

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY



Education
in the State of Bombay
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
for the year 1955-56

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POONA

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1955-56**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

1. (1) *Educational Institutions.*—The following table shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under Report:—

TABLE No. 1 (I)

Number of Educational Institutions of all types

Type of Institution.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.
Universities ...	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	-
Research Institutions ...	17	...	17	17	1	18	...	+ 1	+ 1
Art and Science Colleges ...	49	6	55	53	6	59	+ 4	...	+ 4
Professional and Special Colleges ...	64	1	65	68	1	69	+ 4	...	+ 4
Secondary Schools ...	1,337	184	1,521	1,414	191	1,605	+ 77	+ 7	+ 84
Primary Schools ...	81,163	2,050	83,213	83,657	2,024	85,681	+ 2,494	- 26	+ 2,468
Social Education Classes ...	17,496	2,262	19,758	17,756	2,735	20,491	+ 260	+ 473	+ 733
Other Schools ...	616	378	994	754	387	1,141	+ 138	+ 9	+ 147
Total (Recognised) ...	50,747	4,882	55,629	53,724	5,946	59,670	+ 2,977	+ 464	+ 3,441
Unrecognised ...	215	32	247	165	12	177	- 50	- 20	- 70
Grand Total ...	50,962	4,914	55,876	53,889	5,958	59,847	+ 2,927	+ 444	+ 3,371

The total number of educational institutions has increased by 3,371 from 55,876 in 1954-55 to 59,247 in 1955-56. The unrecognised institutions, however, show a reduction of 70, which must be considered as a sign of progress. In so far as recognised institutions are concerned, the largest increase has taken place in primary schools which have increased by 2,468 from 33,213 in 1954-55 to 35,681 in 1955-56. This is mainly due to the intensive drive for providing schools to small school-less villages, which was continued during the year under report. The number of secondary schools has increased by 84 (77 high schools for boys and 7 high schools for girls). The number of social education classes also shows a significant increase of 733 of which as many as 473 are classes for women. It is also worthy of note that new institutions of higher education were started during the year—1 research institution, 4 arts and science colleges and 4 professional colleges.

1. (2) *Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.*—The following table compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two preceding years :—

TABLE NO. 1 (2)

Number of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas

Type of Institution.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.	Institutions for Boys.	Institutions for Girls.	Total.
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Institutions ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	+ 1	...	+ 1
Professional and Special Colleges ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	380	1	381	399	1	400	+ 19	...	+ 19
Primary Schools ...	28,401	1,102	29,503	30,194	843	31,037	+ 1,793	- 259	+ 1,534
Social Education Classes ...	13,548	1,007	14,555	13,465	1,052	14,517	- 83	+ 45	- 38
Other Schools ...	37	8	45	68	14	82	+ 31	6	+ 37
Total (Recognised) ...	42,371	2,118	44,489	44,132	1,910	46,042	+ 1,761	- 208	+ 1,553
Unrecognised ...	146	15	161	83	2	85	- 63	- 13	- 76
Grand Total ...	42,517	2,133	44,650	44,215	1,912	46,127	+ 1,698	- 221	+ 1,477

It will be seen that the total number of institutions in rural areas is 46,127 or 77·8 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. If it is remembered that the rural population of the State is only 68·9 per cent, the total number of educational institutions located in rural areas must be regarded as satisfactory. A closer examination of the above table will, however, show that post primary education is not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example there are no universities or research institutions in rural areas; only 6 colleges out of a total of 128 are situated in villages, and only 400 or 25 per cent of the secondary schools in the state are located in rural areas. Moreover, it will be noticed that the total increase in the number of rural educational institutions during the year under report was only 1,477 or 40·8 per cent of the total increase in the State as a whole. This is also an inadequate rate of growth and unless it increases materially, it will be difficult to bridge the gulf that now exists in the educational provision made in urban and rural areas.

1. (3) *Educational Institutions by Management*—The following table will show the classification of educational institutions by types of management.—

TABLE No. 1 (3)
Educational Institutions by Managements

Type of Institution.	Management.							
	Central Government.	State Government.	District Boards.	Municipal Boards.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
Universities	6	...	6	
Research Institutions	...	4	...	1	11	2	18	
Arts and Science Colleges	...	7	...	...	52	...	59
Professional and Special Colleges	...	1	21	...	3	30	14	69
Secondary Schools	...	12	45	2	52	1,417	77	1,605
Primary Schools	...	8	125	24,900	2,478	7,847	323	35,681
Social Education Classes	20,491	...	20,491	
Other Schools	...	7	184	...	16	537	397	1,141
Total (Recognised)	...	28	386	24,902	2,550	30,391	813	59,070

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments conduct only 414 or 0·8 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. Government may be said to play a fairly large part in the management of educational institutions at the University level, particularly in the management of professional colleges. At all other levels, the largest number of institutions are conducted by local bodies like the District School Boards or Authorised Municipalities and non-official agencies like charitable societies, public trusts or individual entrepreneurs. The main function of the State Government is not, therefore, so much to maintain educational institutions under its direct control as to supervise and assist educational institutions conducted by other agencies.

1. (4) *Scholars in all Educational Institutions*—The following table shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report:—

TABLE No. 1 (4)

Table showing the Number of Scholars in all Educational Institutions

Type of Institution.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Universities ...	1,046	246	1,292	1,302	257	1,559	+256	+11	+267
Research Institutions ...	291	107	398	206	71	277	-75	-96	-111
Arts and Science Colleges ...	42,691	10,473	53,164	46,564	12,326	58,890	+3,873	+1,853	+5,726
Professional and Special Colleges ...	23,232	2,045	25,277	26,252	2,409	28,661	+3,020	+364	+3,384
Secondary Schools ...	8,61,078	1,14,124	4,75,202	8,86,686	1,27,631	5,14,317	+25,608	+13,507	+39,115
Primary Schools ...	25,51,291	12,79,175	38,30,466	27,32,308	14,38,980	41,71,288	+1,81,017	+1,59,805	+8,40,822
Social Education Classes ...	8,57,890	59,903	4,17,793	8,71,704	59,062	4,30,766	+13,874	-851	+13,023
Other Special Schools ...	44,938	27,000	71,938	53,384	30,329	84,213	+8,446	+8,329	+12,275
Total (Recognised) ...	83,82,387	14,93,073	48,75,460	86,18,406	16,71,555	52,89,961	+2,36,019	+1,78,482	+4,14,501
Unrecognised ...	6,573	5,281	11,854	5,313	3,262	8,575	-1,260	-2,019	-3,279
Grand Total ...	83,88,960	14,98,354	48,87,314	86,23,719	16,74,817	52,98,536	+2,34,759	+1,76,463	+4,11,222
Per cent increase (+) in total enrolment							+6.9	+11.7	+8.4

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PUPILS AND EXPENDITURE

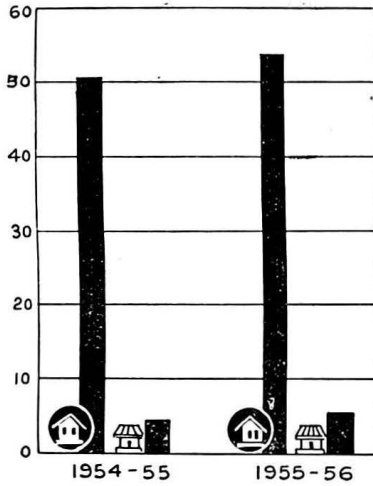


SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

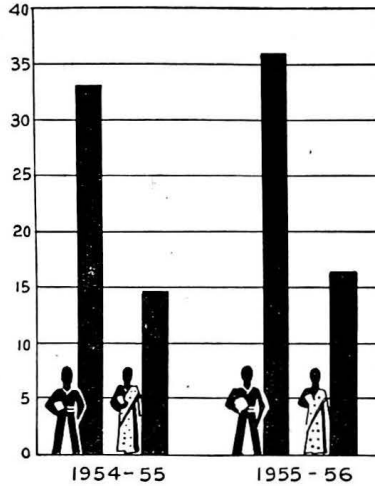


SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

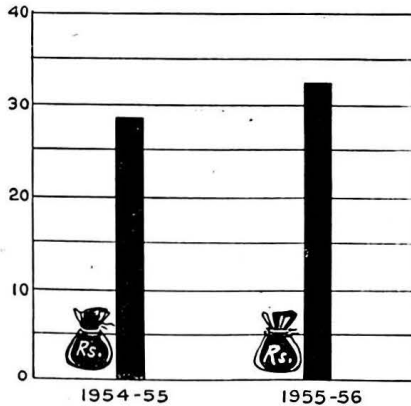
INSTNS.
IN THOUSANDS



ENROLMENT
IN LAKHS



EXPENDITURE
IN CRORES OF Rs.



The above statistics show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions has increased by 4,11,222 (2,34,759 boys and 1,76,463 girls) from 48,87,314 (33,88,960 boys and 14,98,354 girls) in 1954-55 to 52,98,536 (36,23,719 boys and 16,74,817 girls) in 1955-56. This increase is shared by all types of educational institutions, except research institutions and unrecognised schools which show a slight decline. The greatest increase has occurred at the primary level (which accounts for 83 per cent of the total increase) due mainly to the opening of schools in school-less villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. It is also a satisfactory feature that the rate of increase in the enrolment of girls—about 11·7 per cent—is much higher than that among the boys—about 6·9 per cent.

1. (5) *Scholars from Rural Areas*—The following table shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. Column 4 gives the total enrolment in schools located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly ever go to rural schools, this may all be regarded as that of rural children. Column 7 gives the enrolment of rural children in schools located in urban areas and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural.

TABLE No. 1 (5)
Scholars from Rural Areas 1955-56

Type of Institution. 1	Scholars enrolled in Educational Institutions located in Rural Areas.			Number of Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas.			Total number of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions.		
	Boys. 2	Girls. 3	Total. 4	Boys. 5	Girls. 6	Total. 7	Boys. 8	Girls. 9	Total. 10
Universities ...	..	...	...	173	3	176	173	3	176
Research Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges ...	Not available	separately.	2,718	Not available	separately.	13,998	15,492	1,219	16,711
Professional and Special Colleges ...	Do.	Do.	1,455	Do.	Do.	4,018	5,349	124	5,473
Secondary Schools ...	Do.	Do.	48,820	Do.	Do.	82,016	1,17,276	13,558	1,30,836
Primary Schools ...	Do.	Do.	27,25,233	Do.	Do.	42,983	19,10,799	8,57,417	27,68,216
Social Education Classes ...	Do.	Do.	2,99,187	Do.	Do.	3,980	2,76,631	26,486	3,03,117
Other Special Schools ...	Do.	Do.	4,247	Do.	Do.	10,148	11,699	2,696	14,395
Total (Recognised) ...	Do.	Do.	30,81,660	Do.	Do.	1,57,264	23,37,421	9,01,503	32,38,924
Unrecognised ...	Do.	Do.	3,084	Do.	Do.	306	2,492	698	3,390
Grand Total ...	Do.	Do.	30,84,744	Do.	Do.	1,57,570	23,39,913	9,02,401	32,42,314

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural, was 32,42,314 in 1955-56. This works out at about 61 per cent of the total enrolment in all the schools of the State. In view of the fact that the total rural population of the State is 68.9 per cent, this enrolment does not appear to be very unsatisfactory. In the field of Primary and Social Education, the enrolment of pupils from rural areas compares favourably with the total enrolment. But the enrolment from rural areas is very meagre at the collegiate level (22,360 out of a total of 89,337 or 25 per cent) and that it is equally bad even at the secondary stage (1,30,836 out of a total enrolment of 5,14,317 or 25.6 per cent). Besides, it will also be noticed that, owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas, a very large number of children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate Education. Moreover, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas and that it is comparatively much less than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very long leeway to make in the post-primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

1. (6) *Enrolment of Scholars according to Age-groups*—It is also necessary to study the enrolment of scholars in all educational institutions according to age groups.

The detailed figures of enrolment according to age-groups are given in General Table No. VI-A and VI-B published separately in the statistical part of this Report. But here it is necessary to see how this actual enrolment compares with the targets that have been set down for educational development. The following table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 according to the estimated population for 1955-56:

TABLE No. 1 (6)
Children of School-going Age by Age Groups
(1955-56)

Age-Group.	Estimated number of children.			Percentage to population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
6-11	25,59,846	23,81,454	49,41,300	12.7
11-14	13,90,788	12,93,861	26,84,644	6.9
14-17	18,10,157	12,18,854	25,29,011	6.5
Total ...	52,60,786	48,94,169	1,01,54,955	26.1

The second Five Year Plan does not prescribe any definite target for the age-group 14 to 17. But in respect of the age-groups 6-11 and 11-14 the following targets are laid down:

TABLE No. 1 (7)

Progress made in the First Plan and the targets set for the Second Plan

(1955-56)

		Number of pupils as percentage of number of children in corresponding age-groups.								
		1950-51.			1955-56 Estimates.			1960-61 Targets.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. Primary (6-11)	...	59	25	42	69	33	51	86	40	61
2. Middle (11-14)	...	22	5	14	30	8	19	36	10	23
Elementary (6-14)	...	46	17	32	57	23	40	70	28	49

The following table shows the actual enrolment of children of the age-group of 6-11 in all types of educational institutions during the year under report :—

TABLE No. 1 (8)
Children in the Age Group 6-11
(1955-56)

1	Estimated population of children in the age of 6-11.	Number of children enrolled in schools in					Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population.
		Nursery Schools.	Classes I-V.	Classes VI-XI.	Professional and Technical schools.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Boys ...	25,59,846	924	17,16,340	7,796	2,063	17,26,193	67.4
Girls ...	33,81,454	674	10,67,802	3,934	780	10,73,340	45.1
Total ...	49,41,300	1,598	27,83,142	11,780	2,943	27,99,563	56.6

It will be seen that the Bombay State has already exceeded the targets fixed for 1955-56. It was expected that 51 per cent. (69 for boys and 33 for girls) of the children of the age-group 6-11 would be enrolled by 1955-56 whereas the actual enrolment in the State during the year under report was 56.6 (67.4 for boys and 45.1 for girls). In fact the enrolment of girls in the age-group 6-11 in 1955-56 is 45.1 per cent which is even higher than the expected enrolment in 1960-61 (40 per cent).

The following table shows the total enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 during the year 1955-56 :—

TABLE NO. 1 (9)
Children in the Age-Group 11-14
 (1955-56)

	Estimated population of the children in the age 11-14.	Number of children enrolled in schools in.						Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population.	
		Below VI Standard.	Standards VI-VIII.	Standards VIII-XI.	Colleges for General Education.	Professional and Technical.			Total.
						Colleges.	Schools.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boys ...	13,90,783	6,17,695	1,48,618	6,642	2	...	4,063	7,76,955	55.8
Girls ...	12,93,861	2,64,987	63,583	3,075	1	...	1,926	3,33,572	25.8
Total ...	26,84,644	8,82,622	2,12,196	9,717	3	...	5,989	11,10,527	41.4

A comparison of column 10 with the targets given in Table No. 1 (7) above will show that the Bombay State has already exceeded the targets fixed, not only for 1955-56 but for 1960-61 as well. That is the brighter side of the picture. On the other hand, it will be seen that out of the 11,10,527 children of the age-group 11-14 actually enrolled in schools, as many as 8,82,622 or 80 per cent. are regarded in some way or the other and are reading in standards below VI. This is due to two reasons: (1) Several children, particularly those in rural areas, begin their education late and not at 6 as desired; and (2) there is a good deal of stagnation at the primary level, especially in standard I.

The following table shows the enrolment of scholars in the age-group of 14-17:—

TABLE No. 1 (10)
Children in the Age-Group 14-17
 (1955-56)

1	Estimated population of children in the age-group 14-17.	Number of children enrolled in Schools in					Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population.	
		Below Standard VIII.	Standards VIII-XI.	Colleges for General Education.	Professional and Technical.			Total.
					Colleges.	Schools.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boys ..	13,10,157	2,90,529	1,40,095	2,210	438	34,039	4,67,606	35.7
Girls ...	12,18,854	67,507	45,815	1,339	33	7,785	1,22,779	10.0
Total ...	25,29,011	3,58,036	1,85,910	3,549	466	41,824	5,90,385	23..

Although no targets in this respect are laid down, it is easy to see that the total enrolment in this age-group is satisfactory and that it is almost equal to the 1960-61 targets for the age-group of 11-14. But even here, the extent of retardation is very large and as many as 3,58,636 children out of a total of 5,90,385 (or about 60 per cent) read in standards below VIII.

General Tables No. VI-A and VI-B which give the enrolment in each standard according to age-groups show a wide disparity in ages in every standard. Attempts to reduce this disparity are one of the important aspects of educational reform.

1. (7) *Progress of Education according to Regions.*—Progress of education in the State is not uniform in every region. Urban and industrialised areas are the most advanced; richer agricultural areas, especially those which produce money-crops or are largely irrigated come next; and poor agricultural regions and forest areas come last. There are several parts of the State, like the Dangs District, which are largely inhabited by the aboriginal and hill-tribes and are consequently educationally backward.

The following table, therefore, has been specially compiled to show the progress of education separately in each district.

TABLE

Statement showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised educational of pupils attending them

Serial Number.	Name of the District.	No. of Recognised Institutions and Pupils in							
		Higher Education.		Secondary Education.		Primary Education.		Special Schools.	
		Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Greater Bombay ..	46	39,794	299	1,41,776	861	2,90,013	3,036	99,849
2	Banaskantha ...	...	...	14	2,592	1,001	50,330	253	5,344
3	Sabarkantha ...	...	...	25	9,866	904	69,121	365	4,977
4	Mehsana ...	1	491	74	17,523	1,124	1,57,061	603	26,641
5	Amreli ...	...	...	13	2,270	318	36,616	198	3,991
6	Baroda ...	15	5,357	68	18,876	1,015	1,31,228	607	16,250
7	Ahmedabad ...	16	5,635	85	44,438	1,119	1,95,692	802	22,911
8	Kaira ...	7	3,556	88	27,237	1,170	2,00,307	516	13,397
9	Panchmahals ...	...	...	20	6,878	1,518	1,11,723	434	11,211
10	Broach ...	2	139	26	7,174	636	83,335	656	16,874
11	Surat ...	6	3,429	83	28,631	1,725	2,26,065	1,043	19,976
12	Thana ...	1	93	74	24,462	1,853	1,51,914	607	13,095
13	Ahmednagar ...	2	890	40	9,730	1,558	1,67,095	1,015	21,685
14	East Khandesh ...	2	1,361	54	15,923	1,355	1,85,878	72	12,362
15	West Khandesh ...	1	50	25	6,175	1,331	1,26,151	338	9,074
16	Nasik ...	1	848	47	12,50	1,593	1,62,341	603	22,079
17	Poona ...	19	10,351	137	39,363	1,714	2,39,456	858	24,539
18	North Satara ...	4	568	57	17,869	1,399	1,56,239	779	12,965
19	Sholapur ...	4	1,503	51	13,247	1,401	1,91,924	1,042	16,702
20	Kolaba ...	...	...	27	5,123	1,176	1,00,400	216	3,123
21	Ratnagiri ...	1	340	62	25,293	2,430	2,26,633	317	7,224
22	South Satara ...	2	1,619	52	9,994	890	1,32,517	607	16,713
23	Kolhapur ...	4	1,803	60	13,449	1,184	1,24,651	433	9,086
24	Dangs ...	...	...	1	27	91	4,182	35	603
25	Belgaum ...	5	2,817	53	14,586	1,917	2,00,353	1,422	26,921
26	Bijapur ...	2	1,130	27	8,168	1,711	1,62,994	1,726	31,346
27	Dharwar ...	10	3,112	66	14,581	1,643	2,04,451	1,227	25,825
28	North Kanara ...	1	409	37	6,649	969	71,279	522	8,916
	Total ...	153	89,887	1,005	6,14,317	35,681	41,71,259	21,632	6,14,669

No. 1 (11)

institutions in each of the districts in the Bombay State and the number on 31st March 1956

them on.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) over the previous year.		No. of un-recognised Institutions and Pupils in them on 31st March 1956.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1951).	Percentage of pupils in column 12 and 16 to population in column 18.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4,232	5,71,431	+ 207	40,028	4	565	91	28,39,970	20.2	1	1
1,268	68,266	+ 454	12,446	...	...	9,989	7,48,796	7.8	1,386	980
6,774	76,965	+ 285	10,087	...	...	2,447	6,84,017	11.3	1,650	868
2,102	1,95,716	+ 350	16,623	18	783	4,196	14,71,652	13.8	1,265	991
599	42,787	+ 127	5,197	...	...	1,636	3,17,708	13.5	954	275
1,605	1,71,711	- 174	5,512	9	72	2,788	11,97,746	14.3	1,790	876
2,082	2,73,116	+ 37	17,486	21	1,760	3,401	16,85,630	16.3	862	653
1,781	2,44,497	+ 37	16,484	...	...	2,564	16,12,426	15.6	984	860
1,972	1,99,852	+ 346	13,271	3	68	9,469	11,48,432	11.3	1,944	1,655
1,520	1,07,715	- 85	1,247	...	...	2,934	7,06,035	15.5	1,187	715
2,857	2,80,022	+ 83	17,740	13	1,032	4,067	18,27,822	15.4	1,859	1,478
2,540	1,99,684	+ 141	10,728	8	288	3,766	15,18,010	12.5	1,699	1,616
2,615	1,99,991	- 445	5,127	10	372	6,472	14,10,573	14.1	1,339	1,211
2,283	2,22,614	- 55	12,887	7	210	4,467	14,71,351	15.1	1,458	1,119
1,635	1,41,450	+ 119	10,014	13	592	5,405	11,46,027	12.4	1,513	1,359
2,474	1,97,618	+ 304	16,647	8	235	6,013	14,29,916	13.8	1,677	1,273
2,708	3,14,008	+ 149	33,600	16	608	6,023	19,50,976	16.1	1,511	1,251
2,219	1,80,642	- 44	15,485	4	194	4,023	11,76,309	15.3	1,167	1,135
2,498	2,39,375	+ 299	25,993	...	...	5,814	15,05,315	15.5	948	932
1,431	1,08,655	+ 131	8,865	...	...	2,712	9,09,783	11.9	1,788	1,413
2,808	2,43,777	+ 57	11,987	9	376	4,923	17,11,964	14.3	1,528	1,425
1,551	1,60,173	+ 460	19,772	1	54	3,224	10,00,141	16.0	629	629
1,631	1,57,989	+ 62	16,516	12	515	2,794	12,27,547	12.9	967	873
197	4,820	+ 6	193	...	...	638	47,282	10.1	370	89
3,397	2,45,007	+ 241	20,504	...	...	5,568	17,26,908	14.2	1,806	1,234
3,465	2,03,618	+ 32	22,963	4	177	6,564	13,96,185	16.0	1,254	1,160
2,626	2,47,990	- 6	20,266	14	562	5,295	15,75,856	15.7	1,562	1,303
1,539	87,353	+ 243	11,418	7	332	9,975	5,17,730	16.8	1,235	650
59,070	52,81,761	+ 3,441	4,14,501	177	8,575	1,09,260	3,59,66,169	14.7	31,726	23,067

1. (8) *Civil Condition of Scholars.*—The following table shows the Civil condition of scholars enrolled according to types of educational institutions:—

TABLE No. 1 (12)
Civil Condition of Scholars
(1955-56)

Type of Institution,	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married.	Per cent to total Male enrolment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married	Per cent to total Female enrolment.
Universities ...	135*	10.4	26	10.1
Research Institutions ...	107	51.9	23	32.4
Arts & Science Colleges ...	3,069	8.5	481	8.9
Professional and Special Colleges ...	3,512	13.3	213	8.8
Secondary Schools ...	7,363	1.9	1,528	1.2
Primary Schools ...	2,721	0.0	2,351	0.1
Social Education Classes ...	2,44,140	65.6	36,227	61.3
Other Schools ...	7,426	13.8	4,901	15.6
Total Recognised ...	2,69,373	7.4	45,750	2.7
Unrecognised ...	29	0.5	31	0.9

It will be seen that the percentage of married scholars is very high in social education classes and post-graduate research institutions. This is naturally to be expected. But in all other institutions the percentage of married students is small.

1. (9) *Educational Expenditure According to Sources.*—The following table compares the total educational expenditure according to sources during the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. 1 (13)

Educational Expenditure by Sources

(1955-56)

	1954-55		1955-56		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government	75,54,474	2.7	2,20,73,368	6.8	+1,45,18,894
State Government ..	14,93,45,133	53.3	17,02,00,627	52.3	+ 2,08,55,494
Board's Funds ...	3,04,56,716	10.9	2,94,00,415	9.1	- 10,56,301
Fees ...	6,60,10,139	23.5	7,29,99,630	22.7	+ 69,89,551
Other Sources ...	2,68,50,349	9.6	2,76,11,484	8.6	+ 7,61,135
Total ...	28,02,16,811	100.0	32,22,85,584	100.0	+ 4,20,68,773

It will be noticed that the total educational expenditure has increased by Rs. 4,20,68,773 from Rs. 28,02,16,811 in 1954-55 to Rs. 32,22,85,584 in 1955-56. The increase is shared by all heads except 'Board Funds' which show a small decline. The most significant increases have taken place in the contribution of Central and State Funds and it may, therefore, be said that the substantial progress achieved during the year under report is mainly due to the increased expenditure incurred by the Central and State Governments.

1. (10) *Educational Expenditure According to Objects.*—The following table shows the total educational expenditure incurred during the year under report classified according to objects:—

TABLE No. 1 (14)
Total Educational Expenditure
 (1955-56)

Type of Institution.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	1,08,31,621	3,47,634	1,11,79,255	99,78,414	3,36,266	1,03,14,710	- 8,61,545
Research Institutions ...	20,76,774	...	20,76,774	23,07,239	...	23,07,239	+ 2,30,465
Arts and Science Colleges ...	1,49,96,318	4,22,760	1,54,19,078	1,56,28,556	4,65,242	1,60,93,793	+ 6,74,220
Professional and Special Colleges ...	1,30,71,660	1,19,798	1,31,91,458	1,49,93,955	1,25,898	1,45,19,853	+ 13,28,395
Secondary Schools ...	5,02,11,198	89,28,699	5,91,39,897	5,31,55,887	97,17,625	6,28,73,512	+ 37,33,615
Primary Schools ...	9,92,98,036	1,63,30,145	11,56,28,181	10,73,86,268	1,65,96,942	12,39,83,210	+ 83,55,029
Social Education Classes ...	8,92,679	1,84,861	10,77,540	6,20,013	1,35,016	7,55,029	- 3,22,511
Other Special and Professional Schools ...	82,53,858	30,47,128	1,13,00,986	95,13,286	32,10,679	1,27,23,965	+ 14,22,979
S. S. C. Examination Board ...	20,71,206	...	20,71,206	20,57,609	...	20,57,609	- 13,597
Total (Direct) ...	20,17,03,350	2,93,81,025	23,10,84,375	21,50,41,257	3,05,87,668	24,56,28,925	+ 1,45,44,550

Direction	...	5,05,181	...	5,05,181	8,12,900	...	8,12,900	+ 3,07,769
Inspection	...	37,62,605	42,943	38,05,548	39,73,019	42,296	40,15,315	+ 2,09,767
Buildings	...	1,01,57,702	7,12,052	1,08,69,754	1,86,81,470	15,66,009	2,02,47,479	+ 93,77,725
Scholarships and Financial Concessions.	...	57,97,854	11,50,722	69,48,576	68,11,262	13,38,606	81,49,868	+ 12,01,292
Hostel Charges	...	22,97,157	6,57,758	29,54,915	32,59,675	7,60,995	40,20,670	+ 10,65,755
Miscellaneous	...	2,33,36,724	7,11,788	2,40,48,512	3,87,45,394	6,65,033	3,94,10,427	+ 1,53,61,915
Total (Indirect)	...	4,58,57,173	32,75,263	4,91,32,436	7,22,83,720	43,72,939	7,66,56,659	+ 2,75,24,223
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)	...	24,75,60,523	3,26,56,288	28,02,16,811	28,73,24,977	3,49,60,607	32,22,85,584	+ 4,20,68,773

The total direct expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,45,44,550 during the year under report. The increase is shared by all heads except (1) Universities (2) Social Education Classes and (3) S. S. C. Examination Board which show small declines. The largest increases have naturally occurred under Primary and Secondary Education. Similarly the total indirect expenditure has increased by Rs. 2,75,24,223. Here every head shows an increase and the largest increases have occurred under 'Miscellaneous' and 'Buildings'.

1. (11) *Educational Expenditure in Rural Areas.*—The following table shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas:—

TABLE No. 1(15)

Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1955-56)

Type of Institution. 1	Expenditure on Institution.		
	For Boys. 2	For Girls. 3	Total. 4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for General Education ...	9,05,640	...	9,05,640
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	20,12,568	...	20,12,568
Secondary Schools ...	60,36,882	9,018	60,45,400
Primary Schools ...	7,32,49,410	33,64,257	7,66,13,667
Social Education Classes ...	5,25,153	63,692	5,88,845
Other Professional and Special Schools.	16,52,361	1,13,432	17,65,793
Total (Direct and Indirect Expenditure).	8,43,81,514	35,50,399	8,79,31,913

The total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas is thus seen to be Rs. 8,79,31,913 or 26.4 per cent only of the total educational expenditure. Obviously, this expenditure is inadequate; but this deficiency is mainly due to the non-development of post-primary education in rural areas. However, it is hoped that with the new policy of emphasising rural development which has now been adopted by Government, the total educational expenditure incurred in villages will gradually increase.

SUMMARY OF MAIN EVENTS

Primary Education

1. (12) The year under review was characterised by substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of primary schools increased by 2,468 while the number of pupils in all the primary schools increased to 41,71,288 from 30,30,466 in 1954-55. The increase of over 3 lakhs in the

number of pupils during the year reflects on the whole a satisfactory trend of progress. During the year under report, with the help of 6,000 additional teachers sanctioned by the Government of India, it was possible to provide almost all the villages, excepting a few having less than 200 souls, with an independent school or a group school or a part-time school manned by a peripatetic teacher. There was also a large increase in the number of primary teachers which rose from 1,00,704 in 1954-55 to 1,05,157 in 1955-56. The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 11,56,25,181 in 1954-55 to Rs. 12,59,83,210. The State Government's contribution towards this expenditure was 60 per cent during the year under report. The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school and the cost to Government was Rs. 29.7 and Rs. 17.8 against Rs. 30.2 and Rs. 19.7 during the previous year. The decrease in the cost was due to the very large increase in the number of pupils during the year.

A scheme of advancing loans to the District School Boards for the construction of school buildings and for carrying out works of special repairs to the school buildings was started with effect from 1st April, 1953. According to this scheme, Government has advanced through the Director of Education building loans to the extent of Rs. 1,50,00,000 to the District School Boards during the last 3 years. The amount of building loan advanced to a primary school building does not exceed the difference between the estimated cost of the building and the amount of popular contribution credited by the villagers to the District Building Committee. Loans are advanced to the District School Boards on condition that the amount is fully utilised and that the buildings are constructed within one year from the date of allotment of the loan. The repayment of the loan is to be completed within 20 years. During the year under report, the District Building Committees completed construction of 423 school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 26,78,823. About 597 school buildings were under construction at the end of the year and the total estimated cost for their construction amounted to Rs. 64,73,529. All these school buildings are expected to be completed during the next financial year. The total popular contribution collected by the District Building Committee during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,88,041.

During 1954-55, compulsion was extended to all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1951 Census including the merged areas and during 1955-56, children of the age range 7-9 were brought under compulsion in these places. The number of children of the school-going age in the areas of compulsion was 26,01,527 of whom 22,49,477 were enrolled upto 31st March, 1956, so that the percentage of the children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year under review was 86.4. In view of the rapid expansion of compulsion in the State, the State Government felt it necessary to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. Under the amendment, Primary School Panchayats have been constituted in all the villages where compulsion prevails, so that, the offences against the law of compulsion can be speedily decided by these Panchayats. The members of this Panchayat belong to the village and are expected to take a keen and personal interest in improving the attendance of the school.

Basic Education

The total number of basic schools in the State on 31st March, 1956 stood at 3,670 as against 167 on 31st March, 1955. This big increase is due to the conversion of all craft schools into basic schools. Of the 3,670 schools, 383 were junior basic schools and 3,287 were senior basic schools. The total number of

pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1956 was 10,70,830. The total number of teachers working in basic schools was 28,194 of whom only 5,971 were untrained. Of the trained teachers 15,853 were basic trained and 6,370 were non-basic ordinary trained.

The craft education grants during the year were 13 lakhs; of which Rs. 5 lakhs were earmarked for raw materials and contingencies. Almost the entire grant on raw materials has been returned in hard cash to the Primary Education Fund, while the schools had with them a stock of the value of Rs. 8,86,828.

The work turned out in basic schools can be considered under three categories—craft work, correlated teaching and community living. The specimens of craft exhibited in the district and the State exhibitions showed a high standard of workmanship. Considerable improvement in the technique of correlated teaching was evolved and the Department published a scheme of work for the guidance of teachers in basic schools. Training in health and community living continued to form an integral part of the work of basic schools.

During the year under report an important decision was taken in respect of reducing the difference between basic and ordinary primary schools to the minimum. As a result of this decision, the two different syllabi for basic and ordinary primary schools were replaced by a common syllabus for both types of schools. Also the separate Primary School Certificate Examination for basic schools was dropped and pupils from basic and ordinary primary schools were required to appear for the same examination. Another step taken in the direction of eliminating the difference between the two types of schools was the introduction of cultural programmes, daily routine, *safai*, and other items of community living and training in health in *all* primary schools. This measure has helped to develop the basic outlook in all the schools in the State.

Secondary Education

The general improvement which is a feature of the year under report was noticeable also in the case of Secondary Education where the number of secondary schools increased to 1,605 from 1,521 in 1954-55 and the number of pupils increased to 5,14,317 from 4,75,202 in 1954-55. Because of the increase in the number of schools, teachers and pupils, the expenditure on Secondary Education has also increased. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools increased from Rs. 5,91,39,897 in 1954-55 to 6,28,73,512 in 1955-56. A major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grant.

The policy of transferring the ex-State high schools to private managements was continued during the year and 4 such schools were transferred to private bodies.

During the year under report, the following three development schemes were started as per the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission's Report of the Government of India.—

- (1) Scheme of Multipurpose Schools.
- (2) Scheme No. 4 (b)—Opening of Commerce Centres in some selected Government Secondary Schools.
- (3) Ancillary schemes for improvement of (i) Core subjects (ii) School Libraries and (iii) Craft in Middle School Standards.

Under the Scheme of Multipurpose High Schools, 57 diversified courses have been allotted to various Government and non-Government schools in the Bombay State, involving a recurring and non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs (including the rough cost of additional buildings required in the case of Government Schools). Under Scheme No. 4 (b), Commerce Centres were attached to 6 Government Secondary Schools, involving a recurring and non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 92,500 during 1955-56. Under the Ancillary Scheme, special non-recurring grants were sanctioned to as many as 360 Government and non-Government Secondary Schools in the State, so as to enable them to equip their laboratories, libraries, craft departments etc. A total recurring and non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 23 lakhs was involved on this scheme during 1955-56. All these schemes were substantially aided by the Government of India.

A very large number of private secondary schools meet in rented buildings which were not designed originally for school purposes. 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. 3,80,432 and Rs. 16,370 respectively. Rules for the advance of loans to non-Government Secondary Schools for the construction of buildings and play-grounds were also framed during the year under report and under these rules loans amounting to Rs. 4,35,000 were advanced to 25 Secondary Schools.

University Education

The six statutory universities in the state continued to function. Government spent over 62.4 lakhs on the payment of grants to the universities. In addition to the above an amount of Rs. 10,21,000 was sanctioned as grant in respect of deficits of the previous year.

The Bombay University decided to appoint a Rector and passed the necessary statutes prescribing the emoluments, conditions of service, powers and duties of the Rector. A scheme for an expanded programme of research and training in economic development with special emphasis on problems of rural economy was also undertaken during the year under report.

The Executive Council of the Poona University accepted the offer of an interest free loan from the University Grants Commission to the extent of Rs. 3,75,000 repayable within 25 years, for the construction of the University Post Graduate Hostels for boys and girls.

With a view to bringing about greater contact between the teachers and the taught, compulsory tutorials in all subjects were introduced in the First Year Courses in the Karnatak University. With the beginning of the year, the University gave option to colleges to teach subjects in the regional language or Hindi at the First Year Courses. The University also accepted, in principle, the introduction of the three year Degree Course.

The Gujarat University passed an important statute as a result of which all the post-graduate instruction shall be imparted by the University or on behalf of the University at such centres as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate also passed a resolution introducing Hindi as a compulsory subject at the first two years of college classes.

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the M. S. University of Baroda decided to start a training class for the students who wish to

appear for the Indian Administrative Service Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi. The University was requested by the Community Project Administration, Government of India, to undertake the advanced training of women social education organisers. This is the first time that an advanced training centre in Social Education is set up as a part of a social work training institution of a University in India.

The S. N. D. T. Women's University received a special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of Bombay towards the construction of the University buildings during the year under report.

Rules were framed by Government in the year under report for the advance of building loans to non-Government arts and science, commerce and secondary training colleges and under the rules loans totalling Rs. 9,50,000 were sanctioned during the year.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting higher education in the various fields of knowledge was 152. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March, 1956 was 89,387. Corresponding figures for 1954-55 were 143 and 80,121.

Social Education

The concept of Social Education which was mostly confined to literacy was found to be too narrow to be able to meet the various needs of the adults. It was widened to include in addition to literacy, health, hygiene, recreation, home life of the adults, their economic life and citizenship training. The work of Social Education continued to be organised on the lines indicated above during the period under review.

Social Education in the three linguistic regions of the State was satisfactorily organised under the directions of the Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak. There are also City Social Education Committees for Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. The field work is mainly done through primary school teachers and social education workers under the direction of inspecting officers and Deputy Educational Inspectors. In C. D. P. and N. E. S. areas, however, there is a special staff (*viz.* Social Education Organisers) for Social Education under the Project Officers. There were during the year 95 Social Education Organisers of whom 59 were men and 36 women. The number of blocks where these officers worked was 66.

15. Community Centres were started in the three Compact Areas of the State, *viz.* Dhulia, Dharwar and Rajpipla during the year 1955-56. The Community Centres have infused new life among the villagers by providing them with a social platform. The centres are instrumental in bringing into existence several forms of co-operative action and in the gradual improvement of the general standard of life of the villagers concerned.

Conclusion

The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development with notable advance in the field of Primary Education, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils. 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 year 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class I)</i>		1954-55	1955-56
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>			
(i) Direction	...	8	9
(ii) Inspection	...	25	28
(iii) Training Institution and other posts	...	11	12
Total	...	44	49
Collegiate Branch	...	26	31
Total (B. E. S. Class I)	...	70	80
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class II)</i>			
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>			
(i) Teaching	...	76	77
(ii) Inspecting	...	59	60
(iii) General	...	5	5
Total	...	140	142
Collegiate Branch	...	124	125
Total (B. E. S. Class II)	...	264	267
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class III)</i>			
(i) Inspecting	...	644	794
(ii) Teaching (Colleges)	...	267	308
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Institutions).	...	626	697
(iv) Clerical	...	823	888
(v) Others	...	183	183
Total (B. E. S. Class III)	...	2,543	2,870
<i>Miscellaneous or Special Appointments outside the Regular Service.</i>			
(i) Gazetted Appointments	...	65	59
(ii) Non-Gazetted Appointments	...	84	90
Total (Miscellaneous Appointments)	...	149	149
Grand Total (All Services)	...	3,026	3,366

Shri S. S. Bhandarkar continued to hold the post of Director of Education during the year under report.

During the year under report, the number of posts in B. E. S. Class I increased by 10, from 70 in 1954-55 to 80 in 1955-56. These were distributed as follows :

5	Posts were added to the Collegiate Branch due to the expansion of teaching facilities ;
3	Posts were added to the cadre of Educational Inspectors in B. E. S. Class I due to the redistribution of charges.
1	Post was created for the Research Bureau and designated as "Research Officer" and
1	Post was added to the S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur.
<hr/> 10	Total

Some explanation is needed regarding the redistribution of charges of Educational Inspectors. At the end of 1954-55, each district was placed in charge of an independent Educational Inspector except the following six districts which were combined into joint units of two districts each.

- (1) Kolhapur and South-Satara.
- (2) Ahmedabad and Amreli.
- (3) Mehsana and Banaskantha.

This arrangement was found unsuitable as it involved too heavy a load of work for a single officer. During the year under report, therefore, these units were split up and an independent Educational Inspector was placed in charge of each District. The Districts of Kolhapur, South Satara, Ahmedabad and Mehsana were placed in charge of an Educational Inspector in B. E. S. Class I and the Districts of Amreli and Banaskantha were placed in charge of an Educational Inspector in B. E. S. Class II. Similarly, the Districts of Kolaba and Kanara which were originally placed in charge of Educational inspectors in B. E. S. Class II were now placed in charge of Educational Inspectors in B. E. S. Class I.

During the year under report, Government decided to create a Research Bureau in the office of the Director of Education with the object of carrying out research in administrative problems with a view to improving the administrative efficiency. This Bureau is placed under a Research Officer in B. E. S. Class I who is assisted by a Research Assistant in B. E. S. Class III. This is the first Bureau of its type in the whole of India and its development is being watched with interest. As the Research Officer joined his duties shortly after the close of the year under report, the work of this Bureau will be reported upon in detail during the next year.

During the year under report, Government approved a scheme to provide in-service training to direct recruits to B. E. S. Class I, some of whom often have no inspecting or administrative experience. In accordance with its provisions, such direct recruits are to be kept as super-numeraries for a period of about 9 months during which they are trained in almost all branches of work that they would be required to do. During 1955-56, two officers were trained under this scheme. It may be mentioned here that one of the schemes under

The Second Five Year Plan provides for the in-service training every year of three recruits to the B. E. S. Class I of the Administrative Branch.

The number of inspecting officers for primary schools has been inadequate for a long time and Government has been continuously striving to remedy the deficiency. During the year under report, the number of such officers increased by 150 from 644 in 1954-55 to 794 in 1955-56. Hence the number of primary schools per inspecting officer of Class III was reduced to 45 from 51 in the previous year. These officers are also required to visit and inspect the social education classes and village libraries and the total number of primary schools, social education classes etc. per inspecting officer was 68.

There are also small increases in the Class III establishment in colleges and primary training institutions due to the expansion of teaching facilities and a small increase in the clerical cadre due mainly to the redistribution of charges and normal expansion.

The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection was Rs. 48,10,602* which formed 2.8 per cent of the total State expenditure on Education or 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure on Education from all sources. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 2.9 and 1.5 respectively.

*This expenditure includes the sum of Rs. 2,16,130 spent on the establishment of the Director of Technical Education

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3. (1) *Primary Education and its administration.*—The Primary School Course in this State extends over a period of seven years and comprises two stages *viz.*, the lower primary stage which includes Standards I-IV and the upper primary stage which includes Standards V-VII. At the end of the Course, the Department holds a public examination known as the Primary School Certificate Examination or briefly the P. S. C. Examination.

Primary Education in this State is administered under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, except in Greater Bombay where administration is carried on under the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1951. The Bombay Corporation is given a fixed grant-in-aid from State funds on account of Primary Education but it spends large amounts annually from its own resources and also wields large powers. In the cities and larger towns, administration of Primary Education is entrusted to Municipalities on a grant-in-aid basis and they have also been given fairly large powers. These Municipalities are known as "Authorised Municipalities" and they exercise most of their powers in this respect through "Municipal School Boards". For the administration of Primary Education in the remaining areas, "District School Boards" have been constituted for each district and they manage primary schools in all rural areas as well as in the areas of the "Non-Authorised Municipalities" (the expression includes all Municipalities other than the "Authorised Municipalities"), which are required to make a fixed contribution for the purpose.

The School Boards, both District and Municipal, administer Primary Education in accordance with the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, the rules made thereunder, and the instructions of the Department.

There are six Cantonment Authorities in the State constituted under the Cantonment Act, 1924. They are all treated as Authorised Municipalities for purposes of Primary Education.

3. (2) *Primary Schools.*—The following table compares the number of primary schools in the State according to management during the two preceding years.

TABLE No. III (1)

Primary Schools according to Management
(1955-56)

Management.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
	Number of Primary Schools.			Number of Primary Schools.					
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government ...	6	1	7	6	2	8	...	+ 1	+ 1
State Government ...	104	6	110	119	6	125	+ 15	...	+ 15
District School Boards ...	19,136	1,050	20,186	23,916	984	24,900	+ 4,780	- 66	+ 4,714
Municipal School Boards ...	1,742	726	2,468	1,741	737	2,478	- 1	+ 11	+ 10
Aided ...	9,889	247	10,136	7,573	274	7,847	- 2,316	+ 27	- 2,289
Unaided ...	296	20	306	302	21	323	+ 16	+ 1	+ 17
Total ...	31,163	2,050	33,213	33,657	2,024	35,681	+ 2,494	- 26	+ 2,468

During the year under report, voluntary agencies closed down a large number of their aided primary schools. In order that the people of the villages concerned should not lose the educational facilities which were formerly available to them, the Department sanctioned the opening of schools managed by the District School Boards in those villages where the population was more than 500. Villages having less than 500 people, were provided with educational facilities through a group school or a peripatetic teachers' school, or failing these, an independent school of their own. Thanks to this policy of expansion, the spread of Primary Education was kept up in spite of the closure of more than 2,000 private schools.

It will be seen from the above table that the schools managed by the District School Boards have increased by 4,714 from 20,186 in 1954-55 to 24,900 in 1955-56. This has been the largest increase and has more than compensated for the loss caused by the closure of aided primary schools. This increase is due to the continuance of the following three schemes which were assisted by the Government of India—(1) Opening of District School Board Schools in places where aided schools were closed down; (2) Opening of group schools for small and contiguous villages and (3) Starting of part-time schools manned by peripatetic teachers to provide the educational needs of small villages which were separated by a distance of more than two miles.

The first of these schemes has been referred to above already. The other two schemes will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

The average area served by a primary school during 1955-56 was 3.1 square miles against 3.2 square miles in the preceding year. Similarly, the average population per school decreased from 1,154 in 1954-55 to 1,090 in 1955-56.

It will also be seen from the above table that the number of primary schools for girls shows a small decrease. This is merely due to the present system of classification under which a primary school is classified as a boys' or a girls' school according as the boys or girls attending it are in a majority. Consequently, the classification of a school often changes from year to year. In this State it is the general policy of Government to encourage mixed primary schools with the result that there are very few institutions which are meant exclusively for girls.

3. (3) *Villages with and without Schools*.—On 31st March 1955, there were 34,726 towns and villages in the State. Of these 25,217 towns and villages were provided with schools and the needs of 3,789 villages were further met by primary schools located in their neighbourhood. In all, therefore, 29,006 villages were served with primary schools and the total number of villages without schools or educational facilities was 5,720.

During the year under report the attempt to provide these schoolless villages with some sort of educational facilities were continued. Where the village was big enough an independent school was opened therein. Where such action was not justified on financial grounds, two or more villages in close proximity were grouped together and a common group school was opened for them. In cases where small villages were separated by such long distances as to make the establishment of a group school impossible, a part-time school with a peripatetic teacher was started. These were of three types. In the first, the teacher taught in one village in the morning and the other village in the afternoon; in the second, he taught in the two villages on alternate days; and in the third, he taught in one village in the first half of the week and the other village in the second half. During the year under report, the educational needs of as many as 2,823 villages were met in this way so that on 31st March, 1956 there were only 2,897 villages which had no facilities whatsoever for Primary Education. The details about these will be found in Appendix II given at the end of this Report. It may be stated here, however, that except in a few abnormal cases, most of these villages are very small in population and isolated in their location.

3. (4) *Enrolment in Primary Schools*.—The following table shows the

PRIMARY SCHOOLS & PUPILS

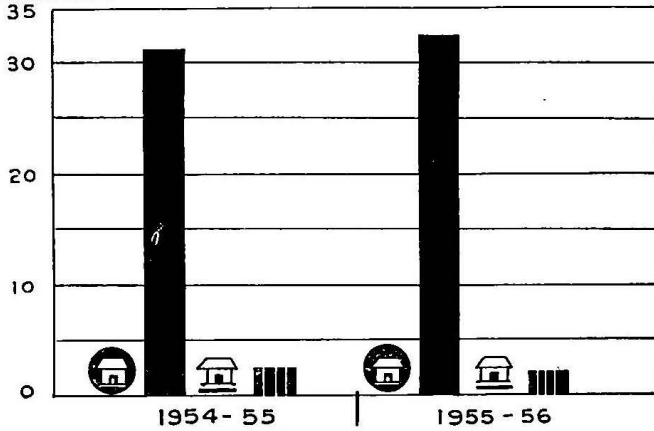


SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

IN THOUSANDS



IN LAKHS

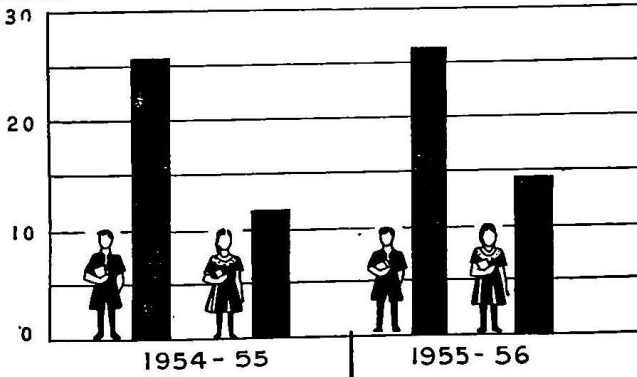


TABLE No. III (2)

Enrolment in Primary Schools

(1955-56)

Management.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-).			Percent- age increase (+) or decrease (-).
	No. of Students in			Number of Students in						
	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls Schools.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Government ...	1,229	40	1,269	1,275	166	1,441	+ 46	+ 126	+ 172	+ 13.6
State Government ...	11,786	1,873	13,659	12,321	1,827	14,148	+ 535	- 46	+ 489	+ 3.6
District School Boards.	21,18,656	1,59,517	22,78,173	24,78,125	1,58,246	26,36,371	+ 3,59,469	- 1,271	+ 3,58,198	+ 15.1
Municipal School Boards.	6,24,750	2,61,952	8,86,702	6,74,994	2,76,403	9,51,397	+ 50,244	+ 14,451	+ 64,695	+ 0.7
Aided ...	5,74,185	40,905	6,15,090	4,82,858	45,622	5,28,480	- 91,327	+ 4,717	- 86,610	- 14.7
Unaided ...	33,349	2,224	35,573	36,841	2,610	39,451	+ 3,492	+ 386	+ 3,878	+ 10.8
Grand Total ...	33,63,955	4,66,511	38,30,466	36,86,414	4,84,874	41,71,288	3,22,459	+ 18,363	+ 3,40,822	+ 8.9

Owing to the closure of a large number of aided primary schools, their enrolment naturally shows a good deal of reduction. But under all other heads, the enrolment in primary schools has increased very largely, the largest increase having naturally occurred in the primary schools managed by the District School Boards. On the whole, there is an increase of 3,40,822 pupils in primary schools which works out at about 8.9 per cent of the enrolment during the preceding year.

This large increase may be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. It is due partly to the opening of new primary schools in areas where no primary schools existed in the past and partly to the more rigorous enforcement of compulsory education to which a reference will be made in the next paragraph.

The number of pupils receiving instruction in primary schools represented 10.7 per cent. of the total estimated population of the State as against 9.9 per cent in 1954-55.

The average number of pupils per school increased from 115 in 1954-55 to 117 in 1955-56.

3. (5) *Compulsory Primary Education.*—A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education appears in the Centenary Report, (1855-1955). 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 where 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. During the year 1954-55 i. e. from 1st August 1954, compulsion was extended to all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1951 Census including the merged areas and during the year 1955-56 children of the age-range 7-9 were brought under compulsion in these places. On the basis of the latest census, the number of children of the school-going age in the areas of compulsion was 26,04,527 of whom 22,49,477 were enrolled upto 31st March 1956, so that, the percentage of the children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year under reference was 86.4.

In 1955-56, 3,09,249 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion. Attendance orders passed during this period were 71,561. The number of prosecutions lodged was 4,535 for non-enrolment and 11,635 for non-attendance. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 2,727. Full details regarding compulsion will be found in Appendix IV given at the end of this Report.

In view of the rapid expansion of compulsion in the State, Government felt it necessary to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, with a view to speeding up the enforcement of compulsion under sections 35 and 36 of the Act. Under this amendment, Primary School Panchayats have been constituted in all the villages where compulsion prevails, so that the offences against the law can be speedily decided. However, in places where a Judicial Magistrate holds his courts a *Nyaya* Panchayat already exists, the offences will continue to be tried by these agencies and no School Panchayats would be constituted. The experiment has been launched recently and it is hoped that the Panchayats whose members belong to the village would take a keen and personal interest in improving the attendance at the school.

3 (6) *Stages of Instruction.*—The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the different standards of primary schools during the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. III (3)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
 (1955-56)

Stand- ard.	1954-55.				1955-56.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per- cent- age to total enrol- ment.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per- cent- age to total enrol- ment
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	6,46,658	6,12,771	15,59,429	40.7	10,07,831	7,05,217	17,13,048	41.1
II	4,85,620	2,52,884	7,59,404	19.3	5,48,600	2,84,679	8,32,739	20.0
III	3,72,103	1,68,298	5,40,398	14.1	3,96,654	1,83,106	5,79,670	13.9
IV	3,19,474	1,21,500	4,40,974	11.5	3,36,129	1,33,732	4,69,861	11.3
V	1,81,409	55,626	2,37,105	6.2	1,93,805	61,785	2,55,590	6.1
VI	1,32,601	86,251	1,69,852	4.4	1,37,426	39,866	1,77,292	4.2
VII	1,12,629	51,776	1,44,304	3.8	1,12,353	30,685	1,43,039	3.4
Total...	25,51,991	12,79,175	38,30,466	100.0	27,32,303	14,38,980	41,71,238	100.0

From the above table it is seen that the increase in number was confined very largely to the lower primary Standards I and II. This is due partly to the special steps taken to enforce compulsory attendance and partly to the opening of a very large number of new primary schools.

It will also be seen that there is a great fall in the enrolment in Standards V-VII as compared to that in Standards I-IV. This is due to several reasons; among which the following may be mentioned:—

(1) A large number of the pupils who pass Primary Standard IV join the secondary schools.

(2) Compulsory Primary Education is not enforced beyond a period of four years at any place.

(3) On account of financial difficulties, many children leave school before they complete the lower primary stage and engage in some occupation for the family either at home or outside.

(4) Several villages have schools teaching only the first two standards.

3 (7) *Stagnation and Wastage*.—Stagnation is defined as the retention of a pupil in the same class for more than one year and if a pupil leaves school before attaining permanent literacy, he is regarded as a case of wastage. These two have been the greatest evils of the system of Primary Education in all parts of India.

The following table shows the results of the examinations in primary schools held during the year under report.

TABLE No. III (4)
Examinations in Primary Schools
(1955-56)

Stand- dard.	Boys.				Girls.			
	No. of Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1956.	No. of Pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination.	No. of Pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Per- centage of passes (Col. 4 to Col. 3).	No. of Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1956.	No. of Pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination.	No. of pupils pro- moted to next Standard.	Per- centage of Passes (Col. 8 to Col. 7).
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	10,07,881	9,66,501	4,69,133	48.5	7,05,217	6,70,022	2,92,458	43.6
II	5,48,067	5,39,479	3,65,396	67.7	2,84,679	2,77,525	1,78,619	64.4
III	3,96,654	3,89,680	2,68,826	74.1	1,83,016	1,77,967	1,34,010	75.3
IV	3,36,129	3,32,032	2,37,642	68.6	1,33,732	1,28,010	92,265	72.1
V	1,99,805	1,92,051	1,46,705	76.3	61,785	61,345	47,857	78.0
VI	1,37,425	1,34,714	1,12,296	83.4	39,866	37,530	31,704	84.5
VII	1,12,353	1,10,575	80,847	73.1	30,685	30,073	22,605	75.2
Total...	27,32,308	26,65,082	16,90,848	63.4	14,38,980	13,62,472	7,99,518	57.8

It will be seen that not even half the number of pupils appearing for the 1st Standard examination are promoted to the 2nd Standard. It is thus clear that stagnation in the lowest standard, particularly in the case of girls is very heavy. If we exclude the results of the first two standards, it is seen that the percentage of girls passing in any other standard, is greater than that of the boys for the same standard. This may be because of the fact that a smaller proportion of girls attend schools and these girls come from families which are comparatively better off.

A comparison of the above examination results with those for the year 1954-1955 given on page 25 of the Report for that year will show that there has been a slight improvement in the extent of stagnation.

The main reason which leads to stagnation in Standard I is irregularity of attendance. Attempts are being made to reduce it by educating parents, enforcing compulsory attendance and by improving teaching methods. Another reason is that children who have completed five years of age are also admitted to this class along with those who are six years. The former being comparatively immature generally lag behind.

Separate statistics for wastage are not collected, but a combined measure of the evil results of stagnation and wastage is obtained by comparing the number of pupils reading in Standard IV with those that were enrolled in Standard I four years earlier.

The following table shows the comparison for the last six years :—

TABLE No. III (5)

Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Schools

(1955-56)

Year.	Boys.			Girls.		
	No. on rolls in Std. I on 31st March.	No. on rolls in Std. IV on 31st March.	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2.	No. on rolls in Std. I on 31st March.	No. on rolls in Std. IV on 31st March.	Percentage of col. 6 to col. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-1951 ...	6,18,959	...	...	4,95,015	...	...
1953-1954 ...	...	3,16,010	50.9	...	1,16,454	23.6
1951-1952 ...	6,19,831	...	...	7,74,902	...	...
1954-1955 ...	...	3,19,474	51.5	...	1,21,500	25.5
1952-1953 ...	7,40,421	...	...	5,13,312	...	...
1955-1956 ...	...	3,36,129	45.4	...	1,33,732	26.1

It will be seen that the wastage in the case of girls is much higher than in the case of boys. This is mainly due to the fact that a girl is more useful at home, either for taking care of a young child or for assisting the mother. Consequently, she is more often withdrawn from the school at an early age.

It will also be seen that the wastage in the case of boys has suddenly increased during the year under report. This is mainly due to large increase of pupils which took place in 1952-1953 owing to the opening of new schools in that year.

Government is aware of the importance of the problems of wastage and stagnation in Primary Education. It is, therefore, proposed to take up these problems for special investigation in the Research Bureau that has set up during the year under report.

3. (8) *Expenditure*.—The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased by Rs. 83,55,029 from Rs. 11,56,28,181 to Rs. 12,39,83,210 in 1955-1956. This works out at 50.5 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education, as against 50.0 per cent in 1954-55.

The different sources from which the expenditure on Primary Education was met are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. III (6)

Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Education
(1955-56)

Year.	Central Government Funds.	State Government Funds.	District School Board Funds.	Municipal School Board Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-1955 ...	50,994 (0.1)	7,53,47,365 (65.2)	93,08,170 (8.0)	1,81,99,234 (15.7)	77,73,206 (6.7)	49,49,212 (4.3)	11,56,23,181 (107.0)
1955-1956 ...	81,51,000 (6.6)	7,43,90,674 (60.0)	60,47,061 (4.9)	1,86,74,832 (15.9)	92,14,802 (7.4)	65,04,841 (5.2)	12,39,53,210 (107.0)

It will be seen from the above table that the most important event of the year was the large subsidy received from the Government of India on account of Basic Education and expansion of Primary Education. The expenditure from Central funds, therefore, shows a phenomenal increase during the year under report—from Rs. 50,994 in 1954-55 to Rs. 81,51,000 in 1955-56. The share of the Central Government in the total direct expenditure on Primary Education has, therefore, increased from 0.1 per cent in 1954-55 to 6.6 per cent in 1955-56.

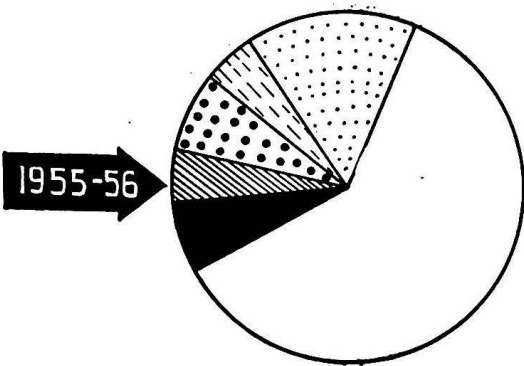
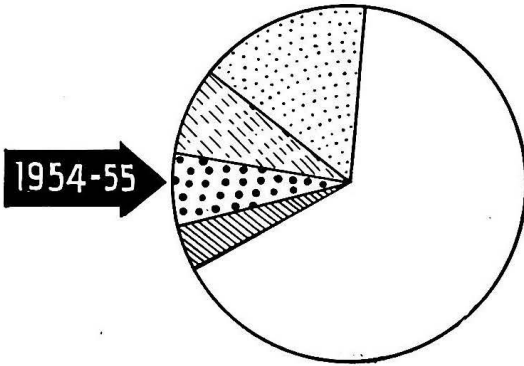
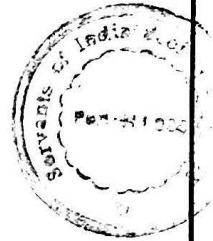
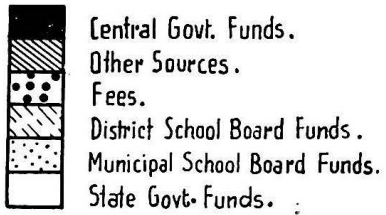
The expenditure from State funds shows a slight fall of about Rs. 10 lakhs. This is due to purely administrative reasons. It is not the intention of Government to curtail its expenditure on Primary Education in any way. On the other hand, Government desires to increase its own expenditure on Primary Education as much as possible and, with the help of the Central grants, to complete the programme of introducing universal compulsory education as early as possible. The only other source which shows a decrease during the year under report is District School Board funds. Here the fall is due to incidental variations in the collections of revenue and not to any decision of policy. All other sources show a general increase.

As stated in the previous report, fees were introduced in the upper primary standards with effect from 1954-55 but very liberal concessions were allowed in order that the measure should not cause any hardship to poor parents. This policy was continued during the year under report. A reference to Table No. III (3) will show that the total enrolment in Standards V-VII has greatly increased during the year under report. This has also resulted in a larger collection of fees which have increased from Rs. 77,73,206 in 1954-55 to Rs. 92,14,802 in 1955-56. The present position regarding levy of fees in primary schools may be stated as follows:—

(1) In primary schools conducted by Government, Municipalities, or District School Boards, no fees are charged in Standards I-IV.

(2) In Standards V, VI and VII of the above schools, fees are levied at the rates of Rs. 0-8-0, Rs. 0-12-0 and Re. 1-0-0 respectively in rural areas and at the rate of Re. 1-0-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively in the urban areas.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION



In order, however, that the levy of these fees should not cause any hardship to poor parents, the following concessions are given :—

- (a) Up to 50 per cent of girls in Standards V-VII are free.
 - (b) All children of backward communities are free.
 - (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 World Wars are free.
 - (d) Children of Primary and Secondary teachers whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100 are free.
 - (e) In addition to the above, indigent children are allowed freestudentships if their parents declare that they are unable to pay school fees.
- (3) Private primary schools are allowed to charge fees at approved rates.

3 (9). *Size of Classes and the Shift System.*—The size of the class is always a compromise between educational and financial considerations. On educational grounds, the class should be as small as possible; but financial considerations lead inevitably to an increase in its size. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, the number of pupils to be managed by a teacher is restricted to 40, although this limit is often exceeded in practice, owing to inadequacy of available staff. For the State as a whole, however, the average number of pupils per teacher works out at 38·6 only as against 38·3 during the previous year.

Like all averages, the average class of 38 or 40 pupils is not very common. In cities and in other places where the desire for education is keen, one generally finds an overcrowding of classes combined with an inadequate supply of buildings and teachers. In the comparatively backward areas, on the other hand, small classes of 20 or 25 pupils are quite common. The Administrative Officers of the School Boards have, therefore, been instructed to plan the staffing of schools on a judicious basis and to maintain the efficiency of teaching at as high a level as possible.

As a measure of economy, Government have decided to adopt the shift system under which the same teacher teaches one group of children in the morning session and other group in the afternoon session. Primary Education Rules, 1949, lay down that the shift system shall be adopted in Standards I and II in all schools in the areas of compulsion. It is also open under the rules to adopt the shift system in other areas and in classes up to Standard IV in single-teacher schools. The adoption of the shift system is subject to the provision that no teacher shall be entrusted with more than two classes or 40 pupils during either session. During the year under report, the shift system was in operation in the schools managed by 23 District School Boards and 16 Authorized Municipalities.

3 (10). *Primary School Certificate Examination.*—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 years 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

TABLE No. III (7)
P. S. C. Examination Results
(1955-56)

1	Primary School Certificate Examination.		
	Number appeared. 2	Number passed. 3	Percentage of Passed. 4
<i>1954-55</i>			
Boys ...	1,25,444	55,051	43.9
Girls ...	34,576	13,457	38.9
<i>1955-56</i>			
Boys ...	1,28,054	64,886	50.7
Girls ...	34,859	15,935	45.7

N. B.—The figures in this table include ex-students.

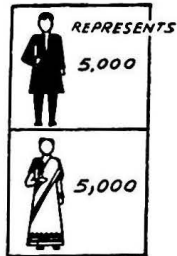
3 (11). *Teachers.*—The following table gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during preceding two years:—

TABLE No. III (8)
Number of Primary Teachers
(1955-56)

1	1954-55.			1955-56.		
	Men. 2	Women. 3	Total. 4	Men. 5	Women. 6	Total. 7
Trained ...	43,567	13,017	56,584	46,764	14,574	61,338
Percentage to total ...	54.1	64.3	56.2	54.5	65.1	56.7
Un-trained ...	36,907	7,213	44,120	39,007	7,812	46,819
Percentage to total ...	45.9	35.7	43.8	45.5	34.9	43.3
Total ...	80,474	20,230	1,00,704	85,771	22,386	1,08,157

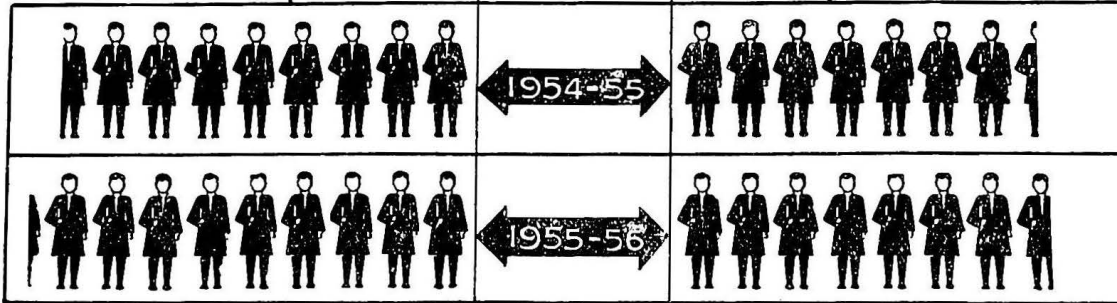
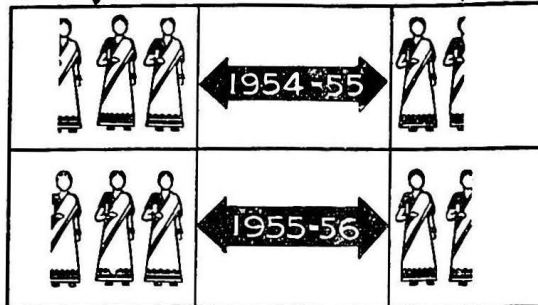
The total number of teachers increased from 1,00,704 in 1954-55 to 1,08,157 in 1955-56. The percentage of trained teachers also rose from 56.2 to 56.7 (54.5 for men and 65.1 for women). A detailed account of the training of teachers is given in Chapter VII.

