

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT



EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

Annual Administration Report
for the year
1959-60

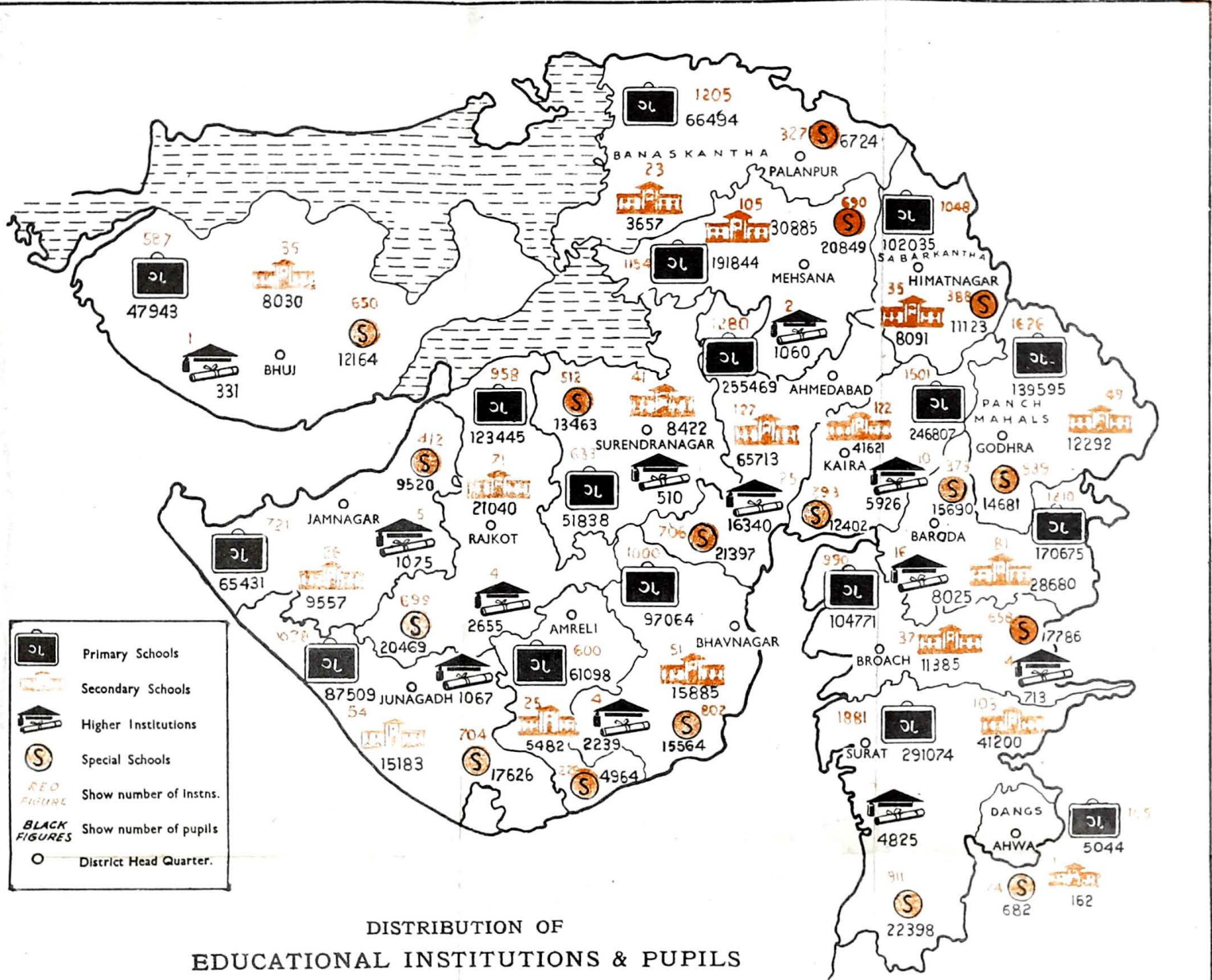


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DISTRIBUTION OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS & PUPILS
IN THEM BY DISTRICTS IN GUJARAT

(31- 3- 1960)

EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF GUJARAT

Annual Administration Report for the year 1959-60

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

THE STATE OF GUJARAT forms the northern part of bilingual Bomba State covering an area of about 72,413 square miles or 1,87,550 square kms. On part of the north the State is bounded by Pakistan, on most of the north and east by Rajasthan, on south by the districts of Nasik and Thana of Maharashtra and all along the West by the Arabian sea. The State has an extensive land border with Maharashtra along the districts of Thana, Nasik and Dhulia and with Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on the east and the north east.

The estimated population of the State during 1959-60 is :—

Males	..	'	::	::	::	::	::	..	102.82 lakhs
Females			::	::	::	::	::	..	95.87 lakhs
Total								..	<u>198.69 lakhs</u>

In the context of the Indian Union of 14 States and 6 Union Territories, Bombay State, has the distinction of being the largest in area and the second largest in population next only to Uttar Pradesh, while, its component Gujarat ranks ninth amongst the 15 States, in area as well as in population.

Gujarat State, during the years under report, consisted of 17 Gujarati-speaking districts—11 districts of the old Bombay State ; five of ex-Saurashtra State and one of Kutch, once a part C State. As, however, the educational standing of these three regions forming the State varied in administrative as well as educational patterns, the data in the report is presented in the following convenient sub-units :—

11 districts of old Bombay State.

5 districts of ex-Saurashtra.

1 district of Kutch.

In presenting the overall general progress of education in the State, only the broad categories of institutions and data related to them are presented in this Chapter.

The classification of schools of general education as per Government of India nomenclature is as below:—

Primary	Standards I—IV or less (with infant class, if any)
Middle	Primary .. Standards I—VII or less
	Secondary .. Standards V—VII/VIII or less.
High Schools	Having Standard VIII and above.
Higher Secondary Schools ..	With Standard VIII/IX and above. having the Higher Secondary diversified courses.

The State educational data in Form A has been furnished to Government of India on the basis of the above classification. The recording of institutions in this report, however, has followed the State nomenclature of institutions which, though at slight variance with that of Government of India conforms to the pattern followed in earlier years;—

Primary Schools Standards I—VII/VIII or less
(with infant class, if any).

Secondary Schools—

Middle Standars V—VII or less

High With Standards VIII/IX and above

Within Gujarat the above nomenclature is exhibited in three different Patterns in the three regions of the State :—

	11 Districts of old Bombay State	5 Districts of Ex-Saurashtra	1 District of Kutch
Lower Primary Stage	Standards I-IV ..	Standards I-IV ..	Infant and Standards I-IV.
Full Primary Stage..	Standards I-VII..	Standards I-VII/VIII	Infant and Standards I-VII.
Middle Stage—			
Primary	Standards V-VII	Standards V-VII ..	Standards V-VII..
Secondary ..	Standards V-VII	Standards V-VIII ..	Standards V-VII..
High School Stage..	Standards VIII-XI	Standards VIII-XI..	Standards VIII-XI

S. T. C. institutions preparing candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination have been included under "Special Colleges—Professional" in the Statistics supplied to Government of India but are shown under "Other Schools" in the appropriate Tables in this report, But, as in previous years, they have been dealt with in Chapter VII (7.6) "Training of Teachers", with other training institutions, Primary and Secondary.

The statistical data presented in this report and the progress of education reviewed herein, given the over-all educational situation in the State as on 31st March 1960. No attempt has been made and can be made to separate the progress achieved as part of normal development and under Plan Schemes.

Table No. I (1)
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE (1959-60)

Type of Institution	1958-1959			1959-1960			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Universities	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	27	7	34	29	7	36	+2	..	+2
Professional and Special Colleges	82	1	83	37	1	38	—45	..	—45
Secondary Schools	730	69	799	901	85	986	+171	+16	+187
Primary Schools	16,406	918	17,324	16,610	917	17,527	+204	—1	+203
Social Education Classes	6,866	1,183	8,049	6,891	1,372	8,263	+25	+189	+214
Other Schools	468	87	555	560	85	645	+92	—2	+90
<hr/>									
{ Total (Recognised)	24,589	2,265	26,854	25,038	2,467	27,505	+449	+202	+651
{ Un-Recognised ..	148	4	152	266	10	276	+118	+6	+124
<hr/>									
Grand Total	24,737	2,269	27,006	25,304	2,477	27,781	+567	+208	+775

1.1. Educational Institutions:

The Table on page 3 shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report.

The total number of educational institutions of all categories have increased by 775 from 27,006 in 1958-59 to 27,781 in 1959-60, of which 651 is the increase in recognised institutions and only 124 in un-recognised institutions. The largest increase of 214 is noticed in the case of Social Education Classes, 25 in boys' schools and 189 in girls' schools. Primary Schools shown an increase of 203, 204 for boys and a decrease of one in girls' Schools. Under Higher Education there is an increase of two Arts and Science Colleges and of three in Professional and Special Colleges. Secondary Schools increased by 187 (171 for boys and 16 for girls) during the year under report. Under "Other Schools", there is an increase of 90 institutions. As all the boys' institutions (except Social Education Classes) are open to girls also, the comparatively smaller increase of 208 (9.1 per cent) in girls' institutions as against the increase of 567 (2.3 per cent) in boys' institutions cannot be interpreted as lesser expansion of facilities for girls.

1.2. Educational Institution in Rural areas:

The Table on page 5 compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

It will be seen from the Table that the number of recognised Educational Institutions in rural areas increased by 885 from 22,096 in 1958-59 to 22,981 in 1959-60. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 83.6 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the rural areas, about 89.8 and 79.7 per cent of the total number of primary Schools and Social Education Classes respectively. A closer examination of the Table will show that post-Primary education has not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one Rural University in the State, none out of the seven Research Institutions was in rural areas only seven out of the 74 Colleges were situated in rural areas, and only 501 out of the 986 Secondary Schools were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of educational facilities at the lower levels, the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in rural areas incoming years, especially as greater incentives are being held out to managements and pupils in this regard.

Table No. I (2)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS (1959-60)

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	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)	
Universities	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	2	..	2	4	1	5	+2	+1	+3	
Professional and Special Colleges	3	..	3	2	..	2	-1	..	-1	
Secondary Schools	235	2	237	488	13	501	+253	+11	+264	
Primary Schools	14,772	500	15,272	15,253	481	15,734	+481	-19	+462	
Social Education Classes ..	5,691	759	6,450	5,692	895	6,587	+1	+136	+137	
Other Schools	124	7	131	149	2	151	+25	-5	+20	
Total ..	Recognised	20,828	1,268	22,096	21,589	1,392	22,981	+761	+124	+885
	Unrecognised	115	4	119	-115	-4	-119
Grand Total ..	20,943	1,272	22,215	21,589	1,392	22,981	+646	+120	+766	

1.3 Educational Institutions by Management :

The Table on page 7 shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments conducted 761 or only 2.8 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. A large number of these are in Kutch and in Saurashtra. In the remaining areas of the State, Government may be said to play a fairly insignificant part in the management of educational institutions at the University level, except in the management of Professional Colleges, private enterprise sharing the honours. The District School Boards and the Municipalities conducted 15,997 institutions or about 58.1 per cent of the total number of institutions. Most of these were Primary Schools and Social Education Classes. The remaining 10,747 institutions (or 39.1 per cent of the total number of institutions) were managed by private agencies. Of the institutions managed by private agencies, 10,240 or about 95.3 per cent were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes and Secondary Schools, while the District and Municipal School Boards ran the majority of Primary Schools.

1.4. Schools in All Educational Institutions :

The Table on page 8 shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The above statistics show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 1,22,796 from 25,94,787 in 1958-59 to 27,17,583 in 1959-60. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increase in the enrolment has naturally occurred at the Primary level, due mainly to the opening of schools in school-less villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. While the increase noticed during 1958-59 was 44 thousands of pupils, during the year under report it was 94 thousands.

The only two decreases are under girls' institutions in Professional and Special Colleges and other Schools.

Table No. I (3)
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (1959-60)

Type of Institutions	Management						Total
	Central Government	State Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private		
					Aided	Un-Aided	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Research Institutions	1	..	..	1	5	..	7
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	..	8	..	..	28	..	36
Professional and Special Colleges .. .. .	..	10	..	..	16	12	38
Secondary Schools	1	121	7	44	783	30	986
Primary Schools	5	471	15,510	403	775	363	17,527
Social Education Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,263	..	8,263
Other Schools	1	143	14	18	367	102	645
Total (Recognised)	8	753	15,531	466	10,240	507	27,505

N.B.—(1) Institutions conducted by Cantonment Boards are included under “Municipal Boards”.

Table No. I (4)

SCHOLARS IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (1959-60)

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Universities	326	80	406	287	92	379	-39	+12	-27	
Research Institutions ..	165	27	192	205	32	237	+40	+5	+45	
Arts and Science Colleges	18,782	5,530	24,312	20,943	6,313	27,256	+2,161	+783	+2,944	
Professional and Special Colleges.	14,887	2,190	17,077	15,479	1,415	16,894	+592	-775	-183	
Secondary Schools ..	228,743	67,370	296,113	248,687	78,598	327,285	+19,944	+11,228	+31,172	
Primary Schools	1,323,874	690,188	2,014,062	1,379,569	728,567	2,108,136	+55,695	+33,379	+94,074	
Social Education Classes	159,742	28,788	188,530	152,867	31,991	184,858	-6,875	+3,203	-3,672	
Other Schools	29,359	15,014	44,373	21,658	17,103	38,761	-7,701	+2,089	-5,612	
Total ..	Recognised	1,775,878	809,187	2,585,065	1,839,695	864,111	2,703,806	+63,817	+54,924	+118,741
	Unrecognised	6,406	3,316	9,722	9,414	4,363	13,777	+3,008	+1,047	+4,055
Grand Total ..	1,782,284	812,503	2,594,787	1,849,109	868,474	2,717,583	+66,825	+55,971	+122,796	

1.5. Scholars from Rural Areas :

The Table on page 10 shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions, Columns (2), (3) and (4) give the Total enrolment in institutions located in rural areas and as urban children hardly ever go to rural institutions, this may all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns (5), (6) and (7) give the enrolment of rural children in institutions 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.

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of recognised educational institutions, both urban and rural, was 17,30,423 in 1959-60. This works out at 64.2 per cent of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions of the State. This high percentage of 64.2 per cent is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes that are located in rural areas as against a comparatively fewer number in urban areas. The percentages of rural scholars to the total enrolment in the different types of institutions are as below:—

Universities	..	..	..	..	..	25.1
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	27.0
Arts and Science Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	36.9
Professional and Special Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	34.6
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	33.2
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	67.9
Social Education Classes	..	..	..	..	..	86.5
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	47.9

The enrolment from rural areas is low at the collegiate level (16,074 out of a total of 44,757 or 35.9 per cent) and it is equally small even at the Secondary stage (1,08,806 out of a total enrolment of 3,27,285 or 33.2 per cent). Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas, some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate Education. Further, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas, and is smaller than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very considerable leeway to make in the post-Primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

Table No. I (5)
SCHOLARS FROM RURAL AREAS (1959-60)

Type of Institution	Scholars enrolled in Educational Institutions located in Rural Areas			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas			Total number of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	86	9	95	86	9	95
Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	62	2	64	62	2	64
Arts and Science Colleges	2,635	624	3,259	6,363	442	6,805	8,998	1,066	10,064
Professional and Special Colleges.	817	6	823	4,906	122	5,028	5,723	128	5,851
Secondary Schools ..	70,319	12,615	82,934	24,173	1,699	25,872	94,492	14,314	108,806
Primary Schools	969,982	440,831	1,410,813	12,963	7,895	20,858	982,945	448,726	1,431,671
Social Education classes ..	135,627	24,312	159,939	..	..	..	135,627	24,312	159,939
Other Schools	5,976	2,705	8,681	3,869	1,383	5,252	9,845	4,088	13,933
Total (Recognised) ..	1,185,356	481,093	1,666,449	52,422	11,552	63,974	1,237,778	492,645	1,730,423
Un-Recognised .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,185,356	481,093	1,666,449	52,422	11,552	63,974	1,237,778	492,645	1,730,423

1.6. Enrolment of Scholars According to Age-Groups :

The enrolment figures dealt with above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in schools, they have to be related to the total number of children of the different age groups in the estimated general population. As the age-groups approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-group attending the corresponding stage of education.

The following Table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year under report 1959-1960 :—

Table No. I (6)

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING-AGE BY AGE-GROUPS (1959-60)

Age-group	Estimated number of children			Percentage to population
	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6-11 ..	1,427,133	1,330,628	2,757,761	13.88
11-14 ..	702,256	654,768	1,357,024	6.83
14-17 ..	644,677	601,083	1,245,760	6.27
Total ..	2,774,066	2,586,479	5,360,545	26.98

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. I (7)
CHILDREN IN THE AGE-GROUP 6-11 (1959-60)

(1)	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
Estimated population of children in the age-group 6-11.	1,427,133	1,330,628	2,757,761
Number of Children enrolled in schools in—			
Nursery Schools	436	370	806
Classes I-V	920,709	609,600	1,530,309
Classes VI-XI	7,330	3,984	11,314
Professional and Special Schools ..	954	455	1,409
Total ..	929,429	614,409	1,543,838
Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children in the age-range 6-11.	65.1	46.1	55.9

From the above Table, it will be seen that about 55.9 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 were actually studying in the different educational institutions, the percentage of boys being 65.1 and that of girls being only 46.1. This low percentage of attendance is due to the poor facilities for Primary education available in some parts of the new components of the State and also due to the non-introduction of compulsion in these areas. However, the increase in enrolment during the year under report is more than can be accounted for under normal development in relation to the increased population and, therefore, of children in the age-group. During the preceding year (1958-59), the percentages* of boys, girls and total pupils in schools were 61.2, 38.4 and 50.1, respectively, of the estimated number of children in the age-group. The year under report, therefore, shows a positive gain of 3.0, 7.7 and 5.8 per cent, respectively of additional number of boys, girls and children brought into schools over the percentages of last year.

* Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 in all educational institutions during the year 1959-1960 :—

Table No. I (8)

CHILDREN IN THE AGE-GROUP 11-14 (1959-60)

	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Estimated population of children in the age-group 11-14 years.	702,256	654,768	1,357,024
Number of Children Enrolled in—			
Schools in Below Standards VI ..	298,885	136,003	434,888
Schools in Standards VI-VIII ..	108,521	46,587	155,108
Schools in Standards IX-XI ..	4,836	1,572	6,408
Colleges for General Education ..	..	..	..
Professional and Sepcial Colleges ..	23	4	27
Professional and Special Schools ..	5,461	3,557	9,018
Total ..	417,726	187,723	605,449
Percentage of children enrolled to Estimated population of children (11-14 years.)	59.4	28.6	44.6

This age-group 11-14, it should be noted, falls outside the range of compulsion on the one hand, and, the facilities for the next stage (Standards V and above) are, on the other, not as widely diffused as the lower. The percentage of children of this age-group in schools is 59.4 for boys 28.6 for girls and 44.6 for all pupils. Here again, there have been significant gains in raising the percentages from the preceding year, the increases in the percentages* of boys, girls and total being 3.5, 2.4 and 3.1, respectively. The progress, therefore, appears satisfactory on the whole.

A closer scrutiny of the figures in the Table will reveal that out of 605,449 children of the age-group 11-14 actually on rolls, as many as 434,888 or about 71.8 per cent were reading in Standards below VI. This may be due to the following two main reasons :—

(1) Large number of children, particularly in rural areas, begin their education late and not at 6 years as desired, and

* Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

(2) There is some stagnation in the lower Primary standards especially in Standard I.

It has been noted above that there is a considerable fall in the number of children enrolled in schools from the age-group 6-11 to 11-14. In the next age-range 14-17, the number of children enrolled in schools is still less as the children now come within the scope of Secondary Education, which, in rural areas, is not easily accessible.

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14-17 in educational institutions during 1959-1960 :—

Table No. I (9)
CHILDREN IN THE AGE-GROUP 14-17 YEARS (1959-60)

(1)	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
Estimated population of children in the age-group 14-17 years.	644,677	601,083	1,245,760
Number of Children Enrolled in—			
Schools in Below Standards IX ..	156,111	51,842	207,953
Schools in Standards IX-XI ..	52,917	17,246	70,163
Colleges for General Education ..	1,787	529	2,316
Professional and Special Colleges ..	232	48	280
Professional and Special Schools ..	22,082	5,914	27,996
Total ..	233,129	75,579	308,708
Percentage of Children Enrolled to Estimated Population of Children (14-17 years.)	36.1	12.5	24.7

The percentage of boys, girls and all pupils of the age-range 14-17 years in educational institutions is 36.1, 12.5 and 24.7, respectively, of the estimated total number of boys, girls and children in the population. The corresponding percentages* for the preceding year were 33.8, 10.5 and 22.5, the gains in the percentages during the year under report being 2.3, 2.0 and 2.2, respectively. Here again, 207,953 children out of a total of 308,708 or about 67.4 per cent are reading in Standards below IX. The

* Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

girls, as in the lower age-groups, form a comparatively smaller proportion, showing that much leeway is yet to be made-up by girls to come on par with the number of boys.

The percentage of children in the three age-groups enrolled in schools during two consecutive years and the increase in percentages during the year under report are summarised below :—

Age-group	Particulars				1959-60 1958-59*	Gain in 1959-60
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)
6-11	.. Boys	..	..	..	65.1	..
					61.2	3.9
	Girls	..	..	..	46.1	..
					38.4	7.7
Total	..	..	..	55.9	..	
				50.1	5.8	
11-14	.. Boys	..	..	..	59.4	..
					54.3	5.1
	Girls	..	..	..	28.6	..
					24.7	3.9
Total	..	..	..	44.6	..	
				39.9	4.7	
14-17	.. Boys	..	..	..	36.1	..
					33.8	2.3
	Girls	..	..	..	12.5	..
					10.5	2.0
Total	..	..	..	24.7	..	
				22.5	2.2	

1.7. Progress of Education in the Districts :

The regions of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress, the regional educational situation being determined by that of the districts composing it. Urban and highly industrialised areas like Ahmedabad, Baroda show a high level of educational progress; richer agricultural areas, especially those that produce money crops, or are largely irrigated like Kaira, Surat come next; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Kutch, Banaskantha, come last. There are, again, fairly large tracts in some of the districts, for example in Dangs, Broach, Baroda, Surat, inhabited by aboriginal and hill-tribes, which are classified as 'Scheduled Areas' whose educational progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more fortunate districts.

*Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

Table

STATEMENT SHOWING ALL KINDS OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL STATE AND THE NUMBER OF PUPIL

Serial No.	Name of the District	Higher Education		Secondary Education		Primary Education	
		Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Ahmedabad	25	16,340	127	65,713	1,280	255,469
2	Kaira	10	5,926	122	41,621	1,501	246,807
3	Baroda	16	8,025	81	28,680	1,210	170,675
4	Panchmahals .. ..	..	..	49	12,292	1,626	139,595
5	Broach	4	713	37	11,385	990	104,771
6	Banaskantha .. ..	..	..	23	3,657	1,205	66,494
7	Sabarkantha .. ..	..	..	35	8,091	1,048	102,035
8	Mehsana	2	1,060	105	30,885	1,154	191,844
9	Surat	7	4,825	103	41,200	1,881	291,074
10	Dangs .. ..	..	..	1	162	105	5,044
11	Amreli .. ..	..	..	25	5,482	600	61,098
Gujrati Districts of Old Bombay State.		64	36,889	708	249,168	12,600	1,634,906
12	Rajkot	4	2,655	71	21,040	958	123,445
13	Bhavnagar	4	2,239	51	15,885	1,000	97,064
14	Junagadh	5	1,067	54	15,183	1,028	87,509
15	Surendranagar	1	510	41	8,422	633	51,838
16	Jamnagar	5	1,075	26	9,557	721	65,431
Total—Saurashtra		19	7,546	243	70,087	4,340	425,287
17	Kutch	1	331	35	8,030	587	47,943
Grand Total for Gujrat State		84	44,766	986	327,285	17,527	2,108,136

No. 1 (10)

INSTITUTIONS IN EACH OF THE DISTRICT IN THE GUJARAT
ATTENDING THEM AS ON 31ST MARCH 1960

Special Schools		Total		Area in Sq. miles	Population Census 1951	Per- centage of pupils in col. (12) to popula- tion in col. (14)	No. of towns and villages	No. of Town and villages with schools
Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils					
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
706	21,397	2,138	358,919	3,502	1,675,199	21.42	760	716
293	12,402	1,926	306,756	2,533	1,612,426	19.02	984	892
373	15,690	1,680	223,070	2,980	1,194,746	18.67	1,710	1,063
539	14,681	2,214	166,568	3,497	1,148,432	14.50	1,944	1,234
658	17,786	1,689	134,655	2,980	744,780	18.07	1,267	849
327	6,724	1,555	76,875	4,663	773,894	9.93	1,384	1,183
388	11,123	1,471	121,249	2,831	684,017	17.72	1,650	916
690	20,849	1,951	244,638	3,712	1,394,135	17.54	1,133	996
911	22,398	2,002	359,497	4,791	1,954,625	18.39	2,072	1,567
24	682	130	5,888	670	47,282	12.45	310	101
220	4,964	845	71,544	1,730	537,063	13.32	592	525
<u>5,129</u>	<u>148,696</u>	<u>18,501</u>	<u>2,069,659</u>	<u>33,889</u>	<u>11,766,599</u>	<u>17.58</u>	<u>13,806</u>	<u>10,042</u>
699	20,469	1,732	167,609	4,072	929,715	18.02	867	782
802	15,564	1,857	130,752	4,709	887,056	14.73	915	861
704	17,626	1,791	121,385	3,890	987,904	12.28	1,049	918
512	13,463	1,187	74,233	4,249	506,359	14.66	659	556
412	9,520	1,164	85,583	4,216	616,896	13.87	702	619
<u>3,129</u>	<u>76,642</u>	<u>7,731</u>	<u>579,562</u>	<u>21,226</u>	<u>3,927,930</u>	<u>14.75</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>3,736</u>
650	12,164	1,273	68,468	17,022	567,606	12.06	974	470
<u>8,908</u>	<u>237,502</u>	<u>27,505</u>	<u>2,717,689</u>	<u>72,137</u>	<u>16,262,135</u>	<u>16.71</u>	<u>18,972</u>	<u>14,248</u>

As the number of institutions of the different types and the number of scholars studying in them is a fair index of the educational standing of a district, the Table on pages 16 and 17 presents this statistical data about the districts in the State together with the regional and State totals, as on 31st March 1960, under the heads :—

Institutions for and Pupils in	.. Higher Education.
	Secondary Education.
	Primary Education.
	Special Schools.
	Total (all institutions).

Area in square miles.

Population (Census 1951).

Percentage of Pupils (Total) to Population.

Number of Towns and Villages.

Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.

1·8. Marital Status of Scholars :

The following Table shows the civil condition of scholars enrolled in different types of educational institutions :—

Table No. 1 (11)
CIVIL CONDITION OF SCHOLARS
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Percent to total Male enrolment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married	Percent to total Female enrolment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Universities	80	27·8	6	6·5
Research Institutions	24	11·7	1	3·1
Arts and Science Colleges	3,363	11·6	603	9·5
Professional and Special Colleges	2,636	17·3	150	10·6
Secondary Schools	8,867	3·5	1,930	2·4
Primary Schools	126	0·009	92	0·01
Social Education Classes	88,678	58·0	5,726	17·8
Other Schools	6,722	31·0	3,513	47·2
Total Recognised	1,10,496	6·90	12,021	1·4
Unrecognised	25	0·2	10	0·2
Grand Total	1,10,521	5·9	12,031	1·4

As is to be expected, the percentage of married scholars was highest 58·0 for men in Social Education Classes and 47·2 for women in Other Schools ; percentage of scholars in Universities and 'Other Schools' coming next. On the whole, the percentages are consistently lower in the case of women scholars in every type of institution indicating thereby that women rarely prosecute further studies after marriage. Above the level of the Primary the highest percentage of 10·6 for married women scholars is under Professional and Special Colleges. The percentages are all low in all other institutions.

Table No. 1 (12)
TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
Universities	16	2	18	23	1	24	+7	-1	+6
Research Institutions ..	60	7	67	59	6	65	-1	-1	-2
Arts and Science Colleges	1,050	150	1,200	1,258	159	1,417	+208	+9	+217
Professional and Special Colleges.	948	39	987	1,102	69	1,171	+154	+30	+184
Secondary Schools ..	9,879	1,585	11,464	10,716	1,892	12,608	+837	+307	+1,144
Primary Schools	40,219	12,399	52,618	43,139	13,697	56,836	+2,920	+1,298	+4,218
Special Schools	1,553	754	2,307	7,187	1,618	8,805	+5,634	+864	+6,498
Total ..	53,725	14,936	68,661	63,484	17,442	80,926	+9,759	+2,506	+12,265

1.9. Teachers in Educational Institutions :

The Table on pages 20 gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of institutions.—

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 12,265 from 68,661 in 1958-59 to 80,926. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution, the largest increase being in special and primary Schools. The percentage of women teachers slightly decreased from 21.7 in 1958-59 to 21.6 in 1959-60.

The only decrease in the number of teachers is under Research Institutions.

In the University Departments and in the Professional and Special Colleges, the proportion of women teachers on the staff is very low, being only 4.2 and 5.9 per cent, respectively. The Research Institutions also have a low percentage of women teachers, the number of women teachers being 6 out of a total of 65 teachers or about 9.2 per cent of the total number of teachers. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, *viz.*, 11.2 per cent in the Arts and Science Colleges ; 15.0 per cent in Secondary Schools ; 24.1 per cent in Primary Schools and 18.4 per cent in Special Schools.

Out of the 13,699 women teachers in Primary schools, as many as 7,558 or 55.2 per cent were trained. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 45.2 only. But 53.6 per cent of the women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained, as against 59.1 per cent trained men teachers.

Table No. I (14)
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	1958-59			1959-60			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Universities ..	Rs. 45,96,876	Rs. ..	Rs. 45,96,876	Rs. 78,50,414	Rs. ..	Rs. 78,50,414	+32,53,538
Research Institutions.	8,63,710	..	8,63,710	8,72,936	..	8,72,936	+9,226
Arts and Science Colleges.	70,30,943	5,06,838	75,37,781	75,79,503	6,39,115	82,18,618	+6,80,837
Professional and Special Colleges.	70,76,074	1,52,195	72,28,269	77,95,101	1,32,516	79,27,617	+6,99,348
Secondary Schools	2,71,73,258	30,47,065	3,02,20,323	2,93,58,533	39,48,207	3,33,06,740	+30,86,417
Primary Schools	5,34,60,619	83,07,785	6,17,68,404	5,92,40,101	90,59,782	6,82,99,883	+65,31,479
Social Education Classes.	3,33,848	71,550	4,05,398	2,82,837	43,513	3,26,350	+79,048
Other Special and Professional Schools.	53,82,591	11,39,291	65,21,882	61,33,213	10,69,191	72,02,404	+6,80,522
Total (Direct) ..	10,59,17,919	1,32,24,724	11,91,42,643	11,91,12,638	1,48,92,324	13,40,04,962	+1,48,62,319

N.B.—Expenditure on the S. S. C. Examination Board, Gujarat is not included.

1.10. Educational Expenditure :

The following Table compares the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. I (13)

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59		1959-60		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government Funds	79,37,953	6.6	82,27,255	6.2	+2,89,302
State Government Funds	6,63,13,312	55.7	7,68,96,127	57.3	+1,05,82,815
Board Funds	72,85,688	6.1	1,17,90,164	8.7	+45,04,476
Fees	2,76,09,356	23.2	2,72,90,159	20.4	-3,19,197
Other Sources	99,96,334	8.4	98,01,257	7.4	-1,95,077
Total	11,91,42,643	100.0	13,40,04,962	100.0	+1,48,62,319
For April 1960 (estimated)			.. 1,11,67,080		
For the period ending 30th April 1960			.. 14,51,72,042		

It will be seen from the above Table that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 11,91,42,643 in 1958-59 to Rs. 13,40,04,962 in 1959-60. Of the total increase of Rs. 1,48,62,319 as much as Rs. 1,05,82,815 (or 71.2 per cent) was met from State Government Funds alone.

The Table on facing page 22 gives the classification of direct expenditure by type of educational institutions for two consecutive years.

It will be seen from the above Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by Rs. 1,48,62,319 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increases have naturally occurred under Primary, Secondary and University Education.

An expenditure of Rs. 8,72,936 was incurred on the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, on account of the 17 districts of Gujarat State. Hence, the total direct expenditure on Education during 1959-60 was

Rs. 13,50,78,732. In addition to this, indirect expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,42,25,739 was incurred during 1959-60 as shown below :—

Table No. I (15)

**INDIRECT EXPENDITURE
(1959-60)**

Indirect Expenditure on (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	5,03,637	22,79,081	-1,18,735
Inspection	18,94,179		
Buildings	1,11,86,200	1,47,16,461	+35,30,261
Scholarships	40,17,100	84,26,272	+44,09,172
Hostels	26,73,785	17,21,071	-9,52,714
Miscellaneous Items	2,93,83,315	70,82,854	-2,23,00,461
Total ..	4,96,58,216	3,42,25,739	-1,54,32,477

1.11 Educational Expenditure in Rural Areas :

The following Table shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas during 1959-60 :—

Table No. I (16)

**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN
RURAL AREAS
(1959-60)**

Type of Institution	1959-60 Rs.
Universities	9,35,523
Research Institutions .. .. .	..
Arts and Science Colleges	14,71,429
Professional and Special Colleges	7,86,773
Secondary Schools	90,23,701
Primary Schools	4,49,67,174
Social Education Classes	3,88,355
Other Professional and Special Schools	11,07,154
Total (Direct Expenditure only)	5,86,80,109

The total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1959-60 was Rs. 5,86,80,109 or 43.4 per cent only of the total direct 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 rural areas will gradually increase in the coming years with wider facilities at higher stages of education springing up on the countryside.

SUMMARY OF MAIN EVENTS

Free Education to the Economically Backward Classes

Article 46 of the Constitution requires the State Government to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Hitherto the practice was to equate the weaker sections of the people with the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes. While there can be no doubt that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute the weaker sections of the people, it cannot be said that the castes so far known as the Other Backward Classes alone constitute such weaker sections. Poverty generally results in backwardness of every kind and there are classes like landless labourers, village artisans, petty land holders, etc., who are economically equally backward and who, consequently, equally need the assistance from the State funds for their advancement. Logically, therefore, all people who are economically weak have claims on the State for furthering their educational and economic advancement. Besides, when the declared policy of Government is to establish a casteless society, it has to be considered whether it would be appropriate to adopt caste as the criterion for classifying backwardness of a section of the people. To give full effect to the directive principle embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution, income and not caste will have to be accepted as the basis for giving State aid under that Article.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Bombay State in November 1956, the unification of the different lists of Backward Classes in the component units of the bilingual Bombay State raised complicated issues. While the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes could be classified with fair accuracy, lists of Other Backward Classes presented various criteria of classification, some based on caste and some on economic status. It was, therefore, an opportune moment to review the position with regard

to Other Backward Classes and evolve a new and more rational criterion for their classification in tune with the directive principle of the Constitution.

Government in their Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. OBC 1759-E, dated 18th May 1959, therefore, directed that the existing classification of Other Backward Classes based on caste should be abolished with effect from 1st April 1959 and it should be replaced by a new classification based on income. All persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 900 should, irrespective of religion, caste or community to which they belong, be treated as belonging to the Other Backward Classes and, further, that pupils belonging to this new class should receive free education at all stages, *i.e.* Primary, Secondary, Collegiate, Professional, Technical, etc., as the case may be, very liberal rules were also appended to the Resolution for implementing the scheme.

This was a very progressive measure innovated by Government whereby the facility of free education was thrown open to a very large section of the people which otherwise would have been deprived of the benefits of education. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, however, continued to be offered, in addition to access to free education other ameliorative concessions as enjoined by the Constitutional safeguards. In the first year of the implementation of this scheme over 1.09 lakhs of pupils in all types of educational institutions in Gujarat received free education, the fees on their account amounting to over Rs. 30.51 lakhs having been reimbursed by Government to the institutions concerned. In years to come, greater numbers moving up into higher stages and still greater numbers entering educational institutions will enjoy the facility of free education under the new section of Economically Backward Classes in place of the old "Other Backward Classes".

Primary Education

The year under review was characterised by a substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary schools increased from 17,324 in 1958-59 to 17,527 in 1959-60 while the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 20,14,062 on 31st March, 1959 to 21,08,136 on 31st March, 1960 and represented about 10.6 per cent of the total population in the State. The number of teachers in Primary schools increased from 52,618 in 1958-59 to 56,821 in 1959-60. The direct expenditure on Primary education was about Rs. 6.83 crores or 51.0 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education.

Out of the 18,972 places (243 towns and 18,729 villages) in Gujarat State, as many as 14,248 places had schools. Out of the remaining 4,724 villages, educational facilities of 3,175 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 1,549 villages without schooling facilities. Most of the villages without schools were situated in the backward districts of the State and the district of Kutch.

In Kutch compulsion has not been introduced so far. In the areas of the old Bombay State, however, out of the 13,806 places, compulsion has been introduced in as many as 12,439 places and in Saurashtra 100 places are under compulsion during the year under report. Compulsion is being made applicable progressively in the age-range 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11. As far as the areas of the old Bombay State are concerned, *all* the children in the age-group 7-11 will be brought under compulsion by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Basic Education

Basic Education being the accepted pattern of our educational system the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with a productive craft like spinning and weaving, kitchen-gardening, agriculture, wood-work, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the production of literature on Basic Education and training of basic School teachers is progressively being carried out.

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 4,456 in 1958-59 to 4,576 in 1959-60 giving an increase of 120 schools during the year under report.

The number of pupils in basic schools increased from 8,04,899 on 31st March, 1959 to 8,62,578 on 31st March, 1960. It may be pointed out, however, that Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils actually under Basic instruction was only 4,56,281.

The total number of teachers working in basic schools was 24,193 of whom 8,118 were basic trained and 6,445 ordinary trained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,58,57,771 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,97,35,241 in 1959-60. About 23 per cent of the expenditure on basic schools during the years under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation of articles produced in basic schools was about Rs. 1·96 lakhs.

Several improvements have been made with regard to Craft teaching in basic schools. One of the measures taken is to standardise the type of equipment required for basic schools for spinning and weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. Another important step taken in this direction is the construction of craft sheds in basic schools. Standard plans and type designs of craft sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of craft sheds. The cost of one craft-shed is estimated at Rs. 4,400.

Secondary Education

The number of Secondary schools increased from 799 in 1958-59 to 986 in 1959-60. About 82·4 per cent of the schools were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 32,294 pupils, from 2,94,991 in 1958-59 to 3,27,285 in 1959-60. The total number of teachers increased by 11,144 from 11,464 in 1958-59 to 12,608. The percentage of trained teachers was 58·5 in 1958-59 and 58·3 in 1959-60. The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 3·00 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 3·33 crores in 1959-60 and represented about 24·7 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education. Major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grants.

The Government of Bombay had appointed, during 1957-58, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. R. Desai to deal with the integration problems connected with Secondary Education in the State. The Committee surveyed the existing provision of educational facilities in the different regions of the State at the Secondary stage and have made proposals for bringing the different areas of the State to common level of development. It also surveyed the existing pattern of educational administration at the Secondary Stage in the different regions and has made proposals for their integration.

Government accepted some of the important recommendations of the Committee and issued orders under Government Resolution, Education Department, No. INS 1059-I, dated 1st December 1959, revising the salary scales of Secondary teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools effective from 1st November 1959 and enhancing the rate of grant-in-aid from 1959-60. Particulars of these measures are detailed in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

The State Advisory Board for Secondary Education constituted in 1957-58 continued to function vigorously during the year under report. The Board advises Government on the re-organisation, co-ordination and expansion of Secondary Education and on the correlation of Secondary Education with the system of Education as a whole and generally on all important matters relating to Secondary Education arising out of the day-to-day administration.

The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, continued during 1959-60 to conduct the S. S. C. Examination for pupils of Secondary Schools in all the 17 districts of the State.

University Education

The number of Statutory Universities in the State remained constant at three during the year. Government spent about Rs. 35.79 lakhs on the payment of grants including matching grants to these Universities. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 2,77,605 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for replacement of apparatus, instruments, etc., and as depreciation grant on buildings.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting Higher Education in the various fields of knowledge was 84. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March, 1960, was 44,766. Corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 79 and 40,201 respectively. In addition, there were two Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutions with 194 students in them on 31st March 1960.

Further particulars of each of the Universities in the State are given in Chapter VI—University Education.

CONCLUSION

The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils attending them. The year 1959-60 was the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan and the measure of expansion and development achieved during the year was partly due to the impact of Plan Schemes that raised the pace of development. The resume of general progress reviewed above is the totality of development achieved under the normal budget of the Department supplemented and geared by the Schemes implemented under the Plan.

The tempo of educational development is likely to rise during the next year, the fifth and last year of the Second Plan. The pace set during the year under review would not only be maintained but accelerated to add increasingly to the record of achievements already made in the educational field.

The recommendations made by the Integration Committees for Primary and Secondary Education are now before Government and under their close study and consideration. The measures recommended by these Committees when implemented will tend to bring a large measure of uniformity not only in educational administration but also in the complete educational integration of the diverse regions forming the State. The Department is aware and is alert to the needs of the situation in the different regions of the State and the inequalities and iniquities are slowly and steadily being levelled up. The future is full of bright promise and educational achievements will ride the tide to yet greater heights.

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 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Gujrat Educational Service Class I

	1958-59	1959-60
Administrative Branch—		
(i) Direction	4	5
(ii) Inspection	9	8
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts.	3	3
Collegiate Branch	14	15
Total, G. E. S. Class I ..	30	31

Gujrat Educational Service Class II

Administrative Branch—		
(i) Teaching	48	49
(ii) Inspecting	34	34
(iii) General	3	3
Collegiate Branch	85	86
Total, G. E. S. Class II ..	170	172

Gujarat Educational Service Class III

(i) Inspecting	149	149
(ii) Teaching (Colleges)	283	284
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Institutions).	2,258	2,314
(iv) Clerical	529	530
(v) Others	77	77
Total, G. E. S. Class III ..	3,296	3,354

Miscellaneous or Special Appointment outside the regular Service

(i) Gazetted appointments	10	13
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments ..	42	42
Total, Miscellaneous appointments ..	52	55
Grand total, all Services ..	3,548	3,612

*Kumari S. Panandikar, M.A., Litt. (Cantab.), T. D. (Lond.), held the post of Director of Education till 9th April 1959 when she retired from Government service. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., L.L.B., Ph. D. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law, was appointed as Director of Education and he held the post till the end of the year under report.

2.2. With a view to meeting the need of trained teachers for the large number of Primary Schools that are to be opened during the Third Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the programme of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education, Government Basic (Primary) Training Colleges were opened in the State during the year under report.

