	830	492	106	194	
7	18	19	30	...	103	47	82	4	16	
66	70	171	227	...	568	176	335	36	90	
8	5	8	19	...	65	24	66	1	6	
63	102	104	256	...	561	308	504	20	70	
12	16	12	31	...	127	49	67	1	2	
76,411	64,855	53,853	42,355	...	27,33,572	5,742	5,929	8,211	7,658	
20,622	16,944	13,462	10,945	...	12,79,539	2,408	2,191	798	661	

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age group.		College Education.					
		Number of Students in Degree Classes.					
		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
1		20	21	22	23	24	25
17—18 ...	Boys ...	53	6	...	97	34	...
	Girls ...	90	11	...	24	9	...
18—19 ...	Boys ...	247	108	...	345	162	...
	Girls ...	200	98	...	60	32	...
19—20 ...	Boys ...	372	314	...	553	397	...
	Girls ...	294	199	...	71	61	...
20—21 ...	Boys ...	533	403	...	564	537	...
	Girls ...	222	233	...	87	64	...
21—22 ...	Boys ...	516	459	...	452	514	...
	Girls ...	174	153	...	34	78	...
22—23 ...	Boys ...	351	403	...	274	333	...
	Girls ...	89	136	...	26	33	...
23—24 ...	Boys ...	303	334	...	147	190	...
	Girls ...	61	60	...	16	10	...
24—25 ...	Boys ...	206	260	...	82	134	...
	Girls ...	28	27	...	8	6	...
Over 25	Boys ...	406	516	...	104	162	...
	Girls ...	48	39	...	3	5	...
Total	Boys ...	2,094	2,353	...	2,647	2,503	...
	Girls ...	1,211	961	...	308	293	...

1953-54.

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

College Education.							
Number of Students in Post-Graduate Classes.				Number of Research Students.			Age Group.
Arts.		Science.		Arts.	Science.	Total.	
1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	80	81	82	
90	97	98	99	80	81	82	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,319	17-18 ... { Boys. Girls.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	
1	...	5	...	...	...	5,819	18-19 ... { Boys. Girls.
2	...	1	...	...	...	1,735	
4	...	12	2	1	...	6,744	19-20 ... { Boys. Girls.
6	1	3	...	...	...	1,629	
15	7	24	19	7	15	5,943	20-21 ... { Boys. Girls.
23	6	5	1	2	7	1,345	
52	25	43	19	9	21	4,017	21-22 ... { Boys. Girls.
80	22	6	8	...	6	857	
63	44	56	81	11	28	3,449	22-23 ... { Boys. Girls.
43	27	9	3	3	6	607	
95	64	46	45	13	28	2,437	23-24 ... { Boys. Girls.
23	23	6	2	7	9	265	
88	86	28	26	37	42	1,326	24-25 ... { Boys. Girls.
25	17	2	2	10	8	240	
216	264	61	54	121	130	3,036	Over 25 ... { Boys. Girls.
112	27	5	2	26	24	421	
534	490	274	196	209	264	40,394	Total ... { Boys. Girls.
279	123	37	18	68	60	2,406	

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars Receiving Professional

Age Group.	School								
	Basic Training Schools.		Normal Training Schools.		Engineering Technology.		Medicine and Veterinary.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Below 10	
10—11	
11—12	23	2	...	
12—13	24	1	...	
13—14	53	2	...	
14—15	137	6	...	
15—16	4	156	2	...	
16—17	11	71	144	266	2	...	
17—18	16	188	422	435	4	2	43
18—19	...	8	25	313	437	761	1	3	127
19—20	...	15	15	453	438	833	4	7	156
20—21	...	22	27	484	345	1035	5	17	345
21—22	...	40	71	396	229	1013	...	73	298
22—23	...	109	52	427	248	768	1	60	236
23—24	...	178	55	488	187	490	5	97	170
24—25	...	220	56	356	158	304	1	43	83
25—26	...	233	57	401	178	178	1	16	84
26—27	...	211	84	385	138	135	1	6	61
27—28	...	156	34	317	80	84	...	9	44
28—29	...	161	32	243	80	67	...	24	33
29—30	...	136	23	216	72	44	...	7	13
30—31	...	111	22	220	53	44	...	1	18
31—32	...	98	20	167	37	31	...	...	9
32—33	...	76	14	108	56	18	...	1	14
33—34	...	57	13	86	24	9	...	...	2
34—35	...	34	13	80	23	15	..	..	8
Over—35	...	164	37	249	60	13	...	...	19
Total	...	2,039	626	5,648	3,414	6,976	38	371	1,763

1953-54.

*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.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	49	20	44	300	147
...	2	32	14	29	185	77
...	2	52	17	26	174	67
...	...	1	...	11	60	18	55	170	40
...	...	16	2	8	98	39	47	146	29
...	...	93	50	2	255	56	38	115	35
8	...	279	104	50	399	64	65	107	34
45	...	655	236	33	473	90	53	90	11
75	...	1,422	343	67	741	111	85	142	35
168	...	1,557	306	58	768	170	73	119	30
184	...	1,690	269	57	764	201	70	122	34
163	...	1,437	236	64	610	235	119	151	32
125	...	1,156	153	52	518	274	63	145	26
85	...	879	96	53	512	139	57	116	24
50	...	650	64	46	395	126	45	133	30
25	...	459	43	57	352	99	45	144	63
16	...	351	31	17	276	99	28	65	59
13	...	243	28	21	176	79	27	84	71
7	...	202	10	21	228	40	12	47	47
3	...	224	16	13	132	31	10	53	31
2	...	110	21	14	165	25	8	45	19
4	...	73	1	24	165	31	5	36	21
...	...	75	5	5	115	14	1	50	23
2	...	52	2	7	33	12	3	72	33
3	...	61	...	2	40	9	3	39	25
2	...	53	5	11	65	10	7	59	18
...	...	126	22	12	141	37	19	126	33
1,000	...	11,864	2,043	727	7,669	2,119	1,037	3,055	1,112

BOMBAY STATE

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars Receiving

Collegiate Education.

Age Group.	Other Subjects.		Total.		Education.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1							
Below 10	...	959	824	1278	564	...	...
10—11	...	729	185	929	328	...	...
11—12	...	754	178	970	320	...	...
12—13	...	4764	1662	4398	1823	...	...
13—14	...	2077	459	2839	637	..	...
14—15	...	8072	1175	8493	1560	...	...
15—16	...	10198	1828	10862	1940	...	...
16—17	...	10119	1184	11359	2119	...	...
17—18	...	10000	1001	12442	2689	...	...
18—19	...	11201	1832	14358	3599	...	...
19—20	...	10616	1590	14227	3935	...	2
20—21	...	12513	2116	16141	3735	1	4
21—22	..	9428	1989	12702	2747	10	16
22—23	...	11312	1943	13998	3169	19	13
23—24	...	10452	1575	12710	2526	27	23
24—25	...	10779	1757	12491	2558	64	39
25—26	...	13457	2936	14683	3650	62	32
26—27	...	10619	1574	11796	2109	93	27
27—28	...	9081	1185	9973	1640	81	15
28—29	...	10181	1868	10950	2202	54	21
29—30	...	9341	1417	10440	1738	62	12
30—31	...	13715	1747	14259	2033	54	14
31—32	...	9760	1177	10220	1392	40	8
32—33	...	11384	1314	11732	1519	35	3
33—34	...	10617	1471	10883	1579	21	2
34—35	...	12338	1511	12602	1650	55	8
Over 35	...	111878	20522	112605	20353	101	15
Total	...	846341	56316	880630	74018	779	254

1953-54

Professional and Special Education by Age Groups

Collegiate Education.

Engineering and Technology.		Medicine and Veterinary.		Agriculture.		Commerce.		Law.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...
...
...
...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	2	...	55	4	...	...
12	...	...	...	7	...	269	17	4	2
41	...	21	7	15	...	592	24	5	11
219	1	111	39	33	...	904	42	23	16
371	...	330	72	52	...	979	38	68	13
462	1	509	103	66	...	930	22	148	33
538	...	552	86	96	...	735	16	268	38
407	1	527	100	73	...	526	9	276	24
339	1	448	111	64	...	278	8	441	21
239	...	284	67	56	...	140	2	481	12
121	...	200	30	29	...	93	2	388	7
43	1	155	17	21	...	53	1	281	4
26	1	66	9	21	...	40	2	233	8
19	1	67	3	5	...	51	1	131	3
17	...	34	9	3	...	9	...	143	1
15	...	36	5	4	...	...	...	89	3
5	1	25	4	4	...	...	...	89	1
4	...	20	2	1	...	...	...	73	...
3	...	13	1	1	...	...	...	54	...
3	...	17	2	4	...	...	...	53	3
7	...	85	13	...	...	1	...	143	2
2991	8	3500	680	557	...	2667	183	3351	210

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars Receiving Professional

		Collegiate			
Age Group.	1	Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.		Oriental Studies.	
		Boys. 86	Girls. 87	Boys. 88	Girls. 89
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15
15—16
16—17	2	...
17—18	1	2	...
18—19	1	...	...
19—20	...	1	2	...	...
20—21	...	1	...	9	...
21—22	...	5	2	10	...
22—23	...	3	2	9	...
23—24	...	2	1	4	...
24—25	...	11	1	1	...
25—26	2	5	...
26—27	...	4	...	4	...
27—28	3	1	...
28—29	...	1	...	1	...
29—30	...	1	...	1	...
30—31
31—32
32—33
33—34
34—35	1
Over 35	3	...
Total	...	29	15	52	1

1953-54.

*and Special Education by Age Groups—contd.**Education—contd.*

Other Subjects.		Total.		Age Group
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
40	41	42	43	1
...	...	...	...	Below 10
...	...	...	...	10—11
...	...	...	..	11—12
...	...	...	...	12—13
...	...	...	...	13—14
...	...	28	...	14—15
...	...	61	4	15—16
1	9	295	23	16—17
12	4	688	47	17—18
15	9	1,810	108	18—19
81	28	1,832	155	19—20
28	17	2,149	180	20—21
22	23	2,236	181	21—22
30	26	1,870	175	22—23
38	21	1,641	184	23—24
34	4	1,310	125	24—25
86	5	884	78	25—26
25	3	684	58	26—27
28	1	501	39	27—28
15	1	344	30	28—29
24	1	294	23	29—30
14	...	212	22	30—31
8	5	166	19	31—32
2	1	135	6	32—33
...	1	92	4	33—34
1	...	133	14	34—35
3	1	843	31	Over 35
857	155	17,198	1,506	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> ...	8	25	11	61	67	257	
<i>Basic Schools</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	11	1	77	95
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	2	...	188	10	455	78	
<i>Total</i> ...	2	...	149	11	532	113	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government ...	6	2	19	9	109	48	
District Board ...	3	1	3,213	307	24,513	2,548	
Municipal Board ...	25	10	1,680	550	3,182	5,871	
Private	Aided ...	62	132	206	518	2,290	1,534
	Unaided ...	10	11	27	54	186	116
Unrecognised ...	...	...	...	1	42	8
<i>Total</i> ...	106	165	5,145	1,439	35,272	10,120	

1953-54

for General Education.

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
86	848	429	...	2	1	12	1	1
88	86	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
595	88	683	...	...	2	...	...	...
683	124	807	...	...	2	...	9	2
194	54	188	1	1	3	1	6	2
27,729	2,856	30,585	3	1	...	...	626	98
9,897	6,491	16,269	4	2	3	4	508	825
2,558	2,194	4,742	20	33	24	46	50	80
228	181	404	...	1	8	14	69	111
42	9	51	2	1	...	1	2	2
40,523	11,715	52,238	30	39	38	68	1,261	508

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>Nursery Schools</i>	7	17	15	4	35	104
<i>Basic Schools—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	9	5	2	...
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	4	1	14	2	28	18
<i>Total</i>	4	1	23	7	30	18
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
<i>Recognised—</i>						
Government ...	6	2	15	4	79	7
District Board ...	1,068	89	12,728	1,740	8,602	1,221
Municipal Board ...	253	193	1,206	1,119	916	800
Private { Aided ...	240	143	4,860	590	4,913	566
Private { Unaided ...	62	50	134	78	103	58
Unrecognised ...	12	4	50	7	84	54
<i>Total ...</i>	1,641	426	18,993	3,538	14,697	2,766

1953-54

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
59	140	199	145	483	628
11	5	16	99	41	140
57	18	75	652	106	758
68	23	91	751	147	898
110	17	127	244	71	315
23,027	3,149	26,176	50,766	6,005	56,761
2,890	2,888	5,278	12,727	8,819	21,546
10,107	1,410	11,517	12,665	3,594	16,259
376	312	688	599	493	1,092
150	69	219	192	78	270
86,660	7,345	44,005	77,183	19,060	96,243

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Trained.							
Institution.	Graduate.		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Middle Schools—</i>							
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Government	...	4	7	20	18	6	11
District Board
Municipal Board	...	4	...	5	...	1	...
Private	...	177	32	309	40	106	26
	...	19	13	22	15	21	4
Unrecognised	...	8	2	7	4	9	...
<i>Total</i>	...	207	54	363	77	143	41
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Government	...	241	57	96	5	19	1
District Board	...	6	...	8	...	1	...
Municipal Board	...	285	20	207	18	17	2
Private	...	4,545	1,120	2,801	742	600	223
	...	101	111	47	41	17	28
Unrecognised	...	6	1	...	...	4	...
<i>Total</i>	...	5,184	1,309	3,154	801	658	255
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,507	1,544	3,322	2,389	86,672	10,786

1953-54

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.								
Total.			Graduate.				Passed Intermediate or Matriulate.	
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.	
8	9	10	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
80	86	66	...	...	7	2	...	...
...
10	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
592	98	690	30	8	207	16	140	14
62	82	94	5	...	24	8	16	1
19	6	25	8	...	1	...	9	4
713	172	885	48	8	240	21	169	19
856	68	419	17	2	94	28	27	2
10	...	10	1	...	6	1	...	1
509	95	544	18	2	115	14	85	8
7,946	2,085	10,031	398	94	2,028	410	642	128
165	175	340	6	14	68	18	15	16
10	7	17	5	8	5	5	8	8
8,996	2865	11,861	440	115	2,811	471	722	153
51,001	14,719	65,720	518	164	2,592	572	2,162	183

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

		Untrained.					
		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.			Non-Matriculate.		
Institution.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Middle Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government	...	22	...	...	...	2	8
Dist. Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Private	{ Aided	447	45	89	10	42	18
	{ Unaided	88	8	4	2	9	1
Unrecognised	...	1	...	10	...	9	2
Total	...	510	48	54	12	62	24
<i>High|Higher Secondary Schools—</i>							
Recognised—							
Government	...	89	2	12	4	24	11
Dist. Board	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	...	90	5	18	1	22	...
Private	{ Aided	1,465	282	383	104	291	88
	{ Unaided	88	10	15	12	18	15
Unrecognised	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
Total	...	1,638	250	376	122	350	115
Grand Total	...	3,800	742	19,461	3,683	15,174	3,022

1953-54

for General Education—concl'd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	All persons.
28	24	25	26	27	23
85	5	40	65	41	106
...
4	...	4	14	...	14
905	111	1,016	1,497	209	1,706
96	10	106	158	42	200
98	6	44	57	12	69
1,078	182	1,210	1,791	304	2,095
213	44	257	569	107	676
11	2	13	21	2	23
293	25	318	802	60	862
5,147	1,056	6,203	13,098	3,141	16,239
155	85	240	320	280	600
18	14	32	28	21	49
5,887	1,328	7,068	14,838	3,591	18,424
43,702	8,866	52,568	94,703	23,585	1,18,288

BOMBAY STATE,

VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Professional

Institution.		Number of Teachers.		
		Possessing a Degree.		Possessing a Diploma/Certificate.
1		Men. 2	Women. 3	Men. 4
<i>Schools for Professional Education.—</i>				
Training	{ Basic	109	29	89
	{ Non-Basic	442	116	286
Engineering	...	[Included under colleges]		
Technology—				
	Poly-technic	16	...	92
	High	26	...	29
	Others	5	...	12
	Industry	15	...	119
	Medicine	107	47	25
	Agriculture	50	...	41
	Forestry	1	...	...
	Commerce	142	3	284
	Arts and Crafts	7	23	108
	Others	10	...	2
	<i>Total</i> ...	980	218	979
<i>Schools for Special Education.—</i>				
	Music	2	...	82
	Dancing	...	...	1
	Other Fine Arts	25	3	26
	Oriental Studies	71	4	163
	Physical Education	46	3	111
	Social Education	...	...	...
	For the Handicapped—	...	...	...
	Mentally Handicapped	...	3	3
	Physically Handicapped	6	...	42
	For Adults	...	...	...
	Reformatory	...	...	3
	Others	25	1	59
	<i>Total</i> ...	175	14	510
GRAND TOTAL ...		1105	232	1489

1953-54.

and Special Education

Number of Teachers.					
Possessing a Diploma/Certificate.		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/Certificate.		Total.	
Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	All Persons
5	6	7	8	9	10
16	18	2	168	47	413
52	32	4	762	172	934
[Included under colleges].					
...	13	...	61	...	61
...	4	...	59	...	59
...	...	...	17	...	17
...	66	1	200	1	201
65	...	1	132	113	245
...	6	...	97	...	97
...	...	...	1	...	1
3	70	2	496	8	504
369	4	3	119	895	514
...	...	...	12	...	12
505	218	13	21.2	736	2853
8	15	1	99	9	103
...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	51	4	55
8	19	...	273	12	285
11	849	31	506	45	551
...
5	...	9	8	17	22
5	43	4	96	9	105
...
...	6	...	9	...	9
10	26	7	110	18	128
48	463	52	1148	114	1262
553	676	65	8.70	850	4170

BOMBAY STATE,

VIII—Examination

Name of Examination.	Boys.					
	Number appeared.			Number 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. Sc.
Ph. D. (Arts)	...	28	1	29	21*	...
Ph. D. (Science)	...	55	...	55	47	...
D. Phil. (Arts)
D. Phil. (So.)
M. A.	...	465	88	553	315	21
M. So.	...	301	16	317	213	8
B. A. (Hons.) 3 years course
B. A. (Special) 2 years course...	2444	683	3127	1852	400	
B. Sc. (Hons.) 3 years course...	43	64	107	43	39	
B. A.	...	455	275	730	315	124
B. Sc.	...	3494	685	4179	1648	369
Master of Social Work	...	15	...	15	12	...
<i>Education—</i>						
D. P. Edn.	...	71	...	71	61	...
M. Ed.	...	76	23	99	64	18
B. Ed.	...	144	...	144	138	...
P. T.	...	273	13	286	244	8
Di: . in Basic Edn.	...	50	...	50	56	...