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS



TRAINED

UNTRAINED



One of the important policies of the Department is to improve the general education of primary teachers. With this object in view, preference is being given to those who have passed the Matriculation or higher Examination in recruiting primary teachers. This policy is meeting with great success, except in rural areas or backward communities, and the percentages of matriculated teachers in service is continuously increasing. The following table shows the proportion of primary teachers who possess higher educational qualifications:—

TABLE No. III (9)

Primary Teachers with Higher Qualifications

(1955-56)

1	Men.		Women.	
	1954-55. 2	1955-56. 3	1954-55. 4	1955-56. 5
No. of Graduates ...	231	280	315	253
No. of Matriculates and Undergraduates ...	10,149	14,700	3,243	4,521
Total ...	10,380	14,980	3,558	4,774
Percentage to total no. of teachers ...	12.9	17.5	17.6	21.8

Another interesting fact may be mentioned in this connection. Under the new rules of the S. S. C. Examination Board, English is no longer compulsory and a student can pass the Examination with Hindi in lieu of English. Several primary teachers take advantage of this concession and pass the S. S. C. Examination. The exact statistics of teachers who thus pass the S. S. C. Examination every year are not available; but it may be said that this movement is also partly responsible for the increase of Matriculates in the cadre of primary teachers.

Another policy of the Department is to increase the number of women teachers as largely as possible. During the year under report, the number of women teachers increased by 2,156 from 20,230 in 1954-55 to 22,386 in 1955-56. It may be said generally that this policy is succeeding to some extent in urban areas. But it is still very difficult to induce women teachers to serve in rural areas.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the percentage of trained teachers is much larger amongst women than amongst men. This is mainly due to the fact that the facilities for training women teachers are comparatively more plentiful.

3 (12). *Curriculum.*—The new curriculum for primary schools was introduced in June 1955. The working of this reform was closely observed during the year under report. From the data collected on the subject, it appears that the new syllabus is working satisfactorily and that it has tended to improve the efficiency of the schools.

3 (13). *Central Schools*.—On the recommendation of the Bhise Committee, the experiment of the Central Schools was undertaken in 1950-51. A Central School serves as a Community Centre and also as an administrative unit for a compact group of villages in the neighbourhood. It is hoped that the Central Schools would serve as models to the primary schools in the neighbourhood and thereby help in raising their standard of teaching.

As a first stage in the experiment, one Central School was organised in every district and thus 27 Central Schools were established in 1950-51. This number has remained unchanged to the end of the year under report.

Several Central Schools are reported to be doing very good work. It has not yet been possible, however, to assess the results of the experiment as a whole. It is expected that this will be one of the problems which the Research Bureau will soon handle.

3 (14). *Primary School Buildings*.—Primary Schools are housed in three types of buildings—owned, rented and rent-free. Owned buildings are those that have been specially constructed for the purpose and they generally provide adequate facilities regarding floor-space, lighting and ventilation. Rented buildings are not, as a rule, satisfactory for school purposes, although some of them are specially constructed for the purpose and are as good as owned buildings. Rent-free buildings include temples, *chavadis*, *Dharamshalas*, etc. and they may be said to provide the least satisfactory accommodation for schools. The following table shows how the primary schools were housed during the year under report:—

TABLE No. III (10)
Accommodation of Primary Schools
 (1955-56)

Primary Schools maintained by	No. of Primary Schools on 31st March 1956.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1956.	Owned Buildings.		Rented Buildings.		Rent-free Buildings.		
			Number.	No. of Pupils accommodat- ed in.	Number.	No. of Pupils accommodat- ed in.	Number.	No. of Pupils accommodat- ed in.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
District School Boards*	{ for Boys ...	24,643	27,48,489	7,908	10,97,374	8,622	7,44,354	15,544	9,06,761
	{ for Girls ...	1,300	2,73,575	595	1,16,515	850	1,33,625	241	23,457
Authorised Municipalities†	{ for Boys ...	1,014	4,04,630	271	1,33,642	745	2,56,777	38	9,211
	{ for Girls ...	421	1,61,074	109	51,133	307	1,07,483	8	2,456
Total ...	{ for Boys ...	25,657	31,53,119	8,174	12,36,016	9,367	10,01,131	15,582	9,15,972
	{ for Girls ...	1,721	4,34,649	704	1,67,648	1,157	2,41,108	249	25,893
Total ...		27,378	35,87,768	8,878	14,03,664	10,524	12,42,239	15,831	9,41,865

* Includes non-Authorised Municipal Schools.

† Includes Cantonment Board Schools.

The above table does not include the statistics of aided primary schools whose housing is, on the whole, far more unsatisfactory than that of the local authority schools. But even in respect of the Municipal and District Board Schools, it is found that only 39·1 per cent of the pupils are housed in satisfactory buildings. The magnitude of the problem can, therefore, be imagined if it is remembered that about 28 lakhs of pupils are yet to be provided with good school buildings and that the cost of providing them is not less than Rs. 75 per pupil.

Since 1953, Government have sanctioned a scheme of granting loans to District School Boards, from the accumulations of the Provident Fund of the District School Board staff including primary teachers, for the construction of primary school buildings. During the year under report, the District Building Committee have completed the construction of 428 school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 26,78,828. Besides 597 School Buildings were under construction at the end of the year and the total cost on their construction was estimated at Rs. 64,73,529. Moreover, 519 sites were finally selected for the construction of school buildings and the total popular contribution collected by the District Building Committees during the year came to Rs. 33,88,041. Similarly, Rs. 49,99,897 and Rs. 1,26,023 were paid as building loans and building grants respectively for the building programme of the District Building Committees during the year under report.

3 (15). *The Bombay Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.*—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 Education Committee of the Corporation appointed under the Act. The following table gives information about schools, pupils, teachers and direct expenditure in the area of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

TABLE No. III (11)
Primary Education in Greater Bombay
 (1955-56)

Year.	Number of Primary Schools managed by					Number of Pupils in Schools managed by					Teachers.			Expenditure (Direct).	
	Govt.	Corpo- ration.	Aided.	Un- Aided.	Total.	Govt.	Corpo- ration.	Aided.	Un- Aided.	Total.	Trained.	Un- trained.	Total.	Govt. Funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1954-55 ...	1	510	284	46	841	101	1,96,862	66,586	8,553	2,72,102	6,142	2,091	8,233	Rs. 30,51,782	Rs. 1,69,86,607
1955-56 ...	1	529	288	43	861	96	2,12,605	[69,366	,946	2,90,018	6,729	2,073	8,802	30,93,740	1,88,12,901

3 (16). *Cantonment Schools*.—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 Cantonments *viz.* those of Poona, Kirkee, Deolali, Ahmednagar, 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 total number of schools and pupils in these Boards were 61 and 18,363 respectively. The number of teachers in these schools was 474, of whom 326 were trained. The total direct expenditure on these schools was Rs. 5,94,802 of which Government share was Rs. 1,26,543. Further details about these schools are given in the following table:—

TABLE NO. III (12)

Primary Education in Cantonment Areas

(1955-56)

Name of the Cantonment.	Primary Schools.				Pupils in Primary Schools.				Teachers in Primary Schools.			Expenditure (Direct).	
	Cantonment.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Cantonment.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Trained.	Un-trained.	Total.	Government Funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boona	...	28	...	28	...	6,337	...	6,337	126	53	179	Rs. 67,118	Rs. 2,43,017
Dirkee	...	10	...	13	1,997	3,069	...	5,006	87	31	118	17,797	1,34,955
Deolali	...	1	...	5	1,791	249	...	2,040	27	24	51	15,640	59,059
Hammednagar	...	3	...	7	1,601	1,015	...	2,616	50	18	68	18,931	65,864
Hammedabad	1	402	...	...	402	3	4	7	3,857	11,270
Malgaum	...	3	2	7	698	208	1,056	1,962	33	18	51	3,200	80,637
Total	14	45	2	61	6,429	10,878	1,056	13,963	326	148	474	1,26,543	5,94,802

3. (17) *Miscellaneous.*—The following brief comments are offered regarding other general developments in Primary Education :—

(a) *State Board of Primary Education.*—No meeting of the Board was held during the year under report.

(b) *Single-teacher Schools.*—The number of single-teacher schools increased from 17,042 in 1954-55 to 18,097 in 1955-56. Total number of pupils in these schools increased by 10,854 to 6,76,213 during the year under report.

(c) *School Co-operative Societies.*—The number of School Co-operative Societies increased from 784 in 1954-55 to 919 in 1955-56. The Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupils to acquire practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

(d) *School Libraries.*—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 the school children are also maintained by some District School Boards.

(e) *Text-books.*—The introduction of the new syllabus in all primary schools with effect from June 1955, necessitated the introduction of new text-books written according to the revised syllabus. During the year under report, such text-books were called from publishers, sanctioned, and brought into use in all the standards of all primary schools. The magnitude of the experiment created some difficulties regarding supplies in the beginning of the school year. But these were readily overcome and it is now generally admitted that the new text-books show a distinct improvement over the earlier ones.

Until the previous year, pupils were required to purchase supplementary readers. During the year under report, orders have been issued to the effect that the schools should keep a sufficient number of copies of supplementary readers in stock and supply them to the pupils in rotation.

The following table shows the number of books considered by the different School Book Committees during the two preceding years.—

TABLE No. III (13)
Text-Books for Primary Schools
(1955-56)

Language.	No. of books received for consideration.		No. of books sanctioned by the Director of Education.		No. of books rejected by the Director of Education.	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marathi ...	286	62	105	24	131	38
Gujarati ...	238	...	105	...	133	...
Kannada ...	94	6	65	...	29	6
Sindhi ...	81	3	32	1	49	2
Hindi ...	82	40	31	24	51	16
Urdu ...	64	24	31	11	33	13

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

4. (1) *Main features of the year.*—During the year under report, a rapid and all round progress was recorded in Basic Education. This includes (1) a large increase in the number of basic schools, (2) considerable qualitative improvement in the work of the basic schools, (3) a better output regarding the economic aspect of the craft work in basic schools and (4) the reduction of the difference between basic and primary schools to the minimum. Brief notes on each of these four aspects of development are given in the paragraphs that follow :

4. (2) *Quantitative progress recorded during the year.*—At the end of 1954-55, there were only 167 basic schools with 30,497 pupils in the State. These were located in 9 compact areas. During the year under report, it was decided to convert all the craft schools (which number 2,816) into basic schools. Besides, the Sarvodaya Centres, Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks also converted a number of primary schools directly into basic. As a result of these measures, the total number of basic schools in the State increased to 3,670 with 10,70,830 pupils on 31st March 1956. The details of these schools are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. IV (1)

Basic Schools

(1955-56)

Type.	No. of Basic Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in Basic Schools.	Number of Pupils <i>actually</i> under Basic Instruction.	Number of teachers working in Basic Schools.			
				Basic and Craft trained.	Ordinary trained.	Untrained.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Spinning and Weaving ...	2,864	8,44,164	5,98,436	12,621	4,835	4,441	21,897
Kitchen gardening and Agriculture ...	475	1,39,258	97,975	1,987	848	793	3,628
Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work ...	381	87,418	58,941	1,245	687	737	2,669
Total ...	3,670	10,70,830	7,55,352	15,853	6,370	5,971	28,194

It will be seen from the above table that of the total number of 3,670 basic schools, 2,864 follow spinning and weaving as craft, 475 follow gardening and agriculture and 331 follow card-board modelling and wood-work. The total number of pupils in these basic schools is 10,70,830. However, as basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards, the number of pupils studying in basic classes in these schools is 7,55,352.

In respect of the teachers in basic schools, it has been tentatively decided that the percentage of trained teachers in basic schools should not be less than 60. A reference to the above table, however, will show that, during the year under report, only 56.3 per cent of the teachers of basic schools were trained in Basic Education. This deficiency is partly made up by 6,370 teachers who are ordinary trained. Steps are being taken to give orientation courses in Basic Education to these ordinary trained teachers working in basic schools.

The following table shows the classification of basic schools according to stages of instruction and the total direct expenditure incurred on them:—

TABLE No. IV (2)

Junior and Senior Basic Schools

(1955-56)

1	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Expenditure (Direct).	
			State Funds.	Total.
	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
<i>1954-55</i>				
Junior Basic Schools ...	59	5,618	1,25,515	1,71,770
Senior Basic Schools ...	108	24,879	7,29,004	8,56,822
Total ...	167	30,497	8,54,519	10,28,092
<i>1955-56</i>				
Junior Basic Schools ...	383	70,246	18,16,593	20,98,447
Senior Basic Schools ...	3,287	10,00,584	2,19,69,487	2,86,14,154
Total ...	3,670	10,70,830	2,32,86,080	3,07,07,601

N. B.—In addition to State Government expenditure shown in column 4 Central Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 26,539 on Junior Basic Schools and of Rs. 5,59,670 on Senior Basic Schools in 1955-56.

The extent to which the switch-over to Basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1955-56 can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE No. IV (3)
Basic and non-Basic Schools
(1955-56)

1	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Total Expenditure (Direct).
	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
Basic Schools ...	8,670	10,70,830	28,194	3,07,07,601
Primary Schools ...	32,011	31,00,458	79,963	9,32,75,609
Total ...	35,681	41,71,288	1,08,157	12,39,83,210
Percentage of Basic Schools to Total.	10.3	25.7	26.1	24.8

4. (3) *Qualitative Improvement in the Work of Basic Schools.*—Side by side with quantitative expansion of Basic Education, there has been a distinct improvement in the work turned out in basic schools. This work can be taken under three categories—craft-work, correlated teaching and community living. The specimens of craft-work exhibited in the district and State exhibitions showed a high standard of workmanship. Many of the basic schools could execute orders for craft-equipment, chairmats, portfolios, file-covers, black-boards, benches, trays, etc. required for the School Boards. Some of the Schools took orders from Government offices as well, since Government have permitted local offices to purchase a part of their stationery and office requirements from basic schools. In respect of correlated teaching considerable improvement in the technique was evolved and the Department published a scheme of work for the guidance of teachers in basic schools. Special seminars were organised to acquaint the teachers working in basic schools with the concept of correlated teaching and its practical implementation. A model scheme of allotment of periods under three types activity lessons, correlated lessons and supplementary lessons was devised for basic schools. The training colleges produced a variety of activity schemes on correlated teaching which were exhibited in the State and district exhibitions. Training in health and community living continued to form an integral part of the work of basic schools. This included cultural programmes, daily routine of *safai*, health parades etc. excursions, manual labour programmes, self-Government in schools etc.

4. (4) *Economic aspect of Craft-work.*—The following table gives the details regarding the economic aspect of craft-work of the basic schools during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. IV(4)
Economic aspect of Craft-work
 (1955-56)

1 Craft used.	2 Value of stock on 1st April, 1955, including raw materials and finished products.	3 Value of raw material added during the year 1955-56.	4 Expenditure on contingencies for Craft.	5 Land Rent paid.	6 Rent for accommodation for weaving only.	7 Total Expenditure (Columns 2 to 6).	8 Amount realised by Sale.	9 Amount earned by rebate.	10 Value of stock on 31st March, 1956, including raw materials and finished products.	11 Total of Column Nos. 8 to 10.	12 Profit (Column 11 minus Column 7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Spinning and Weaving ...	5,25,247	2,50,212	60,931	5,475	1,40,794	9,82,709	2,38,136	74,278	7,43,863	10,56,277	73,568
2. Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture.	15,550	31,228	15,817	13,784	252	76,631	69,978	3,974	27,510	1,01,462	24,831
3. Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work.	1,02,534	47,757	4,769	240	1,272	1,56,572	42,885	5,127	1,15,455	1,68,467	6,895
Total ...	6,43,331	3,29,197	81,567	19,499	1,42,318	12,15,912	3,50,999	83,379	8,86,828	13,21,206	1,05,294

A summary of these figures for the three crafts taken together is given below :—

	To.	By.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 31st April 1956 ...	6,43,331	...
Raw materials added in the year ...	3,29,197	...
Contingencies for craftwork ...	81,567	...
Rent for land, sheds, etc. ...	1,61,817	...
Actual Sales realised ...	...	3,50,999
Rebate earned on Sales from Government of India. ...	...	83,379
Closing balance on 31st March 1956 ...	...	8,86,828
Total ...	<u>12,15,913</u>	<u>13,21,206</u>

The gross-profit works out on the whole Rs. 1,05,294. This profit goes under the three crafts as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Weaving ...	73,568
2. Agriculture ...	24,831
3. Wood-work ...	6,895
Total ...	<u>1,05,294</u>

It will be seen from the figures given above that basic schools have been able to credit to the Primary Education Fund Rs. 4,34,378 as shown below :—

	Rs.
1. Actual credit ...	3,50,999
2. Rebate on Khadi cloth sales from Central Government. ...	83,379
Total ...	<u>4,34,378</u>

The craft education grants during the year were Rs. 13 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs were ear-marked for raw materials and contingencies. It will be seen that almost the entire grant on raw materials has been returned in hard cash to the Primary Education Fund, while the schools have with them a stock of the value of Rs. 8,86,828. A bulk of this stock consists of raw materials such as cotton and wood purchased during the seasons for the next year.



Folk Dance.

The speeding up of the disposal of finished products in basic schools has been taken up by Government this year. The Boards are permitted to purchase their requirements from basic schools. Government offices have also been permitted to buy part of their office requirements from basic schools. The question of simplifying the procedure in the latter case is being considered by Government. During the last quarter of the year, student purchasers were given special rebates for purchase of cloth woven in basic schools. Figures given above speak eloquently of the economic potentialities of craft work in basic schools.

4 (5). *Improvement in Ordinary Primary Schools.*—An important decision taken during the year under report was to reduce the difference between basic and primary schools to the minimum. Hitherto there were two different syllabi in the State—one for primary schools and the other for basic schools. Since June 1955, these two syllabi were replaced by a common syllabus under which both the basic and primary schools follow the same course of study in academic subjects and an additional syllabus is prescribed for basic schools for craft work only. Similarly, the separate P. S. C. Examination for basic schools was dropped and instead pupils from basic and primary schools were required to appear for the same P. S. C. Examination. Another step taken in the direction of eliminating the difference between the two types of schools was the introduction of cultural programmes, daily routine, *safai*, and other items of community living and training in health in all primary schools. These were till now features of basic schools only. As these can be managed without much expenditure, they were included in the programme of work of primary schools also, and necessary provision for *safai*, etc. made in the time table of these schools. This measure has helped to develop the basic outlook in all schools in the State. As a result of all these measures, the problem of converting primary schools into basic has now been made considerably easier.

Incidentally, it may be stated that Government has now decided to convert primary schools directly into basic. Till now, primary schools were converted into basic by two stages. At the first stage, they were converted into craft schools where craft was taught as an additional subject, and at the second stage, they were fully converted into basic. It has now been decided to discontinue this method and to convert primary schools directly into basic without recourse to the intermediate stage of craft schools.

4 (6). *Special programmes of improvement.*—Some special measures were taken during the year for the all round improvement of education in primary and basic schools and they are mentioned below in brief :—

(1) A State Exhibition of Basic Education was organised at Poona in the last week of September, 1955. This was preceded by district exhibitions in all the districts.

(2) 100 Camp-cum-Seminars of six days duration were organised during the Diwali Holidays for non-basic trained teachers working in basic Schools. Nearly 4,000 teachers took advantage of these seminars.

(3) Five Regional Conferences of Inspecting Officers of Basic Schools were organised during the year at Dhulia, Surat, Himatnagar, Dharwar and Poona. They were devoted to discussions on Basic Education, craft work, conversion of schools and correlated teaching.

(4) The State Committee for the production of Literature for Basic Schools prepared an activity scheme of work for basic schools—which was published in Kannad, Marathi and Gujarati.

(5) The improved pattern of correlated teaching, suggested by the Non-Government Primary Training Colleges Committee was introduced in basic schools and primary training colleges.

(6) Three dyeing centres were opened at Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Poona to supply coloured yarn to basic schools and training colleges in the area.

(7) The question of constructing craft sheds for basic schools was taken up and provision for construction of craft sheds was made as follows :—

(1) Rural Basic Schools	...	185
(2) Practising Schools of the Training Colleges	...	28
(3) Urban Basic Schools	...	10
		—
	Total ...	223
		—

(8) The three educational development areas of Dharwar, Dhulia and Rajpipla forged ahead with a multilateral development programme of Community Centres, Circulating Library Services, Improvement of Schools, etc. under the guidance of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre in the area, so as to serve as model areas of Basic Education in the State.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5 (1). *General.*—Secondary Education is the link between Primary Education on the one hand and College Education on the other. But as a large majority of students will not or should not proceed further, Secondary Education is now treated as a complete 'education for life' with training in discipline and leadership.

The course of general education in this State extends over eleven years and is divided into eleven standards which are numbered consecutively from I to XI. The first four years of this course are always regarded as primary and the last four years from Standard VIII to Standard XI as secondary. But Standards V to VII may play a dual role. When they form part of a Primary School they are designated as upper primary and are treated as part of Primary Education. When they are attached to a Secondary School they are designated as lower secondary and are treated as part of Secondary Education for purposes of administration and grant-in-aid.

The S. S. C. Examination Board, which is a statutory body, holds the S. S. C. Examination at the end of the secondary school course. The syllabus for the Examination includes a wide range of subjects which can be offered by the candidates according to their aptitudes.

5 (2). *Secondary Schools.*—The following table compares the number of Secondary Schools, classified according to managements, for the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. V (1)

Secondary Schools

(1955-56)

Management.	1954-55.			1955-56.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Number of Secondary Schools -			Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools		
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government ...	10	2	12	10	2	12	...	...	...
State Government ...	41	8	49	37	8	45	-4	...	-4
District Local Board ..	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Municipal ...	48	2	50	48	4	52	...	+2	+2
Aided ...	1,203	159	1,362	1,256	161	1,417	+53	+2	+55
Unaided ...	93	13	46	61	16 ¹	77	+28	+3	+31
Total ...	1,337	184	1,521	1,414	191	1,605	+77	+7	+84

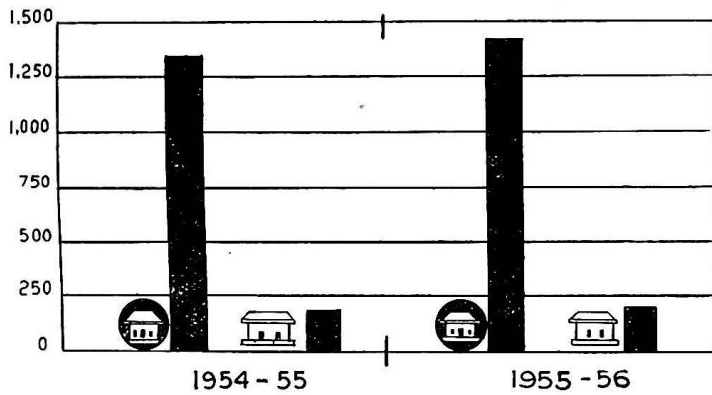
SECONDARY SCHOOLS & STUDENTS



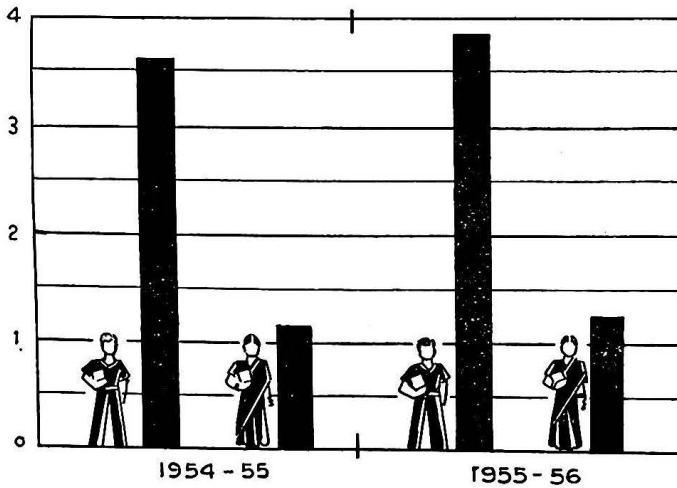
SCHOOL FOR BOYS .



SCHOOL FOR GIRLS .



IN LAKHS



It will be seen from the above that the total number of Secondary Schools has increased by 84 from 1,521 in 1954-55 to 1,605 in 1955-56. Of this increase, 77 are schools for boys and 7 are schools for girls. Classified according to managements, the largest increase has naturally occurred in schools under private agencies 55 in aided institutions and 31 in unaided institutions.

5 (3). *Pupils in Secondary Schools.*—The following table compares the number of pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools on 31st March of the two preceding years.

TABLE No. V (2)
Pupils in Secondary Schools
(1955-56)

Management.	1954-55			1955-56			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Number of Pupils			Number of Pupils			Number of Pupils		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government ...	1,287	525	1,812	1,119	549	1,668	-163	+24	-144
State Government ...	9,963	2,914	12,877	9,773	2,976	12,749	-190	+62	-123
District Local Board ...	803	30	333	364	28	392	+61	-2	+59
Municipal ...	17,966	2,831	20,797	18,522	3,372	21,894	+556	+541	+1,097
Aided ...	3,27,695	1,04,667	4,32,362	3,51,164	1,16,902	4,68,066	+23,469	+12,235	+35,704
Unaided ...	3,864	3,157	7,021	5,744	3,804	9,548	+1,880	+647	+2,527
Total ...	3,61,073	1,14,124	4,75,202	3,86,686	1,27,631	5,14,317	+25,608	+13,507	+39,115

The enrolment in the secondary schools conducted by the Central Government shows a small decline. This, however, needs no comment. The enrolment in the secondary schools conducted by the State Government also shows a small decline; but this due to the transfer of four schools to private enterprise. The enrolment under all other managements shows substantial increase. The increase in the enrolment in the aided secondary schools is particularly noticeable.

In all, the total enrolment in secondary schools shows an increase of 39,115 from 4,75,202 in 1954-55 to 5,14,317 in 1955-56. This works out at 8·2 per cent. increase. The increase in the enrolment of boys is 7·1 per cent only, while the increase in the enrolment of girls is much larger—11·8 per cent. This is a welcome trend.

5 (4). *Distribution of Secondary Schools.*—From the statistics given in the two preceding paragraphs, it can be inferred that there is one secondary school for an average area of 68.1 square miles or for an average population (estimated) of 24,242 persons. The average size of a secondary school works out at about 320 pupils and the percentage of pupils enrolled in secondary schools to total estimated population comes to about 1·3.

The overall picture presented by these figures need not be considered as unsatisfactory. But a few significant features begin to appear when the distribution of schools is examined according to districts or separately for rural areas. For example, the following table shows the distribution of secondary schools according to districts:—

TABLE No. V (3)

Distribution of Secondary Schools

(1955-56)

District.	No. of Secondary Schools.		No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools.		Average No. of Pupils per School.		Percentage of Pupils to Population.	No. of Persons per School.	Average area in square miles per School.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bombay	289	...	1,41,776	...	491	...	4.9	9,824	.3
2. Ratnagiri	20	32	5,545	3,975	277	124	.5	32,922	95.8
3. Kolaba	15	12	3,929	1,194	262	99	.5	33,669	100.4
4. Thana	67	7	23,734	728	354	104	1.6	20,514	50.7
5. Nasik	40	7	11,619	781	290	104	.8	30,423	128.0
6. East Khandesh	39	15	13,770	2,153	353	144	1.0	27,247	82.7
7. West Khandesh	17	8	5,607	568	330	71	.5	45,841	216.2
8. Ahmednagar	30	10	8,536	1,194	285	119	.6	35,271	161.8
9. Poona	91	16	38,007	1,356	418	85	2.0	18,233	56.2
10. North Satara	30	27	8,319	2,549	277	94	.9	20,617	70.6
11. South Satara	29	23	7,302	2,022	252	86	.9	19,233	64.0
12. Sholapur	35	16	11,688	1,459	337	91	.8	29,516	114.0

13. Kolhapur	---	41	19	11,856	1,093	277	57	1.0	20,459	46.6
14. Dangs	---	...	1	...	27	...	27	.05	47,282	658.0
15. Ahmedabad	---	74	11	42,118	2,325	569	211	2.6	19,307	40.0
16. Kaira	---	53	35	20,981	6,256	396	179	1.6	18,323	29.1
17. Banaskantha	---	12	2	2,662	30	213	15	.3	53,485	284.7
18. Sabarkantha	---	8	17	2,294	1,582	265	93	.5	27,360	97.9
19. Mehsana	---	44	30	13,942	3,581	317	119	1.1	19,687	55.7
20. Amreli	---	10	3	2,112	168	211	53	.7	24,400	118.2
21. Baroda	---	37	31	15,109	3,767	403	122	1.6	17,569	41.0
22. Surat	---	53	25	24,104	4,518	416	181	1.5	22,032	49.0
23. Panchmahals	---	18	2	6,540	338	363	169	.6	57,421	175.0
24. Broach	---	15	11	5,399	1,975	360	179	1.4	27,155	112.8
25. Dharwar	---	48	8	18,433	1,098	285	137	.9	28,131	94.4
26. Dharwar	---	48	8	13,860	1,026	303	128	.8	32,583	104.8
27. Bijapur	---	22	5	7,434	754	338	151	.6	51,710	243.1
28. North Kanara	---	18	19	4,286	2,363	238	123	1.2	13,994	107.5
Total	---	1,205	400	4,65,497	48,820	• 386	122	1.4	22,403	69.1

N. B.—The statistics in this table are worked out for the population as recorded in the 1951 Census.

It can be seen from the above table that out of the 1,605 secondary schools in the State only 400 or about 25 per cent of the schools situated in rural areas. The number of pupils attending secondary schools in rural areas was only 48,820 while the number of pupils attending the secondary schools in the urban areas was 4,65,497. Thus the average number of pupils attending a secondary school in the rural area was 122 while the corresponding figure for the urban areas was 336. This is due partly to the fact that pupils in rural areas attend secondary schools in the nearby towns. In this connection it may be mentioned that the scale of aid provided by the State Government for secondary schools under private managements in the rural areas is 33 1/3rd against 30 per cent in the urban areas. Also, rural schools are allowed to pay advance increments upto four to their teachers so as to attract good teachers for such schools and the additional expenditure incurred thereon is held admissible for grant-in-aid.

A comparison of figures in columns 8, 9 and 10 of the above table will show that there is no uniformity in the educational opportunities available in the different districts. Some districts such as Dangs, Banaskantha and Bijapur are very poor compared to Greater Bombay, Thana, Poona, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Surat.

5 (5). *Secondary Schools conducted by Central Government.*—The number of secondary schools conducted by the Central Government remained unchanged at 12. One of these is meant for the children of defence personnel and is exclusively supported by the Government of India. The remaining eleven schools are conducted by the Railways and most of them receive aid from the State Government in addition to the contribution which the Central Government makes through the railway budget. The number of students in these schools decreased from 1,812 in 1954-55 to 1,668 in 1955-56. A large part of the total expenditure on these schools is met by the Central Government. The total cost per student during the year under review was Rs. 340·7 per year, while the cost to State Government was Rs. 21·9 per year per student. Corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 315·8 and Rs. 18·3 respectively.

The following table gives the details about these schools for the two preceding years:—

TABLE NO. V (4)
Secondary School conducted by Central Government
 (1955-56)

Year.	Number of Institutions			Number of Pupils			Direct expenditure from		Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954-55	10	2	12	1,287	535	1,812	Rs. 33,290	Rs. 5,72,256	Rs. 18.3	Rs. 315.9
1955-56	10	2	12	1,119	549	1,668	Rs. 36,652	Rs. 5,67,397	Rs. 21.9	Rs. 340.7

5 (6). *Secondary Schools conducted by the State Government.*—The policy in this State has been normally to maintain only one school per district although there were some districts like Poona where even one school was not maintained because there was no need for it. Consequently, the number of secondary schools conducted by the State Government has always been very small. Since 1937-38, most of these have been converted into vocational high schools or centres.

Since 1949, a large number of schools have come under Government management owing to the merger of the erstwhile Indian States. Steps are, however, being taken now to transfer these to private managements so that the number of Government secondary schools is reduced to the minimum at an early date.

The following table gives the details about these schools for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. V (5)

Secondary Schools conducted by State Government

(1955-56)

Year.	Number of Institutions			Number of Pupils			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954 55 ...	41	8	49	9,968	2,914	12,877	Rs. 11,23,749	Rs. 18,23,366	Rs. 87.2	Rs. 141.6
1955 56 ...	37	8	45	9,773	2,976	12,749	Rs. 11,96,022	Rs. 19,88,543	Rs. 98.8	Rs. 155.5

It will be seen that the number of schools decreased from 49 in 1954-55 to 45 in 1955-1956. This is due to the transfer of four schools to private managements during the year under report. These schools were: (1) G. B. Bhagat High School, Bhadrava (transferred on 6th June 1955), (2) Gangadhara High School, Gangadhara (transferred on 8th August 1955), (3) S. P. High School, Santrampur (transferred on 1st September 1955) and (4) Dharampur High School, Dharampur (transferred on 11th December 1955). The number of students shows a decline of 128, but the total expenditure as well as the State's contribution shows an increase.

5 (?). *Secondary Schools conducted by District Boards.*—The District Boards^s have meagre resources and their first responsibility is to make adequate provision for Primary Education. These local bodies, therefore, do not find it financially convenient to conduct secondary schools.

During the year under report, the number of secondary schools conducted by the District Boards remained unchanged at 2. The following table gives the statistical details about them for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. V (6)

Secondary Schools conducted by District School Boards

(1955-56)

Year.	Number of Institutions			Number of Pupils			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954-55	2	...	2	803	90	893	Rs. 35,652	Rs. 55,483	Rs. 187.1	Rs. 166.6
1955-56	2	...	2	364	23	392	Rs. 23,325	Rs. 49,869	Rs. 59.5	Rs. 127.2

5 (8). *Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities.*—The Municipalities conduct a fairly large number of secondary schools. In urban areas private enterprise is available to a large extent and, therefore, there is no real necessity for Municipalities to conduct secondary schools. But due to *historical reasons*, a fairly large number of secondary schools are still conducted by Municipalities

The following table gives the statistical details about these schools for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. V (7)

Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities

(1955-56)

Year.	Number of Institutions			Number of Pupils			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Funds.	Total.		
:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954-55 ...	49	2	50	17,966	2,831	20,797	Rs. 8,02,413	Rs. 20,98,235	Rs. 38.6	Rs. 100.9
1955-56 ...	48	4	52	18,522	3,372	21,894	Rs. 8,56,322	Rs. 22,32,670	Rs. 39.1	Rs. 101.9

It may be seen that two new girls' schools were opened during the year under report. They were: (1) The Seth N. C. M. Kanya Vidyalaya, Bilimora, District Surat, and (2) the Municipal Girls' High School, Kolhapur. Consequently, the number of schools managed by Municipalities increased from 50 in 1954-55 to 52 in 1955-56 and number of students in these schools has risen by 1,097 to 21,894 during the same period. The cost per pupil per year in a Municipal secondary school was Rs. 101·9 while the corresponding figure for 1954-55 was Rs. 100·9.

Local bodies conducting secondary schools (whether Municipalities or Local Boards) are treated like any other agency and are given grant-in-aid on the same general principles which apply to private enterprise in Secondary Education.

A recent activity undertaken by the Municipalities in this respect deserves special notice. A view is now being put forward that it is the duty of the Municipalities to conduct secondary schools which charge low rates of fees and thereby help to spread Secondary Education among the poorer sections of the community. The Poona Municipal Corporation conducts a high school of this type for boys and the Kolhapur Municipality conducts a similar high school for girls. The experiment is being watched with interest.

5(9). *Secondary Schools conducted, by Private Agencies.*--The secondary schools conducted by the private agencies numbered 1,494 or 93·8 per cent of the total number of secondary schools in the State. It may, therefore, be said that the problem of Secondary Education has now become almost equivalent to the problem of private Secondary schools. This development is in consonance with the general policy of Government which envisages that Secondary Education should be conducted by private enterprise with the aid of the State.

The following table gives the details of secondary schools conducted by the private agencies for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. V (8)

Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies

(1955-56)

Year.	Number of Institutions			Number of Pupils			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Funds.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>1954-55</i>										
Aided ...	1,203	159	1,362	3,27,695	1,04,667	4,32,362	1,81,39,086	5,92,36,175	41.9	123.7
Unaided ..	33	13	46	3,864	3,157	7,021	11,469	13,54,332	1.6	192.8
Total ...	1,236	172	1,408	3,31,559	1,07,824	4,39,383	1,81,50,555	5,45,90,507	41.2	124.2
<i>1955-56</i>										
Aided ...	1,256	161	1,417	3,51,164	1,16,902	4,68,066	1,92,73,273	5,61,65,319	41.9	119.9
Unaided ...	61	16	77	5,744	3,804	9,548	5,638	18,74,654	0.6	196.3
Total ...	1,317	177	1,494	3,56,908	1,20,706	4,77,614	1,92,78,911	5,80,40,033	40.3	121.5

N.B.—Fee-grants given to some of the unaided schools are shown in column 8.

It may be seen that the number of secondary schools increased from 1,408 in 1954-55 to 1,494 in 1955-56. Of the 1,494 secondary schools, 1,417 were aided and 77 were unaided. Secondary schools meant for boys numbered 1,317 and 177 schools were meant for girls. The number of students in these schools was 4,77,614 (3,56,908 boys and 1,20,706 girls). The average number of students in an aided secondary school was 330, while the corresponding figure for an unaided school was only 124. The total cost and the cost to Government to educate a child in a secondary school decreased from Rs. 41.2 and Rs. 121.2 in 1954-55 to Rs. 40.3 and 121.5 in 1955-56 respectively. The decrease is due to the increase in the number of students per school.

It has been the policy of Government to discourage private enterprise by individuals. It was, therefore, decided in 1952-53 that the grants of proprietary schools would be progressively reduced in a period of three years and that they would get no grant at all after 1956-57. It is open to the proprietors, however, to hand over their schools to charitable Societies and/or convert them into Trusts under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, in which case they would be eligible to receive the usual grants.

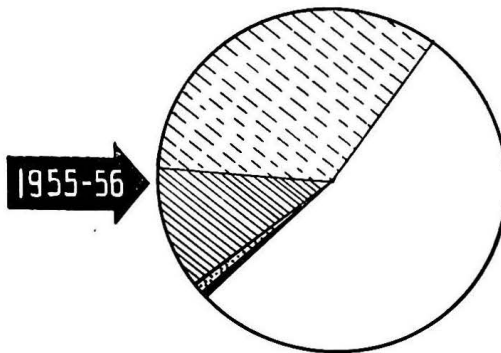
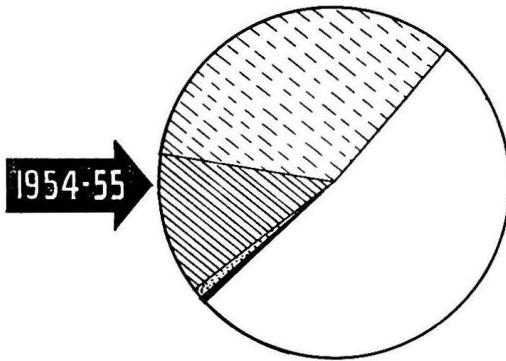
5(10). *Expenditures.*—The following table compares the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. V(9)
Expenditure on Secondary Education
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	Expenditure.	Percentage to the Total Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Percentage to the Total Expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds ...	4,50,272	0.8	5,36,187	0.9
State Government Funds ...	2,01,45,599	34.0	2,13,91,232	34.0
District Board Funds ...	8,613	0.0	9,026	0.0
Municipal Funds ...	2,78,443	0.5	3,25,937	0.5
Fees ...	3,05,61,136	51.7	3,35,45,251	53.4
Other Sources (including Endowments.) ...	76,95,834	13.0	70,65,879	11.2
Total ...	5,91,89,897	100.0	6,38,53,512	100.0

An analysis of these statistics shows that the major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and the Government grant. The basic principle underlying the grant-in-aid system is that private managements must have some resources of their own and must provide for part of the school expenditure. Only a small share of the expenditure *viz.* 11.2 per cent was met by the managements from source of their own, including endowment funds.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION



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

TABLE No. V(10)

*Total Costs and Costs to Government for educating a Pupil in
Secondary School
(1955-56)*

Management.	Total Cost per Pupil		Cost to Government per Pupil	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Schools ...	315.8	340.7	18.3	21.9
State Government Schools ...	141.6	155.5	87.2	93.8
District Board Schools ...	166.6	127.2	107.1	59.5
Municipal Schools ...	100.9	101.9	38.6	39.1
Aided Schools ...	123.1	119.9	41.9	41.9
Unaided Schools ...	192.8	196.3	1.6	0.6
Total Average Cost ..	124.4	122.2	42.4	41.0

The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school decreased to Rs. 122.2 during the year showing a decrease of Rs. 2.2 and the average cost to Government per pupil also showed a decrease of Rs. 1.4. The decrease is due to the increased number of students per school. The average cost of educating a pupil in a school maintained by the State Government increased from Rs. 141.6 to 155.5 and the increase was due mainly to the large amount spent on these schools under the requirements of the Multipurpose and Ancillary Schemes.

5(II). Fees.—There was no radical change regarding fees in secondary schools during the year under report. The following table shows the average fee per pupil collected during the last two years:—

TABLE No. V (11)

Fees in Secondary Schools

(1955-56)

Management.	No. of Pupils on 31st March.		Amount of Fees. collected in		Average Fee per pupil.	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government ...	1,812	1,668	82,652	80,676	45.5	48.3
State Government ...	12,877	12,749	6,65,161	6,70,140	51.7	52.5
District Local Board ...	338	392	15,713	17,703	52.7	48.1
Municipal ...	20,797	21,894	10,51,770	11,01,150	50.5	50.2
Aided ...	4,32,362	4,68,066	2,79,92,442	3,04,82,527	64.7	70.5
Unaided ...	7,021	9,548	7,53,498	11,93,055	107.3	124.9
Total ...	4,75,202	5,14,817	3,05,61,136	35,45,251	64.3	65.2

5(12). *Grant-in-aid.*—The grant-in-aid to secondary schools is based on approved expenditure. The schools in Municipal areas get a grant-in-aid at 30 per cent while those in rural areas get 33 1/3 per cent of their approved expenditure. Vocational high schools get a grant-in-aid at 50 per cent of their approved non-recurring expenditure but recurring grants at the same rates as ordinary secondary schools.

Grant-in-aid for construction of buildings and acquisition of play-grounds was given at 25 per cent of the approved expenditure. During the year under report, the expenditure incurred on these two items was Rs. 3,80,432 and Rs. 17,100 respectively. On financial grounds, however, it has been decided to discontinue this scheme. Instead, it is proposed to advance loans on a long term basis, at low rates of interest. Rates for this purpose were framed for the first time during the year under report and loans amounting to Rs. 4,85,000 were advanced to 25 secondary schools.

5(13). *Medium of Instruction.*—The medium of instruction in all schools (excepting the Anglo-Indian schools, English teaching schools and 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 Standard 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.

5(14). *Examinations.*—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:—

TABLE No. V (12)

Examinations

(1955-56)

1	Number Appeared.			Number Passed.			Per-centage.	
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
S. S. C. Examina- tion (Whole) October, 1955.	Boys...	19,820	1,607	21,427	8,661	621	9,282	43.3
	Girls...	3,782	292	4,074	1,879	103	1,932	48.6
Total ...	23,602	1,899	25,501	10,540	724	11,264	44.1	
S. S. C. Examina- tion (Whole) March, 1956.	Boys...	67,105	4,424	71,599	32,667	1,483	34,150	47.7
	Girls...	15,916	1,121	17,037	9,280	415	9,695	56.9
Total ...	83,021	5,615	88,636	41,947	1,898	43,845	49.4	
Cambridge School Certificate Exa- mination.	Boys...	189	3	192	137	3	140	72.9
	Girls...	206	...	206	171	...	171	83.0
Total ...	395	3	398	308	3	311	78.1	

5(15). *Methods and Standard of Teaching.*—The reorganisation of the educational administration on a district basis has helped the Educational Inspector to supervise closely the working of secondary schools in his district. It has also enabled him to watch the work of teachers in almost all the schools under his charge and offer suggestions for improvement. The increasing number of trained teachers in secondary schools has helped in improving the tone and efficiency of schools.

Special attempts were made by the Educational Inspectors to improve the methods of teaching. In this connection, the Educational Inspector, Poona, reports as follows:—

“A special feature of the year under report in the direction of improving teaching and methods of teaching was the organisation of a Science exhibition and a series of lectures with the co-operation of the schools in the district. The exhibits displayed in the exhibition and the symposia arranged in the conference gave all a new insight and an incentive to teach science on more realistic lines. A majority of models preferred for the exhibitions were made by groups of pupils in schools under the guidance of their teachers.”

The pupils and teachers have evinced great enthusiasm in the study of Hindi and the number of candidates for the Hindi Examinations is increasing every year. The subject has occupied its proper place in all schools and the importance of Hindi as the national language has been realised. Hindi was introduced in Standard XI during the year under report, thus making the study of the language compulsory in all classes. In some schools (especially in rural areas) Hindi teachers competent to handle higher classes are not yet available. But the number of Hindi Shikshak Sanad Institutes is gradually increasing and, in the near future, this difficulty will be satisfactorily met.

5(16). *Vocational High Schools.*—Since 1937, Government is making intensive efforts to diversify the secondary school course and to provide vocational or pre-vocational courses. The following table gives the details of vocational high schools in the State as on 31st March, 1956:—

TABLE NO. V (13)
Vocational High Schools
(1955-56)

Management.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Direct Expenditure.		
			Government Funds.	Total.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Technical ...	{ Government ...	4	1,642	2,88,815	3,95,805
	{ Non-Government ...	5	1,258	73,766	4,01,621
	Total ...	9	2,900	3,57,581	7,97,426
Commercial...	{ Government ...	2	763	92,089	1,37,199
	{ Non-Government ...	7	2,206	1,04,772	2,73,687
	Total ...	9	2,969	1,96,811	4,10,886
Agricultural..	{ Government ...	5	1,186	1,95,907	2,84,449
	{ Non-Government ...	5	882	68,591	1,40,748
	Total ...	10	2,068	2,64,498	4,25,197
Total Vocational High Schools	{ Government ...	11	3,591	5,71,761	8,17,453
	{ Non-Government ...	17	4,946	2,47,129	8,16,056
	Total ...	28	7,937	8,18,890	16,33,509



Weeding and Earthing up operations.



Harvesting of Tur Crop.



Harvesting the Wheat Crop.



Manuring the Onion Crop.

A comparison of these statistics with those printed in the last year's Report will show that the total number of vocational high schools has decreased by one to 28; but the number of pupils in these schools has increased by 1,627 from 6,310 in 1954-55 to 7,937 in 1955-56. The total expenditure has also increased from Rs. 13,18,969 to Rs. 16,33,509 and the expenditure met from Government funds has gone up by Rs. 1,01,865 to 8,18,890. It is clear from the above table that more than 50 per cent. of the total direct expenditure is met from Government funds.

Further details about these schools will be found in Chapter VIII.

The present curriculum of the S. S. C. Examination includes a large number of practical subjects. It is expected that an increasing number of students will be induced to take these subjects and thereby alter the purely academic character of Secondary Education which is now being imparted in schools.

The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed with the various vocational subjects:—

TABLE No. V (14)
Students appearing for the S. S. C. Examination with Vocational Subjects
(1955-56)

S. No.	Name of the Subject.	October, 1955.		March, 1956.	
		Number Appeared. 3	Number Passed. 4	Number Appeared. 5	Number Passed. 6
1	Element of Commerce	125	119	604	573
2	Tillage and Social Management	107	71	918	261
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry	106	92	911	308
4	Book-keeping and Accounts	106	91	583	523
5	Shorthand	44	37	119	91
6	Type-writing	760	667	1,952	1,235
7	Geometrical and Machine Drawing	132	51	550	284
8	Mechanical Engineering	105	61	592	461
9	Electrical Engineering	109	59	582	435
10	Workshop Technology—Grade I	96	95	573	547
11	Workshop Technology—Grade II	...	...	7	7
12	Woodwork Technology	1	1	10	10
13	Furniture Design and Estimating	1	1	10	10
14	Hand-Spinning and Hand-Weaving	13	13	59	59
15	Tailoring and Cutting	2	2	10	9
16	Tailoring Embroidery and Fancy Work	...	...	18	18
17	Typography	...	...	1	1
18	Art	745	472	2,198	1,763
19	Indian Music	13	12	53	49
20	European Music	1	1	10	10
21	House-Craft	12	12	88	82

It will be seen from the above that the number of candidates offering commercial, technical and agricultural subjects is still comparatively small. The main reason for this appears to be that the people have not still realised the importance and necessity of vocational education at the secondary school certificate level and that they are still attracted by the university subjects.

5. (17) *Multi-purpose Schools and Ancillary Schemes*:—During the year under review, two important reforms were carried out, *viz.*, (1) The scheme of Multi-purpose High Schools and (2) Ancillary Schemes for the improvement of Core Subjects, School Libraries and Craft in Middle School Standards.

The following table gives the details about the 57 diversified courses allotted to various Government and non-Government secondary schools in the State.

TABLE No. V (15)
Scheme of Multi-purpose High Schools
(1955-56)

Course.	Number of Government Schools.	Number of Non-Government Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Agriculture Course ...	3	12	15
Commerce Course ...	19	1	20
Home Science ...	7	8	15
Fine Arts ...	3	4	7
Total ...	32	25	57

The total expenditure (both recurring and non-recurring) involved in this connection was Rs. 13,28,284.

The following table gives the details of Government and non-Government Schools coming under the Ancillary Scheme.

TABLE No. V (16)
Ancillary Schemes
(1955-56)

Subject.	Number of Government Schools.	Number of Non-Government Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Core subjects ...	24	96	120
School Libraries ...	18	102	120
Craft in Middle Schools ...	20	100	120
Total ...	62	298	360

An expenditure of Rs. 22,64,821 was involved in this Scheme.

The above schemes were substantially aided by Government of India at 66 per cent of the non-recurring and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure. The remaining 34 per cent and 75 per cent on both recurring and non-recurring expenditure is shared equally between the State Government and the management in the case of non Government secondary schools. In the case of Government schools, this expenditure is wholly met by Government from its own funds.

5. (18) *Crafts*:—In all the schools with lower standards one of the prescribed crafts is compulsorily introduced from V to VII and the progress of teaching the crafts and also the output in each of them promise a bright future. Schools can introduce one of the following crafts. (1) Hand-Spinning and Weaving, (2) Agriculture, (3) Tailoring, (4) Needle-Work and Embroidery and (5) Wood-Work. It is, however, permissible to introduce one of the following crafts in place of those mentioned above (1) 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.

One main hitch in the widespread introduction of crafts is the genuine and acute shortage of trained teachers for the teaching of these subjects though steps are being taken to train teachers from secondary schools for the teaching of crafts. Another great difficulty especially in city schools is the lack of accommodation. Still, a number of schools are well equipped and have set aside a room for crafts.

It is hoped that the introduction of Multi-purpose schools in some of the districts will lead to a solid progress in the study of crafts both from the utilitarian and educational points of view.

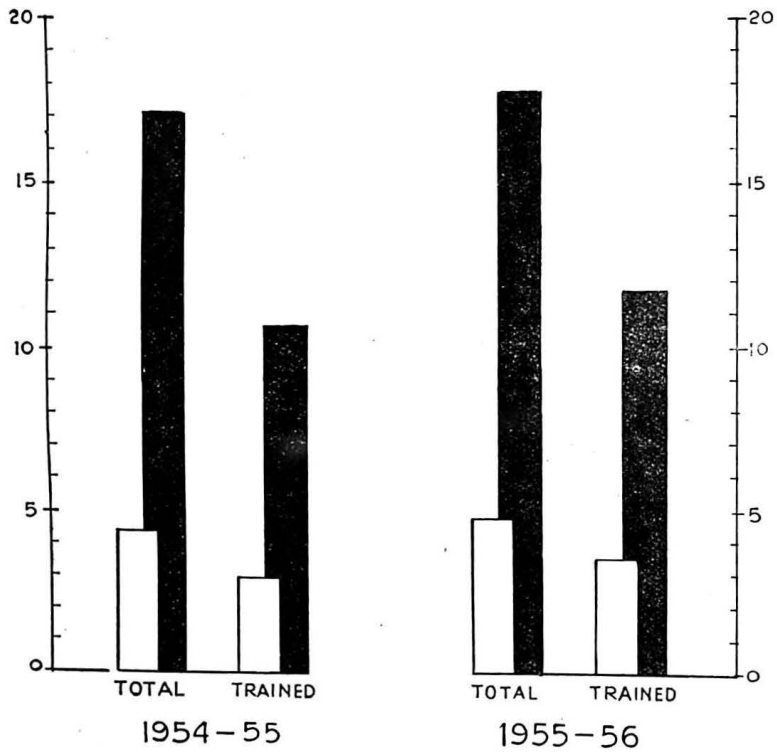
5. (19) *Teachers*:—The following table gives the details about teachers serving in secondary schools during the year under report:—

TABLE No. V (17)
Teachers in Secondary Schools
 (1955-56)

1	Total No. of Teachers.			Total No. of Trained Teachers.			Total No. of Graduate Teachers.			Number of Trained Graduate.					
	Men. 2	Women. 3	Total. 4	Men. 5	Women. 6	Total. 7	Men. 8	Women. 9	Total. 10	B. T's.			Others.		
										Men. 11	Women. 12	Total. 13	Men. 14	Women. 15	Total. 16
Government Schools (including Central Government Schools).	541	159	700	349	119	468	385	103	488	202	71	273	29	7	36
District Local Board and Municipal Schools.	858	84	942	634	39	673	470	52	523	293	23	316	64	2	66
Aided Schools ..	15,835	4,259	20,125	10,532	3,100	13,632	8,235	3,125	10,358	4,168	1,275	5,443	1,522	334	1,856
Unaided Schools ..	399	276	675	231	216	447	217	143	360	85	94	179	49	21	70
Total (non Government) ...	17,142	4,610	21,753	11,307	3,355	14,752	8,920	2,931	11,241	4,546	1,393	5,938	1,635	357	1,993
Grand Total (1955-56) ...	17,633	4,763	22,452	11,746	3,474	15,220	9,255	2,494	11,679	4,748	1,463	6,211	1,664	364	2,028
Total for 1954-55 ..	17,044	4,347	21,391	10,654	2,985	13,639	8,886	2,183	11,069	4,222	1,289	5,461	1,681	326	1,607
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 639	+ 422	+ 1,061	+ 1,092	+ 489	+ 1,581	+ 369	+ 241	+ 610	+ 526	+ 224	+ 750	- 17	+ 38	+ 21

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

■ MEN TEACHERS . (IN THOUSANDS)
□ WOMEN TEACHERS.(IN THOUSANDS)



It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased from 21,391 in 1954-55 to 22,452 in 1955-56. Of this total increase of 1,061, 639 are men teachers and 422 are women teachers. The number of trained teachers has also increased, the number of men trained teachers having gone up by 1,092 and that of women trained teachers by 489. The total number of graduate teachers was 11,679 of whom 8,239 were trained. Percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 67.8, while the percentage of B. Ts to the total number of teachers was 27.7.

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. 80-5-130-EB,-6-160-8-200. In addition, there are certain allowances such as those for dearness and house rent. The pay-scales of head masters of non-Government high schools have also been laid down, (3rd grade Rs. 200-10-300, and 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.

5. (20) *Financial Assistance to Poor Students.*—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. There is no provision in the Grade-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.

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 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 8,33,350 as against Rs. 7,68,812 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. Non-backward class pupils in Government boys' secondary schools and also in Government girls' secondary schools are admitted free to the following extent:

(i) *Boys Schools.*—20 per cent of the total number of Intermediate Class pupils on roll, and 10 per cent of the total number of Advance Class pupils on roll;

(ii) *Girls Schools.*—30 per cent of the total number of Intermediate Class pupils on roll, and 7½ per cent of the total number of Advanced Class pupils on roll.

The total number of free-studentships thus calculated as available is, however, awarded to non-backward class pupils *as a whole*, without making any

distinction between Advanced and Intermediate classes, as far as *actual award* is concerned. Backward class pupils are admitted free in all Government institutions and if they attend non-Government schools, their fees are paid by Government. 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. 72,900 on this account.

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

TABLE NO. V (18)

Scholarships in Secondary Schools

(1955-56)

Scholarships.	Tenable in.	No. of sets of Scholarships.	No. of Scholarships.	Rate of Scholarship p. m.							
				V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	
Government Open Scholarships.	Middle School	564	1,662	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	High School...	597	2,148	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes.	Secondary Schools.	246	1,423	6	6	6	7 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
Government Special Scholarships for Bhils West Khandesh District.	Secondary Schools.	10	70	6	6	6	7 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Classes.	Vocational High Schools	42	168	...	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	12 8 0
Government Special Scholarships for Children from Cultivator Classes.	High School...	40	160	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Junior Scholarships...	Anglo-Indian Schools.	10	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Scholarships...	Anglo-Indian Schools.	5	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

5. (21) *School Book Committee*.—In the State of Bombay schools are not allowed to use as text-books, books which are not sanctioned by the Department. This sanction is accorded by the Director of Education on the recommendations of the various School Books Committees specially appointed

for different languages viz. Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Hindi, Urdu and English. The following table gives the number of books considered by the School Book Committees during the last two years:—

TABLE No. V(19)

Text Books for Secondary Schools
(1955-56)

Language.	Number of Books received for consideration.		Number of Books sanctioned by the Director of Education.		Number of Books rejected by the Director of Education.	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marathi ...	157	197	79	98	78	39
Gujarati ...	181	162	87	84	94	78
Kannada ...	36	48	22	33	14	15
Sindhi ...	23	21	14	11	9	10
Hindi ...	24	20	10	11	14	9
Urdu ...	12	15	3	9	9	6
English ...	54	69	21	27	83	42
Total ...	487	472	236	273	251	199

Till 1954-55 pupils of the secondary schools were required to purchase supplementary readers. From the year under report, however, the schools are required to purchase a sufficient number of copies of the supplementary readers and supply them to pupils in rotation for reading.

5. (22) *Conclusion.*—The year under report thus shows that the Secondary Education in the State has improved both in quality and quantity. The increasing amount of attention paid to social service work, *Saffai*, community work, etc. promise better results in the all-sided development of the pupils. Besides, the year under report marked the close of the First Five Year Plan Development Programmes and the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. It is hoped that the developmental programmes included in the Second Five Year Plan will ensure further all-sided progress in Secondary Education.

CHAPTER VI
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6. (1) *Institutions and Students.*—The following table compares the number of institutions of Higher Education and the number of their students for the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education
(1955-56)

Type of Institution.	No. of institutions.			No. of students.		
	1954-55.	1955-56.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1954-55.	1955-56.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Universities ...	6	6	...	1,292*	1,569*	+ 237
2. Research Institutions ...	17	18	+ 1	383	277	- 111
3. Colleges for General Education.	55	59	+ 4	53,164	58,890	+ 5,726
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	58	62	+ 4	24,565	27,752	+ 3,187
5. Colleges for Special Education.	7	7	...	712	909	+ 197
Total ...	143	152	+ 9	80,121	89,387	+ 9,266

*This refers to the students enrolled in the University Departments.

Brief notes on the working of the five types of institutions mentioned above are given in this Chapter seriatim.

A—Universities

6. (2) *Statutory Universities.*—The six statutory University functioning in the State are enumerated in the following table.—

TABLE No. VI (2)
Statutory Universities
(1955-56)

S. No.	Name of the University.	Year of incorporation.	Vice-Chancellor during the year.	University office located at
1	2	3	4	5
1	University of Bombay ...	1857	Dr. John Matthai ...	Bombay.
2	University of Poona ...	1949	Dr. M. R. Jayakar ...	Poona.
3	Karnatak University ...	1950	Shri D. C. Pavate ...	Dharwar.
4	Gujarat University ...	1950	Shri H. V. Divatia ...	Ahmedabad.
5	M. S. University of Baroda ...	1949	Smt. Hansa Metha ...	Baroda.
6	S. N. D. T. Women's University.	1951	Shri K. M. Javeri ...	Bombay.

The progress of each of the six Universities during the year under report is briefly summarised in the paragraphs that follow.

6. (3) *Bombay University*.—The number of colleges affiliated to the University increased to 32, 15 being arts and science colleges, 16 professional colleges, and 1 special college. The following two colleges were affiliated during the year under report.—

- (1) Law College, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay.
- (2) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur.

As one research institution, *viz.* the Cama Albless Hospital, Bombay, was recognised for M. D. Degree, the number of research institutions recognised by the University increased to 9 during the year under report.

In addition to these colleges and research institutions, the University continued to run the Departments of Economics and Sociology, Chemical Technology and Statistics.

The number of students in the University Departments increased from 837 in 1954-55 to 957 in 1955-56; while the number of students in colleges and research institutions increased to 37,338 during the same period.

During the year under review, 6,689 candidates appeared for the various final examinations conducted by the University of whom 4,576 passed. Corresponding figures for the previous year were, 6,305 and 4,079 respectively.

The annual convocation of the University was held on 12th October, 1955 when Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, Chancellor of the University and Governor of Bombay, delivered the convocation address.

At a special meeting of the Senate held on 17th August, 1955, the following important decisions were taken :—

(1) Passing of resolution deciding that appointment shall be made to the office of the Rector under clause (a) of section 12 of the Bombay University Act, 1953, and passing statutes prescribing the emoluments, conditions of service, powers and duties of the Rector as contemplated by clauses (b) and (c) of section 12 of the Bombay University Act, 1953.

(2) Giving administrative sanction for accepting the offer of the Ford Foundation to make available to the University sufficient funds for putting into operation a scheme for an expanded programme of research and training in economic development with special emphasis on problems of rural economy.

(3) The University Information Bureau and the University Library continued to do useful work throughout the year under report.

6. (4) *Poona University*.—The Poona University Court held 3 meetings during the year under review. At the second of these meetings the court recommended that a Committee be appointed to find out ways and means to enable poor students to take University Education without getting any monetary help from their parents or guardians. At this meeting the court also recommended to the Executive Council and the Academic Council to take immediate steps to hold the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations twice a year.

The Executive Council accepted the offer of an interest-free loan from the University Grants Commission to the extent of Rs. 3,75,000 repayable within 25 years, for the construction of the University Post-Graduate Hostels for boys and girls. It also accepted the report of its committee appointed to consider the resolution to be moved before the court regarding the use of Marathi in the administration of the University.

The Department of Chemistry, which was housed in the Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute, Poona, has been shifted to the newly constructed building since the beginning of the academic year 1955-56. To facilitate the smooth working of the scheme of university teaching, in so far as the post-intermediate teaching was concerned, a branch office of the University was opened at the University Arts Centre, S. P. College, where some of the work relating to the post intermediate classes was shifted from the University campus. The branch office proved to be of great use to the students and to the general public as well.

During the year under report, the number of extra-mural centres has risen to 59 with the creation of 14 new centres. A conference of the representatives of the Local Committees of Extra-mural Centres was arranged to evaluate the working of the scheme before deciding upon the nature of its future development. The discussions were helpful both to the University authorities in charge of extra-mural activities and to the representatives of the centres. A promising development during the year was the decision of the Board to set up and maintain a library section in the Board's office for the use of the summer school and similar other courses conducted by the Board.

From December, 1955, the information bureau commenced handling enquiries for syllabi and regulations pertaining to the University. The office has thus become an all round student enquiry bureau.

The Board of sports at its meeting held on 13th August, 1955, decided that the University should participate in the following inter-university tournaments.—

- (1) Badminton.
- (2) Wrestling.
- (3) Kho-kho (Women).
- (4) Foot-ball.

The performance of the University at these tournaments was quite satisfactory. The University won the championship in Kho-kho (Women) for the second year in succession.

The University library, during the period under report, received a grant of Rs. 10,000 for purchasing books on "Science and Technology" and Rs. 5,000 for books on "Humanities" under the India/Wheat/Loan Educational Exchange Programme. 5,716 books were added to the library during the year under report.

The amounts of endowments and donations received in the course of the year were as under:—

- (1) Endowments and donations for research etc. (Amounting to Rs. 5,000).
- (2) Endowments for scholarships, prizes and gold medals (amounting to over Rs. 50,000).

The seventh annual convocation of the University was held on 29th September, 1955, when Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, Government of Bombay and the Chancellor of the University, presided and delivered the convocation address.

The different departments of the University conducted research activities in their branches of knowledge.

During the year under report, the number of colleges affiliated to Poona University was 29. Of these, 16 were arts and science colleges with 13,532 students and 13 were professional colleges with 4,699 students. In addition to these there were various University Departments and 3 research institutions affiliated to the University with a total of 536 students in them.

4,367 students appeared for the various final examinations of the University and 2,967 of these were declared successful.

6. (5) *Karnatak University*.—The construction of the main educational building which was undertaken last year has been steadily progressing.

Grants amounting to Rs. 3,90,000 were sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the construction of buildings, purchase of books and scientific equipment, etc. Details about grants sanctioned by the Government of Bombay are given elsewhere in this Chapter.

The following academic decisions are worth noting :—

(1) With a view to bringing about greater contact between the teachers and the taught, compulsory tutorials in all subjects were introduced in the first year courses. 30 per cent. marks in each subject were assigned for the performance of a student in tutorials throughout the year.

(2) The University's decision regarding the change in the medium of instruction upto the intermediate stage marks an important step. With the beginning of the year, the University gave option to colleges to teach subjects in the regional language or Hindi in the First Year Classes. As a natural consequence of this, students were given the option of answering their papers in the regional language or Hindi. This optional change in the medium of instruction will apply next year to the second year college course.

(3) The University has accepted, in principle, the introduction of the three year degree course. It will be adopted gradually after all the details have been worked out.

(4) In view of the increasing importance of Hindi as the national language Hindi has been introduced as a compulsory subject upto the intermediate stage, beginning from the first year courses, in June 1955.

"Karnatak University Fund Collection Week" was observed at various places and collections amounting to Rs. 20,000 were made during the year under review:

The University Departments of History and Economics were started this year.

The Professors of the University were offered foreign scholarships during the year under report. Professor T. N. Srikantaiah, Head of the Department of Kannada Language and Literature, visited U. S. A. under a Travel Grant Fellowship Scheme sponsored by the Rockefeller foundation of America. Professor N. U. Prabhu, Head of the Department of Statistics, was awarded a scholarship by the British Council, and has left for higher studies in the University of Manchester.

The various research schemes undertaken under the auspices of the University during the previous years were continued during this year also. The following new research schemes were undertaken during the year under report.

(a) Total synthesis of electro-cort in the hormona from Adronal Cortex and some related substances.

(b) Measurement and modification of communal attitudes of high school children towards children of other communities.

(c) Enquiry on tropical pulmonary consinophilia.

(d) Use of kokum ^{fruit} as substitute for coconut and other edible oils in the preparation of soaps.

These schemes are financed by the Government of India.

During the year under report 15 theses were accepted for the award of the following degrees.—

M. Sc.	10
M. Ed.	1
Ph. D.	4
Total ...	<u>15</u>

The number of arts and science colleges, affiliated to the university remained steady at 8, while the number of students in these colleges increased from 5,714 in 1954-55 to 5,861 in 1955-56. The number of students in the 7 professional colleges affiliated to the University was 1,421. There were 131 students in the various University Departments.

The annual convocation of the University was held on 28th of December, 1955. The Honourable Shri Govind Vallabh Pant, Home Minister, Government of India, had accepted the invitation to deliver the convocation address. But owing to sudden illness he could not be present on the occasion. His speech was, therefore, read out at the convocation. Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University, presided. 833 candidates were admitted to the various degrees at the convocation.

The Board of Extra-mural Studies continued the programme of extension lectures under the scheme which was introduced in 1952.

The Second Career Conference was organised under the joint auspices of the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Government of Bombay and the University in January, 1956. Specialists in various subjects addressed the students with regard to the careers open to them after completing their studies.

The University participated in the inter university elocution competition in English held at Waltair on 4th February, 1956. The University was adjudged the best team among the 5 universities that participated and was awarded the "Shri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao Rolling Trophy."

A team of 54 students (consisting of 30 women and 24 men) was sent to the Second Inter-University Youth Festival held at new Delhi in October, 1955.

6. (6) *Gujarat University*.—Some of the important statutes passed by the Senate to co-ordinate post-graduate education in the University are detailed below.—

(1) All post-graduate instruction shall be imparted by the University or on behalf of the University at such centres as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

(2) In the Ahmedabad City area, post-graduate instruction shall be imparted only in or on behalf of the University Departments in the subjects which are to be taught in them.

(3) For all other subjects of post-graduate teaching in Ahmedabad City area and in all subjects of post-graduate teaching conducted outside the Ahmedabad City area, the Syndicate may fix from time to time certain centres for teaching and research in those subjects by recognised post-graduate teachers or their assistants on behalf of the University.