2.3. The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection was Rs. 2,79,081 which formed 1.34 per cent of the total expenditure on education from all sources.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3-1. System of School Classes :

The system of school classes at the Primary and Secondary school stage constitutes the basic framework which largely influences the system of education in any country. A brief description of the existing pattern of school education in each region of the State is given below :—

(i) *Area of the old Bombay State.*—In the 11 districts of the old Bombay State, the total duration of school education is eleven years. This includes an integrated Primary course of seven years which is further sub-divided into four years of the Lower Primary or Junior Basic (Standard I—IV) and three years of the Upper Primary or Senior Basic (Standards V—VII). This is followed by a Secondary course of four years, Standard VIII—XI. But in several schools, the Secondary course is also of seven years and covers Standards V—XI. Thus, Standards V—VII have a dual administrative status. They may form part of a Primary school or of a Secondary school, but their syllabus is the same and does not depend upon their administrative status. At the end of the Primary school course, the Department holds a public examination known as the Primary School Certificate Examination. 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.

(ii) *Saurashtra.*—The stages of instruction in Saurashtra are broadly similar to those in the old Bombay State and this is due to the fact that students of Standard XI from High Schools in Saurashtra take the S. S. C. Examination held by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona. The main differences between the system of school classes in Saurashtra and the area of the old Bombay State are the following :—

(1) The course of Basic Education in Saurashtra is spread over eight years, Standards I—VIII, while that in old Bombay State area is spread over seven years only, Standards I—VII.

(2) In Saurashtra the *Shalant* Examination is held at the end of Standard VIII while the equivalent P. S. C. Examination in old Bombay State area is held at the end of Standard VII.

(3) Although the *Shalant* Examination is held at the end of Standard VIII, there is no provision for further education for those boys who would pass Standard VII from the ordinary Primary schools. They are expected to study privately for one year and appear for the *Shalant* Examination.

(iii) *Kutch*.—In Kutch, the system of school classes is similar to that in the old Bombay State, with the difference that all the Primary schools have a pre-Primary standard attached to them. The pre-Primary standard is further sub-divided into two classes, viz., “ Talim ” and “ Balvarga ”, the duration of each class being six months. In Kutch, Standards V—VII in Secondary Schools are treated as Middle school standards and not Upper Primary or Lower Secondary standards as in old Bombay State area.

Up to 1957-58, the classification of schools in statistical recording as :—

Schools with	Classified as
Standards I—VII or less (with or without an infant class).	were Primary schools.
Standards V—VIII, IX	were Middle schools } Secondary schools.
Standard V—X, XI, VIII—X, XI	were High schools.. }

Secondary schools were classified as such on the criterion of the highest standard in them, even when they had lower Standards I—IV (or above) as a single unit with the higher standards.

From last year (1958-59), however, the classification has been revised as per Government of India's instructions as under :—

Schools with	Classified as
(i) Standards I—IV or less (with or without an infant class).	are Primary schools.
(ii) Standards I to V, VI, VII . . .	are Middle schools (Primary).
(iii) Standards V to VII or less . .	are Middle schools (Secondary).
(iv) Standards V-VIII and above . . or VIII and above.	are High schools.

If High schools have Standards I—IV as a composite unit of the school the school is classified as High for all its Standards I—VIII and above. Statistical data has been submitted to the Ministry of Education on the above classification specified by them and the same classification has also been followed for the purposes of departmental recording in this report. As such the figures of 1959-60 are statistically comparable with those of 1958-59.

The following paragraphs given an account of Primary schools (including Basic) and Primary Education as defined above :—

Basic Education will be dealt with in detail in Chapter IV, while a similar account of Secondary Education will be found in Chapter V.

3.2. Administration and Control of Primary Education :

Primary Education in the *areas of the old Bombay State* is administered under the Primary Education Act, 1947.

In the cities and larger towns of the old Bombay State area, administration of Primary Education is entrusted to some Municipalities on a grant-in-aid basis ; 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 rural 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 prescribed contribution for the purpose to the relevant District School Boards. In the Dangs District, Primary Education was administered directly by Government till November 1958, when a District School Board was constituted.

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 is only one Cantonment Board in this area constituted under the Cantonment Act, 1924. It is treated as an Authorised Municipality for the purposes of Primary Education.

Each District School Board has a Chief Executive Officer called the Administrative Officer. He is a Government Officer in B. E. S., Class II. Each Municipal School Board too, has an Administrative Officer appointed by the Government, or by Authorised Municipality if it has been authorised by Government to appoint such an administrative Officer. The Administrative Officer not only discharges his duties in relation to the meetings of the School Board but is also responsible for the general administration of all Primary schools maintained by the District School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be, and in particular, for determining and satisfying, as far as possible, the requirements of such schools in regard to accommodation, staff, furniture, equipment, repairs and other general supplies ; for the conduct and discipline of these schools as educational institutions ; for the organisation of annual examinations in such schools, and for their periodical inspection with a view to checking their day-to-day working. He is also required to

determine and pay grant-in-aid to approved private schools on behalf of the School Board. His other duties include :—

- (i) duties with regard to schemes of expansion of Primary Education,
- (ii) duties with regard to financial matters of the School Board ; and
- (iii) duties with regard to general administrative matters of the School Board.

In his capacity as the Secretary of the Staff Selection Committee, he estimates the number of vacancies likely to arise in the course of the ensuing year among the staff (excluding the inferior staff) maintained by the District School Board or among the posts of Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors and teachers maintained by an Authorised Municipality. He also issues orders of appointment of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Committee for posts of teachers and other staff of the School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be. He has power to supervise, control and co-ordinate the work of the staff maintained by the District School Board or the Authorised Municipality. There is, however, an Appellate Tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector, which hears appeals against the disciplinary orders passed by the Administrative Officer in respect of the subordinate staff. All matters coming before the Tribunal are to be decided unanimously and, in the case of difference of opinion, the matter is to be referred to the Director of Education. The State Government is empowered to call for an examine the record of an order made by the Director in such cases.

The State Government has a right to appoint such Officers (including Inspecting Officers) as it may deem necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. If, in the opinion of the State Government, a School Board is not competent to perform or is not properly performing the duties imposed on it by or under the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, exceeds or abuses its powers, or is acting or has acted contrary to the provisions of the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, it may dissolve the Board or supersede it for a specified period.

Primary Education *in Saurashtra* is at present, administered under Saurashtra Primary Education Act, 1956. There is no material difference between this Act and the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, except on two points. The first is that the Saurashtra Act does not provide for Authorised Municipalities, and the School Boards manage entire Primary Education within their district including the areas of all Municipalities. Secondly, all the Government inspecting staff below the rank of the District Educational Inspector is under the control of the District School Boards and not under the Educational Inspectors.

Table No. III (1)
PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59 Number of Primary Schools			1959-60 Number of Primary Schools			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government ..	8	..	8	5	..	5	-3	..	-3
State Government ..	366	28	394	443	28	471	+77	..	+77
District School Boards ..	14,387	585	14,972	14,591	578	15,169	+204	-7	+197
Municipal School Boards	486	207	693	524	220	744	+38	+13	+51
Private Aided	879	62	941	720	55	775	-159	-7	-166
Private Unaided	280	36	316	327	36	363	+47	..	+47
Total ..	16,406	918	17,324	16,610	917	17,527	+204	-1	+203

N.B.—The Schools shown under Municipal School Boards include Schools managed by the Cantonment Board also.

Primary Education *in Kutch* is administered directly by Government. There are, however, a number of schools run by private agencies on a grant-in-aid basis. The private schools—both aided and unaided—are required to follow the curriculum prescribed by Government, and are inspected at regular intervals by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department.

3.3. Primary Schools :

The Table on page 37 compares the number of Primary Schools in the State according to management, during two successive years.

It will be seen that the total number of Primary schools increased from 17,324 in 1958-59 to 17,527 in 1959-60. The increase in the boys' Primary schools was 204 (or 1.2 per cent) and the decrease in the girls' Primary schools was 1. It is the policy of Government not to open, as far as possible new Primary schools exclusively for girls but to encourage admission of girls in boys' schools. Government also encourage the admission of boys in the lower standards of girls' schools. Until 1957-58 institutions were classified as boys' or girls' according as the number of boys or girls attending them was in the majority. This resulted in some schools being considered as boys' one year and girls' next year if the majority of boys of the preceding years decreased to a minority in the next year. To avoid such change-overs, from 1958-59, only institutions exclusively meant for girls are being classified as girls' institutions and all others, irrespective of the majority in them, as boys' institutions. As such at places the number of girls' schools may appear to have decrease slightly, but such apparent decreases are compensated by the inclusion of these schools under boys' institutions.

There were only five Primary schools managed by the Central Government. All of these were Railway schools. Of the five Railway schools, four were in the old Bombay State area, one was in Saurashtra.

The number of schools managed by the State Government increased from 394 in 1958-59 to 471 in 1959-60. The total increase of 77 schools is the net result of an increase of 74 in Kutch and 3 in the districts of old Bombay State. The 14 State schools in the districts of old Bombay State include practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions for Primary teachers. *There were no Government Primary Schools in Saurashtra.*

In the areas of the old Bombay State, voluntary agencies closed down a large number of their aided Primary Schools with the result that the aided Primary schools in these areas decreased from 751 in 1958-59 to 595 in 1959-60. 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 independent schools managed by the District Schools Boards in such villages. Those having less than

Table No. III (2)

REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Management	Number of Primary Schools in—			
	Gujrat Districts of Old Bombay State Area	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total (Gujrat State)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Central Government ..	4	1	..	5
State Government ..	14	..	457	471
District School Boards ..	11,036	4,133	..	15,169
Municipal School Boards ..	744	..	..	744
Private Aided	595	118	62	775
Private Unaided	204	91	68	363
Total ..	12,597	4,343	587	17,527
Average Area served by a Primary School (Sq. Miles).	2.8	4.9	28.5	4.1
Average Population served by a Primary School (estimated).	935	904	967	928

500 inhabitants were provided with educational facilities through either an independent school or group school or a peripatetic-teacher school. In addition a number of schools were opened by the District School Boards because of the extension of compulsory education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District School Boards in this areas increasing from 10,610 in 1958-59 to 11,036 in 1959-60. In Saurashtra, the number of schools decreased by 229 from 4,362 in 1958-59 to 4,133 in 1959-60. Thus, the total number of schools managed by Local Authorities increased by 197 from 14,972 in 1958-59 to 15,169 in 1959-60.

The total increase of 51 schools managed by the Municipalities was due to an increase of schools in the areas of the old Bombay State only.

(2) The Table on the facing page gives the distribution of Primary schools as on 31st March 1960, by regions.

Table No. III (3)
LANGUAGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Language (1)	Number of primary schools in—			
	Gujarati District of Old Bombay State Area (2)	Saurashtra (3)	Kutch (4)	Total (5)
(1) Gujarati	12,361	4,308	578	17,247
(2) Marathi	80	2	..	82
(3) Urdu	93	1	..	94
(4) Hindi	25	2	4	31
(5) Sindhi	33	24	4	61
(6) Others	8	3	1	12
Total	22,600	4,340	587	17,527

From the Table it is seen that out of 17,527 schools as many as 15,913 (or 90.8 per cent) were managed by Local Authorities, 15,169 by the District School Boards and 744 by the Municipalities. The percentage of schools managed by private agencies was 6.5. State Government managed directly 471 (or 2.7 per cent) schools. Of these as many as 457 were in Kutch.

The average areas served by a Primary school was 4.1 square miles and the average estimated population served by a school was 928. Areas of the old Bombay State had the largest facilities for Primary Education as can be seen by comparing the average area and the average population served by a Primary Schools given in the Table. Saurashtra had also fairly satisfactory provision for Primary Education, but Kutch had lesser educational facilities both by area and population served.

The medium of instruction in Primary schools is generally the mother-tongue of the child. There were 17,247 (or 98.4 per cent) schools teaching through Gujarati. The number of schools teaching through Marathi was 82 (or 0.005 per cent).

(3) The above Table gives the distribution of Primary schools by language and by regions as on 31st March 1960.

3.4. Villages With and Without Schools :

Mere statistics of increase in the total number of Primary schools do not give a correct picture of the extent of Primary Education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and villages in the State.

Compulsory Primary Education has now been accepted as the goal of State Education policy. Hence, unless physical conditions make it impossible, it is the endeavour of Government to provide a school in or within easily accessible distance of not more than a mile of every village.

In the areas of the old Bombay State, Government launched, in 1953-54, an intensive drive to provide schools to as many school-less villages as possible. Three programmes were undertaken for this purpose. The first was the opening of independent schools in schools-less villages with a population of 500 or over. Under the second scheme known as the *group-school scheme* small village which could not be given independent schools of their own were ground with a neighbouring village where a school existed already or where a new school was specially opened for the purpose. The third scheme, known as the scheme of *peripatetic teachers*, was introduced with the object of providing schools for small villages which were separated from each other by such long distances as to make the establishment of a group school impossible. Volunteers were also recruited from among those who obtained lower percentage of marks at the P. S. C. Examination to work in villages in the interior on a fixed remuneration.

As a result of these far-reaching measures, the number of school-less villages has decreased considerably since 1953-54. Out of the 13,806 towns and villages in the old Bombay State area 10,042 towns and villages have now been provided with independent schools, out of the remaining 3,764 school-less villages, the educational needs of as many as 3,139 villages are met by a school in a neighbouring village. Thus, there were only 625 villages which had no facilities whatever for Primary Education. All these villages were either very small in population or isolated in their location.

Among the new components of the State, the educational facilities available in Saurashtra were fairly satisfactory, the number of villages having educational facilities in the region being 365 out of 4,107 (or 88.9 per cent). The corresponding percentage for Kutch was 47.7.

The following Table shows the total number of towns and villages and villages without schools or schooling facilities, by regions for the year under report :—

Table No. III (4)
VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Region	Total number of places		Total number of places with Schools		No. of Villages having no schools but having educational facilities	No. of Villages having no schools and no educational facilities	
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Gujarati Districts of							
Old State	..	148	13,658	148	9,894	3,139	625
Bombay Saurashtra	..	85	4,107	85	3,651	36	420
Kutch	..	10	964	10	460	..	504
Total —							
(Gujarat) State	..	243	18,729	243	14,005	3,175	1,549

It may be pointed out that some of the villages with schools shown in the Table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary school in the village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and therefore, contain more than one school. Similarly, there are a number of deserted villages particularly in Kutch. There is no point in opening schools in such villages. The opening of new schools in villages should, therefore, depend mainly on the population of the village. The State Government, in collaboration with the Government of India, had therefore, undertaken a thorough study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State and had proposed the most favourable locations of future schools. The Report of the Educational Survey was submitted to Government in December 1959, and the printed report published in March 1959. Future expansion of Primary Education will depend on the information available from this report.

Table No. III (5)
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59—Number of students in			1959-60—Number of students in			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	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 ..	1,778	..	1,778	1,292	..	1,292	—486	..	—486	—27.3
State Government ..	30,062	4,550	34,612	33,488	4,908	38,396	+3,426	+358	+3,784	+10.9
District School Boards	13,57,511	1,30,042	14,87,553	14,07,357	1,41,453	15,48,810	+49,846	+11,411	+61,257	+4.2
Municipal School Boards	2,33,240	1,07,237	3,40,477	2,54,009	1,10,745	3,64,754	+20,769	+3,508	+24,277	+7.1
Private Aided	90,565	12,469	1,03,034	90,034	11,324	1,01,358	—531	—1,145	—1,676	—1.6
Private Unaided ..	43,262	3,346	46,608	49,677	3,849	53,526	+6,415	+503	+6,918	+14.8
Total ..	17,56,418	2,57,644	20,14,062	18,35,857	2,72,279	21,08,136	+79,439	+14,635	+94,074	+4.7

3.5. Enrolment in Primary Schools :

The Table on page 43 presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in Primary schools during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

It will be seen that the number of pupils in Primary schools increased from 2,014,062 on 31st March 1959 to 2,108,136 on 31st March 1960, giving an over-all increase of 94,074 pupils which gives a percentage increase of 4.7. The largest increase is naturally observed in Primary schools managed by District School Boards. The only schools showing decrease in enrolment are —

Central Government Boys' schools	..	486
Private Aided Boys' schools	..	531
Private Aided Girls' schools	..	1,145

From Table No. III (1) it will be noticed that three Central Government Boys' schools decreased during the year. Under Private Aided Boys' schools, there has been a decrease of 159 in their number accounting for the decrease of 531 boys in enrolment. It may also be noticed that decrease of seven in Private Aided Girls' schools has resulted in a decrease in enrolment of 1,676 in these schools. The Private Unaided Girls' schools remained stationary at 36 and yet there is a rise of 503 in their enrolment. The following Table gives the enrolment as on 31st March 1960 in Primary schools by regions :—

Table No. III (6)
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY REGIONS
(31-3-1960)

Region	Number of Pupils			Percentage of pupils to total estimated population	Average No. of pupils per school
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay					
State ..	1,054,601	580,305	1,634,906	13.89	129
Saurashtra ..	292,357	132,930	425,287	8.41	98
Kutch ..	32,611	15,332	47,943	8.44	74
Total —					
(Gujarat) State	1,379,569	728,567	2,108,136	10.2	120

From the above Table it is seen that out of 2,108,136 children in Primary schools in the State, as many as 1,379,569 (that is 65.4 per cent) were boys and only 728,567 (that is 34.6 per cent) were girls. Against these over-all figures, the different regions of the State give the following percentages of boys and girls in Primary schools :—

	Boys	Girls
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State	64.5	35.5
Saurashtra	68.7	31.3
Kutch	68.0	32.0

Kutch and Saurashtra give percentages just above 31 indicating a fairly poor representation of girls in Primary schools. The percentage of children in Primary schools to the total estimated population was 10.2. The percentage of boys in Primary schools to the total estimated male population was 10.8 and the percentage of girls in Primary schools to the total estimated female population was 6.2. Government is aware of this lack of progress in girls' education and is making special efforts to bring as large a number of girls into Primary schools as possible.

The average number of pupils in a Primary school was 120. The number of pupils per school was highest in the districts of old Bombay State (*viz.*, 129) least in Kutch (*viz.*, 74). The corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 125 and 82.

3.6. Compulsory Primary Education :

A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education in the areas of the old Bombay State appears in the Centenary Report of the Education Department. Briefly stated, Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced since 1947-48 in all places with a population of 1,000 and above (according to the 1941 Census) situated in the 11 districts of old Bombay State and it was applied progressively to children in the age-group 7—8, 7—9, 7—10, and 7—11 from year to year, so that by the end of the year 1951-52, children of the age-range 7—11 in the places concerned were brought under compulsion. The merged areas, however, were left out for the time being, till 1954. During the First Five-Year Plan beginning with 1951-52, *status quo* was maintained in respect of compulsion till the year 1954-55. From 1st August 1954, compulsion was extended to all places including those of merged States with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1951 Census. Compulsion was progressively applied from year to year, beginning with the age-range 7—8, so that during the period of four years, children in the age-range 7—11 were to be covered. Hence, by the end of the year 1957-58 all children in the age-range 7—11 in these places were brought under compulsion.

Table No. III (7)
PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION (1959-60)

Region	Total Number of Towns and Villages	Number of Towns and Villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the Children of School- going age in areas under compulsion	Number of pupils on Rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentages of enrolment [column (5)] to total population of school-going Children [column (4)]	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rs.
Gujrati Districts of Old Bombay State Area.	13,806	12,439	16,82,319	10,52,103	62.5	2,95,61,193
Saurashtra	4,192	100	7,491	6,927	92.4	1,45,707
Kutch	974	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Gujrat State ..	18,972	12,539	16,89,810	10,59,030	62.6	2,97,06,900

The next stage in the introduction of compulsion is in respect of children in the age-range 7—11 in all places with a population of less than 1,000. A beginning in this direction was made during the year 1956-57 by introducing compulsion in places with a population of less than 500, which had been provided with schooling facilities. This is the first stage in the scheme of compulsion to be extended under the Second Five-Year Plan. Compulsion, as in the past, applies progressively under this scheme to children in the age-range 7—8, 7—9, 7—10 and 7—11, so that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, all children in the age-range 7—11 are expected to be brought under compulsion.

On the basis of the latest Census, the number of children of school-going age in the areas of compulsion was 16,89,810 of whom 10,59,030 were enrolled up to 31st March 1960, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year under reference was 62.6. In 1959-60, 1,59,604 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion.

Attendance orders passed during the year were 49,535. The number of prosecutions launched was 4,178 for non-enrolment and 8,051 for non-attendance. Backward Class communities are not fined as it is the policy of Government to use persuasive measures in their case than have recourse to legal action. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 1,170.

Provision has been made in the Saurashtra Primary Education Act, 1956, for the introduction of compulsion in the *Saurashtra Region*, including areas within the jurisdiction of Municipalities and Gram Panchayats, but no compulsion has so far been introduced in this region.

Compulsion has not been introduced in Kutch.

The Table on page 46 summarises the progress of compulsory education in the different components of the State. Further details will be found in Table No. X of Government of India Tables—Form A.

3.7. Stages of Instruction

The following Table shows, by regions, the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1959, in the different standards of Primary Schools.

Table No. III (8)
ENROLMENT BY STANDARDS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (31-3-1960)

Standards	Gujrat Districts of Old Bombay State			Saurashtra			Kutch		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,176	6,286	18,462
I	364,214	241,115	605,329	117,179	56,054	173,251	5,170	2,661	7,831
II	201,185	114,430	315,615	52,345	23,684	76,029	4,545	2,191	6,736
III	154,447	79,373	233,820	40,486	17,592	58,078	3,704	1,760	5,464
IV	136,448	63,985	200,433	32,949	14,347	47,296	3,399	1,479	4,878
V	90,162	38,223	128,385	23,400	9,392	32,792	1,934	618	2,552
VI	63,555	24,746	88,301	15,407	6,651	22,058	1,041	206	1,247
VII	44,590	18,433	63,023	10,573	5,210	15,783	642	131	773
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,054,601	580,305	1,634,906	292,357	132,930	425,287	32,611	15,332	47,943

Standards				Total (Gujarat State)			Percentage of total enrolment		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(I)				(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Infant	..	..	..	12,176	6,286	18,462	0·8	0·8	0·8
I	..	..	..	4,86,581	2,99,830	7,86,411	35·3	41·2	37·3
II	..	..	..	2,58,075	1,40,305	3,98,380	18·7	19·3	18·9
III	..	..	..	1,98,637	98,725	2,97,362	14·4	13·6	14·1
IV	..	..	..	1,72,796	79,811	2,52,607	12·5	10·9	12·0
V	..	..	..	1,15,496	48,233	1,63,729	8·4	6·6	7·8
VI	..	..	..	80,003	31,603	1,11,606	5·8	4·3	5·3
VII	..	..	..	55,805	23,774	79,579	4·1	3·3	3·8
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				13,79,569	7,28,567	21,08,136	100·0	100·0	100·0

Table No. III (9)
EXAMINATIONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Standard	Boys				Girls			
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1960	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils promoted to the next Standard	Percentage of passes [col. (4) to col. (3)]	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1960	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of Examination	No. of pupils promoted to the next Standard	Percentage of passes [col. (8) to col. (7)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Infant	12,176	11,826	7,325	61.9	6,286	5,969	2,840	47.6
I	486,581	440,100	264,962	60.2	299,830	265,350	152,566	57.4
II	258,075	227,884	167,410	73.4	140,305	125,803	88,507	70.3
III	198,637	173,620	134,221	77.3	98,725	89,796	68,389	76.1
IV	172,796	157,908	123,926	78.4	79,811	75,426	56,582	75.0
V	115,496	104,657	81,438	77.8	48,233	43,951	34,604	78.7
VI	80,003	72,582	57,707	79.5	31,603	29,364	23,891	81.3
VII	55,805	51,279	43,169	84.1	23,774	21,804	18,605	85.3
VIII .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,379,569	1,239,856	880,158	70.9	728,567	657,463	445,984	67.8

From Table No. III (8) it can be seen that as many as 81.7 per cent of the boys in Primary Schools were studying in Standards below V. In the case of girls this percentage was still higher. The number of girls studying in Standards V—VIII being only 14.2 per cent of the total. The low percentage of pupils studying in upper Primary classes 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 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 themselves in some occupation for the family, either at home or outside.

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

(5) In the case of girls, besides the above, social factors operate strongly and girls are withdrawn prematurely from school.

3.8. 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 features have been the greatest evils of the system of Primary Education in all parts of India.

The Table on page 50 shows the results of the examinations in Primary schools held during the year under report.

A scrutiny of columns (2) and (3) and (6) and (7) reveals that the number of pupils on rolls at the time of the examination in April 1960. is considerably less than the number on rolls a month earlier on 31st March 1960. With the approaching examination those who have been irregular in attendance and neglectful in their studies appear to drop off in April, the examination month.

From columns (5) and (9) it is noticed that except in Infants' class and Standards I and II, the percentage of passes among girls is higher than or is nearly equal to the percentage of passes among boys. It will also be noticed that the decrease in enrolment in Standards II and III in the case of girls is steeper than in the case of boys.

It appears from the figures that once the girls are set in Standards III and above, their performance at the examinations is better than that of boys.

Table No. III (10)
STAGNATION AND WASTAGE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

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)
1955-56	1,167,204	..	..	804,465	..	..
1958-59	..	505,609	43.3	..	216,608	26.9
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	..	172,796	..	..	79,811	..

} Bilingual
Bombay State.

} Gujrat State.

It will be seen that just over half the number of pupils appearing for the Standard I Examination are promoted to Standard II. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I, particularly in the case of girls, is very heavy.

The main reason which leads to stagnation in Standard I is late admissions and irregularity of attendance. Attempts are being made to remove these by educating parents, enforcing compulsory attendance, restricting admissions to the first two months 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 old. 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 Table on page 52 shows the comparison for the last four years for Bilingual State as separate figures for Gujarat are not available.

It will be seen that the wastage in the case of girls is much higher than in the case of boys. This is due to the fact that a girl being considered to be more useful at home, either for taking care of a younger child or for assisting the mother, is often withdrawn from the school at an early age as well as to a general feeling that a boy is more likely to profit from education than a girl.

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 under pilot projects for special investigation in Community Development Blocks during the Third Five-Year Plan.

3.9. Public Examinations in Primary Schools

There is no public examination at the end of the Primary course in Kutch, although pupils in Kutch are allowed to appear for the *Shalant* Examination. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course in the areas of the old Bombay State, 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 *Shalant* Examination marks the end of the

Primary Course in Saurashtra and corresponds to the P. S. C. Examination of the old Bombay State. The following Table compares the results of these examinations for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. III (11)
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

— (1)	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)	Percentage of passes (4)
P. S. C. and <i>Shalant</i> Examinations—			
1958-59—			
Boys	48,721	23,710	48.6
Girls	21,137	8,258	39.1
1959-60—			
Boys	49,131	22,003	44.8
Girls	23,601	9,175	38.9

Compared to the P. S. C. and *Shalant* Examinations of 1958-59, there was an increase of only 410 boys and a decrease of 2,464 girls who appeared for the examination in 1959-60. The result percentage in the case of boys as well as of girls, however, shows a slight decrease : 48.6 to 44.8 in the case of boys and 39.1 to 38.9 in the case of girls.

3.10. Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies

The question of grant-in-aid to local bodies, whether urban or rural, does not arise in Kutch since Primary Education is directly managed by the State Government in the area, except for a few aided institutions.

The rates of grant-in-aid to other Municipalities in the areas of the old Bombay State are regulated by the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the rules made thereunder. According to this Act the richer Municipalities are required to contribute more liberally to the cost of Primary Education. The grants fixed under the Act are as follows:—

Municipality	Grant-in-aid
1. Ahmedabad	25 per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
2. Surat	33½ per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
3. Other Authorised Municipalities .	50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on Primary Education.

The non-Authorised Municipalities are required to contribute only $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent of the total rateable value based upon the capital value (or 5 per cent the total rateable value based upon the annual letting value) of the real property situated within their limits.

The only source of revenue that the *District Local Boards* can make available for the spread of Primary Education within their districts is the local fund cess. This revenue is meagre and is of an inelastic nature. Government has, therefore, to bear a very large share of the expenditure on Primary Education in rural areas. Under the Primary Education Act, 1947, each District Local Board is required to levy the local fund cess at three annas in a rupee and to earmark $\frac{5}{12}$ of the proceeds for Primary Education. Once they do so, Government agrees to bear all the additional expenditure required from its own funds. In practice, this basis implies that Government has to pay about 96 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the District Boards on Primary Education.

In *Saurashtra* the Bombay pattern of grant-in-aid to District School Boards has been adopted, with the difference that the Municipalities do not pay any contribution on account of Primary Education within their areas, and that the District School Boards are given 100 per cent grants so far.

3.11. Grant-in-aid to Private Primary Schools

In the areas of the *old Bombay State* all eligible Private Primary Schools except the practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges, are aided by the District or Municipal School Board, as the case may be. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, all such schools are paid a maximum maintenance grant at Rs. 12 per girl for Backward Class pupil and at Rs. 10 per capita for other pupils. In addition, a special dearness allowance grant at two-thirds of the rates sanctioned by Government is also paid. In the case of associations conducting a number of voluntary schools, another special grant for overhead expenses at 75 per cent of the approved expenditure is also sanctioned. It is laid down, however, that the total grant to any school should not exceed its normal admissible expenditure minus the fee receipts. The grant is also proportionately reduced if the standard of instruction maintained in the school is not satisfactory.

Private Primary Schools are also given the following kinds of grants according to rules laid down in that behalf. A *Quinquennial* grant is paid at Rs. 25 per month per teacher to a school which has been in existence for more than five years. A *Trained Teachers' Grant* of Rs. 5 per month per trained teacher is also paid. An *equipment* grant equal to the expenditure incurred for school purposes but subject to

a maximum of Rs. 50 per teacher is paid to schools having an attendance of 20 pupils or more. An *additional equipment* grant equal to the expenditure incurred but not exceeding Rs. 25 for each class in Standards above Standard IV is paid to schools teaching Standards above IV. *Bad climate allowance* grant is paid at Rs. 3 per month per teacher in Private Primary Schools situated in Backward areas. This is subject to the condition that those Private Primary Schools which have an average attendance of at least 18 pupils from the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Backward Classes, of whom at least ten belong to Aboriginal or Hill Tribes. The districts for payment of this allowance are determined by Government.

Practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges are paid grants up to 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. These grants are paid by the Educational Inspectors from the allotments placed at their disposal for the purpose by the Director of Education.

In *Saurashtra* the recognition of and grant-in-aid to all types of educational institutions (including Primary Schools) is governed by the Revised Grant-in-aid Code Rules which have been in force from 1st April 1954. According to these rules, the maximum rates of grant-in-aid that can be awarded to Primary Schools are as follows:—

Schools	Grant
Primary Schools for Boys	50 per cent of its admissible expenditure.
Primary Schools for Girls	66½ per cent of its admissible expenditure.

The Grant-in-aid Code of the old Bombay State was adopted in *Kutch* in 1948 with the main difference that the maximum grant payable to a school, in no case, exceeds one-third of the total admitted expenditure or one-half of the local assets, during the previous year.

3-12. Fees in Primary Schools

In the areas of the *old Bombay State* 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. From June 1959, however, these fees were totally abolished so that Primary education is now free throughout the seven years in the eleven districts of old Bombay State. These orders do not, however, apply to schools conducted by Cantonment Boards and Private Primary Schools.

In *Saurashtra*, education in Primary Schools managed by the District School Boards is free, except in Primary Schools where English is taught as an optional subject in Standard VII. The rate of fees introduced in Standards V, VI and VII of such schools is annas 2, annas 4 and annas 6, respectively.

Even in such schools, complete exemption from payment of tuition fees is extended to—

- (i) girls,
- (ii) children of backward communities, of displaced persons, of Indian soldiers, etc., and of school teachers, and
- (iii) to the needy and deserving poor boys.

Primary Schools under private management are permitted to levy fees at rates approved by Government.

In the Government Primary Schools no fees are charged in *Kutch*

The following Table gives the regionwise annual fee per pupil and the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne by fees for the year under report:—

Table No. III (12)

FEES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(1959-60)

Region	Average annual fee per pupil	Percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State area ..	0.96	4.93
Saurashtra	0.92	2.28
Kutch	1.38	4.93
Total (Gujarat State)	0.97	3.03

3.13. Expenditure ;

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 6,17,68,404 in 1958-59 to Rs. 6,82,99,883 in 1959-60 that is an increase of about 65.3 lakhs. A little over 71 per cent of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

The direct expenditure on Primary Education stood at 50.9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education as a whole. The corresponding percentage for the year 1958-59 was 51.8.

The following Table gives the sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. III (13)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	54,52,541 (8.82)	66,34,753 (9.71)
State Government Funds	4,41,39,296 (71.47)	4,85,04,355 (71.02)
District School Board Funds	25,02,592 (4.05)	45,45,267 (6.65)
Municipal School Board Funds	41,25,845 (6.68)	43,94,142 (6.43)
Fees	27,37,706 (4.43)	20,82,567 (3.05)
Other Sources	28,10,424 (4.55)	21,38,799 (3.14)
Total	6,17,68,404 (100.00)	6,82,99,883 (100.00)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	56,91,657
Total for 13 months (up to 30th April 1960) .. .. .	..	7,39,91,540

There was appreciable increase in the per capita expenditure on Primary Education, from Rs. 30.6 in 1958-59 to Rs. 32.3 in 1959-60. The Table below gives the regionwise per capita expenditure on Primary Education for the year under report :—

Table No. III (14)

REGIONWISE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Region	No. of pupils in Primary schools	Direct expenditure on Primary Education	Per capita expenditure on Primary Education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State Area.	16,34,906	4,96,40,702	30.3
Saurashtra	4,25,287	1,73,15,470	40.7
Kutch	47,943	13,43,711	28.0
Total Gujarat State ..	21,08,136	6,82,99,883	32.3

3.14. Size of Classes :

The size of the class is always a compromise between education 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 was constant at 37 in 1959-60 as in 1958-59, the enrolment still being usually below expectation of the norm of 40, while in cities, etc., it is sometimes more than 40, leading to over-crowding.

Table No. III (15)
TEACHER IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government Schools	21	2	23	..	..	..	21	2	23
State Government Schools	2,153	479	2,632	3,458	499	3,957	5,611	978	6,589
District School Board Schools	12,914	3,461	16,375	14,976	2,967	17,943	27,890	6,428	34,318
Municipal School Board Schools	3,042	2,919	5,961	2,437	1,645	4,082	5,479	4,564	10,043
Private Aided Schools	1,051	443	1,494	2,235	450	2,685	3,286	893	4,179
Private Unaided Schools	319	254	573	516	580	1,096	835	834	1,669
Total for 1959-60	19,500	7,558	27,058	23,622	6,141	29,763	43,122	13,699	56,821
Total for 1958-59	17,961	7,053	25,014	22,258	5,346	27,604	40,219	12,399	52,618
Increase (+) Decrease (-)	+1,539	+505	+2,044	+1,364	+795	+2,159	+2,903	+1,300	+4,203

3.15. Teachers :

The Table on page 60 gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary schools during two consecutive years.

The total number of teachers increased from 52,618 in 1958-59 to 56,821 in 1959-60. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 47.5 in 1958-59 (44.6 per cent men and 56.9 per cent women) to 47.6 in 1959-60 (45.2 per cent men and 55.2 per cent women). Women were 23.6 per cent of the total teachers in 1958-59 and 24.1 per cent in 1959-60. The girls in Primary Schools were 34.6 per cent of the total enrolment.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is not uniform in the different components of the State.

About 55.2 per cent of the women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 45.2 only. It is also observed that the proportion of trained teachers was higher in all the regions except Kutch.

The following Table gives the regionwise percentage of trained teachers for the year under report :—

Table No. III (16)
PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS
(1959-60)

Region	Percentage of Trained Men Teachers	Percentage of Trained Women Teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers to total teachers	Average Number of pupils per teacher
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarat Districts of old Bombay State.	46.81	60.74	49.84	39
Saurashtra	41.48	46.20	42.93	30
Kutch	28.91	23.48	27.36	36
Total—(Gujarat State) ..	45.22	55.17	47.61	37

The average number of pupils per teacher was 37 for the State as a whole. The number was highest in the District of the old Bombay State. This is mainly because of the introduction of shift system in Standards I and II in all schools in the areas of compulsion.

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 S. S. C. Examination or an equivalent examination or a higher examination in recruiting Primary teachers. This policy is meeting with great success, except in rural areas, and the percentage of matriculate teachers in service is

continuously increasing. The following Table shows the proportion of Primary teachers who possess higher educational qualifications:—

Table No. III (17)
PRIMARY TEACHERS WITH HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS
(1959-60)

	Men		Women	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Graduates	53	127	49	77
Number of Matriculates and Under-Graduates.	13,223	15,232	3,037	4,338
Total ..	13,276	15,359	3,086	4,415
Percentage to total number of teachers.	33.0	27.04	24.9	7.77

Pay Scales :—In all the districts of Gujarat State the following scales have been introduced with effect from 1st April 1958 :—

(i) Qualified but untrained.. Rs. 40.

(ii) Trained Teachers—

(a) Senior Trained .. Rs. 56—1½—65—2½—70—S. G.—3—100 (S. G. for 20 per cent of the cadre).

(b) Junior Trained .. Rs. 50—1½—65—2½—70—S. G.—2½—90 (S. G. for 15 per cent of the cadre).

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, however, follows its own scales which are slightly different from those given above and are beneficial in certain respects.

In addition to these basic scales, dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for Government servants, and house rent allowance at prescribed rates, are also given to Primary teachers in all parts of the State.

Old-age Provision.—The problem of old-age provision of the Primary teachers is as important as their remuneration.

In the area of the Old Bombay State, teachers serving in Local Authority schools, recruited after 1923 excluding those hailing from *ex*-States are generally given the privilege of Provident Fund only, but the teachers recruited before 1923 were allowed to opt for pension.

Primary school teachers under the *ex*-Saurashtra Government were eligible for pensionary rights. They were also free to contribute to General Provident Fund just like other Government servants.

When Primary schools were transferred to District School Boards with effect from 1st August 1956, the personnel transferred to these Boards fell into the following three categories :—

(1) Those Government servants who held the posts substantively under the *ex*-Saurashtra Government. The conditions of service of the Government servants are governed by the rules or orders governing deputation or foreign service terms which were in force in the *ex*-Saurashtra State just before the creation of the District School Boards.

(2) The servants who were recruited by the *ex*-Saurashtra Government as per recruitment rules in force on 31st July 1956, and held permanent posts.

(3) Those servants who were recruited by the District School Boards on or after 1st August 1956.

No rules have so far been prescribed for servants falling under categories (2) and (3).

Training of Primary Teachers.—Training of Primary teachers is discussed in detail in Chapter VII.

3.16. Curriculum in Primary Schools :

In the areas of the *Old Bombay State* a revised syllabus was introduced in all schools—Primary (including Basic) and Secondary—from June 1955. As a result of this revision the syllabus for Standards I—IV was made considerably simpler. Besides, a common curriculum was adopted for Basic and other Primary Schools in so far as academic subjects, cleanliness, civics, physiology and hygiene, community life, etc., were concerned. This revision of the syllabus for Standards I—IV naturally necessitated the revision of the syllabus for Standards V—VII of Primary and Secondary schools. Here also, the primary objective of the revision was simplification, but special emphasis was laid on stimulating the powers of observation and independent thinking on the part of pupils and on arousing their curiosity about their environment. Moreover, a special feature of the

entire revised course was the prominence given to the study of the Mother-Tongue or the regional language, and Arithmetic. A large number of children leave school at the end of the Primary course and, therefore, it is important that they should enter life with a good knowledge of their mother-tongue and the elementary operations of Arithmetic as applied to practical life.

In 1950-51 a revised syllabus for Standards I—VII for all schools in *Saurashtra* was introduced. This syllabus is based on the Bombay State Syllabus of 1949, and on the recommendations made by the Syllabus Committee of the Saurashtra Education Conference, 1949. As in the areas of the Old Bombay State the syllabus for the upper Standards of Primary schools and the lower Standards of Secondary schools is common. The syllabus accepts the principle of co-education. Crafts has been given an important place in the syllabus.

The syllabus followed in Standards I—VII in Primary schools in *Kutch* is almost similar to that followed in the areas of the Old Bombay State.

3.17. Primary School Buildings :

Primary schools are housed in three types of buildings owned, rented and rent-free. Buildings owned by School Boards or Corporation 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*, *Dharmashalas*, etc., and they may be said to provide the least satisfactory accommodation for schools. The Table on page 65 shows how the Primary Schools were housed during the year under report :—

It may be seen from this Table that the 17,527 Primary Schools were accommodated in 19,634 school buildings, and of these only 10,094 (or 51.4 per cent) were owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 27.3 and as many as 4,178 (or 21.3 per cent) were rent-free buildings. The accommodation provided by private agencies was least satisfactory, there being only 391 out of 1,259 (or 25.3 per cent) owned school buildings. The buildings owned by the District School Boards were fairly large, viz., 9,172 out of 17,453 (or 52.6 per cent). The percentage of school buildings owned by State Government was about 79.6 per cent of the total number of school buildings and that by the Municipal Boards was about 33.8 per cent.

Table No. III (18)
ACCOMMODATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1960	Number of pupils on 31st March 1960	Owned Buildings		Rented Buildings		Rent Free Buildings		Total Buildings		
			Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Central Government.	5	1,292	5	1,292	..	..	..	..	5	1,292
State Government.	471	38,397	378	33,410	33	3,185	64	1,801	475	38,396	
District School Board.	15,510	1,703,079	9,172	1,132,436	4,398	373,140	3,883	197,503	17,453	1,703,079	
Municipal School Board.	403	210,485	148	98,749	290	111,148	4	588	442	210,485	
Private Agencies	1,138	154,884	391	47,848	641	91,453	227	15,583	1,259	154,884	
Total	..	17,527	2,108,136	10,094	1,313,735	5,362	578,926	4,178	215,475	19,634	2,108,136

N.B.—Schools situated in Non-Authorised Municipal Areas are shown as District School Board Schools.

The following Table shows the housing arrangement of Primary Schools by regions :

Table No. III (19)
HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY REGIONS
(1959-60)

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools on 31st March 1960	Number of Primary Schools housed in			
		Owned Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent-free Buildings	Total Buildings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Old Bombay State Area (Gujrat Districts) ..	12,600	6,314	4,979	3,418	14,711
Saurashtra	4,340	3,351	316	669	4,336
Kutch	587	429	67	91	587
Total—Gujrat ..	17,527	10,094	5,362	4,178	19,634

It will be noted that the number of school buildings is invariably in excess of the number of Primary Schools. This is because many of the schools are housed in more than one building.

It may be seen that the housing arrangement of schools in Saurashtra and Kutch was very satisfactory, since about 77.3 and 73.1 per cent., respectively, of the school buildings in those areas were owned. In the areas of the Old Bombay State, only 42.9 per cent of the school buildings were owned.