1953-54

Results.

Girls.						
Number appeared.			Number passed.			
Total.	From recognised, institutions.	Private.	Total.	From recognised institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	... * Result of one male pending.
...
21	8	...	8	8	...	8
47	8	...	8	7	...	7
...
...
886	209	25	228	164	22	186
221	26	1	27	20	1	21
...
2252	1086	173	1259	895	123	1018
82	6	8	9	6	2	8
439	135	49	184	104	81	185
2017	452	41	493	218	26	239
12	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	14	...	14	10	...	10
82	20	5	25	15	4	19
198	21	...	21	21	...	21
252	242	28	270	198	24	222
56	8	...	8	7	...	7

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Boys.					
Name of Examination.	Number appeared.			Number passed.	
	From recognised institutions.	Private.	Total.	From recognised institutions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS					
<i>Engineering—</i>					
Master of C. E. ...	2	...	2	1	...
Master of E. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E. ...	489	21	510	432	12
Bachelor of E. and M. E. ...	298	18	256	174	10
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects (Tele Com.)	14	4	18	14	4
B. E. (M. and E.) Transitory...	...	9	9	...	5
B. (Text) ...	14	...	14	11	...
<i>Medicine—</i>					
D. M. R. E. ...	9	...	9	4	...
M. D. ...	83	3	86	4	...
M. B., B. S. ...	429	34	463	206	15
M. C. P. and S. ...	11	...	11	8	...
M. S., M. F. or M. M. F. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. G. O. ...	...	...	...	...	...
F. C. P. S. ...	6	...	6	...	...
B. D. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. O. M. S. ...	19	...	19	7	...
M. S. ...	85	1	86	7	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Hyg. ...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. I. H. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. O. ...	...	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,

VIII—*Examination*

Name of Examination.	Boys.					
	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Insti- tutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Medicine—contd.</i>						
B. Sc. (Sanitary)
B. Sc. (Pharmacy)
D. T. M.
D. G. O.	...	9	...	9	8	...
D. C. H.	...	7	...	7	6	...
D. P. B.	...	8	...	8	8	...
L. C. P. S.	...	20	...	20	9	...
<i>Veterinary—</i>						
M. Sc. (Vet.)
B. Sc. (Vet.)	...	55	...	55	47	...
Others
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Master of Agriculture	...	81	...	81	28*	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	...	192	44	176	103	28
Others

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
<i>Technology—</i>					
Master of Technology ...	12	...	12	11*	...
Bachelor of Technology ...	132	...	132	94	...
Others Ph. D. (Tech.) ...	5	...	5	5	...
<i>Commerce—</i>					
M. Com. ...	87	1	88	62*	...
B. Com. ...	1,169	218	1,387	551	85
Higher Diploma in Co-operation.	56	...	56	53	...
<i>Law—</i>					
Doctor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Laws ...	5	1	6	2	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1,319	357	1,676	668	182
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>					
M. O. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...
B. O. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Applied Art and Architecture—</i>					
B. A. (Fine) ...	7	...	7	7	...
Diploma or Degree ...	121	53	174	79	26
Art Masters ...	7	28	35	4	12
INTERMEDIATE, AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.					
Intermediate in Arts ...	5,618	2,325	8,143	3,115	988
Intermediate in Science ...	7,016	1,089	8,105	4,512	(88)

1953-54.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	4	...	4	1	...	1
686	34	1	35	18	1	19
59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
850	51	4	85	31	2	33
...
...
7	1	...	1	1	...	1
105	25	1	26	17	...	17
16	2	6	8	1	1	2
4,108	2,923	461	2,784	1,341	249	1,470
4,950	623	37	659	462	29	491

BOMBAY STATE,

VIII-Examination

Name of Examination.	Boys.				
	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.	
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE, AND OTHER EQUIVA- LENT EXAMINATIONS—contd.					
Intermediate in Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Higher Certificate...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Civil Engineering.	116	31	147	96	25
Licentiate of Civil Engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma in Teaching.	81	6	87	70	5
Licence, Certificate in Teaching.	260	6	266	230	6
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Commerce ...	2321	276	2597	1091	81
Intermediate in Commerce ...	1986	393	2379	1032	159
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Library ...	17	...	17	8	...
Diploma in Indian Music ...	11	...	11	8	...
Diploma in Text. Chemistry ...	33	...	33	31	...
Diploma in Text. Technology...	...	10	10	...	10
D. M. E. E. ...	24	6	30	18	8
Diploma in Metallurgy ...	8	...	8	3	...
Diploma in Telecommunica- tion.	7	...	7	6	..
D. M. E. and L. M. E. ...	110	37	147	96	34
D. E. E. and L. E. E. ...	96	46	142	69	42
Diploma in Weaving Technology	9	...	9	9	...
L. T. M. ...	23	...	23	20	...
L. T. O. ...	10	...	10	10	...
L. S. E. ...	5	...	5	5	...
Auto-Engineering High Diplo- ma.	...	21	21	...	19

1953-54.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions,	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions,	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...
...
121	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
75	128	8	191	116	8	119
236	131	11	142	119	11	130
...
1172	842	7	849	215	1	216
1191	71	2	73	44	1	45
...
8	19	...	13	7	...	7
8	8	...	8	8	...	8
31	...	...	...	..	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...

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	
<i>On Completion of High School Course—</i>						
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Secondary (Technical).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Final	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary School Certificate etc.	57,911	4,219	62,180	29,532	1,416	
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overseas Cambridge Senior School Certificate.	187	...	187	136	...	...
<i>On Completion of Basic or Middle School Course—</i>						
Senior Basic	1,258	...	1,258	825	...	...
Middle	38,189	2,368	40,507	32,024	2,022	
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overseas Cambridge Junior School Certificate.	19	...	19	7	...	...
Overseas High School Certificate.	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>						
Upper Primary	1,10,686	9,318	1,20,004	51,208	3,160	
Lower Primary	3,08,990	...	3,08,990	2,01,201	...	...
Junior Basic	2,845	...	2,845	2,057	...	...
<i>On Completion of Professional and Special School Course—</i>						
<i>For Teachers' Certificate—</i>						
Matriculate	471	8	479	448	8	
Non-Matriculate	3,483	1,891	5,374	2,447	544	

1953-54.

Results—contd.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...
...
...
...
24,918	12,245	546	12,791	6,197	164	6,861
...
136	174	...	174	146	...	146
825	389	...	389	250	...	250
84,046	12,061	2,015	14,076	9,897	1,273	11,165
...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	8	2	...	2
54,668	31,370	2,667	34,037	18,668	852	14,540
2,01,201	1,18,120	...	1,18,120	71,296	...	71,286
2,057	976	...	976	631	...	631
456	244	10	254	230	5	235
2,991	1,604	975	2,579	908	294	1,202

BOMBAY STATE,

VIII—Examination

Boys.						
Name of Examination.	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions.	Private.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
In Engineering ...	912	2,450	3,362	648	1,614	
In Technology ...	824	...	824	200	...	
In Industry ...	158	470	628	118	294	
In Medicine (Nursing, Midwives).	...	...	...	...	...
In Agriculture and Forestry ...	444	...	444	422	...	
In Commerce ...	315	47	362	80	13	
In Music and Dancing ...	115	12	127	115	11	
In Arts and Crafts ...	72	358	425	46	219	
In other Fine Arts ...	180	7	187	92	4	
In Oriental Studies ...	1,500	89	1,589	1,069	58	
In Physical Education ...	...	...	...	...	...
In Social Education ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>In Other Schools :—</i>						
Certificate in Physical Education.	177	4	181	159	1	
Certificate in Poultry Training ...	63	...	63	57	...	
Co-Operative Diploma ...	126	...	126	86	...	
Craft Teachers Course ...	...	82	82	...	63
Government Apprentice Scheme.	480	...	480	359	...	
Certificate in Chemistry and Allied Courses	84	8	92	77	5	
Drawing Grade Examinations— Elementary.	16,752	515	17,267	11,052	280	
Grade Intermediate ...	7,811	527	8,338	5,382	299	

1953-54.

Results—concl.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,262	...	3	3	...	1	1
200	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	...	6	6	...	6	6
...	407	...	407	346	...	346
422	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	60	...	60	19	...	19
126	230	17	247	225	17	242
265	84	3,236	3,370	49	1,807	1,913
96	10	...	10	6	...	6
1,127	759	46	835	496	68	654
...
...
160	39	1	40	36	...	36
57	1	...	1	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	84	84	...	48	48
359	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,382	2,793	96	2,591	1,628	53	1,676
5,631	1,285	87	1,372	907	62	969

BOMBAY STATE,

IX—Progress of

Type of Area under Compulsion.	Year (s) in which compulsion was introduced.	Age Group (s) of children under compulsion.	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under compulsion.	Total estimated population of the children of school going age in area (s) under compulsion during the current year.	Number of Institutions where compulsion is in force.	Number of Rolls under
1	2	3	4	5	6	Boys.
						7
Urban (Towns and Cities*)—						
For Boys only	1921, 1927	6-11	2	9,762	36	6,281
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys and Girls	1905, 06, 07, 18, 1920, 23, 25, 27, 1929, 40, 41, 42, 1943, 44, 46, 47, 1948, 49, 50, 51, 1952, 53.	6-11 7-11 7-12	182	9,96,761	2,886	3,48,582
Total	...	6-11 7-11 7-12	184	10,06,523	2,922	3,54,863
Rural (Villagest)—						
For Boys only	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls only	...	...	...	...	...	...
For both Boys and Girls	1906, 07, 27, 28, 1944, 46, 47, 48, 1949, 50, 51, 52, 1953.	6-11 7-11 7-12	8,197	18,45,279	11,087	6,11,633
Total	...	6-11 7-11 7-12	8,197	18,45,279	11,087	6,11,633
GRAND TOTAL	...	6-11 7-11 7-12	8,881	28,51,802	14,009	9,66,496

* If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of Cities or Towns, this may be specified
† If there are Zails, Areas, Units, Sub-Divisions, etc., under which these villages fall, the total
‡ Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and other years, if

1953-54

Compulsory Education

Students on compulsion.			Coercive Measures taken during the current year.							Total Expenditure.
Girls.	Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5).	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Notices issued	No. of Attendance Orders passed	Prosecutions.			No. of Attendance Officers.		
					For Non-Enrolment.	For Non-attendance.	Fines Realised.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	61.9	88.7	304	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,092
...	
2,63,787	61.4	86.6	51,861	12,385	589	1,151	207	...	87,17,101	
<hr/>										
2,63,787	61.4	86.8	52,165	12,385	289	1,151	207	...	89,50,193	
<hr/>										
...	
...	
4,01,618	54.9	69.9	1,41,897	48,351	3,339	11,163	4,669	...	2,61,74,561	
<hr/>										
4,01,618	54.9	69.9	1,41,897	48,351	3,339	11,163	4,669	..	2,61,74,561	
<hr/>										
6,65,405	57.2	76.8	1,94,062	60,736	3,728	12,314	4,876	..	3,51,24,754	

within brackets along with the number of towns or cities.
 number of such Zails, etc, may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.
 any, during which some more towns or cities or villages were brought under compulsion.

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions in Rural Areas.				
	Recognised.				
	Government.	District Boards.	Private.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>For Males—</i>					
Colleges for General Education	2	2	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	3	3	
Schools for General Education—					
High/Higher Secondary	...	6	1	246	253
Middle	...	7	...	211	218
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	4	75	3	82
Primary	...	81	17,272	8,900	26,253
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	46	...	46
Nursery	5	5
Total	...	98	17,394	9,865	26,857
Schools for Professional and Special Education.					
Training	...	5	...	...	5
	{ Basic	...	...	...	...
	{ Non-Basic	1	...	10	11
Agriculture	...	12	...	...	13
Arts and Crafts
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts
For Adults	12,162	12,162
Others	...	3	...	27 27	30
Total	...	21	...	12,199	12,220

1953-54

Rural Areas

No. of Scholars* on Rolls in					
Recognised Institutions.					
Unrecognised.	Government	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	2,075	2,075	..
..	...	...	1,073	1,073	...
...	1,878	278	58,631	55,787	...
11	432	...	14,111	14,543	374
...	1,202	16,100	754	18,056	...
109	5,434	19,03,381	3,81,778	22,90,593	4,264
...	...	3,326	...	3,326	...
...	...	...	191	191	...
120	8,946	19,23,035	4,50,465	23,82,496	4,638
...	507	..	...	507	...
...	79	...	1,014	1,093	...
...	644	...	...	644	...
...
...
...	...	...	2,29,821	2,29,821	...
...	174	...	1,199	1,373	...
...	1,404	...	2,32,034	2,33,438	...

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. 92,267	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,07,671	Rs. 1,21,627
Colleges for professional and Special Education.	2,56,724	...	3,16,292	5,41,023
Schools for General Education—				
High/Higher Secondary	25,72,355	16,059	28,17,307	13,61,118
Middle	5,26,457	150	6,27,482	5,25,090
Senior Basic/Junior High	5,04,336	29,290	2,414	22,202
Primary	5,79,48,119	49,47,052	6,18,166	26,37,108
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,38,150	14,051	1,262	3,445
Nursery	...	...	4,533	6,154
Total	6,16,84,917	50,06,602	48,71,164	45,54,117
Schools for Professional and Special Education.				
Training	{ Basic	2,20,115	...	...
	{ Non-Basic	1,18,661	52,067	1,34,634
Agriculture	...	4,59,842	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...
For Adults	...	4,07,781	...	...
Others	...	81,145	994	98,646
Total	...	12,82,547	53,061	1,73,280

†Includes income from Endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

1953-54

Rural Areas—contd.

Indirect) on		No. of Teachers* in					
		Recognised Institutions					Un-recog- nised Institu- tions.
Total.	Un-recog- nised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Un-recog- nised Institu- tions.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs.	Rs.						
7,21,565	...	...	...	98	98	...
11,14,039	...	...	...	82	82	...
67,66,339	...	85	16	2,701	2,802	...	
16 79,179	17,759	25	...	958	983	25	
5,58,242	...	34	468	27	529	...	
6,61,50,445	62,675	177	51,921	9,945	62,043	134	
1,51,908	...	...	88	...	88	...
10,687	...	...	...	8	8	...
7,53,16,800	80,634	321	52,493	13,639	66,453	160	
2,20,115	...	52	..	...	52	..
3,00,362	...	7	...	98	105	...	
4,59,842	...	67	...	...	67	..
...	
...	
4,07,784	...	...	...	...	.	...
1,20,785	...	11	...	60	71	...	
15,08,868	...	137	...	158	295	...	

* Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions in Rural Areas.			
	Recognised.			
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>For Females—</i>				
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary
Middle	1	1
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	6	1	7
Primary	...	1,023	71	1,094
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	8	...	8
Nursery	1	1
Total	...	1,037	74	1,111
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training	{ Basic	1	...	1
	{ Non-Basic	...	2	2
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts	1	1
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	1	1
For Adults	2,809	2,809
Others	1	1
Total	...	1	2,814	2,815
Grand Total	...	120	18,431	24,457
			43,008	

1953-54

Rural Areas—contd.

No. of Scholars* on Rolls in:						
Recognised Institutions,						
Unrecognised.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
...	
...	
...	
...	11	11	...	
...	...	890	168	1,058	...	
1	...	1,48,742	3,957	1,52,699	30	
...	...	971	...	971	...	
...	39	39	...	
1	...	1,50,603	4,175	1,54,778	30	
...	76	...	...	76	...	
...	98	98	...	
...	
...	11	11	...	
...	31	31	...	
..	36,519	36,519	...	
...	61	61	...	
...	76	...	36,720	36,796	...	
121	10,426	20,73,688	7,26,542	28,10,656	4,663	

* Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

+
X—Education in

Expenditure (Direct and					
Type of Institution.	Recognised Institutions.				
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Fees.	Others Sources.†	
1	12	13	14	15	
<i>For Females—</i>					
Colleges for General Education
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
High/Higher Secondary
Middle	1,521
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	31,184	2,129	70	11,512
Primary	...	40,25,326	4,12,210	18,334	1,57,974
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	22,875	2,366	241	...
Nursery	...	125	...	374	911
Total ...	40,79,510	4,16,705	19,019	1,71,918	
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education.</i>					
Training { Basic	...	42,695	...	...	...
Non-Basic	...	12,253	...	10,109	9,131
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts	1,733
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts	1,221
For Adults	...	68,322	...	...	...
Others	396
Total ...	1,23,270	...	10,109	12,381	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,75,19,235	54,23,307	49,77,316	55,74,316	

† Includes income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

1953-54

Rural Areas

Indirect) on						No. of Teachers* in
Recognised Institution.						
Total.	Un-recog- nised Institutions.	Govern- ment.	District Board.	Private	Total.	Un-recog- nised Insti- tutions.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
...
...
1,521	4	4	...
44,895	28	11	39	...
46,13,844	945	...	3,808	161	3,969	1
25,482	29	...	29	...
1,410	2	2	...
46,87,152	945	...	3,865	178	4,043	1
42,695	...	9	...	...	9	...
31,493	..	14	...	...	14	...
...
1,738	1	1	...
1,321	1	1	...
68,322
296	...	(There were no separate teachers).				
1,45,760	...	23	...	2	25	...
8,94,94,204	80,979	431	56,358	14,157	70,936	161

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,
XI-Scholarships, Stipends,

Type of Institution.	Scholarship 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>			Rs.	Rs.				
University Departments	...	46	1	59,026	688	24	1	
Research Institutions	...	11	1	19,257	1,795	5	8	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes	...	5	...	2,982	...	6	...
	{ Others	1,981	...	8
Science	{ With only Degree Classes	...	9	3	8,247	3,739	41	6
	{ Others	...	5	...	2,469	...	24	...
Arts & Sc.	{ With only Degree Classes
	{ Others	...	771	37	2,90,739	19,099	1,429	100
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	...	12	1	6,034	251	35	2	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	802	44	2,10,471	24,460	1,537	111	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	{ Basic	...	...	...	...	26	2
	{ Non-Basic	...	8	1	1,689	885	60	10
Engineering	...	115	...	1,17,470	...	490	...	
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	60	6	78,000	7,891	74	25	
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	151	...
Agriculture	...	24	...	15,804	...	75	...	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	86	...	21,522	...	108	1	
Law	...	33	1	23,104	659	65	...	
Applied Arts and Architecture	...	...	...	...	...	78	6
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	271	8	2,57,520	8,385	1,112	46	
<i>Colleges for Special Education</i>								
Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Social Education	...	2	2	1,067	1,810	6	2	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	2	1,067	1,810	15	9	

1953-54

Free Studentships and Other Financial concession to students

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.
10,844	860	166	80	49,700	9,180	...	...	...	...
8,469	8,840	11	9	6,964	8,610	...	...	...	...
1,471	...	9	...	2,903	...	...	...	...	...
...	434	...	14	...	1,219	...	...	...	...
1,4765	8,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,375	...	12	2	5,430	600	...	...	...	...
...
4,45,886	22,185	1,560	439	1,67,630	45,805	26	8	8,848	1,017
10,259	849	21	4	2,177	478	...	...	...	...
...
4,77,285	28,142	1,602	459	1,68,240	48,102	26	8	8,848	1,017
1,413	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,207	8,517	6	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...
1,60,666	...	80	1	19,451	325	...	...	...	...
...
96,173	9,211	58	25	19,274	4,308	...	...	...	...
76,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
88,926	200	178	2	17,010	240	...	...	...	...
13,696	...	78	9	6,047	193	...	...	...	...
15,125	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	222	...	14	...	1,120	...	...	...	...
3,67,819	14,719	450	51	57,289	6,956	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	6	950	575	...	...	...	...
...
900	360	5	...	1,225	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,512	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,931	2,222	4	...	1,225	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	720	...	...	...	...	...
6,793	3,710	21	6	4,331	515	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,
XI—Scholarships, Stipends, free studentships and other Financial

	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by Others				Total of all and	
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.	
	Boys. 18	Girls. 19	Boys. Rs. 20	Girls. Rs. 21	Boys. 22	Girls. 23
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	63	13	25,190	8,699	268	45
<i>Research Institutions</i>	6	5	12,903	9,000	33	18
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts { With only Degree Classes	1	...	720	...	23	...
Arts { Others	...	28	...	1,499	...	48
Science { With only Degree Classes	13	8	5,480	1,580	63	12
Science { Others	...	...	...	...	41	2
Arts & So { With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts & So { Others	893	147	93,935	19,900	4,579	731
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	42	2	2,570	99	110	9
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	949	180	1,08,645	28,028	4,916	803
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education { Basic	...	...	...	...	26	2
Education { Non-Basic	1	1	125	125	70	12
Engineering	179	1	62,056	54	874	9
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	38	14	6,828	2,061	270	70
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	151	...
Agriculture	23	...	9,886	...	122	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	85	4	13,572	510	402	7
Law	1	...	200	...	167	10
Applied Arts and Architecture	10	2	2,063	321	82	8
Others	...	11	...	550	...	27
Total	537	23	95,660	3,621	2,170	139
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music	...	...	...	...	8	8
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	7	1
Oriental Studies	42	...	5,000	...	42	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	8	6
Social Education	41	1	1,912	700	13	5
Others	...	...	...	...	8	...
Total	43	1	7,312	700	81	18

1953-54

Concessions to Students.—contd.