(4) The Syndicate shall lay down the qualifications for recognised teachers and their assistants who are engaged in post-graduate instruction.

(5) The Syndicate shall lay down the rates of tuition and laboratory fees to be charged from students in post-graduate classes in different faculties. The Syndicate held seven ordinary and six special meetings during the period under report. The following were some of the important decisions taken by it.—

(1) Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the first two years of college classes.

(2) The construction of an open air theatre in the University campus.

(3) The courses for the following examinations were revised.—

(a) Geography at F. Y. A. and I. A.

(b) Political Science at B. A. (Special)

(c) B. Pharm.

(d) B. M. S. A.

(e) B. E. (Civil.)

The University building consisting of three wings is now completed. The University Library is housed in one of those wings. The University School of Social Sciences and the University School of Gujarati Language and Literature are at present temporarily housed in one of the administrative wings of the building. Construction work for a building for the University School of Social Sciences has already been taken in hand, while the construction of the University School of Gujarati Language and Literature is expected to be taken up as soon as the plans are finalised and necessary sanction obtained.

The number of colleges and recognised institutions situated in the Bombay State and affiliated to the University, increased from 22 to 26 during the year under report. The names of the new colleges are.—

(1) S. J. Arts and Science college, Broach.

(2) Ramanand Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

(3) Shreyas Arts College, Ahmedabad.

(4) St. Xavier's Arts College, Ahmedabad,

On 31st March, 1956, there were 10,590 students in the 12 arts and science colleges, 6,231 students in the 11 professional colleges, 70 students in the 3 post-graduate research institutions

The University School of Social sciences came into being in June, 1954, with the object of promoting the study of and research in various social sciences. Statistics was added to the list of subjects taught at the school during the year 1955-56. There were 126 students on the rolls of the school, 116 for the M.A. M.Sc. Degree by papers and the rest for the M.A. and Ph. D. Degrees by research.

Most of the compilation work in connection with the Gujarati Section of the National Bibliography undertaken by the School of Gujarati Language and Literature on behalf of the University was completed during the year under report.

Consequent upon the decision to introduce Gujarati as the medium of instruction, the Syndicate has appointed two committees, one for Humanities and the other for Sciences to prepare scientific terminology in Gujarati in various subjects falling under the established Faculties.

During the year under report the University accepted the following donations.—

(1) Shri Bansilal Amratlal Hargovandas Gold Medal endowment of Rs. 5,000.

(2) Shri Nathiba Hargovandas Lakhmichand Gold Medal Endowment of Rs. 5,000.

The annual convocation for conferring degrees was held on 8th October, 1955, when Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University presided. The convocation address was delivered by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India. The total number of graduates on whom the various degrees were conferred at this convocation was 2,058 as against 1,595 during the previous year.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau replied to 1,600 individual queries and forwarded 103 applications for admission to the various Universities abroad.

6. (7) *The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda*.—The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was established on 30th April, 1949. It is a teaching and residential university and its jurisdiction extends over an area within a radius of 10 miles from the University office.

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the University decided to start a training class for the students who wish to appear in the Indian Administrative Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi. The class started functioning from July, 1955. The University received a grant of Rs. 2,684 for conducting the class.

The University was requested by the Community Projects' Administration, Government of India, to undertake the advanced training of women social education organisers. This is the first time that an advanced training centre is set up as a part of a social work training institution of a university in India. The training is of five months' duration for each group of 40 students. The students are deputed by the various State Government. The centre is treated as a part of the Faculty of Social Work. Expenses for the maintenance of the centre are, however, contributed by the Community Projects' Administration as grant-in-aid.

With the re-organisation of the textile chemistry diploma course of the Faculty of Technology and the admission of graduates with chemistry as the principal subject to the third year class of this course, the standard of instruction in the final year class has been raised more or less to that of the post-graduate level.

The total number of students in the different Faculties (including post-graduate students) was 5,232 during the year under report as against 4,824 of the previous year.

The fifth annual convocation for conferring degrees was held on 12th October, 1955 and was presided over by the Chancellor of the University.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the chief guest.

The Students' Advisory Bureau for studies in India and abroad continued to function as usual. Necessary calenders, Prospectuses, hand-books, etc., were collected and made available to the students.

The number of students who appeared for the various final examinations of the University was 1,907 and 1,535 were declared successful.

6. (8) *S. N. D. T. Women's University*.—The Government of Bombay sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 3,00,000 towards the construction of the University buildings during the year under report.

Among the distinguished visitors to the University, mention may be made of the following.—

- (1) Miss Levice B. Ellis, Chief Home Economics Adviser, T. C. M.
- (2) Smt. B. Tarabai, President of the Home Science Association of India.
- (3) Dr. Brehm, President of the Tennessee University.

The fifth annual convocation was held on 17th September 1955, when Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, the Governor of Bombay and the Chancellor of the University, presided and delivered the address and conferred degrees on successful candidates.

The University Library contains 10,400 books and those have been classified and arranged during the year under report. The library rules have been amended to permit external students to take advantage of the library.

An active part was taken by students of the affiliated colleges in the Inter-University Youth Festival sponsored by the Government of India.

Since the introduction of Home Science and Nursing Courses and the expansion of the Teaching Department, the University is making progress in the academic sphere. In the Nursing Department, the help of eminent medical consultants is being taken.

As no new college was started during the year, the number of affiliated colleges remained steady at 5. The number of students, however, showed an increase from 1,027 to 1,569.

Of the 694 candidates who appeared for the various University Examinations 531 passed.

6. (9) *Grant-in-aid*.—The following table shows the grants paid to the various Universities in the State by the Government of Bombay during 1955-56 :—

TABLE No. VI (3)

State Grants to Universities
(1955-56)

S. No.	University.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	6,80,754	...	6,80,754
2	Poona	6,30,785	4,30,518	10,61,253
3	Karnatak	5,00,190	5,00,000	10,00,190
4	Gujarat	4,40,720	5,00,000	9,40,720
5	M. S. Baroda	17,49,478	8,64,008	21,14,186
6	S. N. D. T.	1,30,973	3,15,000	4,45,973
	Total	41,32,850	21,10,226	62,43,076

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 10,21,000 was sanctioned as grant to meet the deficits of the previous years. Details of this amount are as follows :—

<i>University.</i>		<i>Deficit grant paid.</i>
		Rs.
1.	Poona ...	1,19,000
2.	Karnatak ...	1,97,000
3.	M. S. Baroda ...	6,51,000
4.	<u>S. N. D. T.</u> ...	54,000
Total ...		10,21,000

6. (10) *Vallabh Vidyanagar*:—With a view to establishing a rural University, an Act was passed by the Bombay Legislature to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Vallabh Vidyanagar. The University is expected to accelerate the process of regeneration of villages by the application of modern arts, sciences and technology to rural requirements. The University will start functioning from June 1956.

6. (11) *Affiliated Institutions*:—It may be pointed out that not all colleges and research institutions are affiliated to the universities. The following table, therefore, given the details of affiliated institutions and their enrolment during 1955-56 :—

INSTITUTIONS & STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES (1955-56)

■ STUDENTS . (IN THOUSANDS)
□ INSTITUTIONS .

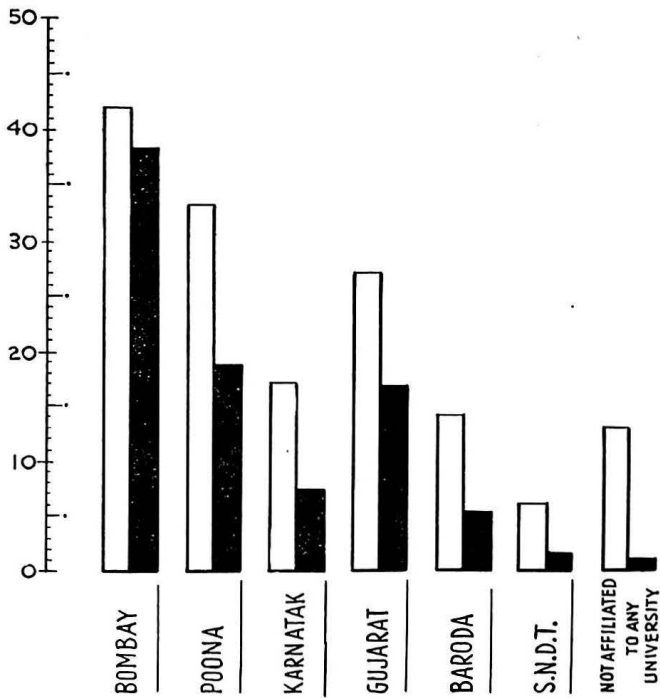


TABLE No. VI (4)

Affiliated Institutions

(1955-56)

1	Bombay.		Poona.		Karnatak.		Gujarat.		Baroda.		S. N. D. P.		Not affiliated to University.		Total.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1. University Depts.	1	957	1	471	1	181	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1,559
2. Research Institutions.	9	115	3	65	1	12	3	70	1	8	...	...	1	7	18	277
3. Colleges for General Education.	15	25,003	16	13,532	8	5,861	12	10,590	3	2,335	5	1,569	...	...	59	52,950
4. Professional Colleges.	16	12,104	13	4,699	7	1,421	11	6,231	4	2,103	...	...	11	1,194	62	27,752
5. Special Colleges.	1	116	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	786	...	...	1	7	7	909
Total ...	42	38,295	33	18,767	17	7,425	27	16,891	14	5,232	6	1,569	13	1,208	152	87,387

N. B :—(1) Each statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching Departments, is shown as one unit for statistical purposes.

(2) All Faculties of Universities and constituent colleges have been classified as Colleges for General, Professional, or Special Education.

(3) There are a number of Research Institutions which are recognised and aided by the Department but they are neither affiliated to a University nor do they do any regular teaching work. Statistics of such institutions are not given in the above table.

(4) Of the 13 institutions of Higher Education not affiliated to any University one is a Research Institution in Poona; five are Medical Colleges; three are Graduates' Basic Training Centres; one is a Nautical Engineering College; one is a Training Institution in Physical Education; one is a Co-operative Training College and one is a College of Yoga.

(5) Colleges in Kutch and Saurashtra are affiliated to the Gujarat University and a College at Bhavnagar in Saurashtra is affiliated to the S. N. D. T. Women's University. But details about these institutions are not included in the above statistics.

(6) There were 126 students in the Gujarat University Departments. These students are not included in the above table as the statistical information from Departments was received late.

6. (12) *University Examinations* :—The following table shows the candidates who appeared at and passed the more important examinations held by the Universities during the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. VI (5)

University Examinations

(1955-56)

	1954-55			1955-56		
	Number Appeared.	Number Passed.	Percen- tage.	Number Appeared.	Number Passed.	Percen- tage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. A.	5,531	4,106	74.01	6,440	4,818	67.00
M. A.	852	601	70.5	908	646	71.1
B. Sc.	5,463	2,920	53.6	3,820	2,847	74.5
M. Sc.	412	285	69.1	600	400	66.7
Ph. D.	74	61	80.9	47	42	87.6
D. Litt.	1	...	...	...	...	...
LL. M.	17	3	17.6	34	9	26.5
LL. B.	1,434	703	49.0	951	569	59.7
M. D.	32	16	25.8	77	18	23.5
M. B. B. S.	597	266	44.5	523	230	44.0
B. E. (Civil)	480	365	76.6	595	442	74.3
B. M. E. E.	270	212	78.5	316	221	69.9
M. Ed.	166	103	69.2	120	102	85.0
B. T. and B. Ed.	907	854	94.1	1,101	1,054	95.7
M. Com.	53	55	66.3	104	76	73.0
B. Com.	1,364	690	49.9	1,610	779	41.6
M. Sc. (Tech)	...	...	...	7	7	100.0
B. Sc. (Tech)	118	95	80.5	119	85	71.4
M. Sc. (Agril.)	15	14	93.3	21	19	90.5
B. Sc. (Agril.)	110	96	87.2	107	82	76.6
B. Sc. (Vet.)	41	36	87.8	41	34	82.9
B. Text.	25	25	100.0	23	22	95.7
Ph. D. (Tech)	4	3	75.0	6	7	87.5

6. (13) *Expenditure*.—The following table gives the total expenditure of the statutory Universities, according to sources, for the last two years.—

TABLE No. VI (6)

Direct Expenditure on Statutory Universities
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds ...	11,58,163 (10.4)	8,29,704 (8.0)
State Government Funds ...	36,07,411 (32.3)	38,60,012 (37.5)
Fees ...	48,14,955 (43.1)	48,67,447 (47.1)
Other Sources ...	15,93,721 (14.2)	7,57,547 (7.4)
Total ...	1,11,79,255 (100.0)	1,09,14,710 (100.0)

B-Research Institutions

6. (14) *Research Institutions*.—Besides the arts, science, professional and special colleges, there were several research institutions in the State which conducted research in various fields of knowledge. As the Cama Albless Hospital, Bombay was recognised by the University of Bombay during the year under report for instruction in the M. D. Degree Examination, the number of recognised research institutions increased to 18. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March, 1956 was 277.

The following table gives detailed information for 1955-56 in respect of research institutions recognised by the various Universities in the State.—

TABLE No. VI (?)
Research Institutions
 (1955-56)

S. No.	Name of the Research Institute.	Name of the affiliating University.	Government grant.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1	Haffkine Institute, Bombay ...	Bombay ..	Government Institute.
2	Marine Biological Research Station, Tarapore-wala Aquarium, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do.
3	Indian Cancer Research Institute, Bombay ...	Do. ...	3,80,849
4	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.	Do. ...	50,000
5	Mumbai Marathi Granthalaya's Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Bombay.	Do. ...	10,000
6	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay ...	Do. ...	8,910
7	Anjuman-I-Islam Urdu Research, Institute, Bombay.	Do. ...	...
8	Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay ...	Do.*
9	Cama Albless Hospital, Bombay ...	Do. ...	Government Institute.
10	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	Poona ...	19,113
11	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	Do. ...	16,380
12	Deccan College of Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	Do. ...	1,42,000
13	S.-V. S. G. Hospital, Ahmedabad ...	Gujarat ...	Municipal.
14	S. B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.	Do. ...	15,800
15	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad ...	Do. ...	15,000
16	Oriental Institute, Baroda ...	M. S. Baroda ...	...
17	Kanuada Research Institute, Dharwar ...	Karnatak ...	Government Institute.
18	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Poona.	Not affiliated to any University.	1,320

*A grant of Rs. 6,418 was paid to the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan for the purchase of 200 copies of its Fourth Volume of the "History of Culture of the Indian People" See Chapter XIV, para. 14 (II) Page 195.

Important activities of some of these institutions are given below. —

The Haffkine Institute which is recognised for conducting research in Pathology, Bacteriology and Zoology, continued to maintain a steady progress in research and in the large scale manufacture of prophylactic anti-toxins, sulphadiazine, vitamin tablets and parental solutions. Multi-vitamin tablets, Quinine sulphate tablets and Sulphadiazine and Sulphaguanidine tablets were manufactured and supplied, for the first time, to the Approved Chemists and Druggists under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is devoted to advanced study and research in Physics and Mathematics.

The School of Physics has the following Sections: Theoretical Physics, Cosmic Rays and Geophysics, Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Instrumentation.

Among other problems, on the theoretical side, quantum and meson theory developments were studied, the structure of extensive air showers was investigated and the equation of state of an atom by the Thomas-Fermi approximation in the relativistic case was studied with a view to applying the results to some astrophysical phenomena.

The experimental studies included nuclear emulsion techniques for cosmic rays and detection of radioactive isotopes produced by cosmic rays.

Counters were designed and assembled and standard equipment such as scalars, amplifiers, high-voltage supplies, etc. were assembled and supplied to the various groups of the Institute as well as to the Atomic Energy Establishment.

Courses of lectures were given on Nuclear Reactor; Theory and Quantum Mechanics.

The year under review marked an important stage in the evolution of the School of Mathematics as a national and international centre for advanced study and research in mathematics. Many eminent mathematicians lectured at the Institute. An international colloquium on Zeta Functions was held at the Institute in February, 1956 followed by a South Asian Conference on Mathematical Education in the same month. The meetings were attended by about 75 mathematicians from all over the world and proved to be outstanding successes both scientifically and educationally.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Director of the institute, presided over the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in August 1955.

The staff of the Post-Graduate and Research Department of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute continued to participate in the post-graduate instruction organised by the University of Poona. During the year under report the Institute started a special series of publications in which works edited and written by its students and teachers are to be included.

The Mahabharata Department received, besides the grants from the Government of India, State Government and other bodies, a generous donation of Rs. 7,500 from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Substantial progress was made by the Department in the printing of two *parvas* of the Mahabharata.

During the year under report the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, expanded its activities in a new direction by inaugurating in October, 1955 a training programme aimed at imparting training and instruction in Social Science Research and Methodology. This programme was made possible because of grant made by the Ford Foundation on the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The course of training include courses in problems of economic growth and development, methodology of social science research, general sociology, mathematical economics and elements of statistics.

A new development in the activities of the section in Agricultural Economics was made during the year under report with a scheme for popularising the maintenance of farm accounts.

The demographic enquiries initiated during 1954-55 in 6 districts were completed during the year under review. The data collected include, besides the usual demographic data, information regarding diet habits and marriage institutions.

The Institute put forth, during the year, four publications: (1) A Survey of Fertility in Nasik, Kolaba and North Satara Districts, (2) Primary Education in Satara District; Reports of two Investigations, (3) Economic Policy and Development, and (4) Utilisation of Food Surpluses for Economic Development.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, completed eight years of existence early in 1956 and is now well settled in its new home in the University Campus. The following are some of the outstanding events of the year.

(1) The holding of a symposium on Cosmic Rays in March, 1956 in which representatives of most of the active schools on the subject in India participated.

(2) The occurrence of a Great Solar Flare on 22nd February, 1956 during which a significant increase of cosmic Ray Meson Intensity was recorded for the first time in low latitudes.

The research scholars were mainly engaged in the construction and maintenance of cosmic ray recording units and in the study of the data obtained. The problem of the light from twilight sky was studied and the results incorporated in two papers. A systematic study was also started on the measurement of Zenith Sky intensity and polarisation during twilight with narrow band interference filters.

The main work of the the Oriental institute, Baroda, is research and publications. In the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, books containing critical editions of unpublished Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhramsa works besides others relating to Indology and books in different Mala Series (Gujarati) were continued to be supplied as usual. Since 1951, the M. S. University has undertaken through this Institute the publication of critical and Illustrated Edition of the Valmiki Ramayana. It is proposed to publish the first fascicle containing the 20 Sargas of the Balakanda with a short explanatory note in June, 1956.

The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar is engaged in important work on the culture and history of Karnatak. The collections of sculptures, images painting and manuscripts are very valuable. The Director of the Institute conducted a research tour to examine the ancient sites at Banavasi, Hangal, Badami, Bilagi, Bagalkot and Horakal during the year under report. Nearly 300 Modi documents were examined and enlisted.

6. (15) *Expenditure.*—The following table gives the expenditure of Research Institutions during two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VI (7A)
Expenditure on Research Institutions
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	R.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds ...	18,12,426 (63.2)	13,85,812 (60.1)		
2. State Government Funds ...	3,06,019 (14.7)	3,72,912 (16.1)		
3. Board Funds ...	...	1,109 (0.0)		
4. Fees ...	22,322 (1.1)	13,095 (0.6)		
5. Other Sources ...	4,36,007 (21.0)	5,34,311 (23.2)		
Total ...	20,76,174 (100.0)	23,07,339 (100.0)		

C—Colleges for General Education

6. (16) *Arts and Science Colleges.*—The following table shows the number of colleges affiliated to each of the six Universities in the State and the number of students studying in these colleges for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

TABLE No. VI (8)
Arts and Science Colleges
(1955-56)

S. No.	Name of the University.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
		No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bombay ...	15	22,990	15	25,608
2	Poona ...	16	12,310	16	13,532
3	Karnatak ...	8	5,714	8	5,861
4	Gujarat ...	8	9,007	12	10,590
5	M. S. Baroda ...	3	2,216	3	2,335
6	S. N. D. T. ...	5	1,027	5	1,569
	Total ...	55	53,164	59	58,890

As 4 new colleges affiliated to the Gujarat University started functioning during the year under report, the total number of arts and science colleges increased from 55 to 59. The number of students increased by 5,726 to 58,890. There were on an average about 1,000 students per college.

6. (17) *Expenditure*.—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:—

TABLE No. VI (9)
Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ...	24,80,177 (16.7)	26,84,956 (17.6)
Board Funds ...	16,500 (0.1)	14,400 (0.1)
Fees ...	1,11,71,073 (72.4)	1,22,49,072 (76.1)
Other Sources ..	17,51,328 (11.4)	9,95,370 (6.2)
Total ...	1,54,19,078 (100.0)	1,60,99,798 (100.0)

From the above table it is easy to see that more than 75 per cent of the expenditure was met by fees.

D—Professional Colleges

6. (18) *Professional Colleges*.—The following table shows the number of the colleges affiliated to each of the six universities in the State and the number of students studying in these colleges for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

TABLE No. VI (10)
Professional Colleges
(1955-56)

S. No.	Name of the University.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
		No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bombay ...	15	10,638	16	12,104
2	Poona ...	10	3,906	13	4,699
3	Karnatak ...	6	1,062	7	1,421
4	Gujarat ...	11	5,292	11	6,281
5	Baroda ...	4	2,090	4	2,103
6	S. N. D. T. ...	...	...	...	.....
	Total (affiliated) ...	46	22,988	51	26,558
	Not affiliated to any University ...	12	1,577	11	1,194
	Grand Total ...	58	24,565	62	27,752

6. (19) *Expenditure*.—The following table gives comparative figures of total expenditure on professional colleges by various sources for the previous year and the year under report:—

TABLE No. VI (11)
Expenditure on Professional Colleges
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds ...	4,56,865 (9.7)	4,69,519 (8.5)
2. State Government Funds ...	50,11,588 (40.1)	55,72,274 (40.1)
3. Board Funds ...	4,15,762 (3.3)	6,25,328 (4.5)
4. Fees ...	50,57,705 (40.6)	57,69,326 (42.0)
5. Other Sources ...	15,30,245 (12.3)	12,99,162 (9.9)
Total ...	1,24,71,660 (100.0)	1,37,29,609 (100.0)

E—Colleges for Special Education

6. (20) *Special Colleges*.—There are seven Colleges for Special Education in the State. Five of these are constituent Colleges of the M. S. University, Baroda, *viz.*:—

- (1) College of Indian Music, Dance and Drama.
- (2) Faculty of Fine Arts.
- (3) Faculty of Home Science.
- (4) Faculty of Social Work, and
- (5) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.

One College, *viz.*, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, is affiliated to the University of Bombay and one College *viz.*, the College of Yoga, Lonavala, is not affiliated to any University.

The following table gives the enrolment in these seven institutions for the last two years :—

TABLE No. VI (12)
Enrolment in Colleges of Special Education
(1955-56)

S. No.	College.	Enrolment in	
		1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4
1	College of Indian Music, Dance, Dramatics, Baroda ...	298	386
2	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda ...	64	70
3	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda ...	80	78
4	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chembur, Bombay ...	97	116
5	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda ...	89	42
6	G. S. College of Yoga and Cultural Synthesis, Lonavala ...	4	7
7	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda ...	190	178
	Total ...	712	909

The following table shows the expenditure incurred on the Colleges of Special Education during the last two years :—

TABLE No. VI (13)
Expenditure on Colleges of Special Education
(1955-56)

Source.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds ...	85,000 (11.8)	85,000 (10.7)
2. State Government Funds ...	10,000 (1.4)	20,000 (2.6)
3. Fees ...	91,941 (12.8)	1,18,181 (14.8)
4. Other Sources ...	5,32,857 (74.0)	5,72,088 (72.4)
Total ...	7,19,798 (100.0)	7,90,244 (100.0)

Further details about Colleges of Professional and Special Education (other than Colleges of Education) will be found in the appropriate context in Chapter VIII. The details of Colleges of Education will be found in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7. (1) This Chapter is divided into four sections:—

- A. Training of Secondary Teachers;
- B. Training of Primary Teachers (Men);
- C. Training of Primary Teachers (Women); and
- D. Training of Other Teachers.

A—Training of Secondary Teachers

7. (2) *Secondary Training Colleges.*—The training of graduate teachers is carried on in Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Universities and in graduates' basic training centres conducted by Government.

The following table shows the number of secondary training colleges affiliated to universities and the number of teachers trained by them during the year under report:—

TABLE No. VII (1)

Secondary Training Colleges

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers under Training.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1954-55	7	492	177	669
1955-56	9	646	200	846

N.B.—Beside the above, 216 women were preparing for the B. T. Examination of the S. N. D. T. Women's University during the year under report. This University has no separate college for the B. T. Degree and students preparing for it were enrolled in the arts and science colleges affiliated to the University.

The two new colleges started during the year under report were: (1) The R. S. S. College of Education, Satara and (2) the Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur. Of the nine Colleges, two were affiliated to the Bombay University, four to the Poona University, one to the Gujarat University, one to the Karnatak University and one was a constituent College of the M. S. University of Baroda.

During the year under report, 1,101 teachers (684 men and 417 women) appeared for the B. T. or B. Ed. Examination conducted by the universities and 1,054 teachers (648 men and 406 women) passed.

7. (3) *Graduates' Basic Training Centres.*—The number of graduates' basic training centres remained stationary at three during the year under report. They were all conducted by Government,—one each for the regional languages of Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada.

The following table shows their enrolment and results during the two preceding years:—

TABLE NO. VII (2)

Graduates' Basic Training Centres

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Students on Rolls.			No. of Students that Passed.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ...	117	12	129	117	12	129
1955-56 ...	115	10	125	113	10	123

The teachers who pass the final examination are given a Diploma in Education (D. Ed.) by Government. They are mainly prepared for employment in primary teachers' training colleges or as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. But as the course is equivalent to that of the B. T. or the B. Ed., they are useful for employment in secondary schools as well. These centres (continued to organise, through their staff and students, extension programmes in the educational development areas of 100 schools attached to them. This service included organisation of refresher courses, sports meets, social education programmes and circulating library service. This work gives the trainees an orientation in rural work.

7. (4) *Higher Examinations in the Professional Training of Teachers.*—In addition to the B. T. or B. Ed., all universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by research, or entirely by research and the Ph. D. in Education which is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report, 275 students were enrolled for the M. Ed. Degree in the secondary training colleges or research institutions and 26 were studying for the Ph. D. Of these 102 were awarded the M. Ed. Degree and 1 was awarded the Ph. D.

7. (5) *Diploma in Teaching.*—Under-graduate teachers prepare for the Diploma in Teaching (T. D.) which has been instituted by all universities.

The following table shows the number of institutions providing instruction for this Diploma and the number of their trainees during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. VII (3)

T. D. Classes

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students on Rolls.			No. of Students that Passed.			
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1954-55	...	8	149	133	282	147	129	276
1955-56	...	8	144	178	317	123	137	260

N.B.—The number of students passing includes ex-students also.

7. (6) *Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination (S. T. C.).*—The S. T. C. Examination is open to candidates who have passed the S. S. C. Examination, Lokashala Examination or any other examination accepted as equivalent to or higher than the S. S. C. Examination including the Shastri Examination. Candidates who have teaching experience of not less than 9 months can appear for the Examination after giving the required number of practical lessons under an approved teacher, while those without such experience have to undergo a regular course of instruction at a training institution recognised by the Department. Although attendance at an institution is not obligatory for this examination to meet the needs of the students who have not the requisite teaching experience or those who need guidance, S. T. C. Institutions have grown up in a few centres. They provide regular instruction in theory and practice on the general lines of training institutions.

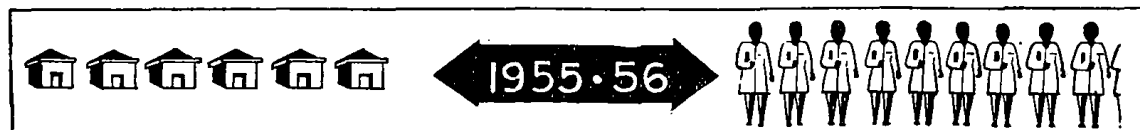
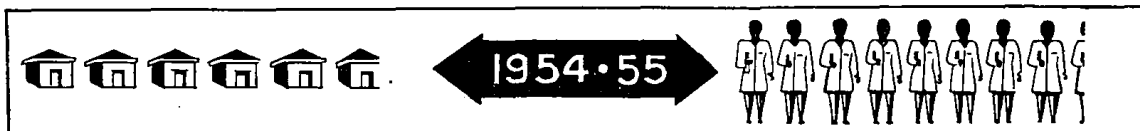
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS (M E N)



REPRESENTS
10



REPRESENTS
1,000



The following table shows the number of S. T. C. Institutions and their students for the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. VII (4)
S. T. C. Institutions
(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1954-55	18	234	379	613
1955-56	22	441	458	899

In the S. T. C. Examination held during the year under report, 1,576 teachers (1,020 men and 556 women) appeared and 1,403 (873 men and 530 women) passed.

B—Training of Primary Teachers (Men)

7. (7) *Institutions and Pupils.*—The following table compares the number of training institutions for primary teachers (men) and the number of teachers under training in them during the two years :—

TABLE No. VII (5)
Training Institutions for Primary Teachers (Men)
(1955-56)

Language.	No. of Institutions.			No. of Students in the Institutions.		
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total.	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marathi ...	11	25	36	1,925	3,630	5,755
Gujarati ...	8	6	14	1,379	526	1,905
Kannad ...	3	6	9	522	803	1,325
Urdu ...	1	...	1	130	...	130
Total for 1955-56 ...	23	37	60	3,956	5,159	9,115
Total for 1954-55 ...	23	36	59	3,546	4,700	8,246

N. B.—A Training Institution which was classified as Men's Institution during 1954-55 is classified as Women's Institution during the year under report.

The two new training institutions started during the year under report are: (1) The Training College for Men, Kadi in Gujarat and (2) The Training College for Men, Jamgaon, District Ahmednagar in Maharashtra. It will also be seen from the above table that the total number of trainees (men) has increased by 869 from 8,246 in 1954-55 to 9,115 in 1955-56.

The following table compares the expenditure on primary training institutions for men teachers by sources:—

TABLE No. VII (6)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers by Sources
(1955-56)

Year.	Government Funds.		Local Board and Municipal Funds.	Other sources.	Total.
	On Institutions under Public Management.	On Aided Institutions.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55 ...	11,88,715	3,02,642	3,000	5,20,216	20,14,573
1955-56 ...	10,95,935	5,16,185	25,067	4,41,774	20,78,961

It will be seen that the main features of the year under report is the large increase in Government expenditure on grant-in-aid to private training institutions. This was due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government for improvement of the standard of the non-Government Primary Training Colleges which will be referred to in detail later on.

C—Training of Primary Teachers (Women)

7. (8) *Institution and Pupils*:—The following table compares the number of training institutions for women primary teachers and their enrolment for the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VII (7)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers (Women)
(1955-56)

Language.	No. of Institutions.			No. of Students in the Institutions.		
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total.	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marathi ...	3	14	17	312	1,527	2,139
Gujarati ...	3	4	7	404	541	945
Kannad ...	1	2	3	118	161	279
Urdu ...	1	1	2	78	69	147
English ...	...	1	1	...	40	40
Total for 1955-56 ...	8	22	30	912	2,638	3,550
Total for 1954-55 ...	8	20	28	928	2,264	3,192

N. B.—A Training Institution which was classified as Men's Institution during 1954-55 is classified as Women's Institution during the year under report.

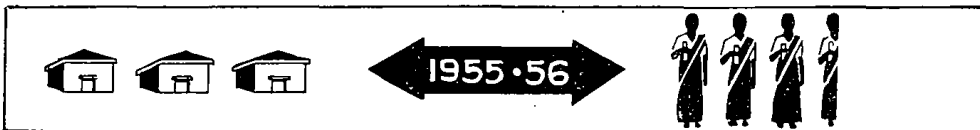
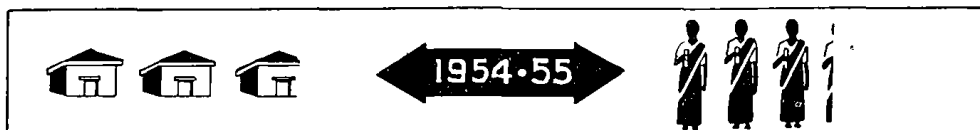
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS (WOMEN)



REPRESENTS
10



REPRESENTS
1,000



One new institution started during the year was the Training College for Women, Karad, District North Satara. It will also be seen that the number of women teachers under training has increased by 358 from 3,192 in 1954-55 to 3,550 in 1955-56.

The following table compares the expenditure on training institutions for women teachers by sources.

TABLE No. VII (8)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers by Sources

(1955-56)

Year.	Government Funds.		Local Board and Municipal Fund.	Other Sources.	Total.
	On Institutions under Public Management.	On Aided Institutions.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	4,01,576	2,33,070	11,895	2,59,126	9,05,667
1955-56	3,35,030	3,15,087	24,419	2,68,696	9,43,232

Before leaving this subject of the training of Primary teachers, it is necessary to refer to the three important events of the year in this field. They are :—

(a) *Report of the Committee appointed by Government for improvement of the Standard of the non-Government Primary Training Colleges.*—In view of the large number of private primary training colleges, which come to 2/3rd of the total number, Government considered it necessary to study the conditions of these training colleges and take steps to raise their standard. For this purpose, Government appointed a committee to visit these training colleges and report on the measures to be taken for their improvement. Kumari Sulabha Panandikar, Principal, S. T. College, Bombay was the Chairman of this Committee and Dr. D. V. Chickermane, Deputy Director of Education was the Secretary. The Committee which was appointed in November, 1954, submitted its report in May, 1955. The committee has made several important recommendations regarding certain changes in the syllabus, staffing of primary training colleges, their hostels, craft-work, practice teaching, community living and grant-in-aid to these institutions. The recommendation regarding the revision of the syllabus is under the consideration of Government. Many of the recommendations on the other items have been accepted by Government and have been implemented this year. The most important recommendations implemented are given below :—

(1) The grant-in-aid to private primary training colleges was increased from 50 per cent for men's institutions and 60 per cent for women's institutions to 66 2/3 per cent of admissible expenditure.

(2) The tuition fee grant was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 72 per deputed student per year and also per backward class student per year.

(3) Staffing in training colleges was improved by insisting on trained graduates, 50 per cent of whom at least were to be basic-trained at the long course. The non-basic trained staff was to be given orientation courses in Basic Education.

(4) Practical work in training colleges in respect of teaching, crafts and community living was reorganised on the improved patterns suggested by Committee.

(b) *Conversion of all training institutions to the basic pattern.*—Another important event of the year was that the distinction between basic and non-basic training colleges was completely eliminated. In fact, this process had started in 1949, when craft had been introduced in all the training colleges and the basic syllabus was adopted. But in respect of staffing, basic practising schools, equipment etc. the process of conversion was slow. This year it was completed. With the graduates basic training centres working in the field of training teachers for these colleges the minimum requirement of 50 per cent basic trained staff was reached. The non-basic practising schools of 38 private training colleges were converted into basic schools with special grant-in-aid from the Central Government and this step completed the conversion.

(c) *Increase in the rate of training primary teachers working in Local Authority Schools.*—The third important decision of the year was to increase substantially the existing facilities for the training of teachers in local authority schools. For this purpose the total number of teachers deputed for training from local authorities schools was increased by 2,000 per annum. This provision of 2,000 additional trainees was brought about as follows:—

400 teachers in 10 additional classes to be opened in Government Training Colleges.

1,600 teachers to be deputed to Private Primary Training Colleges in the State in addition to the usual deputations.

Accordingly 10 additional classes were opened in Government colleges. Of these, 5 classes were opened in Maharashtra and the remaining 5 classes in Gujarat. As regards the deputation of teachers to private colleges, it was necessary to reserve a substantial number of seats for the Board teachers in private colleges. This percentage was fixed by Government at 80 per cent.

D—Training of other teachers

7. (9) *Hindi Teachers.*—Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for primary schools and for secondary schools. For the former, the Department conducts four months' short-term training courses in selected primary training colleges in the State and selected School Board teachers are deputed to this course. They are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Higher and Lower Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examinations. These Examinations are taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months duration or a long course of nine months duration.

The first course for training Hindi teachers for primary schools was started in 1954-55 at the four training colleges, Dharwar, Dhulia, Poona and Ahmedabad, two classes being started at each of these colleges. Thus provision was made for training 320 teachers at these 8 classes. These classes were continued in 1955-56 in two rounds, the first round from 1-7-1955 to

31-10-1955 and the second round from 1-11-1955 to 29-2-1956. At each of these rounds 320 teachers were trained and during the year in all 640 teachers were trained. These teachers are now working in the full-grade primary schools in the State teaching Hindi.

With teachers in the secondary schools, the short refresher courses for Hindi teachers have proved to be more popular than the long courses. In the State there are 28 courses which were started during 1955-56 and 777 teachers were trained at these courses. The corresponding number for the previous year was 33 courses and 978 students. There is only one institution providing for the long course in Hindi, the Hindi Teachers Training College at Dharwar. The strength of this institution during the year was 12 as against 13 in the last year. The question of revising the course and making it more systematic and intensive is under the consideration of Government.

7. (10) *Pre-Primary Teachers*.—As the number of pre-primary schools is on the increase, the demand for trained pre-primary teachers is also increasing. During the year, this State had 6 pre-primary training colleges with an enrolment of 414 trainees as against 6 colleges with an enrolment of 311 teachers last year. One new college came to be opened during the year at Ahmedabad and one was closed. All these colleges except one are situated in big cities: Ahmedabad 1, Bombay 2, Poona 1, and Sholapur 1. Only one college at Bordi is situated in a rural area. During the current year, Government gave a special non-recurring equipment grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of these colleges. Government also provides 10 stipends of Rs. 20 per month for deserving students at the Pre-Primary Training College, Bordi.

The following table gives the details of institutions for the training of pre-primary teachers. It may be incidentally mentioned that these are all for women only:—

TABLE No. VII (9)
Pre-Primary Training Institutions
(1955-56)

	1954-55.	1955-56.
1. No. of Institutions	6	6
2. No. of Trainees	311	414
3. <i>Expenditure—</i>	Rs.	Rs.
(a) State Funds	27,230	27,142
(b) Fees	31,989	44,890
(c) Other Sources	24,984	24,403
Total	84,203	96,435

7. (11) *Drawing Teachers*.—As in the past, drawing teachers continued to be trained at the Sir J. J. School of Art. The following table shows the result of the Art Teachers' Examinations for the last two years.

TABLE No. VII (10)

Drawing Teachers' Examinations
(1955-56)

1	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	Number appeared. 2	Number passed. 3	Number appeared. 4	Number passed. 5
Drawing Teachers' Examination ...	159	142	160	144
Drawing Masters' Examination ...	26	13	20	11
Art Masters' Examination ...	37	16	40	18

7. (10) *Physical Education Teachers*.—The details about the training of physical education teachers will be found in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8. (1) The facilities provided for Professional and Special Education in this State can be conveniently considered under the following main heads* :—

A—Agricultural Education ;

B—Commercial Education ;

C—Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education ;

D—Forestry Education ;

E—Legal Education ;

F—Medical Education ;

G—Veterinary Education ;

H— Music, Dance and Drama ;

I—Education in Fine Arts ;

J—Social Sciences ;

K—Other Institutions of Professional and Special Education.

Agricultural Education

8. (2) *General Set-up of Agricultural Education.*—Agricultural Education in this State is provided at three levels. At the top, there are Agricultural Colleges which are affiliated to Universities. These admit students who have completed the Secondary school course and provide instruction in a four year course leading to a degree. Below them come Agricultural Secondary Schools. These provide instruction of a pre-vocational type along with a good deal of general education. At the lowest level, there are Agricultural Schools which provide a course of two years to those who have completed the Primary school course. It is thus obvious that these three types of institutions try to provide leadership in Agriculture at different levels.

8. (3) *Agricultural Colleges.*—The following table shows the statistics of Agricultural Colleges in the State for the two preceding years:—

* Teacher Education is dealt with in Chapter VII ; Oriental Studies will be dealt with in Chapter XIV ; and Institutions for training in Physical Education will be dealt with in Chapter X.

TABLE No. VIII (1)

Agricultural Colleges

Year.	No. of Institutions.			No. of students in			Expenditure.					
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	2	1	3	476	150	626	Rs. 7,60,676	Rs. 2,54,600	Rs. 10,15,276	Rs. 9,13,248	Rs. 3,21,176	Rs. 12,34,424
1955-56	2	1	3	589	234	823	Rs. 6,49,583	Rs. 2,49,600	Rs. 8,99,183	Rs. 8,88,456	Rs. 3,43,184	Rs. 12,36,640

The number of Agricultural Colleges has remained unchanged, but the enrolment has gone up from 626 in 1954-55 to 823 in 1955-56. This is mainly due to the larger demand for Agriculture graduates that is now being developed on account of the expansion of Community Development Projects and National Extension Blocks.

The total expenditure on these colleges has remained almost constant. But the expenditure from State funds shows a decline mainly owing to larger receipts on account of fees due to increased enrolment.

8. (4) *Agricultural High Schools*.—During the year under report, the number of Agricultural High Schools increased from 9 in 1954-55 to 10 in 1955-56. The new institution which came in this category during the year under report was the Agricultural High School, Khandbara, District West Khandesh.

The following table compares the statistics of Agricultural High Schools for the last two years :—

TABLE No. VIII (2)
Agricultural High Schools
 (1955-56)

Year.	N of Institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.						
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.			
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1954-55	...	5	4	9	1,168	625	1,793	1,87,515	37,128	2,24,643	2,61,145	1,00,322	3,61,467
1955-56	...	5	5	10	1,186	882	2,068	1,95,907	68,591	2,64,498	2,84,449	1,40,748	4,25,197

It will be seen that the number of students has increased from 1,793 in 1954-55 to 2,068 in 1955-56. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,61,467 in 1954-55 to Rs. 4,25,197 in 1955-56 and the expenditure from State funds has also increased from Rs. 2,24,643 to Rs. 2,64,498 during the same period.

8. (5) *Agricultural Schools*.—The number of Agricultural Schools remained unchanged at 17, although the management of two of them was transferred to private agencies. The total enrolment increased from 1,006 in 1954-55 to 1,159 in 1955-56, but there was a small decline in total expenditure as well as in expenditure from State funds.

The following table gives the details of Agricultural Schools during the last two years:—

TABLE No. VIII (3)

Agricultural Schools

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.					
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	16	1	17	901	105	1,006	4,61,939	33,731	4,95,670	8,77,307	49,376	9,26,683
1955-56	14	3	17	932	227	1,253	3,71,463	1,19,854	4,91,317	7,63,332	1,51,926	9,15,258

The Agricultural Colleges and Schools are under the control of the Agriculture and Forest Department. But the Agricultural High Schools are under the control of this Department.

In addition to the Agricultural High Schools mentioned earlier, a number of Multi-purpose secondary schools provide instruction in Agriculture. During the year under report, the number of such institutions was 15 of which 3 were Government and 12 were private. The total grant-in-aid given to these schools on account of the Agricultural Course was Rs. 4,40,137 non-recurring, and Rs. 47,985 recurring.

B. Commercial Education

8. (6) *General Set-up.*—Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions—Colleges of Commerce, Commercial High Schools and Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a four year degree course after the secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools provide a pre-Vocational course of commercial education along with general education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Type-writing, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

The oldest and the most important College of Commerce in the State is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is conducted by Government. The Principal of this College also works as the Chief Inspector of Commercial Schools Ex-officio and he has been given an adequate subordinate staff to enable him to discharge his responsibilities. His function in that capacity is to inspect the Commercial High Schools and Institutions and to conduct Commercial Examinations instituted or recognised by Government.

8. (7) *Colleges of Commerce.*—The number of Colleges of Commerce remained stationary at all although their enrolment increased from 6,380 in 1954-55 to 7,656 in 1955-56. Their total expenditure increased from Rs. 13.13 lakhs in 1954-55 to Rs. 15.30 lakhs in 1955-56. As all Colleges of Commerce are self-supporting, they are not given any grant-in-aid. Even the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, actually leaves a surplus to Government.

The following table gives the details of those Colleges for the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VIII (4)

Commercial Colleges

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions.			No. of students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Total.	Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		Total.
							Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Total.	Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	1	10	11	1,876	5,004	6,380	Rs. ...	Rs. 43,666	Rs. 43,666	Rs. 2,53,138	Rs. 10,59,925	Rs. 13,13,063
1955-56	1	10	11	1,532	6,124	7,656	Rs. ...	Rs. 46,323	Rs. 46,323	Rs. 2,84,176	Rs. 12,45,864	Rs. 15,29,540

9. (8) *Commercial High Schools*.—During the current year three institutions of this category were closed *viz.*, (1) The Baroda High School, (Commerce Section), Baroda, (2) The Ramji Moosa High School of Commerce, Poona, and (3) Poona High School of Commerce, Poona City. Consequently, the number of Commercial High Schools was reduced to 9—2 Government and 7 private. But the total enrolment has increased from 1,824 in 1954-55 to 2,969 in 1955-56.

The following table gives the details of the Commercial High Schools in the State for the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. VIII (5)
Commercial High Schools
 (1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.						
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Fund.			Total.		Total.	
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1954-55	...	3	9	12	768	1,036	1,824	Rs. 89,768	Rs. 56,791	Rs. 1,46,559	Rs. 1,31,489	Rs. 1,47,058	Rs. 2,78,547
1955-56	...	2	7	9	768	2,206	2,969	Rs. 92,039	Rs. 1,04,772	Rs. 1,96,811	Rs. 1,37,199	Rs. 2,73,687	Rs. 4,10,836

8. (9) *Commercial Institutions*.—During the year under report, the number of Commercial Institutions increased from 152 in 1954-55 to 163 in 1955-56 and their total enrolment also increased from 15,759 to 17,889 during the same period. The total expenditure of these institutions came to Rs. 6,77,772 in 1955-56. As they are mostly self-supporting, the total expenditure incurred from State funds on their maintenance during the year under report was Rs. 13,875 only as against Rs. 10,781 during the previous year.

The following table gives the details of Commercial Institutions in the State for the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VIII (6)
Commercial Institutions
 (1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Govern- ment Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Govern- ment Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	2	150	152	289	15,470	15,759	1,219	9,562	10,781	16,602	5,32,666	5,49,268
1955-56	2	161	163	293	17,596	17,889	2,349	11,526	13,875	16,840	6,60,932	6,77,772

8. (10) *Commercial Examinations*.—The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations were held as usual in May, 1955. 3,896 candidates appeared for these examinations and 1,861 passed. The Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting was held as usual in October, 1955. Out of the 2,562 candidates who appeared for this examination, 1,505 were declared successful.

Government have also organised the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Classes at 8 places in the State. The total number of students attending them during the year under report was 186.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examinations were held as usual during the year under report. The number of entries for these examinations for the preceding two years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE NO. VIII (7)

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations

(1955-56)

Examination Stage.	Number of entries in 1954-55.	Number of entries in 1955-56.
1	2	3
Higher Certificate Stage	280	202
Certificate Stage	216	225
Elementary Stage	90	146

C. Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education

8. (11) *General Set-up*.—Since 1948, a Directorate of Technical Education has been created to supervise all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. The Head of this branch of administration is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by an adequate subordinate staff, and by a State Council of Technical Education whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding (i) courses and standards of instructions; (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid; (iii) opening of new technical institutions; (iv) appointments of Boards of Studies for various branches of technology and engineering; (v) arrangements for examination and award of certificates and diplomas; and (vi) preparation of text-books in Hindi and regional languages.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education in this State is provided at four levels. At the top come the Engineering Colleges which provide various degree and diploma courses. Next in order are the Technical High Schools which provide a Pre-Vocational course in Engineering along with general education. Then come Technical, Engineering and Industrial Schools which prepare students for several professions in the field. Lastly, there are a number of Arts and Crafts Schools which prepare students for a number of trades and skills.

8. (12) *Engineering Colleges*.—The following table gives the details of the Engineering Colleges in the State for the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VIII (8)

Engineering Colleges

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Govern- ment Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Govern- ment Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	3	5	8	1,705	4,542	6,247	9,92,049	5,11,000	15,08,049	15,58,022	25,40,817	40,98,839
1955-56	3	5	8	1,526	5,063	6,989	10,73,104	5,07,522	15,80,626	16,76,315	24,75,551	41,51,866

It will be seen that the number of Engineering Colleges has remained unchanged at 8 although the total enrolment has increased from 6,247 in 1954-55 to 6,989 in 1955-56. The total expenditure shows a small increase. It should be pointed out, however, that out of the total expenditure from State funds shown in column 10 above, Rs. 4,46,207 were spent from Central Government Funds.

8. (13) *Technical High Schools*.—As J. N. Petit Technical High School was started during the year under report, the number of Technical High Schools increased to 9. Of these, 4 were Government Schools and 5 were Non-Government Schools. The total number of students in these schools increased from 2,693 in 1954-55 to 2,900 in 1955-56. The total expenditure has increased by 1.18 lakhs during the same period.

The following table gives the statistics of the Technical High Schools for the two preceding years :—

TABLE NO. VIII(9)
Technical High Schools
 (1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55 ...	4	4	8	1,477	1,216	2,693	Rs. 2,24,853	Rs. 1,20,970	Rs. 3,45,823	Rs. 3,25,758	Rs. 3,53,197	Rs. 6,78,955
1955-56 ...	4	5	9	1,642	1,258	2,900	Rs. 2,83,815	Rs. 73,766	Rs. 3,57,581	Rs. 3,95,805	Rs. 4,01,621	Rs. 7,97,426

In certain places Government conduct or assist *Technical Centres* where students attending the local secondary schools and opting for Technical Education are given training in workshop processes as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of Engineering, through qualified staff. Owing to the assistance made available by the Government of India, the number of such centres increased from 14 to 31 during the year under report. The details about these centres are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. VIII (10)
Technical Centres
(1955-56)

Serial No.	Name of the Centre.	Number of students admitted in 1955-56.
1	2	3
1	King Edward VII Technical High School, Dhulia	249
2	Technical High School, Ratnagiri	271
3	Technical High School, Satara	399
4	Shivaji Technical High School, Kolhapur	240
5	Technical High School, Bijapur	144
6	R. K. Parekh Technical High School, Amreli	82
7	R. B. Sheth P. K. Kotawala Technical High School, Patan	127
8	Sir Homi Mehta Technical High School, Navsari	182
9	P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj	208
10	Technical High School, Godhra	104
11	Technical High School, Broach	92
12	Technical High School, Jalgaon	90
13	Technical High School, Ahmedabad, C/o R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	106
14	Technical High School, Ahmedabad, C/o R. C. Commercial School, Ahmedabad.	50
15	Technical High School, Poona	100
16	Technical High School, Nasik	53
17	Technical High School, Ahmednagar	50
18	Technical High School, Surat	53
19	Technical High School, Belgaum	100
20	Technical High School, Karwar	45
21	Technical High School, Thana	45
22	Technical High School, Mahad	52
23	Technical High School, Palanpur	45
24	Technical High School, Modasa	49
25	Technical High School, Dadar	50
26	Technical High School, Vile Parle	50
27	Technical High School, Ulhasnagar	46
28	Technical High School, Malegaon	46
29	Technical High School, Bhusawal	48
30	Technical High School, Dohad	50
31	Technical High School, Baroda	51
	Total	3,273

Most of these Centres are of recent origin and housed in hired premises. During the year under consideration, the workshop building of the P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj, was constructed. The following works were also undertaken and were nearing completion:—

- (1) Main building of Government Technical High School, Hubli.
- (2) Workshop Building of Technical Centre, Jalgaon, East Khandesh.
- (3) Workshop Building of Technical Centre, Belgaum.

8. (14) *Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools*.—The following table shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools during the two preceding years:—

TABLE NO. VIII (11)

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools.

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	22	37	59	2,278	2,686	4,964	5,68,631	1,69,430	7,38,061	11,31,599	8,07,188	19,38,787
1955-56	100	40	140	4,433	3,618	7,951	11,10,893	1,67,085	12,77,975	18,14,607	8,79,787	26,94,394

The large increase seen in the above table is more apparent than real because the schools conducted by the Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries Department were included in these returns for the first time during the year under report. It may also be pointed out in passing that the Central Government conducts five of the institutions classified in this category and that it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,47,53 during 1955-56 on this education.

There was only one Engineering School at Dhulia till the end of the last year. During the year under report, another institution of the same type was started at Surat and named after the donor, Dr. Sorabji and Sarosh Sarabji Ghandhy. It provides instruction for three diploma courses, *viz.*, D. C. E., D. M. E. and D. E. E.

8. (15) *Arts and Craft Schools*.—During the year under report, the total number of Arts and Crafts Schools decreased by one, although their total enrolment increased from 9,919 in 1954-55 to 10,721 in 1955-56. The following table gives the details of these schools for the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. VIII (12)

Arts and Craft Schools

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Govern- ment Insti- tutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment Institu- tions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55 ...	1	183	184	75	9,944	9,919	Rs. 5,686	Rs 1,01,985	Rs. 1,07,671	Rs. 6,586	Rs. 7,22,366	Rs 7,29,952
1955-56 ...	1	192	193	75	10,646	10,721	6,065	74,086	80,151	6,965	7,12,363	7,19,333

8. (16) *Government Apprentice Scheme*.—This scheme was introduced in 1937 by opening two centres—one at the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay and the other at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

The aims and objects of the scheme are to accept young boys for training in industrial establishments for a period varying from 3 to 5 years and to turn them into skilled workers having the benefit of practical training as well as of theoretical instruction related to their trade with a view to reducing unemployment.

The candidates admitted under the Scheme should have completed pre-S. S. C. Examination Standard and they must be between 16 and 20 years on the date of admission.

The following table shows the number of apprentices (including private apprentices) under training in each year at the close of the year 1955-56.—

TABLE NO. VIII (13)
Apprentice Scheme
(1955-56)

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.
1	2	3
I Year ...	278	115
II Year ...	113	47
III Year ...	86	36
IV Year ...	67	11
V Year ...	1	...
Total ...	545	209

The total number of students at the two centres at the close of the preceding year was 628 as against 754 during the current year.

The receipt and expenditure figures on the scheme during the year 1955-5 were Rs. 219,881 and Rs. 50,780 respectively.

8. (17) *Technical Examinations*.—The Director of Technical Education conducts a large number of examinations in Engineering, Technical and Industrial courses approved by Government. The results of these examinations are given in detail in General Table No. VIII printed at the end of this report.

D-Forestry Education

8. (18) *Forestry School, Bordi*.—There is one institution of Forestry Education in the State *viz.*, the Forestry School, Bordi District Thana. This is maintained by Government. During the year under report the enrolment declined from 29 in 1954-55 to 27 in 1955-56. The expenditure incurred on the school during the year under report was Rs. 31,351 as against Rs. 31,344 during the previous year. This school is under the control of the Agriculture and Forest Department.

E-Legal Education

8. (19) *Law Colleges*.—Legal Education in this State is provided in Colleges affiliated to the Universities.

The following table gives the details of Law Colleges for the two preceding years.

TABLE No. VIII (14)

Law Colleges

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure					
	Government Institu- tions.	Non- Govern- ment nsti. u. tions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government	Non- Government	Total.	Government	Non- Government	Total.
							Institu- tions.	Institu- tions.		Institu- tions.	Institu- tions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55 ...	1	6	7	1,663	2,233	3,896	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,91,253	Rs. 4,06,347	Rs. 5,97,600
1955-56 ...	1	8	9	1,647	2,786	4,433	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,22,191	Rs. 4,98,336	Rs. 7,20,527

The two new colleges started during the year were the Law College, Bombay, and the J. S. S. Law College, Dharwar. As these institutions are generally self-supporting, no grant-in-aid is given to them. Even the Government Law College, Bombay, actually leaves a surplus to Government.

F—Medical Education

8. (20) *General Set-up.*—Medical Education in this State is imparted through the Medical Colleges and Medical Schools.

The Medical Colleges teaching western systems of medicine are affiliated to Universities and provide a five-year course after the Inter-Science Examination. The colleges teaching the Ayurvedic System of Medicine are not affiliated to Universities except in the Poona University where steps are being taken to affiliate them.

The Medical Schools provide training in Nursing and Mid-wifery. Some of them also provide instruction in Ayurvedic Medicine at a lower level. All institutions of Medical Education are under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

8. (21) *Medical Colleges.*—The following table gives the details of the Medical Colleges for the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. VIII (15)

Medical Colleges

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure.						
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Fund.			Total.			
							Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	
													8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1954-55	...	6	9	15	2,280	2,365	4,645	12,96,186	3,44,602	16,40,788	20,78,947	15,93,040	36,11,987
1955-56	...	6	9	15	2,392	2,251	4,653	17,93,036	4,04,213	21,97,249	25,59,015	18,41,656	44,00,671

Of these 15 Colleges, 6 are Ayurvedic Institutions, 2 are Dental Colleges, 1 is a College of Pharmacy and 6 are Colleges of Medicine and Surgery. Of these 15 institutions, 6 are conducted by Government, 3 are conducted by the Bombay Municipality and the remaining 6 are aided institutions.

8. (22) *Medical Schools*.—The following table gives the details of Medical Schools for the preceding two years :—

TABLE No. VIII (16)

Medical Schools

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure						
	Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	Government- Institutions.	Non- Government- Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.			
							Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions	Non- Government Institutions.	Total	
													8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
							Rs.	Rr.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1954-55	...	19	32	51	953	869	1,822	4,35,231	89,156	4,74,887	1,50,230	4,42,469	8,92,699
1955-56	...	19	39	58	990	1,123	2,113	4,46,507	1,54,043	6,00,552	4,61,506	6,03,080	10,64,586

It will be seen from the above table that the number of institutions has increased from 51 in 1954-55 to 58 in 1955-56. All the 7 new institutions started during the year are Schools of Ayurvedic Medicine and these have come into existence mainly because of the policy of Government to encourage indigenous systems of medicine.

G-Veterinary Education

18. (23) *Veterinary College, Bombay.*—The only institution for Veterinary Education in the State is the Bombay Veterinary College conducted by Government. During the year under report, the enrolment in this institution increased from 188 to 252. Its total expenditure in 1955-56 came to Rs. 1,81,421 out of which Rs. 1,35,241 were spent from State funds.

H-Music, Dance and Drama

8. (24) *Music Education.*—On 31st March, 1956, there was only one institution which gave instruction in music at the University level, *viz.* the Faculty of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the M. S. University of Baroda. It had 34 students (13 boys and 16 girls) in its degree classes and 352 students (236 boys and 116 girls) in the diploma classes. Its total expenditure during the year under report came to Rs. 85,277.

There are a large number of music schools in the State. During the year under report, they were given grant-in-aid from the State funds for the first time. The following table gives details of these schools for the two preceding years.—

TABLE No. VIII (17)

Music Schools

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in			Expenditure.					
	Government Institutions.	Non- Govern- ment Insti- tutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non- Govern- ment Insti- tutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.		
							Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	36	36	...	791	792	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	41	41	...	1,321	1,324	...	7,850	7,850	...	1,17,233	1,44,128

It will be seen that all the music schools are non-Government institutions. Their number has increased from 36 in 1954-55 to 41 in 1955-56. There is also an appreciable increase in the enrolment. The total expenditure on these schools is Rs. 1,44,128 of which the State's contribution is Rs. 7,850. It may be noted that grant-in-aid was paid to the music schools for the first time.

8. (25) *Dancing*.—Since last year, the Department is trying to collect data regarding schools of dancing and to incorporate them in the report. During the year under review there were 3 Schools of Dancing with a total enrolment of 22 (1 boy and 21 girls) pupils. The total expenditure on these schools came to Rs. 15,211 out of which Rs. 416 were given from State Funds.

8. (26) *Dramatic Art*.—Government have decided to utilise the proceeds of the entertainment tax to encourage dramatic art and a part of the comprehensive programme drawn up for the purpose is being executed by the Education Department. During the year under report, prizes of the value of Rs. 4,000 (Rs. 1,500 for the first prize, Rs. 1,000 for the second prize, Rs. 500 for the third prize) were awarded to the best published plays in each of three regional languages of the State. Also three sets of prizes of the value of Rs. 1,000 (I prize), Rs. 500 (II prize), Rs. 250 (III prize) were awarded to the best children's plays written in each of these languages. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 8,000. Grants for the construction of Open-Air Theatres were paid as follows,—

	Rs.
(i) Poona Municipal Corporation	25,000
(ii) Baroda Borough Municipality	25,000
(iii) Nasik Borough Municipality	12,500
(iv) Sangli City Municipality	12,500
Total	Rs. 75,000

Dramatic competitions were organised on district basis in secondary and primary schools. The organisation of these competitions was entrusted to the Educational Inspectors and the Administrative Officers of the districts concerned. One rotating shield was awarded to the team giving the best performance from amongst the secondary and primary schools of every district. Similarly, three medals for the best individual performance for each section (secondary and primary) were also awarded. The total expenditure on account of the organisation of these competitions was Rs. 19,651.

Dramatic competitions in colleges were also organised at University level. Three training camps, one each at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak regions respectively, were arranged during the year under report. In the camps at Poona and Ahmedabad the number of teachers under training was 80 each and at Dharwar it was 40. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was spent on travelling allowance and

daily allowance to teachers under training and as honorarium [to experts whose services were engaged for giving instructions. These teachers will coach the children taking part in dramatic competitions instituted by Government.

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 10,000 was also spent in giving financial assistance to well-known actors, writers, dramatists, etc. in the State.

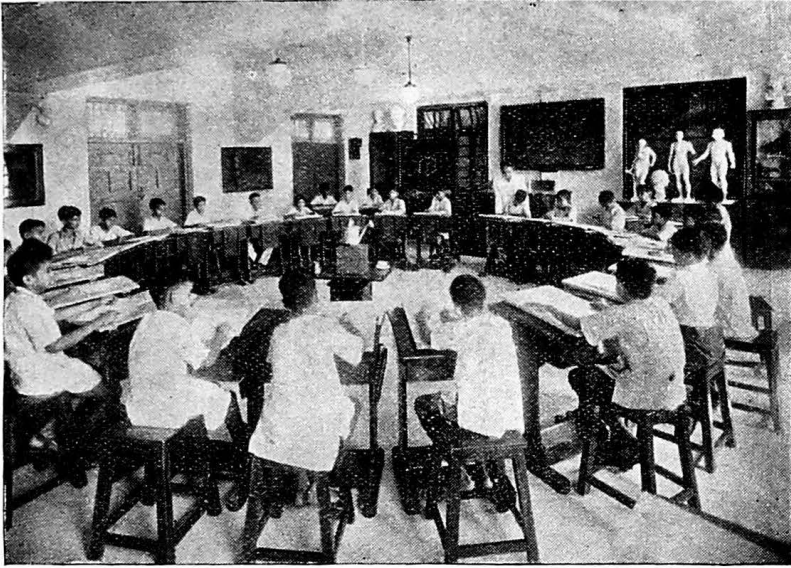
I-Education in Fine Arts

8. (27) *General Set-up.*—The premier institution for imparting education in Fine Arts in this State is the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, established in 1856. Recently, other institutions have come into the field and have shown good promise. Among these mention must be made of the Faculty of Fine Arts of the M. S. University of Baroda. In addition to the usual courses in Arts, this Faculty includes the study of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics and provides courses leading to the Degree of B. A. in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts and Crafts and to the Diploma in these subjects. The Faculty also provides courses for the Certificates in Photography and Lithography and a postgraduate Diploma in Museology. Other institutions which are doing very good work in the field although they have not reached the status of the two institutions mentioned above are the Institute of Modern Art, Poona, School of Art, Dharwar, and the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad. These institutions are allowed by the Department to conduct, on prescribed terms, the normal classes for Drawing teachers for their respective regions. They are also granted regional centres for the Government Higher Art Examinations in Drawing and Painting for which a large number of candidates are prepared and sent up by the Art Institutes and Classes in the mofussil. The training facilities in Art Education afforded by these institutions are a source of inspiration to the general mofussil public.

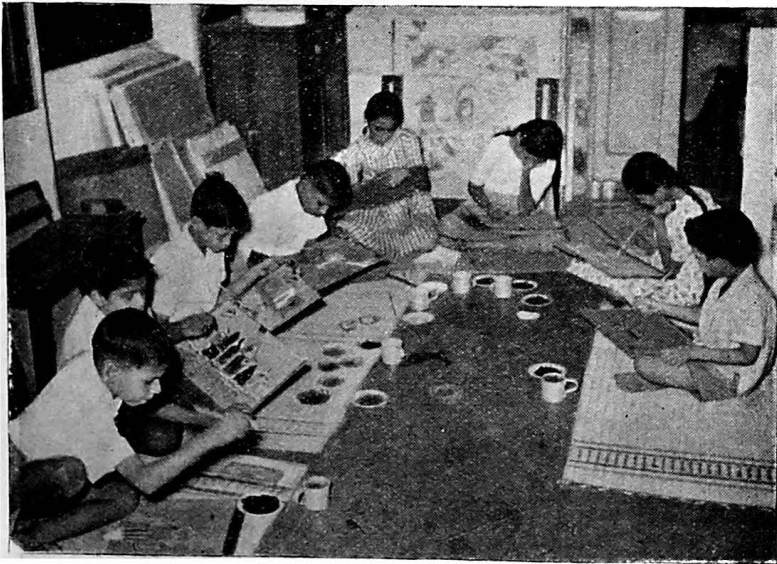
Besides these outstanding institutions, there are a number of Schools of Art at various Centres in the State. They prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department.

Prior to 1914, the Head of the Sir J. J. School of Art was responsible for the conduct of the Drawing Grade and other examinations as well as for the inspection of the teaching of Drawing in Secondary and primary Schools. As these additional duties involved too much strain on him the post of the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work was created in 1915. The main responsibilities of this officer are to inspect Higher Art Institutes and the teaching of Drawing in secondary and primary schools, the conduct of Government Drawing Grade Examinations, the award of Drawing grants to secondary schools, etc. Since 1949, two posts (in B. E. S. Class II) of Assistant Inspectors of Drawing and Craft-work have also been created in order to enable the Inspector to cope with his growing responsibilities.

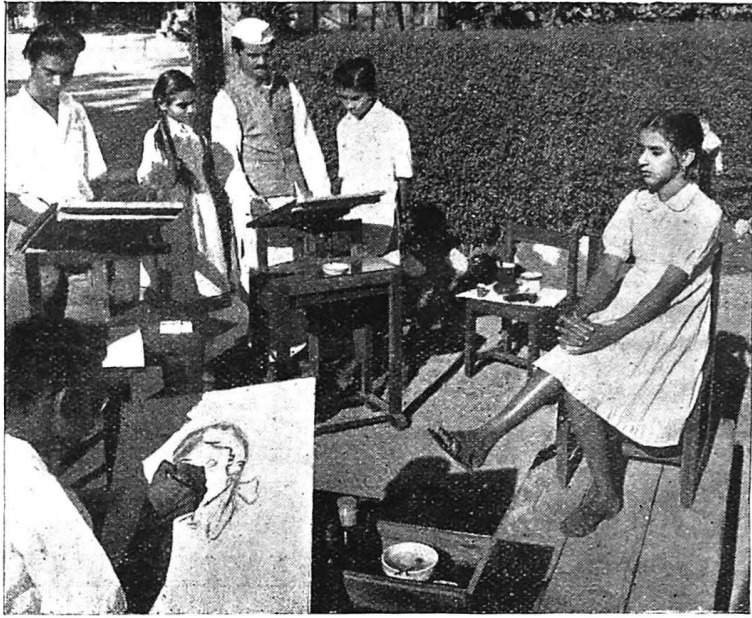
8. (28) *Sir J. J. School of Art.*—This institution continued to expand and show good progress. Its total enrolment during the year under report was 1,333 pupils (1,110 boys and 223 girls) as against 1,267 pupils (1,034 boys and 233 girls) during the preceding year. Its total expenditure came to Rs. 4,29,652 out of which Rs. 2,67,492 came from State funds. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 3,96,196 and Rs. 2,43,356 respectively.



Art Room.



Child Art Centre



Life Study.



Painting.



An Artist giving a Demonstration.



Shri Y. B. Chavan inspecting the Art Exhibition.

The Department of Architecture continued to do good work. This is affiliated to the University of Bombay and prepares students for a five year degree course in Architecture.