Approved number of class-rooms are being constructed in the rural areas through the District Building Committee of the districts in the Old Bombay State area by the joint efforts of the Public and Government under the regular District Building Committee Scheme. An amount of Rs. 24,28,275 has been sanctioned as a building loan to 11 districts in the Old Bombay State area for the construction of 1,081 class-rooms, 344 urinals and latrines and Rs. 2,93,345 for special repairs to 87 buildings.

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The question of providing residential accommodation for teachers in being actively solved. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 3,64,820 for 62 units of women teachers' quarters has been sanctioned during the year under report under the scheme of construction of women teachers quarters.

A Building Grant of Rs. 2,19,000 was also sanctioned to Kutch Region for works under '81' Civil during the year under report.

3.18. Miscellaneous :

The following comments are offered regarding other developments in primary Education :

(1) *Single-Teacher Schools*.—Out of the 17,527 Primary school in the State in 1959-60, 8,421 (or about 48·04 per cent) were Single-Teacher schools. The percentage of Single-Teacher schools was highest in Kutch (61·15 per cent) and the least in Old Bombay State districts (46·85).

The average number of pupils per Single-Teacher School show significant variations ranging from 37 in Old Bombay districts to 26 in Saurashtra.

The following Table gives further details about these schools :—

Table No. III (20)
SINGLE-TEACHER SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools	Number of Single-Teacher Schools	Percentage of Single Teacher Schools to total No. of Primary Schools	Average No. of pupils per School
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujrati Districts of Old Bombay State.	12,600	5,902	46·85	37
Saurashtra	4,340	2,160	49·73	26
Kutch	587	359	61·15	32
Total (Gujrat State)	17,527	8,421	48·04	34

(2) *School Co-operative Societies.*—There were 491 school Co-operative Societies in the State during the year under report. Of these 285 were in the 11 districts of the Old Bombay State area, 206 in Saurashtra.

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.

(3). *School Libraries.*—Most of the first-grade Primary schools are equipped with Pupils' libraries. Central and circulating libraries for the school children are also maintained by some of the District School Boards.

The total number of Primary schools having libraries was 8,703 during the year under report.

(4). *State Board of Primary Education.*—The Board held only three meetings during the year under report. Besides routine matters, the Board discussed among other important educational matters the following :—

(i) Introduction of local crafts in Single-Teacher schools for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

(ii) Introduction of English in Standards V—VII of Primary and Secondary Schools.

(iii) Programme of Orientating Primary Schools to the Basic Pattern

(iv) Short refresher courses for Primary teachers.

(v) Development of Libraries of Primary Schools.

(vi) Re-employment of retired teachers to staff, in particular schools in backward areas.

The recommendation of this Board for the abolition of fees in Standards V—VII of all Primary and Secondary Schools was partly implemented by Government from June 1959 by abolishing all fees in Standards V-VII of all Primary Schools.

3.19. Integration Committee for Primary Education :

The Government of Bombay under their Resolution, Education Department No. PRE-7057, dated 14th January 1958, had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. P. Naik to deal with the integration problems connected with Primary Education in the State. The

Committee had surveyed the present position of Primary (including Basic) and Pre-Primary Education in the different regions of the State for suggesting measures necessary for evolving a uniform but flexible system of education at the Primary and Pre-Primary stages in the whole State, with particular reference to the following :—

- (1) Administration of Primary Education,
- (2) Aims, organisation and content of Primary Education,
- (3) Expansion of Primary Education,
- (4) Training of Primary teachers,
- (5) Financial assistance to private bodies managing Primary schools and Training Colleges,
- (6) Programmes for the expansion of Basic Education,
- (7) Extension of the M. P. Vidya Mandir Act to the other areas of the State,
- (8) The extent to which Government should take direct responsibility in respect of Pre-Primary Education and the question of financial assistance to private bodies working in this field.

The Committee submitted the first part of its report to Government in 1958-59 and the second in October 1959. A survey of the recommendations, in English and Marathi, have been published by Government during the year under report. The Committee has examined the question of administration of Primary Education in all its aspects in the different regions of Bombay State and has made detailed recommendations which when accepted and implemented, will effect far reaching changes. Government is actively considering the Committee's report and their recommendations.

3.20. Conclusion :

It will be seen from the foregoing account that Gujarat State has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools have increased from 17,324 in 1958-59 to 17,527 in 1959-60. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 20.14 lakhs in 1958-59 to 21.08 lakhs in 1959-60 and stood on 31st March 1960, at about 10.2 per cent of the total population. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 25,014 in 1958-59 to 27,058 in 1959-60, an increase of 2,044 during the years. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over 6.83 crores of rupees, and represented 50.9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education.

The above account also reveals that the different components of the new State are at different levels of educational development. The different components of the States have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government is aware of this lack of uniformity in educational development and in the machinery for the administration of Primary Education, and is actively considering the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating measures for the unification and integration of Primary Education in all its aspect—academic, administrative, financial and other concomitants.

CHAPTER IV BASIC EDUCATION

4.1. Historical Review :

Basic Education was introduced in the then Bombay State in the year 1939. In the beginning, four compact areas of schools in the three regions of the State were selected and schools in these areas were converted into basic. Each area had about 10 to 12 schools and the total number of schools converted was about 50. Of these four areas, one was located in Gujarat, one in Karnatak, and the remaining two in Maharashtra. To facilitate conversion, special Basic Training Centres were started for these areas. The one meant for Gujarat was started at Katargaon near Surat; the one meant for Karnatak was started at Dharwar, and the centre meant for Maharashtra area was started at Loni. These training centres prepared teachers for basic schools in the selected compact areas and special supervisory staff was also appointed separately for each area.

In 1949, however, it was decided that schools outside the compact areas should also be changed into the basic pattern and the number of compact areas should also be increased. Accordingly, 5 more compact areas were selected for experimentation. As regards schools outside the compact areas, fairly large schools were selected for the introduction of craft as a subject of instruction. The craft selected was mainly Spinning and Weaving and this was taught as an additional subject. Short term training courses for teachers were organised to prepare them as craft-teachers of newly converted basic schools. It was not possible to provide adequate number of basic-trained teachers for all these schools as the number of such schools was about 2,000. These craft schools were treated as an intermediate or transition stage in the process of conversion. Simultaneously, all Primary Training Institutions were converted into Basic Training Institutions. Post-graduate Basic Training Centres, for training Inspecting Officers and Teachers of Primary Training Colleges, were started in the different regions of the State. By 1955, a fairly large number of teachers had been trained in the Basic Training Colleges and were available to man the craft schools. Accordingly, all the craft schools were converted into the basic pattern in the year 1955. It was also decided thereafter that non-basic schools should straightway be converted into basic schools and that there should be no intermediate stage of craft schools. Since then, year by year, conversion of schools into basic is being effected both in Community Development and National Extension Services blocks, as well as outside these blocks.

4.2. Basic Schools :

As a result of the decision to convert craft schools into basic, the number of basic schools increased rapidly and stood at 4,576 on 31st March 1960. Their distribution by regions is given in the Table below :—

Table No. IV (1)
REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC SCHOOLS

Year	Number of Basic Schools in			Total
	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958-59	2,058	2,355	43	4,456
1959-60	2,313	2,220	43	4,576

It will be seen that the number of basic school increased from 4,456 in 1958-59 to 4,576 in 1959-60. The largest increase has naturally occurred in the areas of the Old Bombay State, where the number of basic schools increased by 255 to 2,313, an increase of about 11.0 per cent of the total number of primary schools in that area. In Saurashtra, the number of basic schools decreased from 2,355 in 1958-59 to 2,220 in 1959-60, about 51.1 per cent of the total number of primary schools being basic. In Kutch, the programme of conversion of primary schools into basic was taken up during 1957-58 and at the end of the year under review, out of 587 primary schools only 43 were basic.

The following Table gives the craft-wise classification of basic schools as on 31st March 1960.—

Table No. IV (2)
CRAFTWISE CLASSIFICATION OF BASIC SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools in			Total
	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Purely Spinning ..	609	1,698	..	2,307
Spinning and Weaving ..	1,348	407	42	1,797
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	280	71	1	352
Purley Card-Board Modelling	28	43	..	71
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	48	1	..	49
Total Gujarath State ..	2,313	2,220	43	4,576

From the above Table it will be seen that the craft used in about 89.1 per cent of the basic schools was either Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. Only about 7.6 per cent of the schools had Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture as craft. The remaining 2.6 per cent of schools had Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work as craft.

4.3. Pupils in Basic Schools:

The following Table gives the region-wise distribution of pupils in basic schools for two consecutive years :—

Table No. IV (3)

PUPILS IN BASIC SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Year	Number of pupils in Basic Schools in				Average No. of pupils per schools
	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	5,10,491	2,88,746	5,662	8,04,899	180
1959-60	5,64,222	2,92,742	5,614	8,62,578	188

It is seen that the number of pupils increased from 8,04,899 in 1958-59 to 8,62,578 in 1959-60. The average number of pupils per school increased from 180 to 188 during the same period. The average number was highest 244 in the areas of Old Bombay State, 132 in Saurashtra and 130 the lowest in Kutch.

Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils *actually* under basic instruction was only 4, 56, 281.

The following Table gives the distribution of these pupils by craft :-

Table No. IV (4)

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS ACTUALLY UNDER BASIC INSTRUCTION

(AS ON 31-3-1960)

Craft	Number of pupils under Basic Instruction			
	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Purely Spinning ..	41, 002	1,05,043	..	1,46,04
Spinning and Weaving	2,22,018	26, 215	1,690	2,49,92
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	39, 069	2,679	71	41,81
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	4,179	1,195	..	5,37
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	13,017	103	..	13,120
Total Gujarath State ..	3,19,285	1,35,235	1,761	4,56,281

4. 4. Teachers :

The following Table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report :—

Table No. IV (5)

TEACHERS IN BASIC SCHOOLS

(1959-60)

Craft	Basic and Craft Trained Teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Purely Spinning ..	1,690	2,970	3,616	8,276
Spinning and Weaving	5,406	3,034	5,085	13,525
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	733	233	665	1,631
Purely Card-Board and Modelling.	69	105	126	300
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	220	103	138	461
Total	8,118	6,445	9,630	24,193
Total Gujarath State (figures for 1958-59).	7,719	5,107	9,562	22,388

From the above Table it will be seen that only 8, 118 teachers out of a total of 24, 193 (or 33·6 per cent) were trained in Basic Education. This deficiency is partly made up by giving orientation courses in Basic Education to the ordinary trained teachers working in basic schools. The percentage of 33·6 of Basic trained teachers in Basic schools (26·6 per cent ordinary trained and 39·8 per cent untrained) compares favourably with the over-all ratio of trained teachers in all schools, Basic and non-Basic. The percentage of teachers trained in craft varies considerably from region to region. It is very high in the areas of the Old Bombay State, where as many as 48·7 per cent of the teachers were trained in a craft. In addition, there were also 17·3 per cent ordinary trained teachers in basic schools in these areas giving a total of 66·0 per cent trained teachers. But in Saurashtra, the percentage of trained teachers in basic schools is only 51·0 but only 9·7 per cent were trained in basic craft. In Kutch, out of 157 teachers in Basic schools 94 (or 59·8 per cent) were trained craft-teachers.

The following Table gives the regionwise distribution of trained teachers in basic schools.

Table No. IV (6)
REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS
(1959-60)

Region	Basic and Craft Trained Teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State.	7,102	2,525	4,949	14,576
Saurashtra.. .. .	922	3,904	4,634	9,460
Kutch	94	16	47	157
Total Gujarath State	8,118	6,445	9,630	24,193

4.5. Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,58,57,771 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,97,35,241. About 82·4 per cent of the total expenditure was met from State funds, as against 84·4 per cent in 1958-59.

The figures quoted above refer to the over-all direct expenditure on basic schools including expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between Basic and non-Basic schools is mainly on the basis of introduction of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure on crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of Basic schools. No grant was sanctioned for the construction of craft sheds for good Basic Schools during 1959-60.

The following Table gives the break-up of direct expenditure for two consecutive years :—

Table No. IV (7)
EXPENDITURE ON BASIC EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Source (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Central Government Funds	8,05,677	15,62,391
State Government Funds	2,18,24,473	2,44,98,149
District School Board Funds	7,98,814	14,36,132
Municipal School Board Funds	16,20,050	17,27,236
Fees	4,49,550	1,31,461
Other Sources	3,59,207	3,79,872
Total Gujarath State	2,58,57,771	2,97,35,241
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	24,77,937
Total for 13 months (up to 30th April 1960) .. .. .	..	3,22,13,178

The regionwise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education and the per capita expenditure on Basic Education for the year under report is given in the following Table :—

Table No. IV (8)
REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON BASIC EDUCATION

Source	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Central Government Funds ..	15,62,391	..	..	15,62,391
State Government Funds	1,23,02,076	1,20,14,500	1,81,573	2,44,98,149
District School Board Funds ..	14,36,132	..	..	14,36,132
Municipal School Board Funds ..	17,27,236	..	..	17,27,236
Fees	1,05,977	25,484	..	1,31,461
Other sources	3,65,950	13,922	..	3,79,872
Total Gujarath State	1,74,99,762	1,20,53,906	1,81,573	2,97,35,241
Per Capita Expenditure	31.0	41.2	32.3	34.5

It will be seen from the above Table that the whole of the expenditure on Basic Education in Kutch was met from State Government funds. In the areas of Old Bombay State, Government contributed 79.2 per cent of the total expenditure (8.9 per cent by the Central Government and 70.3 per cent by the State Government). The rest of the expenditure was met from District School Board funds (8.2 per cent), Municipal funds (9.9 per cent), Fees (0.6 per cent) and "Other Sources" (2.1 per cent). The over-all per capita expenditure on Basic Education during the year under report was Rs. 34.5, as against the per capita expenditure of Rs. 30.9 in the non-Basic Primary Schools.

The over-all per capita expenditure of Rs. 34.5 on Basic Education appears justifiably higher than the corresponding figure of Rs. 30.9 for non-Basic Schools. The following indices worked out from Table IV (11) will clarify the position of Basic Schools *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Schools:—

	Pupils per school	Teachers per school
Basic Schools	188	5.3
Non-Basic Schools	96	2.5

4.6. Economic Aspect of Craft Work:

The details of craftwise realisations of articles produced in basic schools during the year under report is given in the Table below :—

Table No. IV (9)

CRAFTWISE REALISATIONS OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN BASIC SCHOOLS (1959-60)

Craft	Craftwise Realisation of Articles produced in Basic Schools situated in			
	Gujarath Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Purely Spinning	11,973	5,763	..	17,736
Spinning and Weaving	1,23,707	2,192	49	1,25,948
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	37,356	6,623	25	44,004
Purely Card-Board Modelling ..	1,915	..	..	1,915
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.	6,832	..	..	6,832
Total Gujarath State	1,81,783	14,578	74	1,96,435
Figures for 1958-59	1,20,236	15,094	740	1,36,070

It will be seen from the above Table that the amount realised from the articles produced in basic schools was Rs. 1,96,435.

A scrutiny of Table No. IV (9) yields the following percentages of realisation of the total realisation by crafts :—

	Per cent
Purely Spinning	9.02
Spinning and Weaving	64.12
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	22.40
Purely Card-Board Modelling	0.97
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	3.49

Assessed on the criterion of returns, Spinning and Weaving yields 64·12 per cent of the total realisation, Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture coming next with 22·40 per cent. The lowest returns are from purely Card-Board Modelling (0·97 per cent), Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work next lowest with 3·49 per cent.

The above figures are to be read in the context of the situation regarding the number of schools that have introduced the different crafts. The percentages of Basic schools that have introduced the different crafts are—

	Per cent
Purely Spinning	50·4
Spinning and Weaving	39·3
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	7·7
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1·5
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.. .. .	1·1

These percentages, in magnitude, correspond in ranking to the percentages of realisation on each of the crafts except for “purely spinning”. Where only Spinning is introduced as a craft, the quality of the yarn tends to be of low grade and the realisation consequently is not high. The number of schools with “Spinning and Weaving” is nearly four-times the number with “Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture”, but the realisation is not proportionate.

Reading Table No. IV (9) with Table No. (4) —Realisation and pupils actually under craft instruction—the following per capita realisation is made by each of the pupils under instruction in the respective crafts :—

	Rs. nPs
Purely Spinning	0·12
Spinning and Weaving	0·50
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	1·05
Purely Card-Board Modelling	0·35
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.. .. .	0·52

The craft that pays the best per capita returns (1·05) is Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture and the least (0·12) Purely Spinning. The over-all per capita realisation on all crafts is 0·43.

In addition to the total amount of Rs. 1,96,435 obtained by sale of articles produced in Basic schools, the estimated value on stock of 31st March 1960, of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 4,90,598 as against Rs. 4,39,716 in 1958-59 as can be seen from the following Table :—

Table No. IV (10)

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF CRAFT-WORK IN BASIC SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Item No.	Item	Purely Spinning	Spinning and Weaving	Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	Purely Card-Board Modelling	Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Value of stock on 1st April 1959 (of raw materials and finished products).	1,44,963	3,50,130	10,546	2,416	22,255	5,30,310
2	Value of raw material added during the year 1959-60.	10,359	79,341	6,500	1,094	6,417	1,03,711
3	Expenditure on contingencies for craft.	7,483	65,740	13,675	51	976	87,925
4	Land rent paid .. .. .	..	290	1,873	..	..	2,163
5	Total expenditure (Item 1 to 4) ..	1,62,805	4,95,501	32,594	3,561	29,648	7,24,109
6	Amount realised by sale	16,649	97,206	43,977	1,915	6,832	1,66,579
7	Amount earned by rebate	1,087	28,742	27	..	..	29,856
8	Value of stock on 31st March 1960 (of raw materials and finished products).	1,06,873	3,43,670	12,039	2,063	25,953	4,90,598
9	Total of items 6 to 8	1,24,609	4,69,618	56,043	3,978	32,785	6,87,033
10	Profit or less (Item 9 minus 5)	-38,196	-25,883	+23,449	+417	+3,137	-37,076

If the total expenditure (Item 5) during a year, including the cost of raw materials and finished products in hand at the commencement of schools, is considered as investment, the profits (Item 10) yield the following percentages for each of the crafts :—

	Per cent
Purely Spinning	—23·46
Spinning and Weaving	—5·22
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	+71·94
Purely Card-Board Modelling	+11·71
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work.. .. .	+10·58
On All Crafts	—5·12

Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture yields the best returns of 71·94, the only other crafts showing a profit being Purely Card-Board Modelling and Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work (11·71 and 10·58, respectively). All others show varying degrees of losses, Purely Spinning the highest (23·46).

4.7. Quantitative Progress: (

The extent to which the switch-over to Basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1958-59 can be gauged from the following Table :—

Table No. IV (11)
BASIC AND NON-BASIC SCHOOLS

(1)	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Total Expenditure (Direct)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.			
Basic Schools	4,576	8,62,578	24,193	2,97,35,241
Other Primary Schools	12,951	12,45,558	32,628	3,85,64,642
Total	17,527	21,08,136	56,821	6,82,99,833
Percentage of Basic to Total—				
1959-60	26·1	40·9	42·5	43·5
1958-59	5·2	5·9	6·5	8·5

4.8. Qualitative Improvement in the Work of Basic Schools :

Side by side with the quantitative expansion of Basic Education there has been a distinct improvement in the work turned out in basic schools. A brief review of the efforts towards qualitative improvement in Basic Education is given below :—

(a) *Short-term Courses for Training of Teachers in Basic Schools.*—Training of teachers occupies an important place in the spread of Basic Education. The provision made by the Department for long-term training in Basic Education will be described in detail in Chapter VII. In addition to the long-term training, the Department organises several short-term training courses and seminars for teachers in basic schools. The short-term orientation courses are held in the summer vacation and the seminars in the winter vacation. A short-term course of four weeks' duration is annually held at the Basic Training Centre, Loni, for graduate teachers and inspecting officers trained as per old pattern. This course is directed by the Principals of Graduates' Basic Training Centres in turn. Besides this, a four weeks' training course in Spinning and Weaving is conducted for craft-teachers of Training Colleges at the Khadi Vidyalaya, Trayambak Road, Nasik, by the All India Khadi Commission. Forty to fifty craft-teachers attend this course. Short-term courses of two weeks' duration are held for primary teachers in the summer vacation in all the Basic Training Colleges. These courses deal with the orientation programme of schools both in Social Education and Basic Education. Besides these courses, Camp-cum-Seminars of six days' duration are held every year in each district in the winter vacation. Fifty teachers from each district attend these Camp-cum-Seminars. These Camps are devoted to discussions on problems connected with the introduction of Basic Education in non-Basic Schools. Basic Training Colleges also have a scheme of Extension Services to schools in their neighbourhood. Nearly 25 schools in the neighbourhood of each of these colleges are benefited by the Extension Services Programme.

(b) *Literature for Basic Schools.*—Literature on Basic Education for the guidance of teachers working in basic schools has been prepared by the State. Till now, 3 books have been published. The first one is an activity scheme of teaching of different subjects in Standards I—IV in Basic Schools. The second book is a Hand-book for the guidance of teachers in Basic Schools. It is prepared in three parts. The first part deals with the principles of correlated teaching, the second part applies these principles to activities in Basic Schools in the physical and social environments, crafts, games, sports, etc. In the third part,

academic subjects such as language, Arithmetic, General Science and Social Studies are dealt with in sufficient detail to show how they can be correlated with the activities of school life. The third publication is a book for the guidance of administrators, teachers and the general public. It attempts to give a clear exposition of the system of Basic Education, tries to meet the arguments and objections levelled against it and traces the history of the introduction of Basic Education in Bombay State. Besides these publications, the Department patronizes two Magazines known as 'Jeevan Shikshan', one in Marathi and the other in Gujarati. During the Basic Education Week in January 1959, the Magazines issued special numbers dealing with the different aspects of Basic Education. The Department also publishes posters on Basic Education during the Week.

(c) *Syllabuses*.—Till 1955, the Department had framed separate syllabi for Basic and non-Basic schools. There were also separate examinations at the end of the VIIth year for Basic and non-Basic schools. But in 1955, Government got the syllabus revised through a Joint Committee of Basic and Primary Education Boards and introduced a common syllabus for all types of schools, Basic and non-Basic, at the primary stage. Consequent of the introduction of a common syllabus, the two separate Primary School Certificate Examinations came to be amalgamated into one common Examination. Since June 1956, the syllabus was amended to include in it training in Health and Community living as an integral part so that even non-Basic schools could be oriented towards the basic pattern. At present, Community Living is a compulsory subject for all schools. The first hour every day is utilised for *Safai*, Health, Drill, Prayers, News-reading, etc. Schools have their own ministers elected for different subjects and there is also a Council of Ministers for the whole school. A number of cultural programmes, celebrations, trips, projects like the manuscript Magazine, dramatics, forms part of school work in all Basic and non-Basic schools. Since 1957, the syllabus in crafts for Basic schools also came in for a revision. The revised syllabus is framed taking into account the work of children in different crafts and classes. It divides craft work into three stages. The first stage, known as preparatory stage, in Standards I and II prepares children for craft work through composite crafts which include gardening, clay-work, paper-work, as well as helping older boys in their craft work. There are no targets fixed. In the other two stages Elementary stage covering Standards III and IV and Advanced stage covering Standards V, VI and VII, targets within the reach of pupils have been laid down. The whole of craft work is designed as a series of projects to be covered within definite periods, the targets serving as motives.

(d) *Craft Teaching*.—Several improvements have been made with regard to craft teaching in Basic Schools. One of the measures implemented is to standardize the type of equipment required for Basic schools for Spinning and Weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. These articles are manufactured by the Village Industries Board of the Bombay State and are supplied to schools. This ensures correct type of equipment of good quality for pupils' use. Another important step taken to improve craft work is the construction of craft-sheds. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of these sheds. The estimated cost of one craft-shed is Rs. 4,400.

(e) *Disposal of finished products*.—Special steps are taken by the State to stop up the disposal of finished products. These steps are as under :—

(i) Besides the Government of India rebate, 25 per cent reduction in prices is given on cloth to students and teachers purchasing Khadi produced in their own basic schools. This reduction is increased to 50 per cent during Basic Education Weeks in the case of children from poor families and backward classes for stitching uniforms of school pupils. Thus, the price is reduced to more than half in the case of these children.

(ii) Government have directed that articles produced in Basic schools should be purchased as a part of stationery requirements of different Government offices direct through the Basic schools or through the Director of Stationery.

(iii) Emporia for sale of craft products in Basic schools have been set up at District Headquarters, in offices of the School Boards, also in Basic schools where students' co-operative stores are established for purchase and sale of basic products. These stores and emporia are given a special discount of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(f) *Rules regarding Grant-in-aid to Basic Schools*.—During the preceding year, Government had framed a set of rules for grant-in-aid for Basic schools run by private agencies. According to these rules, the schools will have to apply for registration to the Deputy Educational Inspector just like other private primary schools. The schools would be recognised by the District School Boards and aided just as other private primary schools. However, additional grants such as grants for craft equipment and for rent for craft-sheds would be available to these schools. The grant on craft equipment would be at $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the expenditure and that on rent for craft-sheds up to Rs. 10 per month.

Schools trying out new experiments are also eligible for special grant-in-aid at 75 per cent of the expenditure on research projects undertaken by them provided the research projects are approved by the Director of Education.

4.9. Lokshalas :

The institutions known as Lokshalas constitute a special feature in the educational set-up of the former State of Saurashtra. Lokshalas in this region are of two types: Junior and Senior. A Junior Lokshala is conceived as a residential Senior Basic School with Agriculture as a main craft, while a Senior Lokshala is a post-Basic school with Agriculture and dairy as main crafts. The Senior Lokshalas are expected to provide Secondary Education adapted to the needs of the village environment and to prepare for effective leadership in the village.

Non-Government Lokshalas receive grant-in-aid at the rate of 66½ per cent of the admissible expenditure. These institutions also receive building grants at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of construction as certified by the Public Works Department.

4.10. The over-all progress of Basic Education *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Education is summarised by the following figures :—

Table No. IV (12)

	1958-59	1959-60	Increase
Schools (Primary)—			
Basic	4,456	4,576	120
Non-Basic	12,868	12,951	83
Total	17,324	17,527	203
Pupils in (Schools)—			
Basic	8,04,899	8,62,578	57,679
Non-Basic	12,09,163	12,45,558	36,395
Total	20,14,062	21,08,136	94,074
Teachers in (Schools)—			
Basic	22,388	24,193	1,805
Non-Basic	30,230	32,628	2,398
Total	52,618	56,821	4,203
Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Basic	2,58,57,771	2,97,35,241	38,77,470
Non-Basic	3,59,10,633	3,85,64,642	26,54,009
Total	6,17,68,404	6,82,99,883	65,31,479

During the year under report the increase in schools, in pupils and in expenditure is greater in Basic Schools than in non-Basic Schools.

Table No. V (1)
SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59			1959-60			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 .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	+1	..	+1
State Government	107	14	121	105	16	121	—2	+2	..
District School Board .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	+7	..	+7
Municipal School Board	37	5	42	39	5	44	+2	..	+2
Private Aided	568	48	616	721	62	783	+153	+14	+167
Private Unaided	18	2	20	28	2	30	+10	..	+10
Total	730	69	799	901	85	986	+171	+16	+187

N.B.—Senior Lokshals in Saurashtra are included under Secondary Schools.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1. General :

Secondary Education constitutes a vital link between Primary Education and College Education. Broadly speaking, Secondary Schools are intended to impart education suitable for pupils in the stage of adolescence. The scheme of school classes has already been described in paragraph 3.1.

At the end of the Secondary courses, there are public examinations conducted by Statutory Boards of Secondary Education. The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, conducts the S. S. C. Examination for which students appear from West Maharashtra region of Maharashtra State and the 11 Gujarat districts of old Bombay State as well as from Saurashtra and Kutch. The jurisdiction of the Poona Board, in 1959-60, covered all the 17 districts of Gujarat State. The syllabi for these examinations include a wide range of subjects which can be offered by candidates according to their aptitudes. The Board conducts half-yearly examinations every March and October.

5.2. Secondary Schools :

The Table on page 86 compares the number of Secondary Schools, classified according to management, for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60. It will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools increased by 187 from 799 in 1958-59 to 986 in 1959-60, of which 171 were schools for boys and 16 for girls. Classified according to management, the largest increase of 177 was in the number of Schools under private agencies—167 in aided institutions and 10 in unaided institutions. The increase of 187 Secondary schools break-up into the following regional distribution:—

Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State	+105
Kutch	+3
Saurashtra	+79
Net increase	187

In Saurashtra, some of the Government Middle Schools with Standards V—VII have been transferred to the District School Boards. These have been classified under Primary schools according to the revised criterion based on range of standards of schools. This accounts for an apparent decrease in Secondary Schools under State Government.

The regional distribution of Secondary schools in the State was as follows:—

Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State	708
Saurashtra	243
Kutch	35
Total ..	986

The average area served by a Secondary school and the average estimated population served by a Secondary school, during the year under report were 73.1 square miles and 20,904 persons respectively as against corresponding figures of 91.2 square miles and 23,935 persons for 1958-59, indicating a higher diffusion of Secondary education facilities in the State. The eleven Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area had fairly satisfactory provision for Secondary Education but the facilities for Secondary Education available in Saurashtra and Kutch were not fully satisfactory by area served.

The following Table gives the regionwise distribution of Secondary schools as on 31st March 1960:—

Table No. V (2)
REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Region	Number of Secondary Schools			Average area served by a Secondary School (square miles)	Average estimated population served by a Secondary School
	For Boys	For Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State.	658	50	708	47.8	21,001
Saurashtra	212	31	243	87.3	20,807
Kutch	31	4	35	486.3	19,620
Total ..	901	85	986	73.1	20,904

Table No. V (3)
PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of Pupils in 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 ..	..	..	..	172	..	172	+172	..	+172
State Government ..	50,911	7,960	58,871	48,775	9,165	57,940	-2,136	+1,205	-931
District School Boards ..	..	..	..	2,271	..	2,271	+2,271	..	+2,271
Municipal School Boards	12,269	1,924	14,193	12,009	2,063	14,072	-260	+139	-121
Private Aided	197,038	22,345	219,383	223,150	26,714	249,864	+26,112	+4,369	+30,481
Private Unaided	2,024	520	2,544	2,534	432	2,966	+510	-88	+422
Total ..	262,242	32,749	294,991	288,911	38,374	327,285	+26,669	+5,625	+32,294

5.3. Pupils in Secondary Schools :

The Table No. V (3) on page 89 compares the number of pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools as on 31st March of the year under report and the preceding year.

It will be seen that total enrolment in Secondary Schools showed an increase of 32,294 from 2,94,991 in 1958-59 to 3,27,285 in 1959-60. This gives a percentage increase of 10.9 as against the corresponding increase of 7.6 per cent observed in 1958-59. The decrease in the number of pupils in State Schools is only apparent as some State Schools have been transferred to the control of District School Board, as stated earlier.

As is to be expected, the largest increase of enrolment of boys as well as girls is under Aided Schools. The number of pupils in boys' schools increased by 26,669 to 2,88,911 and the number of pupils in girls' schools increased by 5,625 to 38,374. The number of pupils in girls' schools represented only 11.7 per cent of the total number of pupils in Secondary schools. It needs to be mentioned that a large number of girls attend Secondary schools for boys. The total number of girls in Secondary schools is 78,598, of which 40,375 girls are in boys' schools. Of the total enrolment in Secondary schools girls represented about 24.0 per cent.

The following table gives the regionwise distribution of pupils in Secondary schools as on 31st March 1960 :—

Table No. V (4)

REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1959-60)

Region	Number of pupils			Average Pupils per Secondary School	No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools per 1,000 of the Population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State.	189,227	59,940	249,167	308	16
Saurashtra	53,673	16,415	70,088	288	12
Kutch	5,787	2,243	8,030	229	11
Total ..	248,687	78,598	327,285	331	15

It is seen from the Table that Kutch had girls representing about 27.9 per cent of the enrolment in Secondary schools and in Saurashtra the percentage of girls in Secondary schools was 23.4. In the Gujarat region of old Bombay State, girls represented about 24.0 per cent of the total Secondary school population.

Judged on the proportion of pupils in Secondary schools per 1,000 of the population, Kutch has 11 and Saurashtra 12 against 16 in the Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State.

In cities and big towns, most of the Secondary schools are full-fledged High Schools, which are invariably over-crowded. In some districts, adequate facilities for Secondary Education were not available with the result that the average enrolment in the few existing schools was very high.

5.4. Secondary Schools in Rural Areas :

Out of the 986 Secondary schools as many as 485 (*i.e.*, 49.2 per cent) were in urban areas and 501 were in rural areas. Under the incentives of higher rate of maintenance grants and grants and loans for school buildings offered by Government, more rural Secondary schools are springing up in the country-side thus bringing this facility within reach of a greater number of villages than before. Increase of schools in urban areas, however, is restricted due to limitations of accommodation and building sites.

The number of pupils attending Secondary schools in rural areas was only 1,09,284 (*i.e.*, 33.4 per cent of the total) while the number of pupils attending Secondary schools in urban areas was 2,18,001. Thus, the average number of pupils attending a Secondary school in the rural area was 218 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 449. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary schools in the nearby towns since the facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are still limited. Besides, rural schools usually have Standards VIII onwards and single divisions per Standard while urban schools range from Standard V onwards and have many divisions per Standard.

Government is aware of the inadequate provision for Secondary Education in rural areas and special measures are being undertaken to encourage opening of schools in those areas and to attract qualified and experienced teachers to man these schools.

The following Table gives the average number of pupils per school in urban and rural areas during 1959-60.

Table No. V (5)
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS
(1959-60)

Region	Number of Secondary Schools		Number of pupils in Secondary Schools		Number of pupils per Secondary Schools	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State.	308	400	151,703	97,464	492	243
Saurashtra	160	83	60,241	9,847	376	118
Kutch	17	18	6,057	1,973	356	109
Total ..	485	501	218,001	109,284	449	218

5.5. Secondary School conducted by Central Government :

There was 1 Railway school conducted by Central Government during the year under report in Saurashtra. The enrolment of this school was 172 boys during 1959-60. The total direct expenditure incurred by this school was Rs. 12,277 of which Rs. 10,469 was borne from Government funds.

5.6. Secondary Schools conducted by State Government:

The total number of Secondary Schools conducted by the State Government remained constant at 121 in 1959-60.

The total number of pupils in Government schools decreased from 58 871 on 31st March 1959 to 57,940 on 31st March 1960 and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 43,18,600 in 1958-59 to Rs. 48,53,288 in 1959-60. The per capita cost in Government schools was Rs. 83.7 of which Rs. 70.6 was met from State funds. The per capita was the highest in old Bombay State Area (*viz.*, Rs. 106.8) and the least in Kutch (*viz.*, Rs. 75.7). In Saurashtra region of the State, the per capita cost was Rs. 86.9.

The following Table gives the details of these schools for the year under report and the preceding year.

Table No. V (6)
SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
(1959-60)

(1)	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils in Schools		
	For Boys (2)	For Girls (3)	Total (4)	For Boys (5)	For Girls (6)	Total (7)
1958-59
1959-60	172	..	172

(1)	Direct expenditure from		Cost to Government (per pupil) (10)	Total cost (per pupil) (11)
	State Funds (8)	Total (9)		
1958-59
1959-60	60.8	71.4

Table No. V (7)
SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY STATE GOVERNMENT
(1959-60)

Item (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	107	105
For Girls	14	16
Total	121	121
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	50,911	48,775
For Girls	7,960	9,165
Total	58,871	57,940
Direct expenditure from—		
State Funds	Rs. 36,43,223	Rs. 41,92,950
Total	Rs. 43,18,600	Rs. 48,53,288
Cost to Government—		
Total cost	{ Per pupil .. 71.9	{ Per pupil .. 70.6
	{ Per pupil .. 73.3	{ Per pupil .. 83.7

5.7. Secondary Schools Conducted by District School Boards :

There were seven Secondary schools conducted by District School Boards in the State during 1959-60. The total number of pupils in these seven schools as on 31st March 1960, was 2,271 and the total expenditure on these schools during the year under report was Rs. 1,97,341 of which an amount of Rs. 66,425 was met from State Government funds. The per capita expenditure on these schools was Rs. 86.8 in 1959-60. Further details about these schools are given in the Table below :—

Table No. V (8)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS (1959-60)

Item (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys .. .. .	..	7
For Girls .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	..	7
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys .. .. .	..	2,271
For Girls .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	..	2,271
Direct expenditure from—		
State Funds	Rs. ..	Rs. 66,425
Total ..	..	1,97,341
Cost to Government—		
Total cost ..	{ Per pupil	29.2
	{ Per pupil	86.8

5.8. Secondary Schools Conducted by Municipalities :

The Secondary schools conducted by the Municipalities increased from 42 in 1958-59 to 44 in 1959-60. Of the 44 schools, 26 were in the areas of the old Bombay State and 18 in Saurashtra. The total number of pupils in these schools on 31st March 1960, was 14,072. The total expenditure on these schools during 1959-60 was Rs. 12,84,062 giving

a per capita expenditure of Rs. 91·2. The following Table gives further details about these schools :—

Table No. V (9)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY MUNICIPALITIES
(1959-60)

Item (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	
Number of Schools—			
For Boys	37	39	
For Girls	5	5	
Total ..	42	44	
Number of Pupils in Schools—			
For Boys	12,269	12,009	
For Girls	1,924	2,063	
Total ..	14,193	14,072	
Direct expenditure from—			
State Funds	Rs. 2,18,771	Rs. 5,41,207	
Total ..	12,14,878	12,84,062	
Cost to State Government—			
Total cost ..	{ Per pupil.. ..	15·4	38·4
	{ Per pupil.. ..	85·6	91·2

5·9. Secondary Schools Conducted by Private Agencies :

Of the 986 Secondary schools in the State, as many as 813 (or 82·4 per cent) were conducted by private agencies. Private enterprise is playing its part adequately in the field of Secondary Education in the old Bombay State area but such is not the case in Saurashtra and Kutch. The general policy of Government is that Secondary Education should be conducted by private enterprise with financial aid from the State. The increase of 172 schools conducted by voluntary agencies speaks well of private enterprise which is meeting the needs of Secondary Education in the State.

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

Table No. V (10)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE AGENCIES

Year	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils in Schools		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59						
Aided.. ..	568	48	616	1,97,038	22,345	2,19,383
Un-Aided	18	2	20	2,024	520	2,544
Total	586	50	636	1,99,062	22,865	2,21,927
1959-60						
Aided.. ..	721	62	783	2,23,150	26,714	2,49,864
Un-Aided	28	2	30	2,534	432	2,966
Total	749	64	813	2,25,684	27,146	2,52,830

Year	Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government (per pupil)	Total Cost (per pupil)
	State Funds	Total		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59				
Aided.. ..	79,74,430	2,38,18,088	36.3	108.6
Un-Aided .. ..	..	4,49,294	..	176.6
Total	79,74,430	2,42,67,382	35.9	109.3
1959-60				
Aided.. ..	1,06,52,500	2,63,98,464	42.6	105.6
Un-Aided .. ..	..	5,61,308	..	189.2
Total	1,06,52,500	2,69,59,772	42.1	106.6

It may be seen that the number of private Secondary Schools increased from 636 in 1958-59 to 813 in 1959-60. Of the 813 Secondary Schools, 783 were aided and 30 unaided. Secondary schools for boys numbered 749 and those for girls 64.

The number of pupils in Secondary schools conducted by private agencies increased from 2,21,927 on 31st March 1959 to 2,52,830 on 31st March 1960. But the average number of pupils per school decreased from 352 in 1958-59 to 311 in 1959-60. Contribution of the State Government showed also an increase of Rs. 6.3 per pupil in Aided Schools during the year under report. The per capita cost in the different components of the State was as follows during 1959-60 :—

	Rs.
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State area	106.7
Saurashtra	86.9
Kutch	75.7
Gujarat State	106.6

5.10. Teachers in Secondary Schools :

The Table following gives information about teachers in Secondary Schools.

Table No. V (11)
TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Management	Total number of teachers			Total Number of trained Teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher (8)
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Government Schools ..	1,924	337	2,261	865	139	1,004	26
Local Board Schools ..	478	64	542	267	32	299	31
Private Aided Schools ..	8,147	1,428	9,575	5,150	826	5,976	26
Private Un-Aided Schools	167	63	230	52	17	69	13
Grand Total—1959-60 ..	10,716	1,892	12,608	6,334	1,014	7,348	26
Grand Total—1958-59 ..	9,879	1,585	11,464	5,830	878	6,708	26
Increase (+)	+837	+307	+1,144	+504	+136	+640	
or Decrease (—)							

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1,144 from 11,464 in 1958-59 to 12,608 in 1959-60. The average number of pupils per teacher remained constant at 26.

Out of 12,608 teachers as many as 7,348 were trained. This gives a percentage of 58.3, as against the corresponding percentage of 58.5 in 1958-59. 53.6 per cent of the women teachers were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 59.1.

The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 1,892 or 15.0 per cent of the total number of teachers, while the percentage of girls in Secondary schools to the total enrolment was 24.0 as against 31.1 in 1958-59.

The average number of pupils per teacher show slight variations in the regions of the State :—

Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State area	26.6
Saurashtra	23.8
Kutch	25.6
Gujarat State	26.0

The trained element in Secondary schools showed large regional disparities as can be seen by comparing the figures given below for the different regions :—

Region	Percentage of trained teachers to the Total number of teachers
Gujarati districts of old Bombay State ..	65.9
Saurashtra	37.7
Kutch	25.5
Gujarat State	58.3

In the areas of the old Bombay State, a large number of trained teachers were graduates with B. T. or equivalent qualifications. Even among the untrained teachers, the proportion of graduates was much higher in the areas of old Bombay State than in the other component of the State.

Table No. V (12)
REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY TEACHERS
(1959-60)

Region	Trained teachers							
	Graduates with B.T., B.Ed., D.Ed. or higher qualifications		Other Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)								
Gujrati Districts of Old Bombay State.	2,749	469	..	..	2,578	361	5,327	830
Saurashtra ..	452	86	..	..	489	84	941	170
Kutch	34	6	..	..	32	8	66	14
Total—1959-60	3,235	561	..	..	3,099	453	6,334	1,014
Total—1958-59	1,786	356	1,136	130	2,908	392	5,830	878

Region	Untrained Teachers							
	Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total		Total No. of Teachers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)								
Gujrati Districts of Old Bombay State.	1,246	241	1,415	289	2,661	530	7,988	1,360
Saurashtra ..	569	150	978	139	1,547	289	2,488	459
Kutch	38	18	136	41	174	59	240	73
Total—1959-60	1,853	409	2,529	469	4,382	878	10,716	1,892
Total—1958-59	1,754	344	2,251	356	4,005	700	9,835	1,578

The Table above gives the regionwise distribution above of teachers in Secondary Schools classified under academic and professional qualifications.