Scholarships Stipends.		Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				Number of Scholars in institutions where Education is Free.	
Total value per Annum.		No.	Yearly amount Foregone.		No.	Yearly amount Foregone.					
Boys. 24	Girls. 25	Boys. 26	Girls. 27	Boys. 28	Girls. 29	Boys. 30	Girls. 31	Boys. 32	Girls. 33	Boys. 34	Girls 35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1,44,200	18,807	19	1	2,700	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,570	17,745	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	81	4
8,076	...	83	29	7,065	2,370	5	1	516	15	...	...
...	4,683	...	33	...	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,442	8,938	64	7	15,635	1,387	1	...	982	...	...	...
18,324	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
9,91,553	1,08,956	4,513	786	5,57,018	97,522	524	190	53,882	17,047	...	...
22,040	1,677	171	44	14,419	3,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
10,63,485	1,24,749	4,931	848	6,04,137	1,08,353	530	191	54,630	17,062	...	...
1,413	161	4	1	660	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,712	3,977	61	5	8,445	480	1	...	785	...	...	...
3,53,563	879	97	...	17,575	...	70	...	24,706	...	...	...
...
1,30,975	22,971	362	62	57,956	12,037	45	14	11,274	1,912	...	...
76,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,066	...	17	...	2,855	...	9	...	450	...	...	...
...
91,040	950	637	7	68,140	700	52	7	4,322	351	...	...
43,047	1,652	100	4	6,033	274	1	...	200	...	...	...
17,189	1,729	60	5	6,936	634	15	8	10,197	2,540	...	...
...	1,892	...	28	...	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,77,851	83,711	1,338	112	1,68,600	15,470	193	24	51,950	4,803	...	...
900	576	5	8	245	148	..	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,596	360	12	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1
1,512	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	14
11,065	4,733	14	6	2,375	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,403	6,796	81	9	3,245	1,278	...	...	...	...	147	15

BOMBAY STATE,
XI—Scholarships, Stipends, free Studentships and

Type of Institution.	Scholarships and					
	Central Government.				State	
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High ...	888	878	88,839	45,943	84,231	5,679
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	8,268	455
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	2,704	418
Nursery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	888	878	88,839	45,943	40,214	6,549
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	Basic ...	...	...	...	668	132
	Non-Basic ...	...	...	...	1,724	451
<i>Engineering Technology</i>						
Poly-technic ...	1	...	242	...	26	...
High ...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	4	...	4,025	...	270	...
Medicine ...	...	31	...	11,468	48	818
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	924	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Arts and Crafts ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Others ...	18	...	3,708	...	16	...
Total ...	28	31	7,975	11,468	3,658	1,465

1953-54.

Other Financial Concessions to Students—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.
...
24,03,706	3,91,082	1,060	913	99,130	43,829	29	4	926	404
348	12	...	...	...	...	24	16	550	465
1,65,921	24,720	170	50	6,715	7,998	9	...	108	...
...
85	...	3	...	9	...	540	3	4,511	42
1,03,542	25,978	696	198	73,037	26,446	24,739	1,476	1,61,769	11,338
...	31	4	8	144	258	...	...	...	...
97,08,552	4,41,773	2,933	1,164	1,75,025	79,061	25,334	1,501	1,67,884	12,149
1,22,650	88,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,14,645	82,403	...	12	...	714	49	5	30,592	1,662
4,164	...	42	...	2,670	...	...	...	...	...
1,714	...	17	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...
...
48,952	...	130	...	17,695	...	9	...	405	...
18,564	5,08,742	40	220	10,153	68,622	...	154	...	79,892
2,16,679	...	42	...	8,441	...	...	...	...	...
850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	...	122	55	1,462	849	...	...	...	...
...	3,027	...	85	...	1,981	...	...	...	...
7,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,35,353	6,99,921	393	322	41,541	71,327	51	159	30,357	81,544

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by—contd.									
Type of Institution.	Others				Total of All Scholarships and stipends.				
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.		
	Boys. 18	Girls. 19	Boys. 20	Girls. 21	Boys. 22	Girls. 23	Boys. 24	Girls. 25	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education</i>									
Higher Secondary	
High	...	863	161	44,819	6,923	37,411	7,135	25,77,420	4,26,931
Senior Basic/Junior High	31	17	898	477
Middle	...	399	43	37,181	2,041	3,339	547	2,34,935	34,759
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary.—</i>									
Single Teacher	547	3	4,555	43
Others	...	411	139	2,293	3,334	28,550	2,322	3,45,571	67,046
Nursery	4	9	144	319
Total	...	1,663	341	78,798	12,348	70,333	2,933	31,63,513	5,69,874
<i>Schools for Professional Education.</i>									
Training	{	Basic	...	...	...	633	152	1,22,550	38,743
	{	Non-Basic	35	3	6,084	129	1,301	2,51,381	34,839
Engineering									
Technology									
Poly-technic	...	7	...	1,240	...	76	...	8,316	...
High	...	1	...	150	...	23	...	3,084	...
Others	...	1	...	125	...	1	...	125	...
Industry	...	13	...	4,234	...	436	...	75,311	...
Medicine	83	1,223	28,717	6,68,791
Agriculture	966	...	2,26,020	...
Forestry	2	...	382	...
Commerce	...	27	23	900	100	154	78	1,827	949
Arts and Crafts	7	...	261	...	56	...	4,369
Others	...	11	...	4,244	...	45	...	16,512	...
Total	...	95	33	16,277	481	4,220	2,010	7,32,138	7,07,741

1953-54

Other Financial Concessions to Students—contd.

Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				No of Scholars in Institutions where Education is free.	
No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
...
34,942	10,365	25,68,702	6,68,814	3,933	1,576	1,57,317	34,197	9,417	241
2,334	824	4,378	1,716	458	231	667	211	5,447	2,789
3,684	725	1,23,555	21,031	79	17	2,473	470	577	110
635	...	685	...	28	...	80	...	5,317	1,597
13,603	2,115	15,342	8,021	20,495	1,853	24,021	2,377	2,52,070	1,00,739
1,01,699	29,772	7,05,506	2,02,944	1,21,903	32,783	2,49,197	50,155	11,24,429	6,22,781
817	181	9,832	5,059	12	6	359	111	488	437
1,67,654	43,472	24,28,100	9,12,025	1,54,237	32,266	4,25,024	87,571	14,27,655	7,28,823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	626
45	165	12,515	17,724	70	51	8,440	2,840	1,503	859
95	...	6,501	...	6	...	48	...	...	...
13	...	2,250	...	16	1	1,052	110	...	...
18	...	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	126	...	47	...	835	...	1,254	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	1,646
190	...	5,130	...	...	...	...	...	981	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
146	62	2,678	578	150	27	1,388	536	...	...
6	223	620	8,332	...	5	...	74	73	764
...	...	...	...	8	...	1,200	...	...	...
517	455	25,313	26,934	292	24	12,765	2,559	5,923	2,417

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

Type of Institution.	Scholarships and						
	Central Government.				State		
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		
	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	...	1	...	2,400	...	...
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	
Oriental Studies	2	...	
Physical Education	
Social Education	
Mentally Handicapped	
Physically Handicapped	1	...	
For Adults	
Reformatory	
Others	91	1	
Total	...	1	...	2,400	...	24	1
Grand Total	...	1,409	466	6,91,126	98,949	46,689	8,115

1953-54

Other Financial Concessions to Students—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.
...
...
888	...	8	4	1,900	163	...	...	...	...
...	...	55	3	4,171	72	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
2,088	89	6	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
8,021	89	69	7	5,571	234	...	...	...	...
42,18,977	11,25,064	5,636	2,048	5,08,644	2,10,026	26,411	1,669	2,02,664	94,710

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>								Total of all Scholarships and stipends.	
								Others.	
Type of Institution.	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools or Special Education—</i>									
Music	1	...	2,400	...	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	10	4	2,188	162	
Oriental Studies	...	15	1	1,831	36	70	4	5,509	108
Physical Education	...	30	5	90	10	30	5	90	10
Social Education	
Mentally Handicapped	
Physical Handicapped	1	...	85	...	
For Adults	
Reformatory	
Others	...	2	...	20	...	20	1	2,188	89
Total	...	47	6	1,141	46	141	14	12,433	869
Grand Total	...	3,308	613	3,41,158	52,858	82,231	12,078	59,57,568	15,34,492

1953-54

Other Financial Concessions to Students—concl'd.

Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				No. of Scholars in Institutions where Education is free.	
No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		No.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		Boys.	Girls.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
54	27	2,556	621	...	...	...	...	5	50
...
28	8	2,152	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	4	639	84	...	...	...	...	1,626	203
206	62	2,619	744	8	...	24	...	4,620	468
...
10	14	7,300	10,930	...	...	...	...	66	25
28	15	1,680	900	...	...	...	...	443	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,027	54,628
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	180	...	1,707	276
357	125	17,722	18,439	13	...	204	...	3,41,723	55,526
1,64,540	46,002	12,54,323	10,78,216	1,55,365	36,575	5,44,631	1,12,375	18,15,519	7,97,955

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...	1	1	...	17,738	2,006	...
Unaided.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	17,738	2,006	...

1953-54

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
...
...
...
92	23	3,32,985	54,629	5,09,960	96,188	1,03,955	18,624	4 to 6 months.
...
92	23	3,32,985	54,629	5,09,960	96,188	1,03,955	18,624	4 to 6 months.

BOMBAY STATE,

XII-A—Education

Managing Body.	No. of Teachers.				No. of Teachers.				
	Specially Trained.				Others.				
	Honorary.		Paid.		Honorary.		Paid.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private	Aided	5,152	871	15,670	3,464
	Unaided.
Total	...	5,152	874	15,670	3,464

1953-54

of Adults—concl.

Total Expenditure from.				
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.
25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
6,88,614	...	69,998	1,57,180	9,15,792
...
6,88,614	...	69,998	1,57,180	9,15,792

BOMBAY STATE,
XII-B—Libraries and

Managing Body.	No. of Libraries.				No. of Reading Rooms.	
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5		
1					6	
Government ...	18	...	.....	18	18
District Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ...	2,443	2,443	1,129
	Unaided ...	1	1	...
Total ...	2,462	.....	.....	2,462	1,147

Managing Body	No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during the current year from the Library.				
	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	
	15	16	17	18	
Government ...	597	.....	.....	597
District Board ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private {	Aided ...	2,19,619	2,19,619
	Unaided
Total ...	2,20,156	.....	.....	2,20,156

1958-54

reading Rooms for Adults

No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library.				No. of Books and Journals added during the current year.			
Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	Stationary.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,106	1,106	1,213	.....	.....	1,213
.....
.....
3,87,277	3,87,277	46,922	.....	.....	46,922
455	455	5	.....	.....	5
3,88,838	3,88,838	48,140	.....	.....	48,140

No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by.			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms.			Total Ex- penditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms during the current year.
State Government.	Others in State.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	25
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
.....	.....	.....	14	1	15	3,573
.....
.....
875	272	1,147	1,89,065	4,589	1,93,653	78,358
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	122
875	272	1,147	1,89,102	4,589	1,93,691	82,058

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-A—Educational Institutions and

Institutions for	Recognised Institutions Managed by							
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Physically Handicapped								
The Blind ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
The Deaf-Blind ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1
The Handicapped in Speech ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	8	1	2	1
Grand Total ...	2	...	...	...	9	1	3	1

1953-54

Teachers for the Handicapped.

Unrecognised Institutions.		Number of Teachers.							
		Total.		Specially Trained.		Others.		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	...	3	3	...	9	3	17
..	...	4	1	14	4	30	1	44	5
...	...	2	...	4	...	18	...	17	...
...
...	...	6	1	15	1	20	3	23	4
...
...
...
...	...	12	2	33	5	63	4	67	0
...	...	14	2	36	13	63	18	81	26

BOMBAY STATE,

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

Institutions for.	No. of Scholars in Recognised					
	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	86	8	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Handicapped in speech. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107	86	8	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	107	86	8	...	...	...

1953-54

and Scholarships, etc. for the Handicapped.

Institutions managed by.

Private Bodies.						No. 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
100	65	25	70	30	27	...	...	...
420	268	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
250	169	69	62	36	28	...	...	...
...
...
...
670	437	100	62	36	28	...	...	...
770	502	125	132	66	50	...	...	..

BOMBAY STATE,

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational

Institutions for	Maximum Capacity.	No. on Rolls.		Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Total value per annum.	Scholarships		
		Boys.	Girls.					Total.	Number employed after completion of course.	Govern-
										For Boys.
		1	17					18	19	20	21	22	23
									Rs.	
Menta'ly Handicapped ..	170	95	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped—										
The blind ...	420	268	31	19	...	1	95	...	...
The Deaf-Blind ...	107	86	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	312	205	92	37	...	...	...	...	...
The Handicapped in speech.	in ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	839	559	131	56	...	1	95	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,009	654	183	56	...	1	95	...	...

1953-54

*institutions and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped—concl'd.*and Stipends awarded
during the year byFree Studentships and Other Financial
Concessions awarded,

ment.

Others.

For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.	
Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Total value per annum.	Number.	Yearly amount foregone.	Number.	Yearly amount foregone.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	10	7,800	14	10,920
...
...
...	28	1,680	15	900
...
...
...
...	28	1,680	15	900
...	28	9,480	29	11,820

BOMBAY STATE,

XIII-C—Expenditure on Educational

Institutions for.	Government Institutions.						Other		
	Expenditure from						Expendi-		
	Total.						Government	Local	
	Government Funds.	Local Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.		Funds.	Board Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mentally Handicapped	94,379	...	
Physically Handi capped.—									
The Blind	67,004	6,160	
The Deaf-Blind	...	28,452	...	...	198	500	29,080	...
The Deaf...	
The Deaf-Mute	29,025	6,190	
The Handicapped in Speech.	
The Crippled	
Others	
Total	...	28,452	198	500	29,080	89,029	12,340
GRAND TOTAL	...	28,452	198	500	29,080	1,23,406	12,340

1953-54

Institutions for the Handicapped

Institutions.				All Institutions.					
Income from.				Expenditure from.					
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
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,922	17,751	8,845	79,897	84,379	..	18,922	17,751	8,845	79,897
1,760	..	1,06,233	1,88,147	67,004	6,150	1,760	..	1,06,233	1,88,147
..	..	..	..	28,452	..	..	128	500	92,080
..
8,640	9,399	19,483	60,687	28,025	6,190	8,640	9,399	19,483	60,687
..
..
..
5,400	9,399	1,37,666	9,43,884	1,17,481	12,340	5,400	9,327	1,38,165	9,79,914
24,822	27,150	1,86,511	8,33,781	1,51,860	12,340	24,322	27,276	1,37,011	8,72,811

BOMBAY STATE 1953-54

*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
						Rs.	
Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare.	1	...	4	...	Of the rank of District Deputy Collector.	350—30 —500— E. B. 30 —600.	Amelioration of the Backward Classes.
Backward class Welfare Officers.	14	...	8	...	Of the rank 2nd grade Mamlatdar.	250—15 325.	Do.