A notable event of the year was the holding of the First Bombay State Art Exhibition. This unique exhibition was sponsored by Government and held in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, from 17th January to 5th February 1956. Individual artists, students of the Special Art Institutes, as also pupils of primary and secondary schools, were invited to participate in the exhibition. The work was classified into distinct categories signifying different branches of Fine Arts, and handsome prizes were awarded to the exhibitors contributing best work to the different sections of the exhibition including those devoted to the work of children from primary and secondary schools. In all 168 entries were received from primary and secondary schools as well as private Art Institutes; and considering the very short period of notice, the response received from these institutions—mostly from the schools in the City can be regarded as encouraging.

8. (29) *Faculty of Fine Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.*—The only institution which imparts education in Fine Arts at the collegiate level is the Faculty of Fine Arts, M. S. University of Baroda. During the year under report, it had an enrolment of 107 students (89 boys and 18 girls) as against 64 students (54 boys and 10 girls) during the preceding year. Of these, 97 students were in the degree classes and 10 in the diploma classes. Its total expenditure came to Rs. 1,35,305 in 1955-56.

8. (30) *Other Institutions for Education in Fine Arts.*—Besides these two institutions functioning at the highest level, there are a number of institutions which impart education in Fine Arts and prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department. The following table gives the statistics of these institutions for the last two years :—

TABLE No. VIII (18)

The Institution for Education in Fine Arts

(1955-56)

Year.	No. of Institutions			No. of students in			Expenditure.						
	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Non-Government Institutions.	Total.	From State Funds.			Total.			
							Government Institutions.	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions	Non- Government Institutions.	Total.	
													8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1954-55	...	1	16	17	50	991	981	2,071	31,670	33,741	2,281	1,15,126	1,17,407
1955-56	...	1	19	20	60	1,249	1,309	2,490	40,795	43,285	2,770	1,49,569	1,52,339

The Private Art Institutes recognised by the Department were found to be making endeavours to implement the suggestions made to them by the Inspecting Officers from time to time and their attempts to improve the standard of work had generally met with an appreciable measure of success. The efforts made by these institutes for the promotion of art education and particularly their zeal in embarking upon new ventures and enlarging the scope of their activities, despite their limited resources deserves a word of praise. The major handicap from which most of them still suffer is the lack of sufficient space; and this makes it difficult for them to conduct their normal activities in a befitting way.

The work produced by the students of these institutes was found to be good on the whole and their results in the Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations were satisfactory in general.

Orders regarding grant of educational concessions to backward class students from recognised Art Institutions in this State issued by Government in their original Resolution, Education Department, No. AEX 1451 of 27th January 1955, were modified during the year under report in their Resolution, Education Department, No. AEX 1451 of 14th January, 1956. These modified orders helped to remove the ambiguity regarding the academic distinction based on pre-S. S. C. and post-S. S. C. courses of the original resolution, and gave a clear interpretation of the distinction in terms of Art courses that are at present taught at the Art Institutes in this State. The total number of 15 freeships and an equal number of scholarships sanctioned for the private Art Institutes remained the same as before, but the original ratio of distribution of scholarships between pre-S.S. C. and post-S. S. C. courses came to be reversed, a total number of 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each being sanctioned for the backward class students pursuing higher Art courses and 5 of the value of Rs. 15 each for those pursuing Drawing Grade courses on the revised basis. All the 15 free studentships sanctioned for the backward class students from private Art Institutions were awarded to them during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred in this connection is Rs. 2,983 ; Rs. 2,490 being for scholarships and Rs. 493 for freestudentships.

8. (31) *Drawing Grade Examinations.*—The Drawing Grade Examinations continued to attract an ever growing number of candidates from the State as well as from outside. The following table shows the results of the examination:—

TABLE NO. VIII (19)
Drawing Grade Examination
(1955-56)

Examination.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Elementary—</i>				
Bombay State ...	20,730	12,923	23,070	15,689
Outside Bombay State ...	4,249	3,062	5,200	3,496
Total ...	24,979	16,045	28,270	19,185
<i>Intermediate—</i>				
Bombay State ...	9,746	6,565	10,525	7,749
Outside Bombay State ...	4,692	2,913	5,757	3,474
Total ...	13,838	9,478	16,282	11,222
Grand Total ...	38,817	25,523	44,552	30,407

8. (32) *Drawing and Art Examinations.*—The following table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examinations Committee, Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations, Bombay, in 1955-56:—

TABLE No. VIII (20)
Drawing and Art Examinations
(1955-56)

Name of the Examination.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Elementary Drawing and Painting	519	180	534	265
Intermediate Do	200	59	224	131
Advanced Do.	160	67	116	55
Diploma Do.	107	64	101	52
Elementary Modeling	10	8	9	6
Intermediate Do.	8	7	6	5
Advanced Do.	6	5	8	6
Diploma Do.	3	2	7	5
Drawing teachers	159	142	160	144
Drawing masters	26	13	20	11
Art masters	37	16	40	18
Elementary Commercial Art	165	94	183	135
Intermediate Do.	111	52	127	59
Advanced Do.	89	61	70	42
Diploma Do.	47	24	80	51
Elementary Architecture	21	11	66	21
Intermediate Do.	39	19	11	2
Advanced Do.	70	36	73	45
Diploma Do.	66	24	68	24

J—Social Sciences

8. (33) *Colleges of Social Studies.*—There are two colleges of social studies in this State.—The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, and the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University of Baroda.

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, was established in 1936 to meet the pressing need for scientific training in social work. It offers specialisation in the following fields:—

- (1) Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations.
- (2) Family and Child Welfare.
- (3) Medical and Psychiatric Social Work.
- (4) Community Organisation and Development.
- (5) Social Research.
- (6) Rural Welfare.
- (7) Tribal Welfare.
- (8) Criminology Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional administration.

Admission to the Institute is limited to those who hold a bachelor's degree of a recognised University. Preference is generally given to graduates who have taken for their degree course subjects such as Anthropology, Sociology, Economics or Psychology.

During the year under report, 116 students (67 men and 49 women) were receiving instruction in this Institute.

The Faculty of Social Work of the M. S. University of Baroda provides a course leading to the M. S. W. Degree. This Faculty is very well equipped and staffed. A special feature of the work of this Faculty is the training it provides for social work in rural areas.

On 31st March 1956, the Faculty had 42 students of whom 30 were men and 12 were women.

8. (34) *Schools of Social Science.*—The only institution in this category is the Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya, District Ahmedabad. This institution trains Gram Sevikas. Instruction is imparted on Gandhian ideology.

No tuition and hostel fees are charged from the trainees. The trainees are required, however, to give five years' service in villages with a population of less than 2,000 after receiving the training. During the service period they get remuneration as per rules and regulations of Kasturba Trust. Individual trainees, who do not want to take advantage of this facility can avail of the training in the Vidyalaya by paying Rs. 25 per month as food charges. Those who come through an institution pay Rs. 30 per month. The expenses for their tuition etc. are borne by the Kasturba Trust.

During the year under report, there were 93 women undergoing training in the Vidyalaya.

K—Other Institutions of Professional and Special Education

8. (35) *Co-operative Training College, Poona.*—This institution is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India with the object of training persons holding key positions in Departments of Co-operation or Co-operative Institutions. It conducts a nine months' course leading to the Higher Diploma in co-operation and a six months advanced course for Officers of the Department of co-operation. It is also intended for undertaking investigations and research that would assist in the development of the co-operative movement and stimulate the application of co-operative principles for solution of social and economic problems.

During the year under report, it was decided to organise special short-term courses in Co-operative marketing for imparting a specialised training to the personnel in the Co-operative Departments and Co-operative Institutions. The first pilot course commenced on 15th February 1956 and lasted for four months. The number of trainees attending the course as on 31st March 1956, was 37.

The number of trainees undergoing the course leading to the Higher Diploma in Co-operation fell from 59 in 1954-55 to 57 in 1955-56. Of the 57 trainees, 11 were from the Co-operative Department of the Bombay State, 14 from the Co-operative Departments of other States, 19 from Co-operative Institutions and 13 private individuals interested in the co-operative movement.

The seventh and eighth session of the Senior Officers' Training Course commenced on 1st August, 1955 and 15th February 1956 respectively. The number of Officer-trainees at these sessions was 36 and 42.

8. (36) *G. S. College of Yoga and Cultural Synthesis, Lonavala.*—This institution was founded in 1950 by Swami Kunalayananda with the object of organising scientific training and research in Yoga. During the year under report, there were 4 fellows and 8 students in the Institute.

8. (37) *Faculty of Home Science, M. S. University of Baroda.*—This is the only institution of its type in the State. It admits students who have completed the secondary schools and gives instruction in a course of four years leading to the Degree of M. Sc. Home. This Faculty is a women's Institution.

The Faculty continued the Grade credit system for instruction and examination.

A post-graduate course in Child Development was started in the Faculty during the year under report.

The number of women in the Faculty as on 31st March 1956, was 173.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

9. (1) *General set-up.*—The movement for adult education which was formerly treated as equivalent to adult literacy has a long history in this State and its origin goes back to the Purandar Schools organised by Lieutenant Shortrede in 1836. But the concept of Social Education is of more recent origin and dates from the attainment of Independence in 1947. It was felt that mere literacy cannot do much good to the masses and that, from the point of view of citizenship, it falls far short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed now that, in a proper programme of adult education, the imparting of literacy must be combined with a good deal of general education which should include subjects like Civics, Personal and Community Hygiene, Elementary History and Geography, a broad outline of Indian Cultural Tradition, some knowledge of the political, social and economic problems facing the country and instruction in simple crafts. In short, adult education was to be intimately related to the every day problems of life and cultural and recreational activities were to form an integral part thereof. This deepening of the concept of adult education was so radical that it was decided to give it a new name in order to distinguish it from the narrow outlook of the earlier days and it was henceforward designated as Social Education.

In keeping with this deepening of the concept, the administrative set-up for the development of Social Education has also been considerably altered in recent years. For big and industrial cities, a special machinery has been created and separate City Social Education Committees have been constituted for Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. For the remaining areas of the State, three Regional Social Education Committees have been constituted on a language basis, there being one committee for each of the three linguistic regions of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, the Development of Social Education has been regarded as a special responsibility of the Project and Block Development Officers and special staff and funds are provided for the purpose.

In the areas of the State not covered by Community Development Projects or National Extension Service Blocks, the organisation of Social Education is left entirely to the control of the Education Department. Here the work is mostly done by primary teachers and a few other social education workers. The Social Education Classes are registered by the Committees in whose jurisdiction they are situated, and except in the case of the City Committees which inspect and aid classes registered by them, all Social Education Classes are inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspectors who also sanction grant-in-aid from the funds provided for the purpose by the Department. The position is somewhat different in the Community Development and National Extension Blocks. In each Block, there is a provision to appoint two Social Education Organisers, one man and one woman. They are treated as officers of the Education Department on par with the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors; but they work directly under the supervision of the Project and Block Authorities. The classes organised by the Social Education Organisers in these areas are recognised and aided by the Project Authorities themselves from their own funds.

9. (2) *Progress of Literacy Work.*—Although the concept of Social Education is much wider and deeper than that of mere literacy. the attainment

of literacy does form the first essential step in any programme of Social Education. Every Social Education Class, therefore, tries to impart literacy to adults and this is evaluated by holding a test which is generally known as the First Test in Social Education.

The following table shows the number of Social Classes which worked for the first test and the number of adults made literate through them :—


TABLE No. IX (I)
Social Education Classes (First Test)
(1955-56)


Sr. No.	Name of the Committee.	No. of Classes.		Total Enrolment.		No. made Literate.	
		1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra ...	4,680	4,829	1,02,177	1,07,167	89,500	41,162
2	Gujarat ...	8,486	8,623	87,783	82,510	25,668	19,717
3	Karnatak ..	2,453	2,617	37,955	48,156	21,648	20,687
4	Bombay City ...	1,920	2,085	48,780	48,423	28,463	23,736
5	Poona ...	125	111	2,052	3,720	1,345	1,312
6	Sholapur ...	84	86	4,520	3,190	2,192	1,600
7	Jalgaon ...	26	88	865	576	397	22
8	Ahmedabad ...	238	313	7,164	6,101	2,371	2,585
9	Dangs ...	21	22	620	523	200	168
	Total ...	13,033	13,674	2,91,366	3,00,371	1,22,178	1,15,984


It will be seen from the above table that there has been increase both in the number of classes and in the total enrolment. But there is a small decline in the number of adults made literate. This, however, needs no comment.

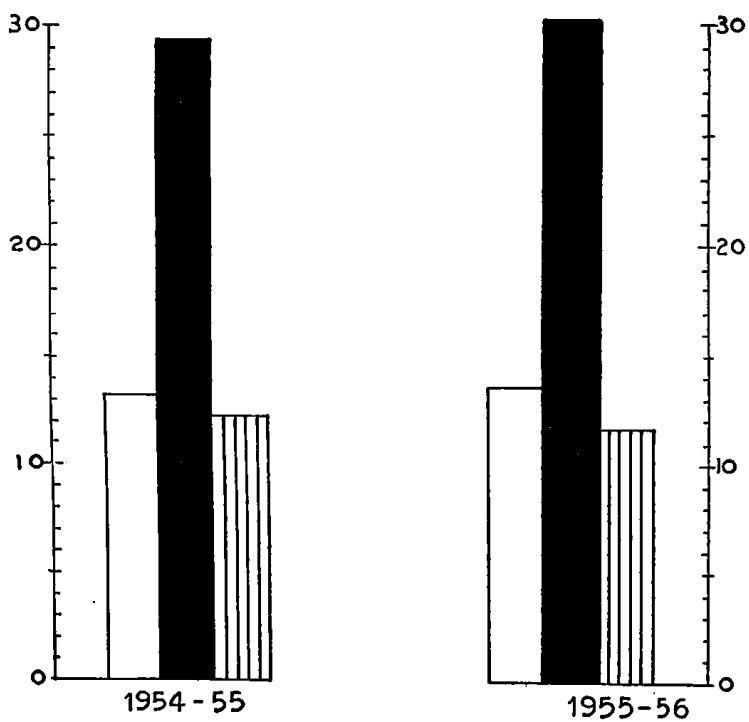
It is true that the emphasis in the First Test is on the attainment of literacy. But it is necessary to point out that, in keeping with the new concept of Social Education, even this elementary test includes a syllabus which covers such topics as Simple Practical Arithmetic, Health and Hygiene, Civics, History, Geography, Principles and Practice of Co-operation, Every-day Science, Agriculture, General Knowledge and Recreation.

SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES (FIRST TEST)

 *Classes . (IN THOUSANDS)*

 *Enrolment . (IN TEN THOUSANDS)*

 *Literate . (IN TEN THOUSANDS)*



The following table shows the distribution of these classes according to the sex of the students:—

TABLE No. IX (2)
Social Education Classes (First Test)
(1955-56)

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4
No. of Classes ...	11,798	1,876	13,674
Total enrolment ...	2,58,532	41,889	3,00,371
No. made literate ..	93,210	16,774	1,15,984
Enrolment per class --	21.9	22.8	22.0
Percentage of those made literate to total enrolment.	38.4	40.1	38.6

It will be seen that the percentage of those made literate is about 40 per cent of the total enrolment. This low percentage is mainly due to the fact that the attendance in these classes is still far from regular and that the number of persons who drop off prematurely is still very large.

The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the First Test is about four months.

These classes are aided at the rate of Rs. 4 per adult who passes the First Test. Besides, some equipment grant is also given to classes for women and for those situated in Backward Areas.

9. (3) *Post-Literacy Work*:—Those adults who pass the First Test in Social Education are generally persuaded to continue their education further and a very large number of them actually do so. They then undergo a course which improves their capacity to read and write still further and also gives them the elements of a general education for citizenship. At the end of the course, they are given another test, which is known as the Second Test in Social Education.

The following table shows the number of Social Education Classes which prepared their students for the Second Test and their enrolment:—

TABLE No. IX (3)
Social Education Classes (Second Test)
 (1955-56)

Serial No.	Name of the Committee.	No. of Classes.		Total Enrolment		No. who passed the Test.	
		1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra ...	2,426	2,416	41,050	40,003	12,771	12,903
2	Gujarat ...	1,473	1,445	32,032	25,174	8,244	5,792
3	Karnatak ...	1,997	2,140	29,952	38,325	11,634	10,550
4	Bombay City ...	642	624	17,774	20,530	9,271	9,723
5	Poona ...	68	29	1,165	1,830	502	521
6	Sholapur ...	31	31	2,469	2,371	691	808
7	Jalgaon ...	17	18	265	267	17	39
8	Ahmedabad ...	61	99	1,469	1,753	558	731
9	Dangs ...	8	13	51	75	32	49
	Total ...	6,723	6,815	1,26,227	1,30,328	43,720	41,116

As in the case of the First Test, the number of classes as well as their total enrolment shows an increase, but the number of persons passing the Second Test shows a decline. The reduction is however, so small that it needs no comment.

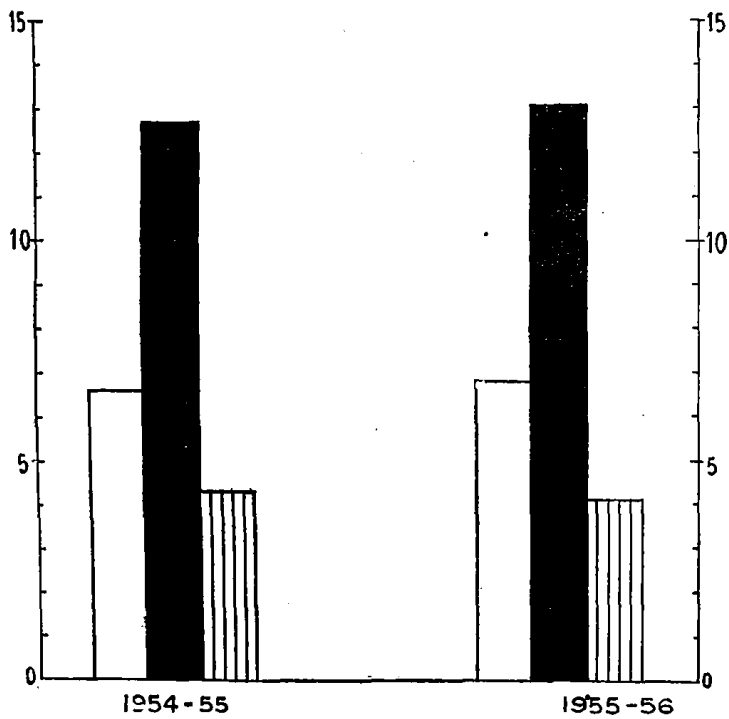
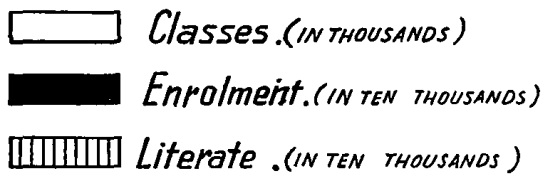
The following table shows the distribution of these classes according to the sex of the students:—

TABLE No. IX (4)
Social Education Classes (Second Test)
 (1955-56)

1	Men.	Women.	Total.
	2	3	4
1. No. of classes ...	5,957	853	6,815
2. Total enrolment ...	1,13,151	17,177	1,30,328
3. No. passing the Second Test ...	33,824	7,292	41,116
4. Enrolment per Class ...	16.9	20.0	19.1
5. Percentage of enrolment to those who passed the First Test.	114.1	102.4	112.4
6. Percentage of those who passed the Second Test to total enrolment.	27.8	42.4	31.5

SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES

(SECOND TEST)



N. B.—The percentage of adults enrolled for post-literacy work is larger than 100. This is due to the fact that several adults who pass the Test in the earlier years join the classes in this year just as many of those who pass test during the current year do not join the post-literacy classes at all.

The duration of the post-literacy classes is about six months and grant-in-aid is given to them at the rate of Rs. 5 per adult who passes the Second Test.

The syllabus for the Second Test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing. Besides, it lays great emphasis on general education and includes a much higher standard of attainment under such heads as Arithmetic, Recitation, General Information, Scientific Information and practical work in *Safai*, First-Aid, Entertainment and Rural Reconstruction.

9. (4) *Expenditure on Social Education*:—The Social Education Programmes are mainly financed from State Funds. The Social Education Committees established for the cities receive contributions from Municipal Funds and all Social Education Committees raise some funds through donations, subscriptions, etc. But the total revenue from all these other sources forms only a small percentage of the expenditure on Social Education.

The following table compares the total expenditure (direct and indirect) on Social Education during the two preceding years :—

TABLE No. IX (5)
Expenditure on Social Education
(1955-56)

Year.	Total expenditure from.			Total.
	Government Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Other Sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55 ...	10,04,155 (93.2)	70,098 (6.5)	3,287 (0.3)	10,77,540 (100.0)
1955-56 ...	10,15,000 (88.9)	52,998 (4.8)	72,742 (6.3)	11,40,740 (100.0)

9. (5) *Maintenance of Literacy*.—An important aspect of the Social Education programme is to maintain and develop the literacy and reading interests acquired during the Social Education Classes for the First and the Second Tests. This is attempted through (a) the publication of literature suitable for neo-literates and (b) the organisation of village libraries and reading-rooms.

(a) *Special literature for the use of the neo-literates*.—Very little has been done in this field in the past; but a good beginning was made during this year with the organisation of a literary work-shop at Bhor. This was attended by 20 Marathi writers and lasted for six weeks; Shri B. G. Jagtap, Chairman of the Maharashtra Social Education Committee, directed it. It produced 60 pamphlets out of which 23 were published during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,500. This has enabled the Maharashtra Social Education Committee to build up a publication fund out of their sale proceeds.

Other Committees are also doing good work in this field. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has been a pioneer in this field and has brought out quite a few publications in different languages. The Gujarat Regional Committee has undertaken the publication of six pamphlets on rural health and hygiene.

All the Regional Committees publish their own journals for the neo-literates and the Bombay City Social Education Committee publishes a fortnightly news bulletin.

It is obvious that the utility of all this new literature that is now being produced will depend upon its suitability and this will to a large extent depend upon the choice of topics suited to the interests of adults, the employment of a vocabulary intelligible to adults and an attractive presentation of the topics. The question of research in vocabulary and preparation of basic vocabulary for the guidance of writers for neo-literates has also been tackled. A basic vocabulary in Gujarati has been prepared by the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and one for Marathi by the Marathi Sahitya Parishad. They are in the press and are expected to be out for publication next year.

(a) *Village Reading Rooms and Libraries.*—Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interests. The following table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. IX (6)

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries
(1955-56)

1. No. of Libraries	...	7,433
2. No. of Reading Rooms	...	3,134
3. No. of Books in the Libraries	...	6,27,546
4. No. of Books added during the year	...	3,23,300
5. No. of Books issued	...	5,23,212
6. Average daily attendance	...	2,61,314
7. Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms.	...	2,61,582

During the year under report, the rules regarding the registration and grant-in-aid to Village Libraries were revised and the maximum grant-in-aid payable to a Library was increased to Rs. 75. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid to the Village Reading Rooms and Libraries during the current year was Rs. 1,94,412 as against Rs. 1,58,014 in the previous year.

A further step taken in the direction of improvement of the village libraries is the system of circulating libraries introduced in some of the areas of the State. A system of circulation through boxes was first tried by the Regional Social Education Committees in some selected groups of villages. A more

systematic attempt in this field was then made in the three educational development areas of Dharwar, Dhulia and Rajpipla, of 100 villages each. In each area, 100 boxes were circulated according to a specially devised plan of 8 circuits for each area. Each box contained books worth Rs. 100 in the first instance, supplemented by a stock of books worth Rs. 50 in the second year. The experiment has worked well and yielded encouraging results.

9. (6) *General Social Education Programmes.*—These constitute mainly cultural programmes, visual education shows, charts and posters, celebrations and observance of days, etc. These form a regular feature of all schools in the State. A special directive in this connection was given to all schools to organise such functions for the benefit of the community around. The place of the school as a community centre is being gradually realised. There are at present 23 schools in the State, one in each district, functioning as school-cum-community centres. Besides these, 15 community centres—five in each educational development area—are also being run. The latter have several departments attached to them such as medical relief, drama school, tailoring class for women, sports' club, library centre, etc. During the year under report, the Department has published 14 posters on health and hygiene and rural uplift and supplied them to the schools and social education centres in the State. These were prepared at these community centres. Among other activities may be mentioned the celebrations of various days and weeks periodically organised under the direction of the Rural Development Board. The Social Education Day was observed on 1st November when intensive propaganda for furtherance of Social Education was organised and collections made. The Collections amount to Rs. 4,255 for the State as a whole.

9. (7) *Training of Social Education workers.*—The training of Social Education workers receives due consideration. Short courses of one fortnight's duration are organised during vacations in selected training colleges. During the year under report, 48 classes were organised in the State and they provided training for 1,070 workers. The training included theory and practice of Social Education. The expenditure incurred in organising these courses came to Rs. 23,000. Besides these courses, two short term courses were organised in project areas and one in Dangs District. Teachers trained at these courses numbered 129 and 76 respectively, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,390 and Rs. 585.

9. (8) *Development Work.*—Besides what has been stated above, developmental work in various Social Education fields was undertaken by Government. The more important of these are referred to below.

(i) *Special Grant for Workers among Backward Classes.*—The rate of grant-in-aid for making adults from scheduled classes, scheduled tribes and the Dangs Area has been raised to Rs. 6 and 7½ for the First and Second Tests as against Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 for others. This has given a stimulus to Social Education among the backward classes.

(ii) *Sanskar Kendras.*—These are started in *Harijan* localities for eradicating untouchability and for providing healthy recreation combined with instruction. Ten additional Kendras were started during the year bringing the total number to 35. Nearly 6,460 *Harijan* adults took advantage of these Kendras. These Kendras have organised sewing classes and 692 women took advantage of them. The grants paid to voluntary agencies for running these centres was Rs. 56,587.

(iii) *Mothers' Clubs.*—Government have sanctioned five such clubs for the centres of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. These clubs are intended to give instruction to women in child care, hygiene, home craft, etc.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10. (1) *Introductory*.—Physical Education is largely emphasized in the educational programmes of this State and has made considerable progress so far, especially since 1937.

10. (2) *The Inspectorate of Physical Education*.—The State maintains a special inspectorate for Physical Education. This consists of the State Inspector of Physical Education who is in B. E. S. Class II and 42 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Physical Education. Two of these, are attached to the office of the State Inspector and the remaining are distributed in the 28 districts of the State. The major districts have two A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education and the smaller ones have only one.

The State Inspector of Physical Education works at the State level and co-ordinates the work of A. D. E. Is. for Physical Education working at the district level. He helps the Director to plan and execute schemes for the development of Physical Education. He is also in charge of the promotion of such activities as Scouting, A. C. C., Camps, etc. and has an important part to play in the organization of Sports at the Taluka, District and State levels. He also inspects the special institutions meant for the training of teachers in Physical Education, Gymnasia, and the general organization of Physical Education in Primary and Secondary Schools.

10. (3) *Training of Teachers of Physical Education*.—One of the most important duties of the Department is to train teachers for Physical Education. For this purpose, Government maintains a Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivali, Bombay, gives financial assistance to four Regional Institutes which provide instruction in a Certificate Course in Physical Education, and conducts special Short Term Courses in Physical Education for primary teachers.

(a) *Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali*.—This was founded in 1930 with the object of giving a year's training in Physical Education to graduate teachers and has been planned to provide admission to about a hundred trainees every year.

During the year under report, this Institute had a total enrolment of 93 (77 men, 16 women) graduate teachers. Out of these, 50 were teachers from non-Government Institutions as against 60 last year. Government deputed 19 candidates and as many as 24 were purely private candidates. The enrolment of private candidates has been the largest so far. It indicates the growing interest of the young graduates in the field of Physical Education.

(b) *Certificate Course in Physical Education*.—In addition to the Diploma Course provided by the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali there are four institutes in this State which provide a Certificate Course in Physical Education to S. S. C. passed candidates, the duration of the course being one year. Of these four institutions, three existed at the end of the preceding year and, during the year under report, one more institution was started at Belgaum for the benefit of the teachers from Karnatak.

The number of teachers trained in the Certificate Courses at these institute was as under.—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Shri Chhotabhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla.	112	5	117
2. Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona	66	34	100
3. Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Bombay	15	21	36
4. Beynon Smith S. S. S. Mandir, Belgaum	32	...	32
Total ...	225	60	285

N. B.—Several students studying at these courses simultaneously prepare for the S. T. C. Examination also and obtain both the Certificates in one year.

The cost to Government on account of training of teachers in Physical Education for secondary schools was Rs. 1,31,022 of which an amount of Rs. 90,119 was spent on the Diploma course at Kandivali as against Rs. 98,416 last year, and the remaining Rs. 40,903 by way of grants to institutions conducting Certificate Courses. The average cost to Government came to Rs. 346.6 per teacher as against Rs. 473.6 last year. The decrease in the cost per student during the year under report appears to be on account of the increased recruitment of students in the training institutions.

(c) *Short Term Courses in Physical Education for Primary Teachers.*—The programme of training primary teachers in Physical Education started in 1947-48 is still being pursued and, during the year under report, 12 such courses for primary teachers were organised in different districts of the State. The enrolment of teachers in these courses was 534 as against 525 in the previous year.

Through these Courses teachers were trained in the activities included in the syllabus of Physical Education for primary schools. They were fairly acquainted with the methods of imparting Physical Education and the work of organising allied activities.

The expenditure incurred on these courses was Rs. 28,599 as against Rs. 29,294 incurred in the previous year.

10. (4) *Organisation of Physical Education at different Levels.*—In the educational institutions at all levels special measures are adopted for the promotion of Physical Education.

(a) *Physical Education at Collegiate Level.*—Under the rules prescribed by the different universities, physical training is compulsory for first year and intermediate students in all arts, science and commerce colleges. Unless a student attends the prescribed number of P. T. periods in a year, he is not granted university terms and is debarred from appearing at the First Year or Intermediate Examination. Each college is required to appoint qualified

P. T. Instructors in proportion to the total number of students on its rolls in the First Year and Intermediate Classes. Physical Education is also encouraged by the universities by organisation of inter collegiate Sports each year.

(b) *Physical Education at the Secondary Level.*—At the secondary stage, the emphasis on Physical Education is much greater and the teaching of the subject is also done with greater zeal and efficiency. Moreover, the attendance of the pupils for the instructional programme in Physical Education is more satisfactory for two main reasons.—(1) It is a regular examination subject, and (2) Physical Education, as a regular subject in the school time-table, is made interesting with variety of activities included in the programme. The participation of pupils in the inter-school competitions is greatly satisfying. About 39,650 children participated in the inter-school competitions during the year under report and the competitors have established appreciable standards in achievement.

The response of pupils to activities such as hikes, camping excursions, etc. was also satisfactory. The interest of pupils in camping is growing from year to year. As many as 18,070 children attended camps of about 3 to 7 days' duration. The number of camp-fire programmes organised was about 1,790. About 1,09,915 children from secondary schools attended various excursions organised by the institutions. Some of the excursions covered long distance travelling also. The recreational activities organised by the girls' schools, in particular, showed great enthusiasm.

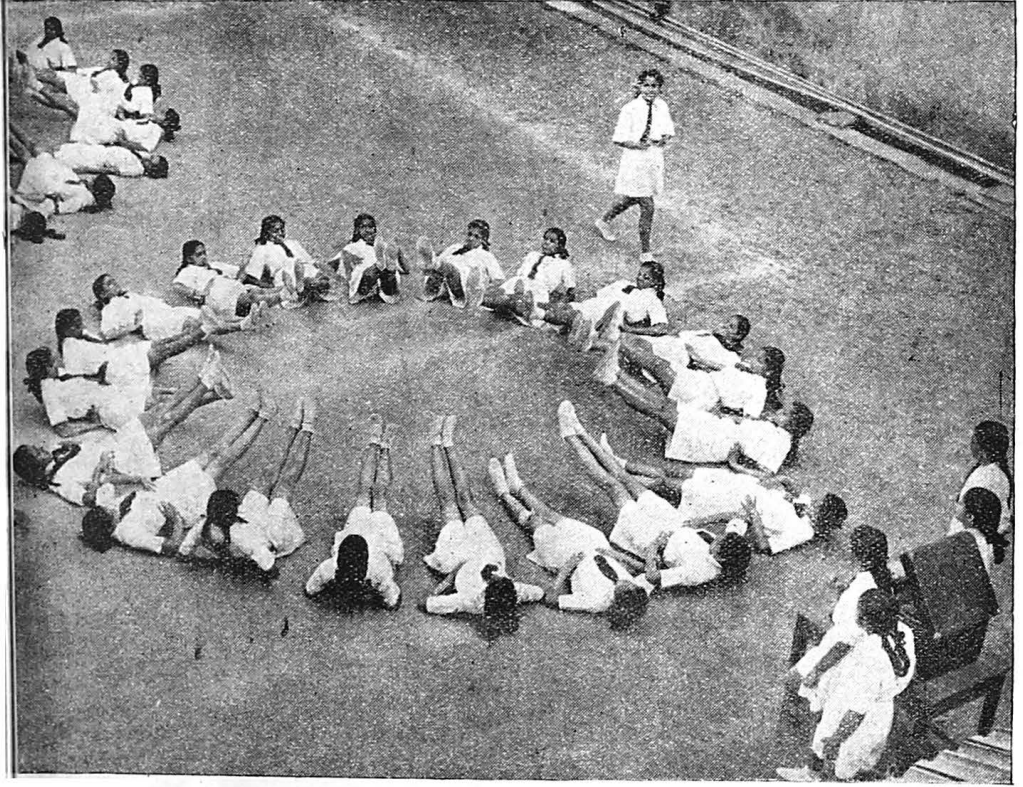
Pupils undergo detailed medical inspection at least twice at the secondary school stage. During the year under report, about 1,000 institutions are reported to have conducted the medical examination of school children. School managements have succeeded at many places in securing the co-operation of the local doctors in conducting medical examination and attending to its follow-up work. The work of the Poona Student's Health Association, in this respect, is reported to have been appreciated by eminent visitors and educationists.

The problem of securing and maintaining play-grounds is being solved by the school authorities slowly and steadily. It is observed that only about 584 schools have satisfactory play-grounds at present (out of a total of 1,605 secondary schools in the State). About 118 schools have either gymnasias or drill-sheds useful for in-door work. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 65,400 by way of grants to schools for acquisition of new play-grounds and maintenance of the old ones.

(c) *Physical Education in Primary Schools.*—The programme of Physical Education in primary schools consists generally of activities involving fundamental movements such as running, walking, jumping, throwing, free-hand exercises, story-plays, rhythmic, etc. Personal health and hygiene, habits of cleanliness, love for active life and physical fitness are being emphasised through the programme of Physical Education in primary schools. Inter-school competitions are very popular with the children in these schools. During the year under report, 54,746 children participated in the competitions.

Another feature of the programme of Physical Education at this level was the organisation of the excursions in schools. About 3,16,458 children from primary schools participated in the excursions.

Most of the primary schools are adequately equipped with Physical education apparatus. About 5,879 primary schools are reported to have adequate and satisfactory playgrounds.



Girl Pupils at Callisthenics.

10. (5) *Gymnasias*:—During the year under report 147 gymnasias were aided by the Department as against 154 in the previous year.

The programme of Physical Education in these institutions is organised by specialists well-versed in different activities. Some gymnasias also maintain staff trained on modern lines.

School-going children as well as adults attend the gymnasias for special type of exercises, *viz.* *Dangs, Baithaks, wrestling*, single bars, double bars, *Malkhamb*, etc. During the year under report, about 3,890 adults and 7,870 school children took advantage of the facilities available in gymnasias.

Government paid Rs. 53,129 by way of grants as against Rs. 32,000 paid last year.

10. (6) *Recognised Associations*:—The Department also recognises the work of special Associations that organise tournaments in different events for children as well as adults. The tournaments organised by these special associations are very popular. During the year under report, the Department recognised 52 Associations as against 47 during the preceding year.

10. (7) *Camping*.—Organisation of camps continued to receive greater response from the school children. The total number of camps organised by the A. C. C. Units, Scout Troops, and Special Units of school classes was about 312. As stated above, they were attended by about 18,070 children from educational institutions.

In addition to these camps, Government also promoted a scheme of camps for teachers and pupils. Seven camps for teachers were organised during the year under report and were attended by 219 teachers as against 150 during the previous year. 17 pupils' camps were also organised by the Department. Efforts were made to promote group life, love for labour, social service, etc. through these camps.

Government have already developed permanent camping sites in the State for the promotion of camping. The site at Mahabaleshwar known as "Teachers' Holiday Camp" was further developed by the Department during the year under report by equipping it with more utensils, furniture and other camp equipment worth about Rs. 10,000. Government also developed one more camping site at Karla (Poona) during the year under report. It covers a land of about 30 acres and includes about 19 cottages (each of four rooms), a guest house, kitchen rooms and a dining hall. It is a gift given by the trustees of the Hindu Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. Government spent about Rs. 42,000 on repairs and reconditioning of the buildings and on the provision of a new dining hall. In addition, Rs. 5,515 were spent on the purchase of utensils, furniture, tools, implements and other camp facilities.

The total cost to Government on camps for teachers and pupils was Rs. 5,656 during the year under report.

10. (8) *A. C. C. Training*:—The Auxiliary Cadet Corps which imparts a systematic training in leadership and citizenship and tries to create in children an aptitude for service, sacrifice, good manners, love of labour, discipline, etc. continued to expand during the year under report. Government organised 4 training camps for A. C. C. teachers as against 8 in the previous year. The total number of teachers trained in these camps (of three weeks' duration) was 676 (558 Men and 118 Women) as against 1,138 (1,004 Men and 134 Women) in the previous year. These specially trained teachers started A. C. C. Units in their schools. 1,246 (1,117 Men and 129 Women) Units were functioning at the end of the year under report as against 941 at the end of the previous

year. The total enrolment of students in A. C. C. was 59,198 (54,138 boys and 5,060 girls) as against 38,000 in the previous year.

The expenditure on A. C. C. is proportionately shared by the Government with the schools and the guardians. The total cost to Government on A. C. C. was Rs. 4,50,000 as against Rs. 3,00,000 in the previous year.

10. (9) *Boys Scouts and Girl Guides* :—Efforts were made to raise the number of Scout Troops and Girl Guides in schools. The total number of Scout Troops and Girl Guides functioning during the year under report was about 1,500.

The Bombay State Bhart Scouts and Guides Association, Bombay, continued to promote the activity with increased enthusiasm. The number of Scouts and Guides on rolls at the end of the year under report was 61,918. The Association took steps to organise 31 training camps for Scouters and 12 camps for Guides which were attended by 1,185 Scouts and 356 Girl Guides respectively. In addition to these 13 camps, refresher courses and leaders' camps, etc. were organised by the State Association at different places in the State. Another special feature of the Association's programme during the year was that it organised a Seminar for Head Masters of Secondary Schools from Bombay and Thana Districts at Lonavala near Poona. It was attended by 60 Head Masters. Government gave Rs. 500 by way of grants to this seminar, and an amount of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as an annual maintenance grant to the Association.

10. (10) *Expenditure* :—The maintenance grant for Physical Education has recently been merged in the general education grant paid to secondary schools. It is, therefore, not possible to state the exact expenditure incurred by the State on Physical Education. But, excluding this major item, the total expenditure incurred by Government during the current year on the development of Physical Education was about Rs. 5,06,100 of which an amount of Rs. 1, 37,800 was spent on the State Inspectorate of Physical Education.

CHAPTER XI
EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11. (1) *Institutions and Pupils*:—The following table compares the special institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls in all kinds of educational institutions during the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. XI (1)

Education of Girls
(1955-56)

Type of Institution.	No. of Special Institutions for Girls.			No. of Girls in all Institutions.		
	1954-55.	1955-56.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1954-55.	1955-56.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities ...	1	1	...	246	257	+ 11
Research Institutions ...	...	1	+ 1	107	71	- 36
Arts and Science Colleges.	6	6	...	10,473	12,326	+ 1,853
Professional and Special Colleges.	1	1	...	2,045	2,409	+ 364
Secondary Schools ...	184	191	+ 7	1,14,124	1,27,631	+ 13,507
Primary Schools ...	2,050	2,024	- 26	12,79,175	14,38,980	+ 1,59,805
Social Education Classes...	2,262	2,735	+ 473	59,903	59,052	- 851
Other Schools ...	378	387	+ 9	27,000	30,829	+ 3,829
Total (Recognised) ...	4,882	5,346	+ 464	14,93,073	16,71,555	+ 1,78,482
Total (unrecognised) ...	92	12	- 20	5,281	3,262	- 2,019
Grand Total ...	4,914	5,358	+ 444	14,98,354	16,74,817	+ 1,76,463

Regarding special institutions for the education of girls, there was an increase of 7 secondary schools, 473 social education classes and 9 other schools during the year under report. The new research institution started during the year is the Cama and Albles Hospitals, Bombay, where post-graduate classes in medicine have been started. The primary schools for girls show a decline of 26. But as stated in Chapter III, Primary Education in this State is generally co-educational and a school is technically classified as a girls' school if the number of girls enrolled happens to be larger than the number of boys.

Coming to the enrolment of girls in all kinds of educational institutions, we find that there is a total increase of 1,76,463 girls during the year under

report. The largest part of this increase has naturally taken place at the primary stage (1,59,805 girls). The next largest increase has taken place in secondary schools (13,507 girls). The institutions of higher education also show a commendable increase of 2,192. It is only the social education classes which show a decline of 851 in the enrolment in spite of an increase of 473 in the number of classes.

The total increase in the enrolment of boys in all kinds of educational institutions during the year under report is, 2,34,759. As compared with this, the total increase of 1,76,463 in the enrolment of girls need not be considered unsatisfactory. It is obvious, however, that unless the increase in the enrolment of girls is much higher than that in the enrolment of the boys, the equality of educational opportunity to women which we seek will not be realised.

11. (2) *Co-education*:—Co-education has made great progress in this State. The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small; and even where these exist, a comparatively larger number of girls are found to attend mixed schools in preference to separate schools. The following table shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stage of education.

TABLE No. XI (2)

Co-education

(1955-56)

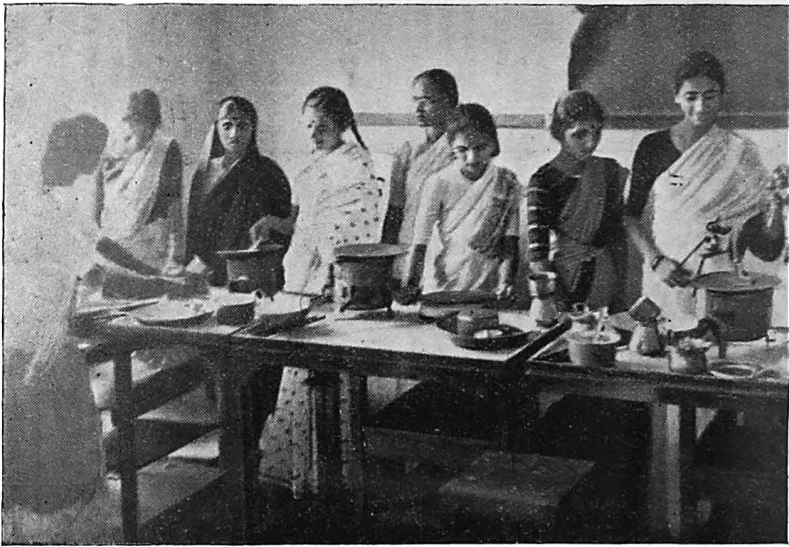
Type of Institution.	Number of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Girls under instruction in Institutions for Boys.	Total number of 2 of Girls under instruction. -- (Col. 2 plus Col. 3).
1	2	3	4
Universities, Research Institutions, Arts and Science Colleges. ...	2,164 (17.1)	10,490 (82.9)	12,654 (100.0)
Professional and Special Colleges ...	173 (7.2)	2,238 (82.8)	2,409 (100.0)
Secondary Schools ...	67,505 (52.9)	60,126 (47.1)	1,27,631 (100.0)
Primary Schools ...	4,52,441 (81.4)	9,86,539 (68.6)	14,38,980 (100.0)
Social Education Classes ...	58,981 (100.0)	71 (0)	59,052 (100.0)
All other types of Special Schools ...	19,562 (60.4)	11,267 (36.6)	30,829 (100.0)
Total Recognised Institutions ...	6,00,826 (35.9)	10,70,729 (64.1)	16,71,555 (100.0)
Total unrecognised Institutions ...	472 (14.4)	2,790 (85.6)	3,262 (100.0)
Grand total for (1955-56) ..	6,01,298 (35.9)	10,73,519 (64.1)	16,74,817 (100.0)
Grand total for (1954-55) ...	5,79,314 (38.7)	9,19,040 (61.3)	14,98,354 (100.0)



Samayi Dance.



Repairing the School Entrance Road



Practicals in Cooking.

It will be seen from the above table that 64 per cent of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions attend mixed schools. The desire for co-education is, therefore, very pronounced and evident at all stages. Moreover, it will be seen that out of the increase of 1,76,463 girls in the total enrolment, the increase of 21,984 only has taken place in separate schools while the mixed schools show an increase of 1,54,479. The trend towards co-education is, therefore, on the increase.

The social education classes are exclusively meant for women and in this field, separate education is the rule. The secondary schools for girls form another, although less important, exception to this general rule because 52.9 per cent of the girls reading at the secondary stage are found to attend separate schools. This is in keeping with the policy of the Government which encourages co-education at all stages except that of adolescence.

11. (3) *Pre-primary Education*.—Women show a great progress in this field. In the pre-primary schools, the number of girls enrolled is about 44 per cent of the total enrolment and the profession of pre-primary teachers is almost a monopoly of women.

11. (4) *Primary Education*.—The total enrolment of girls in primary schools is 14,38,980 out of 41,71,288. This works out at 34.5 per cent which is not very satisfactory. It may be said that the Primary Education of girls is comparatively more advanced in the urban areas (where the enrolment of girls is about 41.4 per cent of the total) than in the rural areas (where the enrolment of girls is only 30.9 per cent of the total).

As stated already, co-education is the rule at the primary stage.

There is no differentiation of curriculum at this stage and boys and girls study the same curriculum. Provision for the teaching of special subject like domestic science, needle-work, embroidery and tailoring is, however, made in all separate schools for girls.

Of the total number of 1,08,157 teachers working in primary schools, as many as 46,819 or 43.3 per cent were women. Details regarding the training of women primary teachers have already been given in Chapter VII, Section C. It will be seen therefrom that the existing arrangements for training women teachers are a little better than those for men. Hence the percentage of trained teachers among women is greater than that among men.

In the P. S. C. Examination of 1955-56, 34,859 girls appeared and 15,935 or 45.7 per cent passed.

The wastage among girls reading at the primary stage is larger than that among the boys because a girl is more useful at home and is consequently more often withdrawn prematurely from the schools.

11. (5) *Secondary Education*.—Of the total enrolment of 5,14,317 pupils in all secondary schools, 1,27,631 or 24.8 per cent were girls. It may, therefore, be said that the backwardness of girls increases still further at the secondary stage. This is mainly due to the fact the people often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately, the number of such schools is very small. There are only 191 secondary schools for girls in a total of 1,605 secondary schools in the State as a whole and all of them, except one, are situated in urban areas. An expansion of separate secondary schools for girls is, therefore, indicated if the Secondary Education of girls is to show better progress. Of course, there are other factors also responsible for the lack of progress in Secondary Education, *viz.* popular prejudice against the higher education of girls, early marriages, etc. among certain sections, but these are gradually diminishing in effectiveness as the public awakening to the value of education increases.

Out of the total of 17,683 teachers working in secondary schools, 4,769 or 26·9 per cent of the teachers are women. Generally, the staff of every secondary school is a mixed one. Where a secondary school for boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a minimum number of women on the staff. Similarly, it is also found advantageous to have a few men teachers on the staff of the separate secondary schools for girls which are generally staffed by women teachers. As at the primary stage, the women teachers of the secondary schools show a better percentage for training—72·9 as against 66·4 for men teachers. A reference to Section A of Chapter VII will show that women students form a small minority in the Graduate Basic Training Centres only. In the B. T. Colleges, their number is almost equal to that of men (417 women as against 684 men) and they predominate in the T. D. (173 women as against 144 men) and S. T. C. (458 women against 441 men) Classes.

The secondary schools for girls follow the same curriculum as the secondary schools for boys and both boys and girls appear for the same S. S. C. Examination. In many secondary schools for girls (or even in some mixed schools which are largely attended by girls) special arrangements are made for teaching subjects like Home Science, Music, Painting, etc. Many girls show a preference for these subjects and also elect one or more of them for the S. S. C. Examination.

In the S. S. C. Examination held in October, 1955, and March, 1956, 21,111 girls appeared for the examination; and of them 11,677 or 55·3 per cent passed.

11. (6) *Higher Education*.—Out of the total enrolment of 89,387 in all institutions of higher education, 15,063 or 16·8 were girls,

The higher education of women is, therefore, even less advanced than secondary education. The causes of this have already been described above in dealing with the secondary stage.

Out of the total of 4,978 teachers working at this level, only 474 or 9·5 per cent were women. The progress is really commendable, although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field.

11. (7) *Professional Education*.—The following table shows the details regarding the professions which women are trying to enter. Columns 2, 3 and 4 give the total enrolment in all institutions of Professional Education. Columns 5, 6 and 7 give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

TABLE No. XI (3)
Professional Education of Women
 (1955-56)

Type of Institution.	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges.	Schools.	Total.	Colleges.	Schools.	Total.	Colleges.	Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Education ...	1,468	14,835	16,298	399	5,000	5,399	27.8	33.7	33.1
2. Engineering ...	6,989	169	7,158	5	...	5	...	...	...
3. Medicine ...	4,653	2,113	6,766	809	1,864	2,673	17.4	88.2	39.5
4. Veterinary ...	252	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Agriculture ...	823	1,159	1,982	3	...	3	0.4	...	0.2
6. Forestry ...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Commerce ...	7,656	17,889	25,545	283	2,538	2,816	3.7	14.2	11.0
8. Law ...	4,433	...	4,433	285	...	285	6.4	...	6.4
9. Applied Art ...	1,333	...	1,333	223	...	223	16.7	...	16.7
10. Physical Education ...	93	215	308	16	39	55	17.2	18.0	17.8
11. Music ...	386	1,324	1,710	132	833	965	34.2	62.9	56.4
12. Dancing ...	...	22	22	...	21	21	...	95.5	95.5
13. Other Fine Arts ...	107	1,309	1,416	18	216	234	15.8	16.5	16.5
14. Oriental Studies ...	78	2,032	2,160	...	413	413	...	19.8	19.1
15. Industry and Technology ...	...	7,782	7,782	...	431	431	...	5.5	5.5
16. Arts and Crafts ...	...	10,721	10,721	...	9,783	9,783	...	91.2	91.2
17. Others ...	395	4,452	4,847	236	832	1,068	59.7	18.7	22.0
Total ...	28,661	64,039	92,760	2,409	21,965	24,374	8.4	34.2	25.1

N.B.—Students studying in Hindi Schools are shown under "Others".

Some very interesting facts emerge from this table. It will be seen that no women are studying in institutions of Veterinary and Forestry Education. The second of these professions involves a hard touring life which is probably beyond the capacities of the average woman. But women do not yet seem to have been attracted to the profession of Veterinary Surgeons, although it is certainly within their capacities. In colleges of agriculture and engineering, we find a small number of women students and it is to be hoped that this enrolment will increase with time. But neither agricultural schools nor the schools of engineering seem to attract women as yet. In all other fields of Professional Education, women show considerable progress. In certain fields they may be said to monopolise the position or at least to dominate it. For instance, they form 95.5 per cent of the enrolment in schools for dancing, 91.2 per cent of the enrolment in the schools for arts and crafts; 88.2 per cent of the enrolment in schools of nursing and 62.3 per cent of the enrolment in schools of music.

11(8). *Examinations.*—Large numbers of women students appear at the various examinations conducted by the universities and other bodies and several of them distinguish themselves. The details regarding the number of women students who appeared for and passed these examinations during the year under report will be found in Columns 8 to 13 of General Table No. VIII which is printed at the end of this Report.

11(9). *Women's Hostel, Bombay.*—Apart from the girls' hostels at various educational institutions, Government maintains a Women's Hostel at Bombay. Girls reading for various collegiate and other courses are accommodated in this hostel. The number of residents during the year under report was 233. A special library is being organised for this hostel.

11(10). *Expenditure.*—It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because 64.1 per cent of the total number of girls enrolled in all educational institutions are studying in mixed schools, but in so far as the separate schools for girls are concerned, it is possible to give some statistics of expenditure by sources and objects.

TABLE No. XI (4)
Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
(by Sources)
(1955-56)

Source.	Expenditure in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
	1954-55.	1955-56.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds ...	57,177 (0.2)	3,17,239 (1.0)	+ 2,60,062
2. State Government Funds ...	1,24,55,179 (42.4)	1,26,93,221 (41.5)	+ 2,38,042
3. District Board Funds ...	9,90,295 (3.4)	4,49,602 (1.5)	- 5,46,693
4. Municipal Funds ...	52,74,894 (17.9)	56,27,183 (18.4)	+ 3,52,294
5. Fees ...	75,72,193 (25.8)	86,06,188 (28.1)	+10,33,995
6. Other sources ...	30,31,287 (10.3)	29,00,230 (9.5)	- 1,31,057
Total ...	2,93,81,025 (100.0)	3,05,87,668 (100.0)	+12,06,643

TABLE No. XI (5)

Direct Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
(by Type of Institution)
(1955-56)

Type of Institution. 1	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 4
	1954-55. 2	1955-56. 3	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Universities ...	3,47,694 (1.2)	3,36,266 (1.1)	- 11,368
2. Research Institutions ...	...	...	...
3. Arts and Science Colleges ...	4,22,760 (1.4)	4,65,242 (1.2)	+ 42,482
4. Professional and Special Colleges.	1,19,798 (0.4)	1,25,898 (0.4)	+ 6,100
5. Secondary Schools ...	89,28,690 (30.4)	97,17,625 (31.8)	+ 7,88,926
6. Primary Schools ...	1,63,30,145 (55.6)	1,65,96,942 (54.3)	+ 2,66,797
7. Social Education Classes ...	1,84,861 (0.7)	1,35,016 (0.5)	- 49,845
8. Other Professional and Special Schools.	30,47,123 (10.5)	32,10,679 (10.7)	+ 1,63,551
Total ...	2,93,81,025 (100.0)	3,05,87,668 (100.0)	+ 12,06,643

TABLE No. XI(6)

Indirect Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
(1955-56)

Object. 1	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-). 4
	1954-55. 2	1955-56. 3	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Direction and Inspection ...	42,943 (1.3)	42,206 (1.0)	- 647
2. Buildings ...	7,12,052 (21.8)	15,66,009 (35.8)	+ 8,53,957
3. Scholarships and Financial Concessions.	11,50,722 (35.1)	13,38,606 (30.6)	+ 1,87,884
4. Ho-tel Charges ...	6,57,758 (20.1)	7,60,995 (17.4)	+ 1,03,237
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,11,788 (21.7)	6,65,033 (15.2)	- 46,755
Total ...	32,75,263 (100.0)	43,72,939 (100.0)	+ 10,97,676

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12(1). *The Backward Classes in the State of Bombay.*—There are several un-privileged communities in Indian Society whose education presents special problems to the administration. These are broadly described as the “Backward Classes” and consist of three important groups, viz:

(a) *The Scheduled Castes.*—This expression includes all those communities at the lowest rung of the Hindu social ladder which have been traditionally regarded as “untouchable”. The mere fact of “untouchability” created such social and economic barriers to the education of these classes that they had to be regarded as “backward” and special measures had to be adopted to spread education among them and to raise their social status.

(b) *The Scheduled Tribes.*—This expression includes the aboriginal and hill tribes in the State. Due mainly to their isolation from the body of the Indian Society, these ancient communities live a life of such poverty, ignorance and degradation that the problems of their education and social and economic amelioration need special attention at the hands of Government. All these communities also have, therefore, been regarded as backward.

(c) *Other Backward Classes.*—This expression includes several communities which are neither aboriginal nor untouchable, but whose general social and economic conditions are so bad as to necessitate their classification as “backward”. No specific criteria have been laid down for the purpose. But Government take into consideration the educational, social and economic position of the community concerned and include or exclude it from the list of “Other Backward Classes”. Such official lists are published from time to time and the non-existence of any material controversies about them shows that the general criteria about the backwardness of a community are well understood by the people, although it is difficult to state them specifically on paper.

Until 1949, this group of communities had another sub-division, the “Criminal Tribes”. This expression included several communities, mostly nomadic, who generally indulged in a life of crime, especially theft. But in 1949, it was decided that no community should be classified as “Criminal” and hence they are since being described as “*Vimochit Jatis*” or “Emancipated Tribes” and are being classified under “Other Backward Classes”.

The total population of the Backward Classes in the State of Bombay is 1,08,51,923 or 30·18 per cent of the total population (1951 Census). This is not uniformly distributed in the different parts of the State. It is lowest in Greater Bombay (10·43 per cent) and highest in the Dangs District (89·18 per cent). The intensity of the problem, therefore, varies from district to district and this is taken into consideration while adopting measures for the amelioration of the backward classes.

12(2). *Pupils from Backward Classes.*—The following table shows the enrolment of pupils from the backward classes in educational institutions at different levels:—

TABLE No. XII (1)

Enrolment of Backward Class Pupils

(1955-56)

1	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Other Backward Classes.			Total.			Percentage of enrolment of Backward Class pupils to total enrolment from all communities.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Universities ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	17	1	18	26	1	27	...
Research Institutions.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Arts and Science Colleges.	1,412	53	1,474	116	8	124	885	53	938	2,412	124	2,536	...
Professional and Special Colleges.	157	7	164	34	...	34	337	10	347	558	17	575	...
Total Higher Education,	1,608	70	1,678	150	8	158	1,269	64	1,333	2,197	142	3,139	9.5
Secondary Schools ...	19,451	1,516	20,967	2,666	182	3,016	8,554	730	9,314	30,501	2,428	33,329	6.5
Primary Schools ...	2,38,211	58,532	3,36,751	1,72,507	51,019	2,26,566	2,05,747	69,902	2,06,447	6,17,473	2,42,483	8,59,956	20.6
Training Institutions.	719	37	1,055	301	82	683	529	94	623	1,545	513	2,061	13.0
Adult Education ...	41,973	8,990	50,893	35,247	3,277	38,524	36,251	6,165	42,486	1,18,471	1,18,322	1,91,853	30.6
Special and Prob. Schls.	1,249	273	1,523	423	55	478	1,323	653	1,981	2,995	986	3,981	5.3
Grand Total ...	3,03,218	1,09,743	4,12,866	2,11,494	57,653	2,69,147	2,54,873	97,633	3,52,205	7,69,385	2,64,731	10,34,319	19.6

The total population of the backward classes is 30·18 per cent of the total population of the State, the enrolment of the backward classes must also reach about 30 per cent of the total enrolment at each educational level. A reference to the above table will, however, show that the total enrolment of the backward class pupils is only 19·6 per cent of the total enrolment from all communities. It is highest in Adult Education Classes (30·6 per cent) and here it even exceeds slightly the total enrolment from all communities. This is due to the fact that in organising Adult Education Classes, preference is given to classes for backward communities. This high enrolment also shows that the adults of these communities have now become education-conscious. The percentage decreases as we ascend the educational ladder and is lowest at the stage of higher education (3·5 per cent). It will also be noticed that the enrolment of girls in these communities is far from satisfactory and that it falls very rapidly as we ascend the educational ladder.

The total enrolment of pupils of the non-backward communities at all stages of education was 42,55,642 in 1955-56. This works out at 16·9 per cent of the total population (1951 Census). As compared with this the total enrolment of the backward class pupils in 1955-56 was 10,34,319 only, which works out at 9·6 per cent of the total backward class population of 1,08,51,923 (1951 Census). The backward classes have, therefore, a very long way to go to attain the standard which has been reached already by the other communities.

As between themselves, the different groups of backward classes also show unequal stages of advance. The best progress is shown by the scheduled castes whose total enrolment of 4,12,866 pupils works out at 13·7 per cent of their total population of 30,03,024 (1951 Census). Then comes the scheduled tribes whose total enrolment of 2,69,147 pupils works out at 8·0 per cent of their total population of 33,59,305 (1951 Census). Almost the same progress is shown by the other backward classes whose total enrolment of 3,52,306 pupils works out at 7·9 per cent of their total population of 44,89,594 (1951 Census).

12(3). *Educational Concessions.*—The principal difficulties that hinder the spread of education are the tradition of untouchability and the general economic poverty of these groups of population. Government have, therefore, adopted special measures for the eradication of untouchability and for the economic improvement of the backward classes. These matters are dealt with by the Backward Class Welfare Department which has been specially constituted for the purpose and attention is invited to the reports of this Department for a detailed account of the measures adopted in this field.

So far as education is concerned, this Department is concerned with the administration of the large number of concessions in fees and scholarships which have been instituted by Government for the special benefits of the pupils of the backward classes. The following are some of the more important facilities instituted by Government:—

- (1) Exemption from the payment of fees in all primary schools, secondary schools and primary training institutions.
- (2) Exemption from payment of fees in colleges provided the annual income of the parents is not over Rs. 6,000 per annum.
- (3) Special scholarships to eligible backward class students at higher rates than those for open scholarships in all kinds of educational institutions. Backward class students, the annual income of whose parents exceeds Rs. 3,600 are not, however, eligible for such scholarships.
- (4) Stipends in training institutions.
- (5) Exemption from payment of examination fees at the High and Middle School Scholarships, Drawing Grade Examinations, etc.

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

(7) Exemption from payment of room-rent for hostels attached to Government and non-Government institutions. (If exempted from payment of fees).

(8) Reservation of seats in Government secondary schools and colleges including professional colleges.

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

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

The following table shows the expenditure incurred on the principal educational concessions given to the pupils of the backward classes during the preceding two years :—

TABLE No. XII (2)

Expenditure on Educational concessions to Backward Classes

(1955-56)

No.	Item of Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred in	
		1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Special Scholarships for the Backward Class students in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law Colleges.	3,40,376	4,56,781
2	Government Special Free studentships to Backward Class pupils in Colleges.	3,14,903	3,95,395
3	Scholarships to Backward Class pupils reading in Secondary Schools.	1,34,128	1,02,645
4	Fee grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	17,55,161	18,91,232
5	Scholarships in Primary Schools ...	35,128	35,838
6	Scholarships to Backward Class Pupils reading in Vocational High Schools.	15,191	16,952
7	Room-rent concession to Backward Class Pupils ...	14,266	30,817
8	Government Special Backward Class Scholarships for ex-Criminal Tribes.	7,572	8,829
9	Stipends in Training Institutions ...	1,34,400	1,34,400
10	Fee grants to non-Government Training Institutions.	44,592	46,511
	Total ...	27,95,717	31,19,450

The following table shows the number of students of the backward classes getting stipends and other educational concessions as well as the total value of the concessions awarded :

TABLE No. XII (3)

Number of Backward Class Students in receipt of Educational Concessions and the total value of such Concessions per annum

(1955-56)

	Number of Students.			Total value per annum.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
				Rs.
1. Nursery Schools ...	6	...	6	144
2. Primary Schools ...	2,15,535	68,049	2,83,584	8,34,268
3. Secondary Schools ...	25,657	2,118	27,675	19,79,812
4. Arts and Science Colleges ...	2,161	123	2,284	10,91,927
5. Professional and Special Education.	2,535	584	3,119	9,38,692
Total ...	2,45,794	70,874	3,16,668	48,44,783

N.B.—The total value of concessions given in this table includes all the concessions given by the Government and shown in Table No. XII (2) as well as all other concessions from Government and private sources.

12(4). *Educational Concessions given by the Backward Class Department.*—In addition to the educational concessions administered by this Department, the Backward Class Department gives financial assistance in the shape of lump sum scholarships to poor and deserving pupils for the purchase of books, stationery, equipment, etc. and for the payment of S. S. C. and University Examination fees. The comparative figures of the expenditure incurred on this scheme together with the number of beneficiaries for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are given in the following table:—

TABLE NO. XII (4)
Lump Sum Scholarships
 (1955-56)

1	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	No. of Beneficiaries.	Amount.	No. of Beneficiaries.	Amount.
	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Primary Education ...	1,340	12,497	3,006	28,068
Secondary Education ...	2,444	36,212	5,036	76,482
Collegiate Education ...	1,211	15,404	1,804	23,596
Total ...	4,995	64,053	9,846	1,28,146

12. (5) *Backward Class Hostels*:—The most important educational activity conducted by the Backward Class Welfare Department is the provision of special hostels for backward class pupils.

The Backward Class Welfare Department conducts three hostels for the backward class pupils attending high schools and colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hubli. These hostels have accommodation for 92, 60 and 40 students respectively. In these hostels, facilities regarding boarding and lodging and other amenities are provided free. Books and stationery are also given free. The total expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of these hostels amounted to Rs. 66,012.

The District School Boards also maintain special hostels for backward class pupils and all expenditure on their account is borne by Government. The number of such hostels during the year under report was 89 with 3,071 boarders as against 88 with 3,038 boarders in 1954-55. Their total expenditure came to Rs. 6,49,069 as against Rs. 5,34,961 in 1954-55.

Voluntary agencies are also encouraged to start and maintain hostels separately for boys and girls, all over the State, by giving them liberal grants. Free boarding, lodging and other facilities are provided to backward class students in these hostels. There were 234 backward class hostels (with 6,543 boarders) run by voluntary agencies and aided by the Backward Class Welfare Department at the end of the year 1954-55. During the year 1955-56, the number of hostels increased by 18, making a total of 252 hostels with 7,077 boarders at the end of the year 1955-56. The grant-in-aid paid to these hostels during the year under report was Rs. 14,28,063 (which includes the grants-in-aid to cosmopolitan hostels amounting to Rs. 83,046) as against Rs. 13,20,945 paid during the preceding year.

The well-established backward class hostels managed by voluntary agencies, which have been running satisfactorily for a period of at least five years, are also paid grant-in-aid for the construction of hostel buildings. During the

year under report, an amount of Rs. 1,30,235 was paid as building grants to 16 hostels as against Rs. 94,989 paid to 11 hostels during the preceding year.

In order to assimilate the raising generation of the scheduled castes with the rest of the population by eradication of untouchability, the Backward Class Welfare Department encourages the establishment of cosmopolitan hostels and gives grant-in-aid on account of non-backward class pupils admitted to the backward class hostels or on the backward class pupils admitted to non-backward class hostels. During the year under report, the Department paid such encouragement grants to 32 backward class hostels on 98 non-backward class pupils and 23 non-backward class hostels for admitting 443 scheduled caste pupils.

The following table shows the number of boarders belonging to the backward classes in all types of approved hostels during 1955-56:

TABLE NO. XII (5)

Backward Class Boarders in Approved Hostels

(1955-56)

1	No. of Boarders.		
	Boys. 2	Girls. 3	Total. 4
Primary Schools ...	3,640	684	4,324
Secondary Schools ...	3,676	211	3,887
Arts and Science Colleges ...	531	8	539
Professional and Special Education ..	1,936	243	2,229
Total ...	9,733	1,246	10,979

N. B.—The total number of boarders given in this column includes all students residing in aided hostels and shown in para. 12 (5) *Sub-para.*, as well as a few others who reside in approved but unaided hostels.

12. (6) *Grants paid by the Backward Class Welfare Department.*—The following grants for educational purposes were paid by the Backward Class Welfare Department during the year under report:—

(1) An encouragement grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara, as it is maintaining a number of educational institutions wherein pupils, belonging to all communities mix freely with each other.

(2) Grant of Rs. 2,000 to Dayanand College, Sholapur, as this institution was found making appreciable progress in the work of assimilation of *Harijan* students with caste Hindu students.

(3) Grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh of Sabarmati for the purpose of a hostel at Visnagar.

(4) Grant of Rs. 10,000 to Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia, for the construction of a Girls' Hostel at Dhulia.

12. (7) *Foreign Scholarships*.—A scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to backward class students was sanctioned in 1948-49. During the year 1955-56, an expenditure of Rs. 10,173 was incurred on the two scholars studying abroad at present. No new candidates were sent abroad during the year under report.