5.11. Revised Scales of Pay :

The following uniform scales have been sanctioned for teachers in non-Government Secondary schools since 1st November 1959 in all regions of the State on the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education which have been accepted by Government :—

Categories of Teachers	Revised scales of pay
1. Trained Graduates (B.A./B.Sc. and B.T.)	Rs. 120—5—170—E.B.—8—250—E.B.—10—300.
2. Trained Graduates (B.A./B.Sc. with S. T, C. and T.D.).	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.
3. Untrained Graduates	Rs. 100 per month fixed pay.
4. Trained Matriculates or Intermediates (Holders of Intermediate, S.C.C. or equivalent qualification with S.T.C. or T.D.).	Rs. 70—3—100—E.B.—4—140—5—150.
5. Untrained Matriculates or Intermediates	Rs. 65 per month fixed pay.
6. M.A./M.Sc. (II Class) B.T.	Rs. 150—7½—240—E.B.—10—350.
7. Kandivali trained (B.A./B.Sc. and D.P.Ed.).	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.
8. Drawing teachers and Drawing Masters	Rs. 70—3—100—E.B.—4—140—5—150.
9. Art Masters	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.
	Scales of pay *Alternative allowance
10. Head Masters/Mistresses—	
(i) School with an enrolment up to 300 ..	Rs. 200—10—300 or Rs. 50.
(ii) Schools with an enrolment between 301 to 500.	Rs. 250—15—400 or Rs. 100.
(iii) Schools with an enrolment between 501—1,000.	Rs. 300—20—500 or Rs. 150.
(iv) Schools with an enrolment over 1,000	Rs. 350—25—600 or Rs. 200.
11. Additional pay for higher qualifications—	
(a) B.A. or B.Sc.	II Class Rs. 5 per month.
(b) B.A. or B.Sc.	I Class Rs. 15 per month.
(c) B.T. or B.Ed.	II Class Rs. 5 per month.
(d) B.T. or B.Ed.	I Class Rs. 10 per month.
(e) M. Ed.	Pass Rs. 5 per month.
(f) M. Ed.	II Class Rs. 10 per month.
(g) M. Ed.	I Class Rs. 15 per month.
(h) M.A.	Pass Rs. 5 per month.
(i) M.A.	II Class Rs. 15 per month.
(j) M.A.	I Class Rs. 25 per month.

*The alternative allowance should be given in addition to the pay in the scale of Assistant Masters only.

An untrained teacher other than a specialist teacher is not usually appointed on a permanent basis in any recognised school. He is required to acquire training qualifications within a period of five years. Managements of schools are asked to depute teachers for training courses of various types in accordance with the requirements of the school. Reasonable expenditure on the deputation of teachers for undergoing a training course approved by the Department is admitted for grant.

5.12. Expenditure :

The following table compares the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources for two consecutive years :—

Table No. V. (13)
EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59		1959-60	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds ..	1,44,095	0.46	1,39,105	0.42
State Government Funds	1,23,16,439	40.95	1,54,56,992	46.41
District Board Funds	21,709	0.06	9,37,003	02.81
Municipal Funds	80,093	0.28	14,01,391	04.21
Fees	1,51,65,638	50.42	1,26,82,459	38.08
Other Sources (including Endowments).	23,54,036	7.83	26,89,790	08.07
Total ..	3,00,82,010	100.00	3,33,06,740	100.00
For April 1960 (estimated) .. ..	..	..	27,75,562	..
Total Expenditure up to 30th April 1960. ..	..	..	3,60,82,302	..

In the above table, there is an increase in the State Government Funds, from Rs. 123 lakhs to Rs. 154 lakhs and a considerable decrease from Rs. 152 lakhs to Rs. 127 lakhs under fees.

The fall in the expenditure from fees to the extent of Rs. 24.83 lakhs and, therefore, of the corresponding percentage by 12.34 (50.42 to 38.08) is set-off by an increase of Rs. 31.41 lakhs in State Government funds and a percentage increase of 5.46. This is explained by the fact that the fees reimbursed on account of E. B. C. concessions to Secondary schools have been accounted for under Government funds and *not* under fees. This is the main reason why fees show such a decline and Government funds a comparatively high increase.

Table No. V (14)
EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION BY REGIONS
(1959-60)

(1)	Direct Expenditure met from						Per Capita Cost (8)
	Central Government Funds (2)	State Government Funds (3)	Local Board Funds (4)	Fees (5)	Other Sources (6)	Total (7)	
Gujarati Disricts of Old Bombay State	26,873	1,08,16,743	22,48,049	1,13,40,337	21,72,826	2,66,04,828	106.7
Saurashtra	1,12,232	42,42,451	90,345	11,79,164	4,69,974	60,94,166	86.9
Kutch .. .. .	..	3,97,798	..	1,62,958	46,990	6,07,746	75.6
Total Gujarat State	1,39,105	1,54,56,992	23,38,394	1,26,82,459	26,89,790	3,33,06,740	101.7

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased by about Rs. 32 lakhs from Rs. 3,00,82,010 in 1958-59 to Rs. 3,33,06,740 in 1959-60. The major contribution of the expenditure was met from school fees (38.08) and from State Government funds (46.41 per cent). Only a small share of expenditure *viz.*, 3.07 was met by the managements from resources of their own, including endowments. Contributions from other sources (*viz.*, Central Government Funds, District Board Funds and Municipal Funds) were negligible as their share represented only 7.02 of the total expenditure on Secondary Education.

The cost of educating a child in a Secondary school was Rs. 101.7 as against Rs. 101.9 in 1958-59. The per capita cost was higher in the areas of the old Bombay State, as the schools in these areas had a greater proportion of trained teachers. The table opposite shows the region-wise figures of the cost of educating a child in Secondary schools during the year under report.

5.13. Grant-in aid :

The system of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools in the State varied from region to region, *status quo* being maintained in the system as prevalent in each region before reorganisation of States in November 1956. Government had appointed an Integration Committee for Secondary Education in January 1958 to consider the question of evolving a uniform but flexible system of Secondary Education including pay-scales, fee rates, rates of grant-in aid, etc., and to make recommendations in that connection. Government had since received the report of the Integration Committee and have taken certain decisions on some of the recommendations of the Committee. The orders of Government on the rate of grant-in-aid are as follows:—

(i) (a) Non-Government Secondary Schools in all regions of the State should be paid grant-in-aid during the current year on the admissible expenditure incurred in 1958-59 at the following rates :—

Schools in Urban* areas	45 per cent of the admissible expenditure.
Schools in rural and backward areas	50 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

*N.B.—Towns with a population of 50,000 and above according to the 1951 Census would be considered as urban areas for this purpose.

(b) Items of expenditure which should be held admissible for grants purposes at these rates will those as are now being held admissible in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area.

(c) The expenditure on Dearness Allowance should be included in the total admissible expenditure of the school for the purpose of paying maintenance grants at the rate of 45 or 50 per cent as the case may be.

(ii) If after the receipt of the grants at the above rates, there is any deficit to the schools during a year, the management may be paid additional discretionary grants up to 45/50 per cent of the deficit left over during the following year according as the schools are situated in urban or rural areas. Schools whose grants under the existing rules exceeds the grants on the revised basis will have the option to retain the grant under the existing rules for a period of three years.

A detailed list of items of expenditure that are held admissible/inadmissible for purposes of grants to non-Government Secondary Schools in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area was later issued to all Secondary Schools for their information and guidance.

Subject to availability of funds, building and site grants are at present payable at a rate not exceeding one-fourth of the total expenditure in the case of ordinary Secondary Schools. The expenditure on school equipment such as school furniture, library, laboratory, workshop, audio-visual and other teaching aids including equipment on crafts, etc., is included in the ordinary expenditure for the year and held admissible for the maintenance grant, provided it is up to the limit of 12 per cent of the total direct expenditure (exclusive of expenditure on equipment). Expenditure on equipment exceeding this limit is admissible for an *ad hoc* grant up to 25 per cent of such expenditure.

Proprietary schools (i.e., schools not registered under either the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, or any other Act that may be specified by Government) and communal schools are not eligible for any kind of grant from public funds. Also schools charging tuition fees at rates higher than one and half times the prescribed rates are not eligible for grant-in-aid of any kind.

The above orders of Government were effective from 1959-60 the year under report, and they introduced a uniform system of grant-in-aid to all non-Government Secondary Schools in the State.

5-14. Fees in Secondary Schools :

As per recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education, Government issued orders regarding rates of fees to be charged by non-Government Secondary Schools in *all regions* of the State with

a view to bringing uniformity in the fees structure in the State. The revised orders of Government in this regard are—

(i) The rates of monthly tuition fees in non-Government Secondary Schools in all regions of the State from 1st June 1960 should be as under :—

Area	For the Lowest Class	For the Highest Class
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot	4	7
Other areas	3	6

Schools may also charge a consolidated term fee to meet the expenses on incidental and extra items as indicated in rule 47 of the Bombay Grant-in-aid Code.

(ii) If schools find it difficult to balance their budgets due to the additional liability of payment of salaries to the teachers at the revised rates, they should be allowed to raise the above rates by 50 per cent with previous notice of at least three months prior to the commencement of the academic year to the parents and guardians.

(iii) Schools which have already been allowed by the Director of Education to charge fees at one and a half times the scheduled rates shown above should be permitted to raise them up to twice the approved rates, with the previous permission of the Educational Inspector of the district concerned.

(iv) The managements of schools in Saurashtra and Kutch should be allowed to raise their fee rates in their schools progressively so as to bring them to the rates mentioned above within a period of four years from 1st June 1960 at least 25 per cent of the difference between the existing fees and the rates shown at (i) above fee being raised every year.

Schools are not expected to charge separate fees for drawing, physical education, supply of water, library, etc., which are normal items of school expenditure. They may, however, charge a consolidated term fee to meet the expenses on incidental and extra items such as medical inspection, school magazine, examination expenses, contribution to athletic associations, school functions and festivals, inter-class and inter-school

tournaments, etc., subject to certain conditions. The consolidated term fee should not, however, exceed the monthly tuition fee prescribed for Standard V in the area.

As regards fee concessions, the following are available :—

(1) In Government Secondary Schools for boys, 20 per cent of pupils in each class are given freestudentships, while this percentage is 25 in the case of Government girls' schools.

(2) All non-Government Secondary Schools are expected to award at their own cost not less than 5 per cent freestudentships to poor and deserving pupils.

(3) In addition to the freestudentships provided by the managements of private schools, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned the award of freestudentships to poor and deserving pupils in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools at the rate of 3.5 per cent of the total number of pupils subject to certain conditions.

(4) Children of women teachers whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100 p. m. are eligible for exemption from the payment of tuition fees in Secondary Schools.

(5) Children of Soldiers who died or were permanently incapacitated during the last war are also eligible for exemption from the payment of fees.

(6) Freestudentships are granted to sons and daughters of full-time teachers, including Headmasters studying in any of the Secondary Schools conducted by the managements employing the teachers concerned.

During the year under report Government redefined "Other backward classes" on the criterion of economic backwardness so as to bring within the scope of State-aid all those whose annual income from all sources was less than Rs. 900. This economically backward class was eligible for free education at all stages of education, in all recognised institutions in the State, the fees on their account being reimbursed by Government to the respective institutions. This benefit was available throughout the State to all those satisfying the conditions laid down on this behalf. This welfare measure opened avenues of education at all levels to those whose economic backwardness would have otherwise debarred them from pursuit of knowledge.

The following table gives the average fee charged per pupil in each of the components of the State :—

Table No. V (15)

AVERAGE FEE PER PUPIL IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(1959-60)

Region (1)	Average fee per pupil in schools managed by		
	State Government (2)	Other Agencies (3)	All Agencies (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State ..	28.85	46.24	45.5
Saurashtra	4.02	39.16	16.8
Kutch .. .. .	..	31.82	20.2
Gujarat State	8.30	45.29	38.7

It may be seen that the average total fee collected per pupil was Rs. 38.7 per year. The fee collected in schools managed by State Government was Rs. 8.3 per pupil, while that collected in schools managed by other agencies was Rs. 45.29. The wide divergence between these two figures is due to the fact that the rate of fees charged in schools managed by private agencies (aided and unaided) is considerably higher than that in Government schools, particularly in the case of schools situated in Saurashtra and Kutch.

5.15. Scholarships and Stipends to Pupils in Secondary Schools:

In addition to the fee concessions described in the previous paragraph, several sets of scholarships have been instituted by Government to help Secondary School pupils. They are generally awarded on the basis of the

results of the examination held annually by the department for the purpose. Some of these are—

Table No. V (16)

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(1959-60)

(1)	Scholarships and stipends awarded by					
	Central Government		State Government		Local Bodies	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gujarati District of Old Bombay State Area.	3,590	1,22,962	611	42,184
Saurashtra	2,958	1,16,044	8	401
Kutch	523	27,206	42	556
Total Gujarat State..	7,071	2,66,212	661	43,141

(1)	Others (including those of institutions)		Total		Other financial concessions actually paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State Area.	4,008	1,94,910	8,509	3,60,056	39,815	24,88,670
Saurashtra	1,597	37,814	4,263	1,54,259	913	16,419
Kutch	25	6,966	590	34,728	27	1,898
Total Gujarat State	5,630	2,39,690	13,362	5,49,043	40,755	25,06,987

(1) *Government Open Merit Scholarships*.—These are tenable in Middle Schools and High Schools in the areas of the old Bombay State. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 4 per month in Standards V, VI and VII, Rs. 5 per month in Standard VIII, Rs. 6 per month in Standard IX, Rs. 7 per month in Standard X and Rs. 8 per month in Standard XI.

(2) *Government Special Scholarships for Children from Cultivators' Class*.—This is meant for deserving children from cultivators' class, studying in the high school standards of Government Agricultural High Schools in the area of the old Bombay State. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 5 per month.

(3) *Merit Scholarships in Government Secondary Schools*.—These scholarships are awarded to students who stand first in Standards VIII—XI in Government Secondary Schools in Saurashtra. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 6 per month in Standards VIII—IX and X and Rs. 8 per month in Standard XI.

(4) *Stipends in Middle Schools and High Schools*.—These stipends are awarded on poverty-*cum*-merit principle. The value of each stipend in Middle School is Rs. 12 per month and that in the High School is Rs. 20 per month.

In addition to the above, special scholarships at higher rates are awarded to intelligent pupils belonging to the backward class communities.

The table on page 9 gives the details of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary Schools during the year under report.

5·16. Medium of Instruction :

The medium of instruction in all schools (excepting the Anglo-Indian Schools, English-teaching schools and a few cosmopolitan schools) is the regional language, *i.e.*, the mother tongue of the majority of the children in a school.

5·17. Hindi and English in Secondary Schools :

Hindi is compulsorily taught in Standards V—XI of all Secondary Schools in the State.

In the 11 districts forming the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State, English is compulsorily taught in Standards VIII to XI. It is also permissible to teach English in Standards V to VII, but the parents have to pay an additional fee for teaching the subject and it is to be taught outside school hours. In Saurashtra, English is taught optionally from Standard VII, but almost all pupils opt for English. In Kutch, English

is compulsory in Standards VII to XI in all schools except in girls' schools where English is taught compulsorily from Standard VIII.

Table No. V (17)
EXAMINATIONS
(1959-60)

	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>March 1960—</i>							
Boys	36,588	2,486	39,074	17,257	324	17,581	55.0
Girls	8,868	793	9,661	4,510	116	4,626	47.9
Total	45,456	3,279	48,735	21,767	440	22,207	45.6
<i>October 1960—</i>							
Boys	11,886	1,480	13,366	5,213	350	5,563	41.6
Girls	2,400	426	2,826	1,091	122	1,213	42.9
Total	14,286	1,906	16,192	6,304	472	6,776	41.8

5.18. Examinations :

During the year under review, the public examination at the end of the Secondary School course was held by the S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona, as in previous years. The results of the March 1960 and October 1960 examinations are given in the above table.

The present curriculum of the S. S. C. Examination includes a large number of vocational subjects. The table No.V (18) on page 112 shows the number of candidates who appear for and passed the S.S.C. Examination conducted by the Poona Board with the various vocational subjects,

Table No. V (18)
STUDENTS APPEARING FOR THE S. S. C. EXAMINATION WITH
VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the subject	S.S.C. Examination	
		Number appeared (3)	Number passed (4)
(1)	(2)		
1	Elements of Commerce	2,138	1,850
2	Tillage and Soil Management	1,021	1,002
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry	1,025	1,003
4	Book Keeping and Accounts	1,995	1,616
5	Shorthand and/or Typewriting	5,632	4,003
6	Geometrical and Machine Drawing	2,599	2,054
7	Mechanical Engineering and/or Electrical Engineering..	306	221
8	Workshop Technology Grades I and II	417	404
9	Wood-work Technology	47	47
10	Furniture Design and Estimating	23	23
11	Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving	119	108
12	Tailoring and Cutting	41	38
13	Tailoring, Embroidary and Fancy-work	29	22
14	Typography	12	7
15	Art	5,947	4,142
16	Indian Music	154	130
17	European Music	8	8
18	House Craft	246	239
19	Metal Work .. .. .	..	..
20	Weaving (Power)	54	47
21	Home Science	464	459
22	Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ..	2,201	1,715
23	Surveying	32	29
24	Building Material and Construction	13	12
25	Dyeing Technical of Textile Fabrics	28	26

5.19. School Buildings :

The 986 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 1,014 school buildings. Of these 216 (21.3 per cent) were owned, 697 (or 68.7 per cent) were rented and the remaining 101 (or 10.0 per cent) were rent-free. The percentage of owned buildings was fairly high in Kutch (54.30 per cent) and Saurashtra (47.1 per cent). This is mainly due to the fact that these areas have a large percentage of Government schools and most of these schools have their own buildings. In the areas of the old Bombay State, only 81 buildings out of a total of 733 (or 11.0 per cent) were owned, and 609 (or 83.1 per cent) were rented. The percentage of rented buildings in the areas of the old Bombay State is very high mainly because most of the buildings are given on a rental basis to the schools by the societies managing these schools.

The following table gives regionwise details about school buildings :—

Table No. V (19)
SCHOOL BUILDINGS
(1959-60)

Region	Number of secondary schools	Number of school buildings			Total
		Owned	Rented	Rent-free	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State.	708	81	609	43	733
Saurashtra.. .. .	243	116	77	53	247
Kutch	35	19	11	5	35
Total ..	986	216	697	101	1,014

As already described in paragraph 5 (13), building and site grants are at present payable in the areas of the old Bombay State and in Saurashtra. There is no special provision for building grants in Kutch. In the old Bombay State area, a scheme for the grant of building loans for the construction of buildings or for the purchase of sites or play-grounds has been introduced since 1955, and during the year under report loans amounting to Rs. 3,71,500 were sanctioned to 25 Secondary schools. The loans are repayable in 15 easy yearly instalments and the interest is charged at current market rates. This scheme has been extended to all the regions of the State.

Similarly, a scheme for the grant of loans to non-Government Secondary schools for the construction of hostels has been implemented by Government during the year under report. Loans amounting to Rs. 48,000 have been paid to three institutions. These loans for hostels are granted on similar favourable terms as the loans for school buildings.

5.20. School Terms, Holidays and School Hours:

In the areas of the *old Bombay State* the arrangements of School terms are as under :—

- (i) First term from 12th June to 15th October.
- (ii) A three weeks' break generally from about the 16th of October to the 6th of November, but to be shifted, when necessary to fit in with the Diwali festival.
- (iii) Second term from 7th November to 27th April, with a mid-term break from 24th December to 2nd January. Schools may, however, have this break in January, if they find that month more convenient for camping and similar activities.
- (iv) Summer vacation from 28th April to 11th June.
- (v) During term-time, schools may observe as holidays the public holidays notified for the district concerned, and in addition not more than ten holidays to suit local festivals, provided the maximum number of holidays including vacations does not exceed 95 days in a year. This number does not include half holidays and Sundays in the school terms.

The rules regarding school hours are as under :—

- (i) Every school should meet ordinarily for six hours and impart education for five hours daily for five days in a week, with due provision for a long and a short recess,
- (ii) On one day in the week, schools will meet for two to three hours with due provision for recess, and

(iii) In the hot weather, schools may meet for less than six hours in the morning, but should provide education for not less than four hours.

To meet the difficulty of accommodation, schools in the old Bombay State area are allowed, as an emergency measure, to work in two shifts under certain circumstances among which are included the following :—

(i) There is no other Secondary school of the same type in the locality which can conveniently accommodate such students ;

(ii) Arrangements are made in both the shifts for proper administration and supervision; and

(iii) Hours of instruction per week to be put in by these schools are the same as in the case of schools not working in shifts.

Secondary Schools in *Saurashtra* have also two terms: the first commencing in June and lasting for about five months and the second commencing after the Diwali holidays in November and lasting for about five and a half months. About 105 holidays are prescribed, which include all Government Gazetted holidays and local holidays, besides the Winter Vacation for four weeks in October-November and the Summer Vacation for Six weeks. Thus, the number of working days in Secondary Schools in Saurashtra is about 210.

Schools which do not have the shift system generally work from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a recess of one hour. In some Secondary schools, where a shift has been introduced due to shortage of accommodation, the two shifts are held in the morning and afternoon according to the convenience of the schools.

In *Kutch*, the arrangements of school terms, school hours, and vacations are similar to those in the areas of the old Bombay State.

5.21. Miscellaneous:

The following brief comments are offered regarding other general development in Secondary Education :—

(1) *Departments of Extension Services in Secondary Training Colleges.*— During the year under report, two Departments of Extension Services were in operation in the State. These were attached to the following Colleges :—

1. Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda.
2. A. G. Teachers College, Ahmedabad.

The activities of these Departments covered the following type of services :—

Advisory and Guidance Service,
Seminars and Workshops,
Library Service,
Audio-Visual Aids Service,
Study Groups and Conferences,
Science Club Activities,
Publications,
Excursions, Visits, Exhibitions,
Social and Cultural Activities.

The Seminars and Workshops conducted by the Departments covered all the curricular subjects of Secondary schools. Particular mention needs to be made about the part played by these Departments in acquainting the Secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and framing the new-type tests in school subjects. Methods in teaching English, use of audio-visual aids, dynamic methods in the teaching of Mathematics, Science and Social Studies and Project methods in teaching, received specific emphasis in the activities of these Departments. The Departments circularised the results of the Seminars, Workshops, discussions, conferences through Brochures and Newsletters to all the Secondary schools within their zone of operation.

(2) *Integration Committee for Secondary Education.*—The Integration Committee appointed by Government during the previous year completed its round of tours, interviews with educationists, educational associations, Head Masters' and Teachers' Associations, parents and guardians, Social Workers and public men, and submitted a comprehensive report on the various problems connected with Secondary Education to Government on 28th February 1959. The recommendations of the Committee and the Report have been printed and publicised for eliciting the reaction of the public in general and the Secondary schools in particular. Government have accepted some of the major recommendations of the Committee, in particular, about (i) higher rates of grant-in-aid, (ii) enhanced salary scales for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools and (iii) maxima and minima in tuition fees chargeable in different standards of Secondary schools. Orders of Government on these heads issued in 1959 were effective from June 1960 throughout the State of Gujarat. These have been more fully dealt with at appropriate places earlier in this Chapter.

5.22. Conclusion :

Secondary Education, during the year under report, made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 799 in 1958-59 to 986 in 1959-60 an increase of 187 schools. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 2,94,991 on 31st March 1959 to 3,27,285 on the corresponding date in 1960. The teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 11,464 in 1958-59 to 12,608 in 1959-60, an increase of 1,144. Trained teachers increased by 640 from 6,708 to 7,348 during the corresponding period. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 3.00 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 3.33 crores in 1959-60 and represented about 24.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education.

Table No. VI (1)
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Institutions			Number of students								
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	Increase (+) Decrease (-) (4)	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
				Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)
1. Universities ..	3	3	..	326	80	406	287	92	379	-39	+12	-27
2. Research Institutions.	7	7	..	165	27	192	205	32	237	+40	+5	+45
3. Colleges for General Education.	34	36	+2	18,782	5,530	24,312	20,943	6,313	27,256	+2,161	+783	+2,944
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	29	32	+3	13,534	735	14,269	14,858	900	15,758	+1,324	+165	+1,489
5. Colleges for Social Education.	6	6	..	551	471	1,022	621	515	1,136	+70	+44	+114
Total ..	79	84	+5	33,358	6,843	40,201	36,914	7,852	44,766	+3,556	+1,009	+4,565

N.B.—Students enrolled in University Departments are shown as students in the Universities.

CHAPTER VI
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6.1. Institutions and Students :

The table opposite compares the number of institutions for Higher Education and the number of students studying in them during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

The number of Research Institutions remained stationary at seven.

The Colleges for General Education now number 36 with the additional of two new colleges, *viz.*—

1. Patan Arts and Science College, Patan.
2. Navayug Arts and Commerce College, Porbandar.

Colleges for Professional Education increased by three, *viz.*—

1. M. S. Bhagat and C. S. Sonavala Law College, Nadiad.
2. Shri M. L. B. College, Uttarsanda, District Kaira.
3. Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Certificate (S. T. C.) classes so far included under Chapter VII "Training of Teachers", are also included in the table opposite, though dealt with in Chapter VII.

The working of the five types of institutions mentioned in the table is described below :—

UNIVERSITIES

6.2. Statutory Universities :

The three Statutory Universities functioning in the State are enumerated with brief particulars in the following table :—

Table No. VI (2)
STATUTORY UNIVERSITIES
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the University	Year of incorporation	Vice-Chancellor during the year	University office located
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	M. S. Baroda	1949	Dr. J. M. Mehta	Baroda.
2	Gujarat	1950	Shri M. P. Desai	Ahmedabad.
3	S. V. Vidyapeeth	1955	Shri B. J. Patel	Vallabh Vidyanagar.

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

6.3. M. S. University of Baroda :

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda is a unitary, teaching and residential University. It consists of the following institutions:—

- (i) (a) Faculty of Arts.
(b) Oriental Institute.
(c) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.
- (ii) Faculty of Science.
- (iii) Faculty of Education and Psychology.
- (iv) Faculty of Commerce.
- (v) (a) Faculty of Medicine.
(b) S. U. P. Ayurvedic Research Unit.
- (vi) (a) Faculty of Technology and Engineering.
(b) Polytechnic.
- (vii) (a) Faculty of Fine Arts.
(b) College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics.
- (viii) Faculty of Home Science.
- (ix) Faculty of Social Work.
- (x) Preparatory Unit (Preparatory Courses in Arts, Science and Commerce).
- (xi) Museum and Picture Gallery.

The institutions at Serial Nos. (v) (a) and (xi) above were administered and maintained by Government and the rest by the University.

During 1959-60, the following Post-Graduate Diploma courses were started by the University:—

- (a) Professional Diploma in Educational Administration.
- (b) Professional Diploma in Applied Linguistics.
- (c) Diploma in Nursery School Education.

The Facultywise distribution of students in University Departments and Research Institutions were—

—	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Faculty of Arts.. .. .	790	339	1,129
Faculty of Science	581	76	657
Faculty of Education and Psychology .. .	218	111	329
Faculty of Commerce	924	13	937
Faculty of Medicine	329	60	389
Faculty of Technology and Engineering .. .	786	14	1,800
Faculty of Fine Arts	142	24	166
Faculty of Home Science .. .. .	..	307	307
Faculty of Social Work	45	17	62
Preparatory Unit	1,051	219	1,270
College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics ..	212	150	362
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	68	10	78
Polytechnic	818	1	819
Total ..	6,964	1,341	8,305

The most notable events in the calendar of the University during the year were—

(1) Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Faculty of Social Work in August 1959. A Symposium on "Exploration Geophysics" was held on the 15th and the 16th August 1959, under the auspices of the University. It was inaugurated by Professor Humayun Kabir on the 15th August, 1959.

(2) A Special Convocation was held on the 17th October, 1959, in the Shamiana in the University Gardens when Shri Sri Prakash, the Governor of Bombay State, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Shrimati Hansa Mehta, the *ex-Vice-Chancellor* of this University. This was followed by the Ninth Annual Convocation. Shri Sri Prakash, the Governor of Bombay State, delivered the instructive and interesting convocation address.

(3) The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India was held on the 18th, 19th and the 20th December, 1959. Shri Hitendra Desai, Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, gave the inaugural address.

(4) The Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics was held under the auspices of the University on the 25th, 26th and the 27th December, 1959. Dr. Juyotindra

M. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shri H. V. R. Ienger, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, inaugurated the Conference. Dr. S. R. Sen, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, was the President of the Conference.

(5) The All-India English Teachers' Conference was held on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1959, under the auspices of the University. Dr. Jyotindra M. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, inaugurated the Conference, Professor P. K. Guha was the President of the Session. Dr. (Miss) Olive Reddick of the United States Educational Foundation in India, also attended the Conference.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta Library

The University has a Central Library and in addition libraries in some Faculties and Institutions. The total book stock in all the libraries at the end of the year was about 1,48,049 to which 15,975 books were added during the year.

The books in the library are classified according to the Library of the Congress Classification and are catalogued according to American Library Association cataloguing rules. It remains open on all week days from 8-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. for reference and reading on premises. During the months of Examinations, it is kept open on Sundays and holidays in order to give more facilities to students. Books are also issued for home use between 11-00 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. The number of registered readers during the year was 7,270 and the average number of readers visiting reading-room was 1,500.

A Post-graduate course of one year's duration leading to the Diploma in Library Science was also conducted in the University Library during the year 1959-60. 16 students were admitted to the course ; 16 students appeared in the examination and 9 came out successfully.

Halls of Residence for Students

The University is making consistent efforts to improve and expand residential accommodation for its students. During the last ten years it constructed 7 new halls for men students including Shri Keshavprad as Hostel, a rented building, two halls for women students at a cost of nearly Rs. 46,00,000. The number of students residing in the Halls during the academic year 1959-60 was 1,168 against 1,036 in the previous year. There are students' committees to look after food, sports, health and sanitation, library and reading-room and cultural activities. Each hall has a resident Warden and a few single staff quarters. Two Honorary Medical Officers one for men's halls and the other for women's halls visit

each hall twice a week and render medical help to needy students. Arrangements are also made to provide ordinary medicines and treatment on nominal charges.

Medical Examination of Students

The University arranges during the first term of every academic year a medical check-up of all students who are admitted for the first time in the University and of all those who are required to undergo the follow-up work according to the previous year's report. The check-up is conducted by a Board of Specialists in Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda, in July-August-September. During the year the medical check-up was done from the 19th August 1959 to the 24th December 1959 and in all 2,809 students, 2,338 boys and 471 girls were examined.

Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Clinic

This Clinic is run by the University at the Shree Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda, as an extension service of the Faculty of Social Work. It serves a double purpose, *viz.*, providing training to students of the Faculty for psychiatric social work and offers skilled services to children and adults in and near Baroda who are neurotically and psychotically disturbed. The full-time staff consists of a clinical psychologist and two trained psychiatric social workers and a part-time Doctor. The Mental Hygienist of the Faculty continues to render free service. The Clinic offered help and treatment to 214 new patients as well as to nearly 62 patients carried over from previous year.

6.4. Gujarat University :

During the period under report the University has taken some more strides in the matter of academic reforms. It has been decided to introduce three years' Integrated Degree courses by June 1962 and to include General Education therein. It has also accepted the major recommendations of Examination Reforms Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the University Senate.

The Facultywise break-up of Colleges affiliated to the University is—

Arts	..	..	..	..	10
Science	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce	..	..	..	..	6
Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	24

Arts and Commerce	..	..	..	2
Arts and Law	..	..	..	1
Law and Commerce	..	..	..	1
Education	..	..	..	2
Engineering	..	..	..	2
Law	..	..	..	3
Medical (including Pharmacy)	..	..	..	3
Ayurvedic	..	..	..	2
Agriculture	..	..	..	1
Total				59

The total number of students on the rolls of affiliated Colleges admitted to various Faculties is as under :—

Faculty	Total No. of Students	Women Students
Arts	14,799	4,299
Education	200	26
Science	8,276	693
Technology (including Engineering)	1,012	..
Law	1,483	57
Medical (including Pharmacy)	922	199
	366	19
Commerce	3,686	34
Ayurvedic Medicine	187	46

With the increase of students in colleges, the number of students at various examinations has also been steadily growing. Their number during the year under report is 36,304 as against 28,576 in the previous year.

For speedy implementation of Gujarati as a medium of instruction in examinations, the University has published scientific terminology in Gujarati in various subject. The necessary spade-work for devising and implementing a plan to publish text-books in Gujarati and translation in Gujarati of standard works in other languages has also been commenced.

N. C. C. Cadets are increasing. The total strength was 16 units including five women's units comprising 3,325 cadets.

The other important extra curricular activities carried over during the year were participation in the Inter-University Youth Festival and the Inter-University Radio Play competition. The students of this University have won five awards in the Arts and Crafts exhibits competition of the Youth Festival held at Mysore and the first prize of the Inter-University Radio Play competition in Gujarati was also awarded to a student of this University. The University organised a series of 6 extension lectures on Ayurveda by Dr. P. M. Metha. These lectures, it is hoped, have helped promoting popular interest in Ayurveda. This University has, it may be recalled, instituted a separate Faculty for promotion of Ayurvedic Studies and two Colleges have been affiliated for the B. A. M. S. degree in this Faculty.

Some of the distinguished scholars who visited the University and delivered lectures during the year included Dr. Wasely La Violoche, Prof. George Gamow, Prof. Richard Kilby and Prof. Shishirkumar Ghose.

The University Library has also been steadily growing in strength. The total number of books added during the year under report was 7,443 thus raising the total to 59,944.

The University runs its own Hostels for Post-graduate students in Ahmedabad. The total number of students admitted to the hostels during the year under report was 176.

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau of University helped 62 students in securing admission to Universities and Institutions abroad. The Bureau continued to give necessary guidance to a large number of inquiring students.

6. 5. Sardar Villabhbhai Vidyapeetha :

The most memorable event of the year was witnessed on the 12th November, 1959, at the Special Convocation, when the Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris causa) was conferred on Shri Bhailalbai Patel, the First Vice-Chancellor of this University, and architect of this township. The Chief Guest Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, while blessing the ceremony gave a befitting tribute to Shri Bhailalbai as an eminent engineer who has won singular sympathy of great philanthropists and helped this University to achieve its present position.

Strength of students

The strength of pupils studying in constituent colleges and in Post-graduate departments of the University under various faculties was as under :—

	In 1958-59	In 1959-60
(a) Graduate courses :—		
Arts	593	782
Science	1,361	1,418
Commerce	656	852
Agriculture	500	584
Technology including Engineering' ..	765	872
(b) Post-graduate department (Social) ---		
Humanities and Sciences	86	133
Basic Sciences	63	91
(c) Secondary Teachers' Training College ..	..	87

N. C. C. and A. C. C.

Right from the beginning both N. C. C. and A. C. C. have been regarded as important activities in the University campus.

The activities are supervised by regular N. C. C Army Officers and the teachers of constituent colleges, who are specially trained for the purpose.

The University, as in the previous years, sanctioned an yearly grant of Rs. 2 per cadet *plus* Rs. 150 per unit for each N. C. C. Unit. The strength of the N. C. C. units platoon-wise was as under :—

Unit	Number of Cadets			Passed N. C. C. Certificate Examination		Number of Officers	
	Autho- rised	Actual	Atten- ded Annual Camps	" B "	" C "	Number of Officers	
						Autho- rised	Actual
10th Bombay Girls' Troop.	90	46	38	..	..	2	1
9th Bombay Battalion Boys	625	578	421	98	11	15	13
10th Bombay Platoon Engg.	120	116	68	49	3	2	2
14th Bombay E.M.E. Section.	60	33	..	8	9	2	2
Total	895	773	527	155	23	21	18
A. C. C.	Boys 1,133		Girls 72		Total 1,205.		

Conference of Post-graduate teachers in Gujarati

Under the auspices of the University, the post-graduate department of Gujarati held on the 25th and the 26th December 1959 the 12th annual conference of Gujarati Adhyapak Sangh, Shri Manubhai Pancholi ("Darshak") presided. The conference was inaugurated by Shri H. M. Patel, I. C. S. (Retd). Chairman, Charutar Vidyamandal. Interesting discussions were held on the outstanding publications of the well known poet Shri Umashanker Joshi. In addition to passing some important resolutions a symposium on "the teaching of Gujarati in Colleges" was also arranged.

A symposium on "trends in Modern Poetry" was organised by the Post-graduate department of Hindi on the 27th January and the 3rd February 1960 at which Shri B. J. Patel, the Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth presided and Prof. M. B. Pant while inaugurating the function defined the scope and limit of modern poetry. A number of teachers presented papers on the development of poetry in the different languages.

Buildings and grants

During the year under report the following constructions were undertaken or completed.

University Hostel for Men

The construction of the Men's hostel was completed during the year.

The hostel comprises of 72 rooms to provide accommodation for 144 students.

The plans for Building for Humanities and Social Sciences have been approved by the University Grants Commission. The work of construction estimated at Rs. 6, 12,000 was started on 1st January 1960.

Table No. VI (4)
AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Baroda		Gujarat		S. V. Vid.		S. N. D. T.		Total	
	Institu- tions (2)	Students (3)	Institu- tions (4)	Students (5)	Institu- tions (6)	Students (7)	Institu- tions (8)	Students (9)	Institu- tions (10)	Students (11)
1. University Departments	1	..	1	379	1	..	..	..	3	379
2. Research Institutions	1	46	5	147	..	..	..	..	6	193
3. Colleges for General Education ..	3	3,055	27	21,283	2	1,979	4	939	36	27,256
4. Professional Colleges	4	3,478	19	9,562	3	2,213	..	..	26	15,253
5. Special Colleges	5	973	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	973
Total	14	7,552	52	31,371	6	4,192	4	939	76	44,054

The construction work of the administrative Building estimated at Rs. 6,53,920 was started on 23rd December 1960 and is well in progress.

6.6. Grant-in-Aid :

The grants to the various Universities in the State received from Government are as under :—

Table No. VI (3)
STATE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Universities	Recurring Grant	Non-Recurring Grant	Total Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	M. S. University	28,75,847	2,12,351	30,88,198
2	Gujarat University	3,18,416	62,289	3,80,705
3	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth	1,10,517	..	1,10,517

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 2,77,605 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for replacement of apparatus instruments, etc., and as depreciation grant on buildings to the Universities as below :—

Serial No.	University	Depreciation grant paid
		Rs.
1	M. S. Baroda	2,41,978
2	Gujarat	35,627
	Total ..	2,77,605

The following matching grants (both recurring and non-recurring) have been paid to the following Universities during the year under report on such of their development schemes as were approved by the University Grants Commission.

		Rs.
1.	M. S. Baroda	2,43,434
2.	Gujarat	20,000
3.	S. V. Vidyapeeth	50,000
	Total ..	3,13,434

6.7. Affiliated Institutions :

It has to be noted that not all colleges are affiliated to and research institutions recognised by the Universities. Such of those as are affiliated to/recognised by any of the Universities, and are in receipt of grants from the State Government, are left out of statistical recording of the cater only to departmental personnel. The Table opposite given the details of institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and their enrolment during 1959-60 :—

N.B.—(1). Each Statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments, is shown as one unit for statistical recording.

(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 such insitutions are not recorded in the above Table.

(4). There were six institutions of higher education not affiliated to any University. Of these one was Research Institution for higher education, two were Graduates' Basic Training Centres, two were Medical Colleges and one Rural Institution at Sanosra.

6.8. University Examinations :

The following Table presents the candidates who appeared at and passed the more important examinations held by the Universities during the year under report. For a comparative study, the percentage of results of these examinations during 1958-59 is also given alongside :—

Table No. VI (5)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

(1959-60)

Serial No.	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	Percentage of 1958-59
1	B. A.	4,312	3,397	78.07	41
2	M. A.	427	308	72.02	68
3	B.Sc.	1,325	908	68.05	74
4	M. Sc.	245	159	64.08	76
5	Ph. D.	8	8	100.00	96
6	LL. M.	14	5	35.07	49
7	LL. B.	422	228	54.02	39

Serial No.	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	Percentage of 1958-59
8	M. D.	7	2	28.05	27
9	M.B.B.S.	225	122	54.02	38
10	B.E. (Civil)	116	98	84.04	53
11	B.M.E.F.	204	174	85.02	96
12	M. Ed.	21	20	95.02	85
13	B. T. and B. Ed.	300	293	97.06	96
14	M.Com.	85	69	81.01	69
15	B.Com.	1,272	587	46.15	46
16	M.S. (Agril.)	11	10	90.09	88
17	B.Sc. (Agril.)	68	68	100.00	96
18	B.Sc. (Vet.) .. ..	..	..	..	..
19	B. Text. (Eng.)	16	16	100.00	..
20	B. Text. (Tech.)	6	6	100.00	71

6.9. Expenditure :

The following Table gives the total expenditure of the Statutory Universities, according to sources, for the year of report and the preceding year.—

Table No. VI (6)

DIRECT EXPENDITURE OF STATUTORY UNIVERSITIES
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
Central Government Funds	6,48,880 (14.1)	7,41,042 (9.4)
State Government Funds	22,82,778 (49.7)	27,56,290 (35.1)
Fees	11,63,038 (25.03)	33,18,948 (42.3)
Other Sources	5,02,180 (10.09)	10,34,134 (13.2)
Total	45,96,876 (100.00)	78,50,414 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	6,54,201
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	85,04,615

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 32.53 lakhs from Rs. 45.97 lakhs in 1958-59 to Rs. 78.50 lakhs in 1959-60. During 1959-60, about 42.03 per cent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 25.03 per cent in the preceding year.

2. RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

6.10. Research Institutions :

The total number of research institutions was 7 and the number of students in these institutions on 31st March, 1960 was 237 (205 men and 32 women) as against 192 (165 men and 27 women) in 1958-59.

Majority of these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Education; but some are under the control of the Central Government and other Heads of Departments of the State Government.

Particulars in respect of research institutions recognised by various Universities in the State during 1959-60 are as under:—

Serial No.	Name of the Research Institution	Name of the affiliating University.
1	Oriental Institute, Baroda	M. S. Baroda.
2	S. V. S. G. Hospital, Ahmedabad	Gujarat.
3	S. B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad	Gujarat.
4	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad	Gujarat.
5	Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association	Gujarat.
6	B. M. Institute of Psychology and Child Development, Ahmedabad.	Gujarat.
7	Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Not affiliated.

N.B.—Besides these 7, there are a number of other research institutions aided by the Department. As these are not treated as educational institutions, they received no specific mention in this report.

B. M. Institute of Psychology and Child Development.

The Institute is a private organisation on a service-cum-research basis. It is recognised by the Gujarat University for guidance of M. A. and Ph.D. students in Psychology. The Institute runs a Child Guidance Clinic at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad and a Mental Hygiene Clinic on its own premises.

One special significance was the visit of Dr. J. D. Sutherland as a Consultant to the Institute in December, 1959. During his stay here for three weeks, he had individual and group meetings with the Senior Staff

members as well as with the Chairman, Board of Trustees, regarding the organisation of the Institute for its primary task. In consultation with him a pilot study, involving three small projects in the field of education was planned, viz., (1) a teacher's group where current problems facing any member of the group would be discussed and later the group would be fed back by the member on further developments, (2) a mental health service for college students and (3) a study of student failures in university examination with particular reference to personality factors. During his stay, Dr. Sutherland addressed the members of Ahmedabad Medical Association on problems of mental health.