STATEMENT XIV-C

BOMBAY STATE,

XIV-C—Enrolment, stipends and Examination Results for the Education of

Type of Institution.	Number of Scholars.					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		In other Institutions.		Total.	
	Boys. 2	Girls. 3	Boys. 4	Girls. 5	Boys. 6	Girls. 7
1						
University Departments	14	3	14	3
Research Instns.	2	...	2	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,877	60	1,877	60
Total	1,893	63	1,893	63
Schools for General Education—						
Nursery	514	412	514	412
Primary	4,84,068	1,72,407	4,84,068	1,72,407
Junior Basic	787	394	787	394
Middle	2,660	135	2,660	135
Senior Basic	3,103	1,135	3,103	1,135
High	25,442	1,682	25,442	1,682
Higher Secondary
Total	5,16,574	1,76,366	5,16,574	1,76,366
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—						
Training
{ Basic	916	71	316	71
{ Non-Basic	963	330	963	330
Engineering	116	...	116	...
Technology and Industry	209	3	209	3
Medicine and Veterinary	72	18	72	18
Agriculture and Forestry	90	...	90	...
Commerce	451	37	451	37
Law	64	2	64	2
Music and Dancing	39	9	39	9
Arts and Crafts, Fine Arts	49	133	49	133
Oriental Studies	20	1	20	1
Others	87,372	13,822	87,372	13,822
Total	59,770	14,431	59,770	14,431
Total, recognised	6,07,737	1,90,860	6,07,737	1,90,860
Un-recognised	1,484	426	1,484	426
Grand Total	6,09,221	1,91,286	6,09,221	1,91,286

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled

1953-54

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	13	18	14	15	16	17	12	19
...	...	7	...	9	1	7,139	688	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	295	...	1,355	81	6,18,462	32,171	...	...	...	...
...	...	802	...	1,367	22	6,25,601	89,859	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	2,219	195	65,279	19,742	5,45,596	1,18,693	11,554	1,607	5,425	687
...	175	31	108	26
...	...	282	...	2,340	118	1,37,134	7,349	256	46	220	10
...	...	19	...	238	184	794	393	203	34	122	20
...	...	2,226	93	21,525	1,794	15,68,937	1,16,183	2,258	195	1,287	142
...
...	...	5,255	295	89,192	21,828	22,52,461	2,42,612	14,446	1,913	7,772	684
...	...	268	65	53	27	15,900	5,528	390	49	241	28
...	...	723	150	769	257	86,604	59,143	975	470	300	120
...	...	53	...	71	...	94,763	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	...	129	...	24,635	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	61	...	16	3	14,809	2,518	...	...	...	...
...	...	90	...	94	...	25,349	...	60	...	58	...
...	...	8	...	177	37	26,576	534	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	30	1	9,850	337	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	4	2
...	...	23	...	14	19	2,765	725	2	39	1	31
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...
...	...	534	58	22	2	3,201	1,810	19	1	11	1
...	...	1,590	278	1,792	345	3,06,454	70,556	1,470	561	621	152
...	...	7,547	556	92,251	22,266	81,23,516	3,53,027	15,915	2,474	8,292	1,066
...
...	...	7,547	556	92,251	22,266	81,23,516	3,53,027	15,915	2,474	8,292	1,066

Caste and other Backward Community students reading in any institution.

BOMBAY STATE

XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Number of scholars who went.									
Name of the Country.	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.	11	17	25	2	1	4	78	...	
Canada	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Other North American Countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. K.	18	6	8	...	3	6	82	...	
France	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other European Countries	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Asian Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	24	35	3	4	10	106	...	

BOMBAY STATE,

XVI-A—Distribution of scholars

Name of the Country.	Number of scholars who went								
	Commerce.		Journalism.		Banking and Insurance.		Fine Art.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
U. S. A.	...	12	...	8	1	...	...	1	1
Canada
Other North American Countries
South America
U. K.	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
France
Germany (West)
Russia
Other European Countries
Australia
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian Countries*
Total	...	15	1	8	1	...	...	1	2

1953-54.

going abroad for further studies

abroad for advanced studies in

Nursing.		Library Science.		Other* subject.		Total.		No. of stipendary students included in	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	1	2	167	86	43	16
...	1	...	8	2	8	1
...
...
...	1	8	109	26	4	...
...	1	1	1	...
...	2	1	...	...
...
...	2	8	2	..	...
...	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	8	7	811	68	61	17

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educational

					Total Number of Posts.		
					Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.
1					2	3	4
Direction ...	{	Men ... ..	...	...	7	8	15
		Women ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		All persons ... ..	...	...	7	8	15
Inspection ...	{	Men ... ..	...	...	23	54	77
		Women ... ..	...	...	2	5	7
		All persons ... ..	...	...	25	59	84
Teaching—							
Collegiate ...	{	Men ... ..	...	...	34	119	153
		Women ... ..	...	...	1	5	6
		All persons ... ..	...	...	35	124	159
School ..	{	Men ... ..	...	...	8	58	66
		Women ... ..	...	...	1	18	19
		All persons ... ..	...	...	9	76	85
Others ...	{	Men ... ..	...	...	10	44	54
		Women ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		All persons ... ..	...	...	10	45	55
TOTAL ...	{	Men ... ..	...	...	82	288	365
		Women ... ..	...	...	4	29	33
		All persons ... ..	...	...	86	312	398

1953-54.

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	3	7	3*	5*	5
...
4	3	7	3	5	8
9	13	22	14 ⁷	86%	50
2	3	5	...	2	2
11	16	27	14	33	52
14	56	70	8	60@	68 [~]
1	3	4	..	2	2
15	59	74	8	62	70
4	15	19	1	35@	36
1	4	5	...	13 X	13
5	19	24	1	43	49
9	40	49	1*	2	3
...	1	1	...	...	...
9	41	50	1	2	3
40	127	167	27	138	165
4	11	15	...	17	17
44	138	182	27	155	182

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

1953-54.

tional Service

Number of posts vacant or held in
abeyance.

Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	Remarks, if any.	
14	15	16	17	
...	...	...	* including 1 absorbed State servant	
...		
...		
...	5	5	" 8	Do ...
...	...	...	% 1	Do ...
...	5	5		
12	3	15	@ 17	Do .
...		
12	3	15		
3	8	11	& 5	Do ...
...	1	1	X 2	Do ...
3	9	12		
...	2	2		
...		
...	2	2		
15	18	88		
...	1	1		
15	19	84		

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE

1953-54.

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.
Deputy Director of Education.	1	Do. ...	Rs. 320—40—640—E. B.—40—1,200 Special pay Rs. 150 p. m.	} To assist the Director of Education in the administration work and to be generally in charge of the different branches of Education e.g. Primary Education; Secondary Education; Higher Education, etc.
Deputy Director of Education.	5	Do. ...	Rs. 350—90—650—E. B.—45—1,100 Special pay Rs. 150 p. m.	
<i>Inspection</i>				
District Educational Inspectors.	21	High academic Qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	Rs. 350—1,100	To inspect secondary and special schools for boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and to supervise Primary Education in general.
Do. ...	3	Do. ...	Rs. 220—650 plus Rs. 60 Special pay.	Do.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	2	Do. ...	Rs. 350—1,100	To inspect Secondary and Special Schools for Girls and Training Institution for Women.
Inspector for Drawing Craft work.	1	A high proficiency certificate of Diploma in Drawing with sufficient administrative experience.	Rs. 320—1,100	To inspect all Secondary Schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned.
Inspector for 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 Qualifications and teaching degrees with training in Physical Education.	Rs. 220—350	... To inspect the teaching of Physical Education in Educational Institutions.
Assistant Educational Inspector.	1	High academic Qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably the teaching degree in addition.	Do.	... To assist the Educational Inspector in the inspection of secondary, special school for Boys and Training Institutions for Men.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE—*contd.*

1953-54.

Designation.	No. of posts.	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications.	Scales of Pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Educational Inspectors.	25	Trained Graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 220—650	To inspect secondary Middle Schools and Primary Schools for Boys.
Assistant Inspectors for Drawing and Craft Work.	2	Matric and Art Master's Certificate.	Do.	... To assist the Inspector for Drawing and Craft work in the inspection work.
Secretaries of the Regional Social Education Committees.	3	Trained Graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Do.	... To inspect Social Education classes.
Administrative Officers of District School Board.	26	Do.	... Rs. 220—670 plus Spl. pay of Rs. 33 p. m.	Administration of the schools under the District School Boards.
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	8	Trained Graduates	... Rs. 160—10—200—E B. —10—200.	Administration of the schools under the Municipal School Boards.
Do.	... 10	Do	... Rs. 70—5—130 E. B. —6—10—8—200.	Do. ...
Craft Organisers	... 5	Trained Graduates with Diploma in Basic Education.	... Rs. 160—10—200 E. B. —10—200.	Supervision of Basic and Craft Education in Primary Schools. To give guidance to teachers for promoting Craft Education.
Deputy Educational Inspectors (Class III)	3	Trained Graduates	... Rs. 70—5—130 E. B.—6—160—8—200 plus Rs. 30 Special Pay.	To inspect secondary Middle Schools and Primary Schools.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (including those taken from the cadre of Primary teachers).	472	(i) Trained Graduates ... (ii) Trained Primary Teachers.	Rs. (i) 70—5—130 E. B. 6—160—8—200. Rs. (ii) 7—5—140	To supervise and inspect Primary Schools.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working in the field of Basic and Craft Education.	70	(i) Trained Graduates with Diploma in Basic Education.	Do.	... To supervise and inspect Craft and Basic schools.
Do.	... 9	(ii) Matriculation or Trained Primary Teacher's certificate with craft qualifications.	Rs. 70—5—140	Do. ...
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses (including those taken from the cadre of Primary teachers).	64	(i) Trained Graduates. (ii) Trained Primary teachers.	Rs. 70—5—130 E. B. 6—160—8—200. Rs. 70—5—140	To inspect Secondary Middle Schools and Primary Schools.

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE,

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or creed in Recog-

		Number of institutions on 31st March, 1954.	Backward.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
			2	3	4	5
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...
Universities including research Institutions for.	{ Men	...	25	16	3	19
	{ Women	...	1	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges for	{ Men	...	47	1,377	50	1,427
	{ Women	...	6	...	10	10
Professional Colleges for Men	{ Education	...	10	5	1	6
	{ Engineering	...	8	116	...	116
	{ Medicine	...	15	68	12	80
	{ Veterinary	...	1	2	...	2
	{ Agriculture	...	3	11	...	11
	{ Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Commerce	...	10	55	...	55
	{ Law	...	6	64	2	66
	{ Art and Architec- ture.	...	1	23	...	23
	{ Others for	...	...	...	...	...
Special Colleges for	{ Women	...	1	...	...	...
	{ Music	...	1	7	1	8
	{ Fine Art	...	1	...	...	...
	{ Oriental Studies...	...	1	...	...	...
	{ Physical Educa- tion.	...	1	1	1	2
	{ Social Education.	...	2	2	2	4
Total—Professional and Special Colleges for.	{ Men	...	61	354	19	373
	{ Women	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	62	354	19	373
Total—Universities Arts, Science, Professional and Special Colleges for.	{ Men	...	138	1,747	72	1,819
	{ Women	...	8	...	10	10
	Total	...	141	1,747	82	1,829

I.

1953-54.

nised and un-recognised institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1954.

Others.			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
1,292	331	1,623	1,808	334	1,642
...
38,494	7,754	46,248	39,871	7,804	47,675
...	1,452	1,452	...	1,462	1,462
688	177	865	693	178	871
5,667	4	5,671	5,763	4	5,787
3,529	727	4,256	3,597	739	4,336
183	1	184	185	1	186
546	...	546	557	...	557
...
5,388	181	5,569	5,443	181	5,624
3,262	207	3,469	3,326	209	3,535
928	225	1,153	951	225	1,176
...
...	107	107	...	107	107
163	98	261	170	93	269
38	5	43	38	5	43
94	1	95	94	1	95
70	13	83	71	14	85
...
...	31	90	61	38	94
93	...	93	93	...	93
20,703	1,670	22,373	21,062	1,689	22,751
...	107	107	...	107	107
20,703	1,777	22,480	21,062	1,796	22,858
60,494	9,755	70,249	62,241	8,827	72,068
...	1,559	1,559	...	1,569	1,569
60,494	11,314	71,808	62,241	11,396	73,637

APPENDIX

		Backward.			
		Number of institutions on 31st March, 1954.			
1		2	Boys. 3	Girls. 4	Total. 5
<i>Secondary Schools</i>					
High Schools for	Boys ...	986	125,427	1,047	26,474
	Girls ...	161	15	835	850
Middle Schools for	Boys ...	340	2,660	116	2,776
	Girls ...	19	...	19	19
Total Secondary Schools for	Boys ...	1,276	28,087	1,163	29,250
	Girls ...	180	15	854	869
Total ...		1,456	28,102	2,017	30,119
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
For Boys	Upper Primary ...	29,074	66,883	6,183	72,966
	Lower Primary ...	...	4,19,686	1,29,560	5,49,246
For Girls	Upper Primary ...	2,056	125	5,656	5,181
	Lower Primary ...	...	1,314	33,188	34,502
Total	Upper Primary ...	...	66,958	11,189	78,147
	Lower Primary ...	...	4,21,000	1,62,748	5,83,748
Grand Total (Primary) ...		31,130	4,87,958	1,78,937	6,61,895
<i>Special Schools</i>					
Nursery Schools for	Boys ...	148	267	183	450
	Girls ...	48	247	229	476
Arts and Craft Schools for	Boys ...	14	20	10 ^s	80
	Girls ...	151	6	128	184
Medical Schools for	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	52	2	6	8
Normal and Training Schools for..	Boys ...	69	1,272	41	1,313
	Girls ...	45	2	359	361

I—contd.

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
2,86,160	42,222	3,28,382	3,11,587	42,269	3,54,856
2,758	52,979	55,735	2,771	53,814	56,585
24,459	3,759	28,218	27,119	3,875	30,994
162	1,581	1,743	162	1,600	1,762
3,10,619	45,981	3,56,600	3,39,706	47,144	3,85,850
2,918	54,560	57,478	2,983	55,414	58,347
3,13,537	1,00,541	4,14,078	3,41,689	1,02,559	4,44,197
3,60,806	43,955	4,04,761	4,27,639	50,089	4,77,727
15,08,814	5,71,961	20,80,175	19,28,500	7,00,921	26,29,421
2,294	71,802	74,096	2,419	76,858	79,277
28,514	2,09,309	3,32,823	24,828	3,42,497	3,87,325
3,63,100	1,15,757	4,78,857	4,30,068	1,26,946	5,57,004
15,32,328	8,80,670	24,12,998	19,53,328	10,43,418	29,96,746
18,95,428	9,96,427	28,91,855	23,63,386	11,70,364	35,33,750
6,782	4,578	11,360	7,049	4,761	11,810
1,251	1,627	2,878	1,498	1,856	3,354
468	187	605	488	147	635
233	7,394	7,627	239	7,522	7,761
...
87	1,640	1,727	89	1,646	1,735
6,188	987	6,575	7,460	428	7,888
109	3,302	3,311	111	3,561	3,672

1		Number of Insti- tutions on 31st March, 1954.	Backward.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		2	3	4	5
Technical Schools for	Boys	16	25	...	25
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for	Boys	182	396	37	433
	Girls	4	...	...	...
Industrial Schools for	Boys	81	184	3	187
Defective Schools for	Boys	14	42	4	46
	Girls	2	7	7	14
Agriculture and Forestry Schools for	Boys	18	88	...	88
Reformatory Schools for	Boys	1	23	...	23
Oriental Schools for	Boys	76	19	1	20
	Girls	15	1	...	1
Music and Fine Art Schools for	Boys	32	58	2	60
	Girls	22	10	6	16
Schools for Adults	Boys	17,739	85,636	...	85,636
	Girls	2,007	...	13,696	13,696
Gymnasias for	Boys	145	1,035	61	1,146
	Girls	6	...	...	...
Other Schools for	Boys	17	540	24	564
	Girls	4	...	27	27
Total Special Schools for	Boys	18,452	89,655	866	90,921
	Girls	2,366	275	14,453	14,733
	Total	20,808	89,930	14,824	1,04,754
Total recognised institutions for	Boys	48,995	6,06,008	1,97,294	7,48,292
	Girls	4,600	1,729	53,566	55,295
	Total	53,595	6,07,737	1,90,860	7,98,597
Un-recognised institutions for	Boys	255	1,484	416	1,900
	Girls	11	...	10	10
	Total	266	1,484	426	1,910
Grand total.		53,801	6,09,221	1,91,286	8,00,507

I—concl'd.

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
2,049	9	2,046	2,068	8	2,071
...
11,491	1,886	13,317	11,927	1,923	19,750
97	120	157	87	120	157
1,498	29	1,527	1,682	82	1,714
583	137	720	625	141	766
22	95	57	29	42	71
912	...	912	1,000	...	1,000
165	...	165	188	...	188
2,847	816	3,663	2,366	817	3,693
146	295	441	147	295	442
924	310	1,234	992	312	1,294
129	405	535	139	412	551
2,47,391	10	2,47,401	3,33,027	10	3,33,037
...	40,946	40,946	...	54,642	54,642
9,722	735	10,457	10,807	796	11,603
48	406	449	43	406	449
1,571	59	1,630	2,111	83	2,194
11	169	180	11	196	207
2,92,525	2,087	3,01,612	3,82,190	9,453	3,91,633
2,068	56,240	58,308	2,343	70,698	73,041
2,94,593	65,327	3,59,920	3,84,523	50,171	4,64,671
25,93,258	6,80,139	32,13,991	31,29,266	8,17,423	39,56,609
30,794	4,93,470	5,24,264	32,523	5,47,036	5,79,559
25,64,052	11,78,609	37,37,661	31,71,789	13,64,469	45,36,259
7,652	3,254	10,906	9,136	3,670	12,806
72	613	675	72	613	685
7,724	3,857	11,581	9,203	4,283	13,491
25,71,776	11,77,466	37,49,242	31,80,997	13,68,762	45,49,749

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE,

Table showing the towns and villages with

Serial No.	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	6	
1	Bombay	...	1	1	...	...
2	Banaskantha	...	1,336	485	...	...
3	Sabarkantha	...	1,650	581	1	1
4	Mehsana	...	1,265	778	...	...
5	Amreli	...	355	198	...	...
6	Baroda	...	1,710	760	...	...
7	Ahmedabad	...	762	548	...	...
8	Kaira	...	984	807	1	...
9	Panchmahals	...	1,944	857	...	...
10	Broach	...	1,137	560	2	...
11	Surat	...	1,953	1,273	2	1
12	Thana	...	1,699	1,254	...	4
13	Ahmednagar	...	1,332	1,319	...	...
14	East Khandesh	...	1,453	1,081	11	1
15	West Khandesh	...	1,513	978	1	...
16	Nasik	...	1,677	1,096	...	...
17	Poona	...	1,511	1,005	...	...
18	Satara (North)	...	1,167	893	...	...

II.

1953-54

and without schools on 31st March, 1954.