12. (8) *Intensification of Social Education Drive in Scheduled Caste Localities*.—In order to expand the social education drive in the scheduled caste localities, 211 more social education classes were opened during the year, making a total of 777 classes at the end of the year 1955-56. In all 6,559 adults attended these classes and an amount of Rs. 12,515. was spent on this scheme during the year under report.

12. (9) *Establishment of Ashram Schools and Sanskar Kendras*.—This scheme was started in 1953-54 with a view to creating healthy environment providing opportunities to the children and adults of scheduled tribes and *Vimochit Jatis* to mix freely with each other and to develop a sense of responsibility, equality and co-operation with each other.

During the year under report, 4 new Ashram Schools for the Scheduled Tribes had started functioning, bringing the total to 22 at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred on them was 7,78,251 as against Rs. 5,12,881 in the previous year. The number of Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras for the *Vimochit Jatis* remained constant at 7, but the number of pupils on roll increased from 210 in 1954-55 to 270 in 1955-56. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year under report was Rs. 82,833 as against Rs. 61,768 in 1954-55.

12. (10) *Encouragement grant to Balwadis*.—In order to teach scheduled caste children of tender age the habits of cleanliness and ultimately to achieve their assimilation with other caste Hindus, an encouragement grant of Rs. 18,901 was paid by the Backward Class Welfare Department to 12 Balwadis during the year 1955-56. During the previous year the grant paid to these Balwadis amounted to Rs. 18,726.

12. (11) *Special Measures for promoting education among the Scheduled Tribes*.—In order to see that children belonging to the scheduled tribes and of schedule castes in scheduled areas may study at least for seven years, the following measures were adopted by the Government during the year under report:—

(1) Each child passing the Primary School Certificate Examination was paid Rs. 5; a child passing Std. VI was paid Rs. 3; Rs. 2 were paid to a child passing Std. V, and Re. 1 was paid to a child passing Std. IV.

(2) Grant of a bonus of Rs. 5 to the teacher for every male pupil belonging to a scheduled tribe in the entire State and to a scheduled caste in Scheduled Areas who passes the Primary School Certificate Examination, the bonus being increased to Rs. 10 for every girl of these communities passing the examination.

During the year under report 9,581 pupils and 397 teachers took advantage of this scheme. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 26,426 (Rs. 20,499 for pupils and Rs. 5,927 for teachers).

12. (12) *Free Supply of books and slates to Vimochit Jatis Pupils*.—Pupils belonging to the *Vimochit Jatis* were supplied with free books and slates. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 45,000 and the number of beneficiaries was 25,312.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Considerable provision has been made in this State for the education of atypical children, especially for juvenile delinquents, and physically or mentally handicapped children. This Chapter is therefore divided into three sections—

- A—Socially handicapped children (including young offenders);
- B—Physically handicapped children, and
- C—Mentally handicapped children.

A—Juvenile Delinquents

13. (2) *Administrative arrangements.*—Delinquent children are looked after by the Juvenile Branch of the Juvenile and Beggars' Department. The Head of this branch is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions and Reclamation Officer. He deals with all matters connected with juvenile delinquents and his other duties relate to beggars and after-care or probation of offenders. He has, however, a special staff of qualified officers to look after delinquent children. This includes an Inspector of Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions, one Assistant Inspector, one Inspector of Certified Schools (Junior) and 188 Probation Officers.

Juvenile delinquents are dealt with under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948. Parts VII and VIII of this Act refer to youthful offenders and have been made applicable to the State as a whole. Parts V and VI which are protective and preventive in character are made applicable to certain areas of the State. A complete list of the areas to which these Parts were made applicable upto 31st March 1955 has been given in the Centenary Report (1855-1955) specially published by the Department. It was not extended to any other area during the year under report.

13. (3) *Probation Officers.*—The Probation Officers play an important part in the administration of the Children's Act. They interview and observe children in need of treatment, ascertain the causes of their deviation, prepare plans of treatment for them and guide the Juvenile Courts in their work. They also organise Remand Homes and supervise children released by Juvenile Courts or from Certified Schools.

During the year under report, there were 52 whole time Probation Officers and 5 Chief Officers and 131 Honorary Probation Officers. The corresponding figures for 1954-55 were 52, 5 and 132 respectively.

13. (4) *Remand Homes.*—The number of remand homes remained unchanged at 30, one being conducted by the Children's Aid Society, Bombay and 29 by the District Probation and After-care Associations. On 31st March, 1956, the total number of children kept in these Remand Homes was 2,402 (2,115 boys and 287 girls). The Remand Homes are also recognised as Fit Person Institutions under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948 and a number of children are committed to them, usually for short-term treatment. They also serve as complementary institutions to Certified Schools when there are no vacancies available in the latter. On 31st March 1956, there were 633 children (571 boys and 62 girls) sheltered in Remand Homes on a committal basis.

13. (5) *Juvenile Courts.*—During the year under report, 31 Juvenile Courts were functioning and the total number of cases tried by them was 10,973. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 31 and 11,990

13. (6) *Certified Schools*.—Government have recognised Certified Schools for receiving children committed by the courts under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Children are committed to Certified Schools for long range treatment lasting till the completion of the age of 18 years. In these Certified Schools, children are housed, clothed, fed, educated and medically cared for. Craft instruction is also imparted in these institutions in addition to literary education.

During the year under report, the total number of Certified Schools remained constant at 28. Of these, 9 are managed by Government and the remaining are private institutions recognised under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. On 31st March, 1956, there were 3,280 children (2,098 boys and 1,182 girls) in these schools as against 3,204 children (2,101 boys and 1,103 girls) for the previous year.

Private Certified Schools are paid capitation charges at the rate of Rs. 20 per month per child in Bombay and Rs. 18 per child in the mofussil. Children studying in the High Schools get an educational allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per month as aid for the purchase of books, payment of school-fees etc. During the year under report, Government have extended this facility to the children studying in colleges and technological institutions.

The David Sassoon Industrial School Bombay, and Yeravda Industrial School, Poona, are walled institutions specially meant for admission of the hardened type of delinquent children. The Certified School at Mundhwa is meant for girls of the higher age-group, mostly of the difficult type. The Certified School at Sirur admits the educable type of girls only. Government Certified Schools at Jambul and Malsiras have an agricultural bias and are situated in rural areas. The Jambul Certified School has 50 acres of cultivable land while the Malsiras Certified School has 45 acres of land, part of which has irrigation facilities.

In all, 24 children (11 boys and 13 girls) from the Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions passed the S. S. C. and other higher examinations. One girl studying in Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha stood first in the Inter Arts Examination of the S. N. D. T. University.

Children in the Certified Schools are provided with recreational facilities. They play indoor and outdoor games. Inter-school sports are held annually. Children are also taken to see places of historic importance and of general interest. In suitable cases, children are allowed to enjoy vacations like Divali or Christmas by staying with their families.

The Happy Home for the Blind at Worli, Bombay, admits blind boys. The Children's Aid Society, Bombay, runs the mentally Deficient Children's Home at Mankhurd, Bombay, for mentally deficient children. It is the only institution of its kind in this State. There are, however, no special Certified Schools for lepers or crippled children.

The total expenditure incurred from State funds on account of the 23 Certified Schools during the year under report came to Rs. 16,99,909 as against Rs. 16,61,806 spent during the previous year.

It may be pointed out that all the Certified Schools are not educational institutions. Some of them are purely homes for children without any educational arrangements. Only 14 Certified Schools and the Borstal School at Dharwar provide educational facilities and hence these 15 institutions only have been shown as Reformatory Schools in the Government of India tables printed at the end of this Report.

~~The following table gives the general statistics of these institutions for the~~

TABLE No. XIII (1)
Reformatory Schools
 (1955-56)

Year.	Number of institutions.			Number of Pupils.			Expenditure.		Teachers.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1954-55	10	5	15	1,808	415	2,223	Rs. 6,50,578	Rs. 7,49,231	104	27	131
1955-56	10	5	15	1,873	370	2,243	5,87,765	7,29,075	92	15	105

13. (7) *Fit-Person Institutions*.—As the accommodation available in the Certified Schools is not adequate, Government recognised a number of other institutions as Fit-Person Institutions under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948. Such institutions are entitled to receive children committed by the Courts. During the year under report, the number of Fit-Person Institutions recognised under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948, remained unchanged at 105 while the number of children committed to them was 1,776 as against 1,515 in 1954-55.

13. (8) *After-care and Release on License*.—The Bombay State Probation and After-Care Association is entrusted with the after-care and follow-up work under the Children's Act. It receives a grant-in-aid from the State Government for this purpose and works through its affiliated bodies. The Regional and District Probation and After-Care Associations.

If home circumstances are found to have been improved and if the parents are fit and willing to look after them, children are released on license under proper supervision before their final date of release after instituting the necessary pre-license enquiries. Thus the children get the benefit of supervision of a Probation Officer who helps and guides them. During the year under report, 119 boys and 36 girls were released on license from the Certified Schools.

There are always a number of children in Certified Schools whose parents or guardians are not traced. The number of orphans is also appreciable. Their rehabilitation becomes a difficult task. For the benefit of such children After-Care Hostels have been established at five places. The accommodation in these hostels is, however, very limited.

B—Physically Handicapped Children

13. (9) *Education of the Physically Handicapped Children*.—A good deal of provision has been made for the care and education of physically handicapped children. During the year under report, the total number of institutions of this type increased to 22 with an enrolment of 1,033 pupils as against 19 with 872 pupils during the previous year. The following table gives the details about these institutions for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. XIII (2).

Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children.

Institution for	Number of institutions.		Number of pupils.		Total direct expenditure.		State Government expenditure.	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Blind ...	8	10	428	511	2,84,314	2,26,892	1,06,677	1,24,557
Deaf-Blind ...	2	2	88	79	33,364	35,134	22,539	34,473
Deaf-Mute ...	9	9	356	407	94,750	1,16,871	50,790	52,944
Others ...	...	1	...	86	...	5,125	...	5,000
Total ...	19	22	872	1,033	4,12,428	3,84,022	1,90,006	2,16,974

Of the three new institutions which appear in the above table, two are schools for the blind started during the year under report, viz. (1) Government School for the Blind, Nasik, and (2) Light-House for Blind Girls, Ahmedabad. The third institution is the school for the bed-ridden children conducted in the Bai Jer Bai Wadia Children's Hospital, Bombay. This is an old institution which is included in the Departmental statistics from the current year.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, organised the First Seminar on the Education of the Blind from 18th to 23rd April, 1955 at Mussooree. This was an occasion when workers for the blind from the various parts of India met together with the object of pooling together their experience in the larger interest of the blind. As a direct outcome of the Seminar the Ministry of Education appointed an *ad hoc* committee to frame a syllabus for the training of the teachers of the blind. The course is likely to be conducted by a well established School for the Blind of this State.

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.

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.

C—Mentally Handicapped Children

13. (10) *Education of the Mentally Handicapped Children*:—The number of institutions for mentally handicapped children remained unchanged during the year under report. The following table gives the details of these institutions for the preceding two years:—

TABLE No. XIII (3)

Institutions for the Mentally Handicapped Children.

(1955-56)

Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Direct expenditure.	State Government expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	
			Rs.	Rs.	
1954-55	...	2	159	86,673	76,825
1955-56	...	2	164	86,882	57,940

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In this concluding Chapter of the Review, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier. They are:—

- (1) Pre-Primary Education;
- (2) Bal-Bhavan;
- (3) School Medical Service and School Meals;
- (4) Facilities for the Education of Displaced Persons;
- (5) Boy Scouts and Girl Guides;
- (6) Vocational Guidance Bureau;
- (7) Oriental Studies;
- (8) Visual Education;
- (9) Libraries;
- (10) Patronage to Literature;
- (11) Museums; and
- (12) Military Education.

14. (2) *Pre-Primary Education*.—With a view to encouraging pre-primary schools, Government revised its rate of grant-in-aid to these institutions during the current year. According to the old rules, pre-primary schools in slum or backward areas were eligible for grant-in-aid. But according to the revised rules all pre-primary schools, charging a tuition fee of Rs. 2 or less per month, are held eligible for grant-in-aid at 25 per cent of their admitted expenditure. Government also, with the help of Government of India, gave special non-recurring grants for equipment etc. to these schools. According to this scheme, 97 schools got grant-in-aid this year. The non-recurring grant was based on the strength of the pre-primary schools and ranged from Rs. 200 to 400.

The following table gives the details of pre-primary schools in the State:—

TABLE No. XIV (1)
Pre-Primary Schools
(1955-56)

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ...	219	9,626	7,542	17,168	Rs. 8,13,233	Rs. 13,766
1955-56 ...	251	11,250	8,864	20,114	9,72,113	33,736
Increase ...	32	1,624	1,322	2,946	1,52,880	16,970

Some of the pre-primary schools are also aided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Most of the pre-primary schools are situated in urban areas. Only 17 schools with an enrolment of 936 pupils are located in rural areas.

14. (3) *Bal Bhavan*.—The Bal Bhavan, Bombay, is a cultural and recreational centre for children and is open on all days, except Mondays, to children who hold admission badges* or are escorted by school teachers. It is centrally located in the pleasing surroundings of the Charni Road Gardens, now known as Balodyan, and is easily accessible by train or bus from different parts of the City. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 24th May, 1950 and it was declared open by the President of India on 24th February, 1952.

The principal activities provided at the Bal Bhavan include (a) provision for a large number of games and other physical activities in the Balodyan; (b) a reading-room which contains a large number of books in all the languages of the State, and arranged to suit the tastes of children of different age-groups, and (c) an entertainment hall where provision is made for a number of indoor games, hobbies and handicrafts, a radio set, exhibition of films and occasional puppet shows or theatricals. The children attending the Bhavan also celebrate a number of festivals like Gokulashtami, Christmas, Id, and Pateti, and important days like the Independence Day or birth-days of great men. Occasional trips and excursions are also arranged. The Bhavan has a small skeleton staff for the management of these activities, but their organisation is made possible because a large number of honorary women social workers spare time and look after and guide the children in their different activities.

A recent activity organised at Bal Bhavan is the conduct of a Parent-teacher Group and a Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic under the joint auspices of the Executive Committee of the Bal Bhavan, the Indian Council for Mental Hygiene and the Secondary Training College, Bombay. The Parent-teacher Group meets every Monday to discuss the psychological problems of children and regular programmes of discussions, meetings, seminars, lectures and talks, exhibitions or film-shows are arranged. The object of the Child Guidance Clinic is to treat children suffering from mal-adjustments or behaviour problems. It also functions as a Demonstration Clinic where teachers under training get an opportunity to study the principles of mental hygiene and the methods of dealing with difficult children. A staff of experts of the Indian Institute of Mental Health and Human Relations give their services free at the clinic.

During the year under report, there were 1,371 badge-holders. The average daily attendance was 250 and it rose to 750 on Sundays. Children from 90 Municipal schools came to the Bhavan in parties. Some new magazines and books worth about Rs. 2,000 were added to the library and two special sections—a section of pop-up books for young children and another of braille-books for blind children—were organised. A good number of indoor games was also added, including table-tennis which has proved to be a great favourite. The Bhavan had a number of distinguished visitors and organised several excursions and celebrations, including the celebration of the Bal Bhavan Day on 12th June, 1955.

* Admission badges are issued to all children, between 4 and 14 years of age, who pay the prescribed fee of annas eight per quarter and escorted children are admitted on payment of a fee of one anna. The children of Municipal Primary Schools, when escorted, are admitted free. Except on Sundays and for free shows, an entertainment fee of one anna per child is also charged for shows (including cinema shows) in the theatre of the Bal Bhavan which are arranged every week on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 5-15 p. m. to 6-15 p. m.



Indoor Games at the Bal Bhavan



Art Centre of the Bal Bhavan



Story-telling at Bal Bhavan.



Reading Room of the Bal Bhavan.

14 (4). *School Medical Service and School Meals*.—There is no regular School Medical Service constituted for the State as yet.

(a) *Medical Inspection*.—Regarding the medical inspection of students attending colleges, the matter is left to the universities which issue general directives in the matter to affiliated colleges and institutions.

In so far as primary and secondary schools are concerned, the existing practice is generally as under:—

(1) A routine medical examination of a child is held:—

(a) On entry into a primary school at approximately the sixth year of age;

(b) At the 11th year;

(c) On leaving at the 14th year, and

(d) For children in High Schools when leaving at the age of 17;

(2) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspection, re-inspection is undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible, medical treatment is given to them.

(3) In addition to the routine examination, height and weight figures are taken at regular intervals and not less than twice a year and records in the form of graphs by the teachers, and if any child shows material variation from the normal progress his case is brought to the notice of a doctor; and

(4) A medical certificate containing the record of the medical examinations of a child is attached to the leaving certificate, whenever there is a change of school, and if, for any particular reason, the second routine medical examination has not been held in any case at the end of Primary Standard IV, arrangements are made to examine the child concerned medically when he seeks admission for the first time to a secondary school.

Accordingly arrangements have been made by a large number of secondary schools for the conduct of the medical inspection of their pupils on the lines of the above instructions. In many places, the managements of schools have been able to enlist the co-operation of local doctors in conducting medical inspection and attending to the follow-up work.

As regards primary schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of school children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the schemes was to be supervised by the Public Health Department while the expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education. At present, only 6 District Local Boards and 11 Authorised Municipalities have introduced schemes of medical inspection in their primary schools. The Bombay Municipality in particular does immensely valuable work in this field, especially as it can command large resources in finance, personnel and hospital facilities.

During the year under report, medical examination was carried out in 10,636 schools (9,664 primary and 972 secondary) and the number of students examined was 2,76,922 (80,380 students from primary schools and 1,96,542 students from secondary schools).

(b) *School meals*.—The Corporation of Bombay supplies free milk and snacks to under-nourished children. In 1955-56, there were 311 milk distribution centres located in City Municipal Schools and under-nourished children were supplied with 8 ozs. of pasteurised milk each on every school day. Besides selected under-nourished children were given one oz. of *Chikki* (i. e. ground-nut or Til-seed toffee with gram and jaggery, hygienically prepared and wrapped in clean white butter paper) for four days in a week and fruits (chikku, oranges or bananas) on the remaining two days. The total expenditure incurred on milk and snacks during the year under report was Rs. 8,23,906.

The mid-day meal scheme, introduced in the Dangs district in 1951-52, was continued during the year under report. The standard mid-day meal sanctioned for this scheme contains 20 tolas of Nagali, 3 tolas of milk powder re-constituted into milk and multi-vitamin tablets. The total expenditure on account of the supply of mid-day meals during 1955-56 was Rs. 62,445.

14 (5) *Facilities for the Education of Displaced Persons*:—According to a scheme accepted in 1950-51 as modified from time to time the following educational concessions were given to displaced persons during the year:—

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

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

(3) Exemption from payment of fees and cash grants upto Rs. 40 in High School Standards of ordinary types of secondary schools provided the income of the guardians did not exceed Rs. 150 per month. The concession of fees and cash grants was restricted to 40 per cent of the total enrolment of displaced pupils in these classes.

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

The following table shows the assistance actually given under this scheme during the last two years:

TABLE No. XIV (2)
Financial Assistance to Displaced Persons
(1955-56)

Stage.	Assistance given in	
	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Primary stage ...	53,837	1,50,623
Secondary stage ...	6,16,609	6,17,639
Higher Education ...	51,690	42,870
Total ...	7,22,136	8,11,132

It will be seen that the total amount spent increased from Rs, 7,22,136 to Rs. 8,11,132.

The number of primary and secondary schools for the displaced students remained steady at 117 and 39 respectively. The number of pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1956 was 32,093 and 13,729 respectively.

The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers during the year under report was 1,085 of whom 473 were women.

14 (6) *Boy Scouts and Girl Guides*.—The details about this activity have already been given in Chapter X.

14 (7) *Vocational Guidance Bureau*.—In India, vocational guidance was, until recently, a very much neglected field. As the Government Resolution setting up the Bureau pointed out, "One of the greatest drawbacks of our educational system is the complete lack of a machinery to disseminate information relating to various trades and professions available and to guide pupils in the selection of their occupation." It was to fill this gap that the Bureau was created in 1950. This was the first Bureau to be set up by the State in India and during the last five years it has established itself as one of the most important and pioneer institutions in this field in the country as a whole.

When the Bureau started functioning it had two objectives before it—Short and Long term. The short-term objective was to collect and disseminate occupational information and the long-term objective was to prepare standardised tests and the introduction of the cumulative record cards for pupils.

The most notable feature of the year under report was the shift in the emphasis of the Bureau's work. In the beginning of the Bureau's career the emphasis was on the collection and dissemination of occupational information. At the same time preparations were being made for the second stage of the work—aptitude testing. The teachers trained by the Bureau were also primarily trained to disseminate occupational information. During the year under report, it was felt that the time had come to start training teachers at a higher level. Accordingly the first diploma course was started in September, 1955 as an experimental measure. It is a one-year part-time course for the benefit of local teachers. The aim of the course is to train teachers in the techniques of scientific vocational guidance.

During the year under report, 5,902 individuals were guided personally at the Bureau, as against 3,577 guided in the previous year. The number of postal queries answered was 2,801 as against 2,729 answered last year.

19 Career Conferences were organised in different parts of the State—15 for high school pupils and parents and 4 for university students. 4 "Centres" of vocational guidance were opened in the Training Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Dhulia.

Occupational information was disseminated by means of press articles, exhibitions, radio talks, lectures and notices to Colleges and schools. The "News-letter" continued to keep the career-masters in touch with the latest developments.

The Bureau helped the following institutions in their selection work :—

- (a) The Director of Technical Education in selecting apprentices ;
- (b) Several Technical High Schools in selecting their pupils ; and
- (c) The Applied Art Department of Sir J. J. School of Art in selecting students.

14. (8) *Oriental studies*.—Of the 88,636 candidates who appeared for the March, 1956 Secondary School Certificate Examination, 64,948 offere

a paper in a classical language ; of the latter 51,072 took Sanskrit, 9,250 Ardhamagadhi, 4,007 Persian, 390 Pali, 222 Arabic and 7 Avesta-Pehlavi. The percentages of candidates offering Sanskrit and Ardhamagadhi were 78.6 and 14.2 respectively.

As regards the degree examination, 192 candidates passed the B. A. examination with Sanskrit as a major subject during the year under report as against 181 in the preceding year. The number of candidates offering other Oriental Languages as the main subject for the degree examination was as follows :—

Persian	...	19
Ardhamagadhi	...	4
Other Languages (Arabic, Avesta-Pahlavi and Pali)	...	8

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

Sanskrit	...	101
Persian	...	10
Ardhamagadhi	...	20
Other Oriental Languages	...	3

During the year under report, there were 36 *Sanskrit Pathashalas* with 875 pupils in them as against 32 Pathashalas with 778 pupils during the preceding year. The number of Arabic Schools increased from 19 in 1954-55 to 22 in 1955-56. The number of pupils in these schools increased by 489 to 1,207. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 2,07,844 of which Government share was Rs. 36,633. Corresponding figures for the year 1954-55 were Rs. 1,99,934 and Rs. 30,615 respectively.

There are a large number of institutions engaged in oriental studies. Some of these like the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan have an all India or even international status.

Several others are doing useful, though less well-known, work in the field and are aided by Government. Among these, mention may be made of the Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai; Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona; the Vaidik Samsodhan Mandal, Poona and the Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.

14. (9) *Visual Education*.—For promotion of Visual Education, the Department has a special branch under an *Inspector of Visual Education*, who is an officer in B. E. S. Class I.

A special feature of the Visual Education Office during the year was the organisation of a special course for the Operators of the Publicity Directorate. A number of Operators drawn from 11 different districts of the State were trained not only to operate different kinds of projectors but also to repair them. This reduces considerable expenditure on repairs because the projectors need no longer be taken to Bombay when they go out of order.

The Visual Education Office, Bombay, itself gives the benefit of film shows and illustrated talks to the public and educational institutions. The following

table gives a comparative idea of the work done in this field during the last two years :

TABLE No. XIV (3)

Visual Education

(1955-56)

Institutions. 1	Lectures and film shows in	
	1954-55. 2	1955-56. 3
Arts, Science and Training Colleges ...	13	69
Secondary Schools ...	71	134
Private Institutions and Social Organisations ...	164	200
Primary Schools ...	10	6
Government Hostels for Women ...	5	5
Children's Hospitals ..	13	3
Bal Bhavan ...	150	144
Homes for Destitutes ...	5	9
Rural Areas ...	14	...
Exhibition of Visual Aids ...	6	1
Balkanji Bari ...	...	4
Vocational Guidance Bureau ...	...	3
Total ...	450	578

The number of 16 mm. sound projectors purchased this year is 9 as against 8 of the previous year. The total number of sound projectors possessed by this office is 88.

150 films were added to the library this year as against 28 in the previous year, thus raising the stock of films 1,311 to 1,961. The following feature films for children deserve special mention in this report :—

- (1) Naya Saffar. (2) Bush Christmas.

The stock of 1,717 film strips remained constant as no additional film strips could be purchased during the year.

1,709 miniature slides were added to the previous stock of 673. These were used along with the film strips for teaching purposes.

Only one exhibition of visual aids was arranged at Ghatkopar for school pupils and general public.

As usual, a one-term course in visual education was conducted for all the B. T. students of the S. T. College, Bombay. The Divali vacation was utilised in giving a specialised course to 31 students of the S. T. College, Bombay, to enable them to master the art and technique of handling all kinds of projectors. A short term course on Visual Education for 60 teachers was organised in May, 1955. Besides this, a series of lectures and demonstrations were given at the various mofussil centres. Secondary school teachers were also addressed by the Inspector of Visual Education on the subject of Visual Education at all places visited by him.

Schools under Municipal School Boards made use of magic lanterns on a larger scale. However, the magic lantern is becoming less popular in secondary and primary schools in the interior. This is due to the availability of portable 35 mm. film strip projectors and film strips on a variety of topics. Such variety is not available in magic lantern slides. The number of magic lantern lectures given by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and educational institutions during the year is 371 as against 253 of the previous year. Similarly, magic lantern lectures given by secondary school teachers were 233 as against 230 of the previous year.

The number of lectures based on film strips given by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and teachers in Government Schools rose from 354 to 434 while that given by teachers in private institutions fell from 971 to 572.

The number of 16 mm. film shows—silent as well as talkies—increased considerably. This is due to the fact that the schools were no longer required to wait to get the necessary licence from Government to work the projectors. During the year under report, the number of film shows given by Government institutions rose from 1,820 to 2,510, and that by private institutions from 2,845 to 3,129.

14. (10) *Libraries*.—Information regarding village reading-rooms and libraries has already been given in Chapter IX. The details of the other types of libraries and the important activities of the year are given in the paragraphs that follow :—

(a) *Copyright Libraries*.—The four Copyright Libraries were managed as stated below during the year under report :—

		<i>Management</i>
(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 Copyright Libraries arrange the books and publications received under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 in one of the accepted classified systems of library science. According to an amendment to the above Act, printers in the State of Bombay are required to send two copies of each book they print to the Central Library, Bombay, and one additional copy of

books in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad to the Regional Libraries at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar respectively and, in the case of any other books, to the Central Library, Bombay. The printers of newspapers are also required to send a copy to the Curator of Libraries, Bombay, who forwards it to the Central Library, Bombay.

The Central Library, Bombay, received the usual grant of Rs. 60,000 during the year under report and a special grant of Rs. 5,000 in connection with the preparation of an Accession Register and New Catalogue in the card form. Government sanctioned an enhanced grant of Rs. 15,000 each to the regional libraries at Ahmedabad and Poona without specifically imposing any condition. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the Regional Library, Dharwar, as a special case.

(b) *District and Peta Libraries.*—The number of District Libraries recognised under the Library Development Scheme remained steady at 22; but the number of readers in these libraries increased from 1,28,509 in 1954-55 to 1,70,994 in 1955-56. The number of Taluka and Peta libraries recognised under the Scheme was 243 as against 229 in 1954-55.

Since the merger of the former Baroda State, the *Central Library at Baroda* is run by Government of Bombay departmentally under the supervision of the Curator of Libraries, Bombay. This is the only public library run by Government owing to its peculiar *historical inheritance*. The library functions as the District Library for the Baroda District.

(c) *Town and Children's Libraries.*—130 Town Libraries and 47 Children's Libraries have been recognised for the first time during the year 1955-56. 130 towns each having a population of more than 5,000 were selected, and a beginning was made by giving them a grant of Rs. 150 in the first year raising to the maximum of Rs. 450 in the third year. Children's Libraries were aided with a grant of Rs. 100 each. Thus the total grant paid to these two types of libraries was Rs. 24,200 during this year.

(d) *General Statistics.*—The following table gives the figures of the amount of grant, the readers served, and the number of books circulated for house reading for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 :—

TABLE No. XIV (4)

Library Statistics

(1955-56)

Library.	No. of Libraries.		Amount of Grant.		No. of Readers.		No. of Visitors.		Books Issued.	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.						
Central Library, Bombay ..	1	1	90,100	65,000	1,180	1,098	2,59,851	2,63,763	47,409	33,043
Regional Libraries ..	3	3	38,523	40,000	12,787	14,827	2,18,320	2,40,077	1,12,946	1,03,782
District Libraries ...	22	22	1,16,453	98,688	1,28,509	1,70,994	28,76,516	22,86,739	5,84,785	5,90,066
Taluka and Peta Libraries ...	229	243	1,14,819	1,05,603	56,142	77,386	54,43,288	46,77,624	10,12,975	9,79,145
Town Libraries ..	...	180	...	19,500	...	11,510	...	9,58,609	...	1,18,661
Children's Libraries --	...	47	...	4,700	...	3,854	...	1,69,941	...	21,735
Total ...	255	446	3,59,900	3,33,491	1,98,568	2,72,169	88,02,975	85,95,659	17,58,116	22,56,377

(e) *Travelling Libraries*.—Government introduced a system of Travelling Library Service in some of the Community Project Areas. The selection of books in regional languages and Hindi for these libraries was done by the Curators of Libraries and the Assistant Curators.

(f) *Trained Staff for Libraries*.—One of the pre-requisites for an efficient library service is trained staff. So far, only the Copy right libraries have fully qualified librarians. Of the 22 district libraries, 13 have a librarian holding a certificate issued by one of the Regional Library Associations of the State. Only 20 taluka libraries out of a total 243 have a trained librarian.

(g) *Library Associations*.—The four library associations in the State continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report. Karnatak Granthalaya Sangh, Dharwar, was not paid any grant during the year under report. The remaining three associations were paid grants as indicated below.—

<i>Name of the Associations.</i>	<i>Grant paid.</i>
	Rs.
Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, Poona	... 1,955
Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad	... 1,183
Bombay Library Association, Bombay	... 1,030

The Associations conducted training classes for librarians as usual.

During the year under report, Government sanctioned a scheme for conducting the Government Examination in Librarianship by the Curator of Libraries, Bombay.

14. (11) *Patronage to Literature*.—Every year a certain sum usually Rs. 10,000 is provided in the budget for the encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised in the purchase, by way of patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from the educational point of view. The purchase is generally restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed among Government and non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc. During the year under report, 47 books were purchased by way of Government patronage, at a cost of Rs. 5,333.

The Department also encourages the development of literature by occasionally giving grants to deserving individuals and institutions for the publication of their books. Mention must be made here of the grant of Rs. 2,500 given during 1955-56, to the Indian Institute of Education, Bombay for the publication of old records from the Secretariat and the grant of Rs. 6,418 to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, for the purchase of 200 copies of the fourth volume of the History of Culture of the Indian People.

14. (12) *Museums*.—There are several museums in the State of Bombay. But of these, only two, viz. the Museum and Picture Gallery at Baroda and the Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur, are with this Department.

(a) *The Baroda Museum* was founded in 1867 by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda. The institution was a great favourite of that enlightened ruler, who collected and acquired for it a very large number of objects of cultural and scientific interest from various parts of the world. The Picture Gallery was built as an annexe to the Museum in 1914. With the

merger of the Baroda State in 1949, the Museum as well as the Picture Gallery were taken over by the Education Department.

The Baroda Museum is regarded as an important Museum not only in this State, but in the whole of India. The European Picture Gallery is similarly considered as perhaps the best in Asia. It is the only gallery where the old Masters of Europe can be studied in the original. Side by side with it, there is also a Gallery of Modern Indian Paintings and a Print Room.

The Museum has an excellent library and also arranges special exhibitions, public lectures, film shows, radio talks, etc. from time to time. University students and research scholars are given special facilities to study the exhibits and to make sketches or take photographs for research purposes. It co-operates with the M. S. University of Baroda in conducting courses for the Diploma in Museology.

During the year under report, the Museum continued to give special study facilities to research scholars and students. It is gratifying to note that the research scholars are taking increasing interest in the facilities offered by the Museum.

The following exhibitions were arranged for the benefit of students and the general public:—

- (1) An exhibition of the new acquisitions of the Museum.
- (2) An exhibition of Child Art arranged by the Audio Visual Department of the Jeevan Bharati, Surat.
- (3) An Exhibition of the new discovery of Harappa culture in Gujarat, arranged in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology, Government of India.

The following were received as gifts during the year under review:—

- (1) A stone image of Vishnu from Bhinamal (Post-Gupta period).
- (2) A Bronze image of Chowrie-bearer from Binnamal (Post-Gupta period).
- (3) A stone image of Shiva.
- (4) Six copper coins of Akbar.

The Museum received a large number of school and college students from Baroda and the neighbouring districts. 12,611 students from 232 primary schools, 4,196 students from 152 secondary schools, and 565 students from 30 colleges and other institutions visited the Museum during the course of the year and were given the required facilities.

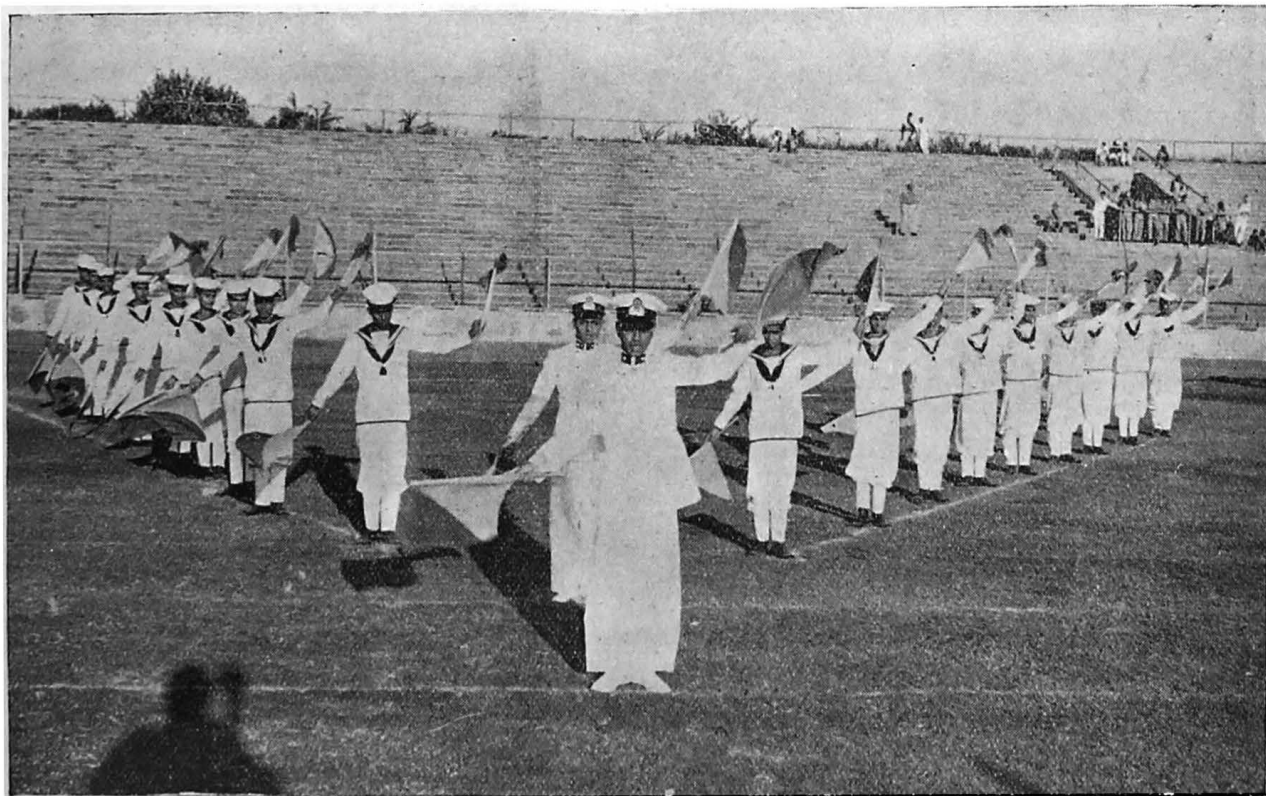
(b) *Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur.*—The Museum continued its useful work during the year under report. During the year as many as 42 school parties visited the Museum. The number of visitors during the year was 28,001 as against 27,965 last year. The work of preparing a comprehensive catalogue of all the exhibits was completed during the year.

14. (13) *National Cadet Corps.*—Military Education is provided to college students through the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps and education in social service is imparted to Secondary Schools pupils through the Auxiliary Cadet Corps.

7 new units of the Senior Division, N. C. C. were raised and a few existing units were expanded during the year to meet the requirements of the various colleges in the State. The total number of units was, therefore, 37. The following statement gives detailed information about all the units as regards their strength of officers and cadets, results of the B and C Certificates, etc., as on 31st March, 1956.



N. C. C. Cadets and Officers at Social Work.



N. C. C.—Signalling.

TABLE No. XIV (5)

*National Cadet Corps (Senior Division and Girls Division)
statement showing the total strength and Results
of Certificate Examinations, etc.*

TABLE No. XIV (5)

National Cadet Corps (Senior Division and Girls Division) Statement showing the total strength and Results of Certificate Examinations, etc.

1	2	Authorised strength of the Unit.			Actual strength of the Unit.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks (including names of Institutions participating in the Unit). 13
		Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	<i>Infantry</i>											
1	1st Bombay Battalion N. C. C., Bombay.	15	625	640	14	625	639	241	233	23	23	(1) Elphinstone College-cum-Institute of Science. (2) K. G. College. (3) St. Xavier's College. (4) Jai Hind College. (5) Sydenham College. (6) Siddharth College.
2	3rd Bombay Battalion N. C. C., Bombay.	15	625	640	15	625	640	219	204	15	14	(1) R. R. College. (2) R. A. Podar College. (3) Khalsa College. (4) Ruparal College (5) Bombay College. (6) I. Y. College. (7) National college. (8) N. M. College.
3	8th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Bombay.	8	315	323	7	251	258	85	69	10	10	(1) Bhavan's College. (2) Wilson College. (3) Government Law College

<i>Technical</i>												
4	2nd Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	120	122	2	120	122	25	25	Nil	Nil	All affiliated Colleges in Bombay.
5	6th Bombay Battalion N. C. C.,	2	120	122	2	120	122	30	30	1	1	V. J. T. Institute, Bombay.
6	1st Bombay Medical Coy. N. C. C., Bombay.	2	60	62	2	60	62	12	10	18	18	(1) Grant Medical College. (2) Seth G. S. Medical College (3) T. National Medical College. (4) Sir C. E. M. Dental College.
7	Bombay Medical (Naval) Company, N. C. C. Bom- bay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Open to all Medical Colleges in Bombay. No recruitment was made as the Unit was raised in January, 1956.
8	No. 1 (Bombay) Air Squa- dron, N. C. C., Bombay.	2	125	127	2	124	126	S. A. C. I. 67.	46	S. A. C. II 33 S. A. C. III 15	38 18	All affiliated colleges in Bombay.
9	No. 1 (Bombay) Naval Unit, N. C. C. Bombay.	2	120	122	2	118	115	16	16	27	21	All affiliated colleges in Bombay.
<i>Girl's Troops</i>												
10	1st Bombay Girls' Troop, N. C. C., Bombay.	3	90	98	3	90	92	...	...	...	...	(1) Bombay College. (2) Khalsa College. (3) Ruparel College. (4) R. R. College (5) National College.
11	2nd Bombay Girls' Troops N. C. C. Bombay.	3	90	98	3	90	98	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(1) K. O. College. (2) Jai Hind College. (3) Elphinstone College. (4) Sydenham College (5) Siddharth College.

TABLE No. XIV (5)—contd.

1	2	Authorized strength of the Unit.			Actual strength of the Unit.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks (including names of Institutions participating in the unit).
		Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<i>Girls' Troops—contd.</i>											
12	3rd Bombay Girls' Troop, N. C. C., Bombay.	8	90	98	2	89	91	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(1) St. Xavier's College. (2) Sophia College. (3) Wilson College. (4) Bhavan's College.
13	8th Bombay Girls' Troop N. C. C., Bombay.	1	30	31	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	(1) Bhavan's College, Andheri. (2) I. Y. College, Jogeshwari.
14	2nd Bombay Battalion N. C. C. Bombay Poona.	15	625	640	14	625	639	127	106	13	9	(1) S. P. College. (2) Fergusson College. (3) N. Wadia College. (4) Agricultural College. (5) M. E. S. College. (6) B. M. College of Commerce.
15	12th Bombay Battalion N. C. C., Kolhapur.	8	154	157	5	154	159	25	25	2	2	(1) D. A. College of Arts and Science. (2) Dayanand College of Commerce. (3) Sangameshwar College.

16	7th Bombay Battalion N. C. C., Kolhapur.	15	625	640	12	625	637	109	109	20	20	(1) Rajaram College, Kolhapur (2) G. K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur (3) Willingdon College, Sangli. (4) Walchand College (Eng.) Sangli (5) C. S. College, Satara. (6) R. P. G. College, Ratnagiri.
17	10th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Nasik	8	315	323	7	310	317	...	...	...	...	H. P. T. College, M. J. College, Pratap College and Ahmednagar College.
18	Poona Ind. Company, N. C. C., Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. Wadia College, Poona. No recruitment was made as the Unit was raised in December 1955.
<i>Technical</i>												
19	1st Bombay Armoured Sqn., N. C. C., Poona.	3	90	93	3	90	93	27	22	9	6	N. Wadia, S. P. and Fergusson Colleges, Poona.
20	2nd Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Poona	2	120	122	2	85	87	28	20	6	6	College of Engineering, Poona.
21	4th Bombay Signal Sec., N. C. C., Poona.	2	120	122	2	120	122	18	15	4	2	Engineering College, N. Wadia, Fergusson and S. P. College, Poona.
22	2nd Bombay Medical Company, N. C. C., Poona.	2	60	62	2	60	62	21	21	8	8	B. J. Medical College, Poona.
<i>Girl's Troop</i>												
23	6th Bombay Girls' Troop, N. C. C., Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No enrolment has so far been made.
<i>Infantry</i>												
24	4th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	12	470	482	12	470	482	71	32	14	4	(1) Gujarat L. J. Arts and M. G. Science College. (2) H. L. College of Commerce. (3) M. N. College, Visnagar. (4) B. J. Medical College. (5) St. Xavier's College.

TABLE No. XIV(5)—contd.

1	2	Authorised strength of the Unit.			Actual strength of the Unit.			Certificate 'B' Examination.		Certificate 'C' Examination.		Remarks (including names of Institutions participating in the Unit).
		Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Cadets.	Total.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	No. of Cadets appeared.	No. of Cadets passed.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	6th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Baroda.	8	315	323	8	315	323	86	73	12	12	M. Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda.
26	9th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Anand.	8	315	322	7	315	322	72	34	15	5	(1) M. T. B. College, Surat. (2) B. J. V. College, Anand. (3) V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
27	Surat India Company, N. C. C., Surat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No enrolment was made as the Unit was raised in December, 1955.
<i>Technical</i>												
28	7th Bombay Battery, N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	2	60	62	12	12	4	4	All affiliated colleges in Ahmedabad.
29	1st Bombay E. M. E. Section, Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	2	60	62	15	14	4	4	L. D. College, Engineering Ahmedabad.
30	17th Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Anand.	2	120	122	2	120	122	26	18	14	9	B. V. Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
31	18th Bombay Engineering Platoon, N. C. C., Baroda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

32	20th Bombay Medical Company, N. C. C., Baroda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No enrolment was made as the Units were raised in December 1955.
	<i>Girls' Troop:</i>											
33	4th Bombay Girls' Troop, N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	2	60	62	Examinations held.	tions have not yet been			Colleges in Ahmedabad.
34	5th Bombay Girls' Troop, N. C. C., Baroda.	3	90	93	2	60	62	...	...	...	...	M. S. University of Baroda.
	<i>Infantry</i>											
35	5th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Dharwar.	15	625	640	14	625	639	131	118	13	11	(1) Karnatak College. (2) J. G. S. Science and Banasankari Arts College. (3) J. G. College of Commerce, Hubli. (4) Kadashideswar College, Hubli. (5) Lingaraj College, Belgaum. (6) R. P. D. College, Belgaum. (7) College of Agriculture, Dharwar. (8) Basaweshwar College, Bagalkot. (9) Vijay College, Bijapur.
36	11th Bombay Battalion, N. C. C., Technical, Belgaum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No enrolment was made as the Unit was raised in December, 1955.
	<i>Girls' Troop</i>											
37	7th Bombay Girls' Troop, Dharwar.	1	30	31	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	Karnatak College, Dharwar.

22 College teachers were deputed for N. C. C. Pre-Commission training to fill up the vacancies in existing units as well as to meet the requirements of the newly raised and expanded units. 3 College women teachers were also deputed for the Girls' Division.

A combined cadre and Social Service Camp was held at the Aarey Milk Colony in May 1955. The camp was attended by 1164 cadets and the total expenditure was Rs. 81,136-13-9.

A contingent of one officer and 26 cadets from the State participated in the Republic Day Parade held at Delhi on 26th January, 1956.

Cadets of all the Units took part in the N. C. C. week celebration conducted during the first week of December, 1955. Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of the State, took the salute at the parade in Bombay. A few cadets participated in the Earl Report Shooting competition held at Baroda and Belgaum in October, 1955.

Grants amounting to Rs. 45,100 were paid to non-Government Colleges towards expenditure incurred on N. C. C.

The total expenditure on the National Cadet Corps during the year under review was Rs. 15,05,217 as against Rs. 12,86,475 during 1954-55.

14. (14) *Auxiliary Cadet Corps*.—The details of this activity have already been given in Chapter X.

Poona, }
9th August, 1957. }

S. S. BHANDARKAR,
Director of Education.

STATEMENTS

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educational

Type of Institution.	Area in Square		
	Number of		
	Boys.		
	Previous year. (1954-1955.)	Current year. (1955-1956.)	In Rural Areas (Included in column 3).
1	2	3	4
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities † ...	5	5	...
Research Institutions ...	17	17	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1	1	...
Colleges for General Education ...	49	53	3
Colleges for Professional Education ...	58	62	3
Colleges for Special Education ...	6	6	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	1,002	1,072	193
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	430	3,316	2,579
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	31,068	30,633	27,821
Nursery Schools ...	161	196	11
Schools for Professional Education ...	333	430	22
Schools for Special Education ...	17,618	17,884	13,500
Total ...	50,748	53,725	44,132
<i>Unrecognised</i> ...	215	165	93
Grand Total ...	50,963	53,890	44,325

1955-56

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers

Miller-1,09,260

Institutions for

Girls.			Boys.	
Previous year.	Current year.	In Rural Areas (Included in column 6.)	Previous year.	Current year.
(1954-1955.)	(1955-1956.)		(1954-1955.)	(1955-1956.)
5	6	7	8	9
1	1	...	1,046	1,032
...	1	...	281	206
...
6	6	...	42,691	46,564
...	...	...	22,811	25,727
1	1	...	421	525
163	169	...	3,36,532	3,54,096
34	335	139	42,071	7,49,989
2,037	1,711	705	25,33,765	20,10,909
58	55	6	9,626	11,250
282	285	5	29,333	35,310
2,300	2,782	1,055	3,63,809	3,78,523
4,882	5,946	1,910	33,82,337	36,18,406
32	12	2	6,573	5,313
4,914	5,958	1,912	33,88,960	36,23,719

BOMBAY STATE,

I—General Summary of Educationa

		Total estimated population {					
		Males	...	2,01,56,389			
		Females	...	1,87,51,678			
		Total	...	3,89,08,067			
		Number o					
		Boys.					
		Girls.					
Type of Institution.	1	From Rural Areas* (included in column 9).	10	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 (Included in column 9)	11	Previous year. (1954-1955).	12
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Universities †	...	173	135	246			
Research Institutions	107	167			
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.			
Colleges for General Education	...	15,492	3,963	10,473			
Colleges for Professional Education	...	5,230	3,394	1,754			
Colleges for Special Education	...	119	44	291			
High/Higher Secondary Schools	...	1,03,437	7,651	1,08,577			
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	...	4,86,155	1,310	12,091			
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	...	14,98,485	1,723	12,71,821			
Nursery Schools	...	689	...	7,542			
Schools for Professional Education	...	9,975	6,931	17,804			
Schools for Special Education	...	2,77,666	2,44,635	61,557			
	Total	...	23,37,421	2,69,299	14,93,073		
<i>Unrecognised</i>	...	2,492	29	5,281			
	Grand Total	...	23,39,913	2,69,328	14,98,354		

* Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in Institutions whether situated in Rural or Urban Areas.

† The figures, required in columns 8 to 17 against this item, include only those in University Depts., and Constituent Colleges, and exclude those in colleges for General, Professional and Special Education.

1955-56

Institutions, Scholars and Teachers—contd.

Total estimated population of children of School-going Age (Age group 6-17) 26.1 %	{	Boys ... 52,60,786
		Girls ... 48,94,169
		Total ... 1,01,54,955

Scholars.

Girls.			Number of Teachers.	
Current year. (1955-1956)	From Rural Areas* (Included in column 13.)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (Included in column 13).	Men.	Women.
13	14	15	16	17
257	3	26	120	7
71	...	16	113	7
...
12,326	1,219	490	2,377	341
2,025	113	191	1,807	80
394	11	24	87	31
1,21,886	12,030	1,494	16,199	4,475
2,84,930	1,87,779	614	23,344	4,890
11,52,795	6,71,166	1,771	63,911	17,790
8,864	247	...	160	594
19,650	2,265	4,661	2,932	908
61,367	26,670	36,467	626	110
16,71,555	9,01,503	45,756	1,11,676	29,233
3,262	898	31	198	81
16,74,817	9,02,401	45,787	1,11,864	29,314

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

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

1	Expenditure on		
	Previous year (1954-55).	Current year (1955-56).	Government Funds.
	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection	42,67,786	47,86,919	99.6
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.).	4,15,89,497	6,74,97,801	84.9
Total	4,58,57,173	7,22,83,720	85.9
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities	1,08,81,621	99,78,444	45.7
Research Institutions	20,76,774	28,07,239	76.2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	20,71,206	20,57,609	...
Colleges for General Education	1,49,96,318	1,56,28,556	17.7
Colleges for Professional Education	1,24,71,660	1,37,29,609	44.0
Colleges for Special Education	6,00,000	6,64,346	15.8
High/Higher Secondary Schools	4,70,85,558	5,01,54,973	96.1
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	38,68,066	2,37,24,067	75.0
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	9,85,55,610	8,16,63,115	65.6
Nursery Schools	6,11,338	7,86,348	4.4
Schools for Professional Education	60,50,248	71,38,612	62.9
Schools for Special Education	24,84,351	22,08,389	67.6
Total	20,17,08,350	21,50,41,257	53.2
<i>Unrecognised</i>	1,79,865	1,99,758	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,77,40,888	28,75,24,730	61.4

1955-56

on Education

		Rs.	
Total Revenue of the State ...		80,10,72,000	
{	Recurring	Budgeted ...	15,54,56,600
		Actual ...	15,49,51,771
{	Non-Recurring	Budgeted ...	15,72,400
		Actual ...	37,95,423
{	Total	Budgeted ...	15,70,29,000
		Actual ...	15,87,47,194

Education for Boys.

Percentage of Expenditure from.				
District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.
5	6	7	8	9
...	0.4	...	...	...
0.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	6.1
0.4	2.3	3.0	2.7	5.7
...	...	48.8	1.1	4.9
...	...	0.6	0.6	22.6
...	...	87.7	0.5	11.8
..	0.1	76.0	4.2	2.0
...	4.5	42.0	4.4	5.1
...	...	12.8	68.7	2.7
...	0.6	53.0	1.7	8.6
6.0	6.6	6.6	0.8	5.0
4.7	15.2	8.4	0.6	5.5
...	2.2	65.5	2.8	25.1
0.3	0.6	21.3	1.2	14.3
...	3.5	6.3	1.4	21.2
2.6	7.2	28.8	1.6	6.6
...	...	51.5	13.4	55.1
2.1	5.9	22.3	1.9	6.4

BOMBAY STATE,

II—General Summary of Expenditure

Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards

1	Expenditure on		
	Previous year (1954-55).	Current year. (1955-56).	Government Funds.
	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection ...	42,943	42,296	100.0
Miscellaneous (Including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	32,32,320	43,30,643	63.2
Total ...	32,75,263	43,72,939	63.6
<i>Recognised—</i>			
Universities ...	8,47,634	3,36,266	39.0
Research Institutions ...	...	...	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education,	...	...	...
Colleges for General Education ...	4,22,760	4,65,242	15.6
Colleges for Professional Education ...	...	...	...
Colleges for Special Education ...	1,19,798	1,25,898	...
High/Higher Secondary Schools ...	87,22,560	94,57,595	29.1
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	3,20,025	31,51,031	65.9
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	1,62,16,249	1,97,05,941	46.9
Nursery Schools ...	2,07,295	1,85,765	6.1
Schools for Professional Education ...	26,75,615	27,72,189	48.5
Schools for Special Education ...	3,49,079	3,27,747	50.6
Total ...	2,93,81,025	3,05,87,663	42.5
<i>Unrecognised</i> ...	67,382	31,156	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,27,28,670	3,49,91,763	45.1

1955-56

on Education—concl'd.

				Rs.			Rs.	
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State				21,77,79,405				
Recurring	...	Budgeted	...	2,72,01,037	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring	...	1,24,33,204.
		Actual	...	2,60,90,490				
Non-Recurring	...	Budgeted	...	3,48,645		Non-Recurring	..	96,40,164.
		Actual	...	2,16,655				
Total	...	Budgeted	...	2,75,49,682		Total	...	2,20,73,968.
		Actual	...	2,63,07,145				

Education for Girls.

Percentage of Expenditure from				
District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	(Other Sources.
13	14	15	16	17
...
0.4	7.5	8.3	0.5	20.1
0.4	7.4	8.2	0.5	19.9
...	...	13.2	21.5	26.3
...
...
...	0.4	79.3	0.9	3.8
...
...	...	22.4	0.3	77.3
...	0.4	59.3	1.2	10.0
4.6	17.5	6.4	0.1	5.5
2.1	35.1	11.6	0.3	4.0
...	1.8	51.5	4.1	36.5
0.1	7.4	20.3	2.6	21.1
...	3.9	23.2	5.5	16.8
1.5	18.4	28.1	1.1	8.4
...	...	26.3	2.3	69.4
1.3	17.0	25.7	1.0	9.9

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>Universities</i>	5	...
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	9	...	11	2
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts only	...	With only Degree Classes	...	...	1	...
		Others	...	...	3	...
Science only	...	With only Degree Classes	...	1	...	...
		Others	...	...	1	...
Arts & Science	...	With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...
		Others	...	6	...	35
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	6	...
Others
Total	7	...	46	...

1955-56.

by Management.

For Girls.											
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions Managed by . . .								Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.				Private Bodies.						
	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.				
								8			
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	
...	41	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	42
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	
...	59	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	59

BOMBAY STATE,
III—Educational Institutions

For Boys,

Type of Institution,	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	3	...	...	...
{ Basic	3	...	...	...
{ Non-Basic	6	...
Engineering	...	1	2	...	5	...
Technology
Medicine	6	...	3	6
Veterinary	1	...	...	...
Agriculture	2	...	...	1
Forestry
Commerce	1	...	...	5
Law	1	...	...	8
Applied Art & Architecture	1	...	...	...
Physical Education	1	...	...	...
Others (Co-operative)	1	...
Total	...	1	21	...	9	24
13
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music	1	...
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	1	...
Oriental Studies	1	...
Physical Education
Social Education	2	...
Others	1
Total	5	1

1955-56
by Management—contd.

For Girls.

Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.				Private Bodies.						
	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.				
								8			
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	...

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	33	2	47	969	19
Senior Basic/Junior High	16	2,540	375	43	...
Middle	...	8	4	...	1	287	42
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	197	95	36	1
Primary—							
Single Teacher	75	11,484	70	6,064	97
Others	...	6	28	9,695	1,201	1,430	204
Nursery	6	79	111
Total	...	16	156	23,918	1,795	8,908	474
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	23	...	...	37	...
{ Basic	23	...	...	37	...
{ Non-Basic	4	23
Engineering	1	...	...	1	...
Technology—							
Poly-technic	1	...	1	2	...
High	3	1
Others	1	12
Industry	...	5	86	...	1	13	2
Medicine	7	...
Agriculture	14	...	...	3	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...
Commerce	2	...	...	101	56
Arts and Crafts	6	18
Physical Education	4	...
Other (Frg. ship 'Dufferin')	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	6	128	...	2	182	112

1955—56

by Management—contd.

For Girls.											
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Government.				Private Bodies.						
	Total.	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.				
								8			
...
1	1,073	...	7	...	4	145	13	...	169	1,242	
...	2,974	...	5	185	115	8	...	...	313	9287
4	946	2	1	...	...	16	8	1	23	869
...	829	...	...	21	32	1	...	...	54	833
92	17,882	...	...	184	22	84	5	...	245	18,127
41	12,605	2	1	644	568	181	16	1	1,413	14,018	
23	319	...	...	...	...	26	29	5	60	279
161	35,428	4	14	984	741	461	66	7	2,277	37,705	
...	60	...	8	...	1	21	...	...	30	90
...	27	...	...	...	...	15	16	...	31	58
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	107	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	10	117
...	7	1	18	...	5	10	17	...	51	58	
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	159	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	163
...	24	...	1	...	...	87	71	...	159	183
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	430	1	35	...	6	136	107	...	285	715	

BOMBAY STATE,

III—Educational Institutions

For Boys.							
Type of Institution.	Recognised Institutions Managed by						
	Government.				Private Bodies.		
	Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	9	8	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	...	1	...	...	16	1
Oriental Studies	...	8	...	2	37	15	
Physical Education	
Social Education	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	2	...	
Physically Handicapped	...	4	...	...	14	2
For Adults	17,756	...	
Reformatory	...	8	...	...	2	...
Others*	...	8	...	...	3	1
Total	...	19	...	2	17,841	22	
Grand Total	...	28	395	29,918	1,803	27,022	624

*May be specified if possible.

1955-56

by Management—contd.

For Girls.										
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions Managed by								Unrecognised Institutions.	Grand Total.
	Total.	Government.				Private Bodies.		Total.		
		Central.	State.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	15	...	...	...	...	12	14	5	31	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	8
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	58	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10	68
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	22
...	17,756	...	...	...	...	2,735	...	...	2,735	20,491
...	10	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	15
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4	17,688	...	2	...	...	2,764	16	5	2,787	20,675
165	58,890	5	52	984	747	3,369	189	12	5,358	59,248

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

		In Recognised					
		Central Government.			State Government		
Institution.		Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Universities—</i>							
University Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	...	...	...	96	29	...
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	424	390	80
	{ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	6,756	5,491	1,156
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Intermediate Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	7,180	5,981	1,186

1955-56

Educational Institutions for Boys

Institutions.							
District Board.	Municipal Board.	Private.		Aided.			
8	Number of Scholars.	11	Number of Scholars.	14	Number of Scholars.	16	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
9	Average Daily Attendance.	12	Average Daily Attendance.	15	Average Daily Attendance.		
10	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	13	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.				
...	...	...	...	1,559	1,909	899	
...	...	17	17	17	195	161	80
...	...	...	...	...	490	425	8
...	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,108	121
...	...	...	...	...	1,077	867	191
...	...	...	...	...	45,301	41,393	5,367
...	...	...	...	...	1,396	1,184	85
...	...	...	...	...	49,653	44,977	5,667

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institution,	Private.			Total.			
	Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Universities—</i>							
University Departments	...	...	...	1,559	1,809	399	
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	22	22	...	270	229	47
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	490	425	9
	{ Others	...	...	...	1,289	1,108	121
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	424	390	30
	{ Others	...	...	...	1,077	867	191
Arts and Science.	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	52,057	46,884	6,423
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Intermediate Classes	...	...	...	1,996	1,184	85	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	56,738	50,858	6,853	

1955-56.

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. (28)	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
...	257	...	257
...	64	...	64
...	108	...	108
...	256	...	256
...	68	...	68
...	83	...	83
...
...	9,426	...	9,426
...	238	...	238
...
...	10,169	...	10,169

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised							
Institution.	Central Government.			State Government.			
	Number of Schol- ars.	Average Daily Attend- ance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Schol- ars.	Average Daily Attend- ance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Education { Basic	125	116	105	
Education { Non-Basic	889	849	124	
Engineering	...	120	115	97	1,806	1,592	588
Technology	
Medicine	2,392	2,261	1,081	
Veterinary	252	240	252	
Agriculture	589	554	440	
Forestry	
Commerce	1,582	1,168	64	
Law	1,647	1,428	42	
Applied Art and Architecture...	1,398	1,126	72	
Physical	98	90	98	
Others*	
Total	...	120	115	27	10,158	8,859	2,811
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musie	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	
Oriental Studies	
Social Education	
Others †	
Total	

* Co-operative Training College.

† G. S. College of Yog, Lonavala.

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.

Institution.	Private—contd.			Total.		
	Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.			
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education { Basic	125	116	105
Education { Non-Basic	1,388	1,073	246
Engineering	6,989	6,140	2,136
Technology
Medicine	4,653	4,379	1,865
Veterinary	252	240	252
Agriculture	823	775	608
Forestry
Commerce	...	4,832	4,412	617	7,656	6,737
Law	...	2,786	2,277	274	4,493	3,705
Applied Art and Architecture	1,333	1,126	72
Physical	93	90	93
Others*	57	53	32
Total	...	7,618	6,689	891	27,752	21,434
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music	386	310	...
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	107	81	5
Oriental Studies	78	63	7
Social Education	153	153	110
Others †	...	7	7	7	7	...
Total	...	7	7	...	736	619

* Co-operative Training College.

† G. S. College of Voc. Tonaval.

1955-56

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.
28	24	25	26	27	28
...	10	...	10
...	389	...	389
...	5	...	5
...
...	809	...	809
...
...	3	...	3
...
...	283	...	283
...	285	...	285
...	223	...	223
...	16	...	16
...	2	...	2
...	2,025	...	2,025
...	132	...	132
...
...	18	...	18
...
...	61	...	61
...
...	211	...	211

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Attendance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Attendance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	609	578	147	10,864	9,804	460	
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	4,733	3,939	12
Middle	936	744	...	311	265	...	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	...	...	...	2,498	1,331	...
Others	1,275	1,066	...	5,090	3,381	277	
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,820	2,383	147	22,996	18,220	749	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	{	Basic	3,956	3,614	3,714
	{	Non-Basic
Engineering	...	...	...	59 (9)	56 (7)	...
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	...	...	...	524	423	56
High	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	994	874	358	2,544	2,106	208	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	932	877	932
Forestry	...	...	...	27	27	27
Commerce	...	...	...	293	278	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	50	50	50	...	...	...
Total	1,044	924	408	8,395 (9)	7,381 (7)	4,947	

1955-56

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.
...
892	319	68	20,559	18,321	545	8,90,060	3,42,373	16,380
6,93,514	4,93,550	2,597	1,92,566	1,47,152	497	9,275	7,209	564
...	...	...	119	109	...	23,105	21,102	729
21,908	13,975	...	33,125	25,307	...	2,582	1,975	122
4,22,866	2,89,726	36	3,168	2,283	...	2,23,147	1,74,438	158
13,99,337	9,54,360	585	4,46,135	3,50,035	173	2,42,354	2,00,095	1,212
...	...	...	588	456	...	6,511	4,699	...
24,78,517	17,51,930	3,286	6,96,260	5,43,663	1,220	8,92,534	7,51,891	19,615
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,159	4,632	3,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	191 (12)	178 (12)	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	110	97	1
...	...	...	191	148	36	347	261	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	767	660	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	99	91	...
...	...	...	142	142	...	608	510	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	237	312	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	227	192	205
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,521 (1,928)	10,283 (1,327)	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	486	384	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	215 (70)	195 (68)	105
...
...	...	...	338	285	36	19,967 (2,010)	17,695 (1,807)	4,422

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institution.	Private—contd.			Total.			
	Unaided.			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	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher/Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	5,501	5,048	419	4,17,485	3,75,933	18,469	
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	9,00,098	6,51,850	3,670
Middle	1,426	1,281	6	25,897	23,501	735	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	186	119	...	57,751	41,370	122	
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single-Teacher	3,748	2,876	38	6,60,427	4,70,654	227	
Others	32,957	26,889	76	20,58,148	15,95,826	2,328	
Nursery	9,162	5,340	...	16,261	10,495	...	
Total	52,980	41,542	584	41,46,057	31,09,629	25,551	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Training	Basic	...	...	9,115	8,246	7,618
	Non-Basic	780 (20)	683 (16)	8	921 (82)	861 (28)	9
Engineering	...	...	...	169 (9)	153 (7)	1
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	...	...	...	1,062*	827	142
High	252	193	...	1,019	853	20	
Others	795 (17)	689 (9)	16	894 (17)	780 (9)	16	
Industry	147	145	48	4,435	3,777	753	
Medicine	...	...	...	237	212	7
Agriculture	...	...	...	1,159	1,069	1,137
Forestry	...	...	...	27	27	27
Commerce	6,008 (175)	4,450 (144)	...	17,817 (2,103)	15,011 (1,871)	...	
Arts and Crafts	643 (22)	548 (17)	...	1,129 (22)	932 (17)	...	
Physical	...	...	...	215 (70)	195 (68)	105
Others	...	...	...	50	50	50
Total	8,570 (234)	6,708 (186)	72	38,249 (3,253)	32,993 (1,500)	9,885	

1955-56

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	28
...
44	39	...	56,442	...	56,442
...	...	...	1,80,395	...	1,80,395
246	235	...	3,684	...	3,688
...	...	...	13,111	...	13,111
3,089	2,494	...	1,79,252	906	1,80,431
3,004	2,467	...	6,18,508	1,196	6,14,704
1,479	974	...	6,736	672	7,408
7,862	6,209	...	10,53,401	2,778	10,56,179
...	...	...	285	...	285
...	...	...	282 (5)	...	282 (5)
...
...
...
...	...	...	165	...	165
...	...	...	53	...	53
...
...
...	...	...	2,485 (251)	...	2,485 (251)
...	...	...	370 (8)	...	370 (8)
...	...	...	39 (21)	...	39 (21)
...
...	...	...	3,679 (285)	...	3,679 (285)

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised						
	Central Government.			State Government.			
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Attendance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Attendance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
1							
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	60	50	...	
Oriental Studies	62 (73)	53 (53)	30	
Social Education	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	
Physically Handicapped	120	99	120	
For Adults	
Reformatory	1,102	918	1,102	
Others	149	125	85	
Total	1,493 (73)	1,245 (53)	1,537	
Grand Total	...	3,984	3,422	582	50,198 (82)	41,615 (60)	11,030

1955-56

> *Educational Institutions for Boys—contd.*

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
...	211 (221)	204 (216)	...
...
...	1,206 (67)	722 (96)	...
...	16 (116)	18 (71)	...	1,539 (814)	1,146 (745)	117
...
...	161	140	107
...	791	655	501
...	8,71,775	2,91,611	...
...	778	774	778
...	402	334	37
...	16 (116)	13 (71)	...	3,76,879 (1,105)	2,95,555 (1,021)	1,575
24,78,517	17,51,930	8,986	6,97,740 (116)	5,45,007 (71)	1,576	18,50,158 (3,115)	11,19,972 (2,338)	94,457

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-A—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.			
	Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	62 (112)	55 (102)	...	283 (336)	257 (317)	...	
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	49 (14)	40 (11)	...	1,809 (81)	812 (80)	...	
Oriental Studies	425 (274)	365 (259)	122	2,042 (1,275)	1,577 (1,123)	301	
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	164	140	167
Physically Handicapped	39	25	15	953	790	639	
For Adults	...	...	...	3,71,775	2,91,611	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	1,380	1,692	1,380
Others	53	47	...	604	506	122	
Total	622 (400)	254 (375)	137	3,79,910 (1,693)	2,97,335 (1,525)	3,049	
Grand Total	69,769 (634)	55,510 (561)	1,634	46,50,366 (3,916)	35,17,456 (3,025)	52,535	

1955-56

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.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
			26	27	28
67	58	...	81 (153)	12	93 (153)
..
...	...	...	216 (7)	...	515 (7)
15	15	...	923 (182,	...	923 (182)
...
...	...	...	45	...	45
...	...	...	141	...	141
...	...	...	71	...	71
..	...	...	84	...	84
...	...	...	12	...	12
82	73	...	928 (942)	12	935 (942)
7,944	6,282	...	10,70,729 (627)	2,790	10,73,519 (627)

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department	—	...
Research Institutions	7	7	7
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
		Others	...	...	...	...
Science	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
		Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science.	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
		Others	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate 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

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.						
Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.		
	Unaided.					
	of Number Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance.	Number of Resi- dents in Appro- ved Hostels.	of Number Scholars.	Daily Average Attendance	Number of Resi- dents in Appro- ved Hostels.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department
<i>Research Institutions</i>	7	7	7
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts ...	{	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{	Others	...	1,569	1,384	112
Science ...	{	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{	Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science.	{	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{	Others	...	583	584	62
<i>Intermediate College—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes,
Others
Total	2,157	1,918	174
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture...
Total

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

Institution.	In Recognised					
	Central Government.			State Government.		
	2 Number of Scholars.	3 Average Daily Attendance.	4 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	5 Number of Scholars.	6 Average Daily Attendance.	7 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
1						
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education
Others*
Total
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	1,953	1,758	...
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,568	1,366	13
Middle	...	123	107	121	103	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher
Others	...	166	138	259	230	...
Nursery
Total	...	239	245	3,901	3,457	13

*Faculty of Home Science.