The clinical services continued to be given both at the Civil Hospital and the Institute premises. The responsibility for functioning of the clinics was shared by clinic committees for some time.

Post-Graduate Training centre in Ayurveda

The Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda entered its third year of academic life during the year 1959-60. The Centre has maintained good progress in all spheres of its activities, namely College Hospital and the Pharmacy.

New Admission

There were about hundred applications from candidates from all states. Out of them 66 were selected for Sanskrit Test and Interview and only twenty five deserving candidates were admitted in the month of July 1959. Three Students left the course.

Number of Students

The number of Students undergoing training during the year under report was 44. This number was made up by 25 new admission given during the month of July 1959 and the 52 Students who had a successfully passed the Examination in part I at the Centre.

Statewise distribution of the 44 Students remained as follows :—

State	Senior	Junior	Total
Bengal .. ..	..	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	6	2	8
Bihar	3	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	2	4	6
Bombay	4	5	9

State	Senior	Junior	Total
Andhra	1	2	3
Orissa	1	1	2
Punjab	1	3	4
Rajasthan	1	1	2
Delhi	1	1	2
Kerala	1	..	1
Mysore	1	..	1
Total ..	22	22	44

The Centre received grants amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs from Govt. of India and over Rs. 1.37 lakhs from the State Government.

6. 11. Expenditure :

The expenditure of research institutions by sources during the year under report and the preceding year is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI (7)
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
 (1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	4,04,458 (46.8)	1,74,578 (20.0)
2. State Government Funds	57,370 (6.5)	1,10,546 (12.6)
3. Board Funds	2,26,300 (26.2)	2,52,800 (29.0)
4. Fees	19,700 (2.3)	63,351 (7.3)
5. Other Sources	1,55,882 (18.2)	2,71,661 (31.1)
Total	8,63,710 (100.0)	2,21,936 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	72,745
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	9.45,681

3. COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

6. 12. Arts and Science Colleges :—

The total number of Arts and Science colleges increased from 34 with 24,312 students in them on 31st March, 1959 to 36 colleges with 27,256 students in them on 31st March, 1960, giving 757 as the average number of students per college as against the corresponding figure of 715 for the preceding year. The number of girls in these colleges was 6,313 which represented about 23.2 per cent of the total enrolment. The regionwise distribution of the colleges is as under :—

Table No. VI (8)
ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES
(1959-60)

Region	Number of Colleges		Number of Students		Students per college	
	1959-60	1959-60	1959-60	1959-60	1959-60	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Gujarat District of old Bombay State.	24	26	19,585	21,517	816	827
2. Saurashtra and Kutch.	10	10	4,727	5,739	472	574
Total ..	34	36	24,312	27,256	716	757

The Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State area show an increase of two new colleges and an increase of 1,932 students, raising the average per college from 715 to 757. The influx of new students in these districts is fairly large.

Saurashtra and Kutch is the only region which with the same number of colleges (10 shows a rise in enrolment of 1,012 students) bringing the average per college from 472 to 574.

Assessed on the basis of average students per college Saurashtra and Kutch colleges show comparatively low enrolment.

6.13. Expenditure:

The expenditure figures on Arts and Science Colleges by sources for 1959-60 and for the preceding year 1958-59 are presented in the Table below :

Table No. VI (9)
EXPENDITURE ON ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Funds	11,42,921 (17.5)	22,16,793 (27.0)
2. Fees	39,04,271 (59.7)	48,38,222 (58.9)
3. Other Sources	14,90,589 (22.8)	11,63,603 (14.1)
Total ..	65,37,781 (100.0)	82,18,618 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	6,84,665
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	89,03,283

Fees contributed 58.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1959-60 as against a slightly higher percentage of 59.7 per cent in the preceding year. The total expenditure was about Rs. 16.81 lakhs more than in 1958-59.

4. PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

6.14. Professional Colleges :

In 1958-59, in all 29 Colleges with an enrolment of 14,269 were recorded in the report. During the year under review, 3 new Professional Colleges have been started bringing the total number of these colleges to 32. These new colleges are :—

1. M. S. Bagat and C. S. Sonavala Law College, Nadiad.
2. Shri M. L. B. College, Uttarsanda, District Kaira.
3. Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

According to a new classification of Professional institutions suggested by the Ministry of Education, Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) classes have now been included under Professional Institutions.

S. T. C. classes or institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a college. These have no separate building, staff and equipment, etc. The classes are held usually in the morning or evening in rented or loaned accommodation, the staff being part-time. The students enrolled are, most of them, working-teachers whose practice-lessons are taught in their own schools and supervised by the other trained and approved staff members of the school or the staff of the S. T. C. institute. As such these classes or institutions do not fall under the category of colleges like the Medical, Engineering, Law and other Professional Colleges. For these reasons the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in Chapter VII.

Table No. VI (10)
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES
(1959-60)

Area	Colleges for Education		Engineering and Technological Colleges		Medical and Veterinary Colleges		Agricultural Colleges	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gujarat District of old Bombay State	3	499	3	3,697	5	1,972	1	584
Saurashtra and Kutch	2	107	1	533	2	228	..	..
Total ..	5	606	4	4,230	7	2,200	1	584

Area	Colleges of Commerce		Law Colleges		Colleges for Applied Arts		Other Professional Colleges		Total	
	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Gujarat District of old Bombay State	5	4,951	4	1,923	..	..	3	201	24	13,827
Saurashtra and Kutch.. ..	2	786	1	277	..	..	..	..	8	1,931
Total ..	7	5,737	5	2,200	..	..	3	201	32	15,758

The total enrolment in 29 Professional Colleges of 1958-59, was 14,269 (13, 534 men and 735 women), while in the year under report it was 15,758 (14,858 men and 900 women) in 32 colleges. The table opposite gives particulars of these 32 colleges.

The average number of students in each type of college, however, is educationally significant. The Engineering and Technological colleges give an average of 1,057 and Commerce colleges 819 as against 440 for Law 584 for Agricultural and 314 for Medical Colleges. Though the in-take in each type of college is restricted, these averages indicate the greater preference for Engineering and Technological, Commerce and Law education as against the other types of education.

6.15. Expenditure :

The following Table presents the comparative expenditure figures on all Professional colleges during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Table VI (11)
EXPENDITURE ON PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds .. .. .	..	..
2. State Government Funds	25,62,528 (39.5)	30,37,698 (41.7)
3. Fees	31,16,705 (48.0)	31,05,954 (42.6)
4. Other Sources	8,12,615 (12.5)	11,41,710 (15.7)
Total ..	64,91,848 (100.0)	72,85,362 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	6,07,113
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	78,92,475

There is an over all increase of about Rs. 7.93 lakhs in the expenditure on Professional education, the average per college being about Rs. 2.3 lakhs in 1958-59 and about Rs. 2.27 lakhs in 1959-60.

5. COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

6.16. Special Colleges :

In 1958-59 Six institutions were recorded under this category and in 1959-60 the number remained constant,

The enrolment in these six institutions is as under :—

Table No. VI (12)
ENROLMENT IN COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	College (2)	Enrolment in.	
		1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)
1	College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda ..	434	360
2	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda	135	166
3	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda	68	62
4	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda	228	307
5	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	65	78
6	Lok Bharati Rural Institute, Sanosra	92	163
Total ..		1,022	1,136

All these Special Colleges show an increase in enrolment except the Faculty of Social Work, Baroda, which had a fall of only six. On the whole, the six institutions record an increase of 114 students, from 1,022 to 1,136.

6.17. Expenditure :

The expenditure by sources, incurred on the colleges for special education during the last two years is given below :—

Table No. VI (13)
EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Source (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
1. Central Government Funds	Rs. 25,866 (3.5)	Rs. ..
2. State Government Funds	61,495 (8.4)	12,319 (19.7)
3. Fees	1,08,907 (10.7)	1,38,538 (21.6)
4. Other Sources	5,70,238 (77.4)	3,77,398 (58.7)
Total ..	7,66,506 (100.0)	6,42,255 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	53,521
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	6,95,776

The over all expenditure in 1959-60 has fallen by about Rs. 1.24 lakhs while the expenditure by sources show variations.

The institutions received no grants from Central Government but this is compensated by an increase of 11.3 per cent in State grants and 10.9 per cent under fees. These two increases also make up for the fall of 18.7 per cent from "Other Sources".

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7.1. This Chapter is divided into three Sections :—

A—Training of Secondary Teachers.

B—Training of Primary Teachers.

C—Training of Other Teachers.

A—TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

7.1. Secondary Training Colleges :

The training of graduate teachers is undertaken by Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to Universities and at the Graduates' Basic Training Centre conducted by Government. The Secondary Training Colleges cater to teachers from Secondary Schools and follow a course of studies, theoretical and practical, as laid down by the Universities to which they are affiliated. In the case of the Graduate Basic Training Centre, the institution follows the syllabus as laid down by the Department, craft being a compulsory subject and correlated teaching a method in practical work. Both these types of institutions are open to Government as well as non-Government teachers.

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 and the preceding year :—

Table No. VII (1)

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGES (1959-60)

(1)	Number of Institutions		No. of Teachers under training 1958-59			No. of Teachers under training 1959-60		
	1958-59	1959-60	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Gujarati District of Old Bombay State.	2	2	315	100	415	327	130	457
2. Saurashtra ..	1	1	60	3	63	69	7	76
Total ..	3	3	375	103	478	396	137	533

No new B. T./B. Ed. Colleges were started during 1959-60. Of the three colleges, two were affiliated to Gujarat University and the third was a constituent college of M. S. University of Baroda.

There is an increase of 55 in the enrolment of these colleges, 21 of men students and 34 of women students. Of the total enrolment of 533, 1.7 or 25.7 per cent were women and the remaining 74.3 per cent men.

During the year under report, 300 teachers (256 men and 44 women) appeared for the B. T./B. Ed. Examination conducted by the two Universities and 294 teachers (251 men and 43 women) passed the Examination.

The following two colleges in the State have been selected by the All-India Council for Secondary Education for opening Extension Services Department :—

(1) Faculty of Education and Psychology, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

(2) A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.

The Extension Services Departments of these colleges provide in-service courses and develop other projects for improving the efficiency of teachers in Secondary Schools. The object of this in-service training is primarily to make these teachers fully conversant with the new trends in Secondary Education and to develop in them initiative and responsibility for adopting more dynamic and effective methods of teaching in classrooms. For this purpose the Extension Services Departments have been supplied with special equipment in the shape of books, audio-visual aids like projectors, film-strips, films and tape recorders, duplicators, as well as pick-up van to be utilised for the supervision of schools and for organising a mobile library service for the teachers and students of the associated schools. The area of service rendered by each of these Extension Services Departments is so marked as to bring within its range a separate group of schools to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions.

The spirit that pervades the activities of these Departments is one of camaraderie and service through co-operative effort and individual study. Besides Seminars and refresher courses, subject groups are formed which meet periodically for panel discussions and co-operative study. Workshops are organised to work out new ideas and formulate new methods through practical procedures. A weekly news-letter and other informative instructive brochures issued by the Department help to maintain closer and active contact between the schools and their staff.

7.3. Graduates' Basic Training Institutions :

With the Graduates' Basic Training Centre Mangrol, shifted from Porbunder, the number of Graduates' Basic Training Centres remained stationary at two in the year under report. Both these colleges one at

Rajpipla and the other at Mangrol, are Government institutions. The syllabus prescribed for these centres is a composite one, consisting of both basic and non-basic subjects. The teachers who pass the final examination are awarded a Diploma in Education (D. Ed.) by Government. They are mainly absorbed in Basic Primary Teachers' Training Colleges or as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. But as the course is equivalent to that of B. T./B. Ed., they are qualified for employment in Secondary schools as well. The examination for the Diploma in Education awarded to the students successfully completing the course at the Centres at Rajpipla and Mangrol has been recognised by the University of Gujarat as equivalent to the B. Ed. Examination of the University.

Liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees in these colleges, half of them receiving Rs. 40 per month. The stipends are awarded on the basis of merit to non-deputed teachers staying in College hostels.

All these two institutions are co-educational and residence in a hostel is insisted upon. The practical side of the training includes, besides practice teaching on the correlated pattern, community service through programmes of activities in social service, rural hygiene, adult literacy and allied services to rural areas around the institution.

The Table below gives details of these institutions as on 31st March 1960:—

Table No. VII (2)
GRADUATE BASIC TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

Item (1)	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Total (4)
	Rajpipla (2)	Mangrol (3)	
Year of Establishment On 31st March 1960—	1948	1954	..
Number of Students on Roll—			
Men	34	28	62
Women	8	3	11
Total	42	31	73
Number of Students in Attached Hostels—			
Men	34	28	62
Women	8	3	11
Total	42	31	73
Number of Students that passed during 1959-60—			
Men	33	28	61
Women	8	3	11
Total	41	31	72

7.4. Higher Examination in the Professional Training of Teachers:

In addition to the B. T./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. The Ph.D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report, 21 students (19 men and 2 women) were registered for the M.Ed. Degree and three men students were registered for the Ph.D. Degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. 20 students (18 men and 2 women) were awarded the M. Ed. degree and three men the Ph.D. (Education) Degree by the Universities during 1959-60.

7.5. Diploma in Teaching :

There were T.D. Classes attached to A.G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad and faculty of education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31 March 1960, was 58 (44 men and 14 women).

7.6. Secondary Teachers Certificate (S. T. C.) Examination :

In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges and in Table VI (1), S.T.C. Classes have been included as belonging to the category of Professional institutions. As they differ from other professional Colleges (*vide* 6.19), the S. T. C. Classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers". To encourage teachers and specially under-graduate teachers in Secondary Schools to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. The Examination is in two parts—theoretical and practical—and is open to candidates who have passed the S.S.C. Examination, Lokashala Examination or any other examination accepted by the Department as equivalent to or higher than the S.S.C. Examination including 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. To meet the needs of candidates who do not have the requisite teaching experience, and also of those experienced teachers who need guidance in the theoretical side of the course, S. T.C. Institutions have sprung up at a few centres. They provide regular instruction in theory and practice on the general lines of running institutions.

Government continued to permit during the year under report, candidates from the new components of the State to appear for the S. T.C. Examination conducted by the Department. The Associations or the

Public bodies in the new components of the State, desirous of opening S. T. C. Institutions were allowed to do so on usual conditions :—

Table No. VII (3)
S. T. C. INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

Year (1)	Number of Institutions (2)	Number of Students		
		Men (3)	Women (4)	Total (5)
1958-59	1	14	24	38
1959-60	2	139	55	194

B—TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

7.7. The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State increased from 37 in 1958-59 to 46 in 1959-60 of the new colleges eight were for men and one for women—

Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State Area	30
Saurashtra and Kutch.. .. .	16

28 Colleges we managed by Government and 18 by private agencies.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,374 on 31st March 1959 to 5,572 in 1959-60. The average number of students per college was 221. The following Table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report :—

Table No. VII (4)
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS

Management (1)	Number of Institutions			Number of Students in institutions		
	for men (2)	for women (3)	total (4)	for men (5)	for women (6)	total (7)
Government	23	5	28	3,199	613	3,812
Private Aided	10	8	18	951	809	1,760
Total	33	13	46	4,150	1,422	5,572

The following paragraphs give details separately about institutions for men and for women.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (MEN)

7.8. Institutions and Students :

The total number of Training Colleges for men increased from 25 (with 3,461 trainees) in 1958-59 to 33 (with 4,150 trainees). The increase of 8 was due to opening of new colleges during the years.

Of the 33 colleges, 20 were in the Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State, 13 in Saurashtra and Kutch.

The total number of students increased from 3,461 on 31st March 1959, to 4,150 in 1959-60. According to the recommendations of the non-Government Primary Training Colleges Committee, all colleges have to maintain hostels and provide accommodation for at least 75 per cent of the pupils-teachers on roll. Also according to the revised Grant-in-Aid Code, no college is allowed to admit more than 40 students to a class.

The following Table gives the details of Primary Training Colleges for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Table No. VII (5)
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN PRIMARY TEACHERS
(1959-60)

Region	Number of Institutions		Number of Students		Average No. of students per institution	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
Gujarati Districts Of Old Bombay State Area.	14	20	2,254	2,699	161	135
Saurashtra and Kutch.	11	13	1,207	1,451	110	112
Total ..	25	33	3,461	4,150	138	126

7.9. Training Institutions by Languages :

All 33 Primary Training Colleges for men, were men for teachers in Gujarati Schools. The number of colleges managed by Government was 23, the remaining 10 were managed by Private agencies. The number of students in colleges was 4,150.

Of the 4,150 students, as many as 4,092 or 98.6 per cent were residing in hostels attached to the colleges, 98.2 per cent in hostels attached to Government Colleges and 100.0 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government Colleges.

The Table below gives the details of these Colleges as on 31st March 1960:—

Table No. VII (6)

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS FOR MEN BY LANGUAGE
(1959-60)

Item	Gujarati
No. of Institutions	
Government	23
Non-Government	10*
Total ..	33
No. of Students in Institutions	
Government	3,199
Non-Government	951
Total ..	4,150
No. of Students Residing in Hostels	
Government	3,141
Non-Government	951
Total ..	4,092

7.10. Expenditure :

The expenditure on training institutions for men primary teachers increased from Rs. 8,37,599 in 1958-59 to Rs. 11,26,002 in 1959-60. Out of the total increase of 2.88 lakhs; as much as Rs. 2.79 lakhs were met from Government funds. The amount spent by Government on Training Institutions for men was Rs. 9,71,051 which represents about 86.2 per cent of the total expenditure on these institutions.

The following Table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for men for the two successive years :—

Table No. VII (7)

EXPENDITURE ON THE TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN
PRIMARY TEACHERS
(1959-60)--

Year	Government funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On non-Government Institutions	On Government Institutions	On non-Government Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59 ..	5,77,043	1,14,838	43,415	1,02,303	8,37,599
1959-60 ..	8,57,834	1,13,218	27,562	1,27,388	11,26,002

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (WOMEN)

7.11. Institutions and students :

The number of Primary Training Colleges for women increased by 1 to 13 in 1959-60.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 1,186 on 31st March 1959 to 1,422 on 31st March 1960. The average number of students per college was the highest in old Bombay State (116); the average for the State as a whole being 109 as against 99 in 1958-59.

The following Table gives the distribution of Women's Training Institutions for two successive years by regions :—

Table No. VII (8)
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN PRIMARY TEACHERS
(1959-60)

Region (1)	Number of Institutions		Number of students		Average No. of students per Institution	
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1958-59 (6)	1959-60 (7)
Gujrati Distr cts of Old Bombay State	9	10	937	1,157	104	116
Saurashtra ..	3	3	249	265	83	88
Total ..	12	13	1,186	1,422	99	109

7.12. Training Institutions by Languages : —

All the 13 institutions impart instruction through Gujarati. The number of colleges conducted by Government was 5 or 38.5 per cent of the total. The corresponding percentage for men's institutions was 69.7. 613 students from Government institutions were residing in the hostels attached to the institutions, thus giving a percentage of 100.00 to the total number of students studying in these institutions. The number of students residing in the hostels attached to non-Government institutions was 749 or 92.6 per cent of the total number of students in those institutions.

The Table below gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March 1960 by languages :—

Table No. VII (9)
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS
FOR WOMEN BY LANGUAGES
(1959-60)

Item	Gujarati
Number of Institutions —	
Government	5
Non-Government	8
Total	13

Table No. VII (9)—cont.

Item				Gujarati
Number of students in institutions —				
Government	..	..	..	613
Non-Government	..	..	..	809
Total	..	..	..	1,422
Number of students residing in Hostels :				
Government	..	..	..	613
Non-Government	..	..	..	749
Total	..	..	..	1,362

7.13 Expenditure :

The expenditure on training institutions for women increased by Rs. 43,920 from Rs. 3,75,380 in 1958-59 to Rs. 4,19,300 in 1959-60. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions was Rs. 3,24,526 which represented about 77.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

The following Table gives the details of expenditure on Women's Primary Training Institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VII (10)
EXPENDITURE ON THE TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN
PRIMARY TEACHERS

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	Rs. 1,53,139	Rs. 90,252	Rs. 19,918	Rs. 1,12,071	Rs. 3,75,380
1959-60	Rs. 1,97,051	Rs. 1,27,475	..	Rs. 94,774	Rs. 4,19,300

7.14. Liberalised Grants :

In view of the needs of private training Colleges to have their own buildings, Government, for the first time, sanctioned a scheme for paying grants at liberalised rates, *i.e.*, 50 per cent of the total expenditure, to these

Training Colleges. The scheme is to be operated for two years only from 1959-60. Building and equipment grants amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 were sanctioned to Training Colleges in the State.

7.15. Syllabus of Primary Training Institutions :

The revised syllabus which was introduced in institutions situated in the old Bombay State area in 1956-57 and extended to other regions in 1957-58 continued to be in force during the year under report. The revised syllabus tries to integrate professional training with academic achievements. The course has been simplified to suit the two levels of teachers—P. S. Cs., who have had seven years of education and S. S. Cs. who have had 11 years of education. In professional training the courses are distinctive while in academic instruction the teachers who have passed the S. S. C. Examination are given more intensive training. It is expected that S. S. C. Trained teachers will be available to man the higher classes of Primary Schools in larger numbers. The syllabus has also replaced the present system of having heads of Examination by three groups of allied subjects, *viz.*, Education, Crafts and Academic subjects ; and the passing standards are fixed for the groups as a whole and not for separate subjects.

The instruction for the Junior Certificate is linked with the Senior Certificate. Any teacher who is a P. T. C. as per old rules or a Junior Certificate holder is eligible to qualify himself for the Senior Certificate by passing the Senior Certificate Examination in the following subjects :—

- (1) Practical Examination in crafts.
- (2) Practical Examination in teaching,
- (3) Written Examination in 6 papers of the Senior Certificate Examination.

It will, however, be necessary for such teachers to have passed the S. S. C. Examination, and put in a minimum service as teachers, as prescribed by Government. From 1956-57, two types of training Courses have been provided for Primary Schools Teachers, the Junior Primary Teachers, Certificate Course for P. S. C. passed teachers and the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate courses for S. S. C. passed teachers. The S. S. C. passed teachers were previously eligible to undergo the Primary Teachers' Certificate course in one year but this one year's course was discontinued gradually with the idea that the S. S. Cs. should be required to obtain the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate only. This one year course for S. S. Cs. was discontinued in the old Bombay State area in the year 1956-57 and in the Vidarbha area from 1959-60. On reexamination of the whole question, Government considered that in order to improve the

supply of trained teachers, it is desirable to re-introduce the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for S. S. C. teachers. Government, therefore, under No. PTC. 1959-A, dated 3rd February 1960, issued orders as follows :—

(1) S. S. C. passed teachers who want to complete Junior Course shall be permitted to take up one year Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate now re-introduced.

(2) On completion of the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course, these teachers shall be eligible for the pay-scale Rs. 50—90 which is prescribed by Government for Junior Trained Primary Teachers.

(3) S. S. Cs. who will be obtaining Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate in accordance with the one year's course now re-introduced, shall be eligible to appear privately for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination 2 years after obtaining the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate.

(4) Teachers who fulfil the conditions mentioned above shall appear for and pass the following tests at the Examination to be eligible for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate :—

- | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|
| (i) Practical Test in Crafts | .. .. . | Group I |
| (ii) Practical Examination in Teaching | .. .. . | Group II |
| (iii) Six papers in Academic subjects | .. .. . | Group III |

The above orders of Government were to be effective from the academic year 1960-61.

During the year under report, 2,134 candidates (1,868 men and 264 women) appeared for the Senior P.T.C. Examination of whom 1,816 (1,594 men and 222 women) passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the Junior P.T.C. Examination was 2,164 (1,343 men and 821 women), and the number who passed the Examination was 1,774 (1,159 men and 615 women).

7.15. A Extension Service in Primary Training Colleges :

The scheme of extension service in Primary Training Colleges was first introduced in 1956-57 and continued thereafter. Selected Colleges in the State were given a small grant of Rs. 300 each for carrying on extension services in the area of 10 miles round about them. It is hoped that the Training Colleges will find good opportunities for maintaining contact with the teaching profession through these extension services and be of effective help in providing in-service courses to the teachers in the field.

C—TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS

7.16. Hindi Teachers :

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for primary schools and for Secondary Schools. For the former, the Department conducts four month's short-term training courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State and selected School Board teachers who 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 Lower and/or the Higher Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. The Lower H. S. S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months' duration, while the Higher H. S. S. Examination by those who undergo a Refresher Course of nine months' duration.

During the year under report, Primary Training Colleges were selected for conducting the short-term training course in Hindi. The total number of classes in these colleges was two and the total number of teachers trained during the year was 80.

7.17. Pre-Primary Training Institutions :

During the year under report, the number of pre-primary Training Colleges remained constant at six.

The number of trainees in these colleges increased from 302 (82 men and 220 women) on 31st March 1959, to 416 (146 men and 270 Women) on 31st March 1960.

The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs. 66,939 of which an amount of Rs. 24,216 or 36.2 per cent was met by Government. The corresponding figures for 1958-59 were Rs. 58,619 and Rs. 16,620 or (28.3 per cent), respectively.

Further details about these colleges are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VII (11)
PRE-PRIMARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

Item	Gujrati districts of old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of Institutions	2	4	6
Number of Trainees—			
Men	47	99	146
Women	112	158	270
Total	159	257	416

Table No. VII (II)—cont.

Item	Gujarati district of old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of Teachers—			
Men	9	15	24
Women	2	5	7
Total	11	20	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Government Funds	13,595	10,621	24,216
Direct Expenditure met from—			
Fees	18,801	20,742	39,543
Other Sources	3,063	117	3,180
Total	35,459	31,480	66,939

During the year 1957-58, Government had appointed a Committee to go through the question of the syllabus for pre-Primary Training Colleges. One of the recommendations of the Committee was to introduce a revised Pre-P. T. C. syllabus in all the pre-Primary Training Colleges in the State. Government have accepted the recommendation, and the revised syllabus has been introduced in all the colleges in the State from June 1958. According to the revised syllabus there will be one year's course for Matriculates and two years' course for P. S. C. passed teachers. The examination will be held in two parts practical and theoretical. This measure of upgrading systematizing the syllabuses of Pre-Primary Training Colleges has resulted in raising standards and in bringing these Colleges to a uniform pattern of training.

7.18. Drawing Teachers :

During the year under report, there was 1 Drawing Teachers' Training Institution in the State, namely, the Drawing Teachers' Training Class attached to the Sheth C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad. The duration of the course is one academic year. The total number of students in the institution as on 31st March, 1960 was 76.

The following Table shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. VII (12)

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION
(1959-60)

Name of the Examination (1)	1959-60	
	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)
Drawing Teachers' Examination . . .	76	56

7.19. Physical Education Teachers :

The details about the training of Physical Education teachers is dealt with 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.

The above types of education, except Commerce, fall outside the purview of the Directorate of Education. As such the treatment of these types is an over-all assessment of their progress in the State. The Annual Reports of the respective Departments may, however, be referred to for a fuller account.

A—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. Next to them come Agricultural High Schools or Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses. These provide instruction of a pre-vocational type along with a good deal of general education. These have been, therefore, classified under High Schools. At the lowest level there are Agricultural Schools which provide instruction in Agriculture to those who have completed the full Primary School course or the Secondary Course. It is thus obvious that these three types of institutions try to provide specialisation in Agriculture at different levels.

*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.

Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Schools are under the Administrative control of the Director of Agriculture while Agricultural High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses are under the control of the Director of Education.

8.3. Agricultural Colleges :

The personnel for research and extension work in agriculture comes from the Agricultural Colleges. On 31st March, 1960, there was 1 Agricultural College at Anand aided by Government. This College is affiliated to the S. V. Vidyapeeth. This College also provides adequate facilities for post-graduate training.

The total number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Bachelor of Agriculture Examination during the year under report was 68. The number of candidates who appeared for the Master of Agriculture Examination was 11 out of whom 10 passed the examination.

The following Table shows the statistics of this college for two successive years :—

Table No. VIII (1)
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—Non-Government	1	1
Number of Students in Institutions—Non-Government	500	584
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—Non-Government Institutions.	2,23,857	2,39,973
Total—Non-Government Institutions	4,08,722	4,37,254

8.4. Agricultural Schools :

In order to train personnel as multipurpose village-level workers in Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, a Basic Agricultural School has been established at Junagadh. Training in Agriculture and allied subjects is given in the school for a period of one year.

Extension Training Centres were also in operation in the State during the year. These Centres train Gram-Sevaks, and their course includes extension work in rural development. Each Centre conducts a course of six months except the centre at Anand, where the duration of the course is of one year.

Selected village artisans are trained for a period of one year in smithy, carpentry etc., to enable them to establish, with some Government aid work-shops in villages. A Work-shop wing was functioning at Extension Training Centre at Junagadh.

The following Table compares the statistics of these types of institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (2)
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

—————	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	11	7
Non-Government	5	2
Total ..	16	9
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	688	369
Non-Government	448	146
Total ..	1,136	515
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	Rs. 3,27,815	Rs. 3,05,345
Non-Government Institutions	1,61,429	14,665
Total ..	4,89,244	3,20,010
Total—		
Government Institutions	4,82,664	3,18,789
Non-Government Institutions	2,04,614	33,441
Grand Total ..	6,86,878	3,52,230

The decrease of seven schools (four Government and three non-Government) is explained by the fact that Community Development and Extension Service Blocks have been adequately staffed by qualified personnel and the training facilities, which at the commencement were extensive, are now being curtailed in proportion to the annual requirements.

B—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

8.5. General Set-up :

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions—(i) Colleges of Commerce, (ii) Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with Commerce as a course, and (iii) Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a four-year degree course after the Secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools provide a pre-vocational course of Commercial Education along with General Education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

8.6. Colleges of Commerce :

During the year under report, the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was seven. The number of students in these colleges increased from 5,112 on 31st March, 1959 to 5,737 on 31st March, 1960.

Of the seven colleges, as many as five were in the old Bombay State area and two were in Saurashtra.

In the B. Com. Examination held during the year, 1,272 candidates appeared and of these 587 passed the Examination. Out of the 85 candidates who appeared for the M. Com. Examination, 69 were declared successful.

The following Table gives the statistics of these colleges for two successive years :—

Table No. VIII (3)
COLLEGES OF COMMERCE
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	6	6
Total ..	7	7
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	461	414
Non-Government	4,651	5,323
Total ..	5,112	5,737

	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	15,191	29,040
Non-Government Institutions	25,564	53,185
Total ..	40,755	82,225
Total—		
Government Institutions	78,854	1,10,801
Non-Government Institutions	8,17,000	8,68,921
Grand Total ..	8,95,854	9,79,722

8.7. The Commerce course has gained popularity as a multipurpose course in Secondary Schools, the course extending over four years, Std. VIII to Std. XI. Very few schools, however, can either afford to institute these special courses or, where instituted, the number of student opting for the course does not always justify either the heavy initial expenditure for equipment or the full-time services of trained instructors. Government, therefore, have established Commerce Centres in district towns or other large towns having a fairly large number of Secondary Schools. These Centres are fully equipped and well staffed and offer the course gratis to pupils of local Secondary Schools. In 1959-60, there were 9 such Centres in Gujarat, all of them in the 11 districts of old Bombay State.

Table No. VIII (4)
COMMERCIAL CENTRES
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the Centre
1	Government High School, Nadiad.
2	T. J. High School, Mehsana.
3	High School, Modasa.
4	Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
5	K. K. Parekh and Mehta R. P. Vidyalaya, Amreli.
6	G. V. D. Sarvajanic High School, Bulsar.
7	Government Commerce Centre, Baroda.
8	R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.
9	Telang High School, Godhra.

8.8. Commercial Institutions :

During the year under report, the number of Commercial Institutions increased from 45 in 1958-59 to 55 in 1959-60 and their enrolment from 6,059 to 9,113 during the same period. The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 1,07,266 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,17,778.

The following Table gives the details of Commercial Institutions in the State for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (5)
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	..
Non-Government	44	55
Total ..	45	55
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	50	..
Non-Government	6,009	9,113
Total ..	6,059	9,113
Expenditure (Direct)—	Rs.	Rs.
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	680	47,816
Total ..	680	47,816
Total—		
Government Institutions	4,158	..
Non-Government Institutions	1,03,108	2,17,778
Grand Total ..	1,07,266	2,17,778

8.9. Commercial Examinations :

The following Table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the G. C. D. and G. C. C. Examinations held in May and October 1959 :—

	Appeared		Passed	
	April/May 1959	Oct./Nov. 1959	April/May 1959	Oct./Nov. 1959
G. C. D. Exam.	184	52	40	16
G. C. C. Exam.	1,104	1,516	631	714

The Government Commercial Certificate Examination was conducted as usual at ten Centres and the G. C. D. and C. at eight Centres in Gujarat State.

At the Higher Proficiency Certificate examinations the following candidates appeared and passed in May and October 1959 examinations :—

	Appeared		Passed	
	April/May 1959	Oct./Nov. 1959	April/May 1959	Oct./Nov. 1959
At Shorthand Exams.	125	91	55	32
At Typing Exams.	151	144	76	76

The G. C. Examination in Marathi and Hindi Typewriting was conducted at Ahmedabad. G. C. Examination in Hindi Shorthand was held at Ahmedabad in May and October 1959.

C—ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

8.10. 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 there is a State Council of Technical Education to advise him on matters pertaining to Technical Education whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding :—

- (i) courses and standards of instruction ;
- (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid ;
- (iii) opening of new technical institutions ;
- (iv) appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of technology and engineering ;
- (v) arrangements for examination and award of certificates and diplomas ; and
- (vi) preparation of text-books in Hindi and regional languages.

The Training Organisation of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi was transferred *de-jure* to State Government with effect from 1st November, 1956, and was placed under charge of the Directorate of Technical Education.

The Directorate has an annual budget of about Rs. 1.13 crores, and during 1959-60 it was exercising administrative control over 41 Government Institutions (including Engineering Colleges) and over 88 non-Government institutions spread all over the State. The total expenditure during the year under report on the Special Organisation for Technical and Industrial Education was Rs. 62,40,974.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education in this State is provided at four levels. At the top come the Engineering and Technical Colleges which provide various degree and diploma courses. Next in order are the Technical High Schools and Multipurpose High Schools with Engineering as one of the subjects, which provide a pre-vocational course in Engineering along with General Education. These are, therefore, classified under Secondary 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 variety of trades and skills.

8.11. Colleges of Engineering and Technology :

The total number of Engineering and Technology Colleges remained constant at four but the enrolment in the Degree Courses at the Government College of Engineering at Ahmedabad has risen to 893 during 1959-60. It was also decided to separate the Diploma classes attached to the college from the Degree Classes, and one Polytechnic at Ahmedabad with an intake capacity of 300 students was established.

Two colleges were conducted by Government.

As many as three out of the four Engineering Colleges were in the old Bombay State. There was only one College in Saurashtra, *viz.*, the Lukdhivji Engineering College, Morvi (with 533 students on 31st March 1960).

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,133 on 31st March, 1959 to 4,230 on 31st March 1960. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 26,94,718 incurred in 1959-60 as much as Rs. 10,37,319 (or about 38.5 per cent) was spent from State Government Funds.

The following Table gives the details of these Colleges for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (7)
ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	2	2
Non-Government	2	2
Total ..	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,412	1,615
Non-Government	2,721	2,615
Total ..	<u>4,133</u>	<u>4,230</u>
Expenditure : (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Institutions	6,39,707	9,42,864
Non-Government Institutions	1,15,619	94,455
Total ..	<u>7,55,326</u>	<u>10,37,319</u>
Total—		
Government Institutions	10,74,832	12,74,212
Non-Government Institutions	11,96,899	14,20,506
Grand Total ..	<u>22,71,731</u>	<u>26,94,718</u>

8.12. Technical Centres :

Technical courses at the Secondary level involve heavy investment on account of workshops, equipment and technically qualified personnel. Very few private Secondary schools can, therefore, afford to introduce

these courses and run them parallel to their academic courses. With a view to providing Technical courses to as many students as possible of local Secondary Schools and with no cost either to the institutions or to the students, Government have established Technical Centres at district towns and other large towns. These Centres serve pupils of Std. VIII to Std. XI and prepare them in the theory and practicals of the course upto the S. S. C. Examination level :—

Table No. VIII (8)

TECHNICAL CENTRES

(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the Centre	Number of students admitted in 1959-60
1	Technical High School, Palanpur	213
2	Technical High School, Modasa	134
3	R. B. Sheth P. K. Kotawala Technical High School, Patan	245
4	K. K. Parekh Technical High School, Amreli	194
5	Technical High School, Baroda	285
6	Technical High School, Ahmedabad c/o R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	339
7	Technical High School, Ahmedabad, c/o R. C. Commercial School, Ahmedabad.	159
8	P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj	193
9	Technical High School, Godhra	126
10	Technical High School, Dohad	176
11	Technical High School, Broach	144
12	Technical High School, Surat	150
13	K. K. Parekh Technical High School, Navasari	245
14	Government Technical High School, Kalol	72
	Total ..	2,675

8.13. Engineering, Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts Schools :

The following Table shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools during two successive years :

Table No. VIII (9)

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOLS

(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	65	63
Non-Government	53	55
Total ..	118	118
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	3,636	2,364
Non-Government	4,025	3,270
Total ..	7,661	5,634
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	Rs. 4,62,311	Rs. 8,51,159
Non-Government Institutions	44,399	47,703
Total ..	5,06,710	8,98,862
Total—		
Government Institutions	16,08,975	8,72,545
Non-Government Institutions	5,66,259	2,30,895
Grand Total ..	21,75,234	11,03,440

Technical, Engineering, Industrial and Arts and Crafts institutions offer various courses in trades and crafts to prepare the large number of artisans required in different industrial and technical establishments in the State. The trade training includes such artisan courses as welder, fitter, electrician, wireman, carpenter, smithy. The arts and crafts courses cover tailoring at 2-3 levels, embroidery, handicrafts such as book-binding, leather work, flower-making, paper-making etc., etc., Some of these are Cottage Industries Centres under the Industries Department. Most of these schools were of peripatetic nature and were established at places or centres after due consideration of the number of artisans, the extent of likely response, the possibilities of formation of Co-operative Societies of the trained artisans and the possibilities of exploring local raw materials

for the purpose of production. The instructors at these peripatetic schools offer technical assistance and guidance to past trainees and other artisans working in the villages in the neighbourhood of the centres where the schools are located, in addition to imparting instruction on the latest methods of production taking into account design, variety and quality of the finished product.

D—FORESTRY EDUCATION:

8.14. The Forests Departments of the State has established educational institutions for training the personnel required by the Department. Two Foresters' Training Schools located at Ghelwati (Baroda District) and one at Chota Udepur for Gujarati knowing students offer training to selected candidates for preparing them for posts of foresters. The course is of 8 months' duration and subjects like Silviculture, forest mensuration, forest engineering, geometry, surveying, Accounts Procedures, Forest Law, Botany, Forest utilisation, etc., are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities.

There is also a Forest Guards' Training School at Junagadh which admits students for a 6 months' course.

The total number of trainees in these schools on 31st March, 1960, was 69 and the expenditure incurred during the year under report on these schools was Rs. 34,925.

E—LEGAL EDUCATION

8.15. Law Colleges :

Legal Education in this State is provided in Colleges affiliated to Universities.

The following Table gives the details of Law Colleges for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (11)
LAW COLLEGES
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	3	4
Total	4	5

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	258	277
Non-Government	2,838	1,923
Total ..	3,096	2,200
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	..	..
Total—		
Government Institutions	47,271	47,986
Non-Government Institutions	2,72,686	2,87,667
Grand Total ..	3,19,957	3,35,653

Of these, one, *viz.*, the Law College at Rajkot was managed by the State Government, while the remaining colleges were non-Government institutions. There were four colleges in the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area and one in Saurashtra. Non-Government Law Colleges do not receive any aid from State funds as they are self-supporting. Even Government Law Colleges meet all their expenditure from the fees, Government having to incur no expenditure on their account.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 3,096 in 1958-59 to 2,220 in 1959-60 and the total expenditure increased by Rs. 15,696 to Rs. 3,35,653 during the same period.

During the year under report, 422 candidates appeared for the LL.B. Examination and of these 228 were declared successful. The number of candidates who appeared for the LL.M. Examination was 14 and the number who passed the Examination was five.

F—MEDICAL EDUCATION

8.16. General Set-up :

Medical Education in this State is provided through Medical Colleges and Medical Schools.

The Medical Colleges teaching the Western system of Medicine are affiliated to Universities and provide a 5½ years course after the Inter-Science Examination. The colleges teaching the Ayurvedic system of Medicine provide a 4½ years course after the Inter-Science Examination. The duration of the course in Dental Colleges and in the Colleges of Pharmacy is four years and three years, respectively.

The Ayurvedic Colleges prepare students either for the G. F. A. M. Degree Courses of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, or to the B.A.M.S. Degree of the Gujarat University.

Training of Nurses, Mid-wives and Auxiliary Nurses is undertaken by Medical Schools attached to the Medical College Hospitals and the District Hospitals. The duration of the course in General Nursing is of three years and in Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wifery it is of two years. Training in Mid-wifery extends over a period of about one year for General Trained nurses. There are also some Medical Schools providing instruction in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine at a lower level. The duration of these courses is generally four years, and Matriculates are eligible for admission. At the end of the course a diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Ayurvedic institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurved, Gujarat State, and all other institutions are under the direct control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Gujarat.

8.17. Medical Colleges :

The number of Medical colleges at the end of the year was seven.

In the Gujarat Districts of old Bombay State area, there were two colleges of Medicine and Surgery, two Ayurvedic colleges and one college of Pharmacy. In Saurashtra, there was one Ayurvedic college and one college of Medicine and Surgery. There were no Medical colleges in Kutch. Thus the break-up of the seven Medical Colleges in the State was as follows :—

Colleges of Medicine and Surgery	..	..	3
Ayurvedic Colleges	..	..	3
College of Pharmacy	..	..	1
Total	..	..	<u>7</u>

The following Table gives the details of Medical Colleges for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (12)
MEDICAL COLLEGES
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	3	3
Non-Government	4	4
Total	7	7
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,123	1,255
Non-Government	835	945
Total	1,958	2,200
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	10,47,369	12,51,920
Non-Government Institutions	3,52,805	2,82,881
Total	14,00,174	15,34,801
Total—		
Government Institutions	14,78,214	16,77,288
Non-Government Institutions	7,39,264	7,40,429
Grand Total	22,17,278	24,17,717

8.18. Medical Schools :

The following Table gives details of Medical Schools for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (13)
MEDICAL SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	10	11
Non-Government	11	9
Total	21	20

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	742	815
Non-Government	382	218
Total	1,124	1,033
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Institutions	1,48,219	2,15,797
Non-Government Institutions	55,854	67,913
Total	2,04,073	2,83,710
Total—		
Government Institutions	1,63,837	2,15,797
Non-Government Institutions	1,92,333	1,49,347
Grand Total	3,56,170	3,65,144

Of the 20 Medical schools on 31st March 1960, 13 were in the old Bombay State area, six were in Saurashtra and one was in Kutch. 11 schools were managed by Government and the remaining nine were non-Government. All were schools for Nursing and Mid-wifery classes.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1960, was 1,033, 815 being in Government schools and the remaining 218 in non-Government schools. The number of students in Nursing and/or Mid-wifery classes was 48 boys and 985 girls.