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.
7	8	9	10	11	12	18
...
...	...	...	...	153	693	851
1	2	1	3	18	1,043	1,069
...	...	...	...	76	391	467
...	...	...	...	24	133	157
...	..	...	...	89	862	950
...	...	.	8	38	173	214
...	...	...	...	20	156	177
...	...	...	...	110	977	1,087
...	...	...	1	25	699	627
4	2	4	1	60	606	680
7	9	13	15	82	865	445
...	...	...	...	1	112	113
1	3	7	7	21	371	422
2	1	5	8	26	492	535
...	1	...	1	59	520	581
...	...	...	...	37	469	506
...	...	...	...	15	259	274

APPENDIX

Serial No.	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	6		
19	Sholapur	...	948	864	...	...
20	Kolaba	...	1,788	870	...	...
21	Ratnagiri	...	1,528	1,214	...	...
22	Satara (South)	...	529	497	...	...
23	Kolhapur	...	967	762	...	...
24	Dangs	...	310	86	...	...
25	Belgaum	...	1,306	1,198	...	...
26	Bijapur	...	1,254	1,141	1	...	
27	Dharwar	...	1,362	1,163	...	...
28	Kanara	...	1,235	487	...	...
		Total	...	34,726	22,561	19	7

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.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	2	8	79	84
...	94	824	918
...	11	88	270	314
...	1	...	2	2	27	32
...	2	90	173	205
..	224	224
...	5	168	173
1	...	2	5	8	101	113
...	199	199
...	15	733	748
16	19	3	61	988	11,023	12,165

APPENDIX

S. No.	Name of the District.	Number of school-less	
		1000 and over.	Between 1000 and 900.
1	2	5 (a)	6 (a)
1	Bombay	...	...
2	Banaskantha	...	...
3	Sabarkantha	...	1
4	Mehsana	...	...
5	Amreli	...	...
6	Baroda	...	...
7	Ahmedabad	...	...
8	Kaira	...	1
9	Panchmahals	...	...
10	Broach	...	2
11	Surat	...	2
12	Thana	...	2
13	Ahmednagar	...	...
14	East Khandesh	...	11
15	West Khandesh	...	1
16	Nasik	...	...
17	Poona	...	...
18	Satara (North)	...	...

II—*contd.*

 villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700	Between 700 and 600	Between 600 and 500	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
7 (a)	8 (a)	9 (a)	10 (a)	11 (a)	12 (a)	13 (a)
...
...	...	...	...	9	60	69
1	2	1	8	10	837	856
...	...	...	...	36	75	111
...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	15	87	102
...	...	...	8	16	82	101
...	...	...	...	10	92	103
...	...	...	...	19	295	314
...	...	...	1	2	75	80
4	2	4	1	27	90	131
4	7	6	8	18	112	157
...	...	...	...	...	27	27
1	3	6	6	17	121	168
...	1	2	1	5	66	76
...	1	...	1	7	52	61
...	...	...	...	8	64	72
...	...	...	...	9	165	174

APPENDIX

S. No.	Name of the District.	Number of school-les	
		1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.
1	2	5 (a)	6 (a)
19	Sholapur	...	...
20	Kolaba	...	...
21	Ratnagiri	...	...
22	Satara (South)	...	...
23	Kolhapur	...	...
24	Dangs	...	...
25	Belgaum	...	...
26	Bijapur	...	1
27	Dharwar	...	...
28	Kannara (North)	...	...
Total Bombay State-1953-54		...	19
			5

II—contd.

villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a School.

Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
7 (a)	8 (a)	9 (a)	10 (a)	11 (a)	12 (a)	16 (a)
...	1	...	15	16
...	24	16	40
...	7	54	61
...	2	4	6
...	7	28	35
...	168	168
...	18	18
1	...	2	5	8	91	103
...
...	11	154	165
11	16	21	80	262	2,840	3,213

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE

Statement showing the housing arrangements for District School Board and

Primary Schools maintained by.	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March, 1954.	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1954.	Owned buildings.		
			Number.	Number of pupils accommod- ated.	
1	2	3	4	5	
District School Board for*	Boys ...	18,241	21,93,897	7,081	9,16,698
	Girls ..	1,371	2,55,154		1,04,608
Authorised Municipa- lities for.	Boys ...	987	3,42,365	240	1,10,257
	Girls ...	412	1,43,290	74	32,966
Total ..	Boys ...	19,228	25,36,262	7,321	10,26,955
	Girls ...	1,783	3,98,444	640	1,37,569

* Including Non-Authorized Municipal Schools.

III.

1953-54.

Local Authority Municipality Primary Schools during 1953-54.

Rented buildings.		Rent free buildings.			
Number.	Number of pupils accommodated.	Temples, mosques etc.		Others.	
		Number.	Number of pupils accommodated.	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
7,974	6,79,773	5,999	3,62,449	3,640	2,34,977
864	1,80,580	167	15,955	50	4,016
690	2,24,869	7	665	27	6,574
835	1,08,371	...	...	8	1,958
8,064	9,04,642	6,006	3,68,114	3,667	2,41,651
1,109	2,98,951	167	15,955	58	5,969

APPENDIX

Statement showing the statistics of Compulsory Primary Education

Name of the Local Authority and Area of Compulsion.	Date on which Compulsion has been introduced.	Whether for Boys or Girls or both.	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>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>							
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>							
Surat	... 1-1-1920	Both.	5-3-1954	1,16,414	1,06,494	12,972	12,071
Satara City	... 1-7-1921	Boys.	6-6-1951	10,976	18,463	2,800	...
Dhulia	... 1-3-1923	Both.	1-6-1954	39,968	86,850	4,697	8,642
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>							
Bombay City	... From 2-11-1925 in F and G wards from 1-1-1940 in A and B wards. From 15-4-1943 in merged area.	Both.	31-7-1953	17,79,269	10,00,011	1,42,340	84,800
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>							
Ahmednagar	... 1-6-1927	Boys.	12-1-1953	41,638	39,433	6,296	...
Broach City	... 1-9-1927 1-3-1949	Both.	23-3-1954	32,921	30,176	4,923	4,626
Sholapur City	... 1927, 41, 43, 49, 1950.	Do.	31-1-1954	1,39,963	1,27,046	15,634	8,623
Poona City	... 1929, 43, 50.	Do.	12-4-1954	2,61,682	2,24,454	23,537	18,361
Dharwar	... 1-6-1942	Do.	15-2-1954	34,922	31,613	3,816	3,102
Hubli	... 1941, 43, 44, 49, 1949, 50 and 51	Do.	5-1-1953	67,135	62,412	5,463	3,994
Bijapur	... 1-6-1947 1-6-1949	Do.	22-2-1954	34,195	31,639	3,964	3,318
Belgaum	... 1-6-1947	Do.	1-9-1951	43,734	30,737	8,281	5,927
Jalgaon	... 15-10-1947	Do.	10-3-1953	36,335	33,125	3,640	3,126
Malegaon	... 1-6-1948	Do.	20-2-1954	28,229	26,867	2,506	2,216
Ahmedabad	... 1-9-1948	Do.	18-12-1952	4,46,949	3,41,361	67,041	61,294
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.</i>							
Nasik City	... 1-3-1952	Both.	26-1-1954	50,394	47,014	7,557	7,022
Gadag	... 1-3-1952	Do.	24-12-1952	34,036	32,002	3,641	3,109
Baroda	... 1906 (Ex-Baroda State).	Do.	1-9-1951	1,13,518	97,889	16,181	14,705

IV

introduced by Local Authorities in the Bombay State in 1953-54.

No of children of School-going age actually in schools in the Compulsory area on 31st March, 1954.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.					
						Prosecutions for.	Non-enrolment.	Non-attendance.	Fines.	Rs.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.						Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	17	18	19
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Rs.
11,461	9,101	88.8	75.8	80.8	99.8	8,093	576	...	...	...
2,227	...	95.9	...	87.0	...	804	...	...	...	...
4,186	3,241	89.1	88.0	85.5	81.0	2,560	226	...	...	...
1,00,138	80,784	71.0	85.2	88.7	70.2	...	...	...	...	...
4,080	...	64.0	...	88.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,605	2,943	73.9	65.0	75.0	69.3	969	...	...	...	...
13,827	6,643	88.2	77.9	80.0	64.2	2,774	508	...	...	...
20,318	15,434	86.3	84.0	81.9	80.7	8,718	3,423	186	61	110	
2,140	2,621	82.3	84.5	80.9	85.2	961	83	...	6	...	
4,971	3,754	80.9	98.9	40.4	89.3	2,879	...	...	...	...
3,440	2,731	87.0	84.8	67.2	87.7	764	825	...	...	9	
4,728	3,760	87.0	69.6	59.	62.	777	124	...	...	...
3,533	3,090	97.1	96.8	74.3	73.0	1,255	422	...	14	...	
2,464	1,676	83.2	76.6	82.2	75.6	495	...	...	...	...
44,387	31,110	68.2	60.7	80.4	79.3	4,287	...	...	...	...
4,080	3,995	85.8	86.6	80.4	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
3,539	2,860	97.1	95.	60.3	61.4	1,343	699	...	...	...
9,104	7,800	86.2	83.0	75.0	73.0	...	...	...	...	...

Name of the Local Authority and area of Compulsion.	Date on which compulsion has been introduced.	Whether for Boys or Girls or both.	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>District Local Board</i>							
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1933.</i>							
Satara North	{ 19-6-1947 1-9-1949 1-8-1950	Both	20-6-1953...	9,09,558	8,20,162	82,930	25,708
East Khandesh	{ 1-9-1947, 1-12-1947, 1-8-1950	Do.	12-6-1952 ...	4,58,806	4,44,952	48,040	82,000
Brosch	1-4-1944 and 1-9-1950	Do.	25-6-1953 ...	1,53,664	1,46,206	17,640	16,489
Surat	1-6-1946 and 1-6-1947, 1-8-1949	Do.	20-6-1953 ...	4,41,977	4,48,267	39,835	33,510
Bolvaam	1-6-1946 and 1-6-1947, 1-9-1949	Do.	1-8-1953 ...	4,30,311	4,09,388	47,870	38,077
Sholapur	1-8-1946 and 1-8-1946	Do.	8-7-1953 ...	3,58,206	3,38,769	40,623	23,562
Dharwar	1-6-1947	Do.	23-11-1953	8,63,679	3,08,749	30,245	23,885
Ratnagiri	1-9-1938 to 1-9-1950	Do.	1951	5,14,310	5,96,261	77,142	69,437
West Khandesh	1-8-1929	Do.	24-7-1952 ...	2,02,613	2,63,031	31,378	31,049
Kolaba	1-6-1948 to 1-6-1953	Do.	15-6-1953 ...	1,58,608	1,53,707	23,025	23,056
Thana	1-6-1947	Do.	June 1953	7,90,216	2,64,361	44,355	32,432
Nasik	1-6-1948	Do.	16-6-1953 ...	2,51,050	2,41,801	28,043	10,121
Ahmednagar	2-6-1947 and 1-8-1949	Do.	16-6-1953 ...	2,93,290	2,87,409	85,357	25,894
Satara South	2-6-1947	Do.	16-6-1953 ...	2,69,837	2,11,769	21,632	14,966
Poona	1-9-1947	Do.	17-6-1953 ...	3,93,719	3,96,627	39,180	31,339
Kolhapur	1-6-1947	Do.	18-4-1954 ...	6,837	6,606	721	585
Ahmedabad	1-6-1947	Do.	June 1953	2,61,709	2,47,392	23,144	16,071
Kaira	1-6-1947	Do.	Do. ...	5,09,736	4,50,791	68,580	40,871
Panchmahals	1-6-1947	Do.	Jan. 1954 ...	1,51,728	1,40,614	17,847	13,416
Baroda	1-6-1906	Do.	1-1-1951 ...	3,81,813	3,38,429	51,116	37,664
Bijapur	1-6-1948	Do.	21-6-1953 ...	3,17,652	3,17,999	23,688	16,224
North Kanara	1-6-1948 and 1-3-1949	Do.	13-7-1953 ...	1,50,640	1,67,893	17,410	16,167
Anreli	1906 and 1947	Do.	Feb. 1954 ...	1,93,927	1,21,267	14,944	13,003
Mehsana	1907	Do.	1951 ...	6,40,243	6,18,552	96,633	62,306
Sabarkantha	1946-47	Both	June 1953 ...	39,093	35,845	9,514	4,539

IV—contd.

No. of Children of School-going age actually in Schools in the Compulsory area on 31st March 1954.						Coercive measures taken.								
						Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Prosecutions for				
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Non-enrolment.	Non-attendance.	Fines.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
										Rs.				
28,017	19,667	85.1	76.1	80.8	63.0	3,531	356	...	..	...	
44,470	29,489	92.6	92.9	80.1	60.3	18,973	25,049	145	556	153				
18,319	10,927	75.6	66.2	78.0	69.0	6,015	...	...	1,255	...		
39,024	30,624	68.0	91.4	95.2	97.7	9,363	917	...	20	13				
40,960	25,187	88.6	66.1	63.4	41.0	11,853	...	...	...	...
37,758	23,333	93.2	89.6	98.4	76.4	14,520	1,820	...	155	10				
28,811	20,485	94.9	85.7	64.8	53.1	4,517	...	...	13	...		
42,456	36,438	85.0	40.7	71.7	62.8	20,435	5,045	228	8	91-4-0				
25,346	17,325	83.9	28.3	95.5	66.6	16,510	5,450	...	701	97				
13,278	8,918	57.6	38.6	70.7	65.9	6,831	...	...	...	...
37,417	25,343	84.3	78.2	57.6	51.9	...	...	...	...	...
26,810	16,477	95.6	96.1	75.6	57.4	1,086	1,186	...	85	28				
39,283	19,867	91.3	76.7	70.4	61.1	9,315	625	...	115	45				
31,015	18,899	97.4	92.7	74.8	51.9	...	...	...	...	...
29,313	19,221	71.6	61.9	75.5	66.1	3,307	3,115	445	...	...		
608	333	84.3	77.6	87.2	84.8	...	...	...	...	...
22,847	14,474	96.6	90.1	78.4	71.1	7,768	11,460	670	2,512	...				
47,708	31,865	63.0	63.9	81.9	70.6	12,325	19,316	1,708	2,569	1,701				
12,994	9,357	72.8	60.0	79.0	54.7	7,816	1,210	113	75	140				
37,879	18,763	74.1	49.8	81.3	70.6	...	...	...	...	...
18,944	12,509	79.9	76.6	47.7	31.8	7,330	...	...	...	...
15,770	14,264	90.5	88.4	69.7	60.9	8,969	45	...	...	...	
11,792	9,552	78.9	77.9	79.5	76.8	838	169	21	1,073	2,177				
71,773	49,678	74.2	46.0	69.5	73.9	...	...	...	...	...
8,735	2,043	39.2	44.9	64.6	61.2	1,363	1,065	114	109	251				

APPENDIX

Statement showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised Institutions in each, them on 31st

Sr. No.	District.	Number of recognised institutions and				
		Higher Education.		Secondary Education.		
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Greater Bombay	...	44	83,051	271	1,15,213
2	Banaskantha	...	...	...	12	2,395
3	Sabarkantha	...	...	...	19	3,078
4	Mehsana	...	1	411	69	15,520
5	Amroli	...	...	...	13	1,892
6	Baroda	...	15	4,444	72	17,780
7	Ahmedabad	...	13	8,095	79	39,294
8	Kira	...	7	2,801	87	25,508
9	Panchmahals	...	...	...	15	5,927
10	Broach	...	1	17	25	7,188
11	Surat	...	6	2,687	81	25,188
12	Thana	...	1	85	68	20,505
13	Ahmednagar	...	2	716	35	8,286
14	East Khandesh	...	2	1,126	49	18,143
15	West Khandesh	...	1	32	17	5,630
16	Nasik	...	1	781	43	11,387
17	Pona	...	19	8,908	100	83,084
18	North Satara	...	2	278	49	9,898

V

of the several districts in the Bombay State and the number of pupils attending March, 1954.

pupils in them on 31st March, 1954.

Primary Schools.		Other Special Schools.		Total.	
Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Institu- tions.	Pupils	Institu- tions.	Pupils.
7	8	9	10	11	13
811	2,61,070	2,959	97,264	4,085	5,06,598
512	28,984	76	1,151	600	82,520
648	49,642	240	5,497	967	58,212
972	1,40,283	629	13,616	1,671	1,69,630
237	31,310	57	1,303	306	31,505
874	1,04,271	618	20,356	1,579	1,46,851
985	1,60,894	650	18,865	1,727	2,27,148
1,124	1,76,619	384	10,381	1,602	2,15,809
1,044	86,750	354	9,677	1,413	1,02,354
665	71,094	418	11,523	1,129	89,771
1,522	2,00,628	728	14,887	2,337	2,43,230
1,415	1,28,770	469	13,787	1,953	1,63,147
1,491	1,47,958	1,587	34,305	3,115	1,91,265
1,280	1,64,521	533	12,314	1,664	1,91,701
1,078	1,12,635	1,022	10,349	2,118	1,29,616
1,346	1,37,700	947	22,684	2,337	1,72,562
1,438	2,03,211	1,015	22,565	2,572	2,63,763
1,287	1,92,610	1,026	15,339	2,364	1,59,175

Number of recognised institutions and

Sr. No.	District.	Higher Education.		Secondary Education.		
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19	Sholapur	...	8	1,008	47	10,935
20	Kolaba	...	...	...	21	4,262
21	Ratnagiri	...	1	267	44	8,892
22	South Satara	...	2	1,165	47	8,528
23	Kolhapur	...	4	1,586	47	11,375
24	Dangs	...	...	...	1	11
25	Belgaum	...	4	2,532	47	13,211
26	Bijapur	...	2	929	26	7,625
27	Dharwar	...	9	2,481	44	12,852
28	Kanara	...	1	337	29	6,755
Total		...	141	73,637	1,456	4,44,197

V—contd.

pupils in them on 31st March, 1954.

Primary Schools.		Other Special Schools.		Total.	
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,235	1,55,889	884	16,485	2,169	1,83,917
1,032	83,487	427	4,791	1,460	92,540
2,308	2,06,764	590	9,565	2,948	2,25,438
847	1,18,679	807	7,758	1,203	1,86,180
1,023	95,970	768	12,995	1,842	1,21,926
88	3,118	59	884	148	4,008
1,847	1,75,162	961	16,977	2,859	2,07,692
1,640	1,40,894	1,620	29,878	3,289	1,76,966
1,578	1,75,518	1,185	24,780	2,816	2,15,581
783	52,684	295	8,999	1,109	62,973
31,180	85,63,750	20,808	4,64,674	58,535	45,36,223

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Increase or decrease over the previous year.		Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils in them on 31st March 1954.		
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
1	2	18	14	15	16	
1	Greater Bombay	...	107	25,514	11	1,264
2	Banaskantha	...	317	11,499	5	359
3	Sabarkantha	...	207	9,749	20	1,527
	Mehsana	...	257	18,574	...	...
5	Amreli	...	48	9,625	...	...
6	Baroda	...	466	19,863	9	918
	Ahmedabad	...	356	17,426	40	1,974
	Kaira	...	133	12,431	15	543
8	Panchmahals	...	238	14,261	1	80
10	Broach	...	253	8,723	...	...
11	Surat	...	125	8,056	23	1,501
12	Thana	...	-93	-8,899	7	571
13	Ahmednagar	...	-366	-10,976	8	320
14	East Khandesh	...	-174	-10,699	31	560
15	West Khandesh	...	673	2,066	7	394
16	Nasik	...	94	1,909	...	...
17	Poona	...	-470	260	13	916
18	North Satara	...	-186	-10,798	5	262

V—contd.