1955-56

Educational Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.								
District Board.			Municipal Board.			Private.		
8 Number of Scholars.	9 Average Daily Attendance	10 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	11 Number of Scholars.	12 Average Daily Attendance.	13 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Aided.		
						14 Number of Scholars.	15 Average Daily Attendance.	16 Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	173	160	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	173	160	78
...
...	...	...	1,216	1,136	...	62,987	55,597	1,821
41,223	29,501	232	55,577	43,455	19	2,128	1,900	244
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914	1,427	37
2,160	1,436	...	10,264	8,322	39	71	52	...
7,735	4,879	...	976	672	...	3,399	2,639	...
1,07,078	79,085	9	2,09,586	1,65,453	34	40,024	35,191	726
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	1,235	...
1,56,246	1,14,901	211	2,77,619	2,19,038	92	1,12,403	93,041	2,823

BOMBAY STATE,

IV-B—Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Institution.	Private— <i>contd.</i>			Total.			
	Unaided.			Number of Scholars.	Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	
	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>							
Musio	
Dancing	
Other Fine Arts	
Oriental Studies	
Physical Education	
Social Education	
Others*	173	160	78	
Total	173	160	78	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Higher Secondary	
Higher	...	2,341	2,051	137	68,497	60,542	1,958
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,00,496	76,222	506
Middle	...	280	226	40	2,438	1,863	77
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	12,495	9,810	33
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	...	149	130	...	12,309	8,320	...
Others	...	2,461	2,103	...	3,59,674	2,82,220	769
Nursery	...	1,973	1,416	...	3,853	2,651	...
Total	..	7,204	5,926	177	5,59,662	4,41,608	3,351

* Faculty of Home Science.

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>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	912	836	788
{ Basic
{ Non-Basic
Engineering
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic
High
Others
Industry	312	196	...
Medicine	18	18	18	972	917	807
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Arts and Crafts	75	75	...
Total ...	18	18	18	2,171	2,024	1,595
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory	126	123	126
Others
Total	126	123	126
GRAND TOTAL ...	307	263	18	6,205	5,611	1,741
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) ...	3,984	3,422	582	50,198 (82)	46,615 (60)	11,030
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) ...	4,291	3,685	600	53,408 (82)	47,226 (60)	12,771

1955-56

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
..	69	66	..	2,569	2,374	1,008
..	707 (3)	567 (8)	69
..
..
..
..
..	299	289	299	229	198	220
..
..	13	13	..
..	6,620 (291)	4,062 (268)	..
..	368	355	299	10,298 (294)	7,363 (271)	1,297
..	519 (217)	259 (171)	..
..
..	34	20	..
..
..	239 (616)	206 (536)	..
..	93	92	93
..	80	68	80
..
..	58,981	43,755	7
..	237	200	172
..
..	60,149 (867)	44,580 (783)	352
1,58,246	1,14,901	241	2,77,987	2,19,393	391	1,85,180 (1,161)	1,52,062 (1,004)	4,729
24,78,517	17,51,930	3,286	6,97,740 (115)	5,45,007 (71)	1,576	13,50,158 (3,115)	11,19,972 (2,833)	34,457
26,36,763	18,66,881	3,527	9,75,727 (115)	7,64,400 (71)	1,967	15,35,338 (4,276)	12,72,034 (3,837)	39,186

BOMBAY STATE,
IV-B Distribution of Scholars in

In Recognised Institutions.							
Private—contd.							
Institution.	Unaided.			Total.			
	Number of Scholars. 17	Average Daily Atten- dance. 18	Number of Residents in Approved Hos- tels. 19	Number of Scholars. 20	Average Daily Atten- dance. 21	Number of Residents in Approved Hos- tels. 22	
<i>Schools for Professional Educa- tion—</i>							
Training ...	Basic ...	...	...	3,550	3,276	1,793
	Non-Basic ...	542 (94)	491 (80)	1,249 (97)	1,053 (83)	69	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>							
Poly-technic	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	...	...	372	345	...
Medicine	358	319	274	1,376	1,741	1,618	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	59	41	...	72	54	...	
Arts and Crafts	2,897 (54)	2,341 (43)	...	9,592 (345)	6,478 (311)	...	
Total ...	3,856 (148)	3,192 (123)	274	16,711 (442)	12,952 (394)	3,483	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music	522 (711)	446 (507)	...	1,041 (928)	705 (678)	...	
Dancing	22 (108)	18 (90)	...	22 (142)	18 (116)	...	
Other Fin. Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	66	57	...	305 (516)	263 (536)	...	
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	93	92	93
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	83	63	80
For Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	58,931	43,755	7
Others	...	...	...	363	323	298
Total ...	610 (819)	521 (597)	...	60,885 (1,686)	45,224 (1,330)	478	
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,670 (967)	9,639 (720)	451	6,39,595 (2,128)	5,01,869 (1,724)	7,571	
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) ...	69,769 (684)	55,510 (161)	1,634	46,50,366 (3,946)	35,17,456 (3,025)	52,565	
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)...	81,439 (1,601)	65,149 (1281)	2,085	52,89,931 (6,074)	40,19,325 (4,749)	60,136	

1955-56

Educational Institutions of Girls—contd.

In Unrecognised Institutions.			Number of Boys included in.		
Number of Scholars,	Average Daily Attendance,	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels.	Column (20).	Column (23).	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	88	...	88
...	...	...	278 (38)	...	278 (38)
...
...
...	...	...	106	...	106
...	...	...	65	...	65
...
...	...	...	24	...	24
...	...	...	179 (22)	...	179 (22)
...	...	...	740 (60)	...	740 (60)
108	81	...	289 (252)	41	88 (252)
...	...	...	1 (2)	...	...
...	...	...	108 (232)	...	...
...
...	...	...	21	...	...
...
...	...	...	27	...	...
...
301	81	...	41 (486)	241	...
631	473	...	3,879 (546)	159	482 (486)
7,944	6,282	...	...	...	88,928 (526)
8,575	6,755	...	...	...	...

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	...	...	...	...	...
Constituent Colleges	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Research Institutions</i>	...	85,203	...	...	2,310
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	...	...	...	...	18,03,414
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	With only Degree Classes	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...
Science	With only Degree Classes	...	3,58,728	...	91,563
	Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science	With only Degree Classes	...	6,65,817	...	12,40,271
	Others	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10,24,540	...	...	18,31,834
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education	Basic	...	86,313	...	20,493
	Non-Basic	...	1,51,022	...	81,690
Engineering	1,46,087	10,78,104	...	...	3,94,682
Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	17,93,036	...	...	7,57,971
Veterinary	...	1,35,241	...	...	8,920
Agriculture	...	6,49,553	...	...	80,820
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	2,62,401
Law	...	...	...	...	1,22,191
Applied Art and Architecture	...	2,67,492	...	...	1,62,160
Physical Education	...	90,191	...	...	9,847
Others (Co-opt.)	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,46,087	42,45,910	...	...	20,04,074
<i>Colleges for Special Education —</i>					
Musio	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...
Social Education*	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training of the Graduate

1955-56

Institutions for Boys

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...	1,020	88,538	...	...	...	...
11,158	2,48,087	20,57,009	...	...	...	...
...
...
76,712	1,427	5,28,485	...	...	...	...
...
19,282	86,702	20,12,072	...	...	...	...
...
...
96,054	88,129	25,40,557	..	...	..	...
...	5,890	1,21,695	..	...	...	..
...	755	2,88,467	...	..	...	..
49,843	12,699	16,76,915	...	..	...	..
...
917	7,091	25,59,015	...	..	...	..
...	37,260	1,81,421	...	..	...	..
...	1,58,208	8,88,456	...	..	...	..
...
18,319	3,456	2,84,176	...	..	...	..
...	...	2,22,191	...	..	...	..
...	...	4,29,652	...	..	...	..
...	...	93,966	...	..	...	..
...
69,079	2,25,204	66,90,354	...	..	...	..
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions— <i>contd.</i>				Municipal
	Fees.	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government
	14	15	16	17	Central. 18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments
Constituent Colleges
<i>Research Institutions—</i>					
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts { With only
Degree Classes
Others
Science { With only
Degree Classes
Others
Arts and Science { With only
Degree Classes
Others
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only intermediate Classes.
Others
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education { Basic
Non-Basic
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture.
Physical Education
Other (Co-opt.)
Total
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education*
Total

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training of the Graduate

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Board Institutions.

Funds. State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...	...	1,109	...	...	...	1,109
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,18,760	...	6,22,077	8,67,055	...	31,731	11,34,628
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,18,760	...	6,22,077	8,67,055	...	31,731	11,34,628

Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...
High ...	4,01,692	10,04,081	...	...	5,98,708
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	...	2,83,876	...	...	6,582
Middle ...	72,026	44,989	...	...	37,041
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher ...	...	78,622	...	...	...
Others ...	53,144	2,19,795	...	...	12,420
Nursery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,26,862	16,31,364	...	...	6,54,751
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training { Basic ...	...	10,95,935	...	...	...
{ Non-Basic ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	32,518	...	...	4,700
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic ...	...	1,34,691	...	...	35,000
High ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	5,46,853	8,97,439	...	...	42,454
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	3,71,463	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	31,351	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	2,349	...	...	14,491
Arts and Crafts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3,64,912	...	...	...	31,950
Total ...	9,11,745	25,65,746	...	...	1,28,603
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts ...	...	2,490	...	...	280
Oriental Studies ...	...	10,370	...	...	...
Social Education ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped ...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped ...	...	50,410	...	...	...
For Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ...	...	3,02,476	...	...	...
Others ...	...	33,776	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,99,522	...	...	280
Grand Total ...	15,84,694	99,52,235	...	...	59,25,265

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
811	61,869	20,66,169	...	28,325	8,016	...
...	1,771	2,92,229	5,06,600	1,60,97,619	17,04,429	...
...	1,202	1,55,258	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21,412	5,24,765	68,722	...
...	...	78,622	30,62,639	70,66,487	7,72,056	...
...	790	2,86,149	41,81,084	2,50,05,804	29,90,095	...
...
311	65,192	28,78,420	77,51,685	4,87,18,000	55,33,318	...
...	76,783	11,72,718	...	...	...	...
...
...	2,380	40,548	...	...	...	...
...	376	1,70,067	...	...	...	...
...
...	69,329	15,56,055	...	...	...	...
...
...	3,91,869	7,68,382	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,861	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,840	...	...	...	...
...
...	10,184	4,07,054	...	...	...	...
...	5,51,871	41,57,365	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	2,770	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,370	...	...	...	...
...
...	661	51,071	...	...	...	...
...	7,708	3,10,184	...	...	...	...
...	5,674	89,450	...	...	...	...
...	14,043	4,13,845	...	...	...	...
1,76,602	11,88,496	1,88,27,283	77,51,685	4,87,18,000	55,33,318	...

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

District Board Institutions—contd.					
Institution.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government
					Central.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High	17,703	...	5,825	49,869	...
Senior Basic/Junior High	4,64,893	479	7,77,893	1,95,51,913	32,830
Middle
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2,847	...	11,999	6,24,745	2,919
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	84,469	...	3,36,239	1,13,21,890	504
Others	8,49,646	337	16,05,023	3,46,11,938	64,917
Nursery	300
Total	14,19,558	816	27,36,978	6,61,60,355	1,01,470
<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
Physical Education
Others
Total
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others
Total
Grand Total	14,19,558	816	27,36,978	6,61,60,355	1,01,470

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Municipal 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.
8,00,966	...	1,87,648	10,31,887	5,145	38,843	20,64,489
34,30,198	32,519	18,85,093	1,87,142	265	64,265	56,82,302
8,376	...	4,869	8,481	...	...	16,726
5,14,777	2,132	4,53,942	2,870	20	11,875	9,88,535
1,19,623	635	48,943	7,758	20	1,863	1,79,396
70,55,626	34,822	1 11,18,006	7,92,656	28,911	2,16,655	1,93,11,593
1,490	...	12,657	8,155	...	764	23,866
1,19,91,056	70,158	1,97,11,168	20,83,949	34,351	3,34,265	2,82,16,407
...
...
...
20,819	1,000	16,959	4,633	1,548	882	44,841
...
...
7,413	...	16,364	...	...	...	23,777
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
27,732	1,000	33,323	4,633	1,548	882	68,618
...
...
...
1,380	...	512	...	...	...	1,892
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,380	...	512	...	...	...	1,892
1,20,73,928	71,158	1,43,68,179	24,05,637	85,899	3,66,378	2,94,22,649

BOMBAY STATE,
V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private			
	Aided.			
	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
	Central.	State.		
	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—				
University Departments	...	82,9,704	97,29,039	...
Constituent Colleges
Research Institutions	...	13,85,812	2,87,709	...
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Colleges for General Education—				
Degree Colleges—				
Arts	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...
		Others	...	29,050
Science	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	5,000
		Others	...	...
Arts and Science.	and	With only Degree Classes.	...	...
		Others	...	16,76,441	7,500
Intermediate Colleges—				
With only Intermediate Classes	32,151	...
Others
Total	17,37,642	5,000
Colleges for Professional Education—				
Education	...	Basic	...	...
		Non-Basic	...	82,706
Engineering	...	3,00,120	5,07,522	...
Technology
Medicine	2,90,453	1,000
Veterinary
Agriculture	2,49,600	...
Forestry
Commerce	46,323	...
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Physical Education
Others	...	17,812	36,000	...
Total	...	3,17,432	12,12,604	1,000
Colleges for Special Education—				
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Social Education	...	85,000	20,000	...
Others
Total	...	85,000	20,000	...

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.				Un-aided.	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48,22,947	1,06,666	4,30,068	99,78,444	...	...
...
7,965	18,062	4,99,388	21,98,936	2,520	..
...
1,84,300	1,87,518	455	3,22,171	...	...
2,11,865	...	42,986	2,88,401	...	...
...
2,18,481	2,44,080	4,732	4,67,293	...	...
...
98,42,893	1,01,316	1,80,928	1,17,58,478	...	...
1,41,909	26,017	51,579	2,51,556	...	...
...
1,05,48,348	5,58,829	2,80,680	1,80,87,999	...	...
...
2,57,491	1,23,377	62,008	5,20,582	...	...
11,86,849	3,80,722	91,888	24,75,551	...	...
2,99,211	...	1,14,118	7,07,083	...	...
...
85,475	...	63,109	8,48,184	...	...
...
8,06,201	...	32,083	3,85,507	8,60,131	...
...	...	...	...	4,61,234	12,468
...
2,605	...	48,665	99,582	...	...
...
20,86,832	5,19,099	4,07,221	45,46,499	18,11,863	12,468
...
23,705	61,158	414	85,277	...	...
...
12,569	1,22,505	211	1,35,305	...	...
...	42,574	15	42,589	...	...
48,633	2,27,170	14,620	3,95,423	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...
84,927	4,53,407	15,260	6,58,594	...	2,000

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.				Total District Board Funds.
	Unaided—contd.		Government Funds.		
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—					
University Departments	8,29,704	37,29,039	...
Constituent Colleges
Research Institutions	...	20,841	23,661	13,85,812	3,72,912
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Colleges for General Education—					
Degree Colleges—					
Arts	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...
	...	Others	...	29,050	5,000
Science	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	3,58,723	...
	...	Others	...	...	...
Arts and Science.	...	With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...
	...	Others	...	23,42,258	...
Intermediate Colleges—					
With only Intermediate Classes	32,151	...
Others
Total	27,62,182	5,000
Colleges for Professional Education—					
Education	...	Basic	...	86,313	...
	...	Non-Basic	...	2,33,728	...
Engineering Technology	4,46,207	15,80,626	...
Medicine	21,97,249	1,000
Veterinary	1,35,241	...
Agriculture	8,99,183	...
Forestry
Commerce	...	9,726	8,59,857	46,323	...
Law	...	24,644	4,98,336	...	...
Applied Art and Architecture	2,67,492	...
Physical Education	90,119	...
Others	17,312	36,000	...
Total	...	34,370	13,58,193	4,63,519	55,72,274
Colleges for Special Education—					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Social Education	85,000	20,000	...
Others	...	2,752	5,752	...	...
Total	...	2,752	5,752	85,000	20,000

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Direct Expenditure.

Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure on salaries of teachers (already include in Col. 45).
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	48,22,947	1,06,686	4,90,068	99,78,444	7,18,455
...
1,109	13,095	13,062	5,21,249	23,07,239	5,60,231
...	18,03,414	11,158	2,43,037	20,57,609	...
...	1,34,200	1,87,516	455	3,22,171	2,48,387
...	2,11,365	...	42,986	2,88,401	1,28,487
...	91,563	76,772	1,427	5,23,435	2,06,086
...	2,18,481	2,44,080	4,732	4,67,293	2,18,481
...
7,500	1,10,82,664	1,20,493	2,17,630	1,37,70,550	70,94,505
...	1,41,909	26,017	51,579	2,51,656	1,16,195
...
7,500	1,18,80,182	6,54,883	3,18,809	1,56,28,556	80,12,141
...	29,492	...	5,890	1,21,695	76,925
...	3,39,181	1,28,277	62,763	7,64,049	3,96,733
...	15,80,431	4,40,565	1,04,037	41,51,866	21,24,193
...
6,24,328	14,24,237	917	1,52,940	44,00,671	19,39,973
...	8,920	...	37,260	1,81,421	1,52,420
...	1,16,295	...	2,21,162	12,36,640	4,26,389
...
...	14,18,733	18,319	46,165	15,29,540	8,10,666
...	6,83,425	12,468	24,644	7,20,527	4,08,264
...	1,62,160	...	...	4,29,652	2,90,347
...	3,347	...	...	93,966	38,423
...	2,605	...	43,665	99,532	57,402
6,24,328	57,69,326	6,00,636	6,98,526	1,37,29,609	6,72,11,885
...	23,705	61,158	414	85,277	60,806
...
...	12,589	1,22,505	211	1,35,305	68,136
...	...	42,574	15	42,589	30,702
...	48,633	2,27,170	14,620	3,95,423	1,70,593
...	...	3,000	2,752	5,752	2,950
...	84,927	4,56,407	18,012	6,64,346	3,33,192

BOMBAY STATE

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private			
	Aided			
	Government Funds.			
	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
1	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary
High	30,286	158,18,804	5,159	89,745
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	1,86,341	...	...
Middle	...	8,80,596	851	2,811
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	96,542	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	...	35,78,429	...	2,556
Others	...	19,58,509	5,500	8,05,367
Nursery	11,988	21,156	100	4,610
Total	42,274	225,39,877	11,610	9,05,089
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training... { Basic	...	5,16,185	15,817	9,250
{ Non-Basic	...	1,760	...	...
Engineering	...	6,338	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic	...	37,946	...	...
High	...	64,061	...	...
Others	...	2,881	...	...
Industry	...	24,509	944	500
Medicine	...	1,19,375	...	1,075
Agriculture	...	1,19,854	...	...
Forestry
Commerce	...	11,461	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	5,564	...	500
Physical	...	40,487	...	...
Others
Total	...	9,44,421	16,761	11,325

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

Institutions.				Unaided.	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
2,48,75,578	7,73,323	38,77,745	4,49,70,140	5,83,122	64,038
13,456	12,241	34,671	2,46,709	...	...
10,83,068	2,06,320	4,53,709	26,27,345	96,989	9,798
3,178	800	5,167	1,05,187	...	3,519
20,775	1,23,185	7,57,087	44,82,032	4,701	19,110
35,74,632	2,07,798	12,03,154	77,54,960	14,90,635	59,118
1,19,968	10,189	67,365	2,35,376	3,86,960	11,886
2,91,90,645	13,33,356	63,98,893	6,04,21,749	25,62,407	1,67,409
2,49,876	14,166	1,00,949	9,06,243	...	...
14,675	...	1,144	17,579	24,857	...
32,310	...	39,462	78,110	...	...
39,879	31,915	32,320	1,42,560	...	...
1,79,115	12,639	19,516	2,75,331	1,36,672	...
11,212	...	3,525	17,618	39,901	...
7,029	2,455	1,29,338	1,64,775	8,020	...
20,392	...	...	1,34,842	...	...
...	...	32,072	1,51,926	...	...
...
4,17,209	...	17,346	4,46,016	1,76,250	7,350
20,342	101	13,245	40,252	68,523	11,324
47,905	...	2,967	91,359	...	...
...
10,40,444	61,276	3,90,324	34,00,011	3,40,000	3,55,10,174

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution	Total				
	Unaided— <i>contd.</i>		Government Funds.		District Board Funds.
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central	State.	
1	86	87	88	89	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary ...	...	...	...	@3,465	...
High ...	3,57,153	10,04,313	4,31,978	1,76,46,677	8,175
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	...	...	5,39,430	1,99,98,034	1,73,69,448
Middle ...	94,858	2,01,535	72,026	9,33,961	851
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	3,519	24,331	11,36,084	65,654
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher ...	37,327	61,138	30,63,143	1,08,43,161	7,72,741
Others ...	3,09,658	18,53,411	42,79,095	3,42,39,734	30,30,417
Nursery ...	1,28,760	5,27,606	12,288	22,646	100
Total ...	921,756	36,51,572	84,22,291	8,48,25,935	56,15,086
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Training ...	...	...	...	16,12,120	15,817
{ Basic ...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Non-Basic ...	7,940	32,797	...	1,760	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	38,856	...
<i>Technical—</i>					
Poly-technic ...	...	...	...	1,92,956	1,000
High ...	1,137	37,809	...	64,061	...
Others ...	4,338	44,239	...	2,881	...
Industry ...	20,179	23,199	5,46,833	9,29,361	944
Medicine ...	...	...	...	1,18,375	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	4,91,317	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	31,351	...
Commerce ...	27,113	2,10,713	...	13,810	...
Arts and Crafts ...	16,814	96,661	...	5,564	...
Physical ...	...	...	...	40,437	...
Others ...	...	...	3,64,912	...	...
Total ...	77,021	4,45,418	9,11,745	35,37,899	17,761

@ Includes Rs. 3,465 being Government subsidy to unaided High Schools.

1955-56

Institutions for Boys—contd.

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.
...
2,77,998	2,66,06,998	8,42,817	43,37,470	5,01,54,973	3,21,32,741
18,85,098	6,72,073	12,975	8,78,600	2,57,23,153	2,27,53,842
7,680	12,20,569	2,16,058	5,47,596	30,00,914	19,53,850
4,53,942	8,895	3,839	29,041	17,21,986	14,50,803
51,499	1,17,703	1,42,315	11,32,516	1,61,23,078	1,41,27,323
1,19,23,373	67,19,989	2,96,164	33,29,279	6,38,13,051	5,19,17,749
17,267	5,15,083	22,075	1,96,889	7,86,348	4,22,756
1,46,16,247	3,58,61,310	15,36,243	1,04,51,391	16,13,28,503	12,47,99,084
9,250	2,49,876	14,166	1,77,732	20,78,961	11,79,242
...	39,532	...	9,084	50,376	81,064
...	37,010	...	42,792	1,18,658	40,617
16,959	79,512	33,463	33,578	3,57,468	2,23,304
...	2,15,787	12,639	20,653	3,13,140	1,84,108
...	51,113	...	7,863	61,857	23,557
16,864	52,503	2,455	2,13,346	17,67,806	8,93,989
1,075	20,392	...	...	1,34,842	78,270
...	...	...	4,23,941	9,15,253	2,09,875
...	...	...	...	31,351	4,115
...	6,07,950	7,350	44,459	6,73,569	3,40,065
500	89,865	11,925	29,559	1,36,913	76,815
...	47,905	...	2,967	91,359	43,182
...	31,958	...	10,134	4,07,054	1,10,846
44,648	15,22,303	81,998	10,21,658	71,38,612	34,39,549

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>School for Special Education—</i>				
Music	...	3,065	...	375
Dancing	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	40,795	...	1,000
Oriental Studies	...	22,253	...	680
Social Education	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>				
Mentally Handicapped	4,750	57,940	...	3,000
Physically Handicapped	13,144	1,46,104	900	15,000
For Adults	...	5,24,094	...	40,764
Reformatory	...	2,12,813	...	15,500
Others	...	66,172	...	...
Total	17,894	10,73,286	900	76,319
Total (Direct)	26,78,116	3,15,44,528	35,271	10,02,484

1955-56

Institution 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.
8,142	297	16,594	28,473	6,014	...
...
78,161	2,308	24,090	1,46,354	3,215	...
3,404	19,609	68,558	1,14,504	647	4,519
...
20,192	...	...	85,882	...	...
6,128	4,909	1,16,071	3,02,256	2,540	...
...	...	55,155	6,20,019	...	...
...	...	1,01,565	3,29,878	...	...
9,185	...	1,862	77,219	1,765	...
1,25,212	27,123	3,83,895	17,04,579	14,211	4,519
4,79,07,320	30,72,838	88,17,794	9,50,58,351	42,40,026	2,06,560

BOMBAY STATE,

V-A—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Unaided.				
	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.
			Central.	State.	
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Musio	2,808	8,852	...	3,065	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	3,215	...	43,265	...
Oriental Studies	63,659	63,825	...	34,003	...
Social Education	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	4,750	57,940	...
Physically Handicapped	2,133	4,673	13,144	1,96,514	900
For Adults	...	...	...	5,24,094	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	5,15,289	...
Others	693	2,458	...	99,948	...
Total	69,293	88,023	17,894	14,74,138	900
Total (Direct)	11,26,033	55,72,619	1,21,15,965	10,22,94,379	56,39,747
<i>Indirect Expenditure—</i>					
Direction	...	...	...	8,12,900	...
Inspection	...	...	...	39,55,413	...
Buildings	...	...	56,99,241	90,01,275	8,312
Scholarship and other Financial Concessions.	...	...	13,26,043	40,13,574	34,594
Hostel Charges	...	...	1,03,373	10,91,211	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	20,82,834	3,39,86,819	2,65,334
Total (Indirect)	...	...	92,11,491	5,28,61,192	3,08,240
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).	...	...	2,13,27,456	1,55,15,557	59,47,987

1955-56

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 Col. 47).
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
375	14,180	297	19,402	37,325	25,164
...
1,000	81,656	2,208	24,090	1,52,339	93,304
1,192	4,051	24,123	1,32,217	1,95,591	1,26,149
...
3,000	20,192	...	...	85,882	29,597
15,000	8,668	4,909	1,18,365	3,58,000	1,65,403
40,764	...	...	55,155	6,20,013	4,93,948
15,500	...	...	1,09,278	6,40,062	1,72,468
...	10,950	...	8,229	1,19,127	56,887
76,881	1,39,703	31,642	4,67,231	22,08,339	11,62,409
1,53,70,663	6,18,97,807	34,92,715	1,42,29,981	21,50,41,257	14,57,46,946
...	...	...	...	8,12,900	...
15,606	...	...	...	39,73,019	...
4,10,293	2,89,587	12,58,886	20,13,876	1,86,81,470	...
45,293	2,20,052	5,16,136	55,570	68,11,252	...
78,866	14,23,640	75,522	4,87,063	92,59,675	...
11,16,638	2,02,095	1,00,337	9,91,337	3,87,45,394	...
16,68,696	21,35,374	19,50,881	41,47,846	7,22,83,720	...
1,70,39,359	6,40,33,181	54,43,596	1,83,77,827	28,73,24,977	...

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>Universities—</i>					
University Departments ...					
Constituent Colleges ...					
<i>Research Institutions</i> ...			Expenditure not available.		
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>					
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts ...			Nil.		
{ With only Degree Classes.					
{ Others ...					
Science ...					
{ With only Degree Classes.					
{ Others ...					
Arts and Science.					
{ With only Degree Classes.					
{ Others ...					
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes					
Others ...					
Total ...			Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education ...					
Engineering ...					
Technology ...					
Medicine ...					
Veterinary ...			Nil.		
Agriculture ...					
Forestry ...					
Commerce ...					
Law ...					
Applied Art and Architecture ...					
Total ...			Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ...					
Dancing ...					
Other Fine Arts ...			Nil.		
Oriental Studies ...					
Physical Education ...					
Social Education† ...					
Total ...			Nil.		

† Includes expenditure on all students receiving

1955-56

Institutions for Girls

Institutions.	District Board Institutions.						
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Fund.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
				Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

Expenditure not available.

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

Social Service Training of the Graduate Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal
	Fees.	Endow-ments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government
					Central.
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments ...					
Constituent Colleges ...					
Research Institutions ...					Expenditure not available.
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Inter-mediate Education.</i>					
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts ...			Nil.		
{ With only Degree Classes. ...					
{ Others ...					
Science ...					
{ With only Degree Classes. ...					
{ Others ...					
Arts and Science ...					
{ With only Degree Classes. ...					
{ Others ...					
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes ...					
Others ...					
Total ...			Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Professional Education</i>					
Education ...					
Engineering ...					
Technology ...					
Medicine ...					
Veterinary ...			Nil.		
Agriculture ...					
Forestry ...					
Commerce ...					
Law ...					
Applied Art and Architecture...					
Total ...			Nil.		
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music ...					
Dancing ...					
Other Fine Arts ...			Nil.		
Oriental Studies ...					
Physical Education ...					
Social Education† ...					
Total ...			Nil.		

† Includes expenditure on all students receiving

1955-56

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.

Expenditure not available.

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

Social Service Training of the Graduate Standard.

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BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution,	Government					
	Government Funds.			District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
High	20,000	1,71,795	...	...	1,03,412
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	71,408	...	...	4,556
Middle	8,723	11,803	...	...	11,655
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	...	—	...	...	...
Others	8,225	13,611	...	...	...
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...
Total	86,948	2,68,622	...	...	1,19,623
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	{	Basic	3,35,030	...	...
	{	Non-Basic	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	46,245	...	...	...
Medicine	14,999	4,46,507	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	6,065	...	...	900
Total	14,999	8,33,847	...	...	900

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
199	1,928	2,97,834	...	...	...	...
7	2,546	78,517	20,240	9,11,366	1,39,342	...
...	...	32,186	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,208	47,546	6,870	...
...	...	...	7,387	1,11,264	14,085	...
...	888	22,724	1,60,432	22,01,428	2,50,487	...
...
206	5,362	4,30,761	1,90,267	32,71,604	4,10,784	...
...	22,290	3,57,320	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	1,692	47,937	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,61,506	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	6,965	...	...	...	...
...	23,984	8,78,728	...	...	...	...

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>					
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Basic/Junior High	26,493	...	39,395	11,36,836	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	21	...	504	57,149	...
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single teacher	526	...	4,868	1,38,130	96
Others	65,631	...	1,10,224	27,88,202	46,413
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...
Total	92,671	...	1,54,991	41,20,317	46,509
<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	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...

1955-56

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.
...
46,980	...	94,864	65,782	191	3,698	1,51,455
9,28,630	5,060	5,50,560	59,114	90	19,455	15,62,909
...
1,32,371	129	1,79,374	288	6	1,552	3,18,720
14,087	103	16,185	53	10	304	30,838
34,61,879	25,025	43,92,049	2,83,185	1,202	1,05,287	83,15,040
...
45,83,947	30,317	51,73,032	4,08,422	1,439	1,30,296	1,03,73,962
8,730	...	11,418	...	...	...	20,148
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	1,20,940	...	...	5,567	1,26,507
...
...
...
...
8,730	...	1,32,358	...	...	5,567	1,46,655

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Government					
Institution.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.
	Central.	State.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for 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	...	31,224	...	...	...
Others†
Total	...	31,224	...	...	...
Grand Total	51,947	11,33,698	...	...	1,20,523

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training of the Under-Graduate

† May be specified, if any.

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.			District Board Institutions.			
Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government Funds.		District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
			Central.	State.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	31,224	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	31,224	...	...	...	...
206	29,344	13,35,713	1,90,267	82,71,604	4,10,784	...

or lower Standard.

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	District Board Institutions.				Municipal	
	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Government	
					Central.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Physical Education
Social Education*
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>						
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults
Reformatory
Others
Total
Grand Total	92,671	...	1,54,991	41,20,317	46,509	

* Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social Service Training of the Under-Graduate

† May be specified, if any.

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Board Institutions.

Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	
State.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
45,92,677	80,317	53,05,390	4,08,422	1,439	1,35,863	1,05,20,617	
<i>or lower Standard.</i>							

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

1	Institution.	Private Institutions.			
		Government Funds.		Aided.	
		Central. 26	State. 27	District Board Funds. 28	Municipal Board Funds. 29
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities.—</i>					
	University Department	...	...	...	...
	Constituent Colleges	...	1,30,973	...	...
<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.	...	42,632	1,900
	Science	{ With only Degree Classes	...	...	...
		{ Others.	...	...	...
	Arts and Science	{ With only Degree Classes	...	...	...
		{ Others.	...	30,142	...
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
	With only Intermediate Classes	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	72,774	...	1,900
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
	Education	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...
	Technology	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...
	Veterinary	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...
	Forestry	...	...	...	...
	Commerce	...	...	...	...
	Law	...	...	...	...
	Applied Art and Architecture	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
	Music	...	Nil.	...	...
	Dancing	...	Nil.	...	...
	Other Fine Arts	...	Nil.	...	...
	Oriental Studies	...	Nil.	...	...
	Physical Education	...	Nil.	...	...
	Social Education*	...	Nil.	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...

*Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social service training of the Graduate Standard.

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Private Institutions.				Unaided.	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
44,500	72,211	88,582	9,36,266	...	...
...
2,23,227	4,000	9,762	2,81,521	...	...
...
1,45,663	...	7,916	1,83,721	...	...
...
...
3,68,890	4,000	17,678	4,65,242	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
28,234	301	97,960	1,25,898	...	...
28,234	304	97,960	1,25,898	...	...

{ Include allowances, if any.

BOMBAY STATE,
V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution,	Private Institutions.				
	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
Constituent Colleges	—	1,30,973	...
<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	...	...	42,632	...
Science	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science.	{ With only Degree Classes.	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	...	...	30,142	...
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes:
Others
Total	72,774	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Education
Engineering
Technology
Medicine
Veterinary
Agriculture
Forestry
Commerce
Law
Applied Art and Architecture
Total
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>					
Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studios
Physical Education
Social Education*
Others
Total

*Includes expenditure on all students receiving Social service training of the Graduate Standard.

1955-56

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. (45).]
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
..	44,500	72,211	88,582	3,36,266	...
...
1,900	2,23,227	4,000	9,762	2,81,521	1,82,026
...
...
...	1,45,663	...	7,916	1,83,721	99,794
...
...
1,900	3,68,890	4,000	17,678	4,65,242	2,81,820
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	28,234	804	97,360	1,25,898	62,188
...	28,234	804	97,360	1,25,898	62,188

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private			
	Government Funds.			Aided.
	Central.	State.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Board Funds.
1	26	27	28	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary ...	3,460	25,10,904	...	5,300
High ...	...	...	...	...
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	...	60,049	...	...
Middle ...	...	68,469	...	700
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	592	...	...
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single Teacher ...	...	47,380	...	...
Others ...	...	1,72,050	...	2,22,757
Nursery ...	3,300	8,090	...	3,267
Total ...	6,760	28,62,534	...	2,32,024
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Training { Basic ...	...	3,06,357	2,501	10,500
{ Non-Basic ...	...	50,025	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>				
Poly-technic ...	...	...	...	...
High ...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	700	3,618	...	...
Medicine ...	...	40,670	...	50,604
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	65	...	...
Arts and Crafts ...	16,076	68,522	...	11,600
Total ...	16,776	4,69,257	2,501	72,704

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Institutions.				Unaided.	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,53,015	60,665	8,41,403	83,74,747	4,93,154	44,860
...
10,787	509	41,394	1,12,739	...	...
70,876	3,660	54,442	1,93,147	19,790	...
...	...	...	592	...	...
...	1,927	6,570	55,877	4,990	1,706
10,84,132	35,746	2,43,783	1,75,8,468	1,56,366	...
16,494	4,634	28,457	64,242	79,129	2,973
61,35,304	1,07,141	12,16,049	10,559,812	7,53,439	49,539
1,49,628	51,809	64,969	5,65,764	...	...
92,191	1,775	50,238	1,94,229	38,330	...
...
...
...
...
15,386	...	7,324	27,528	...	...
...	2,018	62,465	1,55,757	...	18,196
...
...
1,687	...	...	...	1,771	...
1,67,013	14,765	1,38,484	4,13,160	97,456	3,162
4,26,465	1,0,367	3,23,480	13,61,490	1,37,557	21,358

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Private Institutions.		Government Funds.		Total
	Unaided.		Central.	State.	District Board Funds.
	Other Sources.	Total			
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education.—</i>					
Higher Secondary ...	96,045	6,84,059	23,460	27,29,679	...
High ...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	...	...	20,240	19,71,453	1,44,402
Middle ...	14,907	34,697	8,723	75,277	...
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	2,208	1,80,509	6,999
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single Teacher ...	1,200	7,896	7,483	1,72,731	14,188
Others ...	60,939	2,17,305	2,15,070	58,48,568	2,75,512
Nursery ...	39,411	1,21,523	3,300	8,090	...
Total ...	2,12,502	10,15,480	2,80,484	109,86,707	4,41,101
<i>Schools for Professional Education.—</i>					
Training	Basic ...	...	...	6,50,117	2,501
	Non-Basic ...	4,560	42,890	...	50,025
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>					
Poly-technic ...	...	...	...	...	...
High ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry ...	...	...	700	49,868	...
Medicine ...	1,67,778	1,85,974	14,999	4,87,177	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	680	2,451	...	65	...
Arts and Crafts ...	58,377	1,58,995	16,076	74,587	...
Total ...	231,395	390,310	31,775	13,11,334	2,501

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—contd.

Direct Expenditure.

Municipal Board Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	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.
40,164	56,15,363	1,05,855	9,43,074	94,57,595	61,20,677
...
5,50,560	1,00,950	606	102,790	28,91,001	24,41,655
700	1,02,321	8,660	69,349	2,60,030	1,82,649
1,79,374	309	6	2,056	3,71,461	3,19,982
16,185	5,569	3,643	12,942	2,32,741	2,00,943
46,14,806	15,89,314	36,948	5,21,121	1,31,01,739	1,08,03,920
3,267	95,633	7,607	67,868	1,85,765	97,265
54,05,056	75,09,459	1,58,325	17,19,200	2,65,00,332	2,01,67,091
21,918	1,49,623	31,809	87,259	9,49,232	6,10,915
..	1,30,521	1,775	54,798	2,37,119	1,58,038
...
...
...
...	1,7,336	...	9,016	75,415	36,103
1,71,544	...	20,214	2,35,810	9,29,741	1,66,294
...
...
...	3,458	...	680	4,203	4,002
11,600	2,65,369	17,327	1,96,881	5,82,420	3,70,498
2,05,062	5,64,862	71,725	5,84,424	27,72,183	13,45,850

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—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>Schools for Special Education—</i>				
Music	...	4,785	...	50
Dancing	...	416	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	...	...	...
Oriental Studies	...	2,630	...	...
Physical Education	...	...	...	...
Social Education	4,980	2,215	...	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>				
Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	...	20,460	...	132
For Adults	...	1,05,195	...	12,234
Reformatory	...	24,008	...	2,754
Others	...	...	...	...
Total	4,980	1,69,709	...	15,170
Total (Direct)	29,516	36,95,247	2,501	3,21,798

1955-56

*Institutions for Girls—contd.***Institutions.**

				Un-aided.	
Fees.	Endowments, etc.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments, etc.
80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,124	2,080	9,408	41,442	51,790	7,519
1,392	—	2,401	4,109	6,518	—
...	—	—
3,756	803	4,344	11,523	...	720
...	—	...	—
...	7,351	...	14,546	...	...
...	—
...	2,738	2,692	26,022	...	...
1,753	...	15,824	1,35,016	...	...
...	...	7,749	34,511	...	...
...	...	—
31,935	12,972	42,418	2,67,179	58,308	9,239
70,35,268	2,46,995	17,85,562	1,91,15,887	9,49,304	79,136

BOMBAY STATE,

V-B—Expenditure on Educational

Institution.	Un-aided.		Government Funds.		District Board Funds.
	Other Sources.	Total.	Central.	State.	
1	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music	18,213	77,522	...	4,785	...
Dancing	4,534	11,102	...	416	...
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	...	720	...	2,630	...
Physical Education
Social Education	4,980	2,215	...
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>					
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	20,460	...
For Adults	1,05,195	...
Reformatory	55,232	...
Others
Total	22,797	89,344	4,980	1,90,933	..
Total (Direct)	4,66,694	14,95,134	2,17,239	1,26,93,221	4,43,602
<hr/>					
Direction and Inspection	42,296	...
Buildings	3,92,644	5,88,180	862
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions	36,029	9,72,183	15,845
Hostel Charges	3,96,162	...
Miscellaneous	3,53,014	2,160
TOTAL (Indirect)	4,28,673	23,51,835	18,367
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	7,45,912	1,50,45,056	4,61,969
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	1,21,15,965	10,22,94,379	56,39,747
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons	1,24,33,204	11,49,87,600	60,83,349
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys	2,13,27,466	15,51,55,571	59,47,987
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons*	2,20,73,368	17,02,00,627	64,09,956

* Rs. 91,88,543-8-0 received as subsidy for 1955-56 from the Central Government.

1955-56

Institutions for Girls—concl'd.

Total Direct Expenditure Centres.

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.
50	76,914	9,599	27,616	1,18,964	88,907
...	7,810	...	6,985	15,211	12,728
...
..	3,756	1,523	4,344	12,253	9,403
...
...	...	7,351	...	14,546	8,453
...
132	...	2,738	2,692	26,022	15,188
12,234	1,763	...	15,824	1,35,016	89,153
2,754	...	...	7,749	65,735	23,321
...
15,170	90,243	21,211	65,210	3,37,747	2,47,153
56,27,188	86,06,188	3,27,776	25,72,454	3,05,87,668	2,21,04,102
...	...	...	...	42,296	...
99,545	53,101	8,395	4,23,782	15,66,009	...
90,071	8,374	8,263	2,07,844	13,38,666	...
...	2,62,980	561	1,01,292	7,60,995	...
1,34,296	35,866	4,370	1,35,327	6,67,033	...
3,23,912	3,60,321	21,586	8,68,245	43,72,939	...
59,51,100	89,66,509	3,49,362	34,40,699	3,49,60,607	...
1,53,70,663	6,18,97,807	34,92,715	1,42,29,981	21,50,41,257	...
2,09,97,851	7,05,03,995	39,20,491	1,68,02,435	24,56,28,925	...
1,70,39,359	6,40,33,181	54,43,536	1,83,77,827	28,73,24,977	...
2,29,90,549	7,29,99,690	57,92,958	2,18,18,626	32,22,85,684	...

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	
Below 5	{ Boys ...	6,456	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Girls ...	5,080	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-6	{ Boys ...	8,885	85,843	837	40	...	...	...	...
	{ Girls ...	3,148	22,552	486	12	...	...	...	...
6-7	{ Boys ...	922	2,00,864	17,596	1,422	59	...	...	...
	{ Girls ...	674	1,25,865	10,780	647	35	..	...	...
7-8	{ Boys ...	9	2,75,439	78,051	13,134	1,214	74	3	...
	{ Girls ...	...	1,28,463	41,714	7,136	499	29	...	...
8-9	{ Boys ...	...	2,19,762	1,22,723	48,809	10,476	934	41	4
	{ Girls ...	...	1,64,016	66,283	26,404	5,636	377	16	...
9-10	{ Boys ...	...	1,34,906	1,91,977	31,034	35,668	6,794	1,009	77
	{ Girls ...	...	1,01,601	65,005	41,936	18,984	3,531	419	43
10-11	{ Boys ...	...	77,861	91,878	87,949	64,387	22,441	5,465	1,060
	{ Girls ...	...	62,685	60,311	43,029	30,824	11,928	2,935	489
11-12	{ Boys ...	...	37,205	57,909	67,369	71,559	41,114	16,780	5,066
	{ Girls ...	..	23,153	28,735	31,548	30,222	13,280	8,627	2,649
12-13	{ Boys ...	...	15,277	30,611	46,749	61,715	47,932	29,826	14,681
	{ Girls ...	...	8,460	13,882	18,630	24,227	18,315	13,232	7,155
13-14	{ Boys ...	...	6,095	16,448	27,256	46,094	43,462	37,422	25,837
	{ Girls ...	...	2,710	5,570	9,131	14,165	13,416	12,765	10,668
14-15	{ Boys ...	...	3,010	6,438	13,943	25,617	30,518	31,919	31,501
	{ Girls ...	...	798	1,864	3,277	6,183	7,532	8,635	10,178
15-16	{ Boys ...	...	834	2,381	6,217	12,931	18,694	24,140	30,133
	{ Girls ...	...	235	642	1,113	2,227	3,397	5,165	7,209
16-17	{ Boys ...	...	228	825	2,292	4,905	8,467	13,324	21,512
	{ Girls ...	...	21	160	875	696	1,160	2,163	4,542

1955-56

General Education by Classes and Age Groups

School Education.					Collegiate Education.				
Number of Students in Classes.					Number of Students in Intermediate Classes.				
					Arts.		Science.		
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	5,491	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,107	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40,805	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	96,208	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,20,663	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,37,991	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,67,917	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,37,856	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,02,633	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2,63,832	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	3,61,474	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	2,31,521	...	...	...	...
118	19	...	...	...	3,51,168	...	...	...	...
78	7	...	...	...	2,03,280	...	...	...	...
1,023	119	3	...	...	2,98,156	...	...	...	...
509	59	1	...	...	1,45,777	...	...	...	...
4,585	1,059	130	5	...	2,59,660	...	...	...	...
2,223	454	33	8	...	1,05,179	...	...	...	...
13,394	4,421	723	142	...	2,93,094	9	...	...	...
5,755	2,111	330	...	...	76,689	1	...	...	...
19,693	11,491	3,171	712	...	1,78,113	10	4	85	1
6,506	5,150	1,681	362	...	52,516	32	12	20	1
21,375	17,582	9,873	2,127	...	1,46,787	108	12	253	65
5,346	6,005	3,679	1,474	...	37,055	162	25	60	18
17,060	15,720	12,793	7,388	...	1,06,024	310	106	991	195
3,425	4,132	4,192	3,050	...	23,921	599	150	178	58

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

		Collegiate Education.					
		Number of Students in Degree Classes,					
Age Group.		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
		20	21	22	23	24	25
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16-16	Boys ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Girls ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
16-17	Boys ...	12	1	...	19	2	...
	Girls ...	11	...	...	5	...	...

1955-56

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—contd.

Collegiate 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.					
96	97	98	99	90	91	92	1	
...	Below 5	{ Boys. Girls.
...	6-6	{ 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.
...	2	13-14	{ Boys. Girls.
...	1	14-15	{ Boys. Girls.
...	101	15-16	{ Boys. Girls.
...	65	16-17	{ Boys. Girls.
...	453	18-19	{ Boys. Girls.
...	268	20-21	{ Boys. Girls.
...	1,226	22-23	{ Boys. Girls.
...	1,008	24-25	{ Boys. Girls.

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 ...		19	106	634	1,611	3,014	5,546	12,033
	Girls ...		12	33	70	190	401	832	1,587
18—19	Boys ...		20	70	129	387	1,047	2,186	5,616
	Girls ...		9	8	19	42	116	314	624
19—20	Boys ...		13	91	41	93	353	760	2,328
	Girls ...		8	1	10	23	44	174	423
20—21	Boys ...		8	10	11	46	166	936	638
	Girls ...		1	1	4	6	22	49	226
21—22	Boys ...		4	7	6	9	49	43	261
	Girls ...			3	1	4	8	19	54
22—23	Boys ...		6		1	6	23	23	66
	Girls ...			3		2	5	7	11
23—24	Boys ...			4	3	1	13	21	23
	Girls ...			1	1	3	4	6	13
24—25	Boys ...		2		2	1	6	9	12
	Girls ...					3	3	5	8
Over 25	Boys ...		14	6	4	4	13	10	15
	Girls ...		1	4	10	18	18	11	24
Total	Boys ...	11,265	10,02,367	5,48,497	3,97,097	3,36,399	2,34,969	1,69,253	1,61,154
	Girls ...	8,902	7,95,699	2,85,086	1,53,377	1,34,095	78,670	55,439	46,403

1955-56

General Education by Classes and Age Groups—contd.

School Education.						Collegiate Education.			
Number of Students in Classes						Number of Students in Intermediate Classes			
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	Art.		Science.	
						1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10,869	12,605	12,533	10,061	...	60,071	770	374	1,835	726
1,640	2,311	3,005	3,323	...	13,704	855	411	248	119
5,733	7,678	9,033	9,463	...	41,471	1,180	685	1,951	1,334
672	1,062	1,586	2,292	...	6,937	815	604	310	204
2,554	3,976	5,853	6,896	...	22,907	1,245	1,042	1,931	1,760
249	298	795	1,154	...	3,276	560	558	123	175
953	1,689	3,249	4,437	...	11,731	1,112	1,092	1,469	1,552
75	180	313	550	...	1,428	319	341	91	107
328	700	1,453	2,442	...	5,851	753	922	854	1,172
27	56	129	219	...	530	152	188	40	64
158	271	613	1,127	...	2,993	479	656	422	718
19	20	59	77	...	903	85	103	14	86
98	128	221	544	...	1,006	351	424	285	326
7	5	18	45	...	105	44	41	6	15
61	75	153	290	...	611	251	323	81	197
6	6	19	21	...	71	19	52	1	5
78	101	183	356	...	788	352	451	74	132
11	24	21	47	...	179	55	55	3	2
98,178	78,989	68,843	47,050	...	31,30,244	6,993	6,101	10,325	8,23
27,463	27,921	15,764	12,705	...	15,75,475	3,708	2,549	904	801

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-A—Distribution of Scholars receiving

Age group.		Collegiate Education.					
		Number of Students in Degree Classes.					
		Arts.			Science.		
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
		20	21	22	23	24	25
17-18	... {	Boys ... 82	24	...	152	97	...
	... {	Girls ... 111	98	...	24	5	...
18-19	... {	Boys ... 255	17	...	297	152	...
	... {	Girls ... 25	117	...	66	28	...
19-20	... {	Boys ... 456	303	...	108	420	...
	... {	Girls ... 353	271	...	87	85	...
20-21	... {	Boys ... 666	523	...	642	547	...
	... {	Girls ... 319	359	...	72	74	...
21-23	... {	Boys ... 658	568	...	550	584	...
	... {	Girls ... 198	272	...	56	48	...
22-23	... {	Boys ... 586	529	...	529	459	...
	... {	Girls ... 131	170	...	16	87	...
23-24	... {	Boys ... 438	436	...	186	327	...
	... {	Girls ... 69	87	...	7	12	...
24-25	... {	Boys ... 261	318	...	87	141	...
	... {	Girls ... 94	58	...	5	6	...
Over 25	... {	Boys ... 630	628	...	63	175	...
	... {	Girls ... 66	80	...	8	8	...
Total	... {	Boys ... 4,031	3,454	...	8,603	9,884	...
	... {	Girls ... 1,642	1,438	...	320	298	...

1955-56

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

Collegiate 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.				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	8,990	17-18 { Boys. Girls.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1,797	
5	4	2	1	...	...	6,000	18-19 { Boys. Girls.
2	2	1	...	...	...	2,299	
21	11	17	7	...	...	7,814	19-21 { Boys. Girls.
12	20	5	2	...	...	2,351	
43	27	47	24	1	...	7,731	20-21 { Boys. Girls.
28	27	9	8	1	...	1,765	
87	77	104	49	1	2	6,367	21-22 { Boys. Girls.
52	62	15	11	3	1	1,162	
112	85	100	101	4	5	4,580	22-23 { Boys. Girls.
49	51	14	25	4	2	727	
118	100	77	65	31	7	8,186	23-24 { Boys. Girls.
31	3	2	16	12	4	399	
99	86	67	63	23	18	2,020	24-25 { Boys. Girls.
29	27	5	7	9	7	264	
228	214	150	115	171	98	3,741	Over 25 { Boys. Girls.
44	59	9	13	38	19	463	
608	715	564	495	235	130	47,591	Total { Boys. Girls.
268	301	60	83	67	33	12,457	

BCMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

Age Group.	School Education.								
	Basic,		Training Non-Basic.		Engineering and 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
12—13
13—14	52	...	...	...
14—15	148	30	...	...
15—16	...	1	7	...	1	283	37	...	...
16—17	...	101	170	5	10	502	43	...	4
17—18	...	390	422	21	71	887	39	8	28
18—19	...	487	490	70	175	1,343	39	23	120
19—20	...	480	383	82	193	1,425	38	28	189
20—21	...	457	362	111	177	1,489	37	22	297
21—22	...	482	275	128	143	1,160	29	37	272
22—23	...	372	249	98	191	997	24	51	208
23—24	...	470	223	86	91	797	30	72	191
24—25	...	597	196	81	88	882	18	48	121
25—26	...	716	170	87	71	903	9	39	148
26—27	...	822	158	47	41	174	6	16	104
27—28	...	703	134	50	43	132	11	12	65
28—29	...	565	104	42	30	89	8	4	39
29—30	...	481	78	36	37	92	5	10	31
30—31	...	458	89	20	35	41	4	5	12
31—32	...	318	52	17	13	33	7	3	8
32—33	...	271	57	14	15	15	5	1	9
33—34	...	220	28	14	13	13	3	2	7
34—35	...	165	26	13	13	10	5	4	11
Over 35	...	412	74	39	31	58	4	4	17
Total	...	8,918	3,747	1,061	1,426	11,525	431	889	1,884

1955-56

and Special Education by Age Groups

School Education.									
Agricultural 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
...	7	23	155	127
...	12	26	103	68
...	...	7	...	...	69	16	21	111	52
...	...	14	...	7	16	33	55	109	21
...	...	30	1	5	79	32	65	105	14
...	...	97	60	38	365	70	72	127	12
...	...	1,170	153	41	656	78	88	110	11
22	...	1,714	261	46	745	140	81	103	12
101	...	1,336	277	52	755	186	114	128	12
165	...	1,890	257	79	777	179	113	105	13
197	...	1,988	387	88	878	214	92	110	19
208	...	1,900	297	86	766	259	93	76	19
170	...	1,793	294	47	676	213	90	67	14
121	...	1,568	270	52	652	258	77	75	12
85	...	673	69	78	651	239	66	49	18
55	...	460	51	46	473	209	69	68	14
29	...	330	51	51	408	112	42	44	15
6	...	147	24	40	359	104	43	35	13
7	...	104	19	48	276	82	28	34	12
4	...	96	9	37	233	47	32	36	12
2	...	83	10	37	188	49	28	35	11
7	...	80	9	12	198	39	36	22	10
7	...	47	8	6	122	37	15	9	7
...	...	53	5	9	106	30	5	11	4
...	...	52	6	4	95	19	10	9	2
...	...	46	6	13	113	21	7	10	1
...	...	128	9	16	137	38	13	13	...
1,186	...	15,356	2,533	938	9,783	2,722	1,404	1,864	525

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

School Education.							
Age Group.	Other Subjects.		Total.		Basic.		
	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls.	Boys	Girls	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Below 10	954	206	1,116	356	...	...
10—11	832	330	947	424	...	...
11—12	1,000	602	1,134	744	...	...
12—13	1,073	534	1,226	626	...	...
13—14	1,469	397	1,693	556	...	...
14—15	7,126	1,514	7,606	2,053	...	...
15—16	10,481	1,451	12,164	2,404	...	...
16—17	11,631	2,002	14,269	3,328	...	...
17—18	11,395	1,688	14,554	3,406	...	...
18—19	13,934	1,440	17,834	3,424	...	...
19—20	13,487	2,620	18,099	4,799	...	...
20—21	12,857	1,177	17,465	3,215	1	1	
21—22	11,549	2,162	15,596	3,955	2	...	
22—23	12,527	1,294	16,119	2,917	6	2	
23—24	12,456	3,251	15,005	4,590	16	2	
24—25	12,036	2,679	14,532	3,709	18	...	
25—26	17,447	2,307	19,758	3,221	19	1	
26—27	13,330	2,796	14,721	3,544	16	...	
27—28	13,321	3,071	14,493	3,659	16	...	
28—29	13,330	2,878	14,250	3,345	10	1	
29—30	13,244	2,973	14,069	3,364	3	...	
30—31	14,703	1,567	15,387	1,964	4	1	
31—32	13,597	1,278	14,074	1,510	2	2	
32—33	13,384	1,283	13,788	1,489	1	...	
33—34	12,541	1,360	12,874	1,544	...	...
34—35	13,942	1,354	14,224	1,536	1	...	
Over 35	1,01,591	15,577	1,02,299	15,862	...	...
Total	3,75,347	59,311	4,19,306	91,544	115	10	

1955-56

and Special Education by Age Groups—contd.

Collegiate Education.									
Education Non-Basic.		Engineering and Technology.		Medicine and Veterinary.		Agriculture and Forestry.		Commerce.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	64	7
...	...	54	...	8	...	...	...	299	10
...	...	154	2	94	12	3	...	641	31
...	...	251	3	109	48	48	...	1,226	73
...	3	407	2	290	90	103	1	1,415	44
1	20	710	2	466	127	129	...	1,267	39
11	20	641	5	613	135	167	1	1,008	23
18	42	476	3	600	127	149	...	670	21
50	52	374	...	550	101	64	1	449	12
65	46	174	...	428	69	74	...	238	17
77	57	130	2	280	61	68	...	160	1
85	36	54	...	181	31	13	...	85	2
87	37	34	...	80	19	5	...	54	1
73	32	23	...	65	6	4	...	30	...
71	42	11	...	59	1	1	...	17	1
57	33	5	...	32	1	1	...	9	...
58	18	6	...	20	4	1	...	10	...
36	16	6	...	19	2	...	...	7	...
31	11	6	...	17	2	...	...	7	...
35	13	8	...	93	1	...	...	11	2
133	25	2	...	33	4	...	...	9	...
886	503	3,536	19	3,972	841	820	3	7,676	234

BOMBAY STATE,

VI-B—Distribution of Scholars receiving Professional

		Collegiate Education.			
Age Group.		Law.		Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		36	37	38	39
Below 10	...	...	...	...	...
10—11	...	...	...	..	...
11—12	...	...	...	...	...
12—13	...	...	...	...	...
13—14	...	—	...	...	...
14—15	...	...	...	...	...
15—16	...	...	...	...	...
16—17	...	...	...	...	1
17—18	...	7	...	1	1
18—19	...	68	8	9	4
19—20	...	150	10	8	5
20—21	...	388	24	16	5
21—22	...	302	18	14	4
22—23	...	394	19	10	...
23—24	...	477	28	18	...
24—25	...	433	12	5	2
25—26	...	493	8	6	1
26—27	...	323	1	8	2
27—28	...	229	2	4	1
28—29	...	161	1	3	...
29—30	...	91	3	1	2
30—31	...	87	3	2	2
31—32	...	43	...	1	...
32—33	...	24	...	...	..
33—34	...	31	...	...	...
34—35	...	28	...	...	...
Over 35	...	78	...	...	...
Total	...	3,800	137	101	30

1955-56

and Special Education by Age Groups—contd.

Collegiate Education.						Age Group.
Oriental Studies.		Other Subjects.		Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
40	41	42	43	44	45	
...	Below 10
...	10—11
...	11—12
...	12—13
...	13—14
...	14—15
..	74	7	15—16
3	15	359	26	16—17
3	22	843	63	17—18
3	32	1,714	163	18—19
5	...	11	33	2,389	188	19—20
3	...	23	32	2,999	250	20—21
8	...	88	65	2,844	271	21—22
...	...	35	19	2,358	233	22—23
1	...	27	13	2,021	209	23—24
6	...	19	9	1,458	155	24—25
2	...	59	1	1,294	132	25—26
...	...	15	1	780	73	26—27
...	...	10	...	519	60	27—28
...	...	9	3	363	43	28—29
...	...	6	1	263	50	29—30
...	...	4	1	201	41	30—31
...	...	4	...	150	24	31—32
1	...	9	2	103	20	32—33
...	...	3	1	95	14	33—34
1	1	177	17	34—35
...	...	1	1	256	30	Over 35
36	...	323	252	21,265	2,079	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> ...	11	21	19	86	68	214	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	...	...	228	34	747	343
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	26	3	3,122	389	14,495	2,836	
Total ...	26	3	3,350	423	15,242	3,179	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Government ...	6	...	44	4	69	20	
Dist. Board ...	1	...	3,362	367	15,855	2,050	
Municipal Board ...	23	16	1,512	1,078	5,050	4,928	
Private {	Aided ...	104	99	323	776	1,518	1,288
	Unaided ...	17	42	39	120	223	181
Unrecognised ...	...	...	...	1	22	3
Total ...	151	157	5,280	2,346	22,737	8,470	

1955-56

for General Education

Trained			Untrained.					
Total.			Graduate.				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.	
Men.	Women.	All Persons.	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Certificated.	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
98	321	419	...	4	1	4	3	19
975	377	1,352	...	2	1	2	34	15
17,643	3,228	20,871	5	1	6	2	309	105
18,618	3,605	22,223	5	3	7	4	343	120
119	24	143	2	...	4	1	1	1
19,218	2,417	21,635	4	...	12	1	862	104
6,585	6,022	12,607	2	1	15	11	386	260
1,945	2,163	4,108	10	33	31	14	167	166
279	343	622	1	18	1	5	108	203
22	4	26	3	1	6	1	3	1
28,168	10,973	39,141	22	53	69	33	1527	735

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Untrained.						
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate— <i>contd.</i>		Non-Matriculate.				
	Uncertificated.		Certificated.		Uncertificated.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Nursery Schools</i> ...	8	30	18	47	37	169	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>							
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	36	12	19	4	193	63	
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	556	195	742	239	2,599	826	
Total ...	592	207	761	243	2,797	889	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
<i>Recognised—</i>							
Government ...	7	...	7	1	84	6	
Dist. Board ...	2,755	244	3,854	290	15,641	1,736	
Municipal Board ...	530	238	295	290	869	1,122	
Private {	Aided ...	236	173	1,370	511	6,971	659
	Unaided ...	80	92	64	122	133	104
Unrecognised ...	...	3	42	24	53	24
Total ...	3,608	690	5,632	1,238	23,751	3,651	

1955-56

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.			Grand Total.		
Total.					
Men.	Women.	All Persons.	Men.	Women.	All Persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
62	273	335	160	594	754
288	98	386	1,263	475	1,738
4,217	1,968	5,585	21,680	4,596	26,456
4,505	1,466	5,971	23,123	5,071	28,194
105	9	114	224	33	257
23,123	2,375	25,503	42,346	4,792	47,138
2,097	1,922	4,019	8,682	5,944	16,626
8,735	1,556	10,341	10,730	3,719	14,449
387	484	871	666	827	1,493
107	54	161	129	58	187
24,609	6,400	41,009	62,777	17,373	80,150

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Trained.							
	Graduate.		Passed intermediate or Matriculate.		Non-Matriculate.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Middle Schools—</i>								
Recognised—								
Government	...	4	7	12	22	4	9	
District Board	
Municipal Board	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Private	{	Aided	187	44	403	63	62	17
		Unaided	19	15	23	22	8	1
Unrecognised	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	
Total	..	214	66	448	107	79	27	
<i>High|Higher Secondary Schools—</i>								
Recognised—								
Government	...	227	71	86	8	16	2	
District Board	...	7	...	5	1	2	...	
Municipal Board	...	347	25	243	11	24	2	
Private	{	Aided	5,503	1,665	3,754	1,178	623	233
		Unaided	115	100	47	60	14	18
Unrecognised	
Total	...	6,199	1,761	4,135	1,258	679	255	
GRAND TOTAL	...	6,601	2,008	13,232	4,220	38,805	12,145	

1955-56

for General Education—contd.

Untrained.									
Total.			Graduate.				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.		
			Certified.		Uncertified.		Certified.		
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
20	38	58	...	1	1	8	1	...	
...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
652	124	776	17	1	207	14	93	7	
55	38	93	2	1	13	8	2	2	
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	
741	203	941	19	3	222	25	98	9	
329	81	410	6	1	97	20	25	...	
14	1	15	1	...	5	...	...	...
614	38	652	24	7	83	21	23	2	
9,880	2,976	12,856	270	71	2,049	430	576	122	
176	178	354	8	1	60	18	11	3	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	
11,018	3,274	14,287	311	80	2,294	489	636	128	
53,638	13,373	77,011	357	143	2,593	555	2,607	1,911	

BOMBAY STATE,
VII-A—Teachers in Schools

Institution.	Untrained.								
	Passed intermediate or Matriculate.			Non-Matriculate.					
	Uncertified.		Certified.		Uncertified.				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
1	17	18	19	20	21	22			
<i>Middle Schools—</i>									
Recognised—									
Government	...	9	1	1	2		
District Board		
Municipal Board		
Private	{	Aided	...	308	28	31	12	37	9
		Unaided	...	26	3	3	2	1	...
Unrecognised	...	1	1	10	2		
Total		...	343	33	34	14	49	13	
<i>High|Higher Secondary Schools—</i>									
Recognised—									
Government	...	23	3	19	4	10	5		
District Board	...	1		
Municipal Board	...	64	10	12	2	11	3		
Private	{	Aided	...	1,155	245	329	129	231	82
		Unaided	...	30	11	4	6	9	5
Unrecognised	3	...		
Total		...	1,273	269	364	141	314	95	
GRAND TOTAL		...	5,819	1,229	6,809	1,683	26,948	4,817	

1955-56

for General Education—concl'd.

Untrained.					
Total.			Grand Total.		
Men.	Women.	All persons.	Men	Women.	All persons.
23	24	25	26	27	28
13	7	19	92	45	77
...
...	...	...	6	...	6
603	71	764	1,345	195	1,540
46	16	62	101	54	155
14	3	17	22	3	25
765	97	862	1,506	297	1,803
180	33	213	509	114	623
7	...	7	21	1	22
217	45	262	831	83	914
4,660	1,079	5,739	14,540	4,055	18,595
122	44	166	298	222	520
6	1	7	6	1	7
5,192	1,202	6,394	16,205	4,476	20,681
45,133	9,498	54,571	1,08,771	27,811	1,31,582

BOMBAY STATE,

VII-B—Teachers in Schools for

Institution.	Number of Teachers.		
	Possessing a Degree*.		Possessing a Diploma/ Certificate.
	Men.	Women.	Men.
1	2	3	4
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>			
Training
{ Basic	...	48	131
{ Non-Basic	...	267	61
Engineering	...	11	...
Technology—
Poly-technic	...	16	...
High	...	30	...
Others	...	7	...
Industry	...	27	...
Medicine	...	132	51
Agriculture	...	54	...
Forestry	...	1	...
Commerce	...	142	7
Arts and Crafts	...	8	14
Physical Education	...	18	2
Others	...	10	...
Total	...	1,201	266
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>			
Music	...	9	3
Dancing	...	1	...
Other Fine Arts	...	28	...
Oriental Studies	...	11	...
Physical Education
School for Social Workers For the Handicapped—	...	1	3
Mentally Handicapped	...	2	5
Physically Handicapped	...	8	8
For Adults
Reformatory	...	6	4
Others†	...	28	...
Total	...	89	23
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,290	289

*This includes persons possessing University degree in any subject, whatever.