The total expenditure on Medical schools increased from Rs. 3,56,170 in 1958-59 to Rs. 3,65,144 in 1959-60. An amount of Rs. 2,83,710 (or 78.7 per cent) was borne by the State Government during the year under report as against Rs. 2,04,073 during 1958-59.

G—VETERINARY EDUCATION

8.19. General Set-up :

Veterinary Education is offered at two levels—the Collegiate leading to a bachelor's degree and later the post-graduate degree and the School of about a year's duration.

The State had no Veterinary College of its own. The Veterinary College, Bombay, a Government institution, served the needs of Gujarat during 1959-60.

There were also three institutions which provided one-year courses consisting of nine months' theoretical instruction and three months' practical instruction in Veterinary Education at a lower level. All these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

H—MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

8.20. Music Education :

On 31st March 1960, there was only one institution in Music at the University level, *viz.*, the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, of the M. S. University of Baroda. It had 24 students (18 boys and 6 girls) in its degree classes and 336 students (194 boys and 142 girls) in the Diploma classes. Its total expenditure during the year under report, came to Rs. 1,30,153 as against Rs. 1,06,829 during the previous year.

During the year under report, there were 10 Music and Dancing Schools in the State distributed as follows :—

Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area	5
Saurashtra	5

All these were private institutions, but Government expenditure on account of grants to these institutions was Rs. 62,243.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1960 was 845 (511 boys and 334 girls).

The following Table gives the details of Music Schools in the State for the two preceding years :—

Table No. VIII (14)
MUSIC SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Non-Government	9	8
Number of students in Institutions—		
Non-Government	567	746
Expenditure (Direct)—		
Form State Government Funds—		
Non-Government Institutions	66,543	61,003
Total—Non-Government Institutions . .	1,24,810	96,474

8.21. Dancing Schools :

On 31st March 1960, there were only two dancing schools recognised by the Department. The number of students in these schools was 99 and all of them were girls, and the total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 21,871 of which Rs. 12,401 were received as Government grants.

8.22. 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.

Thirteen dramas (including five for children) in Gujarati written and published during the year 1959-60, were received for competition during the year under report, under the scheme for the Encouragement to Dramatic Art. Out of these 13, nine (including three for children) were selected for award of prizes. The total expenditure incurred on this account was about Rs. 5,750.

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 about Rs. 12,760.

Training Camps for Primary teachers in the Art of Dramatics were organised during the year under report. The idea underlying the organisation of the Training Camps for Primary teachers is that these teachers should be able to coach properly their pupils taking part in the Dramatic competitions. During the year under report, these Camps were held at two Centres, Baroda and Rajkot. The duration of the camp was 15 days. The instructional side of the course was entrusted to experts in the field who were paid honoraria for the same. The number of admission to each of the centres was restricted to 80. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 7,496.86 nP.

I—EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

8.23. General Set-up :

The most important institution of Fine Arts in the State was 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 Master's degree in Painting, Sculpture and Allied Arts, Art Education and Art Criticism. The Faculty also provides courses for Certificates in Photography and Lithography and a post-graduate Diploma in Musicology. Another institution which is doing very good work in the field although it has not reached the status of the institution mentioned above is the School of Art of the C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad. This institution is allowed by the Department to conduct, on prescribed terms, the normal classes for Drawing teachers. It is also selected as a regional centre 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 this institution is 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.

Art Education in the State is supervised and inspected by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work. 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. He also acts as Secretary to the Higher Art Examination Committee.

Since the State has inadequate facilities for higher Art Education, the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has reservation of seats for students of the State for undergoing the various specialised courses in Art Education offered by this pioneer institutions.

8.24. Faculty of Fine Arts, M. S. University of Baroda :

During the year under report, the Faculty of Fine Arts, M. S. University of Baroda, had an enrolment of 166 students (143 boys and 23 girls) as against 135 students (112 boys and 23 girls) during the preceding year. Of these, 94 students were in degree classes, 74 in the Diploma and Certificate classes. Its total expenditure in 1959-60 came to Rs. 1,43,251 as against Rs. 2,02,246 in 1958-59.

8.25. Other Institutions for Education in Fine Arts :

Besides this institution 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 two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (15)

THE INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	2	1
Non-Government	2	3
Total ..	4	4
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	69	43
Non-Government	49	54
Total ..	118	97
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions ..	6,930	4,416
Non-Government Institutions ..	3,236	5,297
Total ..	10,166	9,623
Total—		
Government Institutions ..	6,975	4,416
Non-Government Institutions ..	11,128	15,519
Grand Total ..	18,103	19,935

Out of the four institutions shown in the above Table, two were in the areas of the old Bombay State and 2 were in Saurashtra. The number students in the three private institutions was 54 and the corresponding number in the one Government institution was 43.

The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 18,103 in 1958-59 to Rs. 19,935 in 1959-60, while Government contribution decreased from Rs. 10,166 to Rs. 9,623 during the same period.

8.26. Drawing and Art Examinations :

The following Table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examination Committee, Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations, held in 1959-60 together with the results of these examinations held in 1958-59 :—

Table No. VIII (16)
DRAWING AND ART EXAMINATION
(1959-60)

Name of the Examination (1)	1958-59		1959-60	
	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)	Number appeared (4)	Number passed (5)
Elementary Drawing Grade	9,295	7,144	12,652	8,256
Intermediate Drawing Grade	6,236	4,401	6,622	4,364
Elementary Drawing and Painting .. .. .	..	..	76	37
Intermediate Drawing and Painting .. .. .	..	..	38	7
Drawing Teachers	129	121	76	56

8.27. Art in Secondary Schools :

In the areas of the old Bombay State, Drawing is a compulsory subject on the school curriculum of Secondary Schools in Standards V-VII. In Standard VIII pupils can at their option take craft which is alternative to Drawing. The same option is allowed in Standard IX. In Standards X and XI Drawing is compulsory for those pupils who desire to offer Art as a subject for the S. S. C. Examination.

In the regions of Saurashtra and Kutch, Drawing is compulsorily taught up to and inclusive of Standard VII.

Multipurpose Schools with 'Fine Arts' as one of the courses are to have qualified Art teachers on the staff. The subject is taught in such schools not merely with the object of preparing the students for the S. S. C. Examination but also with a view to providing sufficient training in Art for enabling them to enter upon advanced Art studies, if they so desire. The aim of Art education in Multipurpose schools is not to produce artists only but also :—

- (i) to foster and develop creative self-expression innate in every child.

(ii) to enlarge the powers of visualisation and imagination and to deepen and intensify emotions.

(iii) to develop aesthetic sensibility and to cultivate appreciation of art.

(iv) to train the hand and the eye, which is as essential as the training of the brain.

(v) to release creative impulses and suppressed emotions of the child, essential for its development.

(vi) to help develop a full personality.

There are no separate High Schools of Fine Art, but Fine Arts comprising Drawing, Music and Dance, form a diversified course with others like Commerce, Technical, Home Science.

J—SOCIAL SCIENCES

8.28. Higher Institutions for Social Studies :

Provision for the study of the Social Sciences at an advanced level exists at the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University of Baroda.

As a post-graduate institution, the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University of Baroda offers the degree of Master of Social Work. The curriculum consists of class-room work, field work and research. The chief emphasis continues to be on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every-day life situations.

During the year under report, the Faculty of Social Work had an enrolment of 62 (45 boys and 17 girls) in the institution in 1959-60.

8.29. Schools of Social Sciences :

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions which provide instruction at an advanced level, there were the following two institutions providing training to social workers at a slightly lower level :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment	Management	Number of students on 31st March 1960		
				Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Training Institute in Social Work, Rajkot.	1956 ..	Government	12	3	15
2	Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya, Koba, Ahmedabad.	1948 ..	Private ..	..	77	77
Total ..				12	80	92

The duration of the course in the Rajkot Institute and in the Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya is of one year. The medium of instruction in both the institutes is Gujarati. The Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya admits girls and women who have passed the P. S. C. Examination. Since 1955, the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust which conducts the Vidyalaya, has been entrusted by the Central Social Welfare Board with the task of training its project personnel. An amount of Rs. 15 per month per trainee is paid by the Board as tuition fee. The Vidyalaya has its special Gram Sevika Syllabus which includes Domestic Science, First Aid, personal and environmental hygiene, Village Sanitation, Home-nursing, Elementary Psychology, Child Psychology, Pre-Basic and Social Education, Elementary Agriculture, Dairy, Hand-ginning, Carding, Spinning and Elementary Weaving, besides languages (Hindi and Gujarati) History, Geography and Arithmetic.

The Rajkot Institute for Training in Social Work admits only S. S. C. passed students. The subjects taught at the Institute include Languages, Social Sciences, Health and Hygiene, Social Legislation and Administration and field work in Social Services. No fees are charged by this Institute.

The total number of students in the two institutions on 31st March 1960 was 92 (12 boys and 80 girls). The total expenditure on the institutions in 1959-60 was Rs. 34,621 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 21,307.

8.30. Co-operative Training Schools :

During the year under report, the following 4 co-operative training schools were in existence :

Serial No. (1)	Name of the School (2)	Managed by (3)	Year of Establishment (4)
1	The Gujrat Co-operative School, Surat.	The Bombay State Co-operative Union and Gujrat Divisional Co-operative Board.	1947
2	Gujrat Co-operative Training School, Mehsana.	The Bombay State Co-operative Union.	1957
3	Co-operative Training School, Bhavnagar.	The Bombay State Co-operative Union.	1955
4	Co-operative Training School, Nadiad.	The Bombay State Co-operative Union.	1959

These schools provide training facilities to subordinate personnel of Co-operative Department and employees of the different types of Co-operative Institutions. The period of training is divided into 4½ months' theoretical training and two months' practical training. Expenditure on some of the items such as salary of the teaching staff, stipends, library, etc., incurred by the private schools is shared by the Central and the State Governments.

The total number of students in these schools during the year under report was 446 as against 334 in 1958-59. The total expenditure incurred during 1959-60 was Rs. 1,14,403 of which as much as Rs. 99,323 was met from Government funds.

8.31. Faculty of Home Science, M. S. University of Baroda :

The faculty provides a four years' course leading to the degree of B. Sc. (Home) and a further two years course leading to the degree of M. Sc. (Home). In the B. Sc. (Home) course the first two years consist of a core course, which acquaints all the students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own fields of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as majors, *viz.*,—

- (a) Foods and Nutrition.
- (b) Child Development.
- (c) Home Management, and
- (d) Home Science Education.

For M. Sc. (Home) two majors are provided, *viz.*, (a) Foods and Nutrition and (b) Child Development.

The total number of women in the Faculty on 31st March, 1960, was 307 as against 228 in 1958-59.

Home Science also forms a diversified course like Commerce, Technical, Fine Arts, at the Secondary stage. The Home Science course forms one of the courses with others and there is no separate High School of Home Science in the State. Secondary Schools with Home Science courses are classified as High Schools and are dealt with under Secondary Education.

8.32. Other Institutions for Training in Home Science :

There was only one school for giving technical advice in domestic science and the same was run by private management.

The total number of trainees in this institution as on 31st March 1960, was 60 and the total expenditure on these institutions during 1959-60 was Rs. 20,765 of which Rs. 17,645 was met from Government funds and the remaining from fees and other sources.

The subject of Home Science is a compulsory subject of study at the F. Y. A. and S. Y. A. Examinations of the S. N. D. T. Women's University. The University has also made provision for a specialised full-fledged Home Science course in the three-year degree course, a beginning for the introduction of which was made from June 1959. The scheme is to be heavily subsidised by Government of India and is to be technically equipped by the Technical Co-operation Mission.

8.33. Rural Higher Institutes :

There was one Rural Institute for Higher Education in the State, *viz.*, Lok Bharati, Sanosara, established in 1953. This institution is affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three-year Diploma course in Rural Services and two-year certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati is also running a Primary school, a Basic Teachers Training College, a Krishi-Vidya Course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The Institute has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

To total number of students in this institution as on 31st March 1960 was 163 (152 boys and 11 girls). The total expenditure on this institute for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 98,360 of which an amount of Rs. 34,568 was contributed by the State Government.

8.34. Schools for the Training of Cadets for Merchant Navy :

There is one school under this category managed by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. The Training ship 'Nav Lakshi' provides a three-month practical and elementary course in seamanship. The selection of boys is held every month at Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Bhuj. During the course of their training the boys are provided with free board and lodging and weekly pocket money at Rs. 2.50. The boys, after receiving the training, are eligible to work in Engine-Room Department or the Deck Department of the Merchant Navy. During the year under report, 518 boys were under training.

The total expenditure incurred on this institution during 1959-60 was Rs. 1,29,824 and was met from Central Government funds.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

9.1. Introduction :

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 could not do much good to the masses and that, from the point of view of citizenship, it falls short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed 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 widening 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 hence-forward designated as social education.

9.2. Administrative Set-up :

Although this concept is common, the administrative set-up for the development of Social Education varies considerably in the different components of the State.

In the areas of *old Bombay State*, a City Social Education Committee has been constituted for Ahmedabad City. This Committee is paid grants at 50 per cent of its approved expenditure. 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. Social Education Classes are registered by the

Regional/City Committees in whose jurisdiction they are situated, and except in the case of the City Committee which inspects and aids classes registered by it, 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.

In Saurashtra, Social Education was introduced by the ex-Saurashtra Government with the help of Education and Development Departments. In addition, the work was also carried on by agencies such as the Malhari Sangh and the Backward Class Board. Social Education activities of the Development and of the Education Departments are pursued under the direct supervision and guidance of the Administrative Officers, and the District Educational Inspectors at the District level and under the Chief Social Education Organiser at the divisional level.

In Kutch, Social Education is confined more or less to liquidation of illiteracy. Adult Centres are conducted by four different agencies, *viz.*, the Education Department, National Extension Service Blocks, the Social Welfare Department and the District Local Boards. All the four agencies meet the expenditure from their own budgets. During the year under report, due to financial difficulties the District Local Boards did not conduct any Social Education Classes. There is no separate post of Chief Social Education Officer to supervise and inspect the Adult Centres run by the different agencies but Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors execute the work of inspection of the Centres run by the Education Department along with the inspection of Primary Schools. The Social Education Organisers supervise and inspect the Centres run by the Block. The other two agencies have made their own arrangements for supervision.

9.3. Progress of Literacy work in the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area :

Although the concept of Social Education is much wider 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, as distinct from the second test which evaluates higher achievements.

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

Table No. IX (1)

SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES (FIRST TEST)
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Classes :		
Men	3,472	5,478
Women	458	1,150
Total ..	3,930	6,628
Enrolment :		
Men	88,060	1,27,158
Women	12,938	26,843
Total ..	1,00,998	1,54,001
Number made Literate :		
Men	24,957	66,266
Women	3,672	14,598
Total ..	28,629	80,864

There is an increase of 2,698 classes 2,006 for men and 692 for women during the year.

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 23, and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 52.

The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the first test is about four months.

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.

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 students for the Second Test and their enrolment :—

Table No. IX (2)
SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES (SECOND TEST)
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Classes :		
Men	1,103	1,334
Women	120	212
Total	1,223	1,546
Enrolment :—		
Men	21,993	24,155
Women	3,256	4,996
Total	25,249	29,151
Number that passed the Test—		
Men	5,622	8,422
Women	1,400	2,133
Total	7,022	10,555

The duration of the post-literacy classes is about six months. There is an increase of 323 classes (231 for men and 92 for women), for the second test with a proportionate rise in enrolment. The enrolment was 29,151 of which 4,996 were women. The percentage of those who passed the second test is about 36.1.

The syllabus for the second test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing. Besides, it lays great emphasis on general education and includes 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. Progress of Literacy work in Saurashtra :

The literacy centres under the control of the Education Department in Saurashtra are divided into two terms of four months each. There are two types of centres, part-time centres and full-time centres.

The part-time centres work daily for one and half hours for literacy and general education. Adults aged 14 and above take advantage of such centres. Full-time centres work on the same lines as the part-time centres do, but they also help in relieving unemployment in the urban areas as educated unemployed persons are employed in these centres.

The following table gives statistical information about literacy centres in Saurashtra for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. IX (3)

SOCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN SAURASHTRA

(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Classes—		
Men	2,102	2,377
Women	552	559
Total ..	2,654	2,936
Enrolment—		
Men	45,834	49,246
Women	11,666	11,370
Total ..	57,500	60,616
Number made Literate—		
Men	32,641	33,717
Women	7,896	8,545
Total ..	40,537	42,262

The number of classes increased by 2,82,275 for men and 7 for women. Though the enrolment of men increased by 3,412 there was a slight fall of 296 in the enrolment of women. The number made literate, however, was commendable 69.8 per cent in all, 68.5 of men and 75.2 of women.

9.5. Progress of Literacy work in Kutch :

The duration of the course in Adult Centres in Kutch is of four months, and the syllabus is the same as prescribed in the literacy centres in Saurashtra. The following table gives statistical information about these centres for two successive years :—

Table No. IX (4)
ADULT CENTRES IN KUTCH
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Classes—		
Men	190	510
Women	54	115
Total ..	244	625
Enrolment—		
Men	3,764	8,814
Women	1,395	2,211
Total ..	5,159	11,025
Number made Literate—		
Men	3,136	7,208
Women	1,229	1,719
Total ..	4,365	8,927

There has been considerable expansion in Social Education activities in Kutch during the year. The classes increased by 381—320 for men and 61 for women. The enrolment also showed high increases—5,050 in men and 816 in women. The effectiveness of the services in terms of persons made literate was equally positive—7,208 men (81.8 per cent) and 1,719 women (77.7 per cent).

9.6. 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 Committee raise additional 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 gives the details of the total expenditure on Social Education during the year under report :—

Table No. IX (5)
EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL EDUCATION
(1959-60)

(1)	Total Expenditure met from			Total (5)
	Government Funds (2)	Boards Funds (3)	Other Sources (4)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old Bombay State ..	1,62,595	12,000	17,227	1,91,822
Saurashtra	50,009	7,308	14,145	71,462
Kutch	62,228	..	838	63,066
Total ..	2,74,832	19,308	32,210	3,26,350

9.7. 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. 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 neo-literates.*—The Regional Social Education Committee continued to publish its monthly magazines in the regional languages.

The Urdu fortnightly “Rehbar” was also published by a private agency subsidised by the Department.

The publication fund set up under each of the Regional Social Education Committees, in order to keep up the continuity in production of literature for Social Education, is being utilised for bringing out suitable literature for neo-literates. During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned to the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat, to help it to publish literature for neo-literates.

(b) *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

(1959-60)

Serial No.	Particulars	1959-60 Numbers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Number of Libraries	3,476
2	Number of Reading Rooms	516
3	Number of books in the libraries at the beginning of the year.	16,88,440
4	Number of books added during the year	7,10,698
5	Number of books issued	14,35,898
6	Average daily attendance	4,44,614
7	Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms ..	6,75,132

Under the Mobile Library System, sponsored by the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat, 600 new trunks at the expenditure of Rs. 4,650 were supplied during the year to the Deputy Educational Inspectors for being used as circulating Libraries, 49,695 new books, suitable for neo-literates were purchased at a cost of Rs. 25,820.

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

9.8. Training of Social Education Workers :

In order to train Social Education workers, short courses of a fortnight's duration are organised during vacations in selected Training Colleges in the State. During the year under report, ten such courses were organised, wherein 233 workers were trained at a total cost of Rs. 5,675. At these courses, the Social Education workers are given training in aims, objectives, historical background and methods of teaching adults. The workers are given training in theory as well as in practical work.

During the year under report, Government continued the scheme for training village school teachers for Social Education work in villages. The aim of the training is to orientate the teachers and make them plan-minded so as to be effective in their work in Social Education in particular and Community Development programmes in general. The teachers under the scheme are trained by a peripatetic team of the special officers specially appointed for the purpose. The courses are run by camps in districts according to a fixed programme. The duration of the course is 30 days. The special officers attached to the Divisional Commissioners book after the field work under the scheme.

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the social education workers in the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides these short-term courses, there are some institutions giving training to social workers covering over a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

A Hand-book for Social Education Workers, *viz.*, "Suggestions to Teachers in Social Education" published in 1958-59 in English, Gujarati and Marathi was extensively used in promoting Social Education activities.

9.9. Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks :

Concentrated efforts to encourage Social Education Activities are made in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas with the provision of funds made available under the Community Development Projects Administration for the implementation of special schemes. Social Education forms an important part of developmental activities carried on in the Blocks. Each Block is provided with two Social Education Organisers specially selected for the Social Education work among men and women. Extensive Social Education work, such as Youth Clubs, Farmers' Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals, Children's Welfare Centres, Shibirs and Camps, etc., is undertaken in these Blocks. Necessary help and guidance is extended by the Inspecting Officers of the

Department in the conduct of these activities. Seminars and Conferences arranged under Community Development Programme have given great impetus to Social Education movement in the State.

The following Table gives details of some of the Social Education activities in these areas :—

Table No. IX (9)

SOCIAL EDUCATION IN C. D. P. AND N. E. S. BLOCKS
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
1. Number of Social Education Classes	4,014	4,638
2. Number of Adults on rolls	93,684	1,03,480
3. Number of Adults made literate	47,882	60,995
4. Number of Village Libraries functioning	791	1,048
5. Number of Mahila Mandals/Women Welfare Centres ..	218	404
6. Number of Youth Clubs	739	951
7. Number of Farmers' Clubs	575	1,509
8. Number of Recreational Programmes arranged	7,204	4,778
9. Number of Bhajan Mandals started	490	2,119
10. Number of Community Centres organised	103	228
11. Number of Educational Shibirs organised	114	254
12. Number of Educational/Library buildings constructed ..	4	74
13. Number of study tours arranged	139	53
14. Number of Gymnasias established	61	12
15. Number of Rural Broadcasting Sets installed	199	58
16. Number of Farm Forum listening groups started ..	84	80
17. Number of Children's Welfare Centres started	139	330
18. Number of Sports Clubs organised	164	232
19. Number of other Social Education Activities undertaken, such as film shows, dramatics, etc.	774	222

9.10. General Social Educational Programme :

These constitute mainly cultural programmes, visual-aids, film-shows, radio-talks, celebration and observance of festivals and National days, etc. These form a regular feature of all the schools in the State. The place of the school as a community centre is being gradually intensified, and the school functions are organised increasingly for the benefit of the Community around. In the areas of the old Bombay State, each district has a Central School which functions as a school-cum-community centre. Besides, these, Community Centres are also established under the supervision and guidance of the Principals of the Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Rajpipla and Mangrol. The Social Education Committees also popularise the Social Education movement among the masses through visual-aids, film-shows, recreational and cultural activities, etc.

In Saurashtra, many new Youth Mandals have been started. The Youth activities cover various programmes as under :—

- (i) Formation of Ras Mandals.
- (ii) Playing of indoor and outdoor games.
- (iii) Doing social service such as giving shrama-dan.
- (iv) Preparing scientific pits for collecting cow-dung manure.
- (v) Propagating use of improved seeds.

The All-India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State on 1st December, 1959, when activities that constitute an integral part of Social Education were organised with the co-operation of teachers, Social Education workers, village leaders, voluntary agencies and Government servants. The programme of the celebrations of the day was crowded with a variety of items intended to stimulate interest among the masses in Social Education. The programme beginning with Prabhat Pheris, continued till late in the evening when entertainments consisting of folk-songs and film-strips were organised in many places. The agencies organising the Day's celebrations collected public contributions towards Social Education.

9.11. Other Activities :

Besides what has been stated above, development work in various Social Education fields was undertaken by Government. The more important of these were : Matru Vikas Centres, Farm Forums and Sanskar Kendras which continued to offer intensified services in community living and activities.

Saurashtra.—There is Social Education Worker's Training Institution at Bhaktinagar, Rajkot, for training Social Education personnel. The institution which was under the Education Department has now been transferred to the Department of Social Welfare from 1958-59.

Mass Literacy Campaigns were organised during the year in the Rajkot region. These were of two months' duration. In all 2,936 classes were run and 42,262 persons were made literate at a cost of Rs. 71,462.

Gujarat.—Ten Classes for training Social Education workers were conducted by the Principals of Basic Training Colleges and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in Gujarat. 233 Social Education workers were trained in these classes, the training including, besides the requisite theoretical instruction, practice teaching in instructing adult illiterates.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10.1. The Inspectorate of Physical Education continues to be in charge of the State Inspector for Physical Education in B. E. S., Class II, assisted by Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education. In Saurashtra, each district is provided with an Inspector for Physical Education, with an Assistant under him. In the districts of old Bombay State, one or two Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors are attached to each of the districts on the basis of the number of Secondary schools in the district.

The State Inspector for Physical Education is in charge of organisation, promotion and supervision of Physical Education in Primary as well as Secondary schools and Primary Training Colleges. He also supervises the C. P. Ed. Courses in Physical Education and is also responsible for the conduct of the examination in Certificate Course in Physical Education. He also organises Holiday camps, Headmasters' Seminars, Subject teachers' Seminars, Coaching camps and other similar activities. Associations conducting tournaments are paid grants by him. Administrative matters pertaining to Scouting, A. C. C., and Short-term courses in Physical Education for Primary teachers have, as hitherto, been his responsibility.

As the Secretary of the National Discipline Scheme he is concerned with the organisation of training courses, selection and appointment of Physical Training Instructors and the promotion of the National Discipline Scheme in Secondary schools in the State. In all his duties the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Supervisor and Senior Physical Training Instructors (Grade I) assist him.

The Department lays considerable emphasis on the training of teachers in Physical Education in order to ensure that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons in Primary as well as in Secondary schools. Separate training programmes have been organised for Primary and Secondary teachers.

10.2. (1) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Primary Schools :

Primary teachers are trained in physical education by conducting short-term courses of eight weeks' duration. During the year under report, four short-term courses in Physical Education for teachers in Primary schools were conducted. The number of teachers trained at these courses was 159, and the cost to Government on account of these courses was Rs. 9,068.

Primary teachers under training at Primary Training Colleges are also required to go through a compulsory programme of Physical Education, since Physical Education is a certificate subject at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The course is fairly comprehensive and the training prepares the teachers in organising and conducting games, sports and other Physical Education activities.

(2) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Secondary schools :

Teachers in Secondary schools are trained in Physical Education through—

(i) the Diploma Course in Physical Education conducted by Government for graduates and

(ii) the Certificate Course in Physical Education recognised by Government on grant-in-aid basis for S. S. C. passed candidates.

(i) *The Diploma Course in Physical Education.*—The Diploma Course in Physical Education is conducted by the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali. This Institute founded in 1938 with the object of giving a year's training in Physical Education to graduate teachers, provides admission to about a hundred trainees every year. This was the first institute of its kind to be established by any State Government in India.

This Institute serves Gujarat State also in the matter of providing Diploma facilities in Physical Education. During the year under report, of the 83 students on the roll of this Institution, the following 20 belonged to the State :—

(1)	Ahmedabad Division		Saurashtra Division		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Government Deputed ..	1	2	1	1	2	3	5
Non-Government Deputed	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Private	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Total ..	14	4	1	1	15	5	20

(ii) *The Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—In addition to the external facility for the Diploma course in Physical Education provided at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, there were three institutions in the State providing Certificate Courses in Physical Education of one year's duration.

The number of students on 31st March 1960, in these 3 institutions was as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institutions	Students on 31st March 1960		
		Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Shri Chhotubhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla.	122	21	143
2	C. P. Ed. (Ext.) Course conducted by Akhil Ahmedabad Vyayam Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad.	19	..	19
3	C. P. Ed. (Regular) C/o Akhil Vyayam Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad.	108	13	121
	Total ..	249	34	283

The total amount paid by way of grants to these three institutions during the year under report was Rs. 24,905.

10.3. Organisation of Physical Education at different levels :

Efforts to promote Physical Education in educational institutions at all levels were continued during the year.

(1) *Physical Education at Collegiate level.*—Physical Education is compulsory for the first two years in the Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. These colleges provide facilities for the promotion of Physical Education by way of adequate qualified staff, equipment for games and sports, gymnasias, swimming pools, open spaces, etc. Most of the Universities have established Boards of Sports or Boards of Physical Education and Recreation for promoting sports, athletics and Youth Welfare activities. Inter-collegiate tournaments and competitions have become a regular feature of college life, while at the Inter-University level the best from each University, *viz* for honours in games, sports and athletics.

(2) *Physical Education in Secondary Schools.*—Physical Education continued to be organised in Secondary schools with increased facilities by the school managements. They have tried to provide, in general, four periods a week for lower standards and three periods a week for upper standards. This includes instruction periods, participation periods, mass drill, etc. Many schools arrange for games periods after school hours.

School managements try to secure qualified teachers, if possible Diploma holders, if not at least Certificate holders. The State Inspector for Physical Education observes that the Secondary schools in general appeared to be better equipped than before with Physical Education apparatus and have carried out the prescribed physical education syllabus satisfactorily.

Attempts are also being made by the school managements to secure some open space for physical education purposes. About 419 schools have adequate playgrounds and Physical apparatus facilities. 38 have gymnasia or in-door sheds for conducting in-door activities.

Participation of pupils in various sports and competitions is increasing. These include Inter-school competitions in sports, District Sports, State Sports Festival, etc. Altogether there was an increase of nearly a lakh of pupils from Primary and Secondary schools participating in sports over the number of the previous year.

Out-door activities like hikes, excursion, educational trips and tours, camping are becoming very popular in the student world. About 10,243 students attended 308 camps organised for them either by the Education Department or by the School Managements. In addition 5 teachers, Camps were organised with 126 participants during the year under report.

Detailed Medical Inspection has now become almost a regular feature in Secondary schools. 353 Secondary schools arranged for the Medical Inspection of their pupils during the year under report in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

(3) *Physical Education in Primary Schools.*—Physical Education continued to be an important subject in the Primary schools of the State. Schools carried out the programme as laid down in the standard-wise syllabus prescribed by Government.

An increasing interest in activities like excursions, trips and hikes and camping was observed in Primary schools during the year under report. In big cities like Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad attempts have been made to provide for Medical Inspection of Primary school children by the Corporation Authorities. Inter-school competitions have been organised at several places. Approximately 39,512

children took part in such competitions. The State Inspector for Physical Education reports that the facilities in Primary schools by way of open space, equipment, qualified staff for Physical Education have shown an improvement during the year under report.

10.4. Sixth State Sports Festival :

The State Sports Festival which was started in 1954-55 under the auspices of the National Sports Fund held its Sixth Session during the year under report, at Baroda. All the 17 districts of the State also participated in the Festival. The Inspectorate for Physical Education and teachers of Physical Education helped the Organizing Committees in the conduct of the sports at Taluka, District and State level. The State incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 24,000 on this Festival.

10.5. Gymnasia :

There were 40 recognised Gymnasia in the State in 1959-60. These institutions conduct indigenous activities such as *Dands*, *Baithaks*, *Mal-khamb*, *Lathi*, *Lexim*, etc., and Indian games such as Hututu, Khokho, Atyapatya, etc.. Adults and children take advantage of the facilities available in the Gymnasia. Government paid Rs. 14,848 as grant-in-aid to these Gymnasia during the year.

10.6. Associations conducting Tournaments :

In order to popularise games and sports, special associations conducting tournaments are encouraged by Government. 22 Associations conducted tournaments in the year under report and an amount of Rs. 3,066 was distributed amongst them as grant-in-aid for the purpose.

10.7. Camping :

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Department, teachers' camps were also organised on a regional basis for Primary as well as Secondary teachers. The total cost to Government on account of pupils' as well as teachers' camps was about Rs. . The State Government has also initiated a scheme for the conduct of dramatic training camps for Primary teachers. Such a camp was, for the first time, organised at Ahmedabad in 1955-56. After the reorganisation of the State, in 1956-57 these camps are still continued at Ahmedabad.

10.8. A. C. C. and Junior N. C. C. Training :

During the year under review, there were 100 Junior Divisions N. C. C. Troops in Gujarat State. 5 more Junior Divisions were opened in the old Bombay State area during the year. Auxiliary Cadet Corps which imparts

systematic training in leadership and citizenship and tries to create in children a sense of service, sacrifice, good manners, and love of labour and discipline continued to expand during the year under report. The recruitment to the A. C. C. is confined to students in Standards VIII-XI of Secondary Schools. The scheme is spread over 356 Secondary Schools having 723 Troops. There were 506 (442 Men and 64 Women) trained A. C. C. teachers. The total number of cadets in the A. C. C. in Secondary Schools on 31st March, 1960, was 22,365. The cost to Government on account of A. C. C. was about Rs. 2,45,690 in 1959-60.

During the year under report, 16 Social Service Camps were organised for the A. C. C. and Non-A. C. C. pupils. The expenditure on account of these Camps was Rs. 35,528.

10.9. Boys Scouts and Girl Guides :

Scouting continued to be encouraged in the State as before. The membership of Scouts and Guides was 10,894 as per census below :—

Bulbuls	..	..	..	589	
Guides	..	..	..	2,328	
Rangers	..	..	..	..
Guiders	..	..	..	265	
				<hr/>	
				3,182	Guide Section.
				<hr/>	
Cubs	..	..	..	1,462	
Scouts	..	..	..	5,515	
Rovers	..	..	..	23	
Scouters	..	..	..	712	
				<hr/>	
				7,712	Scout Section.
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	10,894	

10.10. The following brief remarks are offered regarding other developments in Physical Education :—

(i) *National Discipline Scheme* :—The National Discipline Scheme, sponsored by Government of India, made further headway during the year under report. The scheme aims at making the younger generation mentally and physically healthy by instilling into them a sense of patriotism, self-reliance and discipline. It seeks further to establish a close bond of active and responsive co-operation between students and teachers. A State Advisory Committee with Shri J. K. Bhonsale, Director General, National Discipline Scheme, Ministry of Education, as its Chairman was appointed to promote the scheme in Bombay State. The State Inspector for Physical Education worked as the Secretary of the Advisory Committee,

Two Training Camps for in-service Physical Training Instructors of Secondary Schools were organised in which 57 teachers were trained under the National Discipline Scheme. A training course for Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education was organised to acquaint them with the special features of the National Discipline Scheme. Fifteen Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors completed the training course.

The Scheme was functioning in 69 Secondary schools in the two Division of the State. In all 29,829 pupils were enrolled under the scheme of which 9,676 were girls. A special staff of a Supervisor and two Senior Physical Training instructors was created under the State Inspector for Physical Education for supervising the Scheme. The cost of Government on the scheme was about Rs. 97,175.

The divisional information about the National Discipline scheme is as under :—

Division (1)	Number of Schools (2)	Number of Pupils			Number of Physical Training Instructors		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	State (6)	Central (7)	Total (8)
Ahmedabad	42	9,742	4,148	13,890	34	30	64
Rajkot	27	10,411	5,528	15,939	..	38	38
Total	69	20,153	9,676	29,829	34	68	102

(ii) *The State Sports Council**.—The State Sports Council which was constituted by Government in the year 1957-58, was suitably revised during the year under report, as per the directives received from the Ministry of Education, Government of India, in this connection.

The Council which originally consisted of representatives of Sports organisations and Departmental Officers, now consists of the Minister of Education as its President, Deputy Minister for Education as vice-President, ten non-official members interested in sports and Secretary to Government, Education Department, as its *ex-officio* member. The State Inspector for Physical Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, and the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, have been appointed as its Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively.

In accordance with the plans worked out by the Council, Coaching Camps in Athletics, Volley-ball, Badminton, Weight Lifting and Table Tennis were organised in which 107 coaches received training. A special coaching camp for about 125 pupils was also organised by the Council, who were

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

selected to participate in the Vth National School Games. Grants were paid to about 19 institutions in Gujarat State upon the recommendations of the Council for items such as maintenance, Playgrounds, development of special facilities, etc. The State bore an expenditure of Rs. 48,730 on account of the Council.

(iii) *Fifth National Championship Meet** :—One of the important activities undertaken by the Education Department during the year under report was the organisation of the Vth National School Games in the city of Bombay. The Games were held from 28th to 31st December, 1959.

The National School Games have been started by the School Games Federation of India which was established in the year 1955, In accordance with the rules of the Federation, the National Games are organised every year by one of the Member-States of the Federation in rotation. These games are held in Athletics, Swimming, Table-Tennis and other team events such as Foot-ball, Hockey, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, Kabaddi and Kho-kho. Only school boys and girls of recognised Secondary Schools from each member-State are eligible to participate in the National School Games.

A special Organising Committee with the Minister of Education as its President, Deputy Minister for Education, Secretary to Government in Education Department and Chairman Education Committee, Bombay Corporation, as Vice-Presidents, Director of Education as working Vice-President and 23 prominent persons representing Sports Associations, Head Masters. Associations and the Education Department was constituted to organise the Games. The State Inspector for Physical Education was appointed the Secretary of the Organising Committee.

The Organising Committee worked out all details regarding residential arrangements, boarding and transport of the participating teams, programme of the Games and organised the Games in accordance with its plan.

About 127 athletes and 30 players for team events such as volley-ball, basket-ball and Kabaddi were selected by a Selection Committee specially appointed for the purpose. The selected players were put through a special coaching class for a week at Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, before they were chosen to represent the State. The State Inspector for Physical Education acted as the Manager of the contingent. The State secured third place in one Athletic even for boys, third place in one even for girls and third place in three events. In Team events the boys secured four first places and the girls won two first places and one second place.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

In all pupils from 16 different State in the country participated in the National School Games. The expenditure on boarding, lodging, transport, equipment and contingency was borne by Government. The cost to the two Governments (Maharashtra and Gujarat) on the conduct of these games was Rs. 71,000 approximately.

(iv) *State Seminar on Physical Education**:—Another important activity during the year under report, was the organisation of the State Seminar on Physical Education. The details regarding the Seminar on Physical Education were planned by the State Inspector for Physical Education. The Director of Chhotubhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla was entrusted with actual conduct of the Seminar which was held at Rajpipla from 29th January to 7th February, 1960. The Seminar was attended by 60 men and women working in the field of Physical Education and representing the different districts in the State. The Seminar examined the National Plan of physical Education and Recreation of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation and the reports of All India Seminars on Physical Education held previously at Madras and Mahabaleshwar. The Seminar has made some important recommendations on the status of Physical education, development of coaching in Sports and Games, Co-ordination of Youth Welfare Activities and the promotion of Physical Education during the third Five-Year Plan.

The cost to Government on the conduct of the Seminar was Rs. 7,440 Approximately.

Other Seminars: The Department conducted two Seminars during the year under report, *i. e.*, one for Head Masters and Educational Officers at Aurangabad and the second for the Subject Teachers of Secondary Schools at Nagpur with the total cost of Rs 6,808 approximately. These seminars discussed problems pertaining to Secondary Education and were attended by 50 Head Masters including Educational Officers and 40 Secondary School Teachers. Gujrat was fully represented at these two Seminars by a team of Head-Masters and Education Officers.

In addition a special short term course in Yogic Asanas was held for the representatives of Physical Education Institutions and selected staff members of short Term Courses in Physical Education for Primary School Teachers of the State.

(v) *National physical Efficiency Drive*.—In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, a very important steps was taken by Government during the year under report by

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

launching 'The National Physical Efficiency Drive' on the basis of precise and carefully selected physical tests with the object of popularising the cult of physical fitness and arousing enthusiasm of the people for attaining a higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement. The tests under the Drive relate to athletics, indigenous exercises and swimming, which have been drawn separately for men and women of the age groups, *viz.*, (a) below 18 years of age and (b) 18 years and above. The various tests are divided under seven events out of which a participant has to select five tests. The standards to be achieved by a participant under each of these tests have been laid down by Government under three grades. Accordingly, persons have been awarded certificates of proficiency under these grades.

A State Committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Education I/C of Physical Education; Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali and the State Inspector for Physical Education was appointed to work out a plan in detail in connection with the actual implementation of the Drive. Efforts were made to give wide publicity to the Drive through news-papers and posters supplied by the Government of India, which were supplied to all the centres. The Minister for Education gave a radio talk explaining the purpose and the details of the Drive. The Prime Minister of India and the Union Minister for Education blessed the project by sending their messages which gave an impetus to the Drive.

The Drive was successful. 6,261 persons from Gujarat State participated in it. The following statement indicates the number of participants who achieved certificates of proficiency under each group :—

	Total participants		One-Star		Two-Star		Three-Star	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Gujarat	4,535	1,726	1,398	539	504	242	141	80

The National physical Efficiency Drive was useful in arousing enthusiasm amongst the students as well as the general public towards physical fitness.

(vi) *Examination in Diploma Course and Certificate Course in Physical Education* :—Government have revised the rules for the conduct of the Examination in the Diploma as well as the Certificate Course in Physical Education. The work of conducting these examinations in accordance with the revised rules has as usual been entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Education in charge of Physical Education, the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali and the State Inspector for Physical Education, Maharashtra State, Poona [Secretary].

All details pertaining to the programme of the Examination at different centres, appointment of examiners, conduct of three parts of the examination, payment of remuneration to the examiners, consolidation of the results, etc., have been attended to by the State Inspector for Physical Education with the help of his staff under the guidance of the Examination Committee appointed by Government.

During the year under report the Diploma Examination was conducted at one Centre and the C. P. Ed. Examination was conducted at three Centres in the State.

In all seven candidates for the Diploma Examination and 298 candidates for the C. P. Ed. Examination appeared at Centres in the Gujārat State, out of whom seven and 283 were declared as successful respectively.

CHAPTER XI EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1. Supervisory staff for the promotion of Girls' Education :

In the 11 districts of *old Bombay State*, the Department has a common cadre of Inspecting staff without any discrimination on the ground of sex so far as Primary Schools are concerned. Separate schools for girls are, however, ordinarily inspected by women officers. There is an Inspectress of Girls' Schools at Ahmedabad, who inspects Secondary Schools for girls, and women's Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the areas assigned to her. The administrative control of the institutions, however, rests with the District Educational Inspector of the respective districts.

The Inspectress for girls' Schools, Ahmedabad, has under her the 11 Gujarat districts of old Bombay State, five districts of Saurashtra and the district of Kutch. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools at Ahmedabad has under her an Asstt. Inspectress of Girls' Schools stationed at Rajkot, to assist her in her work, her jurisdiction being limited to the region where she is stationed.

In *Saurashtra*, there is an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools in B.E.S., Class II, to look after girls' education. She is required to inspect all the Secondary Schools for girls and the Primary Training Colleges for Women. The administrative control of these institutions rests with the District Educational Inspectors, as in the old Bombay State area.