Areas in square miles.	Population Census 1951.	Percentage of pupils in Cols. 11 and 15 to population in Col. 17.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
17	18	19	20	21	22
91	28,89,270	17.9	1	1	11
8,986	7,48,796	4.4	1,386	405	8.2
2,447	6,84,017	8.7	1,620	581	4.2
4,125	14,71,662	8.7	1,265	798	5.2
1,596	8,17,208	10.8	855	108	7.9
2,788	11,94,746	12.8	1,710	760	8.
3,401	16,85,690	13.5	762	648	6.2
2,564	16,12,426	13.8	984	807	8.2
3,499	11,48,432	8.9	1,944	857	4.0
2,984	7,06,085	12.7	1,197	560	5.0
4,067	18,27,842	13.3	1,953	1,278	3.2
8,756	15,18,050	10.8	1,699	1,254	2.9
6,472	14,10,873	13.6	1,332	1,219	5.3
4,467	14,71,351	13.0	1,413	1,031	4.3
5,405	11,46,024	11.3	1,513	978	5.5
6,013	14,29,916	8.8	1,677	1,096	5.4
6,013	19,80,976	13.8	1,511	1,003	5.9
4,028	11,75,309	13.5	1,167	893	4.5

APPENDIX

Sr. No.	District.	Increase or decrease over the previous year.		Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils in them on 31st March 1954.	
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
		13	14	15	16
19	Sholapur	... - 298	- 5,004	10	563
20	Kolaba	... 243	5,705	17	550
21	Ratnagiri	... - 26	- 7,841	6	258
22	South Satara	... 34	- 1,084	...	...
23	Kolhapur	... 340	9,603	3	210
24	Dangs	... 29	227	...	...
25	Belgaum	... 24	522	13	452
26	Bijapur	... 268	297	13	480
27	Dharwar	... 255	24,010	8	399
28	Kanara	... - 44	1,447	1	37
Total		... 2,790	1,40,461	266	13,491

V—concl'd.

Areas in square miles.	Population Census 1951.	Percentage of pupils in Columns 11 and 15 to population in Column 17.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
17	18	19	20	21	22
5,814	15,05,316	12.2	948	864	6.7
2,712	9,09,083	10.2	1,788	870	8.1
4,983	17,11,964	13.2	1,528	1,214	4.1
3,324	10,00,141	13.6	529	497	6.9
2,794	12,27,547	9.9	967	762	3.6
658	47,282	8.5	310	86	7.6
5,553	17,26,908	12.1	1,806	1,183	4.0
6,564	18,96,185	12.9	1,254	1,141	5.7
5,285	15,75,886	13.7	1,362	1,168	4.5
3,976	5,17,780	13.5	1,235	487	3.3
1,09,260 @	359,56,150	12.6	34,726	22,561	4.6

@ These figures have been taken from Table E given in Census of India, Vol. IV, Part II-A, 1951.

APPENDIX

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of (Direct and Indirect) of Local

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1958.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							Total including opening balance.
		Government Grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total	
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District School Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	17,19,119	32,60,716	..	..	1,03,93,571	5,05,498	71,780	1,69,40,884
Total (b) ..	17,19,119	32,60,716	..	..	1,03,93,571	5,05,498	71,780	1,69,40,884
Grand Total (a) and (b).	17,19,119	32,60,716	..	..	1,03,93,571	5,05,498	71,780	1,69,40,884
<i>Kolaba District</i>									
District School Board.	8,04,696	16,04,646	20,191	180,241	..	12,343	49,858	25,71,875	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	2,61,775	9,287	..	93,272	5,460	10,389	4,00,153	
Total (a) ..	8,04,696	18,66,421	29,478	180,241	93,272	17,803	60,247	29,71,558	
Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Authorised Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	8,04,696	18,66,421	29,478	180,241	93,272	17,803	60,247	29,71,558	

VI

Bodies on Primary Education in the districts of the Bombay State for 1953-54.

Expenditure.							
Recurring				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
On Primary Schools Maintained.	On Scholarship.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
1,92,56,474	...	7,69,198	6,10,073	2,12,241	...	1,38,40,966	20,99,698
1,92,56,474	...	7,69,198	6,10,073	2,12,241	...	1,38,40,966	20,99,698
1,92,56,474	...	7,69,198	6,10,073	2,12,241	...	1,38,40,966	20,99,698
17,57,297	1,551	1,55,303	87,393	7,323	1,60,186	21,10,056	4,52,329
8,64,917	449	5,614	6,568	5,643	27,803	4,00,183	...
21,11,514	2,000	1,60,919	43,951	12,866	1,87,989	25,10,238	4,52,920
...
...
21,11,514	2,000	1,60,919	43,951	12,866	1,87,989	25,10,238	4,52,920

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring.)								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
District School Board.	3,92,432	49,56,597	19,503	1,02,171	...	41,676	2,112	55,20,691
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	4,18,040	421	...	77,015	8,618	1,550	5,05,644
Total (a) ...	3,92,432	53,74,637	19,924	1,02,171	77,015	50,494	9,662	60,26,335
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Authorised Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b).	3,92,432	53,74,637	19,924	1,02,171	77,015	50,494	9,662	60,26,335
<i>Thana District.</i>								
District School Board.	6,35,097	28,02,521	64,849	1,65,237	...	10,560	2,46,706	39,25,000
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	2,47,228	...	...	1,71,930	...	...	4,19,656
Total (a) .	6,35,097	30,50,247	64,849	1,65,237	1,71,930	10,560	2,46,706	43,44,656
Authorised Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b).	6,35,097	30,50,247	64,849	1,65,237	1,71,930	10,560	2,46,706	43,44,656

VI—contd.

Expenditure.							
Recurring.							
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.	Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46,04,613	20,797	2,08,328	91,957	5,996	...	49,31,590	6,89,101
4,68,679	753	22,774	7,760	5,678	...	5,06,644	...
50,73,291	21,550	2,31,002	99,717	11,674	...	54,37,334	6,89,101
...
..
..
50,73,291	21,550	2,31,002	99,717	11,674	...	54,37,334	6,89,101
28,12,077	33,090	2,19,588	53,406	64,849	...	32,93,010	6,31,000
4,19,666	..	...	...	...	...	4,19,666	...
32,91,733	33,090	2,19,588	53,406	64,849	...	37,19,666	6,31,000
...
...
32,91,733	33,090	2,19,588	53,406	64,849	...	37,19,666	6,31,000

Receipts (Recurring and non-recurring)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953	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.	Ts.
<i>Nasik District.</i>							
District School Board ...	1,81,526	24,80,501	52,705	1,47,477	...	698	4,318.7
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	2,81,669	...	...	8,724	557	...
Total (a) ...	1,81,526	25,11,970	52,705	1,47,477	80,724	1,249	4,81,897
Authorised Municipality, Nasik ..	7,569	1,62,912	112	...	2,10,966	90	6.7
Authorised Municipality, Malegaon.	11,732	1,46,733	418	...	1,70,121	172	7,672
Cantonment Deolali ...	...	16,910	41	...	88,720	2,022	...
Total (b) ...	19,301	3,22,555	771	...	4,28,667	2,984	6,179
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,90,827	27,41,525	59,476	1,47,477	4,19,691	2,6.3	4,40,073
<i>East Khandesh District.</i>							
District School Board ...	29,964	41,90,837	62,833	4,61,696	...	41,625	3,70,076
Non Authorised Municipalities...	...	3,71,276	...	...	2,07,023	12,309	181
Total (a) ...	29,964	45,62,113	62,833	4,61,696	2,17,023	54,334	3,30,256
Authorised Municipality, Jalgaon.	4,469	2,00,204	815	...	2,46,800	67	2,118
Authorised Municipality, Amalner	492	1,02,220	177	...	29,497	64	1,794
Total (b) ...	9,955	3,02,424	992	...	2,76,297	131	3,907
Grand Total (a) and (b) ..	39,919	48,64,537	72,825	4,61,696	5,41,820	54,465	3,34,163

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
52,50,558	52,64,890	4,111	2,94,742	65,470	2,58,319	...	50,17,532	2,78,064	
5,12,580	4,81,492	449	27,009	...	...	...	5,12,580	...
37,63,542	27,50,382	4,560	2,61,751	1,5,470	2,58,319	...	25,81,482	2,38,068	
8,97,475	3,17,241	117	21,355	7,570	7,000	95,700	8,50,744	17,402	
3,36,516	2,89,519	48	...	1,018	819	13,431	3,12,982	23,936	
57,963	50,523	...	1,500	...	2,124	2,209	57,719	...	
7,92,587	6,51,492	265	22,506	17,583	10,641	48,042	7,50,569	41,358	
45,55,625	34,01,674	4,515	2,74,607	83,053	2,58,960	48,042	42,81,151	2,74,454	
51,06,831	40,10,596	3,440	2,55,567	50,335	2,87,557	...	47,83,925	3,21,105	
2,91,278	5,31,880	170	10,444	...	49,624	...	3,91,278	...	
26,22,109	45,81,525	4,010	2,68,811	55,335	4,37,391	...	52,77,044	3,41,115	
4,52,158	4,02,170	1,517	...	2,933	900	87,349	4,83,969	4,582	
1,24,952	1,71,774	...	...	3,645	4,362	12,756	1,93,577	821
6,52,515	5,74,844	1,917	...	12,173	5,322	51,105	6,44,799	5,741	
2,80,625	51,55,473	5,927	2,68,511	98,914	4,42,578	21,105	62,93,820	2,26,525	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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>District West-Khandesh.—</i>								
District School Board	...	12,955	23,89,381	11,493	3,24,193	...	19,213	5,19,305
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..		4,01,247	...	..	59,269	4,901	...
Total (a)	...	12,955	27,90,628	11,493	3,24,193	59,269	24,114	5,19,305
<i>Authorised Municipality.—</i>								
Dhulia	...	2,390	2,04,237	244	2,711	2,80,089	...	3,145
Total (b)	...	2,390	2,04,237	244	2,711	2,80,089	...	3,145
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	15,345	29,94,865	11,737	3,26,903	2,89,358	24,114	5,16,450
<i>Ahmednagar-District.—</i>								
District School Board	...	1,313	34,39,850	11,602	2,23,679	...	466	3,94,252
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...		2,18,980	...	...	7,200	48	...
Total (a)	...	1,313	36,58,780	11,602	2,23,679	7,200	514	3,94,252
<i>Authorised Municipality.—</i>								
Ahmednagar	...	18,101	1,81,044	394	...	1,31,277	60	7,072
Ahmednagar Cantonment	16,890	90	...	83,980	1,375	30
Total (b)	...	18,101	1,97,934	414	...	1,65,257	1,435	7,102
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	19,314	33,51,714	12,016	2,23,679	1,72,457	1,949	4,01,354

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening Balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years-refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
32,70,539	23,61,039	70,465	3,04,088	63,284	4,49,072	..	32,48,008	22,631	
4,65,417	4,03,718	19,360	4,712	...	31,687	...	4,65,417	...	
37,35,956	27,70,857	89,825	3,08,800	63,284	4,80,689	...	37,13,425	22,631	
4,42,816	3,58,161	129	...	10,413	550	50,337	4,20,800	12,026	
4,49,815	3,58,861	729	...	10,413	550	50,337	4,20,800	12,026	
41,78,772	31,29,718	90,554	3,03,500	73,697	4,81,200	50,337	41,43,816	35,457	
40,71,062	33,53,672	2,592	4,30,843	73,211	1,350	...	39,19,068	1,51,004	
2,21,178	2,05,432	232	15,464	...	...	...	2,21,178	...
42,92,240	35,59,104	2,824	5,04,207	73,211	1,350	...	41,41,146	1,51,004	
3,37,948	3,00,394	102	11,606	9,008	...	...	3,21,260	16,688
52,295	41,541	96	3,500	1,963	60	4,585	62,295	...	
3,90,243	3,41,935	238	15,496	10,971	60	4,835	3,73,555	16,688	
46,82,463	39,01,039	2,932	5,20,303	84,192	1,410	4,835	45,14,701	1,67,792	

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)						
	Opening balance on 1st April 1953,	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>Poona District.</i>							
District School Board ..	4,36,202	21,45,129	17,200	4,38,092	...	23,939	1,71,813
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	..	3,84,433	3,972	...	92,905	5,986	...
Total (a) ...	4,36,202	25,29,562	21,172	4,38,092	92,905	29,925	1,71,813
Authorised Municipality, Poona...	11,3,798	6,62,719	1,323	...	9,65,027	33,904	6,020
Cantt., Poona ...	...	32,094	...	...	40,119	...	...
Cantt., Kirkee ...	...	18,666	...	...	16,985	12,383	3,894
Total (b) ...	1,13,798	6,98,379	1,323	...	10,42,125	46,293	9,914
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,50,000	42,27,941	22,495	4,38,092	11,35,030	74,617	1,81,727
<i>North Satara District</i>							
District School Board ...	1,852	22,27,996	4,775	2,04,331	...	41,123	1,49,865
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	..	5,59,180	...	...	88,977	4,455	670
Total (a) ...	1,852	27,87,176	4,775	2,04,331	88,977	45,578	1,50,535
<i>Local Authority Municipalities</i>							
Authorised Municipality Satara	3,686	97,112	516	...	81,796	8,633	847
Total (b) ...	3,686	97,112	516	...	81,796	8,633	847
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,538	28,84,288	5,291	2,04,331	1,70,773	54,211	1,51,382

VI—contd.

Expenditure,									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring,					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
42,81,775	28,87,903	17,015	2,34,356	67,772	23,350	...	32,20,916	10,01,869	
4,87,296	4,44,214	4,335	26,427	12,320	...	...	4,87,296	...
47,19,071	33,31,607	21,350	2,60,813	80,092	23,350	...	37,17,212	10,01,869	
17,21,701	12,34,244	1,777	2,67,642	88,231	2,491	66,501	16,10,866	1,80,006	
72,207	...	...	71,972	...	...	235	72,207	...
46,833	36,353	...	4,000	...	1,024	6,451	46,833	...	
19,10,831	12,69,602	1,777	2,43,614	88,331	3,515	73,187	17,20,226	1,80,905	
66,29,002	46,01,209	23,127	6,04,427	1,18,323	26,865	73,187	54,47,133	11,22,764	
86,29,049	29,73,287	2,108	2,30,781	1,15,025	72,681	...	84,93,882	1,26,060	
4,53,282	4,34,315	265	12,062	6,640	...	...	4,53,282	...
40,83,224	34,07,602	2,373	2,42,843	1,21,665	72,681	...	39,47,164	1,26,060	
1,93,590	1,70,846	...	3,620	3,714	554	12,465	1,91,100	1,391	
1,93,590	1,70,846	...	3,620	3,714	554	12,465	1,91,190	1,391	
42,76,814	35,73,448	2,373	2,46,463	1,25,370	73,235	12,465	41,38,863	1,37,451	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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>South Satara District</i>								
District School Board	49,021	28,40,413	76,915	1,41,144	...	26,551	2,78,093	
Non-Authorised Municipalities	...	5,90,919	...	...	1,34,545	975	...
Total (a)	49,021	34,30,632	76,915	1,41,144	1,34,545	27,526	2,78,093	
Authorised Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	49,021	34,30,632	76,915	1,41,144	1,34,545	27,526	2,78,093	
<i>Sholapur District</i>								
District School Board	3,79,492	26,43,198	39,950	2,13,053	..	269	2,48,697	
Non-Authorised Municipalities	...	4,36,271	3,796	...	1,25,538	67	...	
Total (a)	3,79,492	31,30,169	43,746	2,53,053	1,25,538	336	2,48,697	
<i>Local Authority Municipalities</i>								
Authorised Sholapur Municipality.	4,904	4,12,435	1,284	4,077	6,87,256	10,020	16,434	
Total (b)	4,904	4,12,435	1,284	4,077	6,87,256	10,020	16,434	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	3,84,396	35,42,604	45,030	2,57,130	8,12,794	10,356	2,65,131	

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
84,12,187	23,24,832	4,108	1,93,676	47,490	75,765	...	30,77,959	8,34,178	
7,25,789	6,54,050	315	60,782	10,592	...	...	7,25,790	...
41,37,676	84,78,882	4,511	1,86,458	58,082	75,765	...	33,03,608	8,34,178	
...	
...	
41,37,676	84,78,882	4,511	1,86,458	58,082	75,765	...	33,03,608	8,34,178	
85,65,359	25,17,154	1,378	9,08,878	61,403	9,37,824	2,46,509	32,67,161	2,98,109	
6,15,673	5,92,893	876	7,751	10,656	3,796	...	6,15,673	..	
41,81,031	81,10,047	1,864	2,10,624	72,149	2,41,620	2,46,500	38,82,833	2,98,108	
11,36,410	9,01,894	3,564	1,08,848	24,791	647	72,385	11,07,123	29,237	
11,36,410	9,01,894	3,564	1,08,848	24,791	647	72,385	11,07,123	29,237	
53,17,441	40,11,941	5,448	3,14,466	96,940	2,42,267	3,18,894	49,59,956	3,27,495	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellane- ous.	
		Recurring	Non- recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Kolhapur District</i>								
District School Board	...	1,19,285	17,65,683	9,172	...	...	8,034	2,74,766
Non-Authorised Municipalities	2,32,793	..	...	15,506	1,379	89,460
Total (a)	...	1,19,285	19,98,476	9,172	...	15,705	9,463	3,14,246
<i>Local Authority Municipalities</i>								
Authorised Kolhapur.	Municipality,	2,23,353	2,40,400	484	...	2,63,685	225	11,470
Total (b)	...	2,23,353	2,40,400	484	...	2,63,685	225	11,470
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	3,42,638	22,38,876	9,656	...	2,79,191	9,888	3,25,716
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>								
District School Board	...	5,19,156	17,46,803	30,194	2,78,821	...	6,739	2,24,796
Non-Authorised Municipalities	3,72,736	...	...	34,445	2,297	4,249
Total (a)	...	5,19,156	21,19,539	30,194	2,78,821	34,445	9,036	2,29,045
<i>Authorised Municipalities</i>								
School Board, Ahmedabad	...	1,20,022	7,66,159	2,951	19,762	22,63,728	1,47,018	19,724
Ahmedabad Cantonment Board.	3,080	11	...	7,875	...	...
Total (b)	...	1,20,022	7,69,239	2,962	19,762	22,71,103	1,47,018	-13,724
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	6,39,178	28,78,775	33,156	2,98,583	23,05,548	1,56,054	2,42,769

VI—contd.