†May be specified, if possible.

1955-56.

Professional 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
68	25	2	850	196	1,046
22	1	...	324	83	397
...	7	...	23	...	23
...	16	...	66	...	66
...	1	...	59	...	59
...	7	...	41	...	41
4	106	...	513	4	517
77	...	...	220	128	948
...	13	...	102	...	102
...	...	...	1	...	1
34	52	7	541	48	589
367	46	65	162	446	608
1	...	...	28	3	31
...	...	...	12	...	12
568	274	74	2,942	908	3,840
19	9	1	114	23	137
4	2	...	8	4	12
4	2	...	68	4	72
9	6	1	185	10	195
...
5	...	...	1	8	9
15	2	3	5	23	28
13	12	1	122	22	144
...
7	24	5	92	16	108
...	4	...	31	...	31
76	61	11	626	110	736
644	335	85	3,568	1,018	4,576

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						
Diploma in Museology	...	4	...	4	3	...
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
D. Litt.
D. Sc.	...	2	...	2	1	...
Ph. D. (Arts)	...	22	...	22	20	...
Ph. D. (Science)	...	17	...	17	16	...
D. Phil. (Arts)
D. Phil. (Science)
M. A.	...	533	85	618	381	44
M. Sc.	...	519	22	541	341	13
B. A. (Hons.) 3 years course
B. A. (Hons.) 2 years course	...	3,188	936	4,124	2,162	428
B. Sc. (Hons.)	...	130	...	130	102	...
B. Sc. (Hons.) 2 years course
B. A.	...	176	262	438	125	110
B. Sc.	...	2,608	791	3,399	2,089	422
B. Sc. (Home Sc.)
<i>Education—</i>						
D. Ed. (Basic)	...	115	...	115	113	...
M. Ed.	...	59	23	82	54	14
B. Ed.	...	262	5	267	254	5
B. T. and L. T.	...	401	16	417	380	9
Diploma in Physical Education.	...	75	...	75	70	...
Ph. D. (Education)

1955-56

Results

Girls.						
Number Appeared.			Number Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	18
8	2	1	8	1	1	2
...
1@	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	4	...	4	8	...	8
16	4	...	4	8	...	8
...
...
425	253	37	290	194	27	221
854	59	...	59	46	...	46
...
2,590	1,495	232	1,727	1,287	126	1,413
102	10	...	10	9	...	9
...
235	96	55	151	66	19	75
2,461	901	40	341	254	21	275
...	16	...	16	16	...	16
...
113	10	...	10	10	...	10
68	31	7	88	29	5	34
259	52	1	53	46	1	47
389	356	8	364	352	7	359
70	16	...	16	14	...	14
...	1	...	1	1	...	1

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— contd.						
<i>Engineering—</i>						
Master of C. E.	...	2	...	2	1	...
Master of E. E.
Bachelor of C. E.	...	579	15	594	432	9
Bachelor of E. E.	...	139	6	145	103	2
Bachelor of M. E.	...	167	4	171	113	3
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects.
Bachelor of Metallurgy	..	9	...	9	9	...
Others-B. Text	...	23	...	23	22	...
B. E. (Telecom.)	...	12	...	12	12	...
D. M. R. E.	...	14	...	14	6	...
<i>Medicine—</i>						
M. D.	...	92	3	95	10	...
M. B., B. S.	...	375	59	434	165	17
M. C. P. and S.	...	10	...	10	2	..
M. S. M. F. or M. M. F.
D. G. C.	...	13	...	13	6	...
F. C. P. S.	...	11	...	11	5	...
B. D. S.	...	13	...	13	11	...
D. O. M. S.	...	13	...	13	6	...
M. S.	...	33	6	39	8	1
M. Obstetrics
D. Hyg.	...	1	...	1	...	...
B. Hyg.
D. P. H.	..	13	...	13	8	...
D. O.
B. Sc. (Medical)	..	7	...	7	5	...
B. Sc. (Pharmacy)

1955-56

Results—contd.

Girls.						
Number Appeared.			Number Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
441	1	...	1	1	...	1
105	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	1	1	...	1
10	39	3	42	8	...	8
182	85	4	89	46	2	48
2	1	...	1	1	...	1
...
6	36	...	36	19	...	19
5	2	...	2	...	...	...
11	3	...	3	3	...	3
6	1	...	1	1	...	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

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
<i>Medicine—contd.</i>					
D. T. M.
Others—D. C. H.	...	25	...	25	13
D. O. R. L.	...	3	...	3	2
B. Chem. (Engr.)	...	16	...	16	16
D. A.	—	17	...	17	12
B. Sc. (Nursing)
Text. Engr.	...	5	...	5	5
M. A. (Art Education)	...	1	...	1	1
Bachelor of Music	...	5	...	5	2
Master of Music
B. A. (Fine.)	...	1	...	1	1
M. A. (Fine.)	...	2	...	2	1
<i>Veterinary—</i>					
M. Sc. (Vet.)
B. Sc. (Vet.)	...	41	...	41	34
Others
<i>Agriculture—</i>					
Master of Agriculture	...	21	...	21	19
Bachelor of Agriculture	...	99	8	107	77
Others	...	—

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	
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology ...	7	...	7	7	...	
Bachelor of Technology ...	116	...	116	83	...	
Others Ph. D. (Techn.) ...	8	...	8	7	...	
<i>Commerce—</i>						
M. Com. ...	95	5	100	70	2	
B. Com. (Hons.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Com. ...	1,379	174	1,553	682	67	
Higher Diploma in Co-operation	76	11	87	64	9	
Post Graduate Diploma in Banking	8	...	8	8	...	
Master of Social Work ...	8	1	9	8	1	
<i>Law—</i>						
Doctor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Laws ...	33	...	33	9	...	
Bachelor of Laws ...	788	126	909	475	68	
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>						
M. O. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...
B. O. L. (Visharad, Shastri, Acharya)	10	...	10	9	...	
<i>Applied Art and Architecture—</i>						
Diploma ...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Librarianship ...	21	...	21	18	...	
<i>Intermediate and other Equivalent Examinations—</i>						
Intermediate in Arts ...	5,715	3,570	9,285	2,768	1,608	
Intermediate in Science ...	7,571	1,607	9,178	4,440	781	

1955-56

Results—contd.

Girls.						
Number Appeared.			Number passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	...	..	...	...	...	...
88	2	...	8	2	...	2
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	4	...	4	4	...	4
...
749	57	...	57	30	...	30
73	...	2	2	...	1	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	...	3	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	7	...
9	1	...	1	...	...	...
543	41	1	42	25	...	25
...
9	...	...	...	...	...	..
...
18	12	...	12	7	...	7
4,971	2,280	591	2,871	1,534	319	1,853
5,221	825	104	929	545	62	607

BOMBAY STATE,

VIII—Examination

Name of Examination.	Boys.				
	Number Appeared,			Number Passed.	
	From Recognised Institu- tions,	Private.	Total.	From Recognised, Institu- tions.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS —contd.					
Intermediate in Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Higher Certificate ...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Civil Engineering ...	219	94	313	175	72
Licence, Diploma or S. T. C. in Teaching.	132	3	135	121	2
Diploma or certificate in Veteri- nary Science.	746	274	1,020	658	215
Intermediate in Commerce ...	2,414	352	2,766	1,332	167
Diploma in Commerce ...	3,716	450	4,166	1,889	185
Licenciante of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate or Diploma in Law.	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Indian Music ...	18	3	21	9	1
Diploma in Dancing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma in Dramatics ...	2	...	2	2	...
Diploma in Ayurvedic S. Faculty.	190	...	190	97	...
Art Masters Certificate ...	21	19	40	10	8
Diploma in Drawing, and Painting.	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Art, Arch. and Modelling.	189	35	224	96	16
Diploma in Text Chemistry ...	38	1	39	36	1
Diploma in Text. Techn. ...	16	...	16	15	...
Diploma in Architecture ...	34	8	42	21	2
Diploma in Applied Arts, Painting.	5	...	5	5	...
Diploma in Comm. Engg. ...	6	...	6	6	...
Diploma in Textile Manu- facturing.	30	...	30	30	...
D. M. E. ...	101	40	281	179	30
D. M. E. E. ...	148	12	160	127	11

1955-56

Results—contd.

Girls.						
Number Appeared.			Number Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...
...
247	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	140	...	140	137	...	137
873	512	44	556	494	36	530
1,499	104	5	109	66	3	69
2,074	535	13	548	334	7	341
...
...
10	5	1	6	4	...	4
...	4	...	4	3	...	3
2	1	...	1	1	...	1
97	33	...	33	19	...	19
18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
112	28	4	32	17	3	20
37	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	...	...	...	...	...	...

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	
<i>School Examinations—</i>						
Diploma in Sanitary Engineering.	8	...	8	8	...	
<i>On Completion of High School Course—</i>						
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Secondary (Technical)...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	...
School Final	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary School Certificate etc.	60,447	3,986	64,433	30,001	1,344	
Anglo Indian and European High School.	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior	186	...	186	135	...	
Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination.	3	3	6	2	3	
Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination.	516	129	645	352	85	
Diploma in Co-operation	204	100	304	143	64	
<i>On Completion of Basic or Middle School Course—</i>						
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	No separate examination.				
Middle	39,592	23	33,615	29,033	22	
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Junior	...	...	...	...	...
Dufferin Final Examination	48	...	48	48	...	
<i>On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>						
Upper Primary	1,17,727	10,327	1,28,054	59,999	4,887	
Lower Primary	2,29,909	4,714	2,34,623	1,56,279	3,974	
Junior Basic/Basio Primary	97,387	22	97,409	67,972	17	

1955-56

Results—contd.

Girls.						
Number Appeared.			Number Passed.			
Total.	From recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
81,345	15,540	1,016	16,556	8,690	385	9,075
...
135	202	...	202	168	...	168
5	4	...	4	8	...	3
437	400	21	421	235	15	300
207	1	6	7	1	1	2
29,055	13,767	11	13,778	12,157	11	12,168
...
...
48	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,886	31,781	3,073	34,859	14,677	1,258	15,935
1,60,253	93,963	8,474	97,337	68,862	2,751	71,613
97,839	30,609	4	30,673	20,649	3	20,652

BOMBAY STATE,
VIII—Examination

Name of Examination.	Boys.					
	No. Appeared.			No. Passed.		
	From Recognised Institu- tions.	Private.	Total.	From Recog- nised Institu- tions.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>On completion of professional and special school course—</i>						
For Teachers' Certificates (Non-Basic).	
Matriculate	...	877	81	908	855	17
Basic	}					
Non-Matriculate		...	3,678	1,967	5,645	2,747	894
In Engineering	...	1,378	242	1,620	1,034	176
In Technology	...	728	...	728	529	...
In Industry	...	547	...	547	347	...
In Medicine (Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visitor).	...	41	...	41	24	...
In Agriculture and Forestry	...	553	...	553	513	...
In Commerce
In Music and Dancing	...	135	...	135	106	...
In Arts and Crafts	...	35	224	259	23	161
In Other Fine Arts	...	242	...	242	143	...
In Oriental Studies	...	1,324	...	1,324	1,146	...
Certificate in Physical Education.	...	239	...	239	201	...
In Social Education
In Other Schools* (Poultry Training).	...	122	...	122	87	...
Elementary Drawing Grade	...	19,414	550	19,964	13,258	357
Intermediate Drawing Grade	...	9,105	598	9,703	6,265	415
Drawing Teachers/Masters Certificate.	...	190	12	142	118	5
Craft Teachers' Certificate	...	3	156	159	2	133

1955-56

Results—concl.

Girls.						
No. Appeared.			No. Passed.			
Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.	From Recognised Institutions.	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	218	14	232	175	6	181
872	505	32	537	473	16	489
3,143	1,779	1,139	2,918	1,199	228	1,427
1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
529	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	823	...	823	704	...	704
513	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
106	193	...	193	153	...	153
184	8	3,348	3,351	...	1,684	1,684
143	61	...	61	53	...	53
1,146	154	...	154	149	...	149
201	62	...	62	56	...	56
...	19	...	19	16	...	16
87	2	...	2	2	...	2
13,615	3,106	110	3,116	1,993	81	2,074
6,680	1,420	90	1,510	1,012	56	1,068
123	87	1	38	31	1	32
135	...	...	...	...	...	...

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	9,136	97	6,374
For Girls only	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys and Girls	... 1905, 06, 07, 1918, 20, 23, 1925, 27, 29, 1940, 41, 42, 1943, 44, 46, 1947, 48, 49, 1950, 51, 52, 1953 & 1954.	6-11 7-11 7-12 7-9	289	11,78,834	3,441	4,24,018
Total	... ..	...	291	11,87,970	3,478	4,30,392
Rural (Villages)†—						
For Boys only	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls only	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
For both Boys and Girls	... 1906, 07, 27, 1938, 44 46, 1947, 48, 49, 1950, 51, 52, 1954.	6-11 7-11 7-9	9,900	24,00,357	14,600	10,03,343
Total	... ..	...	9,900	24,00,357	14,600	10,03,343
GRAND TOTAL	... ..	...	9,591	35,68,327	18,078	14,33,735

*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 villages.

‡Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and other years, if

1955-56

Compulsory Education

Students on Compulsion.	Girls.	Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in col- umn (5).	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance.	Coercive Measures taken during the current year.							Total Expenditure.
				No. of Notices issued.	No. of Attendance Orders passed.	Prosecutions.			No. of Attendance Officers.		
						For Non-Enrol- ment.	For Non-Atten- dance.	Fines Realised.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
...	...	69.7	83.1	664	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,520
...	
3,21,553	...	63.2	81.8	89,882	12,472	829	657	571	...	2,45,18,183	
3,21,553	...	69.3	81.8	90,546	12,472	829	657	571	...	2,47,63,708	
...	
...	
4,94,189	...	62.3	59.1	2,18,703	59,089	3,706	10,978	2,156	...	3,12,86,653	
4,94,189	...	62.3	59.1	2,18,703	59,089	3,706	10,978	2,156	...	3,12,86,653	
8,15,742	...	62.7	66.6	3,09,249	71,561	4,535	11,635	2,727	...	5,60,50,856	

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 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 Institutions.				
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>For Males—</i>					
Colleges for General Education	3	3	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	3	3	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
High/Higher Secondary	...	3	...	190	193
Middle	206	206
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	5	2,335	33	2,373
Primary	...	95	20,709	6,790	27,594
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	192	35	227
Nursery	11	11
Total	...	103	23,286	7,265	30,604
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>					
Training	...	3	...	8	11
Agriculture	...	10	...	1	11
Arts and Crafts
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts
For Adults	13,465	13,465
Others	...	28	...	7	35
Total	...	41	...	13,481	13,522

1955-56

Rural Areas

No. of Scholars* on Rolls in.					
Recognised Institutions.					
Unrecognised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	..	...	2,718	2,718	...
...	...	...	1,455	1,455	...
...	749	...	36,452	37,196	...
2	..	...	11,597	11,597	60
...	1,264	6,03,662	6,309	6,11,235	...
77	5,835	16,63,192	3,07,732	19,76,809	2,762
...	...	21,277	2,534	23,811	...
4	...	...	669	669	140
88	7,842	22,88,131	3,65,643	26,61,316	2,962
...	327	...	947	1,274	...
...	694	...	45	739	...
...
...
...	...	...	2,73,212	2,73,212	...
...	604	...	494	1,038	...
...	1,625	...	2,74,638	2,76,263	...

* Includes only those in the Institutions situated in Rural Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				
Recognised Institutions.				
Type of Institution.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>For Males—</i>				
Colleges for General Education ...	1,82,099	—	6,36,592	86,949
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	13,10,390	—	5,10,869	1,91,309
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary ...	19,12,622	3,050	20,17,782	8,65,028
Middle ...	4,27,648	1,101	4,49,858	3,59,298
Senior Basic/Junior High ...	1,55,31,831	15,79,909	3,69,133	7,95,309
Primary ...	4,35,69,563	43,37,434	13,75,107	43,94,205
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ...	7,10,142	61,355	2,981	19,441
Nursery ...	3,070	—	6,725	5,528
Total ...	6,21,57,876	64,82,849	42,21,581	64,33,809
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training ...	2,82,040	9,500	51,406	95,454
Agriculture ...	5,62,794	—	—	3,19,708
Arts and Crafts ...	—	—	—	—
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts ...	—	—	—	—
For Adults ...	5,25,153	—	—	—
Others ...	2,92,094	—	—	25,042
Total ...	16,62,081	8,500	51,406	4,47,204

1955-56

Rural Areas—contd.

Number of Teachers* in						
Recognised Institutions.						
Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.						
9,05,640	...	...	...	117	117	...
20,12,568	...	...	...	91	91	...
47,98,482	...	28	...	1,821	1,849	...
12,87,900	6,286	...	...	933	933	4
1,82,79,182	...	81	15,408	144	15,588	...
5,41,76,309	25,417	162	43,654	8,229	52,045	88
7,98,919	...	...	559	52	611	...
15,828	4,878	...	...	15	15	4
7,93,01,115	36,081	221	59,621	11,194	71,036	91
4,87,400	...	25	...	69	94	...
8,82,502	...	68	...	4	72	...
...
...
5,25,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,17,136	...	29	...	19	48	...
21,62,191	...	122	...	92	214	...

*Include income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

BOMBAY STATE,

X— Education in

Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions in Rural Areas.			
	Recognised Institutions.			
	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	...	137	1	138
Primary	...	586	97	683
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	...	21	1	22
Nursery	...	...	6	6
Total	...	744	106	850
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training (Basic)	1	...	...	1
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	2	2
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	...	...	2	2
For Adults	...	...	1,052	1,052
Others	2	...	1	3
Total	3	...	1,057	1,060
GRAND TOTAL	147	23,980	21,915	46,042

1

Rural Areas—contd.

No. of Scholars* on Rolls in					
Unrecognised Institutions.	Recognised Institutions.				Unrecognised Institutions.
	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11
...
...
...
...	...	...	28	28	...
...	...	27,981	173	28,154	...
...	...	78,481	4,562	82,993	...
...	...	2,160	71	2,231	...
2	...	...	267	267	122
2	...	1,08,572	5,101	1,13,673	122
...	60	...	...	6	...
...
...	...	...	24	24	...
...	...	...	51	51	...
...	...	...	25,975	25,975	...
...	32	...	98	125	...
...	92	...	26,143	26,235	...
85	9,559	23,95,703	6,76,398	30,81,660	3,084

* Includes only those in the Institutions situated in Rural Areas.

BOMBAY STATE,

X—Education in

Type of Institution.	Expenditure (Direct and			
	Recognised Institutions.			
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.
1	12	13	14	15
<i>For Females—</i>				
Colleges for General Education	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
High/Higher Secondary	...	...	...	-
Middle	1,590	...	...	7,428
Senior Basic/Junior High	7,14,572	1,59,110	21,442	56,401
Primary	18,46,074	3,33,002	56,928	1,12,136
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	52,197	6,870	21	504
Nursery	995	...	1,250	10,069
Total	26,15,426	5,03,982	79,641	1,86,538
<i>Schools for professional and Special Education—</i>				
Training (Basic)	55,263	...	...	1,693
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	240	1,680
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	640	...	840	1,079
For Adults	63,692	...	...	...
Others	81,927	...	...	8,351
Total	1,50,922	...	1,080	12,808
GRAND TOTAL	6,80,78,796	69,95,931	55,01,169	73,56,617

* Includes only those in the Institution situated in Rural Areas.

1955-56

Rural Areas—concl'd.

Indirect) on		Number of Teachers † in					
Recognised Institutions:							
Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	Government.	District Board.	Private.	Total.	Unrecognised Institutions.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs.							
...	
...	
...	
9,018	...	...	...	4	4	...
9,51,525	...	...	921	10	931	...
23,53,140	...	...	1,987	131	2,118	...
59,592	...	...	57	2	59	...
12,314	2,244	...	...	11	11	4
33,85,589	2,244	...	2,965	158	3,123	4	
56,961	...	8	...	...	8	...
...	
1,920	...	...	...	2	2	...
2,559	...	...	...	2	2	...
63,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,678	...	2	...	9	11	...	
1,64,810	...	10	...	13	23	...	
8,79,31,918	98,325	953	62,586	11,065	74,604	95	

† Include income from Endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

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

Type of Institutions,			Scholarships and					
			Central Government				State	
			No.		Total value per Annum		No.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>rsities—</i>					Rs.	Rs.		
University Departments	Constituent	68	1	73,762	1,200	30	1	
Colleges.								
Research Institutions	...	16	2	51,341	9,460	4	1	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	{ With only Classes.	Degree	8	...	8,305	...	25	...
	{ Others	...	42	10	15,435	3,722	117	74
Science	{ With only Classes.	Degree	16	2	22,076	3,223	41	6
	{ Others	...	9	2	9,827	2,117	65	3
Arts and Science	{ With only Classes.	Degree
	{ Others	...	1,553	109	6,24,440	40,104	3,933	456
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	...	11	...	3,723	...	53	6	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,845	123	6,78,735	48,236	4,234	545
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Education	{ Basic	...	...	...	...	54	1
	{ Non-Basic	...	10	1	3,730	463	79	11
Engineering	...	163	...	1,64,396	...	1,032	...	
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	73	5	1,01,722	16,457	67	25	
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	156	...
Agriculture	...	46	...	49,377	...	56	...	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	62	...	36,604	...	505	5	
Law	...	60	1	80,439	686	230	10	
Applied Art and Architecture	...	9	...	10,226	...	83	10	
Physical	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Others (Co-operative)	...	1	...	660	...	...	...
Total			422	7	3,97,074	17,605	2,237	66
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>								
Music	...	...	1	...	1,990	1	...
Dancing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fine Arts	...	6	...	11,614	...	1	...	
Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social Education	...	5	2	3,215	1,320	11	5	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			11	3	15,629	3,240	18	5

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education

Stipends awarded by									
Government.		Institution itself.				Local Boards.			
Total value per Annum.		No.	Total value per Annum.		No.	Total value per Annum.		Boys.	Girls
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
17,700	790	931	48	67,900	12,495	...	...	...	...
3,683	1,500	17	7	11,678	3,304	...	...	...	...
8,859	...	7	1	2,169	360	...	...	...	...
20,289	18,347	28	18	2,974	2,006	...	...	...	...
23,912	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,420	787	12	1	2,924	359	...	...	...	...
...
10,87,889	98,504	2,213	506	2,00,648	62,501	2	...	124	...
13,270	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
11,78,989	1,20,779	2,260	576	2,08,863	66,219	2	...	124	...
6,949	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,958	3,169	6	...	360	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,218	...	166	...	20,899	...	...	...	...	...
...
32,687	12,154	54	16	8,897	4,729	...	...	...	...
12,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,08,893	900	140	3	18,267	810	...	...	...	...
41,477	1,961	66	4	8,031	486	...	...	...	...
18,423	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,235	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	720	...	...	...	...	...
6,70,634	22,927	434	93	67,334	8,596	...	...	...	...
61	...	9	7	174	648	...	...	...	...
...
160	...	7	...	2,259	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	31	...	4,290	...	...	...	...	...
19,520	8,820	1	1	370	360	...	...	...	...
...
20,031	8,820	63	8	7,673	1,008	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution, 1	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of all Scholar-				
	Others.								
	Number.		Total value per Annum.		Number.				
	Boys. 18	Girls. 19	Boys. 20	Girls. 21	Boys. 22	Girls. 23			
			Rs.	Rs.					
Universities—									
University Departments	...	37	1	19,089	235	556	51		
Constituent Colleges	...								
Research Institutions	...	7	3	4,590	1,500	44	13		
Colleges for General Education—									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	{	With only Degree Classes	...	5	1	760	160	45	9
		Others	...	5	14	370	775	192	116
Science	{	With only Degree Classes	...	13	4	5,920	2,030	70	12
		Others	...	23	2	6,001	514	103	8
Arts and Science	{	With only Degree Classes
		Others	...	926	211	1,08,992	26,239	8,633	1,332
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	64	6		
Others		
Total	...	971	232	1,32,043	29,718	9,112	1,476		
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Education	{	Basic	54	1	
		Non-Basic	1	...	60	95	13
Engineering	...	147	...	69,554	...	1,477	...		
Technology		
Medicine	...	65	22	18,147	5,686	258	68		
Veterinary	156	...		
Agriculture	...	14	...	6,840	...	116	...		
Forestry		
Commerce	...	104	6	16,871	725	611	14		
Law	...	8	...	835	...	353	15		
Applied Art and Architecture	...	27	1	14,265	1,440	119	11		
Physical	6	4		
Others (Co-operative)	4	...		
Total	...	360	30	1,26,913	7,609	3,458	126		
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music	...	1	...	460	...	11	6		
Dancing		
Other Fine Arts	...	8	...	1,800	...	19	...		
Oriental Studies	34	...		
Social Education	...	3	...	9,800	...	20	5		
Others		
Total	...	7	...	6,650	...	84	16		

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

ships and Stipends.		Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				Students in Institutions where Education is free.	
Total value per Annum.		Number.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		Number.		Yearly Amount Foregone.		Education is free.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1,73,451	14,640	14	2	2,030	440	16	1	5,836	600	...	...
...
71,349	15,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	16
16,086	520	103	21	9,488	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,028	24,750	41	42	187,519	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	...
81,822	6,350	74	6	9,160	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,172	3,110	980	17	28,914	1,670	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
20,90,093	2,17,748	4,270	613	5,65,793	1,05,027	1,074	267	1,09,939	25,105	...	...
17,593	894	106	15	13,638	3,932	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
91,81,707	2,35,902	4,874	914	6,60,290	1,17,029	1,074	267	1,08,583	25,403	...	...
6,849	927	10	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,668	2,711	63	13	10,891	1,693	2	3	263	536	...	...
5,16,067	...	433	...	72,015	...	13	...	650	...	...	...
...
1,61,463	38,696	133	60	1,24,360	13,962	6	1	910	720	...	...
79,717	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	11,611	...	...	...
66,889	...	21	...	3,110	...	15	...	400	...	...	...
...
1,40,435	1,333	592	9	85,732	1,000	42	2	4,166	160	...	...
60,199	2,433	172	14	20,644	7,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,926	4,332	75	3	6,680	520	3	...	1,320	...	...	...
1,316	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	16
11,69,606	63,236	1,492	99	3,25,762	34,021	239	6	91,735	1,432	77	16
1,226	2,768	47	23	3,712	1,748	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
15,823	...	12	...	690
4,200	58	...
27,696	17,660	14	2	2,538	590
...
49,063	13,046	22	24	6,232	2,242	56	...

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BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Type of Institution,	Scholarships and					
	Central Government.				State	
	Number.		Total Value per Annum.		Number.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	471	534	61,621	65,120	42,221	7,445
Senior Basic/Junior High	...	...	...	...	1,111	167
Middle	...	...	...	...	9,237	358
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	...	...	...	...	81	65
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	...	...	...	...	5	...
Others	...	...	...	...	9,625	1,474
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	471	534	61,621	65,120	48,981	9,609
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Training	{ Basic	...	...	...	4,184	1,236
	{ Non-Basic	...	...	...	17	14
Engineering	4	...	2,780	...	...	...
<i>Technology—</i>						
Poly-technic	2	...	1,542	...	27	...
High	6	...	2,912	...	2	...
Others	...	...	...	...	6	...
Industry	255	...	87,905	...	1,285	251
Medicine	...	18	...	8,147	20	968
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,131	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6	...
Arts and Crafts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Physical Education	...	...	...	...	3	3
Others	13	...	3,705	...	20	...
Total	285	18	93,847	8,147	6,701	2,490

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Stipends awarded by

Government.		Institution itself.				Local Boards.			
Total Value per Annum.		Number.		Total Value per Annum.		Number.		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.
...
29,75,574	5,30,401	1,341	353	53,355	16,750	15	3	559	75
47,523	8,085	28	...	1,008	...	2,664	269	1,04,655	3,653
1,78,098	19,611	58	11	1,339	267	2	...	108	...
12,439	10,095	...	...	...	...	175	122	2,225	1,332
93	...	...	...	...	...	631	...	5,364	...
64,910	18,167	213	193	5,559	16,488	4,276	885	62,903	24,862
...
32,99,967	5,87,259	1,640	557	66,381	33,505	7,763	1,279	1,76,814	29,972
12,86,265	3,79,255	3	17	720	2,030	15	...	5,053	...
6,026	6,293	6	13	460	2,799	...	...	...	...
...
5,488	...	51	...	2,962	...	...	...	...	...
732	...	26	...	1,451	...	...	...	...	...
978	...	5	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
1,33,556	38,095	92	...	18,303	...	23	...	186	...
7,394	5,55,934	40	440	10,188	1,57,082	...	289	...	1,22,655
9,35,996	...	21	...	6,266	...	...	...	...	...
...
481	...	170	88	3,125	1,546	...	...	...	...
...	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,69,536	9,80,350	414	553	44,465	1,63,457	83	289	5,239	1,22,685

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by—contd.										
Total of All Scholarships and Stipends.										
Type of Institution.	Others.									
	No.		Total Value per Annum.		No.		Total Value per Annum.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary	
High	...	662	126	30,385	4,824	44,700	8,460	31,26,604	6,07,170	
Senior Basic/Junior High...	...	281	234	1,814	1,160	4,084	670	1,55,830	13,798	
Middle	...	13	4	662	156	3,010	373	1,90,297	20,034	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	956	187	14,664	11,477	
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher	...	02	126	537	116	738	26	5,994	116	
Others	...	3,178	2,636	11,332	11,215	11,091	5,458	1,64,844	70,732	
Nursery	
Total	...	5,024	8,925	44,730	17,471	63,879	16,204	96,47,513	7,23,327	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Training	Basic	...	26	1	6,936	40	4,227	1,254	12,98,254	3,81,325
	Non-Basic	23	27	6,486	9,092
Engineering	4	...	2,780	...	
<i>Technology—</i>										
Poly-technic	...	6	...	132	...	85	...	10,124	...	
High	...	4	...	3,214	...	98	...	8,309	...	
Others	11	...	1,678	...	
Industry	...	25	...	1,046	...	1,630	261	2,40,936	38,095	
Medicine	...	6	40	1,320	215	66	1,755	18,882	8,44,053	
Agriculture	...	5	...	675	...	1,167	...	2,42,857	...	
Forestry	
Commerce	176	85	3,606	1,546	
Arts and Crafts	...	1	62	20	3,673	1	70	20	4,366	
Physical Education	3	3	100	100	
Others	...	24	...	8,408	...	62*	...	21,716	...	
Total	...	97	103	91,051	3,928	7,532	3,468	15,66,128	12,78,567	

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				Students 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.		
...
39,256	13,425	23,42,106	8,61,603	9,087	672	51,201	26,374	2,679	494
41,445	7,498	3,50,569	94,125	64,453	12,667	81,691	11,619	5,16,091	2,48,839
2,304	922	1,34,578	40,661	324	56	4,820	510	289	79
759	...	2,552	...	8,419	4,967	7,644	2,685	44,078	24,117
401	74	714	274	37,699	2,075	53,904	2,413	3,87,725	1,34,132
98,744	32,319	12,62,790	4,40,439	1,71,940	53,026	2,63,226	63,678	11,47,830	7,73,781
372	307	9,175	6,874	8	5	184	134	966	927
1,29,681	54,265	41,02,784	14,43,876	2,84,830	73,469	4,62,470	1,07,412	20,99,658	11,62,409
16	106	1,165	5,680	120	88	6,814	4,064	4,043	981
73	44	3,164	2,863	...	11	...	544	6	"
12	...	1,200	...	2	..	80	...	...	..
123	...	7,671	...	10	...	42	...	...	...
16	...	4,060	...	35	...	3,230	...	...	...
13	...	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	1	11,229	22	58	...	1,567	...	2,810	297
32	10	3,200	920	1	44	761	30,923	65	1,811
...	...	...	...	97	...	2,627	...	1,165	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
992	71	10,976	2,555	67	8	1,143	111	275	54
14	152	1,344	4,962	...	76	...	1,200	53	1,022
6	2	803	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
825	385	46,890	17,308	330	227	16,104	37,802	8,444	4,193

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Scholarships and							
Type of Institution.	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	...	819	...	..	...
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	...	5	...	1,397	..	20	...
Oriental Studies
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>							
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults	1
Reformatory
Others	42	...
Total	...	6	...	2,216	...	62	1
Grand Total	...	2,914	688	18,79,426	1,48,008	62,269	12,618

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—contd.

Stipends awarded by

Government.		Institution itself.				Local Boards.			
Total value per Annum.		No.		Total value per Annum.		No.		Total value per Annum.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2	1	240	190	...	...	...	...
...
2,451	...	8	4	1,306	227	...	...	...	...
...	...	65	1	5,121	300	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4,087	...	261	1	53,183	240	...	...	...	...
6,468	69	856	7	50,799	787	...	...	...	...
67,85,428	17,81,718	5,335	1,784	5,24,246	2,75,373	7,803	1,569	1,81,177	1,52,657

BOMBAY STATE,

XI—Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and other Financial

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by— <i>contd.</i>								
Type of Institution.	Others.				Total of all Scholarships and Stipends.			
	No.		Total value per annum.		No.		Total value per Annum.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music	3	1	1,059	120
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	...	1	...	54	...	4	5,208	227
Oriental Studies	65	1	5,121	200
Social Education
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>								
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
For Adults	1	...	63
Reformatory
Others	293	1	67,159	240
Total	...	1	...	54	...	8	68,557	850
Grand Total	...	6,502	3,694	3,43,420	60,651	20,352	92,13,395	23,53,407

* 12 students getting double scholarships from State and others.

1955-56

Concessions to Students at different stages of Education—concl'd.

Free Studentships.				Other Financial Concessions.				Students 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.		
65	27	5,794	2,031	...	...	...	...	9	67
...	1	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	7	3,106	620	5	2	120	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
14	7	10,080	5,460	17	3	8,210	3,240	69	26
37	16	2,080	860	...	...	...	...	574	141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,71,704	59,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	370
...	...	...	...	12	...	249	...	147	3
185	63	21,059	9,069	34	6	8,579	3,280	3,76,051	60,138
1,91,744	55,747	51,75,105	16,14,948	2,86,573	73,974	6,23,463	1,75,915	24,84,371	12,46,722

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	...	17,755	2,794	...
	Unaided...
Total ...	1	1	...	17,755	2,794	...	

* include Night-classes, if any.

1955-56

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	36	3,71,612	59,016	7,17,803	1,33,002	99,210	16,774	†
...
92	36	3,71,612	59,016	7,17,803	1,33,002	99,210	16,774	...

† 4 to 6 months in Literacy Classes. In schools 3 years for boys and 1 year for girls.

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	3,569	425	9,968	1,224
	Unaided
Total	...	8,589	425	9,968	1,224

1955-56

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.
...
...
...
10,15,000	...	52,998	72,742	11,40,740
...
10,15,000	...	52,998	72,742	11,40,740

BOMBAY STATE,
XII-B—Libraries and

Managing Body.	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading Rooms.	
	Stationery.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5		
1					6	
Government	...	30	...	...	30	...
District Board	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private	Aided	6,897	424	5	7,326	3,132
	Unaided	77	...	...	77	2
Total	...	7,004	424	5	7,433	3,134

Managing Body.	No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during the current year from the Library.				
	Stationery.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	
	15	16	17	18	
1					
Government	...	760	...	...	760
District Board	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board	...	...	...	...	...
Private	Aided	4,71,756	26,323	774	4,98,853
	Unaided	99	...	...	23,599
Total	...	4,90,115	26,323	774	5,23,212

1955-56

Reading rooms for Adults

No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library.				No. of Books and Journals added during the current year.			
Stationery.	Moving.	Branches.	Total.	Stationery.	Moving	Branches.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,179	4,179	2,646	...	...	2,646
...
...
6,04,911	6,04,911	3,14,326	4,795	775	3,19,896
18,456	18,456	758	...	...	...
6,27,546	6,27,546	3,17,730	4,795	775	3,23,800

No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms.			Total Expen- diture on Libraries and Reading Rooms during the current year.
State Government.	Others in the State.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	250	30	280	2,998
...
...
...	2,46,075	14,917	2,60,992	2,54,462
...	36	6	42	4,122
...	2,46,361	14,953	2,61,314	2,61,582

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 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped								
The Blind ...	2	...	...	...	5	2	1	...
The Deaf-Blind ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...
The Handicapped in Speech.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	4	...	...	...	14	2	2	...
Grand Total ...	4	...	...	...	16	2	2	..

1955-56

Teachers for the Handicapped

Unrecognised Institutions.		Total.		Number of Teachers.					
				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	11	2	12	5	23
...	...		2	34	8	35	5	69	13
...	...	2	...	6	...	11	...	17	...
...
...	...	9	...	22	2	13	6	35	2
...
...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	20	2	63	10	59	12	122	22
...	...	23	2	66	21	61	24	127	45

BOMBAY STATE,
XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

No. of Scholars in Recognised						
Institutions for.	Government.			Local Boards.		
	No. on Rolls.			No. on Rolls.		
	Maximum Capacity.			Maximum Capacity.		
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mentally Handicapped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind ...	45	41	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Blind ...	107	72	7	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Handicapped in speech.	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	152	113	7	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	152	113	7	...	...	...

1955-56

and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped

Institutions managed by								No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.
Private Bodies.								
Aided.				Unaided.				
Maximum Capacity.		Maximum Capacity.		Maximum Capacity.		No. on Rolls.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
250	119	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
594	392	63	25	15	...	...	...	...
...
...
485	272	111	40	21	8	...	...	...
...
...
40	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,110	684	190	65	36	8	...	...	...
1,39	802	235	65	36	8	...	...	...

BOMBAY STATE,

XIII-B—Enrolment in Educational Institutions

Institutions for.	Maximum Capacity.	Total.		Number employed after completion of Course.		Scholarship.		
		No. on Rolls.				Govern-		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	For Boys.		
		1	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total value per annum.
						Number.	23	
Mentally Handicapped ...	250	119	45	6	2	...	...	Rs.
Physically Handicapped—								
The Blind ...	664	448	68	73	...	...	...
The Deaf-Blind ...	107	72	7	5	...	...	...
The Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Deaf-Mute ...	525	293	114	53	6	...	...
The Handicapped in speech.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Crippled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	40	20	16	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,936	838	200	131	6	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,586	952	245	137	8	...	...

1955-56

and Scholarships, etc., for the Handicapped

and Stipends awarded during the year by

ment.						Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions awarded.			
For Girls.		For Boys.		Others.		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.
...	31	18,290	10	8,700
...
...
...	37	2,080	16	860
...
...
...	37	2,080	16	860
...	69	20,370	26	9,560

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.	Government Funds.	Local Board Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	84,707	3,000
Physically Handicapped—								
The Blind	...	18,956	...	...	...	18,956	1,18,320	10,332
The Deaf-Blind	...	45,441	...	...	661	46,102	...	...
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	65,103	5,700
The Handicapped in Speech.
The Crippled
Others	5,000	...
Total	...	64,396	...	...	661	65,057	1,88,493	16,032
Grand Total	...	64,396	...	...	661	65,057	2,78,200	19,032

1955-56

Institutions for the Handicapped

Institutions.			All Institutions.						
Source of Income			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.
26,442	...	689	1,14,838	84,707	3,000	26,442	...	689	1,14,838
4,381	18,060	1,70,652	3,21,815	1,37,345	10,332	4,381	18,060	1,70,652	3,40,773
..	..	..	..	45,441	..	..	..	651	46,102
..
4,827	4,909	44,911	1,25,450	65,103	5,700	4,827	4,909	44,911	1,25,450
..
..
..	..	125	5,125	5,000	..	..	..	125	5,125
9,278	22,969	2,15,688	4,52,390	2,52,893	16,035	9,208	22,969	2,16,349	5,17,447
35,650	22,969	2,16,377	5,67,328	3,37,596	19,032	35,650	22,969	2,17,038	6,32,235

BOMBAY STATE, 1955-56

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.	Total number of staff belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities in other Educational or Research Institutions.
	Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities.		Others.					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare Officer.	1	...	...	...	B. A., B. T.	350-90-500 E. B. 30-650.	Amelioration of the Backward Classes.	
2. Backward Class Welfare Officers.	21	...	6	...	Graduate.	250-15-925.	Uplift of the Backward Classes in respect of Social, Economic and Edcl. matters.	
3. Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers.	3	...	...	...	"	"
4. Superintendent of the Backward Class Hostels.	2	1	1	...	Trained Graduates.	100-5-130 E. B. 6-160 8-200.		

STATEMENT XIV-C

BOMBAY STATE,

XIV-C—Enrolment, Stipends and Examination Results for the

Type of Institution.	Number of Scholars.					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities only.		In other Institutions.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts and Science Colleges	2,439	125	2,439	125
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery	540	510	540	510
Primary	4,72,813	1,94,900	4,72,813	1,94,900
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13,597	5,427	13,597	5,427
Middle	2,429	154	2,429	154
Senior Basic/Junior High	1,31,063	42,166	1,31,063	42,166
High	28,473	2,274	28,473	2,274
Higher Secondary
<i>Institutions for Professional and Special Education—</i>						
Training { Basic	1,534	502	1,534	502
Non-Basic	23	12	23	12
Engineering	174	...	174	...
Technology and Industry	620	144	620	144
Medicine and Veterinary	104	23	104	23
Agriculture and Forestry	140	...	140	...
Commerce	730	58	730	58
Law	96	2	96	2
Music and Dancing	30	9	30	9
Arts and Crafts	70	122	70	122
Oriental Studies	26	2	26	2
Others	1,14,185	18,454	1,14,185	18,454
Total	1,18,032	19,388	1,18,032	19,388
Recognised	7,69,385	2,64,934	7,59,385	2,64,934
Un-recognised	900	825	900	825
GRAND TOTAL	7,70,285	2,65,260	7,70,285	2,65,260

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Caste and other

1955-56

Education of 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.	Boys.	Girls.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	18	19
...	...	531	8	2,161	123	10,36,881	55,046	791	31	265	14		
...	6	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,083	382	1,58,770	58,074	4,77,570	1,17,578	11,892	2,376	6,640	1,369		
...	...	69	86	7,506	3,810	20,791	12,692	636	218	367	126		
...	...	152	26	1,827	95	1,16,426	6,798	160	22	36	17		
...	...	1,588	216	49,259	11,166	1,85,700	20,007	6,678	1,391	4,242	686		
...	...	3,524	185	23,700	2,023	17,21,897	1,34,591	3,869	1,400	194	69		
...		
...	...	1,089	274	1,076	568	8,20,507	80,936	330	58	218	26		
...	...	6	...	6	12	3,590	1,036	10	11	8	4		
...	...	84	...	122	...	1,89,904	...	7	...	3	...		
...	...	128	...	791	144	1,49,383	22,502	17	...	9	...		
...	...	50	14	82	13	89,732	9,677	6	...	4	...		
...	...	126	...	191	...	26,746	...	43	...	40	...		
...	...	29	...	167	17	45,163	490	18	...	8	...		
...	...	17	...	73	1	40,400	686	...	...	...	...
...	11	2	5	1		
...	23	...	1,415	97	59	19	37		
...	11	1	7	...		
...	...	421	55	107	6	12,076	1,560	17	...	9	...		
...	...	1,886	343	2,535	584	8,20,930	1,17,702	497	181	830	77		
...	...	9,733	1,246	2,45,794	70,874	49,80,439	4,64,344	23,863	5,469	12,004	2,328		
...		
...	...	9,733	1,246	2,45,794	70,874	49,80,439	4,64,344	23,863	5,469	12,004	2,328		

Backward Community students reading in any institution.

BOMBAY STATE,

XVI-A—Distribution of Scholars

Name of the Country.	Number of scholars who went								
	Arts Subjects.		Science Subjects.		Education.		Engineering.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. S. A.	...	15	9	23	5	2	5	49	...
Canada	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other North American Countries.
South America
U. K.	...	7	...	9	1	2	...	37	...
France
Germany (West)	1	...	...	...	2	...
Austria
Switzerland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other European Countries
Ireland
New Zealand
Africa
China
Japan
Iran
Afghanistan
Other Asian Countries* (Pakistan).
Total	...	22	10	84	6	4	5	88	...

* May be specified, if possible.

1955-56

going abroad for further studies

abroad for advanced studies in

Architecture and Design.		Technology and Industry.		Medicine and Veterinary Science.		Agriculture and Forestry.		Law.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	...	28	...	24	1	9	...	3	...
...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...
...
2	...	20	...	10	4	...	...	3	1
...
...	...	3	...	8	4	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...
3	...	51	...	46	11	10	...	6	1

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.	...	13	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Canada	
Other North American Countries.	
South America	
U. K.	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
France	1	...	
Germany (West)	
Austria	
Switzerland	
Other European Countries	
Ireland	
New Zealand	
Africa	
China	
Japan	
Iran	
Afghanistan	
Other Asian Countries* (Pakistan).	
Total	...	22	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	

* May be specified, if possible.

1955-56

going abroad for further studies—contd.

abroad for advanced studies in										Number of stipendiary students included in
Nursing.		Library Science.		Other Subjects*.		Total.		Men.	Women.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
...	1	2	...	12	10	183	32	51	19	
...	1	...	...	...	1	8	8	8	2
...	
...	
...	3	1	105	7	8	...	
...	1	...	...	...
...	14	4	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...
...	
...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...
...	2	2	...	15	13	309	49	57	21	

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educational

		Total Number of Posts.			
		Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	
Direction	Men	9	10	19	
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	9	10	19	
Inspection	Men	25	54	79	
	Women	3	6	9	
	All Persons	28	60	38	
<i>Teaching—</i>					
Collegiate	Men	36	118	154	
	Women	1	7	8	
	All Persons	37	125	162	
School	Men	8	59	67	
	Women	2	18	20	
	All Persons	10	77	87	
Others	Men	10	39	49	
	Women	...	1	1	
	All Persons	10	40	50	
TOTAL	Men	88	280	368	
	Women	6	32	38	
	All Persons	94	312	406	

1955-56

Service—Education Department

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
6	3	9	2*	6	8
...
6	3	9	2	6	8
15	12	27	10	42*	52
3	2	5	...	4*	4
18	14	32	10	46	56
28	60	88	4	54@	58
1	3	4	...	4	4
29	63	92	4	58	62
6	13	19	1	39†	40
2	3	5	...	14‡	14
8	16	24	1	53	54
9	35	44	1*	2	3
...	1	1	...	...	...
9	36	45	1	2	3
64	123	187	18	143	161
6	9	15	...	22	22
70	132	202	18	165	183

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educational

		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	...	...	...

1955-56

Service—Education Department

Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance.			Remarks if any.
Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
14	15	16	17
1	1	2	* Includes 1 absorbed State servant.
...	
1	1	2	
...	
...	
...	
4	4	8	@ Includes 13 absorbed State servants.
...	
4	4	8	
1	7	8	† Includes 4 absorbed State servants.
...	1	1	† Includes 2 absorbed State servants.
1	8	9	
...	2	2	
...	
...	2	2	
6	14	20	
...	1	1	
6	15	21	

BOMBAY STATE,
XVII—State Educational

		Total Number of Posts.		
		Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.
1		2	3	4
Direction	Men	1	...	1
	Women	(Super-time scale)	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
Inspection	Men	8	2	5
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
Teaching—				
Collegiate	Men	18	40	58
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
School	Men	...	6	5
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
Others	Men	1	4	5
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
TOTAL	Men	28	52	75
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...

1955-56

Service—Technical Department

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	4	1	...	1
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1	..	...	...
...
...
...	5	5	1	...	1
...
...

BOMBAY STATE,

XVII—State Educational

		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	...	1	1
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
Teaching—				
Collegiate	Men	...	...	3
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
School	Men	...	...	1
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
Others	Men	...	1	1
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...
TOTAL	Men	...	2	5
	Women	...	...	...
	All Persons	...	...	...

1955-56

Service—Technical Department

Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks, if any.
Class I.	Class II and Others.	Total.	
14	15	16	17
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	4	6*	*Three posts in Cl. I and Four posts of Cl. II sanctioned for Post-Graduate Courses are not shown in these figures.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
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**XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE†**

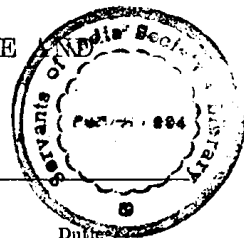
1955-56

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. 2 000-100-2,100-200-2,600.	Head of the Department
Deputy Director of Education.	1	Do.	Rs. 350-30-650-E.B.-45 1,100, Special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.	To assist the Director of Education in the administrative work and to be generally in charge of the different branches of education, e.g., Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, etc.
Research Officer ...	1	High academic qualifications with administrative and research experience.	Rs. 350-30-650-E.B.-45 1,100.	To carry out research in the educational problems.
Personal Assistant to the Director of Education.	1	A graduate of statutory University.	Rs. 220-15-400-E.B.—20-60-E.B.-25-650 plus Rs. 50 p.m. Special pay.	To assist the Director of Education in the administrative work.
Accounts Officer ...	1	Do. with qualifications in accounts.	Rs. 220-650	To supervise the accounts in the office.
Statistician ...	1	A Master's degree in at least second class of a statutory University with statistics or Mathematics and Statistics.	Do.	To collect statistics for the annual Report and to prepare the report for Director of Education's approval.
Senior Superintendents...	3	(i) Matriculation or its equivalent if appointment is made by promotion of a clerk.	Do.	To supervise the work in the several Branches in the Director of Education's Office.
Junior Superintendents...	4	(ii) A graduate in the case of a direct recruit.	Rs. 220-15-385	Do.
<i>Inspection</i>				
Direct Educational Inspectors.	24	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.	4	Do.	Rs. 220-650 Plus Rs. 50 p. m. Special pay.	Do.
Inspectress of Girl's Schools.	2	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 Girls and Training Institutions for Women.
Inspector for Drawing and Craft work.	1	A high proficiency certificate or diploma in Drawing with sufficient administrative experience.	Do.	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 and equipment apparatus.	Do.	In charge of the Department of visual Education.
Inspector for Physical Education.	1	High academic qualifications and teaching degree with training in Physical Education.	Rs. 220-650	To inspect the teaching of Physical Education in Educational Institutions.

† Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE
INSPECTORATE†—contd.

1955-56



Designation.	No. of Posts.	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications.	Scales of Pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Educational Inspector.	9	Trained graduate with sufficient inspecting experience.	Rs. 920-650	... To assist the Educational Inspector in the inspection of secondary and special schools for Boys and Training Institutions for Men.
Deputy Educational Inspectors.	24	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Do.	... To inspect Secondary Middle Schools and Primary Schools for Boys.
Assistant Inspectors for Drawing at Craft work.	2	Matric and Art Master's certificate.	Do.	... To assist the Inspector for Drawing and Craft work in the inspection work.
Assistant Inspector for Commercial Schools.	1	B Com. II and M. Com. II for a direct recruit	Do.	... To assist the chief Inspector for Commercial Schools in the inspection work.
Administrative Officers of District School Boards.	26	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 400-650 plus Special pay of Rs. 30 p. m.	Administration of the schools in the District School Boards.
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	12	Trained Graduates	... Rs. 160-100-E.B.-10-250.	Administration of the schools under the Municipal School Boards.
Do.	...	Do.	.. Rs. 70-5-180-E.B.-6-160-8-200.	Do.
Craft Organisers	...	5 Trained graduates with Diploma in Basic Edn.	Rs. 160-10-200-E.B.-10-250.	Supervision of Basic and Craft Education in Primary Schools. To give guidance to teachers for promoting Craft Education.
Deputy Educational Inspectors in B. E. S. Class III.	4	Trained Graduates	... Rs. 70-5-180-E.B.-6-160-8-200 plus Rs. 30 special pay.	To inspect Secondary Middle Schools and Primary schools.
Administrative Officer, Danga District Class III.	1	Do.	.. Do.	... Do.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (including those taken from the cadre of primary teachers).	600	(i) Trained Graduates (ii) Trained Primary teachers.	... Rs. 70-5-180-E.B.-6-160-8-200. (ii) Rs. 70-5-110	To supervise and inspect Primary Schools. ... Do.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working in the field of Basic and Craft Education (including those taken from the cadre of Primary teachers).	95	(i) Trained Graduates with Diploma in Basic Education. (ii) Matriculation or trained primary teachers' certificates with craft qualification.	(i) Rs. 70-5-180-E.B.-6-160-8-200. (ii) Rs. 70-5-140	To supervise and inspect Craft and Basic School. ... Do.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses (including those taken from the cadre of primary teachers).	71	(i) Trained Graduates (ii) Trained Primary teachers.	... (i) Do. (ii) Do.	... To inspect Secondary schools and Primary schools. ... Do.

†Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

**XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE†**

Department of Technical Education, Bombay State

Designation.	No. of Posts.	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications.	Scale of Pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Inspectorate</i>				
1. Director of Technical Education.	1	High academic qualification in Technical Education with sufficient academic qualifications.	Rs. 1,600-100-1,800 ...	Head of the Department of Technical Education.
<i>Engineering Colleges.</i>				
1. Inspector of Technical Education.	3	At least a IInd Class Degree in Mechanical Electrical Engineering or Chemical Engineering or Chemical Technology or Industrial Chemistry.	Rs. 350-33-650-45-1,100...	Inspection of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Revision of Syllabi, and preparation of Schemes for new Institutions.
2. Deputy Inspectors of Technical Education.	3	At least a IInd Class Degree in Engineering subject or Textile Manufacture or a Diploma in Textile Manufacture of recognised Institute.	Rs. 230-15-403-R, B.-20-500-E, B.-25-650.	Do.
<i>Technical High Schools.</i>				
3. Professors	...	18 At least a IInd Class Degree or a Master Degree in the subject concerned.	Rs. 350-30-650-45-1,100...	To look after the Department concerned and to conduct Senior Degree and Diploma Classes, etc.
4. Lecturers	...	40 At least a 2nd Class Degree in the subject concerned.	Rs. 230-15-400-20-500-E, B.-25-650.	To conduct Degree and Diploma Classes of the Institution in which working and such other work as may be assigned by the Head of the Institute.
5. Head Masters and Engineering Superintendents.	6	A Degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualifications or IInd Class Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering and Associated Membership of Institution of Engineers (India) with Part A and B.	Do.	... To look after the administration of the School and to supervise the High School and to conduct Higher Standard Classes in Engineering subjects.
6. Superintendent, Leather working School.	1	A good General Education. A degree or Diploma in Leather Manufacture of a recognised Institution in India and Foreign.	Rs. 350-785 (City Scale).	To look after and to supervise the administration of the Institute and to conduct the classes. To render expert Advice as and when required by Government regarding leather industry.
7. Superintendent, Training Institute.	1	A Degree or Diploma of recognised Institution in Leather Technical or Tanning.	Do.	... Do.
8. Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	B. Sc. (Tech.) Degree in at least IInd class or higher degree in Textile Chemistry or A II Class Degree in Textile Manufacture or A 1st Class Diploma in Textile Chemical or Textile Manufacture.	Rs. 350-1 100	... To look after the administration and to supervise the R. C. Technical Institution and to conduct higher Classes in Textile Manufacturing or Textile Chemistry.

†Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND
INSPECTORATE†

Department of Technical Education, Bombay State

Designation.	No. of Posts.	Prescribed Minimum Educational qualifications.	Scales of Pay.	Duties.
1	2	3	4	5
9 Head of the Textile Chemistry Section, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	A degree of M. Sc. or at least second Class B.Sc. (Technical) in Textile Chemistry of a recognised University.	Rs. 220-650	... To look after the Textile Chemistry section administration and to conduct the classes in Textile Chemistry.
10. Head of the Textile Manufacture Section R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	At least a diploma in full Textile Course of a recognised technical Institute.	Do.	... To look after the Textile Manufacturing Section administration and to conduct the Classes in Textile Manufacture.

†Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

APPENDIX
BOMBAY STATE,

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or creed in Recog-

1		Number of Institutions on 31st March 1956.	Backward.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2	3	4	5		
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...
Universities including Research Institutions.	Men	22	27	1	28
	Women	2	...	...	...
Arts and Science Institutions for..	Men	58	2,412	107	2,519
	Women	6	...	17	17
Professional Colleges	Education	12	9	1	10
	Engineering	8	170	...	170
	Medicine	15	95	11	106
	Veterinary	1	9	...	9
	Agriculture	3	37	...	37
	Forestry	...	...	...	...
	Commerce	11	93	...	93
	Law	9	96	2	98
	Arts and Architec- ture.	1	37	1	38
	Others	Men	1	1	...	1
	Women	...	...	...	...
Special Colleges	Music	1	1	...	1
	Fine Arts	1	2	...	2
	Oriental Studies..	1	...	...	...
	Physical Educa- tion.	1	1	...	1
	Social Education.	2	7	2	9
Others	Men	1	...	...	...
	Women	1	...	...	...
Total	Men	68	558	17	575
	Women	1	...	...	...
	Total	69	558	17	575
Grand Total	Men	148	2,996	125	3,121
	Women	9	...	17	17
	Total	152	2,996	142	3,138

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1955-56

nised and Un-recognised Institutions in the Bombay State on 31st March, 1956

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	1,86,14,862	1,73,41,298	3,59,55,150
1,482	320	1,802	1,503	321	1,829
...	7	7	...	7	7
44,152	10,062	54,214	46,564	10,169	56,733
...	2,140	2,140	...	2,157	2,157
1,055	398	1,453	1,064	399	1,463
6,714	5	6,719	6,984	5	6,989
3,749	798	4,547	3,844	809	4,653
243	...	243	252	...	252
783	3	786	820	3	823
...
7,280	283	7,563	7,373	283	7,656
4,052	283	4,335	4,148	285	4,433
1,073	272	1,295	1,110	223	1,333
54	2	56	55	2	57
...
253	182	385	254	182	386
87	18	105	89	18	107
78	...	78	78	...	78
76	16	92	77	16	93
90	59	149	97	61	153
7	...	7	7	...	7
...	173	173	...	173	173
25,694	2,219	27,913	26,252	2,236	28,488
...	173	173	...	173	173
25,694	2,392	28,086	26,252	2,409	28,661
71,328	12,601	93,929	74,324	12,726	87,050
...	2,320	2,320	...	2,337	2,337
71,328	14,921	86,249	74,324	15,063	89,387

APPENDIX

1		Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1956.	Backward.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
		2	3	4	5	
<i>Secondary Schools</i>						
High Schools	... { Boys	... 1,072	28,450	1,326	29,776	
	... { Girls	... 169	23	948	971	
Middle Schools	... { Boys	... 342	2,426	106	2,532	
	... { Girls	... 22	2	48	50	
Total Secondary Schools	... { Boys	... 1,414	30,876	1,432	32,308	
	... { Girls	... 191	25	996	1,021	
Total		...	1,605	30,901	2,428	33,329
<i>Primary Schools</i>						
Boys	... { Upper Primary	... } 33,657 {	77,517	7,043	84,960	
	... { Lower Primary	... }	5,38,012	1,91,843	7,29,855	
Girls	... { Upper Primary	... } 2,024 {	120	5,361	5,481	
	... { Lower Primary	... }	1,824	38,236	40,060	
Total	... { Upper Primary	... } 35,681 {	77,637	12,404	90,041	
	... { Lower Primary	... }	5,39,836	2,30,079	7,69,915	
Total Primary		...	25,681	6,17,473	2,42,483	8,59,956
<i>Special Schools</i>						
Nursery	... { Boys	... 196	314	210	524	
	... { Girls	... 55	226	30	535	
Arts and Craft	... { Boys	... 24	55	37	92	
	... { Girls	... 159	15	145	160	
Medical	... { Boys	... 7	...	...	...
	... { Girls	... 51	...	12	12	
Training	... { Boys	... 87	1,519	64	1,583	
	... { Girls	... 61	29	449	478	

I—contd.

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
3,32,593	55,116	3,87,709	3,61,043	56,442	4,17,485
3,030	64,496	67,526	3,053	65,444	68,497
19,787	3,578	23,365	22,213	3,684	25,897
375	2,013	2,388	377	2,061	2,438
3,52,380	58,694	4,11,074	3,33,256	60,126	4,43,382
3,405	66,509	69,914	3,430	67,505	70,935
3,55,785	1,25,203	4,80,988	3,86,686	1,27,631	5,14,317
3,64,026	48,098	4,12,124	4,41,543	55,141	4,96,684
17,20,320	7,39,555	24,59,875	22,58,332	9,31,398	31,89,730
1,921	71,834	73,755	2,041	77,195	79,236
28,568	3,37,010	3,65,578	30,392	3,75,246	4,05,638
3,65,947	1,19,932	4,85,879	4,43,584	1,32,336	5,75,920
17,48,888	10,76,565	28,25,453	22,88,724	13,06,644	35,95,368
21,14,835	11,96,497	33,11,332	27,32,308	14,38,980	41,71,288
9,211	6,526	15,737	9,525	6,736	16,261
1,499	1,823	3,318	1,725	2,128	3,853
704	333	1,037	759	370	1,129
164	9,268	9,432	179	9,413	9,592
184	53	237	184	53	237
65	1,799	1,864	65	1,811	1,876
7,950	503	8,453	9,469	567	10,036
337	3,984	4,321	366	4,433	4,799

APPENDIX

1		No. of Institutions on 31st March, 1956.	Backward.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		2	3	4	5
Engineering	... Boys ...	2	4	...	4
Technical	... Boys ...	21	47	...	47
Industrial	... Boys ...	107	867	100	967
	... Girls ...	10	6	44	50
Commercial	... Boys ...	159	637	50	687
	... Girls ...	4	...	18	18
Schools for Defectives	... Boys ...	22	76	6	82
	... Girls ...	2	4	12	16
Agriculture and Forestry	... Boys ...	18	103	...	103
Reformatory Including Certified Schools...	... Boys ...	10	466	...	466
	... Girls ...	5	...	50	50
Oriental	... Boys ...	57	25	1	26
	... Girls ...	12	1	1	2
Music, Dancing and Fine Arts	... Boys ...	32	90	2	92
	... Girls ...	29	8	8	16
Schools for Adults	... Boys ...	17,756	1,13,471	11	1,13,492
	... Girls ...	2,735	...	18,971	18,971
Physical Education	... Boys ...	4	3	...	3
Other	... Boys ...	8	48	...	48
	... Girls ...	1	...	...	...
Total	... Boys ...	19,510	1,17,725	431	1,18,156
	... Girls ...	3,122	289	19,450	19,739
	Total ...	21,632	1,18,014	19,881	1,37,895
Total Recognised Institutions	... Boys ...	53,724	7,67,126	2,00,874	9,68,000
	... Girls ...	5,346	2,258	64,060	66,318
Grand Total	...	59,070	7,69,384	2,64,934	10,34,318
Un-Recognised	... Boys ...	165	865	298	1,163
	... Girls ...	12	35	28	63
	Total ...	177	900	326	1,226
Grand Total	...	*59,247	7,70,284	2,65,260	10,35,544

*Excluding Secondary School Certificate Examination Board.

I—concl'd.

Others.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
165	...	165	169	...	169
2,928	...	2,928	2,975	...	2,975
3,403	62	3,465	4,270	165	4,432
100	222	322	106	266	372
14,695	2,435	17,130	15,332	2,485	17,817
24	40	64	24	48	72
855	180	1,035	931	186	1,117
17	47	64	21	59	80
1,083	...	1,083	1,186	...	1,186
1,880	34	1,414	1,846	34	1,880
27	286	313	27	336	363
1,694	322	2,016	1,719	323	2,042
102	201	303	108	202	305
1,205	295	1,500	1,295	297	1,592
282	765	1,047	290	773	1,063
2,58,233	60	2,58,293	3,71,704	71	3,71,775
...	40,610	40,610	...	58,981	58,981
173	39	212	176	39	215
594	12	606	642	12	654
...	93	93	...	93	93
3,04,457	10,907	3,15,364	4,22,182	11,338	4,33,520
2,617	59,093	61,710	2,906	78,543	81,449
3,07,071	70,000	3,77,074	4,25,088	89,881	5,14,969
28,12,511	8,69,355	36,82,366	35,79,687	10,70,729	46,50,366
36,511	5,36,766	5,73,277	38,769	6,00,326	6,39,595
28,49,022	14,06,621	42,55,643	36,18,406	16,71,555	52,89,961
4,239	2,492	6,731	5,154	2,790	7,944
124	444	568	159	472	631
4,413	2,936	7,349	5,313	3,262	8,575
23,53,435	14,02,557	42,62,992	36,23,719	16,74,817	52,98,536

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE,

Table showing details of Towns and Villages with

Name of the District.	Total No. of Towns and Villages.	No. of Towns and Villages with Schools.	Number of Villages		
			1,000 and over	Between 1,000 and 900.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Bombay	...	1	1	...	..
2. Banaskantha	...	1,336	980	...	...
3. Sabarkantha	...	1,650	868	1	...
4. Mehsana	...	1,265	991	1	1
5. Amreli	...	855	275	...	...
6. Baroda	...	1,710	876	...	...
7. Ahmedabad	...	762	653	...	...
8. Kaira	...	984	860	1	...
9. Panchmahals	...	1,944	1,655	...	...
10. Broach	...	1,187	716	2	...
11. Surat	...	1,953	1,478	2	1
12. Thana	...	1,699	1,646	...	...
13. Ahmednagar	..	1,332	1,271	...	...
14. East Khandesh	...	1,453	1,112	11	...
15. West Khandesh	...	1,513	1,359	...	...
16. Nasik	...	1,677	1,273	...	...
17. Poona	...	1,511	1,251	...	...
18. Satara (North)	...	1,167	1,135	...	...

II

1955-56

and without Primary School on 31st March, 1956

without schools with population of

	Between 900 and 800,	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400	Total.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...
..	...	...	...	...	169	187	356
...	...	...	2	...	...	779	782
1	2	3	3	21	242	274	274
...	...	...	...	6	74	80	80
...	...	...	...	86	748	834	834
...	1	...	1	16	91	109	109
...	...	2	...	5	116	124	124
...	...	2	3	21	263	289	289
...	...	...	2	11	456	471	471
4	2	4	4	33	425	475	475
...	...	...	...	17	36	53	53
...	...	...	...	...	61	61	61
1	3	7	6	15	297	341	341
...	...	...	...	...	154	154	154
...	..	...	...	30	374	404	404
...	...	...	...	...	260	260	260
...	..	...	...	...	32	32	32

APPENDIX

Name of the District.	Total No. of Towns and Villages.	No. of Towns and Villages with Schools.	Number of Villages		
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.	
1	2	3	4	5	
19. Sholapur	...	948	932	...	...
20. Kolaba	...	1,788	1,473	...	...
21. Ratnagiri	...	1,528	1,425	...	...
22. Satara (South)	..	529	529	...	..
23. Kolhapur	...	967	873	...	...
24. Dangs	...	310	89	...	...
25. Belgaum	...	1,306	1,234	...	...
26. Bijapur	...	1,254	1,160	1	...
27. Dharwar	...	1,362	1,302	...	...
28. Kanara	...	1,235	650	...	...

TOTAL	...	84,726	28,067	19	8

II—*contd.*

without schools with a population of

Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	16	16
...	21	294	315
...	19	84	103
...
...	11	88	94
...	221	221
...	72	72
1	...	4	4	1	88	94
...	60	60
...	5	580	585
7	8	22	25	487	6,088	6,659

APPENDIX

Name of the District.	Number of School-less	
	1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.
1	4a	5a
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
13. Ahmednagar
14. East Khandesh	...	11
15. West Khandesh
16. Nasik
17. Poona
18. Satara (North)

APPENDIX

Name of the District.	Number of School-less	
	1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.
1	4a	5a
19. Sholapur
20. Kolaba
21. Ratnagiri
22. Satara (South)
23. Kolhapur
24. Dangs
25. Belgaum
26. Bijapur	...	1
27. Dharwar
28. Kanara
Total ...	18	2

II—concl'd.

villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.