11.2. 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 years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Table No. XI (1)
EDUCATION OF GIRLS
(1959-60)

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Institutions specially meant for Girls			Number of Girls in all Institutions		
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	In-crease or Decrease (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	Increase or Decrease (7)
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	80	92	+12
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	27	32	+5
Arts and Science Colleges	7	7	..	5,652	6,313	+661
Professional and Special Colleges.	1	1	..	1,206	1,415	+199
Secondary Schools	69	85	+16	67,370	78,598	+11,228
Primary Schools	918	917	-1	690,188	728,567	+33,379
Social Education Class	1,333	1,372	+39	28,792	31,991	+3,199
Other Schools	87	85	-2	15,872	17,103	+1,231
Total ..	2,415	2,467	+52	809,187	864,111	+54,924

- In the Table above the enrolment is of girls in all institutions, for boys and girls, while the institutions are those specially meant for girls.

The institutions exclusively meant for girls' show, on the whole, significant increase except in the case of Primary and other Schools, Arts and Science Colleges and Professional and Special Colleges remained constant. There was an increase of 16 in Secondary Schools. The decrease of one in Primary Schools is on account of re-classifying a school during 1959-60 as boys' instead of girls' as it is co-educational though girls were in majority in 1958-59. Social Education classes show an increase of 39 as these are opened exclusively for women as there is no co-education in these classes. A drop of two institutions under "other schools" is, again, due to a re-classification of institutions, all those not exclusively meant for the benefit of girls/women being considered as for boys/men. Schools coming under this category are : Nursery, Commerce, Industry, Non-Basic Training Colleges, Arts and Crafts, Medical Oriental, etc.

The enrolment of girls in *all* institutions, however, shows an increase under all categories the highest being 38,379 under Primary and, the next highest, 11,228 under Secondary. The Table opposite gives the region-wise distribution of educational institutions for girls and the enrolment in all educational institutions :

Taking the estimated female population as 9,586,656 for 1959-60, 8·9 per cent of this population was in educational institutions. The percentage was the highest in the areas of the old Bombay State where 6·9 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the least in Kutch where only 0·2 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions.

Table No. XI (2)
INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS BY REGIONS
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	Gujarat Districts of Old Bombay State area		Saurashtra		Kutch		Total	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Universities .. .. .	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	92
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	30	..	2	..	..	..	32
Arts and Science Colleges	5	5,078	2	1,175	..	60	7	6,313
Professional and Special Colleges	1	1,356	..	59	..	..	1	1,415
Secondary Schools	51	60,830	30	15,525	4	2,243	85	78,598
Primary Schools	630	5,80,305	221	1,32,930	66	15,332	917	7,28,567
Social Education Classes	698	18,410	559	11,370	115	2,211	1,372	31,991
Other Schools	73	4,675	10	2,311	2	452	85	7,438
Total	1,458	6,70,776	822	1,63,372	187	20,298	2,467	*8,54,446

*The figures shown in the statement are as per statement received from Gujarat. It may be pointed out that they are tallying with 'A' form of Gujarat State for 1959-60.

11.3. Co-Education :

The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small, and a large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following table shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education :—

Table No. XI (3)
CO-EDUCATION
(31-3-1960)

Type of Institution (1)	No. of girls under instruction in institutions for girls (2)	No. of girls under instruction in institutions for girls (3)	Total No. of girls under instruction (4)
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	2,280	4,157	6,437
Professional and Special Colleges	307	1,108	1,415
Secondary Schools	38,223	40,375	78,598
Primary Schools	2,62,529	4,66,038	7,28,567
Social Education Classes	31,991	..	31,991
Other Schools	5,398	2,040	17,103
Total ..	3,40,728	5,13,718	8,64,111

It will be seen from the above table that about 39·8 per cent of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions attend mixed schools.

Social Education classes for women are exclusively attended by women only as in this field separate education is the rule.

11.4. The following paragraphs give brief comments on girls' education at different stages :—

(i) *Pre-Primary Education.*—In previous years Pre-Primary institutions were classified as boys' or girls' depending on the majority of children in each of these institutions. As, however, none of these institutions is exclusively for girls, they are all treated, in 1959-60, as boys' institutions as in 1958-59.

Pre-Primary institutions increased by 23, from 283 in 1958-59 to 306 in 1959-60. There were in all 23,548 pupils in these 306 institutions of whom 13,089 (55·6 per cent) were boys and 10,459 (44·4 per cent) were girls.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 2,108,136 pupils in the Primary Schools of the State, of whom 728,567 (34·6 per cent) were girls. Of the total girls 728,567 on roll, 39·5 per cent were in urban schools and 60·5 per cent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas from 41·3 per cent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas from 31·2 per cent of rural enrolment. There has been noticeable improvement in the enrolment of girls as indicated by the above percentages.

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

Of the total number of 56,821 teachers working in Primary schools, 13,699 or 24·1 per cent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 7,558 which comes to 55·1 per cent of the total women teachers in Primary Schools. Corresponding percentage for men teachers was 45·2 only.

The wastage among girls reading at the Primary stage is larger than that among boys because a girl is more useful at home and is consequently more often withdrawn from school before she completes her Primary education.

(iii) *Secondary Education :* Of the total enrolment of 327,285 pupils in all Secondary schools, 78,598 or 24·1 per cent were girls as against 23·7 per cent in 1958-59. This is rather a small percentage. This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately, the number of such schools is very small, being only 85 in a total of 986 Secondary schools in the State. The number of girls in schools in rural areas was only 15·9 per cent of the total enrolment of girls in Secondary schools. Opening of separate Secondary schools for girls, particularly in rural areas, appears to be essential if Secondary Education of girls is to show rapid progress. Of course, other factors also are responsible for the lack of rapid progress in girls' Secondary Education, *viz.*, popular prejudice against higher education of girls, early marriages, etc., among certain sections. The economic factor is equally responsible. Out of a total of 12,608 teachers working in Secondary schools, 1,892 or 15·0 per cent were women, and all of them except 60 were working in Secondary schools in urban areas. The staff of Secondary schools is mixed. Where a Secondary school for boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. The trained women teachers in Secondary schools are 33·6 as against 59·1 per cent trained men teachers.

Table No. XI (4)
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Education	606	..	606	148	..	148	24.42	..	24.42
Engineering	4,230	530	4,760	19	..	19	0.44	..	0.39
Medicine	2,200	1,033	3,233	384	985	1,417	17.45	100.0	43.82
Veterinary .. .. .	..	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	583	515	1,098	3	..	3	51	..	00.27
Forestry .. .. .	..	69	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	5,737	9,113	14,850	55	837	892	00.95	9.18	6.00
Law	2,200	..	2,200	236	..	236	10.72	..	10.72
Applied Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	7	338	345	..	70	70	..	20.71	20.28
Music	360	746	1,106	148	287	425	41.11	38.47	38.42
Dancing .. .. .	..	99	99	..	47	47	..	47.47	47.47
Other Fine Arts	166	97	263	23	19	42	13.85	19.58	15.96
Oriental Studies	78	856	934	9	82	91	11.53	9.57	9.74
Industrial and Technical .. .. .	..	2,899	2,899	..	162	162	..	5.58	5.58
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	4,408	4,408	..	2,672	2,672	..	60.61	60.61
Social Education	62	1,84,858	1,84,920	17	31,991	32,008	27.41	17.30	17.30
Certified Schools .. .. .	..	495	495	..	85	85	..	17.17	17.17
Others	665	7,785	8,450	373	2,192	2,565	56.09	28.15	30.35
Total	16,894	2,13,954	2,30,848	1,415	39,429	40,844	8.37	18.42	17.69

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 the subjects and also elect one or more of them for the S. S. C. Examination.

(iv) *Higher Education* : Out of the total enrolment of 44,493 in all institutions for Higher Education, 7,852 or 27.6 per cent were girls during the year under report as against 27.0 per cent in 1958-59, an increase of 0.6 per cent.

Out of the total of 2,677 teachers working at this level, 235 or 18.8 per cent were women. Although women have still a considerable lee-way to make in this field, the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional Education* : The Table on the facing page shows the details regarding the professions which women tried 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.

The figures in the table present interesting data about the trend in professional education. In Education, women are fairly well-represented, 24.42 per cent in colleges. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 17.45 in colleges and 100.0 in schools. In Dancing and Arts and Crafts women monopolise with 47.47 per cent and 60.61 per cent respectively. Engineering and Veterinary Science have tempted very few—0.44 per cent in Engineering above. Except in Forestry which women have not entered, in all other professions women are represented in low or high percentages.

11.5. Examinations :

Large number 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 these examinations and passed 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.

11.6. Expenditure :

It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because about 38·8 per cent of the total number of girls enrolled in all educational institutions were studying in mixed schools. In so far as the separate schools for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure :—

Table No. XI (5)

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) (4)
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	Rs. 5,06,838 (3·83)	Rs. 6,39,115 (4·3)	+ 1,32,277
Professional and Special Colleges	1,52,195 (1·15)	1,32,516 (0·9)	—19,679
Secondary Schools	30,47,065 (23·04)	39,86,141 (26·8)	+ 9,39,076
Primary Schools	83,07,785 (62·83)	90,21,848 (60·6)	+ 7,14,063
Social Education Classes	71,550 (0·54)	43,513 (0·3)	—28,037
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	11,39,291 (8·61)	10,69,191 (7·1)	—70,100
Total	1,32,24,724 (100·0)	1,48,92,324 (100·0)	+ 16,67,600
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	.. .. .	12,40,027	
For the period ending 30th April 1960 ..	.. .. .	1,61,32,351	

Table No. XI (6)

EXPENDITURE ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS BY SOURSES

(1959-60)

Source (1)	Expenditure in		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) (4)
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	
Central Government Funds	Rs. 3,75,700 (2·84)	Rs. 6,28,102 (4·21)	+ 2,52,402
State Government Funds	77,97,165 (58·96)	91,93,857 (61·73)	+ 13,96,692
District Board Funds *	2,03,935 (1·54)	4,30,385 (2·88)	+ 2,26,450
Municipal Funds	14,65,208 (11·08)	13,46,690 (9·04)	—1,18,518
Fees	22,93,069 (17·34)	22,75,345 (15·31)	—17,724
Other Sources	10,89,647 (8·24)	10,17,945 (6·83)	—71,702
Total	1,32,24,724 (100·0)	1,48,92,324 (100·0)	+ 16,67,600
For April 1960 (estimated).. .. .	..	12,40,027	
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	1,61,32,351	

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12.1. There are several under-privileged communities in Indian Society whose educational and economic interests receive the special attention of the State. These communities are collectively described as the 'Backward Classes' and consist of three important groups :—

(i) *The Scheduled Castes.*—This expression includes all those communities which have been traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.

(ii) *The Scheduled Tribes.*—This expression includes the aboriginal and hill tribes scattered in the far corners of the country-side. Due mainly to their isolation from the body of 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.

(iii) *Other Backward Classes.*—This term 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 of classifying this group. 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.

Untill 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 of theft. But in 1949, it was decided that no community should be classified as "Criminal" and hence they are since being described as "Vimukta Jatis" or "Emancipated Tribes" and are being classified under "Other Backward Classes".

While the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes have spread far and wide in urban and rural areas, and have formed part of the general masses, the Scheduled Tribes still continue to live in settlements following their age-old ways of life practically untouched by the modern civilization. Most of them live by agriculture and hunting, tending to keep themselves aloof, reluctant even to be approached. These areas are declared by the President of the Indian Union as extremely backward under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and it is the responsibility of Government to initiate welfare measures to wean them

from their backwardness and offer them, even by reservation, if necessary, not only protection but intensive opportunities to raise themselves to the standards of the general population.

Article 46 of the Directive Principles of State Policy states :

“ The State shall promote with special care, for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Voluntary agencies have long been in the field in offering to these under-privileged communities such sporadic and lone attempts at special uplift and educational and economic betterment as their meagre resources permitted. These efforts slowly crystalized into public consciousness resulting in two important legislative measures that demolished the social barriers that separated these communities from the masses. These measures were :

The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946
And
The Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947.

The first field of Backward Class Welfare was education. This was later integrated with other broad-based and far reaching measures to encompass the very life of these communities in their social and economic advancement and rehabilitation. In a review of a year's administration of education, only such measures as are educational will receive mention in this Chapter.

12.2. The Table opposite presents the regionwise distribution of Backward Class Poludation under the three categories—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and its percentage to the total population. The settlements of Scheduled Tribes are mostly to be found in dense forest areas and hilly tracts away from the thoroughfares of civilising influences. The wide areas where such settlements abound are declared as “Scheduled Areas” and these receive intensified efforts and resources in all developmental and rehabilitation programmes. Most of such scheduled areas are Development Blocks.

The districts of Dangs (the whole of), Baroda, Broach, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surat in old Bombay State have extensive areas classified as Scheduled. No areas are declared as such in Saurashtra-Kutch.

According to the 1951 Census, in the whole of the State, about 17·0 per cent of the population classifies as Scheduled Castes and 21·2 as Scheduled Tribes, 34·9 as Other Backward Classes.

Table No. XII (1)
POPULATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES
(1951—Census)

Region	Total Population	Backward Class Population				Percentages of Backward Class Population to the Total Population			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Other Back- ward classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Gujarat Districts of Old Bombay State Area.	1,15,57,170	5,45,779	20,08,671	23,86,575	49,41,025	4.72	17.38	20.65	42.75
Saurashtra	41,37,359	1,19,358	38,849	15,78,168	17,36,375	2.9	0.9	38.14	42.0
Kutch	5,67,606	7,450	17,002	1,07,587	1,32,039	1.3	3.0	18.9	23.3
Total (Gujarat) ..	1,62,62,135	6,72,587	20,64,522	40,72,330	68,09,439	4.13	12.69	25.04	41.87

Table No. XII (2)
ENROLMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES
(1959-60)

Types of Institutions (1)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
University Departments, Research institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	806	61	867	88	6	94
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	182	4	186	51	9	60
Total—Higher Education ..	988	65	1,053	139	15	154
Primary Training Colleges	255	102	367	179	102	281
Secondary Schools	9,946	992	10,938	4,360	510	4,870
Primary Schools	1,74,941	74,552	2,49,493	2,20,253	93,807	3,14,060
Adult Education Classes	15,367	4,021	19,388	21,783	2,699	24,482
Other Special and Professional Schools.	1,026	449	1,475	326	101	427
Grand Total ..	2,02,523	80,191	2,82,714	2,47,040	97,234	3,44,274

Table No. XII (2)—*concl'd.*

Type of Institutions (1)	Other Backward Classes			Total			Percentage of En- rolment of B. C. pupil to total enrolment from all communities
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1959-60
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	598	68	666	1,492	135	1,627	5.8
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	252	8	260	485	21	506	3.0
Total—Higher Education ..	<u>850</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>1,977</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>2,133</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Primary Training Colleges	342	98	440	776	312	1,088	19.0
Secondary Schools	19,949	3,206	23,155	34,275	4,708	38,983	11.9
Primary Schools.. .. .	2,86,312	1,06,796	3,93,108	6,81,506	2,75,155	9,56,661	45.4
Adult Education Classes	25,827	3,757	29,584	62,977	10,477	73,454	39.7
Other Special and Professional Schools	1,306	851	2,157	2,638	1,401	4,039	13.9
Grand Total ..	<u>3,34,586</u>	<u>1,14,784</u>	<u>4,49,370</u>	<u>7,84,149</u>	<u>2,92,209</u>	<u>10,76,358</u>	<u>39.9</u>

12.3. Pupils From Backward Classes :

The table on the facing page shows the enrolment of pupils from the Backward Classes, again under three categories, in educational institutions at different levels.

From Table XII (1) it is noticed that about 41·9 per cent of the total general population of the State belongs to the three categories of Backward Classes and about 58·1 per cent to all other non-Backward Classes. If this relation is to be reflected in enrolment figures, then, the enrolment of Backward Classes should reach a percentage of 41·9 of total enrolment at each educational level. The table opposite, however, presents the following percentages :—

	1959-60
Higher Education	4·8
Primary Training Colleges	19·0
Secondary Schools	11·9
Primary Schools	45·4
Social Education Classes	39·7
Other Special and Professional Schools..	13·9
Total ..	39·9

Scrutinising the percentages for 1959-60 the following observations emerge :—

(i) Only about 39·9 per cent of the total enrolment at all levels belongs to Backward Classes and 60·1 to non-Backward Classes.

(ii) Only 4·8 per cent, the lowest, enrolment under Higher Education belongs to Backward Classes. These institutions prescribe Secondary stage as the minimum educational qualification for admission and the low percentage of 4·8 is not satisfactory.

(iii) The highest percentage of 45·4 is in Primary Schools. As the needs of Backward Classes receive special preference, this large percentage indicates the awareness of these communities to the needs of minimum educational achievements.

(iv) The percentages then tend to fall off except at the Social Education Classes. Few go to the Secondary stage as this facility is not easily available and, further, as completion of the Primary stage opens avenues for employment as well as professional training. The percentage for Social Education Classes is 39·7 a fairly high percentage, considering that these classes are meant for adults only.

(v) The next lowest percentage, 11·9 is under Secondary Education. This percentage is not likely to increase unless the economic disabilities that preclude entrance into Secondary Schools are removed and financial benefits offered for pursuing studies at this level. The staying power, against the odds of economic necessity, breaks down, in majority of cases, after the Primary stage and the percentage at the Secondary level will always tend to be low under these compelling circumstances.

(vi) Though no percentages have been worked out to indicate the achievement of girls, a scrutiny of the figures reveals the great lee-way girls have yet to make in reaching the modest level reached by the boys.

1959-60 the total enrolment of pupils of the non-Backward communities at all stages of education was 1,627,448. This works out at about 17·2 of the total non-backward population (1951 Census). As compared with this, the total enrolment of the Backward Class pupils in 1959-60 was 1,076,358 which works out to be about 15·8 per cent, of the total backward class population.

As between themselves, the different groups of Backward Classes also show unequal stages of advance. The best progress is shown by Scheduled Castes whose total enrolment of 282,714 pupils is 42·03 per cent of their total population of 672,587 (1951 Census). Next come the Scheduled Tribes whose total enrolment of 344,274 pupils yields a percentage of 16·67 of their total population of 2,064,522 (1951 Census). The total enrolment of Other Backward Classes, 449,2,370 yields only a corresponding percentage of 1·10 the lowest among the three categories of Backward classes.

12.4. Educational Concessions :

The gains, however meagre, in the advancement of education of these communities have been achieved often, against, unsurmountable handicaps, mainly of ignorance, rigid tradition and utter poverty. To breakdown these barriers Government have, therefore, formulated intensive and far reaching measures for the economic improvement of these people as a whole and have offered a variety of concessions and inducements to the young for their educational advancement. Most of these measures are implemented by the Social Welfare Department which has specially been constituted for the purpose and attention is invited to the reports of that Department for a detailed account of the measures adopted in this field.

12.5. The three regions of the State, viz., Gujarat districts of old Bombay State, Saurashtra and Kutch had till 1959-60, varying patterns of educational concessions to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

Other Backward Classes. With the creation of the new class of Economically Backward Classes based on income during 1959-60, the year also witnessed a unification of the varying educational concessions awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Under the unified scheme :—

(a) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

(b) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Students at all stages of education are also exempted from the payment of examination fees.

(c) Limited number of scholarships are to be awarded to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on merit-cum-poverty basis at the following rates :—

For Scheduled Tribes pupils only

Primary Standards I and II—Rs. 3 per annum.

Standards III and IV—Rs. 6 per annum.

For Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes pupils :

Standards V-VII—Rs. 30 per annum.

Standards VIII-XI—Rs. 60 per annum.

Technical High Schools or Higher Technical Secondary Schools—Rs. 90 per annum.

Professional Courses in recognised Institutions—Rs.25 per month.

No scholarships are to be paid by the State Government to students in post-Matriculation courses. The expenditure incurred on the above unified scheme during 1959-60 is :—

(1)	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State.	10,96,085	19,940	4,01,092	18,611
Saurashtra	1,09,926	4,901	12,129	1,390
Kutch	16,039	915	1,024	59
Gujarat State	12,22,050	25,756	4,14,245	20,060

12.6. With the recognition of the new class of Other Backward Classes on the criterion of income, all concessions available to the old category of Other Backward Classes on cash basis were withdrawn. However, with a view to avoiding hardships to old recipients among this delimited category of Other Backward Classes, the old concessions of freeships, scholarships, lumpsum scholarships, etc., were to be continued till those receiving such concessions completed their education in the stage of education for which they were first awarded to them. The expenditure incurred and the beneficiaries benefited among these Other Backward Classes during 1959-60 are:—

(1)	Expenditure Beneficiaries in Rs.	
	(2)	(3)
Scholarships, Tuition and Examination Fees	5,10,641	9,183
Freeships in non-Secondary Schools ..	2,000	111
Educational facilities in Colleges .. ..	..	..
Lump sum Scholarships	2,560	109
Total ..	5,15,201	9,403

12.7. Under the Second Five-Year Plan schemes for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes, the concessions of scholarships, lumpsum scholarships, free supply of books and slates were continued during the year under report, the particulars on this account being:—

(1)	Vimukta Jatis		Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	
	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lump sum scholarships	4,273	370	2,038	154
Scholarships	400	11	..	..
Free supply of books and slates ..	5,355	1,736	1,425	712

12.8. The award of free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 30.51 lakhs by way of reimbursement to non-Government educational institutions on account of the pupils falling under this category. The particulars of the award of free-studentships in the three regions of the State are :—

(1)	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State ..	29,19,224	100,629
Saurashtra	1,02,594	6,951
Kutch	29,189	1,042
Gujarat State	30,51,007	108,622

12.9. A new scheme implemented during 1959-60 was that of coaching classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for preparing them for the I. A. S., I. P. S., and other competitive examinations. Two classes, one each at Ahmedabad and Rajkot were started during 1959-60 for coaching 25 students. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,215.

12.10. A certain percentage of the Building Grants placed at the disposal of the District Building Committees is earmarked for constructing Primary School buildings in Backward areas, *i.e.*, in villages with Backward Class population to the extent of more than 60 per cent. Teachers serving in Primary Schools conducted by voluntary agencies in Backward Areas which are lacking in amenities and have a bad climate, are paid non-pensionable allowances at the rate of Rs. 3 per month per teacher. A non-pensionable pay of Rs. 5 per month is given for maintaining attendance of pupils at 50 per cent or more to every teacher from the District School Board Schools working in Scheduled areas. The expenditure on account of bad climate allowance amounted to Rs. 1,774 and on account of non-pensionable special pay to Rs. 1,77,537 during 1959-60.

In all Government Secondary Schools for boys 20 per cent of the seats available are reserved for pupils belonging to Backward Class communities. Non-Government Secondary Schools are also required to give preference to Backward Class pupils in the matter of admissions.

Two scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 per month are available to Scheduled Castes students studying for the S. T. C. examination. No examination fees is charged to Backward Class candidates appearing at this examination.

12.11. Hostel Facilities :

Hostel facilities form one of the most important measures for the spread of education among the Backward Classes as these facilities offer opportunities for pursuing higher education to Backward Class pupils residing in the small schoolless villages. On the advice of Ad Hoc Committee such hostels were started through District School Boards and other voluntary agencies at central places in the districts. In the Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State 28 such hostels are run by District School Boards. One more hostel was started at Ahmedabad by Government. In the integrated areas there are Backward Class hostels run by Government in Kutch. Later on it was the policy of Government to encourage Voluntary Agencies to run hostels for Backward Class pupils. Besides these, five per cent seats are also reserved for Backward Class pupils in hostels run by Government and non-Government schools and colleges. Government has been encouraging Voluntary Agencies to maintain hostels for Backward Class pupils. The rates of grant paid to these hostels, however, differed widely from region to region. The scale of assistance to Voluntary Agencies has been unified from the year under report and fixed as under :—

(a) Boys' hostels—Rs. 20 per month per boy for 10 months

(b) Girls' hostels—Rs. 25 per month per girl for 10 months.

Besides, grant on account of full time, resident and qualified hostel superintendent is paid at the rate of the 50% of the emolument paid to him or at Rs. 100 per month whichever is less. Building grants and non-recurring grants are also paid to these hostels as per prescribed rules. The scheme for payment of encouragement grants to cosmopolitan hostels has also been unified and extended to all the regions during the year under report. It is also made applicable to Scheduled Tribes pupils since the year 1959-60. Under the unified scheme :—

(i) The managements of recognised Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels are eligible to receive grants if they admit caste Hindu pupils to the extent of 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength. The grant on such pupils is paid at Rs. 20 per month per pupil for ten months.

(ii) General hostels which are run by Voluntary Agencies or by the educational institutions will be recognised under the scheme and paid grants equal to the actual lodging and boarding charges recoverable

from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students admitted to such hostels. This obviates the concessions for hostel messing allowance to Scheduled Caste students in colleges or the room-rent concessions sanctioned hitherto before.

During the year 1959-60, grants totalling to Rs. 13.09 lakhs were paid to Voluntary Agencies on hostels run for Backward Class pupils in Gujarat State. During the year 1959-60, new hostels were recognised taking the number of hostels run by Voluntary Agencies to 141 on 31-3-1960. The details of the grants paid to these hostels are given below :—

Item (1)	Category (2)	Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State	
		Expenditure (3)	Beneficiaries (4)
(i) Grant-in-aid ..	Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.	5,51,389	2,809
	Vimukta Jatis	25,243	116
	Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes ..	13,876	59
		38,907	151
(ii) Cosmopolitan Grant.	Scheduled Tribes	11,565	54
	Scheduled Castes	35,506	159
(iii) Building Grants	Scheduled Tribes	31,856	6 hostels
	Scheduled Castes	84,757	9 hostels
	Other Backward Classes		
	Total	13,09,115	5,163 15 hostels

Information regarding grant-in-aid given to Voluntary agencies on maintenance of hostels for Backward Classes in Saurashtra and Kutch is given in the following statements :—

(1)	Saurashtra			Kutch		
	Expendi- ture in Rs. (2)	Boys (3)	Hostels (4)	Expendi- ture in Rs. (5)	Boys (6)	Hostels (7)
<i>Grant-in-aid</i>						
Scheduled Tribes	4,500	18	1	720	4	1
Scheduled Castes	1,22,391	960	..	24,906	10	4
Other Backward Classes	35,733	210	..	N.A.	..	..
Vimukta Jatis	2,164	41	..	N.A.	..	..
Total	1,64,788	1,229	1	25,626	14	5

(1)	Saurashtra			Kutch		
	Expenditure in Rs. (2)	Boys (3)	Hostels (4)	Expenditure in Rs. (5)	Boys (6)	Hostels (7)
<i>Cosmopolitan</i>						
Scheduled Tribes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes	20,397	92	..	200	..	1
Total	20,397	92	..	200	..	1
<i>Building Grant</i>						
Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Scheduled Castes	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Other Backward Classes	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Vimukta Jatis	3,850	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	3,850	..	1	..	..	..

12.12. Government Hostels for Backward Class Pupils :

Government runs a hostel for Backward Class students at Ahmedabad. Boarding and lodging is free at this hostel; amenities like books and stationery, uniform and other accessories are also provided free. There are five Government Hostels for Backward Classes in Kutch region. In Saurashtra however, there is no hostel run by Government. The expenditure incurred on running these Backward Classes hostels is shown below :—

	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiaries
1. Government hostel for Backward Classes Boys, Ahmedabad	Rs. 70,603	100
2. Government hostel for Scheduled Tribes Boys at Vallabhpur, Kutch.	13,987	47
3. Government hostel at Mundra	38,337	72
4. Backward Classes hostel at Naliya, taluka Abadasa	3,000	10
5. Government Backward Classes Hostel for Scheduled Castes Girls at Anjar, Kutch.		
6. Government hostel for Scheduled Tribes Girls at Vallabhpur		

12.13. Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes in Gujarat State :

The disbursement of Government of India Scholarships to Backward Class pupils in the States has been entrusted to respective States since the year 1959-60. Accordingly, these scholarships were disbursed through the special staff appointed for the purpose in the office of the Director of Social Welfare. The details of expenditure incurred and beneficiaries during the year 1959-60 are given in the statement below :—

Category (1)	Scholarships Fresh (2)	Awarded Renewal (3)	Expenditure incurred (4)
Scheduled Castes	712	322	3,61,024
Scheduled Tribes	88	59	65,113
Other Backward Classes	119	84	1,07,990
Total	919	465	5,34,127

12.14. The Table below shows the number of students of the Backward Classes getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions as well as the total value of all such financial assistance awarded to them :—

Table No. XII (3)

NUMBER OF BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS IN RECEIPT OF EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS AND THE TOTAL VALUE OF SUCH CONCESSIONS PER ANNUM

(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	Stage (2)	No. of students getting concessions			Total value of the concessions		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Total (8)
1	University Departments Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	19	13	32	43,456	4,101	47,557
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	432	18	450	194,359	7,957	202,316
3	Primary Training Colleges.	167	220	387	71,710	46,690	118,400
4	Secondary Schools ..	26,851	4,527	31,378	1,891,732	299,758	2,191,490
5	Primary Schools ..	47,362	20,629	67,991	595,569	279,922	875,491
6	Other Professional and Special Schools.	259	184	443	61,266	24,118	85,384
	Total ..	75,090	25,591	100,681	2,858,092	662,546	3,520,638

The above Table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Classes who are receiving financial assistance:—

Particulars (1)	Enrolment (2)	Beneficiaries (3)	Percentage of beneficiaries (4)
University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Sc. Colleges.	1,627	32	1.97
Colleges for Professional and Special Education..	506	450	88.93
Primary Training Colleges	1,088	387	35.57
Secondary Schools	38,983	31,378	80.49
Primary Schools	956,661	67,991	7.11
Other Special and Professional Schools	77,493	443	0.57
Total ..	1,076,358	100,681	9.35

Pupils prosecuting Higher education (Professional and Special Colleges) and Secondary education and receiving financial benefits show the highest percentage of 88.93 and 80.49, respectively. At the Primary stage as the concessions pertain to items other than fees, the number receiving benefits percentage only 7.11. The percentage is also low in the case of "Other Professional and Special Schools" as most of these schools are free. The over-all percentage of 9.35 indicates the extent to which financial concessions are availed of, excluding the cost on hostels, room rent concessions and messing allowances, etc. It should be noted that Backward Class pupils studying in Government institutions at all levels receive free education and the cost on this account and the pupils benefited thereby are, therefore, not included in the above.

12.15. Backward Class Hostels :

One very important educational activity undertaken by the Social Welfare Department is the provision of special hostels for the Backward Class pupils.

In the areas of Old Bombay State, the Social Welfare Department conducts 1 hostel at Ahmedabad for the Backward Class pupils attending High Schools and Colleges. This hostel has accommodation for 96 students. Facilities regarding boarding and lodging and other amenities are provided free. Books and stationery are also provided without cost.

Government actively promotes close association between the Backward and Advanced classes by getting non-Government hostels attached to educational institutions to admit Backward Classes. The number of students of the Backward Classes who reside in such approved hostels is given below :—

Table No. XII (4)

BACKWARD CLASS BOARDERS IN APPROVED HOSTELS (1959-60)

Institutions (1)	Number of Boarders		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	2	4	6
2. Professional and Special Colleges	7	1	8
3. Primary Training Colleges	776	312	1,088
4. Secondary Schools	2,356	218	2,574
5. Primary Schools	4,228	2,037	6,265
6. Other Special and Professional Schools ..	260	137	397
Total ..	7,629	2,709	10,338

The figures in the above Table read with those in Table No. XII (2) give the following percentages of the boarders in approved hostels at the different levels of education :—

Particulars (1)	Enrolment (2)	Boarders (3)	Percentage of Boarders (4)
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1,627	6	0.3
Colleges for Professional and Special Education..	506	8	1.58
Primary Training Colleges	1,088	1,088	100.00
Secondary Schools	38,983	2,574	6.60
Primary Schools	956,661	6,265	0.6
Other Professional and Special Schools	77,493	397	0.5
Total ..	1,076,358	10,338	0.96

The highest percentage of boarders (100·00) is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The next highest percentage is at the Secondary stage 6·6. The Boarders at the Primary stage (0·6 per cent) refer to those in Ashram Schools, hostels run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The over-all percentage 0·96 is low mainly because of the percentages at the Primary and "Other Schools" in the former the enrolment being high and hostel facilities not very necessary and in the latter the facility not always available and most often not necessary.

12.16. Ashram Schools :

In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Scheduled Tribes and the children in Scheduled Areas, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well-reputed voluntary agencies. In such Ashram Schools children of Scheduled Tribes are provided with free lodge and board and are also given intensive basic training under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers who are imbued with the spirit of missionary service and zeal. Only children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while others are allowed to join these schools as day-scholars. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 100 per cent of approved non-recurring expenditure. Recurrent grants at 90 per cent of the recurrent admissible expenditure were sanctioned to those Ashram Schools which have been started in addition to the old Ashram Schools run by the management. The total number of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and those under Centrally sponsored scheme at the end of the year under report was 40 as detailed below :—

(1)	Number of Ashram Schools (2)
Old Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes	15
Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under II Five-Year Plan.	13
Old Ashram Schools for Vimukta Jatis	1
Ashram Schools for Vimukta Jatis started under II Five-Year Plan.	2
Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes	8
Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under Centrally sponsored scheme.	1
Total ..	40

The number of inmates residing in and day-scholars attending these Ashram Schools was :—

Ashram Schools for (1)	No. of Inmates			Days Scholars (5)	Total (6)
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)		
Scheduled Tribes	1,622	1,010	2,632	355	2,987
Vimukta Jatis	N.A.	N.A.	90	..	90
Nomadic Tribes	N.A.	N.A.	80	..	80
Total ..	N.A.	N.A.	2,802	355	3,157

The total expenditure incurred on account of grants sanctioned to 32 Ashram Schools maintained under State schemes and to eight maintained under the Centrally sponsored scheme amounted to over Rs. 3.79 lakhs during the year under report.

12.17. The measures so far dealt with have direct and close bearing on educational advancement of the Backward Classes and also have an indirect influence in co-ordinating them with the non-Backward Class pupils with whom they live and learn. For achieving a fuller and more real integration, not only of the pupils but also of the parents in the community in which they live, active and constructive measures are also implemented for reinforcing and supplementing the educational wing of the programme. These measures are in the nature of community activities meant for the whole population of the village through the purpose and stress is on integrating the Backward Classes with the other among whom they live and work.

Sanskar Kendras :

Voluntary agencies are given liberal assistance for starting and maintaining Sanskar Kendras. The purpose of these Kendras is to create healthy social environment which provides opportunities to the village community to mix freely with each other and through joint responsibility co-operate in the social life of the village. The activities are of a recreational and social nature for the children of the village. Each Kendra is given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,030 for essential equipment for its activities.

There were, in 1958-59, 22 Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes, six for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. During the year no Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes were opened and those for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were maintained through grants. The expenditure incurred on these during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 47,701.

Balwadis

Grants are paid to voluntary agencies to run Balwadis for pupils of Scheduled Castes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities. Grants are assessed on items such as : Pay of matron at Rs. 100 per month, in case of Nomadic Tribe Balwadis and Rs. 70 in case of Scheduled Caste Balwadis ; salary of Dai—Rs. 25 ; house rent Rs. 25 ; supply of milk or snacks Rs. 50 per month. For the first year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 is paid for equipment and the recurring grant is Rs. 2,400 per year. There were in 1959-60 25 Balwadis for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

Community-cum-Recreation Centres for Vimukta Jatis :

The initiative in opening these is left to private agencies. These are meant to foster a spirit of leadership through recreational and athletic activities. New centres are given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,475 for equipment and a recurring grant of Rs. 260 per month to meet the pay of organiser (Rs. 100), pay of watchman (Rs. 40), subscription to magazines, lighting and other contingencies (Rs. 50), recreation programmes (Rs. 20), teaching of crafts to women (Rs. 25), and supply of medicines for normal simple ailments (Rs. 25). There was one centre functioning in 1959-60 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,091 during the year.

Ameliorative Measures for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes :

This scheme aims at the social welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe women. Under the scheme one Welfare Lady Officer is appointed at Ahmedabad. This Officer advises and guides Nomadic Tribe women in health, sanitation, domestic and family matters. Two classes are organised at Ahmedabad for imparting training in tailoring, embroidery and toy-making to Nomadic Tribe women.

12.18. The above various measures implemented by Government offered to the weaker sections of the people in the State, in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, financial and preferential assistance for advancing and accelerating their educational progress. By re-defining "Other Backward Classes" on the new basis of income instead of the old of caste, Government have thrown open the facilities of free education to other weaker sections of the people who so far were handicapped by their economic condition in educational progress.

Loan scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per month are granted to students reading in Standards VIII to XI in Secondary Schools on production of the requisite Agreement and Surety Bond. There are 522 scholarships for each year. In 1959-60, an expenditure of Rs. 240 was incurred in awarding these scholarships to 6 students in Secondary Schools in the State.

The above various measures of educational concessions and inducements are gradually bringing in more and more pupils of the disadvantaged classes, especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, into educational institutions at all levels. The Backward Classes receive greater and more inducive advantages for speeding up their educational progress which, compared to non-Backward Classes, has considerable lee-way to make up. The social and economic disadvantages of these people are slowly being levelled up to bring them to the same standard of social and economic status as the other sections of the people among which they are being assimilated.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF ATYPICAL CHILDREN

13.1. Considerable provision has been made in this State for the education of atypical children, especially for juvenile delinquents and physically or mentally handicapped children. Atypical children covered under this Chapter are of the following categories:—

- A—Socially handicapped children (including young offenders) ;
- B—Physically handicapped children ; and
- C—Mentally handicapped children.

Work relating to the education of the physically handicapped, *viz.*, deaf, dumb, blind and crippled, etc., has now been transferred from the Education Department to the Directorate of Social Welfare since 1958-59.

A—JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

13.2. Administrative Arrangements :

As per Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BCE-2857-D, dated 23rd September 1957, a new Social Welfare Directorate has been set up. The Juvenile Branch of the Correctional Administration Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare is entrusted with the working of the Children Act.

The Head of the Juvenile Branch is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, who has now been designated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration). He is assisted by an Assistant Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration), a Special Officer for Certified Schools and Institutions, a few Inspectors of Certified Schools and a number of probation officers. During the year under report, the following two Children Acts were in operation in the different regions of the State :—

- (1) The Bombay Children Act, 1948, for Old Bombay State Districts, and
- (2) Saurashtra Children Act, 1956, for the Rajkot Division Districts.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, are :—

- (i) Remand Homes.
- (ii) Probation and Case Work Services.

- (iii) Establishment of Juvenile Courts.
- (iv) Certified Schools and Fit Persons Institutions.
- (v) Operation of After-care Services.

13.3. Probation Officers :

The Probation Officers play an important part in the administration of the Children 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.

Among the multifarious duties of the Probation Officer are : investigations, supervision of probationers and supervision of licences, enquiries pertaining to pre-licence, adoption, pre-marriage, etc., case work services. The Probation Officer, thus, plays an important and vital role in the rehabilitation of a child.

During the year under report, there were 11 Probation Officers in the Gujarat State. All these Probation Officers work full-time.

13.4. Remand Homes:

The Remand Home is a place of "safety" and observation of children under detention. On receipt of a report from the Probation Officer based on observation and social investigations giving the diagnosis and prognosis of the problem of the child, the Juvenile Court decides the case and plans the child's rehabilitation programme.

The total number of Remand Homes in the areas of Gujarat State was 10, 3 with girls' sections. All of them were managed by District Probation and After-care Associations.

The Remand Homes at Surat, Broach and Baroda have separate arrangements for admission of girls.

The Remand Home at Baroda and major portion of the Remand Home at Rajpipla (district Broach) are housed in Government buildings.

The number of children on remand in the seven Remand Homes in Gujarati districts of old Bombay State on 31st March 1960, was 263 (243 boys and 20 girls).

Children are also kept on commitment basis in the Remand Homes for the following reasons :—

- (i) General shortage of accommodation in Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions,

(ii) Consideration on the part of the Committing Courts to keep children in proximity with their parents,

(iii) Lack of institutions suitable to the needs of individual children, and

(iv) Consideration about language.

The number of children on Commitment basis as fit persons in the seven Remand Homes on 31st March 1960, was 119 (101 boys and 18 girls).

13.5. Juvenile Courts :

There were 12 Juvenile Courts in existence in 1959-60. The delinquent children found violating established law are apprehended and temporarily housed in Remand Homes till the Probation Officers trace the history and the background of the child. The child is then brought to the Juvenile Court which directs the child's rehabilitation programme.

13.6. Certified Schools :

The Bombay Children (Management of Certified Schools) Rules, 1958, came into force from 1-10-1958.

Children who have no homes to return to or whose home conditions are unsatisfactory or who need institutional treatment are committed to Certified Schools. In the Certified Schools, the children are housed, clothed, fed and medically cared for. Some of the Certified Schools have also a provision for carefully planned programme for education, craft and vocational training and character building, and the eventual rehabilitation of these children in society.

In the State of Gujarat there are six Government and 15 non-Government Certified Schools. On 31st March 1960, the number of children in these schools was 845. Of these 16 Certified Schools were in Saurashtra with 285 inmates.

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 five Certified Schools provide educational facilities and hence these 5 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 years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIII (1)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (1959-60)

						1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions for—							
Boys						4	5
Girls						1	..
				Total ..		5	5
Number of Pupils—							
Boys						387	495
Girls						125	..
				Total ..		512	495
Expenditure—						Rs.	Rs.
Government						92,074	1,13,659
				Total ..		94,739	1,47,444
Teachers—							
Men						3	21
Women						7	..
				Total ..		10	21

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 Act, 1948. Such institutions are entitled to receive children committed by the Courts. Fit Person Institutions managed by Voluntary Agencies do not usually admit offenders and prefer to cater to the needs of a better type of educable children from the lower middle class strata who suffer from improper guardians or destitution. There is a third category, "the Fit Person Individual", to whose care many a time Juvenile Courts commit children. This is the nearest approach to "Foster Homes" and "Adoption". Parents without children of their own volunteer to accept orphans through Juvenile Courts and bring them up as their own.

During the year, in the 14 Fit Person Institutions, there were 185 children (90 boys and 95 girls).

13.8. After-care and Release on Licence :

If home circumstances are found to have improved and if the parents are fit and willing to look after them, children are released on licence under proper supervision before their final date of release after instituting the necessary pre-licence enquiries. Then the children get the benefit of supervision of a Probation Officer who helps and guides them.

After-care of girls constitutes a difficult problem and hence Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 150 per Court-committed girl in suitable cases when a destitute girl is rehabilitated through marriage. During the year under report, girls were helped in this manner. The Children's Act provides for maintenance of a child up to the age of 18. Many a time in the case of girls specially, it is desirable to continue the girls in the institutions beyond the age of 18. Government pays the usual capitation charges to girls who could not be rehabilitated in society even beyond the final date of release. When children, after their discharge from Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutions, have no homes to go to, they are admitted to the After-care Hostels. There was only one such hostel for boys in the year under report, at Ahmedabad. As the accommodation in this hostel is limited, some of the Remand Homes also offer help in individual cases to such children up to ten by keeping them separately in the Remand Home itself.

Certified Schools provide educational facilities up to the Primary Stage within the institution itself. After this, selected children are sent to outside schools for further studies, the Voluntary Agencies being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 5 per month in higher standards of High Schools or when they undergo Teachers' Training courses.