Expenditure									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Schlorships.	On approved Schools.	On management.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,76,930	17,60,706	...	1,57,501	87,039	1,43,671	...	20,06,916	78,074	
2,89,168	2,51,520	...	11,818	5,491	20,635	...	2,90,168	...	
24,66,148	20,12,235	...	1,69,314	49,820	1,64,196	...	23,88,074	78,074	
7,99,617	2,63,444	144	1,53,836	14,357	94,575	60,698	5,22,454	2,17,163	
7,99,617	2,63,444	144	1,53,836	14,357	94,575	60,698	5,22,454	2,17,163	
32,05,765	22,75,679	144	9,22,650	56,586	1,88,771	66,698	29,10,628	2,93,237	
28,06,506	18,57,863	6,510	45,403	44,836	2,23,710	1,91,830	23,60,660	4,36,856	
4,18,727	3,75,109	1,624	3,809	11,489	91,753	...	4,18,727	...	
32,20,233	22,32,972	8,134	49,211	55,768	2,45,463	1,91,820	27,83,377	4,36,856	
33,39,364	29,66,688	60	18,913	87,029	3,435	1,70,312	37,44,430	78,034	
10,466	8,766	...	...	...	...	1,700	10,466	.
33,39,380	29,64,454	60	18,913	87,029	3,435	1,81,012	39,54,906	78,034	
55,54,063	51,97,426	8,903	68,124	1,42,790	2,48,508	3,72,533	60,39,273	6,15,700	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring.)								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1958.	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>Katra District</i>								
District School Board ...	88,267	85,53,903	70,150	4,30,562	...	36,514	52,636	
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	7,07,343	8,492	...	1,06,060	1,466	...
Total (a) ...	88,267	42,61,246	78,642	4,30,562	1,06,060	38,000	52,636	
<i>Local Authority Municipalities ...</i>								
Nadiad Municipal Board, School	6,008	1,30,341	191	2,581	1,29,401	3,423	618	
Total (b) ...	6,008	1,30,341	191	2,581	1,29,401	3,423	618	
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	44,275	43,91,587	78,840	4,33,173	2,35,461	41,423	53,254	
<i>Banaskantha</i>								
District School Board ...	1,63,494	3,84,590	7,339	1,54,895	...	1,664	1,01,853	
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (a) ...	1,63,494	3,84,590	7,339	1,54,895	...	1,664	1,01,853	
<i>Local Authority Municipalities ...</i>								
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,13,404	3,84,590	7,339	1,54,895	12,721	1,664	1,01,853	

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
41,82,062	87,66,832	...	1,72,586	88,167	25,070	...	40,39,564	1,48,408	
8,22,990	7,76,412	...	41,808	...	5,170	...	8,22,190	...	
50,05,462	45,48,244	...	2,14,394	68,167	31,140	...	48,66,954	1,48,408	
9,72,568	2,24,252	...	11,871	6,003	840	18,303	2,61,284	11,979	
2,72,568	2,24,252	...	11,871	6,008	840	18,303	2,61,284	11,979	
52,48,015	47,67,497	...	2,26,265	74,175	31,998	18,303	51,18,238	1,59,777	
8,18,835	5,26,658	...	5,575	8,536	5,805	...	5,41,574	2,72,261	
...	
8,18,835	5,26,658	...	5,575	8,536	5,805	...	5,41,574	2,72,261	
..	
...	
8,18,835	5,26,658	...	5,575	8,536	5,805	...	5,41,574	2,72,261	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	Government Grant.			Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Sabarkantha District.</i>							
District School Board ...	1,58,869	10,00,561	22,898	53,307	...	3,218	1,17,492
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (a) ...	1,58,869	10,00,561	22,898	53,307	...	3,218	1,17,492
Local Authority Municipalities...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,58,869	10,00,561	22,898	53,307	...	3,218	1,17,492
<i>Anreli District</i>							
District School Board ...	98,933	8,61,574	18,200	27,847	...	2,556	1,463
Non-Authorised Municipalities ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (a) ...	98,933	8,61,574	18,200	27,847	...	2,556	1,463
Local Authority Municipalities...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	98,933	8,61,574	18,200	27,847	...	2,556	1,463

VI—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.
18,56,285	9,25,659	...	1,18,115	5,768	1,46,193	...	11,95,729	1,60,556
...
18,56,285	9,25,659	...	1,18,115	5,768	1,46,193	...	11,95,729	1,60,556
...
...
18,56,285	9,25,659	...	1,18,115	5,768	1,46,193	...	11,95,729	1,60,556
...
10,10,573	8,93,753	...	16,543	25,503	...	...	9,36,799	73,774
...
10,10,573	8,93,753	...	16,543	25,503	...	...	9,36,799	73,774
...
...
10,10,573	8,93,753	...	16,543	25,503	...	...	9,36,799	73,774

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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.
<i>Mehasana District</i>							
District School Board ...	...	34,76,314	8,337	...	...	13,552	10,927
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (a) ...	...	34,76,314	8,337	...	...	13,552	10,927
<i>Local Authority Municipalities .</i>							
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total (a) and (b)	...	34,76,314	8,337	...	...	13,552	10,927
<i>Surat District</i>							
District School Board, Surat ...	3,89,216	41,29,904	1,49,331	3,50,225	...	10,413	66,796
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	4,43,407	...	...	99,533	...	51
Total (a) ..	3,89,216	45,66,311	1,49,331	3,50,225	99,533	10,413	66,847
<i>Local Authority Municipalities ...</i>							
Authorised Municipality, Surat ...	49,630	4,62,760	886	..	5,26,286	59,319	6,599
Total (b)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	4,38,846	50,29,071	1,44,267	3,50,225	6,25,819	73,446

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1951.
	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.	
35,09,130	34,11,601	2,131	37,412	17,229	569	...	34,68,942	40,188	
...	
35,09,130	34,11,601	2,131	37,412	17,229	569	...	34,68,942	40,188	
...	
...	
35,09,130	34,11,601	2,131	37,412	17,229	569	...	34,68,942	40,188	
50,82,035	39,17,000	1,029	2,10,270	71,100	3,38,131	87,617	46,05,765	4,17,100	
5,42,991	4,95,662	356	14,237	8,417	23,230	...	5,42,991	...	
56,25,926	44,14,271	1,385	2,04,666	79,517	3,61,420	87,617	52,08,776	4,17,100	
...	
11,05,460	8,77,787	...	38,673	22,184	87,019	54,408	10,82,793	22,191	
67,31,406	62,92,058	1,385	3,03,244	1,02,101	4,47,439	1,44,025	62,91,302	4,40,911	

APPENDIX

		Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)						
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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.	
<i>Broach District</i>								
District School Board, Broach.	1,55,659	14,91,025	95,494	3,20,304	...	4,704	64,548	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	1,70,218	...	...	40,076	518	...
Total (a) ...	1,55,559	16,70,238	95,494	3,20,304	40,076	5,222	64,548	
Authorised Broach Municipality.	34,257	1,43,518	265	...	1,17,700	1,515	4,347	
Total (b) ...	34,257	1,43,518	265	...	1,17,700	1,515	4,347	
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,89,816	18,13,756	95,759	3,20,304	1,57,776	6,737	68,895	
<i>Panohmahals District</i>								
District School Board, Panohmahals.	7,31,861	16,54,468	82,710	2,34,346	...	4,235	1,38,784	
Non-Authorised Municipality.	...	2,65,853	...	...	70,660	222	1,321
Total (a) ...	7,31,861	19,20,321	82,710	2,34,346	70,660	4,457	1,40,105	
Authorised Municipalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b)	7,31,861	19,20,321	82,710	2,34,346	70,660	4,457	1,40,105	

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
21,31,684	16,91,606	...	27,594	56,050	1,28,570	...	19,03,729	2,27,066	
2,19,807	2,17,719	...	2,038	...	...	...	2,19,807	...
23,51,441	19,09,225	...	29,632	56,050	1,28,570	...	21,23,536	2,27,065	
3,01,602	2,24,748	907	10,939	8,888	15,864	24,993	2,83,333	15,263	
3,01,602	2,24,748	907	10,939	8,888	15,864	24,993	2,96,339	15,263	
26,53,043	21,33,973	907	40,631	64,947	1,44,434	24,993	24,09,876	2,43,168	
27,06,404	13,93,830	42,229	3,40,815	50,371	1,87,959	2,55,334	22,70,538	6,25,866	
3,38,056	2,86,836	...	11,220	...	...	...	3,38,056	...
31,34,460	16,80,666	42,229	3,99,035	50,371	1,87,959	2,55,334	26,06,594	6,25,866	
...	
...	
31,34,460	16,80,666	42,229	3,99,035	50,371	1,87,959	2,55,334	26,06,594	6,25,866	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1933.	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.
<i>Baroda-District.</i>							
District School Board, Baroda ...	...	25,12,466	64,936	...	...	6,141	...
Non-Authorised Municipalities,	...	3,58,928	...	...	930	640	...
Total (a) ...	...	28,71,394	64,936	...	930	6,781	...
Authorised Municipality, Baroda.	...	1,52,709	...	...	7,37,710	1,182	2,812
Total (b) ...	...	1,52,709	...	...	7,37,710	1,182	2,812
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	..	29,24,103	64,936	...	7,38,640	7,963	2,812
<i>Dharwar</i>							
District School Board, Dharwar ...	2,72,448	20,32,012	26,475	2,92,501	...	20,610	2,12,626
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	1,77,162	...	...	72,027	2,271	93,810
Total (a) ...	2,72,448	21,17,074	26,475	2,92,501	72,027	22,881	2,06,436
Authorised Municipalities, Dharwar.	23,124	1,95,007	147	...	65,140	...	649
Authorised Municipality, Hubli...	2,092	2,85,023	250	...	2,65,800	...	6,562
" Gadig ...	4,105	1,23,080	556	...	1,42,265	...	1,271
Total (b) ...	22,691	4,61,323	953	...	4,93,710	...	7,882
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	2,95,139	25,78,397	27,428	2,92,501	72,747	22,881	2,14,318

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.	
25,22,343	18,99,058	6,169	83,206	12,938	3,34,852	...	22,85,769	2,07,074	
3,57,848	3,57,848	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,848	...
20,40,690	22,56,901	6,169	83,206	12,938	3,34,852	...	25,48,616	2,07,074	
3,93,219	2,24,935	...	9,934	6,565	609	...	2,59,053	1,41,119	
3,93,212	2,24,935	...	9,934	6,565	600	...	2,59,063	1,41,119	
33,33,803	34,91,836	6,169	48,190	19,553	3,24,761	...	33,95,709	4,39,168	
44,03,573	25,31,103	2,203	3,84,957	88,301	9,16,580	...	33,33,788	4,73,734	
2,45,300	2,42,379	884	45,537	...	...	...	2,45,800	...
47,51,273	22,80,461	2,593	4,30,534	25,901	9,16,580	...	49,72,083	4,73,734	
2,14,531	1,79,323	...	14,233	7,187	19	1,927	2,07,641	6,040	
6,08,928	4,32,452	867	51,972	9,863	5,493	7,708	5,07,519	1,116	
2,76,203	2,38,593	...	15,846	7,620	6,945	7,947	2,75,901	304	
9,92,714	6,10,501	367	61,541	24,570	11,516	22,460	9,01,354	8,260	
67,51,536	36,81,252	2,932	5,12,075	1,23,571	9,27,055	22,460	52,69,449	4,32,144	

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring.)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	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>Belgaum</i>							
District School Board, Belgaum...	12,42,720	84,82,725	12,193	3,06,821	..	7	3,24,011
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	2,80,287	...	...	28,416	...	49,439
Total (a) ...	12,42,720	87,63,022	12,192	3,06,821	28,416	7	3,73,450
<i>Authorised—</i>							
Municipality Belgaum ...	87,662	2,86,449	800	...	2,20,000	362	941
Cantonment, Belgaum ...	...	6,826	...	...	11,829	7	808
Total (b) ...	87,662	2,93,275	800	...	2,31,829	369	1,749
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	12,80,382	40,06,297	12,992	3,06,821	2,00,245	876	3,75,199
<i>Bijapur</i>							
District School Board, Bijapur ...	46,930	28,67,090	15,025	1,14,493	...	...	53,046
Non-School Authority Municipalities.	...	3,47,094	...	...	46,931	...	...
Total (a) ...	46,930	32,15,094	15,025	1,14,493	46,931	...	53,046
<i>Authorised Municipality</i>							
Bijapur ...	8,347	1,67,116	237	...	2,01,149	...	8,699
Total (b) ...	8,347	1,67,116	237	...	2,01,149	...	8,699
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	55,277	33,82,200	15,262	1,14,493	2,47,080	...	61,745

VI—contd.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved School.	On Management.					
	9	10	11	12	13					14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
68,68,476	58,62,132	9,075	42,51,137	86,076	249	4,86,843	43,63,406	10,06,070	
8,52,162	8,06,604	189	43,428	7,008	23	...	8,58,162	...	
57,20,628	36,68,726	2,264	4,68,665	94,984	266	4,56,843	47,31,633	10,06,070	
4,95,714	3,90,621	664	33,747	8,543	...	28,612	4,53,987	86,727	
19,470	17,015	...	2,425	...	...	...	19,470	...
5,15,184	4,07,636	664	33,173	8,543	...	28,612	4,78,457	86,727	
62,41,812	40,76,428	2,528	5,01,737	1,03,127	266	5,15,355	52,00,015	10,41,727	
80,97,424	24,62,047	1,220	4,26,321	66,730	10,071	...	29,77,129	1,30,265	
3,93,025	3,93,925	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,025	...
31,90,449	38,55,072	1,920	4,36,391	66,730	10,071	...	33,70,164	1,30,265	
8,85,545	2,68,735	...	85,122	10,911	...	37,436	3,52,210	37,328	
3,85,548	2,69,725	...	85,122	10,911	...	37,436	3,52,210	37,328	
98,75,597	31,23,877	1,920	4,71,519	77,641	10,071	37,436	37,22,294	1,53,608	

APPENDIX

		Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	Government.				Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KANARA							
District School Board, Kanara.	2,69,364	19,12,749	11,604	88,178	...	8,960	1,82,102
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	8,46,522	...	...	41,151	2,629	1,116
Total (a) ...	2,69,364	16,59,271	11,604	88,178	41,151	10,989	1,83,218
Authorised Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	2,69,364	16,59,271	11,604	88,178	41,151	10,989	1,83,218

VI—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954.
	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.
18,72,857	10,94,972	1,365	1,78,965	62,077	1,54,478	...	14,81,847	8,90,510
3,91,418	8,12,074	...	19,341	...	60,003	...	3,91,418	...
22,68,775	14,07,046	1,365	1,98,296	62,077	2,14,481	...	18,73,265	8,90,510
...
...
22,68,775	14,07,046	1,365	1,98,296	62,077	2,14,481	...	18,73,265	8,90,510

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1953.	Government Grant		Local Cess and other Local Boards Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT.							
<i>Bombay State.</i>							
District School Boards ...	71,30,552	6,69,45,133	9,47,493	52,39,483	...	3,64,764	52,47,960
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	79,44,406	25,975	...	16,43,913	15,318	9,02,355
Total (a) ...	71,30,552	7,47,80,538	9,73,393	52,39,483	16,43,913	4,10,102	54,60,915
Authorised Municipalities.	24,00,364	81,70,014	11,360	29,131	1,78,90,359	7,70,552	1,74,388
Cantonment-Boards. ...	...	89,365	79	...	1,49,072	15,793	4,739
Total (b) ...	24,00,364	82,59,380	11,439	29,131	1,78,90,431	7,86,344	1,79,016
Grand Total—(a) and (b).	95,30,916	8,30,48,918	9,84,830	52,62,614	1,94,82,644	11,96,446	56,29,930

VI—concl.