						Total.
Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400	Below 400.	
6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12a
...	18	18
...
...	1	2	3
...
...	5	45	50
...	154	154
...	3	3
1	...	4	4	1	73	84
...	59	59
...	5	146	151
6	6	17	18	204	3,491	3,762

APPENDIX

BOMBAY STATE,

Statement showing the housing arrangements for District

Primary Schools maintained by	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March, 1956.	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1956.	Owned buildings.		
			Number.	Number of pupils accommo- dated in	
1	2	3	4	5	
*District School Board for	{ Boys ...	24,643	27,48,489	7,903	10,97,374
	{ Girls ...	1,300	2,73,575	595	1,16,513
†Authorised Muni- cipalities.	{ Boys ...	1,014	4,04,630	271	1,38,642
	{ Girls ...	421	1,61,074	109	51,135
Total ...	{ Boys ...	25,657	31,53,119	8,174	12,36,016
	{ Girls ...	1,721	4,34,649	704	1,67,648

* Includes non-Authorised Municipal Schools.

† Includes Cantonment Board Schools.

III

1955-56

School Board and Local Authority Municipal Primary Schools

Rented buildings.		Rent free buildings.			
Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in	Temples, Mosques and Dharmashalas.		Others.	
		Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in
6	7	8	9	10	11
8,622	7,44,354	8,228	4,61,591	7,316	4,45,170
850	1,33,625	156	14,309	85	9,128
745	2,56,777	6	780	32	8,431
307	1,07,483	1	25	7	2,431
9,367	10,01,131	8,234	4,62,371	7,348	4,53,601
1,157	2,41,108	157	14,334	92	11,559

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education

Name of 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 Municipality</i>							
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918</i>							
Surat	...1st January 1920.	Both.	Jan. 1955	1,16,414	1,06,494	13,293	9,714
Satara	...1st July 1921	...Boys only	22-10-1955	19,376	18,463	2,663	...
Dhulia	... 1st March 1923	Both.	1-3-1955	39,888	36,860	4,924	3,834
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920</i>							
Bombay City	...* 1925, 40, 60	Both.	Jan. 1955	17,79,259	10,60,011	1,22,365	1,01,574
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923</i>							
Ahmednagar	... 1927	Boys.	27-1-1955	41,538	39,433	3,826	...
Broach City	... 1929	Both.	Feb. 1955	32,821	30,176	4,213	3,485
Sholapur City	...1927, '41, 48 and 49, 1950.	Both.	31-1-1956	1,38,963	1,27,046	18,364	11,882
Poona City	...2nd December 1929.	Both.	23-2-1956	26,032	2,24,454	26,830	23,107
Dharwar	... 1942, 43	"	14-2-1955	34,923	31,643	3,935	3,225
Hubli	...1941, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.	"	4-3-1955	67,135	62,412	7,618	4,431
Bijapur	... 1944, 47, 49	"	21-2-1955	34,195	31,539	4,920	3,310
Belgaum	... 1st June 1947	"	1951	43,734	39,757	6,563	5,547
Jalgaon	...15th October 1947.	"	19-3-1955	35,838	32,125	3,986	3,495
Malegaon	...June 1948	"	29-1-1955	30,670	27,220	3,378	2,550
Ahmedabad	...September 1948	"	26-12-1955	4,46,949	3,41,361	58,028	42,201
Gadhra	... 1947	"	Feb. 1956	21,575	18,901	3,444	2,942
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947</i>							
Nasik City	...1st March 1952	"	13-2 to 17-2-1955	50,294	47,014	4,803	4,347
Gadag	... 1952	"	Jan. 1955	34,036	32,009	8,612	8,186
Nadlad	... June 1955	"	Jan. 1955	33,865	29,339	4,013	3,184

IV

introduced by Local Authorities in the Bombay State in the year 1955-56

No. of children of school going age actually in the schools in the compulsory area on 31st March 1956.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.				
						Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecutions.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	15	16	17	18	19
9	10	11	12	13	14					
11,782	8,823	95.8	90.8	91.6	7.1	3,122	1,392	165	14	...
2,663	...	100.	...	67.8	...	250	...	...	...	...
4,866	3,448	88.7	89.8	80.7	81.7	1,342	359	5	80	...
1,00,651	89,663	89.6	89.2	89.0	89.1	...	...	...	...	...
3,711	...	97.0	...	94.0	...	414	...	...	...	...
3,239	2,536	76.9	73.9	75.0	78.9	2,709	644	...	...	...
16,839	10,124	91.7	88.9	81.6	79.8	6,957	2,526	88	68	40
23,936	20,354	89.2	88.1	83.4	82.2	...	...	...	...	...
3,491	2,866	88.7	88.6	75.6	80.5	...	...	...	...	...
7,389	4,209	97.0	95.0	85.1	96.2	669	96	...	17	...
3,845	3,156	91.1	94.7	73.0	79.7	48	15	...	...	...
6,180	5,201	94.2	93.8	80.9	78.1	812	956	...	5	10
3,946	3,448	99.0	99.0	80.0	91.0	510	96	...	...	...
3,332	2,523	98.6	98.9	89.9	71.0	...	...	...	...	...
66,520	40,215	97.4	76.8	76.8	76.8	672	...	...	...	...
2,146	1,394	62.3	68.8	83.7	68.3	...	...	...	...	...
4,477	3,950	91.4	90.9	90.0	79.4	423	...	...	...	...
3,566	3,149	98.7	98.8	82.7	81.0	2,661	201	...	48	49
3,288	2,393	81.0	70.1	83.7	83.4	...	...	...	...	...

Name of 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 and 1947.</i>							
Satara North	... 1947, 1954	Both	June 1954	4,08,335	4,37,433	38,549	33,296
East Khandesh	... 1947 to 1955	"	28-6-1954	4,84,327	4,70,323	47,070	31,737
Broach	... 1944, 50, 1954	"	April 1954	1,08,399	1,58,175	18,503	14,170
Surat	... 1947, 48, 1954	"	June 1955	5,01,040	5,08,330	47,781	38,233
Belgaum	... 1946, 49 and 1954	"	Jan. 1955	5,73,378	5,75,119	70,091	62,259
Sholapur	... 1-6-1946 to 1-8-1954	"	29-12-1955	4,79,117	4,64,835	52,008	39,806
Dharwar	... 19 47, 1954	"	7-4-1955	4,74,616	4,48,191	47,546	39,840
Ratnagiri	... 1-6-1947 to 1-8-1954	"	7-6-1954	6,27,874	7,29,557	68,893	62,791
West Khandesh	... 1-6-1929 to 1-8-1954	"	12-5-1954	3,26,452	3,15,422	23,806	13,798
Kolaba	... 1-6-1948 to 1-8-1955	"	2-5-1955	1,99,412	1,96,305	29,919	15,274
Thana	... 1-6-1947 to 1-8-1954	"	June 1954	5,76,896	5,82,174	83,460	54,831
Nasik	... 1-6-1948	"	14-2-1955	4,26,624	4,04,986	34,010	33,514
Ahmednagar	... 1947, 49, 1954	"	June 1954	3,60,169	3,42,992	42,227	31,689
Satara South	... 1947, 1954	"	April 1955	4,73,504	4,12,481	50,766	37,324
Poona	... 1947, 1954	"	20-3-1955	4,62,714	4,48,371	46,264	35,655
Kolhapur	... 1947, 1954	"	April 1955	3,90,075	3,76,175	65,738	30,988
Ahmedabad	... 1947, 1954	"	Dec. 1954	3,10,822	2,94,307	34,260	21,907
Kaira	... 1947, 1954	"	June 1954	5,28,772	5,39,996	1,12,272	59,792
Panchmahals	... 1947, 1954	"	Feb. 1956	2,32,614	1,19,305	33,773	23,332
Baroda	... 1954	"	18-4-1954	3,16,983	2,51,656	51,856	34,616
Bijapur	... 1948, 1951	"	July 1955	4,62,200	4,59,383	40,061	27,899
North Kanara	... 1948, 40, 1954	"	Oct. 1955	1,54,370	1,61,599	16,198	13,119
Amreli	... 1947, 1951	"	Feb. 1956	1,23,927	1,21,257	29,179	16,962
Mehsana	... 1907, 1951	"	1955	7,08,108	6,85,493	1,19,061	1,01,413
Sabarkantha	... 1946 to 1951	"	June 1955	1,43,473	1,11,077	13,325	6,726
Banskantha	... 1954, 1955	"	July 1954	1,49,372	1,42,110	17,430	8,317

IV—contd.

No. of children of School-going age actually in the schools in the compulsory area on 31st March 1936.		Percentage of enrolment.				Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.			
								Prosecutions for			Fines.
								Notices issued.	Atten- dance orders passed.	Non enrol- ment.		Non- atten- dance.
Boys, 9	Girls, 10	Boys, 11	Girls, 12	Boys, 13	Girls, 14	15	16	17	18	19	
35,088	28,552	91.0	85.8	60.6	47.0	1,184	363	25	...	6	
46,190	30,781	98.1	95.9	77.3	77.3	15,562	3,194	135	812	142	
16,377	12,291	88.5	86.7	84.3	84.6	5,597	3,184	615	1,021	265	
46,282	36,684	96.8	95.9	58.2	56.3	3,524	982	...	...	...
57,127	33,631	71.5	64.5	66.3	63.6	17,935	...	...	4	8
43,159	20,174	83.0	75.6	95.9	75.9	12,593	4,709	166	592	193	
42,581	34,876	99.6	86.3	62.6	68.2	8,694	661	...	53	10	
54,421	44,410	79.0	70.7	61.8	54.9	18,998	6,645	95	...	3	
19,215	12,713	80.7	92.1	75.0	74.9	6,902	2,181	...	511	...	
17,702	11,244	84.6	74.3	89.8	85.7	12,470	...	...	...	...
80,394	10,539	36.4	35.6	56.6	53.3	...	...	...	...	...
33,776	21,694	99.3	92.3	73.0	66.2	3,838	667	21	...	3	
35,187	25,732	81.4	72.4	86.9	82.8	16,950	2,815	1,601	495	1,193	
35,482	16,510	67.9	44.3	60.5	82.8	6,675	...	...	...	...
34,716	32,474	75.1	63.0	64.0	59.1	8,145	3,457	...	848	...	
20,237	12,355	30.8	39.9	62.0	51.3	49,746	...	...	...	...
31,887	19,823	93.1	90.8	76.5	67.5	6,483	9,021	1,012	623	...	
66,829	43,710	59.1	73.1	78.1	73.6	20,635	22,293	327	5,717	...	
19,228	10,320	53.6	44.2	89.8	77.6	3,599	1,514	131	611	226	
51,064	33,779	98.5	97.4	80.7	81.3	7,812	1,548	...	...	...
39,378	26,839	98.2	96.5	76.6	65.1	...	...	...	...	...
115	11,842	95.3	98.7	77.1	77.5	3,575	...	...	...	...
16,353	13,138	75.6	78.6	84.0	78.7	1,272	252	17	139	70	
82,537	43,851	75.0	43.3	90.6	77.6	28,319	272	1	...	...
12,688	4,877	95.2	72.6	61.4	52.9	3,612	2,189	131	137	22	
4,328	1,378	24.8	16.8	11.3	63.5	14,956	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure (Direct and Districts of the Bombay

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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.
<i>Bombay Municipality.</i>								
District School Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	31,73,248	30,50,000	41,347	...	1,13,69,861	5,69,437	1,74,538	1,54,17,931
Total (b) ...	31,73,248	30,50,000	41,347	...	1,13,69,861	5,69,437	1,74,038	1,64,17,931
Grand Total (a) and (b).	31,73,248	30,50,000	41,347	...	1,13,69,861	5,69,437	1,74,038	1,64,17,931
<i>Kolaba District</i>								
District School Board.	6,99,905	21,24,029	83,192	1,39,715	...	44,741	1,93,335	32,14,977
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	2,37,903	4,485	...	95,939	12,251	21,015	3,77,603
Total (a) ...	6,99,905	23,61,931	87,677	1,39,715	95,939	62,972	1,44,380	35,92,579
Local Authority Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b).	6,99,905	23,61,931	87,677	1,39,715	95,939	62,972	1,44,380	35,99,579

V

Indirect) of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the State for the year 1955-56

Expenditure.							
Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On management.				
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
1,35,65,718	...	4,69,903	6,73,444	2,53,515	...	1,49,62,580	34,55,351
1,35,65,718	...	4,69,903	6,73,444	2,53,515	...	1,49,62,580	34,55,351
1,35,65,718	...	4,69,903	6,73,444	2,53,515	...	1,49,62,580	34,55,351
...
20,67,483	...	95,664	45,719	19,675	3,90,063	28,18,609	5,96,363
8,50,180	...	16,215	7,769	3,445	...	3,77,603	...
24,17,668	...	1,11,879	53,481	23,120	3,90,063	29,96,211	5,96,363
...
...
24,17,668	...	1,11,879	53,481	23,120	3,90,063	29,96,211	5,96,363

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).								
District and Management,	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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.
<i>Ratnagiri District</i>								
District School Board.	8,65,173	53,18,348	76,981	95,138	...	1,00,019	26,873	64,82,531
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	3,75,964	7,303	...	60,226	18,124	1,641	4,63,257
Total (a) ...	8,65,173	56,94,312	84,283	95,138	60,226	1,18,142	28,514	69,45,788
Local Authority Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b).	8,65,173	56,94,312	84,283	95,138	60,226	1,18,142	28,514	69,45,788
<i>Thana District</i>								
District School Board.	8,37,257	30,24,678	73,271	1,48,958	...	79,210	2,60,120	44,23,494
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	5,88,259	...	...	1,02,383	...	...	6,90,642
Total (a) ...	8,37,257	36,12,937	73,271	1,48,958	1,02,383	79,210	2,60,120	51,14,136
Local Authority Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b)	8,37,257	36,12,937	73,271	1,48,958	1,02,383	79,210	2,60,120	51,14,136

V—contd.

Expenditure.							
Recurring.							Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On manage- ment.	Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48,16,811	21,068	2,18,752	1,08,049	18,615	7,26,153	59,09,444	5,78,087
4,37,172	1,096	23,344	...	1,445	...	4,63,257	...
52,53,983	22,164	2,42,096	1,08,049	20,260	7,26,159	63,72,701	6,78,087
...
...
52,53,983	22,164	2,42,096	1,08,049	20,260	7,26,159	63,72,701	6,78,087
28,92,013	89,079	2,30,704	74,874	53,686	3,03,706	36,44,062	7,79,432
6,46,068	...	41,584	...	...	...	6,90,642	...
35,38,071	89,079	2,75,288	74,874	53,686	3,03,706	43,34,704	7,79,432
...
...
35,38,071	89,079	2,75,288	74,874	53,686	3,03,706	43,34,704	7,79,432

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).						
	Opening balance on 1st April 1925.	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>Nasik District</i>							
District School Board	3,70,201	35,22,764	28,944	2,24,540	...	56,261	1,16,243
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	3,81,054	...	...	1,33,646	18,924	21,246
Total (a) ...	3,70,201	39,03,838	28,944	2,24,540	1,33,646	75,185	1,37,489
Municipal School Board, Nasik	9,860	1,65,277	520	...	2,15,000	16,371	15,043
Municipal School Board, Malegon.	32,215	1,52,366	10,449	882	1,75,669	...	2,742
Cantonment Board, Deolali ...	...	18,682	47	...	28,491	1,325	3,299
Total (b) ...	42,075	3,57,025	11,016	882	4,19,160	17,766	21,084
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	4,12,276	42,60,863	39,960	2,25,422	5,52,806	92,951	1,58,573
<i>East Khandesh District</i>							
District School Board ...	5,32,226	35,83,428	64,065	3,00,813	...	83,073	4,93,579
Non-Authorised Municipalities ....	...	7,75,667	5,397	...	2,06,540	25,576	336
Total (a) ...	5,32,226	44,59,095	69,462	3,00,813	2,06,540	1,08,649	4,93,915
Municipal School Board, Jalgaon.	6,745	2,29,151	10,440	...	2,16,000	...	4,265
Municipal School Board, Amalner.	4,631	1,04,448	280	...	1,08,504	98	1,104
Total (b) ...	11,376	3,33,599	10,720	...	3,24,504	98	5,369
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,43,602	47,92,694	80,182	3,00,813	5,31,044	1,08,746	4,99,284

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1966.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,18,973	97,38,314	3,900	2,34,733	73,216	2,71,924	2,47,292	55,69,379	7,49,594
5,54,870	5,04,769	910	...	...	49,191	...	5,54,870	...
48,73,843	32,43,083	4,810	2,31,733	73,216	3,21,115	2,47,292	41,24,249	7,49,594
4,42,771	3,23,372	211	25,348	9,292	39,552	10,677	4,07,452	25,319
3,74,223	3,10,363	49	...	12,778	816	35,466	3,55,471	14,352
51,914	46,590	...	2,250	...	...	3,074	51,914	...
8,69,008	6,50,323	259	27,538	22,070	39,365	49,217	8,18,537	50,171
57,42,551	39,23,408	5,069	2,52,331	95,295	3,50,453	2,56,509	49,48,085	7,09,765
51,57,184	37,13,360	4,070	1,76,235	65,808	4,25,064	5,26,202	49,11,739	2,45,445
10,13,515	6,00,441	794	8,610	15,208	98,462	...	10,13,515	...
61,70,699	46,03,801	4,864	1,84,845	81,016	5,24,526	5,26,202	59,25,254	2,45,445
4,65,601	3,99,756	5,999	...	10,727	1,278	32,425	4,41,179	25,422
2,15,515	1,80,339	154	...	4,720	1,327	15,773	2,01,813	17,202
6,25,616	5,71,095	6,146	...	14,947	2,605	45,199	6,42,992	42,624
68,55,315	51,74,896	11,010	1,84,845	95,963	5,27,131	5,74,401	65,63,246	2,88,069

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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>West Khandesh District</i>								
District School Board	...	3,07,566	30,41,253	59,798	1,95,375	...	53,276	3,02,753
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	4,70,972	...	...	...	93,563	14,210	...
Total (a)	...	3,07,566	35,12,225	59,798	1,95,375	93,563	67,486	3,02,753
Municipal School Board, Dhulla.	...	10,836	1,97,831	211	...	2,37,000	...	225
Total (b)	...	10,836	1,97,831	211	...	2,37,000	...	225
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	3,18,402	37,10,056	60,009	1,95,375	3,30,563	67,486	3,03,008
<i>Ahmednagar District</i>								
District School Board	...	5,19,679	38,71,668	60,976	3,32,960	...	68,576	3,06,391
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	...	1,43,954	...	...	...	98,884	5,829	...
Total (a)	...	5,19,679	40,15,632	60,976	3,32,960	98,884	74,405	3,06,391
Municipal School Board, Ahmednagar.	...	10,332	1,95,490	10,828	...	1,74,450	11,907	21,184
Cantonment Board Ahmednagar.	...	17,436	...	20	...	28,451	1,395	4,012
Total (b)	...	10,332	2,12,926	10,848	...	2,02,901	13,302	25,196
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	5,30,011	42,28,558	71,824	3,32,960	3,01,785	87,707	3,31,587

V—contd.

recurring).		Expenditure.							Closing balance on 31st March 196.
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non- recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years re- funded.	Total.	
	On Primary Schools. maintained.	On Scholar- ships.	On approved Schools.	On manage- ment.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
89,60,052	29,83,151	66,123	8,32,085	64,366	1,140	3,61,623	38,11,488	1,48,564	
5,78,746	5,54,210	19,203	5,332	...	...	...	5,78,745	...
45,88,797	85,37,361	89,326	3,37,417	64,366	1,140	3,61,623	43,90,233	1,48,564	
4,46,108	8,80,050	744	...	11,700	794	51,867	4,46,155	948	
4,46,108	8,80,050	744	...	11,700	794	51,867	4,46,155	948	
49,84,000	39,17,411	89,070	3,37,417	76,066	1,934	4,13,490	46,35,338	1,49,512	
51,60,250	32,64,598	26,930	5,16,663	2,806	18,035	6,68,784	45,47,816	6,12,434	
2,43,677	2,48,677	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,677	...
54,06,927	35,13,275	26,930	5,16,663	52,806	18,035	6,68,784	47,96,493	6,12,434	
4,24,191	3,90,737	896	14,267	8,486	...	...	8,49,896	80,805
51,314	44,581	96	2,250	1,843	60	2,534	51,314	...	
4,75,505	3,65,368	492	16,517	10,329	60	2,534	3,95,200	80,305	
53,84,432	38,78,543	27,422	5,33,180	63,135	18,095	6,71,313	51,91,693	6,92,739	

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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 District</i>							
District School Board ...	7,57,124	99,34,073	46,704	4,56,577	...	67,637	4,05,299
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	2,96,180	92,364	...	1,32,395	12,781	...
Total (a) ...	7,97,124	42,30,253	79,068	4,56,577	1,32,395	70,418	4,05,299
Municipal School Board, Poona...	1,15,812	6,97,225	12,397	...	9,12,166	45,001	9,021
Cantonment Board, Poona ...	...	20,761	...	...	45,351	...	...
Cantonment Board, Kirkee ...	...	18,730	...	...	14,170	17,811	4,000
Total (b) ...	1,15,812	7,36,313	12,397	...	10,18,687	62,812	7,021
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	9,12,436	49,66,565	92,295	4,56,577	11,68,082	1,33,730	4,12,320
<i>North Salara District</i>							
District School Board ...	1,73,020	34,50,987	23,410	2,55,290	...	1,07,561	17,090
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	2,43,520	2,231	30,116	78,392	13,369	...
Total (a) ...	1,73,020	36,94,477	25,641	2,85,406	78,392	1,20,929	17,090
Municipal School Board, Satara...	135	93,435	619	...	93,484	11,490	9,408
Total (b) ...	135	93,435	619	...	93,484	11,490	9,408
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,73,155	37,17,692	26,260	2,85,406	1,71,876	1,32,419	26,498

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	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.
66,07,414	84,56,276	23,062	1,72,325	91,007	2,72,481	2,14,562	43,35,703	13,68,711
4,60,660	4,46,958	1,172	32,605	...	...	...	4,80,660	...
61,78,374	79,12,259	24,234	2,04,950	91,007	2,72,481	2,14,562	48,19,363	13,68,711
18,32,052	18,59,151	1,859	2,59,495	42,928	11,612	84,502	17,59,367	72,665
67,118	...	...	61,034	...	...	6,084	67,118	...
63,801	44,320	...	4,000	...	...	6,472	63,801	...
19,52,971	14,03,529	1,859	3,24,529	42,928	11,612	95,858	18,80,806	72,665
61,31,645	63,16,779	26,002	5,23,359	1,33,935	3,84,093	3,19,410	66,89,659	14,31,376
41,47,919	31,67,162	1,859	2,32,668	62,366	95,228	2,99,841	33,62,210	2,85,708
4,68,627	4,40,174	690	17,950	7,007	2,906	...	4,68,627	...
46,16,545	36,07,336	2,479	2,50,608	69,375	1,01,198	2,99,841	43,20,837	2,85,708
2,08,571	1,89,657	...	2,255	4,243	3,968	10,993	2,02,116	6,455
2,08,571	1,89,657	...	2,255	4,243	3,968	10,993	2,02,116	6,455
48,25,116	37,87,993	2,479	2,52,563	73,618	1,05,166	3,10,834	46,32,953	2,92,163

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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 ...	4,65,121	21,77,037	44,935	1,58,711	...	59,830	2,02,901
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	6,29,364	7,350	...	64,138	12,146	12,769
Total (a) ...	4,66,121	28,06,431	52,315	1,58,711	64,138	71,975	4,05,693
Local Authority Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	4,66,121	28,06,431	52,315	1,58,711	64,138	71,975	4,05,693
<i>Sholapur District</i>							
District School Board ...	6,59,697	32,36,132	82,009	3,27,023	...	44,098	1,89,569
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	4,54,758	...	...	1,89,729	9,704	...
Total (a) ...	6,59,697	36,90,897	82,009	3,27,023	1,89,722	54,402	1,89,569
Sholapur Municipal School Board.	67,020	5,20,741	1,649	...	5,93,006	14,091	33,366
Total (b) ...	67,090	5,20,741	1,649	...	5,93,006	14,091	33,366
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	7,26,787	42,11,638	83,658	3,27,023	7,82,728	69,393	2,22,935

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1966.
	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.
42,60,665	81,28,025	5,029	1,65,860	70,681	40,794	2,01,762	97,02,150	5,87,415
7,25,819	6,58,796	984	52,413	11,916	7,380	...	7,26,819	...
50,25,384	88,81,761	6,012	2,08,273	81,997	48,174	2,01,762	44,27,969	5,97,415
...
...
50,25,384	88,81,761	6,012	2,08,273	81,997	48,174	2,01,762	44,27,969	5,97,415
46,89,535	89,08,496	2,286	2,43,543	74,439	1,10,619	5,54,470	88,88,793	6,60,742
6,54,164	5,68,873	306	17,043	...	37,873	...	6,54,164	...
51,09,719	37,09,309	2,683	2,60,666	74,439	1,49,491	5,54,470	45,42,977	6,60,742
12,30,843	9,80,175	9,935	1,13,905	26,930	4,063	76,583	12,11,591	19,263
12,30,843	9,80,175	9,935	1,13,905	26,930	4,063	76,583	12,11,591	19,262
61,24,662	44,824,84	12,617	3,74,491	1,01,369	1,52,554	6,31,053	57,54,569	6,69,894

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).						
	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	Government Grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Kolhapur District</i>							
District School Board ...	Rs. 2,19,645	Rs. 24,51,919	Rs. 27,335	Rs. 1,39,067	Rs. ...	Rs. 51,809	Rs. 80,049
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	2,63,56	1,754	...	74,614	12,478	...
Total (a) ...	2,19,645	27,15,775	29,089	1,39,067	34,614	64,286	80,049
<i>Municipal School Board, Kolhapur.</i>							
Municipal School Board, Kolhapur.	2,52,659	2,26,592	10,494	...	2,75,000	23	9,549
Total (b) ...	2,52,659	2,26,592	10,494	...	2,75,000	23	9,549
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	4,72,304	29,42,367	39,583	1,39,067	3,09,614	64,309	89,598
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>							
District School Board ...	3,81,631	20,72,342	1,01,411	3,58,613	...	39,826	2,62,157
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	2,98,460	6,970	...	87,031	11,946	...
Total (a) ...	3,81,631	23,70,802	1,08,381	3,58,613	87,031	51,772	2,62,157
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.</i>							
Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.	1,57,075	7,96,206	4,701	12,591	24,34,060	1,32,285	4,221
Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad.	...	3,857	...	...	55,272	...	...
Total (b) ...	1,57,075	8,00,063	4,701	12,591	24,69,332	1,33,285	4,221
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,38,707	31,70,865	1,13,112	3,71,604	25,49,363	1,90,057	2,66,408

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1955.
	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.
29,68,833	21,88,501	...	2,08,617	60,188	79,159	1,52,817	26,79,182	2,89,641
3,12,703	2,95,406	...	15,542	...	1,754	...	3,12,702	...
32,81,535	24,83,907	...	2,24,059	60,188	80,913	1,52,817	29,61,884	2,89,641
7,74,317	3,06,269	636	2,39,035	14,126	47,734	42,632	6,60,492	1,23,825
7,74,317	3,06,269	636	2,39,035	14,126	47,734	42,632	6,60,492	1,23,825
40,55,842	27,90,176	636	4,63,154	64,314	1,28,647	1,05,449	36,42,376	4,13,466
32,36,041	20,55,571	8,950	57,605	58,514	9,98,678	4,59,386	29,89,904	2,97,137
3,57,407	3,44,371	607	4,765	...	47,664	...	3,97,407	...
36,33,446	23,99,942	9,557	62,370	58,514	3,46,542	4,59,386	33,36,311	2,97,137
33,47,439	80,58,546	1,332	19,761	99,595	10,921	1,40,345	33,30,490	2,16,949
39,122	11,270	...	...	...	27,856	...	39,129	...
35,56,568	30,69,816	1,332	19,761	99,595	39,780	1,40,345	33,69,619	2,16,949
72,20,016	54,69,758	10,889	82,191	1,59,109	3,85,323	5,99,731	67,05,930	5,14,086

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1965.	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>Kaira District</i>							
District School Board ...	3,69,571	40,45,132	1,57,649	3,63,715	...	1,03,636	1,25,674
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	7,11,172	13,023	...	99,057	31,587	40,652
Total (a) ...	3,69,571	47,56,304	1,70,671	3,63,715	99,057	1,35,223	1,66,326
Municipal School Board, Nadiad.	31,385	1,42,724	10,199	2,827	1,23,291	3,872	2,243
Total (b) ...	31,385	1,42,724	10,199	2,827	1,23,291	3,872	2,243
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	4,00,956	48,99,028	1,80,870	3,66,542	2,22,348	1,39,095	1,68,569
<i>Sabarkantha District</i>							
District School Board ...	1,63,827	15,86,528	52,695	1,74,662	8,000	48,379	4,28,649
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	1,31,003	...	...	...	4,910	3,172
Total (a) ...	1,63,827	17,17,531	52,695	1,74,662	8,000	53,289	4,31,821
Local Authority Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,63,827	17,17,531	52,695	1,74,662	8,000	53,289	4,31,821

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,65,377	40,73,323	...	1,41,855	79,490	64,149	5,55,077	49,13,893	2,52,484
8,95,490	8,92,442	...	60,026	...	13,023	...	8,95,490	...
60,60,867	49,64,764	...	2,01,881	79,490	77,171	5,55,077	58,08,383	2,52,484
3,16,540	2,22,055	...	19,895	8,407	1,313	31,338	2,89,098	33,442
3,16,540	2,22,055	...	19,895	8,407	1,313	31,338	2,89,098	33,442
63,77,407	51,16,849	...	2,21,776	87,597	78,484	6,86,475	60,91,481	2,85,926
24,62,740	13,09,744	...	46,373	29,880	2,54,229	1,48,756	17,89,022	6,73,718
1,39,085	1,29,968	...	8,749	...	868	...	1,39,085	...
26,01,825	14,33,712	...	54,622	29,920	2,55,097	1,48,756	19,28,107	6,73,718
...
...
26,01,825	14,33,712	...	54,622	29,920	2,55,097	1,48,756	19,28,107	6,73,718

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).						
	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	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>Banashantha District</i>							
District School Board ...	5,37,652	12,56,502	67,525	...	...	16,289	1,36,037
Non-Authorised Municipality. ...	...	95,242	...	...	5,000	9,600	...
Total (a) ...	5,37,652	13,51,744	67,525	...	5,000	25,889	1,36,037
Local Authority Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,37,652	13,51,744	67,525	...	5,000	25,889	1,36,037
<i>Mehsana District</i>							
District School Board ...	76,794	32,16,637	51,046	2,75,337	...	90,766	2,08,510
Non-Authorised Municipality... ..	...	6,46,246	48,075	...	59,613	19,571	3,205
Total (a) ...	76,794	41,63,073	1,29,121	2,75,337	59,613	1,10,637	2,12,015
Local Authority Municipality...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	76,794	41,63,073	1,29,121	2,75,337	59,613	1,01,637	2,12,015

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	On Primary School maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,14,005	11,16,012	...	6,5-3	1,995	1,08,399	75,897	13,10,891	7,03,114
1,09,842	1,04,462	...	5,850	...	...	...	1,09,842	...
21,23,847	12,22,474	...	11,968	1,995	1,08,399	75,897	14,20,733	7,03,114
...
...
21,23,847	12,22,474	...	11,968	1,995	1,08,399	75,897	14,20,733	7,03,114
42,49,610	32,10,164	396	35,494	31,507	2,12,437	1,20,902	36,10,660	6,38,770
7,77,011	7,00,613	300	22,263	7,051	46,793	...	7,77,010	...
50,26,640	39,10,777	696	57,747	38,558	2,59,250	1,20,902	43,87,870	6,38,770
...
...
50,26,640	39,10,777	696	57,747	38,558	2,59,250	1,20,902	43,87,870	6,38,770

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring.)						Miscellaneous.
		Government Grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Amreli District</i>								
District School Board ...	2,45,993	8,23,753	15,727	35,177	...	34,233	42,574	
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	1,77,016	...	...	...	...	17,301
Total (a) ...	2,45,993	10,00,774	15,727	35,177	...	34,233	59,875	
Local Authority Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	2,45,993	10,00,774	15,727	35,177	...	34,233	59,875	
<i>Baroda District</i>								
District School Board ...	3,30,763	26,74,553	68,141	3,00,000	...	37,183	1,71,246	
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	2,74,573	...	...	...	15,504	...
Total (a) ...	3,30,763	29,49,126	68,141	3,00,000	...	53,187	1,71,246	
Municipal School Board, Baroda.	1,08,551	4,46,878	10,287	...	4,05,000	31,215	2,433	
Total (b) ...	1,08,551	4,46,878	10,287	...	4,05,000	31,215	2,433	
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	4,39,314	33,95,931	78,428	3,00,000	4,05,000	84,402	1,73,679	

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956
	On Primary Schools maintained.	On Scholarships.	On approved Schools.	On Management.				
₹	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,97,876	7,89,003	...	21,661	24,177	54,753	1,68,773	10,38,367	1,09,009
1,94,317	1,71,719	...	5,297	...	17,301	...	1,94,317	...
18,91,693	9,60,722	...	26,958	24,177	72,054	1,98,773	12,53,684	1,09,009
...
...
13,91,693	9,60,723	...	21,958	24,177	72,054	1,98,773	12,82,684	1,09,009
85,31,893	24,37,477	...	88,059	46,140	2,53,633	5,72,516	28,48,125	1,83,767
2,90,557	2,80,537	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,557	...
88,22,449	27,28,034	...	88,059	46,140	2,58,633	5,72,516	28,36,682	1,83,767
10,01,464	8,30,521	...	17,112	12,746	7,700	60,887	9,28,966	75,498
10,01,464	8,30,521	...	17,112	12,746	7,700	60,887	9,28,966	75,498
43,26,913	35,58,555	...	55,171	56,886	2,61,333	6,33,703	45,67,648	2,59,265

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).							
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	Government Grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal taxes.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Surat District</i>							
District School Board. ...	5,32,751	47,93,608	1,36,810	4,18,880	...	87,575	43,559
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	4,15,725	...	...	6,376	15,733	...
Total (a) ...	5,32,751	52,09,333	1,36,810	4,18,880	6,376	1,03,308	43,559
<i>Municipal School Board Surat</i>							
Municipal School Board Surat ...	45,421	4,24,535	11,450	...	4,62,573	54,033	6,996
Total (b) ...	45,421	4,24,535	11,450	...	4,62,573	54,033	6,996
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	5,78,172	56,33,868	1,48,260	4,18,880	6,30,955	1,57,341	50,555
<i>Broach District</i>							
District School Board ...	3,13,718	21,28,564	1,13,094	2,99,363	...	29,017	36,603
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	1,69,507	...	...	45,000	4,566	...
Total (a) ...	3,13,718	22,98,071	1,13,094	2,99,363	45,000	33,583	36,603
<i>Municipal School Board, Broach</i>							
Municipal School Board, Broach ...	17,903	1,54,633	804	...	1,42,525	4,350	1,187
Total (b) ...	17,903	1,54,633	804	...	1,42,525	4,350	1,187
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	3,31,621	24,52,704	1,13,898	2,99,363	1,87,525	37,933	37,790

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	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.
60,41,806	43,38,860	980	66,537	93,817	6,18,037	2,83,928	64,15,364	6,35,643
5,97,814	5,97,879	485	...	...	...	...	5,97,814	..
65,69,020	48,65,639	1,365	66,537	93,817	6,18,037	2,83,928	58,43,178	6,35,643
10,05,028	8,55,472	77	42,140	23,622	22,147	80,517	9,82,975	29,053
10,05,028	8,55,472	77	42,140	23,622	22,147	80,517	9,82,975	29,053
78,74,048	67,21,111	1,472	1,28,677	1,16,639	6,25,214	3,22,740	69,26,168	6,47,895
26,17,368	19,55,344	...	8,515	61,076	1,53,213	2,13,697	23,97,345	5,85,013
2,09,072	2,09,072	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,072	...
31,25,481	21,54,877	...	8,515	61,076	1,52,313	2,12,697	24,01,413	5,27,013
3,21,334	2,90,860	160	13,078	10,192	6,433	87,723	2,97,451	33,693
3,21,334	2,90,860	160	13,078	10,192	6,433	87,723	2,97,451	33,693
84,47,786	48,66,879	180	81,693	71,268	1,52,746	2,51,435	57,65,859	5,28,895

APPENDIX

District and Management,	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring),							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1955,	Government Grant.					Fees.	Miscella- neous.
		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.	Rs.	
<i>Panchmahals District</i>								
District School Board ...	5,91,477	22,27,440	79,054	1,67,996	...	24,236	3,66,452	
Non-Authorised Municipalities ...	...	1,89,861	...	...	37,000	6,805	...
Total (a) ...	5,91,477	25,17,301	79,054	1,67,996	37,000	30,541	3,66,452	
<i>M. S. B., Godhra.</i>								
M. S. B., Godhra. ...	24,401	60,200	10,100	...	65,000	3,953	17,833	
Total (b) ...	24,401	60,200	10,100	...	65,000	3,253	17,833	
Grant Total (a) and (b) ...	5,25,878	25,77,501	89,154	1,67,996	92,000	33,794	3,84,335	
<i>Dharwar District</i>								
District School Board ...	6,88,550	33,90,607	1,04,251	3,02,061	...	86,653	3,15,080	
Non-Authorised Municipalities. ...	...	2,96,501	...	...	71,995	4,014	...
Total (a) ...	6,88,550	36,87,108	1,04,251	3,02,061	71,995	90,666	3,15,080	
<i>M. S. B., Dharwar</i>								
M. S. B., Dharwar ...	3,382	1,02,089	...	...	1,34,800	3,294	1,012
<i>M. S. B., Hubli</i>								
M. S. B., Hubli ...	69,749	2,68,669	736	...	2,65,650	27,958	4,258	
<i>M. S. B., Gadag</i>								
M. S. B., Gadag ...	1,603	1,36,893	566	2,822	1,37,000	1	1,070	
Total (b) ...	74,733	5,07,600	1,302	2,823	5,37,250	24,233	7,330	
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	7,13,293	41,94,708	1,05,559	3,04,803	6,02,245	1,14,899	3,22,410	

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grants for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1955.
	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.
31,66,655	19,90,234	46,045	2,29,683	59,636	2,68,788	2,15,648	28,10,084	6,56,571
2,33,166	2,25,686	...	...	...	7,380	...	2,39,166	...
33,99,821	22,16,170	46,045	22,29,683	59,636	2,76,068	2,15,648	30,43,250	6,56,571
1,70,857	1,2,599	...	18,540	8,384	5,737	13,094	1,59,354	11,483
1,70,857	1,12,599	...	19,540	8,384	5,737	13,094	1,59,354	11,483
33,70,658	23,28,769	46,045	2,49,223	68,020	2,81,805	2,29,742	33,02,604	6,68,054
48,57,201	30,93,031	2,749	3,63,454	1,60,363	88,934	4,34,324	41,32,905	7,04,296
3,72,510	3,59,669	141	...	12,710	...	...	3,72,510	...
52,09,711	34,52,690	2,890	3,63,454	1,63,063	88,934	4,34,324	46,05,415	7,04,296
2,44,317	1,73,506	...	14,256	5,800	545	48,979	2,43,345	932
6,30,076	4,44,556	398	51,190	9,328	6,159	22,843	5,34,514	95,524
2,90,176	2,53,993	...	16,255	7,713	915	531	2,79,356	1,479
11,55,270	8,72,324	398	81,700	22,841	7,619	72,353	10,57,935	98,036
63,64,931	43,25,014	2,288	4,45,154	1,85,904	93,613	6,06,677	55,62,650	8,02,331

District and Management.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring.)						
	Opening Balance on 1st April 1955	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 District</i>							
District School Board ...	8,21,847	40,09,682	93,067	2,80,707	...	76,318	6,03,134
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	2,41,802	...	...	76,224	6,710	...
Total (a) ...	8,21,847	42,51,584	93,067	2,80,707	76,224	83,028	6,03,134
M. S. B., Belgaum ...	39,781	2,53,805	1,407	...	2,90,000	...	2,471
Cantonment Board, Belgaum ...	...	12,787	...	...	17,932	...	6
Total (b) ...	39,781	2,66,692	1,407	...	3,07,932	...	2,477
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	9,31,628	45,18,176	94,114	2,80,707	3,84,226	83,928	6,05,611
<i>Bijapur District</i>							
District School Board ...	2,10,195	32,55,387	91,017	3,52,337	...	39,671	30,384
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	2,81,627	...	...	1,44,433	7,994	...
Total (a) ...	2,10,195	35,36,914	91,017	3,52,337	1,44,433	47,665	30,384
M. S. B., Bijapur ...	59,565	1,71,191	10,160	...	1,09,966	...	1,314
Total (b) ...	59,565	1,71,191	10,160	...	1,09,966	...	1,314
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	2,69,760	37,08,105	1,01,177	3,52,337	2,54,399	47,665	31,698

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	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.
59,09,765	16,08,418	2,115	6,39,839	88,929	1,47,749	2,55,711	48,32,761	11,26,094
3,24,906	2,21,720	196	...	...	...	...	3,24,506	...
62,34,661	40,29,138	2,301	6,39,839	88,929	1,47,749	2,55,711	51,57,267	11,26,094
5,37,104	4,75,520	1,326	59,000	11,762	4,038	13,959	5,06,631	10,473
30,725	18,059	...	2,010	...	7,146	3,517	30,725	...
5,17,822	4,43,679	1,326	59,010	11,762	11,179	17,506	5,37,356	10,473
69,02,490	44,65,710	3,627	6,71,849	1,09,692	1,58,893	2,73,217	56,95,023	12,07,467
30,78,991	26,70,435	13,739	4,64,401	71,829	1,35,131	2,37,617	36,02,262	3,76,739
4,38,954	4,38,954	...	...	...	...	...	4,38,954	...
44,19,945	31,13,389	13,739	4,64,401	71,829	1,35,131	2,37,617	40,36,206	3,76,739
3,63,196	2,72,181	...	16,680	12,013	...	31,127	3,52,150	46
3,52,156	2,72,181	...	84,831	12,013	...	31,127	3,52,150	46
47,65,141	33,87,650	13,739	5,01,231	13,641	1,56,131	2,66,744	43,86,366	3,76,738

APPENDIX

Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).								
District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	Government Grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscel- laneous.	
		Recurring.	Non- recurring.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Kanara District</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District School Board	...	2,68,849	14,46,283	41,645	84,238	...	19,387	2,05,543
Non- Authorised Muni- cipalities.	2,74,757	9,731	...	46,185	6,969	1,642
Total (a)	...	2,68,849	17,21,039	51,376	84,238	46,185	25,355	2,07,186
Local Authority Municipality.
Total (b)
Grand Total (a) and (b)	...	2,68,849	17,21,039	51,376	84,238	46,185	25,355	2,07,186

V—contd.

Expenditure.								
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	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.
20,65,944	12,31,559	1,645	2,55,919	64,859	2,60,203	30,320	18,44,505	2,21,439
3,39,284	3,28,553	...	...	...	9,791	...	3,39,234	...
24,04,228	15,60,112	1,645	2,55,919	64,859	2,69,934	30,320	21,37,769	2,21,439
...
...
24,04,228	15,60,112	1,645	2,55,919	64,859	2,69,934	30,320	21,37,769	2,21,439

APPENDIX

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1955.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring).					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board Taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT							
<i>Bombay State</i>							
District School Board	... 1,19,71,158	7,51,93,585	19,27,812	61,41,904	...	15,39,562	57,10,556
Non-Authorised Municipalities...	...	91,84,912	1,39,711	39,116	20,39,356	8,04,578	1,23,032
Total (a) ...	1,19,71,158	8,73,78,597	20,69,593	61,72,020	20,39,356	18,44,440	58,33,588
Local Authority Municipalities.	42,41,984	56,11,063	1,60,173	19,422	1,89,95,812	9,48,464	3,19,992
Cantonment Boards	...	91,843	67	...	1,70,667	20,101	11,317
Total (b) ...	42,41,984	57,02,932	1,60,240	19,422	1,91,66,479	9,69,565	3,31,309
Grand Total (a) and (b) ...	1,62,13,142	9,50,81,432	22,29,763	61,91,442	2,11,96,835	28,13,005	61,64,897

V—concl.

Expenditure.									
Total including opening balance.	Recurring.					Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1956.
	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.	
10,54,74,887	7,14,07,159	8,22,664	52,13,722	16,95,363	44,24,227	84,49,418	6,15,13,853	1,39,62,034	
1,18,19,715	1,10,40,025	26,814	8,39,608	61,054	3,45,314	...	1,18,12,715	...	
11,73,97,602	8,24,47,184	8,49,778	60,53,230	17,56,417	47,69,541	84,49,418	10,33,25,568	1,39,62,034	
8,32,96,830	2,51,57,735	23,253	14,24,314	10,28,436	4,28,532	8,01,167	2,88,73,472	44,23,458	
2,94,001	1,54,772	96	71,544	1,843	35,065	20,681	2,94,001	...	
8,35,90,831	2,53,32,507	23,354	14,95,858	10,30,279	4,63,627	8,11,848	2,91,57,473	44,23,458	
15,86,96,333	10,77,79,691	3,73,179	70,49,083	27,86,695	52,33,168	92,71,266	13,24,97,041	1,84,06,493	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of expenditure

1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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, Banaskantha</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	9,86,115	37,217	...	2,264	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	74.0	2.8	...	0.2	...
Aided Schools ...	11,979	...	...	...	..
Percentage to total expenditure ...	100.0	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Sabarkantha</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	12,50,635	8,928	17,958	...	4,394
Percentage to total expenditure...	72.6	0.5	1.0	...	0.3
Aided Schools ...	54,622	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	100.0	..	...	...	..
<i>District School Board, Mehsana</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	36,41,186	44,472	1,706	...	27,526
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.3	1.0	0.0	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	77,359	3,960	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	84.0	4.3	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Amreli</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	8,47,980	6,963	5,491	...	7,270
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.6	0.6	0.5	...	0.7
Aided Schools ...	26,193	360	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	97.2	1.3	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Baroda</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	24,58,093	15,906	20,101	...	33,747
Percentage to total expenditure...	60.2	0.5	0.7	...	1.3
Aided Schools ...	39,628	2,843	...	...	2,431
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.3	6.0	...	...	5.1

VI

by Objects incurred during the year 1955-56

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical Education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,947	...	1,333	1,02,214	81,011	1,07,757	13,32,858
1.1	...	0.1	7.7	6.0	8.1	100.0
...	119,78
...	100.0
14,564	...	1,287	13,054	1,76,690	2,37,139	17,24,729
0.8	...	0.1	0.8	10.2	13.7	100.0
...	54,622
...	100.0
41,544	...	3,720	81,681	2,15,933	2,59,250	42,66,968
1.0	...	0.1	0.7	5.1	6.2	100.0
1,248	9,529	...	92,096
1.4	10.3	...	100.0
5,454	...	997	80,983	51,618	86,511	10,93,267
0.5	...	0.1	7.4	4.7	7.9	100.0
272	133	...	...	26,958
1.0	0.5	...	...	100.0
23,561	520	2,445	2,00,285	1,56,368	1,49,840	30,65,866
0.8	0.0	0.1	6.5	5.1	4.8	100.0
416	...	102	75	1,561	495	47,556
0.9	...	0.2	0.2	3.3	1.0	100.0

APPENDIX

1	Educational Equipment.				
	Teachers' Salaries including allowances.	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, Ahmedabad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	21,39,937	66,301	21,746	...	33,070
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.0	2.4	0.8	...	1.2
Aided Schools ...	73,001	8,937	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.9	9.5	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Kaira</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	42,26,953	62,555	53,213	...	83,374
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.7	1.2	0.7	...	1.7
Aided Schools ...	2,94,910	31,139	...	...	309
Percentage to total expenditure...	79.1	8.4	...	...	0.1
<i>District School Board, Panchmahals</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	20,08,445	48,299	41,952	5,615	51,273
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.3	1.9	1.6	0.2	2.0
Aided Schools ...	2,78,961	17,992	...	490	1,602
Percentage to total expenditure...	88.0	5.7	...	0.1	0.5
<i>District School Board, Broach</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	18,79,065	29,042	...	63,736	34,550
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.8	1.2	...	2.6	1.5
Aided Schools ...	18,770	192	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	95.8	1.0	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Surat</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	45,63,905	43,788	25,432	15,856	86,051
Percentage to total expenditure...	82.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5
Aided Schools ...	1,46,184	1,056	600	...	25,275
Percentage to total expenditure...	59.8	0.4	0.3	...	10.2

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i. e. school medical services, school meals etc.	Physical Education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,491	...	2,419	2,55,828	2,72,763	...	28,14,555
0.8	...	0.1	9.1	9.6	...	100.0
948	1,096	9,687	...	93,669
1.0	1.2	10.3	...	100.0
46,460	...	4,496	49,629	4,35,101	1,09,139	50,51,425
0.9	...	0.1	1.0	8.5	2.2	100.0
1,366	...	82	5,565	36,630	...	3,70,001
0.4	1.5	10.5	...	100.0
27,413	...	1,717	5,098	2,37,360	1,70,748	25,97,919
1.1	...	0.1	0.2	9.1	6.5	100.0
5,748	8,549	...	3,13,282
1.8	3.9	...	100.0
21,314	...	1,547	22,659	1,92,376	1,37,518	23,79,206
0.9	...	0.1	0.9	8.1	5.9	100.0
75	98	384	168	19,687
0.4	0.5	1.9	0.9	100.0
49,911	...	5,473	59,804	5,87,318	1,23,122	55,60,160
0.9	...	0.1	1.1	10.5	2.2	100.0
1,542	320	63,638	2,747	2,46,412
0.6	0.2	27.9	1.1	100.0

1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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, Thana</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,93,694	1,07,534	53,750	...	41,007
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.1	2.8	1.4	...	1.1
Aided Schools ...	5,57,748	38,992	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.8	6.0	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Ahmednagar</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,33,752	68,394	19,464	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	68.7	1.7	0.5	...	...
Aided Schools ...	7,53,552	7,875	...	...	7,528
Percentage to total expenditure...	79.8	0.8	...	...	0.8
<i>District School Board, East Khandesh</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	40,56,674	75,352	5,353	31,739	18,805
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.8	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.4
Aided Schools ..	2,28,713	3,500	...	...	371
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.8	1.3	...	...	0.2
<i>District School Board, West Khandesh</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,21,279	75,926	33,767	14,174	76,071
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.4	2.1	0.9	0.4	2.1
Aided Schools ...	3,32,722	405	...	...	841
Percentage to total expenditure...	91.4	0.1	...	...	0.2
<i>District School Board, Nasik *</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,51,403	65,553	7,500	...	1,02,824
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.5	1.9	0.2	...	2.9
Aided Schools ...	2,43,203	2,019	...	...	70
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.2	0.6	...	...	0.0

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b)
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,627	1,652	3,389	41,347	5,95,794	10,500	38,00,294
1.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	15.6	0.3	100.0
11,898	41,070	...	6,49,708
1.8	6.4	...	100.0
3,090	...	3,312	2,32,891	9,48,771	18,035	41,27,709
0.1	...	0.1	5.6	23.9	0.4	100.0
9,558	...	384	...	1,65,734	...	9,44,631
1.0	...	0.0	...	17.6	...	100.0
60,310	378	4,242	78,289	4,72,253	4,10,807	52,14,207
1.2	...	0.1	1.3	9.1	7.9	100.0
2,086	31,785	...	2,66,455
0.8	11.9	...	100.0
70,346	...	2,522	...	5,95,968	1,140	36,91,193
1.9	...	0.1	...	16.1	...	100.0
1,941	4,617	23,488	...	3,64,014
0.5	1.3	6.5	...	100.0
37,342	...	2,732	31,161	1,96,273	1,37,815	35,32,603
1.1	...	0.1	0.9	5.5	3.9	100.0
3,990	61,523	...	3,10,805
1.3	19.9	...	100.0

1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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, Poona</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	34,09,603	87,469	...	67,808	77,880
Percentage to total expenditure...	73.0	2.0	...	1.5	1.8
Aided Schools ...	1,89,212	...	...	...	1,417
Percentage to total expenditure...	92.4	...	...	...	0.7
<i>District School Board, Satara (North)</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	33,03,439	59,891	49,457	...	23,989
Percentage to total expenditure...	89.1	1.6	1.3	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	3,23,514	5,796	59	...	3,115
Percentage to total expenditure...	94.3	1.7	...	...	0.9
<i>District School Board, Sholapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ..	30,19,556	56,941	...	94,881	51,959
Percentage to total expenditure...	81.0	1.5	...	2.5	1.4
Aided Schools ...	2,71,068	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	99.2	...	...	...	...
<i>District School Board, Kolaba</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	20,23,186	25,490	8,064	...	16,109
Percentage to total expenditure ...	81.1	1.0	0.3	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	1,06,422	1,410	...	...	469
Percentage to total expenditure...	76.2	1.0	...	...	0.3
<i>District School Board, Ratnagiri</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	47,63,537	38,449	...	6,348	56,281
Percentage to total expenditure...	88.3	0.7	...	0.1	1.0
Aided Schools ...	2,25,929	2,682	...	...	791
Percentage to total expenditure...	92.3	1.1	...	...	0.3

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39,892	961	3,642	2,62,894	5,09,365	1,40,447	43,93,981
0.9	0.0	0.1	6.0	11.5	3.2	100.0
2,346	11,855	...	2,04,830
1.1	5.8	...	100.0
20,450	...	3,266	15,602	2,03,097	27,892	37,07,023
0.6	...	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.8	100.0
4,868	951	4,897	...	3,43,200
1.4	0.3	1.4	...	100.0
24,429	...	3,441	1,22,589	3,54,125	...	37,27,321
0.7	...	0.1	3.3	9.5	...	100.0
...	2,295	...	2,73,363
...	0.8	...	100.0
22,419	...	2,295	821	3,67,565	28,320	24,94,269
0.9	...	0.1	...	14.9	1.1	100.0
1,980	29,311	...	1,39,592
1.4	21.1	...	100.0
44,703	...	6,045	97,785	3,90,859	438	54,04,445
0.8	...	0.1	1.8	7.2	0.0	100.0
4,300	2,677	8,336	...	2,44,655
1.8	1.1	3.4	...	100.0

Educational equipment.					
1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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, Satara (South)</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	31,45,753	67,750	14,951	...	67,577
Percentage to total expenditure ...	74.4	1.6	0.4	...	1.6
Aided Schools ...	2,77,232	...	...	...	---
Percentage to total expenditure...	72.9	...	---	...	---
<i>District School Board, Kolhapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	20,81,998	12,775	6,864	4,241	51,442
Percentage to total expenditure...	74.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8
Aided Schools ...	4,25,889	5,589	...	...	5,553
Percentage to total expenditure...	90.9	1.2	...	---	1.1
<i>District School Board, Belgaum</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	33,07,986	87,583	...	93,772	56,863
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.9	2.1	...	0.8	1.4
Aided Schools ...	6,15,622	5,657	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	96.2	0.8	...	...	---
<i>District School Board, Bijapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	28,68,470	84,645	97,590	...	42,060
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.6	0.9	1.1	...	1.2
Aided Schools ...	6,64,077	4,482	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	94.2	0.6	...	...	---
<i>District Local Board, Dharwar</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	29,18,727	30,305	73,007	...	22,163
Percentage to total expenditure ...	78.7	0.8	2.0	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	8,60,934	2,520	...	---	---
Percentage to total expenditure ...	99.3	0.7	...	...	---

APPENDIX

1	Educational equipment.				
	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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 Local Board, North Kanara</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	18,55,135	97,059	35,754	...	8,155
Percentage to total expenditure ...	71.5	2.0	1.8	...	0.4
Aided Schools ...	2,88,578	7,913	..	...	1,631
Percentage to total expenditure ...	89.6	2.4	...	...	0.5
<i>Bombay, Municipality</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	92,41,783	7,44,745	...	...	2,07,007
Percentage to total expenditure ...	62.4	5.0	...	...	1.4
Aided Schools ...	32,17,123	5,79,504	...	...	2,65,096
Percentage to total expenditure ...	68.6	12.4	...	...	5.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Baroda</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	7,11,209	10,504	4,298	...	5,171
Percentage to total expenditure ...	81.9	1.2	0.5	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	42,916	3,740	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	72.0	6.3	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	23,08,319	3,27,830	9,280	...	13,622
Percentage to total expenditure ...	72.4	10.8	0.3	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	88,641	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	75.1	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Nadiad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,93,122	10,896	...	1,087	3,658
Percentage to total expenditure ...	76.7	4.1	...	0.4	1.5
Aided Schools ...	30,979	1,354	...	...	1,031
Percentage to total expenditure ...	89.5	3.9	...	...	3.0

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i.e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical Education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9 (b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9 (a)	9 (b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,698	...	1,462	18,511	1,90,926	2,32,850	18,96,550
0.8	...	0.1	1.0	10.1	12.3	100.0
4,540	...	...	3,945	10,810	5,340	3,22,157
1.4	...	...	1.1	3.4	1.6	100.0
1,88,465	1,07,610	8,057	45,616	42,74,578	...	1,43,17,961
1.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	28.8	...	100.0
70,790	7,274	59,723	80,980	3,65,027	40,903	46,86,420
1.5	0.2	1.3	1.7	7.8	0.9	100.0
2,977	...	2,874	14,900	1,18,144	3,002	8,68,073
0.3	...	0.3	1.7	13.1	0.4	100.0
1,243	...	...	...	11,562	...	59,466
2.1	...	...	...	19.6	...	100.0
21,153	27,642	10,599	8,325	4,47,554	10,921	31,90,245
0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	14.0	0.3	100.0
...	...	...	...	29,416	...	1,18,057
...	...	...	...	24.9	...	100.0
2,910	...	393	...	99,184	911	2,51,700
1.1	...	0.2	...	15.6	0.4	100.0
324	...	...	...	934	...	34,622
0.9	...	...	...	2.7	...	100.0

APPENDIX

Educational equipment					
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	Rent of school buildings.	Basic craft equipment.	Craft equipment.	Other equipment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Godhra</i>					
Local Authority Schools	92,936	5,220	...	3,070	1,290
Percentage to total expenditure ...	71.0	4.0	...	2.0	1.0
Aided Schools	29,993	1,702	...	...	227
Percentage to total expenditure ...	91.0	5.0	...	...	1.0
<i>Municipal School Board, Broach</i>					
Local Authority Schools	2,02,917	5,345	...	174	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	81.3	2.1	...	0.1	...
Aided Schools	17,874	1,473	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	82.3	6.8	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Surat</i>					
Local Authority Schools	6,66,749	46,000	2,624	...	5,867
Percentage to total expenditure ...	74.0	5.1	0.3	...	0.6
Aided Schools	63,483	14,338	...	...	196
Percentage to total expenditure ...	72.0	16.3	...	...	0.2
<i>Municipal School Board, Ahmednagar</i>					
Local Authority Schools	2,35,078	20,205	6,043	...	7,387
Percentage to total expenditure ...	68.4	5.9	1.8	...	2.1
Aided Schools	47,293	7,026	829	...	2,555
Percentage to total expenditure ...	50.8	7.5	0.9	...	2.7
<i>Municipal School Board, Jalgaon</i>					
Local Authority Schools	3,15,127	29,865	2,182	...	5,537
Percentage to total expenditure ...	77.2	7.2	0.5	...	1.4
Aided Schools	5,900	1,680	...	...	30
Percentage to total expenditure ...	68.8	19.7	...	...	0.3

VI—contd.

				Other expenditure		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b).
School contingencies.	Special services, i. e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School building construction and repairs.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
648	...	195	90	29,656	2,667	1,35,917
..	...	...	...	20.0	2.0	100.0
421	126	...	...	2,191	...	34,000
1.0	...	...	...	2.0	...	100.0
2,838	...	447	4,000	32,558	1,493	2,49,712
1.1	...	0.2	1.6	13.0	0.6	100.0
241	...	...	...	1,510	614	21,714
1.1	...	...	...	7.0	2.8	100.0
3,884	1,834	1,900	6,436	1,08,707	57,917	9,01,318
0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	12.1	6.4	100.0
937	40	...	667	6,035	2,483	88,179
1.0	0.1	...	0.7	6.8	2.9	100.0
2,069	1,500	670	...	70,934	...	3,43,886
0.6	0.4	0.2	...	20.6	...	100.0
839	...	...	...	34,626	...	93,167
0.9	...	...	...	37.2	...	100.0
2,359	209	1,069	...	51,405	...	4,08,753
0.9	0.0	0.3	...	12.5	...	100.0
74	...	...	24	864	...	8,572
0.8	..	...	0.8	10.1	...	100.0

APPENDIX

1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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, Amalner</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,55,319	7,171	399	...	1,090
Percentage to total expenditure ...	89.8	4.2	0.2	...	0.6
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Dhulia</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,32,190	12,951	...	1,146	7,121
Percentage to total expenditure ...	84.5	3.2	...	0.3	1.8
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Nasik</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,86,642	29,264	...	15	10,945
Percentage to total expenditure ...	72.3	7.2	...	0.0	2.8
Aided Schools ...	71,130	8,200	...	...	10,020
Percentage to total expenditure ...	73.7	8.4	...	...	10.3
<i>Municipal School Board, Malegaon</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,97,015	25,387	...	...	5,402
Percentage to total expenditure ...	73.0	8.0	...	...	1.7
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Poona</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	10,24,973	1,83,563	...	15,750	12,142
Percentage to total expenditure ...	61.3	11.0	...	0.9	0.7
Aided Schools ...	6,69,825	82,496	17,812	1,575	28,333
Percentage to total expenditure ...	71.1	8.7	1.8	0.2	3.0

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i. e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of cols. 2 to 9(b)
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
				5	6		7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,671	...	309	...	7,018	...	1,72,977
1.0	...	0.2	...	4.0	...	100.0
...
...
2,650	300	197	185	35,734	844	3,93,288
0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.2	100.0
...
...
2,098	...	946	...	28,313	38,552	3,96,775
0.5	...	0.2	...	7.1	9.9	100.0
760	...	445	...	2,500	3,500	96,555
0.8	...	0.4	...	2.6	3.8	100.0
4,630	...	456	...	50,755	360	3,24,005
1.4	...	0.1	...	15.7	0.1	100.0
...
...
8,417	...	3,243	85	4,25,054	...	16,73,226
0.5	...	0.2	...	25.4	...	100.0
10,913	...	14,084	25,883	63,496	27,624	9,42,041
1.4	...	1.5	2.7	6.7	2.9	100.0

APPENDIX

Educational equipment.					
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	Rent of School buildings.	Basic craft equipment.	Craft equipment.	Other equipment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Satara</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,50,341	6,897	...	8	664
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.8	3.8	...	...	0.3
Aided Schools ...	35,007	2,769	409	8	883
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.0	6.5	0.9	...	3.1
<i>Municipal School Board, Sholapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	8,22,607	66,757	...	13,316	10,220
Percentage to total expenditure...	80.5	6.5	...	1.7	1.0
Aided Schools ...	2,62,139	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	87.4	...	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Kolhapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,54,239	8,770	...	...	8,962
Percentage to total expenditure...	71.7	2.5	...	...	2.6
Aided Schools ...	3,22,284	24,270	...	...	2,289
Percentage to total expenditure...	86.1	6.5	...	...	0.6
<i>Municipal School Board, Belgaum</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,59,059	27,017	...	525	8,345
Percentage to total expenditure...	81.1	6.1	...	0.1	1.9
Aided Schools ...	43,599	5,180	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	87.2	10.4	...	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Bijapur</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,81,219	10,037	...	37	3,322
Percentage to total expenditure...	81.5	3.5	...	0.1	1.1
Aided Schools ...	46,930	3,540	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	89.0	6.7	...	...	...

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i. e., school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical Education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
				5	6		7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
943	623	293	...	27,386	3,500	1,90,655
0.5	0.3	0.1	...	14.4	1.8	100.0
207	...	24	...	2,853	...	42,160
0.5	...	...	...	7.0	...	100.0
9,296	1,800	2,160	2,000	87,447	...	10,21,103.
0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.9	...	100.0
3,952	...	...	...	35,112	...	8,01,203
0.9	...	...	...	11.7	...	100.0
2,548	...	4,733	44,972	22,285	8,129	3,54,638
0.7	...	1.3	12.6	6.3	2.3	100.0
5,307	...	8	...	18,564	923	3,74,145
1.5	...	...	...	5.0	0.3	100.0
2,341	...	857	7	40,458	4,033	4,42,642
0.6	...	0.2	...	2.1	0.9	100.0
441	...	...	...	780	...	50,000
0.8	...	...	...	1.6	...	100.0
1,936	...	321	...	36,655	...	2,83,577
0.7	...	0.1	...	13.0	...	100.0
744	...	...	...	1,510	...	52,724
1.4	...	...	...	2.9	...	100.0

Educational equipment.					
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)
	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	Rent of School buildings including allowances.	Basic craft equipment.	Craft equipment.	Other equipment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Municipal School Board, Dharwar</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	1,50,980	6,480	436	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	77.7	3.3	0.2	...	...
Aided Schools ...	99,849	4,160	629	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	82.4	8.6	1.3	...	...
<i>Municipal School Board, Hubli</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	3,83,695	28,857	..	...	2,360
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.0	6.0	...	...	1.0
Aided Schools ...	87,888	5,324	..	...	2,900
Percentage to total expenditure...	83.0	5.0	...	...	2.8
<i>Municipal School Board, Gadag</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	2,22,906	9,680	796	...	1,745
Percentage to total expenditure...	85.0	3.6	0.3	...	0.7
Aided Schools ...	22,570	2,493	...	...	274
Percentage to total expenditure...	84.5	9.3	...	...	1.1
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	8,913	...	..	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	22.8	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	38,229	2,844	...	...	64
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.3	5.8	...	...	0.1
Aided Schools ...	15,026	1,523	...	...	1,080
Percentage to total expenditure...	25.8	8.3	...	...	5.5

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services i. e., school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical Education.	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9(b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
				5	6		7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
930	...	...	25	35,110	445	1,94,406
0.5	...	...	...	18.1	0.2	100.0
394	...	...	...	3,341	...	48,373
0.8	...	...	...	6.9	...	100.0
7,005	726	873	2,022	34,883	...	4,60,421
2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.2	...	100.0
1,237	...	...	539	7,970	...	1,05,913
1.2	...	...	0.5	7.5	...	100.0
1,355	542	498	1,732	23,078	...	2,62,332
0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.8	...	100.0
332	...	...	153	895	...	26,717
1.3	...	...	0.6	3.3	...	100.0
139	...	...	27,876	2,201	...	39,129
0.4	...	...	71.2	5.6	...	100.0
...
...
890	60	...	...	4,503	2,250	48,840
1.8	0.1	...	...	9.2	4.7	100.0
425	...	...	1,319	...	...	19,478
2.2	...	...	6.8	...	...	100.0

Educational equipment.					
1	Teachers' salaries including allowances.	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>Cantonment Board, Deolali</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	43,988	2,521	...	...	1,081
Percentage to total expenditure...	78.0	4.5	...	...	1.9
Aided Schools ...	5,441	...	...	...	149
Percentage to total expenditure ...	96.7	...	...	...	2.6
<i>Cantonment Board, Poona</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1,69,170	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	69.6	...	...	...	...
<i>Cantonment Board, Kirkee</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	41,276	...	...	...	1,876
Percentage to total expenditure...	63.5	...	...	...	2.1
Aided Schools ...	76,142	5,765	...	...	1,523
Percentage to total expenditure ...	84.0	6.4	...	...	1.7
<i>Cantonment Board, Belgaum</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	15,834	1,161	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	58.2	4.3	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	3,922	72	...	...	127
Percentage to total expenditure ...	82.4	1.8	...	...	3.4
<i>Dangs District</i>					
Local Authority Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	24,759	...	...	...	...
Percentage to total expenditure...	37.4	...	...	...	...

VI—contd.

School contingencies.	Special services, i.e. school medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building construction and repairs.	Other expenditure.		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b).
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
5	6	7	8	9 (a)	9 (b)	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
811	180	141	...	7,670	...	56,392
1.4	0.3	0.3	...	13.6	...	100.0
84	5,624
0.7	100.0
...
...
...	73,847	...	2,48,017
...	30.4	...	100.0
1,677	20,659	...	...	64,988
2.6	31.8	...	...	100.0
513	384	6,294	...	90,626
0.6	0.4	6.9	...	100.0
270	2,797	7,146	27,208
1.0	10.2	26.3	100.0
79	95	...	884	4,029
2.0	0.9	...	9.5	100.0
...
...
...	41,488	...	66,247
...	62.6	...	100.0