Expenditure.								
Total includ- ing opening balance.	Recurring.			On Management.	Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1954
	On Primary Schools maintained.	on Scholarships.	On approved Schools.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,67,49,834	6,39,62,633	2,76,118	54,83,685	14,59,610	49,99,547	14,28,300	7,69,01,001	88,89,833
98,71,167	90,79,683	29,907	4,26,870	87,574	9,26,081	97,802	98,71,167	...
9,56,20,501	7,30,35,065	3,06,025	59,10,255	15,47,184	45,26,528	14,56,111	8,67,81,168	88,89,833
2,99,46,063	2,26,39,499	10,446	15,61,491	9,16,689	3,78,490	7,41,108	2,62,92,783	29,53,980
2,59,034	1,13,942	96	83,697	1,963	8,005	16,190	2,59,034	...
2,95,05,007	2,28,42,671	10,542	16,45,183	9,18,652	3,77,526	7,57,298	2,56,51,817	29,53,980
12,51,25,598	9,58,77,736	3,16,667	75,56,443	24,66,036	49,03,854	22,13,349	11,39,92,935	1,17,92,613

APPENDIX

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 ...	17,29,795	22,531	...	2,559	9,884
Percentage to total expenditure ..	73.0	1.0	...	0.1	0.4
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Ratnagiri</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	46,18,655	38,544	...	...	5,351
Percentage to total expenditure...	90.7	0.7	...	...	0.1
Aided Schools ...	2,57,496	2,736	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	90.7	0.9	...	..	...
<i>District School Board, Thana</i>					
Local Authority School ...	28,01,979	66,110	...	16,982	49,099
Percentage to total expenditure...	82.3	1.9	...	0.5	1.4
Aided Schools ...	3,61,668	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	71.7	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Nasik</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,44,864	60,844	...	21,984	86,578
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.8	1.9	..	0.7	2.7
Aided Schools ...	3,26,523	2,580	...	...	875
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.9	0.7	...	...	0.2

VII

by Objects incurred during the year 1953-54

School contingencies.	Special services i. e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,005	...	2,000	8,975	5,54,832	12,666	29,68,797
1.1	—	0.1	0.4	29.4	0.5	100.0
...
...
41,800	...	8,193	28,242	3,55,632	...	50,91,064
0.8	...	0.2	0.5	7.0	...	100.0
5,286	8,608	14,778	...	2,89,899
1.9	1.8	5.2	...	100.0
24,925	3,813	3,569	74,014	9,01,483	64,849	34,06,623
0.7	0.1	0.1	2.2	8.9	1.9	100.0
5,712	1,37,395	...	5,04,775
1.1	27.2	...	100.0
26,165	...	2,952	24,927	2,66,548	3,43,949	31,78,731
0.8	...	0.1	0.3	8.4	10.8	100.0
785	44,978	...	3,75,741
0.2	12.0	...	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>District School Board, East Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	38,53,617	68,119	2,416	98,195	21,790
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.5	1.4	0	20	0.4
Aided Schools ...	3,78,813	348	...	...	169
Percentage to total expenditure...	99.7	0.1	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, West Khandesh.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	24,55,457	64,209	...	...	41,078
Percentage to total expenditure...	66	2.2	...	...	1
Aided Schools ...	2,49,815	246	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	97	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,91,977	61,424	...	19,180	15,285
Percentage to total expenditure...	69.8	1.5	...	0.5	0.4
Aided Schools ...	7,40,080	7,00	...	467	2,793
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.8	0.8	...	0.1	0.8
<i>District School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,94,162	56,118	...	54,104	38,571
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.3	1.5	...	1.5	0.9
Aided Schools ...	2,49,848	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	95.8	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Satara (North).</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	31,24,295	57,510	6,224	9,916	32,046
Percentage to total expenditure...	86.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.9
Aided Schools ...	3,72,718	1,768	...	...	4,815
Percentage to total expenditure...	84.1	.4	...	...	1.1

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special service i. e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,674	...	4,827	88,761	5,81,815	2,93,383	49,74,518
1.2	...	0.1	0.7	10.7	6.0	100.0
602	77	...	3,60,009
0.2	100.0
11,941	...	2,700	...	6,57,986	4,80,659	97,18,425
0.9	...	0.1	...	17.1	19.1	100.0
1,766	6,196	2,58,023
1.0	5.0	100.0
21,088	...	3,487	13,898	11,13,507	1,350	41,41,146
0.5	...	0.1	0.8	26.9	...	100.0
7,290	1,58,276	...	9,16,106
0.8	17.2	...	100.0
27,997	...	3,500	24,513	6,10,888	23,360	36,07,818
0.8	...	0.1	0.7	16.6	0.6	100.0
3,758	7,307	...	2,60,818
1.4	2.8	...	100.0
19,721	...	3,793	1,80,179	2,20,637	...	36,04,821
0.5	...	0.1	3.6	6.1	...	100.0
1,407	4,005	58,676	...	4,43,389
0.8	0.9	13.2	...	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>District School Board, Satara (South)</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,10,805	69,061	...	4,827	1,01,555
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.5	1.8	...	0.1	2.7
Aided Schools ...	2,76,749	771	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.8	.2	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Kolhapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	17,07,529	6,585	...	2,848	84,045
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.0	.3	...	0.1	1.6
Aided Schools ...	1,92,233	547	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	97.8	.8	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Sholapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,03,834	49,182	...	195	29,435
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.2	1.4	...	0.0	0.8
Aided Schools ...	2,14,611	1,880	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	92.3	0.6	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Ahmedabad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	19,77,708	28,456	866	92,427	36,691
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.9	1.1	...	1.3	1.5
Aided Schools ...	82,047	2,420	5,867	...	590
Percentage to total expenditure ...	86.8	2.5	5.7	..	0.5
<i>District School Board, Kaira</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	39,64,323	59,960	...	...	58,778
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.9	1.3	...	...	1.3
Aided Schools ...	2,84,933	27,091	...	1,280	867
Percentage to total expenditure...	79.9	7.6	..	0.4	0.2

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.
23,141	...	3,261	2,89,776	3,82,007	75,765	38,03,698
0.6	...	0.1	7.5	8.7	2.0	100.0
7,546	70,664	...	3,55,780
2.1	19.9	...	100.0
11,247	...	1,391	1,55,578	1,44,260	1,54,677	22,18,760
.51	7.0	6.5	6.9	100.0
3,741	1,96,521
1.9	100.0
16,505	...	3,500	2,41,630	4,92,053	...	86,86,324
0.4	...	0.1	6.6	18.5	..	100.0
...	6,555	...	2,82,516
...	7.1	...	100.0
15,851	..	2,394	1,97,690	3,00,031	...	25,91,557
0.6	...	0.1	7.6	11.5	...	100.0
449	182	3,690	...	94,625
0.4	0.2	3.9	...	100.0
26,837	...	5,198	41,693	4,12,100	46,996	46,15,871
0.6	...	0.1	0.9	8.9	1.0	100.0
80	...	148	...	42,086	...	3,55,921
...	11.9	...	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, Banaskantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	4,10,626	4,578	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.8	0.8	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	11,097	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ..	100	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Sabarkantha.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	915,020	7,315	...	1,910	246,11
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.8	0.6	...	0.2	2.0
Aided School. ...	122,662	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	100	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Amreli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	781,259	9,106	...	...	19,903
Percentage to total expenditure...	92	1.1	...	...	2.4
Aided Schools. ...	22,641	878	...	...	153
Percentage to total expenditure...	95.8	1.6	...	...	0.6
<i>District School Board, Mehsana.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	31,54,364	39,989	...	...	70,706
Percentage to total expenditure...	91.9	1.2	...	...	2.0
Aided Schools. ...	18,75	328	...	...	82
Percentage to total expenditure...	98.7	0.9	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Surat.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	40,14,154	38,639	...	9,957	34,736
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.9	0.7	...	0.2	0.7
Aided Schools. ...	2,84,116	1,680	...	...	2,697
Percentage to total expenditure ...	73.7	0.4	...	...	0.8

VII—contd.

School contingencies	Special Services, i.e. school Medical Services, School meals etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total of Columns 2 to 9 (b)
				5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,383	...	998	98,099	18,135	5,805	5,41,574
0.7	...	0.2	18.1	9.3	1.1	100.0
...	11,097
...	100.0
7,263	...	1,115	1,47,282	57,427	1,349	11,93,205
0.6	...	0.1	12.4	4.8	0.1	100.0
...	12,2,661
...	100.0
7,291	...	1,000	859	21,402	6,297	5,47,123
0.9	...	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.9	100.0
81	400	...	23,658
0.3	1.7	...	100.0
25,301	...	4,000	2,097	1,57,655	569	34,54,741
0.7	...	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	100.0
127	32,412
0.4	100.0
35,217	...	4,993	3,40,271	7,40,003	994	52,10,707
0.7	...	0.1	6.5	11.2	...	100.0
5,106	873	90,832	...	3,55,504
1.8	0.2	28.6	...	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>District School Board, Broach</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	17,05,128	21,522	...	21,957	13,416
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.0	0.9	...	1.0	0.6
Aided Schools ...	49,922	442	...	6,558	897
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.7	0.7	...	9.9	1.3
<i>District School Board, Panchmahals</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,86,621	29,759	...	5,780	21,176
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.8	1.6	...	0.8	1.1
Aided Schools ...	8,20,808	12,425	...	502	7,115
Percentage to total expenditure...	66.0	2.6	...	0.1	1.5
<i>District School Board, Baroda</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	20,18,628	15,666	...	...	4,972
Percentage to total expenditure.	77.2	0.6	...	...	0.2
Aided Schools ...	47,546	788	...	...	6,549
Percentage to total expenditure.	85.7	1.4	...	...	11.8
<i>District School Board, Dharwar</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,88,499	90,004	10,478	...	17,450
Percentage to total expenditure.	86.4	1.0	0.8	...	1.6
Aided Schools ...	4,28,662	1,872	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure.	99.6	0.4	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Belgaum</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	80,67,520	77,445	...	9,405	2,986
Percentage to total expenditure.	81.4	2	...	0.2	0.1
Aided Schools ...	4,82,940	4,805	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure.	98.8	1.5	...	...	...

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, Bijapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	26,29,971	42,615	...	...	9,756
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.7	1.5	...	...	0.3
Aided Schools ...	4,69,126	5,443	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	91.8	1	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, North Kanara.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,33,340	52,400	9,014	11,931	11,398
Percentage to total expenditure...	73.6	2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Aided Schools ...	2,49,049	4,938	...	..	886
Percentage to total expenditure...	90.4	1.8	...	...	0.3
<i>Bombay Municipality.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	58,89,537	6,76,027	...	...	2,12,241
Percentage to total expenditure...	42.6	4.9	...	...	1.5
Aided Schools ...	28,71,725	7,40,835	...	...	2,16,425
Percentage to total expenditure .	67.5	16.3	...	...	4.7
<i>Municipal School Board, Nasik.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,59,756	14,450	...	...	3,640
Percentage to total expenditure...	73.6	4	...	..	1.1
Aided Schools ...	52,608	5,070	...	...	2,184
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.0	7.6	...	...	3.2
<i>Municipal School Board, Malegaon.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2, 9,148	29,828	...	...	5,317
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.0	7.2	...	...	1.9
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...

VII—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,195	...	2,511	5,553	2,17,878	314	29,33,793
0.8	...	0.1	0.2	7.4	...	100.0
10,415	...	...	6,800	19,465	...	5,11,249
2	..	...	8.1	8.9	...	100.0
17,117	...	1,245	20,081	1,44,967	1,98,586	16,74,959
1	...	0.1	1.2	9	11.2	100.0
4,488	...	...	4,689	9,849	1,468	2,75,867
1.7	...	...	1.7	3.5	0.6	100.0
2,09,172	94,228	4,973	55,209	66,99,594	..	1,98,40,986
1.5	0.7	...	0.4	48.4	...	100.0
58,019	11,931	...	18,019	2,95,318	1,06,635	48,18,807
1.4	0.2	...	0.5	7.0	2.4	100.0
1,685	850	626	7,000	11,925	58,442	3,53,174
0.5	0.3	0.2	2.0	8.2	15.1	100.0
627	...	...	...	4,147	2,073	6,559
0.9	...	...	...	6.2	8.1	100.0
4,327	...	459	...	41,000	200	2,94,899
1.5	...	0.2	...	14.0	0.2	100.0
...
...

APPENDIX

1	Educational equipment.				
	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>Municipal School Board, Jalgaon.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	3,20,297	28,564	...	1,141	2,757
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.0	6.9	...	0.3	0.7
Aided Schools ...	19,987	2,384	...	...	156
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.4	13.4	...	...	0.9
<i>Municipal School Board, Amalner.</i>					
Local Authority Schools. ...	1,49,031	7,231	211	...	1,105
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.0	4.0	0.1	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Dhulia</i>					
Local Authority School ...	3,26,180	6,412	...	827	2,1. 8
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.1	1.7	...	0.2	0.6
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	..	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,45,614	18,619	...	...	5,592
Percentage to total expenditure ...	76.4	5.7	...	...	1.9
Aided Schools ...	...	...	..	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	9,45,144	1,97,109	...	3,405	1,350
Percentage to total expenditure ..	61.2	8.9	..	0.2	0.7
Aided Schools ...	5,56,386	72,318	...	...	33,284
Percentage to total expenditure...	65.8	8.7	...	...	4.0

VII—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i e. school medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	9	9 (a)	9 (b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,008	189	711	...	60,253	...	4,15,920
0.5	...	0.2	...	11.4	...	100.0
116	...	...	...	878	...	17,471
0.7	...	...	...	5.0	...	100.0
1,824	...	684	...	20,185	...	1,79,771
0.7	...	0.4	...	11.2	...	100.0
...
...
2,002	...	188	210	31,951	550	3,97,553
0.5	...	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.1	100.0
...
...
1,671	...	741	1,595	47,438	...	3,21,260
0.5	...	0.2	0.5	14.8	...	100.0
...
...
7,881	4,711	2,714	4,484	4,28,577	...	15,44,335
0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	27.7	...	100.0
9,257	24,641	2,509	13,285	68,523	53,444	8,33,607
1.1	2.9	0.8	1.6	8.2	6.4	100.0

Educational Equipment.					
1	Teachers salaries.	Rent of school building.	Basic craft Equipment.	Craft Equipment.	Other Equipment.
	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Satara</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	14,631	7,084	...	...	189
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.1	14.5	...	...	-4
Aided Schools ...	12,149	1,423	...	...	260
Percentage to total expenditure...	64.2	7.5	...	...	1.4
<i>Municipal School Board, Kolhapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,13,652	7,293	...	...	5,292
Percentage to total expenditure...	70.6	2.4	...	...	1.7
Aided Schools ...	2,90,498	19,859	...	...	4,216
Percentage to total expenditure...	81.9	5.6	...	...	1.2
<i>Municipal School Board, Sholapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	7,87,68	64,852	...	4,471	647
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.1	6.2	...	0.4	0.1
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	22,04,526	2,18,264	10,000	1,328	21,208
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.6	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Nadiad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,04,931	10,930	...	2,129	2,601
Percentage to total expenditure...	84.3	4.5	...	0.9	1.1
Aided Schools ...	28,094	1,528	...	...	727
Percentage to total expenditure...	87.0	4.5	...	...	2.3

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i. e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b).
				Recurring	Non recurring.	
				5	6		7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
939	54	333	...	24,959	...	48,734
2.0	1.1	0.7	...	51.2	...	100.0
77	...	...	4	5,015	...	18,928
0.4	...	...	...	26.5	...	100.0
1,851	...	4,787	21,700	44,385	3,590	30,250
0.6	...	1.6	7.2	14.7	1.2	100.0
8,439	...	36	6,250	21,279	695	3,51,272
2.4	...	...	1.8	6.9	0.2	100.0
9,913	1,800	2,079	...	1,69,608	...	10,84,733
1.0	0.2	0.2	...	1.9	...	100.0
...
...
20,151	28,004	6,897	3,435	4,04,527	...	29,18,340
0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	19.9	...	100.0
...	...	...	...	18,913	...	18,913
...	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
2,460	...	382	...	18,699	849	2,42,981
1.0	...	0.1	...	7.7	0.4	100.0
273	...	...	...	1,665	...	32,287
0.8	...	...	...	5.2	...	100.0

APPENDIX

Educational Equipment.					
1	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Building.	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 ...	7,49,027	45,198	...	5,609	5,610
Percentage to total expenditure...	75.9	4.6	...	0.5	0.5
Aided Schools ...	59,418	8,438	...	...	754
Percentage to total expenditure..	75.2	10.7	...	...	0.9
<i>Municipal School Board, Broach.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,05,584	5,801	...	...	1,916
Percentage to total expenditure...	82.1	2.1	...	...	0.8
Aided Schools ...	16,758	1,497	...	...	93
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.8	7.2	...	...	5.5
<i>Municipal School Board, Baroda.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	6,14,485	9,192	...	...	5,398
Percentage to total expenditure...	95.6	1.4	...	...	0.9
Aided Schools ...	1,00,050	17,680	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.0	15.0	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Dharwar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,55,880	6,747	434	...	249
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.5	3.5	.2	...	.1
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Gadag.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,09,731	7,825	...	...	4,536
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.3	3.1	...	...	1.9
Aided Schools ...	19,995	1,457	...	...	50
Percentage to total expenditure...	87	6.4	...	...	.2

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i.e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School Buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
				5	6		7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,505	1,975	610	419	89,561	87,926	9,87,440
0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.5	8.9	100.0
3,661	...	...	547	6,205	...	79,023
4.6	...	...	0.7	7.8	...	100.0
2,879	...	528	...	19,322	14,877	2,50,407
1.2	...	0.2	...	7.7	5.9	100.0
269	...	...	...	1,400	660	20,727
1.8	...	...	...	7.0	3.2	100.0
2,275	...	...	4,849	1,157	5,408	6,42,764
0.4	...	...	0.7	0.2	0.8	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,730
...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
990	20	406	6	21,841	98	1,26,611
.5	...	.2	...	11.9	...	100.0
...	...	...	...	14,223	...	14,223
...	...	...	...	100	...	100.0
2,045	595	493	5,606	20,997	...	2,51,808
.8	.2	.2	2.2	8.3	...	100.0
331	...	...	172	977	...	22,972
1.4	...	...	.8	4.2	...	100.0

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>Municipal School Board, Hubli.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	9,91,568	28,597	...	...	2,033
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.2	6.3	...	...	0.5
Aided Schools ...	88,880	4,300	...	...	550
Percentage to total expenditure...	88.2	4.3	...	...	0.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority School ...	3,43,191	1,54,101	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.9	8.9	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	27,425	3,029	...	...	50
Percentage to total expenditure...	89.1	9.9	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Bijapur.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,41,719	10,841	...	...	2,150
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.8	3.5	...	...	0.7
Aided Schools ...	49,008	3,246	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	89.5	5.9	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Deolali.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	47,177	2,521	...	...	1,968
Percentage to total expenditure...	86.3	4.6	...	...	3.5
Aided Schools ...	3,448	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	93.4	...	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	39,454	444	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.1	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	22,335	3,954	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	68.9	12.2	...	...	...

VII—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i.e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School Buildings constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 4 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,564	590	...	5,351	33,491	...	4,48,131
1-5	0-1	...	1-2	5-2	...	100-0
960	...	...	...	6,058	...	1,00,743
0-9	...	...	...	6-0	...	100-0
1,705	...	73	...	39,349	...	3,99,723
0-4	...	...	...	9-8	...	100-0
183	...	...	...	60	...	30,747
1	...	...	...	...	...	100-0
1,767	...	733	...	56,712	852	3,11,774
0-6	...	0-2	...	18	0-2	100-0
1,939	...	...	...	555	...	51,743
3-5	...	...	...	1-1	...	100-0
747	175	122	...	1,500	601	54,311
1-2	0-3	0-2	...	2-8	1-1	100-0
85	...	...	...	...	160	3,603
2-3	...	...	...	...	4-3	100-0
466	60	...	...	3,236	3,800	47,460
0-9	0-1	...	...	6-5	6-1	100-0
6,007	...	...	85	...	...	32,331
18-6	...	...	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>Cantonment Board, Poona.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,79,863	24,228	...	...	2,412
Percentage to total expenditure...	73.6	9.9	...	...	1.0
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Kirkee.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	34,987	...	...	...	1,024
Percentage to total expenditure...	86.6	...	...	...	2.5
Aided Schools ...	52,890	3,179	...	...	1,361
Percentage to total expenditure...	81.5	5	...	...	2.1
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	7,044	..	...	..	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.8	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Belgaum.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	15,167	1,221	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.9	6.3	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	41,831	10,920	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	69.7	18.2	...	...	...
<i>Dangs District.</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	9,869	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	100.0	...	...	...	...

VII--contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i. e. school medical services, school meals & etc.	Physical Education.	School Building, constructions and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,058	14,708	21,234	2,44,503
0.8	6.0	8.7	100.0
...
...
871	4,000	...	40,382
0.9	10	...	100.0
625	...	606	215	5,887	...	64,257
1.0	...	0.9	0.3	9.2	...	100.0
876	279	1,067	...	8,766
4.8	3.2	12.2	...	100.0
...
...
310	2,773	...	19,470
1.6	14.2	...	100.0
656	6,623	...	60,030
1.1	11.0	...	100.0
...
...
...	9,369
...	100.0