B—PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.9. Institutions for the Physically Handicapped:

During the year under report, the number of institutions for the physically handicapped children was 11, 9 boys' institutions and 2 girls' institutions, as against 12 in the year 1958-59. The number of students in these institutions increased from 480 on 31st March 1959 to 512 on 31st March 1960. About 21.9 per cent of the students were girls. There were 6 institutions for the Physically handicapped in Saurashtra. The

distribution of the institutions in the remaining regions of the State is given in the Table below :—

Table No. XIII (2)

INSTITUTIONS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

						1958-59	1959-60
Gujarati Districts of old Bombay State—							
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Students—							
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	225	284
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	78	57
Total						303	341
Saurashtra and Kutch—							
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Students—							
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	145	116
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	32	55
Total						177	171
State —							
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Students—							
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	370	400
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	110	112
Total						480	512

Of the 11 institutions, seven with 236 students were meant for the blind, four with 276 students were meant either for the deaf-mutes or the deaf-mute and the blind.

The total number of teachers in all the institutions for the physically handicapped increased from 72 (65 men and 7 women) in 1958-59 to 88 (78 men and 10 women) in 1959-60. The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 2,32,953 of which Rs. 1,52,160 (or about 65.3 per cent) was met from State Government Funds. In 1958-59, the total expenditure on the institutions for the physically handicapped was Rs. 2,07,958 of which about 86.2 per cent was met by the State Government.

The administrative control of the work regarding the Welfare of the physically handicapped as also the schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan in this behalf were transferred from the Director of Education to the Director of Social Welfare under Government Circular Letter, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. EDD-1058-L, dated 12th February 1958.

C—MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.10. Education of the Mentally Handicapped:

Any well established institution for the mentally defective should have modern facilities for intra-mural care, treatment, teaching and training for all types of defectives. These factors have limited the institutions meant for the education of the mentally handicapped children to one only, at Rajkot.

The following Table gives details of this institution for 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIII (3)

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN (1959-60)

	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
The Home for the Mentally Deficient Children, Rajkot.	20	..	20	3	..	3

The total expenditure incurred on this institution came to Rs. 15,998 and all of it was met from State Government Funds.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1. In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department have not been described earlier. They are :—

- A—Pre-Primary Education,
- B—Bal-Bhavan,
- C—School Medical Service and School Meals,
- D—Facilities for the Education of Displaced Persons
- E—Institute of Vocational Guidance,
- F—Oriental Studies,
- G—Visual Education,
- H—Libraries,
- I—Patronage to Literature,
- J—Text-books,
- K—Museums, and
- L—Military Education.

A—PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.2. Schools and Pupils :

The number of Pre-Primary schools increased from 283 with 21,182 pupils on 31st March 1959, to 306 schools with 23,548 pupils on 31st March 1960, as shown in the following Table :—

Table No. XIV (1)
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION
(1959-60)

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Average number of pupils per school
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	283	11,862	9,320	21,182	75
1959-60	306	13,089	10,459	23,548	76

Out of the 306 Pre-Primary schools, 30 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 276 by private agencies. As many as 238 private Pre-Primary schools were aided by the Department.

Of the total number of 23,548 pupils in Pre-Primary schools, 2,197 pupils were reading in schools conducted by local bodies, 18,798 were in aided schools and 2,553 were in un-aided schools.

Pre-Primary schools tended to concentrate in urban areas. The Community Development activities, however, have brought this facility even to rural areas so that as many as 113 out of 306 of these schools were in rural areas in 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIV (2)
URBAN AND RURAL PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(31-3-1960)

(1)	Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Schools—				
Urban	106	80	7	193
Rural	81	25	7	113
Total	187	105	14	306
Number of Pupils—				
Urban	10,698	6,602	368	17,668
Rural	4,321	1,220	339	5,880
Total	15,019	7,822	707	23,548
Average number of Pupils per School—				
Urban	100	82	52	91
Rural	53	48	48	52
Total	80	74	50	70

The demand for these schools is greater in urban areas. Of the 306 Pre-Primary schools, only 113 (36.9 per cent) are in rural areas and the remaining 193 (63.1 per cent) are in urban areas. Of the pupils in them, 17,668 (75.1 per cent) are in urban schools and only 5,880 (24.9 per cent) are in rural schools. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 91 in urban and 52 in rural.

The average number of pupils per school for different regions of Gujarat State are as under :—

	Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Urban	100	82	52
Rural	53	48	48

The urban schools are denser than the rural, except in Kutch where the difference between average pupils per school in urban and rural areas vary only by 4.

14.3. Teachers :

The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary schools :—

Table No. XIV (3)

TEACHERS IN PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1959-60)

	Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trained Teachers—				
Men	95	42	..	137
Women	126	87	24	237
Total	221	129	24	374
Untrained Teachers—				
Men	33	19	..	52
Women	115	87	..	202
Total	148	106	..	254
Total—				
Men	128	61	..	189
Women	241	174	24	439
Total	369	235	24	628

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary schools was 628 as against 635 in 1958-59. The number of trained teachers was 374 or 59·5 per cent of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers was about 70.

14.4. Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary schools increased from Rs. 9,09,547 in 1958-59 to Rs. 9,83,784 in 1959-60. Its distribution according to sources is given in the Table below :—

Table No. XIV (4)
EXPENDITURE ON PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59		1959-60	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds ..	20,613	2·2	31,275	3·18
State Government Funds ..	84,691	9·3	63,617	6·47
District School Board Funds ..	1,55,290	17·1	1,27,890	13·0
Municipal Funds	62,051	6·8	81,115	8·24
Fees	2,45,888	27·1	3,28,822	33·43
Other Sources	3,41,014	37·5	3,51,005	35·68
Total ..	9,09,547	100·0	9,83,724	100·0
For April 1960 (Estimated) ..	..	..	81,977	..
For the period ending 30th April 1960.	..	..	10,65,701	..

It will be seen from the above that about 33·4 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary schools was met from fees and that the contribution from Government Funds decreased from Rs. 84,691 in 1958-59 to Rs. 63,617 in 1959-60.

14.5. Training Institutions :

Information about Pre-Primary training institutions is given in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) of this Report.

14.6. Pre-Primary Education Committee :

The syllabus drawn up by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose was introduced in all Pre-Primary schools in the State in 1958-59 and continued to be in force.

B—BAL BHAVAN

14.7. Bal Bhavan, Rajkot :

There is a Bal Bhavan in Rajkot which is sponsored and managed by the Saurashtra Council for Child Welfare. This Bhavan, which is the only institution of its kind throughout the Gujarati-speaking areas of Gujarat and Saurashtra, provides creative recreation in a variety of ways so that the aptitudes and creative faculties of the children may blossom out and a healthy and sustained growth of the child may be ensured. It also serves as an observatory and a laboratory for all those interested in children's education and child welfare in general.

The Bal Bhavan is meant for children in the age-range 4-16 years. Monthly members of the Bhavan are charged a fee of annas 4 per month. Children visiting the Bhavan for a short period are not charged anything, and all the amenities are open to them.

A new innovation at the Children's Centre was the inauguration of the road sense Court by Shri Manubhai Shah, the Union Minister for Industries on 16th September 1959. The road sense Court is a well-laid down plan of roads and cross-roads equipped with toy vehicles for children to learn road etiquette. In an almost real life setting they are prepared through pleasurable play to acquire the rules of the road.

A proposal for starting a Bal Bhavan at Bhavnagar has been accepted by Government and this second Children's Centre is likely to be started from 1960-61.

C—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

14.8. Medical Service and Health Education :

There is no regular School Medical Service constituted for the State as such. In certain big cities like Ahmedabad and Baroda, however, there are private agencies running School Medical Services on a voluntary basis.

Health Education in schools is imparted through the teaching of the subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene, Sanitation, etc., prescribed in the Syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures, magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area are as follows :—

(i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a Secondary School and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.

(ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible medical treatment should also be given to them.

(iii) In addition to the medical examination height and weight measurements should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teacher, and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his case reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.

(iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the school.

(v) A record of the medical examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

No such elaborate rules are framed by the ex-Governments of the Saurashtra and Kutch regions; even so, medical inspection is held in some of the schools in these regions.

The following Table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary Schools during the year under report :—

Table No. XIV (5)
MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1959-60)

Year	Total number of Secondary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out	Total number of students examined	Total expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958-59	794	392	62,998	Rs. 9,017
1959-60	986	326	1,31,814	23,339

As explained above under (a) (i), medical inspection in Secondary schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspections, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year.

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. This year, no District Local Boards or Authorised Municipalities introduced schemes of medical inspection in their primary schools with the previous approval of Government. Some of the schools in districts of Saurashtra have made a beginning in Medical Inspection of schools. The total number of children medically examined was about 121,000. A total amount of Rs. 3,267 was given to some of the Local bodies during the year under report on account of Medical Inspection.

Due to financial stringency, Government do not allow the Local Bodies either to revise the existing scheme or to introduce a new one for the present. The Local Bodies are allowed to introduce new schemes of medical inspection provided the entire extra expenditure is borne by the Local Bodies without any extra cost to Government on this account.

The total number of Primary Schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1959-60 was 1,413 as against 1,374 in 1958-59. Of these, 916 were schools from the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area, 497 were from Saurashtra and Kutch. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 1,98,834.

(b) *School Meals*.—There is no scheme initiated by Government for providing meals or light refreshments to school children, except in the Dangs District, which is educationally backward.

The mid-day meal scheme, introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52, was continued during the year under report. The present mid-day meal consists of a bread prepared out of 15 tolas of Nagli, 5 tolas of Mug, 3 tolas of milk powder reconstituted into milk and multi-vitamin tablets.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF Skim Milk Powder to children in public Primary Schools was introduced in a large number of schools situated in the Scheduled Areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in the State. A majority of pupils took advantage of the schemes during 1959-60. The actual expenditure incurred by the District School Boards for making arrangements for the distribution of milk came to about Rs. 16,000 as against Rs. 15,400 in 1958-59.

D—FACILITIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

14.9. According to a scheme accepted in 1950-51 and modified from time to time, the following rules for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students studying in schools and in colleges were in existence during the year under report :—

(1) Free Primary Education to all children of displaced persons who successfully pass and are promoted to the next higher standard. This concession was subject to the condition that the parents/guardians of the child are permanently settled in the State and that their earnings from all sources do not exceed Rs. 100 per month.

(2) Displaced students studying in Secondary schools were eligible for full freeships and half-freeships. This concession was given subject to the conditions that the student passes the annual examination and that the income of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards V to VIII does not exceed Rs. 100 per month and that of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards IX to XI does not exceed Rs. 150 per month.

(3) Displaced students studying in colleges were eligible for a stipend of the value of Rs. 25 per month for Science courses and of Rs. 20 per month for Arts courses. The stipend was admissible only to those students who secure 75 per cent marks at the S. S. C./Intermediate Examination.

(4) Children/wards of destitute displaced widows from Western Pakistan who are unable to continue their education due to lack of funds and who are living outside Homes and Infirmities were also given financial assistance. The concession was in the form of scholarships and was given on merit at the following rates :

(a) for students of Standards I to VI—Rs. 10 p. m.

(b) for students in Standards VII to XI—Rs. 15 p. m.

The scholarships in Standards V to VII were tenable in Primary as well as in Secondary Schools.

The extent of financial assistance rendered to displaced students during the year is given in the Table opposite.

E—INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE*

14-10. In 1950 the Government of Bombay resolved to set up a Vocational Guidance Bureau (in Bombay) with the following immediate objectives :—

- (i) Collection and dissemination of information regarding courses of studies and occupations.
- (ii) Preparation of a standard cumulative record card for the collection of suitable data in respect of Secondary School children.
- (iii) Standardisation of psychological tests with a view to ascertaining the aptitudes of Secondary School pupils.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Bureau was expanded and converted into the Institute of Vocational Guidance and a sub-bureau was opened at Ahmedabad. The sub-bureau is located in the Secondary Training College at Ahmedabad, so as to facilitate close co-operation with the college. It is placed under an Assistant Vocational Guidance Officer in B. E. S., Class II.

There are four major activities of the Institute—dissemination of occupational information, psychological testing, training and research. The work done under each head is described below :—

Occupational Information Section.—The total number of persons individually guided at the Institute was 851 as against 612 during 1958-59. This brings the total number guided since 1951 to 1962.

The total number of postal queries answered was 763 as against 263 during 1958-59. This brings the total number of queries answered since 1951 to 1297.

In addition to the above, the sub-bureau guided either personally or through post, a total number of 1,614 person as against 875 during 1958-59.

Group guidance was given through Career Conferences. The Institute organised 11 such Conferences during the year under report. The sub-bureau at Ahmedabad organised 11 Conferences, seven for High School pupils and four for University students. The 'News-Letter' continued to keep the career masters in touch with the latest development in the field.

Other means adopted to disseminate occupational information included press articles, radio talks, lectures, etc.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

Psychological Section.—The work of this section consists of :—

- (a) Selection work.
- (b) Individual aptitude testing at the Institute.
- (c) Educational guidance and selection in schools.

(a) *Selection work.*—During the year the Institute helped the following :—

- (1) Schools in Ahmedabad and Modasa in selecting students for Technical Courses.
- (2) The Educational Inspectors of Broach, Godhra, Nadiad and Palanpur for selecting pupils for Open Merit Scholarships.

Large scale Testing of pupils in High Schools was carried out to standardise the scholastic Aptitude Test (Gujarati) prepared by the sub-bureau.

The Institute is being called upon by well established organisations to help them in personnel selection.

(b) *Educational Guidance and Selection.*—(1) A Career Masters' Course was conducted for teachers of the A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.

(2) Special Career Masters' Course was conducted for teachers from Ahmedabad and near by towns.

(3) Seminars on "Guidance Work in Schools" were organised at Bhavnagar, Surat and Surendranagar.

(4) The Third Bombay State Vocational Conference was organised at Ahmedabad on 20th and 21st February 1960.

The Assistant Vocational Guidance Officer participated in the Seminar on "Preparation of Occupational Information Tools for Secondary Schools" at the Faculty of Education and Psychology M. S. University of Baroda.

The expenditure on the sub-bureau at Ahmedabad was Rs. 13,640.

F—ORIENTAL STUDIES

14.11. Oriental Studies :

Of the 118,908 candidates who appeared from 30 districts of old Bombay State (comprising Gujarat State and 13 districts of West Maharashtra) for the March 1960. Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona, 68,221 offered a paper in an oriental language. Of the latter, 58,311 took Sanskrit, 5,560 Ardhamagadhi, 3,774 Persian, 158 Pali, 324 Arabic and 4 Avesta-Pehlavi.

The number of candidates who offered Oriental languages as the main subject for their B.A. Degree Examination during 1959-60 was as follows :—

	1959-60
Sanskrit	159
Persian	5
Ardhamagadhi	1
Arabic .. .. .	..
Pali .. .. .	..
Aveste-Pahlavi .. .. .	..
Total	165

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

Sanskrit	39
Persian	1
Ardhamagadhi	3
Arabic .. .. .	..
Pali .. .. .	..
Total	43

During the year under report; there were 26 *Sanskrit Pathshalas* with 856 students in them.

The total expenditure on schools for Oriental Languages was Rs. 1,47,763 of which State Government share was Rs. 71,488. The corresponding figures for the year 1958-59 were Rs. 1,33,596 and Rs. 55,920, respectively.

G—VISUAL EDUCATION*

14-12. Inspectorate for Visual Education :

For the promotion of Visual Education, the Department has a special Inspectorate under an Inspector for Visual Education.

The following are some of the main activities of this Inspectorate :—

(i) Purchase of audio-visual material such as films, film-strips, slides, maps, charts, illustrated books, models, graphs, etc.—

(ii) Supervision and up-keep of all audio-visual aids distributed among Government institutions and inspecting officers in the State.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

- (iii) Advising heads of private Secondary Schools, and Social Education Organisations in the purchase and use of audio-visual teaching aids.
- (iv) Arranging lectures, demonstrations, model lessons and film shows for schools and the public.
- (v) Production of educational films, film-strips, and cheap audio-visual aids.
- (vi) Organising audio-visual aids exhibitions to make teachers and the public conscious of the importance of audio-visual education.
- (vii) Conducting short-term courses in audio-visual education.
- (viii) Maintaining a distribution service for all types of visual aids.

14.13. Purchase of Audio-Visual Material :

During the year under report, the following equipment was purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education :—

104	16 mm. sound films.
92	35 mm. Film-strips.
5	Microphone
6	35 mm. Film-strip Projectors
1	Radio
1	Epidiascope
1	Tape-recorder.

No Projectors, generators or Cameras were purchased during the year.

The Table below gives the figures of the visual education equipment in the office of the Inspector for Visual Education for the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIV (7)

VISUAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT (1959-60)

Particulars	1959-60
Number of Magic Lanterns	26
Number of sets of Magic Lantern Slides	214
Number of 2" x 2" Slides	44
Number of Silent Projectors	15
Number of Sound Projectors	32
Number of 35 mm. Filmstrip Projectors	17
Number of Electricity Generators	14
Number of sound and silent 16 mm. Films	656
Number of 35 mm. Filmstrips	401
Microphones	27
35 mm. Filmstrip Camera	3
Tape recorders	1

14-14. Film shows :

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment especially to children. The Table below gives the variety of public institutions served by the office of the Inspector of Visual Education, as well as the comparative idea of the work done during the year 1959-60 and the preceding year :—

Table No. XIV (8)

LECTURES AND FILM SHOWS
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Institution	Lectures and Film shows in	
		1958-59	1959-60
1	Bal Bhavan, Bombay	138	144
2	Balkan-ji-Bari	6	6
3	Primary Schools	11	7
4	Secondary Schools	47	48
5	Arts and Training Colleges	13	15
6	Children's Hospitals	7	1
7	Hospitals for Adults	7	7
8	Homes for Destitutes	6	10
9	Government Hostel for Women, Bombay	1	4
10	Private Institutions and Organisations	139	160
11	Vocational Guidance Institute	2	3
12	V. A. Exhibition for P. W. R.	9	..
13	In Rural Areas	9	5
14	Orthopaedic Hospitals	1	3
15	Blind Schools	3	1
16	1958 Exhibition Delhi	232	..
17	Rural Social Welfare Centres	4	8
Total ..		635	422

There is a slight decrease in the number of engagements in institutions during the year under report. The figures for 1958-59 are high as these include the large number of shows given at Delhi during the 1958 Exhibition.

The following figures refer to the shows given during 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIV (9)
PROGRESS OF VISUAL EDUCATION
(1959-60)

	Shows under Post War Reconstruction Scheme 1959-60	Shows arranged by private Institutions 1959-60	Total 1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Film shows	65	945	1,010
Film strip shows	2,020	2,614	4,634
Magic lantern shows .. .	..	522	522

N.B.—Film shows under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, shown in the above Table do not include those shown in Table No. XIV (8) which gives film shows conducted by members of the Inspector for Visual Education, on request by residents or institutions of those places where Visual Education facilities do not exist while film shows in this Table are those conducted by the institutions which have received projecting equipment on loan basis.

14.15. Training of Audio Visual Education :

As usual, lectures and demonstrations in audio-visual education as well as practicals regarding the operation of the mechanised aids were arranged for the students of the S. T. College, Bombay. A short course in Audio-Visual Education was also arranged for the labour Welfar Officers under training and for trainees of Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Lectures and demonstrations were also held at all places visited by the Inspector.

14.16. Exhibitions :

The office took an active part in the celebration of Republic day 1960. A float depicting the progress of Education was prepared and exhibited on a decorated float. A coloured documentary film on the 4th State Arts and Crafts Exhibition 1959 had in Poona was completed with suitable commentary and sound effects.

Preparation of a coloured film-strips on the mammals of land and sea was also undertaken by the Inspector for Visual Education during the year under review.

14.17. Visual Education in Secondary Schools :

The use of Audio-visual teaching aids in Secondary schools is being made by an increasing number of Secondary Schools.

The increasing number of radio sets in Secondary Schools have encouraged the All-India Radio to plan and broadcast a variety of school lessons on almost all school subjects based on the curriculum of Secondary Schools. These lessons are planned in series for each of the High School standards and are broadcast during school hours. Schools, on their part, have systematised listening-in periods and these broadcast lessons are helping to supplement class teaching by enriching and widening the scope of the subject dealt with.

H—LIBRARIES

The Library Development scheme was in force in the 11 Gujarathi districts of old Bombay State. In Saurashtra libraries were generally sponsored and managed by Government. In Kutch, libraries were run by different non-Government agencies, such as the Borough Municipality, the Gram Panchayat and Charitable Societies.

The number of different types of libraries recognised and aided under the library scheme was as below :—

Year	District	Taluka/Peta	Town	Bal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958-59	8	91	44	13
1959-60	8	91	44	13

The unaided libraries are not included in the above figures. Brief description of the development of public libraries in the different components during the year under report is given in the paragraphs that follow :

14.19. Library Development in the 11 Gujarati districts of old Bombay State Area :

A regular functional inspectorate with the Curator of Libraries at the head assisted by Assistant Curators of Libraries for the Gujarat Region exists for the organisation and development of library movement in the areas of 11 Gujarati districts of old Bombay State. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Baroda, is also looking after the Central Library at Baroda, which used to be maintained by the old Baroda State. In addition to this he was looking after the work of Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad as the post was vacant. During 1959-60 both the Central Library, Baroda, and the office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries continued to be under the charge of the Assistant Curator as in the preceding year.

There is one library in the Gujarat State, which can be termed as deposit library, *viz.*, Gujarat Regional Library, Ahmedabad. It arranges the books and publications received under the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867) according to the Colon System of Classification. The Act of 1867 was amended by Bombay Act (LXI of 1948) according to which printers in the State of Bombay are required to send one copy of each book they print to the Regional Library at Ahmedabad.

The Regional Library at Ahmedabad is managed by the Gujarat Vidya-peeth, Ahmedabad. The Gujarat Regional Library, Ahmedabad, received a grant of Rs. 47,160.

The Central Library, Baroda, is the only public library in the Gujarat State, managed by Government. The Library also functioned as a District Library for the Baroda District.

The number of District Libraries recognised under the Library Development Scheme is 8. Grants amounting to Rs. 44,420 were paid to these libraries during the year 1959-60.

The number of Taluka and Peta Libraries is 91 and the amount of grant paid to them in 1959-60 was Rs. 84,727. The recognition of *Town Libraries and Children's Libraries* was continued during the year. The grant paid to 44 town libraries in 1959-60 was Rs. 35,688 as against the grant of Rs. 30,465 paid in 1958-59. The number of children's libraries is 13 and the amount of grant paid to them is Rs. 1,300 as against Rs. 1,280 during 1958-59.

The Table on facing page gives additional information about these libraries for two successive years :

Table No. XIV (11)

LIBRARY STATISTICS (OLD BOMBAY STATE AREA)
(1959-60)

Library (1)	Number of Libraries		Amount of Grant	
	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)
			Rs.	Rs.
Regional Libraries	1	1	15,000	47,160
District Libraries	8	8	38,967	44,420
Taluka/Peta Libraries	91	91	73,060	84,727
Town Libraries	44	44	30,465	35,688
Children's Libraries	13	13	1,280	1,300
Total ..	157	157	1,58,772	2,13,295

Library (1)	Number of Readers		Number of Visitors		Books issued	
	1958-59 (6)	1959-60 (7)	1958-59 (8)	1959-60 (9)	1958-59 (10)	1959-60 (11)
Regional Libraries ..	N. A.	12,921	123,565	77,780	59,611	22,650
District Libraries ..	N. A.	168,999	1,417,850	689,111	191,455	228,189
Taluka/Peta Libraries	32,427	205,812	2,483,683	2,594,204	347,857	418,927
Town Libraries ..	10,608	823,061	949,453	1,076,064	145,799	272,850
Children's Libraries.	2,645	17,767	560,713	167,987	23,544	26,863
Total ..	45,680	1,228,560	5,535,264	4,605,146	768,266	969,479

The scheme of integrated library service was continued during the year under report. Under this scheme, a number of circulating libraries linking with the existing village libraries in the compact area of 100 villages in Rajpipla (Broach District) is established. The work of circulation of boxes and of supervision is entrusted to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of the area and to the Principal of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre at Rajpipla.

14.20. Library Development in Saurashtra and Kutch :

The following Table gives the Library Statistics for these regions for the year under review :—

Table No. XIV (12).

LIBRARY STATISTICS (SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH) (1959-60)

	Saurashtra	Kutch
Number of Libraries	73	15
Government Grant (Rs.)	1,25,052	16,299
Total Expenditure (Rs.)	2,76,707	32,974
Number of Subscribers	16,523	3,029
Books Issued	975,832	17,511

In *Saurashtra*, there are 14 Government libraries and 59 private recognised libraries. These other libraries are given grant-in-aid. Out of the 14 Government Libraries, 5 libraries function as District Libraries under a Government of India scheme and these libraries are free public libraries for readers in the city. They also provide sets of books to Centres established for the purpose in the rural areas of the district. Each District Library is housed in a Government owned building.

Besides these libraries, many of the village panchayats have their own libraries.

During the year under report, the number of libraries in *Kutch* was 15. Maintenance grant at the rate of 33 per cent. of the admissible expenditure of the previous year, was given to them, the total amount given to the 15 libraries being Rs. 18,287. The total number of books issued was 46,082. The total number of books in all these libraries was 52,722. A system of circulating libraries is in vogue in *Kutch* under which boxes of books are circulated among selected village Centres.

14.21. Training of staff for Libraries :

One of the pre-requisites of an efficient library service is trained staff. Government have, therefore, instituted the Library Training Course Examination. The Examination is conducted at Ahmedabad by the Curator of Libraries. The Library Training Courses are conducted by the Library Associations at Ahmedabad. The amount of grant paid to these Associations, and the number of candidates prepared by them for the Library Training Course Examination are shown in the Table below :—

Table No. XIV (13)

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (1959-60)

Name of the Association	Amount of grant		Number of students appeared and passed			
	Paid		1958-59		1959-60	
	1958-59	1959-60	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad.	3,000	2,550	55	41	69	52

I—PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE*

14.22. Patronage to Literature :

Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for the encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase, by way of patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally to be 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 institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc., as well. During the year under report, 107 books were purchased by way of Government patronage, at a cost of Rs. 11,000. Other books, magazines, etc., of academic and educational interest are also brought to the notice of all educational institutions Government and non-Government, under the Department.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

J—TEXT BOOKS

14.23 Text-Books in Primary and Secondary Schools :

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, the power of prescribing text-books for Primary Schools has been vested with Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or recognised Primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text-books in their schools. To assist the Director of Education in deciding the questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School-Book Committees consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Marathi, Gujarati, Kannad, Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and English. To maintain a uniform standard in the scrutiny of books in the different languages, a co-ordinating Committee with the Director of Education as the President and the Chairmen and educationists of the School-Book Committees as members, has been formed. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to Government by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books.

The Departmental Readers in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad, written for Government by special Committees consisting of educationists and writers were in use in Standards I—IV. The Gujarati Language Primer and Readers I-IV published by the Navjeevan Trust were also in use in Primary schools under some of the School Boards in Gujarat. The revised editions of the Departmental Marathi and Gujarati Primers and Readers I and II were introduced from June, 1957. The revised editions of Readers III and IV in these series were introduced from June 1958 and were in force during 1959-60.

The ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for selection of text-books for Primary and Secondary Schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education, Saurashtra, was a member of the Committee. The Committee selected its own Chairman and formulated its own procedure. Books were got reviewed by three persons from a confidential list of competent persons drawn from Head Masters and senior teachers directly connected with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the basis of these reviews. Text-Books prescribed by the Committee have been in use since 1955-56 and will be continued up to 31st May 1962.

The ex-Saurashtra Government has also published the Bharati Wachan-mala Series consisting of a Primer and four books. These books are the only prescribed language text-books for Standards I-IV in all Primary Schools in the Region.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

The Text-Book Committee appointed by the Ex-Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for Primary and Secondary Schools, and these books were used in all Government and non-Government schools. Books selected by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956. The Departmental Gujarati Primer and Readers I—IV published by the Government of Bombay were used in Standards I—IV of the Primary Schools in Kutch prior to the reorganisation and the same position continued after the reorganisation and even in 1959-60.

During the year under report, the number of books received for consideration and sanctioned by the Director of Education was as follows :—

Table No. XIV (14)

	Language					Total
	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi	Urdu	English	
BOOKS RECEIVED FOR CONSIDERATION AND SANCTIONED (1959-60)						
<i>Standards I-IV:—</i>						
Number of books received.	..	3	9	..	..	12
Number of books sanctioned.	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Standards V-VII:—</i>						
Number of books received.	..	5	..	..	..	5
Number of books sanctioned.	..	3	..	..	..	3
<i>Standards VIII-XI:—</i>						
Number of books received.	1	18	..	2	4	25
Number of books sanctioned.	1	13	..	..	..	14
COPY BOOKS						
<i>III-IV:—</i>						
Number of copy books received.	..	..	..	..	24	24
Number of copy books sanctioned.	..	..	..	..	5	5

In addition to the above the following books in Gujarati were received for consideration :—

1. Administration	..	..	..	1
2. Civics	3
3. Geography	3
4. Maths.	4
5. Science	6
6. Phy. Hygiene	6
7. Language	3

Total	..	26
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K—MUSEUMS

14.24. There are several Museums in the State but only the following two are with the Education Department :—

- (1) Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
- (2) Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur.

(1) *Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda* : The Baroda Museum was founded in 1887 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, 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.

The Museum is a favourite place of visit by Primary and Secondary pupils for observation and study.

During the year, 15,265 pupils from 290 Primary Schools and 7,549 students from 184 Secondary schools visited the Museum on educational excursions. 1,391 students from 38 different colleges and other educational institutions also paid educational visits to the Museum.

The collection of birds has been growing every year. During the year under report 112 birds were collected for the birds gallery.

During the year 11 stone sculptures, four bronzes, seven paintings and three wood carvings were added to the Museum by way of collection or purchase.

The Museum Library is becoming increasingly popular with research scholars and University students because of the choicest books in its valuable collection. About 650 books and periodicals were added to the library during the year. 415 scholars and University students took advantage of the library and 1,194 books were issued to them.

The most outstanding event of the year was the successful completion of a critical catalogue of the miniature paintings in the picture gallery.

The Museum continued to be a place of research and study in Museology for scholars and University students and a centre for dissemination of historical and archaeological knowledge to the general public.

(2) *Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur.*—The Museum is located at Dharampur, an ex-State Capital. The Dharampur taluka of Surat District is thickly forested and is backward area. The Museum is meant more for the tribal people in whose area it is situated. It is popular with the people of the villages around it.

During the year under report, the number of visitors was 39,028. Thirty-three school parties formed part of these visitors. The expenditure on the Museum during 1958-59 was Rs. 16,124.47 nP.

L—MILITARY EDUCATION

Military Education is provided to college students through the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) and education in social service is imparted to Secondary school pupils through the Auxiliary Cadet Corps (A.C.C.) and Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps. (Junior Division N. C. C. and A.C.C. are dealt with in Chapter X).

14.25. N. C. C. :

During the year under report, there were 36 Units of the Senior Division including 13 Girls Troops of the Senior Wing in the State.

There was expansion of the Senior Division and Girls' Division during 1959-60 required to meet the needs of Colleges in the State. The following Units were raised :—

- 3 Technical Units (E. M. E. Sec., Bty. Med. and Armed Sqn.)
- 1 Infantry Battalion
- 4 Infantry Battalions expanded
- 4 Girls' Troops raised.

In addition, an Officers' Training Unit N. C. C. raised last year continued to train cadets specifically for entry into the Defence Forces as Commissioned Officers.

*The training commenced in June 1959 as usual after re-opening of Colleges for the new academic year. Annual and Cadre Camps were held by the Units as usual. Cadets of all Units took part in the N. C. C. week conducted during the first week of December 1959. A contingent of two N. C. C. Officers and 45 Cadets from the State participate in the Republic Day parade held at Delhi. A Cadet from Junagadh was deputed for training at Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

*The following were selected for regular Armed Forces :—

- 6 Cadets were selected for N. D. A.
- 2 Cadets for Commissions in the Armed Forces
- 2 Cadets were selected for the Graduate Commission, one obtaining a Commission in the Air Force
- 2 Cadets were admitted to the Military College, Dehra Dun
- 1 Cadet from Naval Unit was selected for "Dufferain"
- 1 Cadet joined the Merchant Navy.

28 College teachers were selected for N. C. C. pre-Commission Training to fill up the vacancies in the existing Units as well as to meet the requirements of the newly raised Units.

The total expenditure on N. C. C. during the year under report was Rs. 12,92,804.

The following statement gives the details of the strength of the N.C.C. Units as on 31st March 1960.

Table No. XIV-(15)
NATIONAL CADET CORE (SENIOR DIVISION AND GIRLS' DIVISION)
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Names of Colleges to which allotted
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	4th Bombay/1st Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	15	625	640	Gujarat College, L. D. Arts and M. G. Science College, H. L. College of Commerce, St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad, Sir L. A. Shah College, Ramanand Mahavidyalaya Shri Swami Narayan Arts and Science College, Ahmedabad.

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Names of Colleges to which allotted
		Officers	Cadets	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	6th Bombay/3rd Gujarat Bn, N. C. C., Baroda.	15	625	640	M. S. University, Baroda.
3	9th Bombay/4th Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Anand.	15	625	640	V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, B. J. V. Mahavidyalaya and Agriculture College, Anand.
4	15th Bombay/2nd Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Rajkot.	15	625	640	Dharmendrasinghji College, Rajkot, P. D. M. College of Commerce, Rajkot and D. K. V. Arts College, Jamnagar.
5	18th Bombay/5th Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Surat.	15	625	640	M. T. B. College, Surat, K. P. College of Commerce, Surat, S. B. Garda College, Navsari, Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Broach and N. K. Mandal Bulsar.
6	21st Bombay/6th Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Bhavnagar.	12	470	482	Samaldas College, M. J. College, Bhavnagar and M. P. Shah College, Surendranagar.
7	23rd Bombay/7th Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Visnagar.	8	315	323	M. N. College, Visnagar.
8	24th Bombay/8th Gujarat Bn. N. C. C., Junagadh.	8	315	323	Bahauddin College, Junagadh.
9	Bhuj Indep. Coy. N. C. C., Bhuj.	3	154	157	R. R. Lalan College, Bhuj.
10	Nadiad Indep. Coy. N. C. C., Nadiad.	3	154	157	Open for All Colleges, in Nadiad.
11	14th Bombay/Gujarat Armoured Sqn. N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	180	182	Open for all Colleges in Ahmedabad.
12	7th Bombay/Gujarat Battery N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	120	122	Open to all Colleges in Ahmedabad.
13	10th Bombay/Gujarat Engineer Pln. N. C. C., Anand.	2	120	122	Birla Vishvkarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand.

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Names of Colleges to which allotted
		Officers	Cadets	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14	18th Bombay/Gujarat Engineer Pln. N. C. C., Baroda.	2	60	62	Faculty of Technology including Engineering (Kalabhavan), Baroda.
15	20th Bombay/Gujarat Engineer Pln. N. C. C., Morvi.	2	60	62	L. E. College, Morvi.
16	1st Bombay/Gujarat EME. Sec. N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	60	62	L. D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad.
17	11th Bombay/Gujarat EME. Sec. N. C. C., Bhavnagar.	2	60	62	Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar.
18	14th Bombay/Gujarat EME. Sec. N. C. C., Anand.	2	60	62	Engineering College, Anand.
19	20th Bombay/Gujarat Signal Sec. N. C. C., Baroda.	2	120	122	Open for all Colleges in Baroda.
20	20th Bombay/Gujarat Medical Coy. N. C. C., Baroda.	2	120	122	Medical College, Baroda and Medical College, Ahmedabad.
21	26th Bombay/Gujarat Medical Coy. N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	2	120	122	Medical Colleges in Ahmedabad.
22	17th Bombay/Gujarat Air Sqn. N. C. C., Baroda.	2	80	82	All Colleges in Baroda.
23	3rd Bombay/Gujarat Technical Air Sqn. N. C. C., Baroda.	2	60	62	All Colleges in Baroda.
24	4th Bombay/1st Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	3	135	138	All Colleges in Ahmedabad.
25	5th Bombay/2nd Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Baroda.	3	135	138	M.S. University of Baroda.
26	10th Bombay/3rd Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Anand.	2	90	92	V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
27	14th Bombay/4th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Rajkot.	2	90	92	Dharmendrasinghji College, Rajkot.

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No.	Name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Name of Colleges to which allotted
		Officers	Cadets	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	16th Bombay/5th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Bhavnagar.	1	45	46	Samaldas College, M. J. College of Commerce and S. N. D. T. Mahila College, Bhavnagar.
29	19th Bombay/6th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Surat.	2	90	92	M. T. B. College, Surat.
30	20th Bombay/7th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Navsari.	1	45	46	S. B. Garda College, Navsari.
31	21st Bombay/8th Gujarat, Girls' Troop N. C. C., Broach.	1	45	46	Jayendrapuri Arts and Science, College, Broach.
32	22nd Bombay/9th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Baroda.	3	90	93	Open to all Colleges in Baroda.
33	24th Bombay/10th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Ahmedabad.	1	45	46	Open to all Colleges in Ahmedabad.
34	26th Bombay/11th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Baroda.	1	45	46	Open to all Colleges in Baroda.
35	28th Bombay/12th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Junagadh.	1	45	46	Open to all Colleges in Junagadh.
36	30th Bombay/13th Gujarat Girls' Troop N. C. C., Nadiad.	1	45	46	Open to all colleges in Nadiad.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or on 31st March

(1)			No. of Institutions on 31st March 1959-60 (2)	Backward		
				Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
Population (Census)						
Universities including Research Institutions.	Men .. ..	..	10	4	..	4
	Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Institutions.	Men .. ..	..	29	1,488	92	1,580
	Women .. ..	..	7	..	41	41
Professional Colleges	..	..		
	Education .. ..	..	5	4	..	4
	Engineering .. ..	..	4	41	..	41
	Medicine .. ..	..	7	88	13	101
	Veterinary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture .. ..	..	1	23	..	23
	Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commerce .. ..	..	7	149	1	150
	Law .. ..	..	5	81	..	81
	Physical Education.	..	1	..	..	..
	S. T. C. .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
Others	Men .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Colleges .. ..	..	..		
	Music .. ..	..	1	4	..	4
	Fine Arts .. ..	..	1	4	..	4
	Oriental Studies .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
	Social Education .. ..	..	1	3	..	3
Others	Men .. ..	..	1	29	6	35
	Women .. ..	..	1	..	3	3
Total	Men .. ..	..	76	1,918	112	2,030
	Women .. ..	..	8	..	44	44
Grand Total			84	1,918	156	2,074
Secondary Schools—						
High Schools	..	..		
	Boys .. ..	..	893	34,168	2,559	36,727
	Girls .. ..	..	85	2	2,147	2,149
Middle Schools	..	..		
	Boys .. ..	..	8	105	2	107
	Girls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Secondary Schools	Boys .. ..	..	901	34,273	2,561	36,834
	Girls .. ..	..	85	2	2,147	2,149
	Total .. ..	..	986	34,275	4,708	38,983

creed in Recognised and Un-recognised Institutions in the Gujarat State
1959-60

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
488	124	612	492	124	616
..
19,455	3,941	23,396	20,943	4,033	24,976
..	2,239	2,239	..	2,280	2,280
454	148	602	458	148	606
4,170	19	4,189	4,211	19	4,230
1,728	371	2,099	1,816	384	2,200
..
558	3	561	581	3	584
..
5,533	54	5,587	5,682	55	5,737
1,883	236	2,119	1,964	236	2,200
7	..	7	7	..	7
139	55	194	139	55	194
..
208	148	356	212	148	360
139	23	162	143	23	166
69	9	78	69	9	78
42	17	59	45	17	62
123	5	128	152	11	163
..	304	304	..	307	307
34,996	5,153	40,149	36,914	5,265	42,179
..	2,543	2,543	..	2,587	2,587
34,996	7,696	42,692	36,914	7,852	44,766
212,864	37,691	250,555	241,032	40,250	287,282
149	36,076	36,225	151	38,223	38,374
1,399	123	1,522	1,504	125	1,629
..
214,263	31,814	252,077	248,536	40,375	288,911
149	36,076	36,225	151	38,223	38,374
214,412	73,890	288,302	248,687	78,598	327,285

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or on 31st March

(1)			No. of Institutions on 31st March 1959-60	Backward		
				Boys	Girls	Total
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Primary Schools—						
Boys	..	..	6,188	62,134	9,113	71,247
		Upper Primary	10,412	335,892	116,773	452,665
		Lower Primary				
Girls	..	..	669	90	8,789	8,879
		Upper Primary	258	2,799	27,438	30,237
		Lower Primary				
Total	..	..	6,857	62,224	17,902	80,126
		Upper Primary	10,670	338,691	144,211	482,902
		Lower Primary				
		Total, Primary	17,527	400,915	162,113	563,028
Special Schools—						
Nursery	..	..	306	182	161	343
		Boys				
		Girls				
Arts and Crafts	..	..	16	264	3	267
		Boys	44	3	79	82
		Girls				
Medical	..	..	20	4	18	22
		Boys				
		Girls				
Training	..	..	33	776	11	787
		Boys	13		301	301
		Girls				
Engineering	..	..	1	19		19
		Boys				
		Girls				
Technical	..	..	3			
		Boys				
		Girls				
Industrial	..	..	55	415	62	477
		Boys				
		Girls				
Commercial	..	..	55	493	19	512
		Boys				
		Girls				
Schools for Defectives	..	..	10	37	1	38
		Boys	2		14	14
		Girls				
Agriculture and Forestry		..	11	83		83
		Boys				
		Girls				
Reformatory including Certified Schools.		..	5	137	85	222
		Boys				
		Girls				

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**creed in Recognised and Un-recognised Institutions in the Gujarat State
1959-60**

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
188,707	33,555	222,262	250,841	42,668	293,509
781,950	307,733	1,089,683	1,117,842	424,506	1,542,348
203	51,031	51,234	293	59,820	60,113
6,612	175,317	181,929	9,411	202,755	212,166
188,910	84,586	273,496	251,134	102,488	353,622
788,562	483,050	1,271,712	1,127,253	627,261	1,754,514
977,472	567,636	1,545,108	1,378,387	729,749	2,108,136
12,907	10,298	23,205	13,089	10,459	23,548
..
1,389	62	1,451	1,653	65	1,718
80	2,528	2,608	83	2,607	2,690
..
44	967	1,011	48	985	1,033
3,205	158	3,363	3,981	169	4,150
..	1,121	1,121	..	1,422	1,422
511	..	511	530	..	530
..
90	..	90	90	..	90
..
559	101	660	974	162	1,136
..
7,783	818	8,601	8,276	837	9,113
..
383	51	434	420	52	472
..	46	46	..	60	60
501	..	501	584	..	584
..
273	..	273	410	85	495
..

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race or on 31st March

(1)			No. of Institutions on 31st March 1959-60	Backward		
				Boys	Girls	Total
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oriental	Boys		26	6	..	6
	Girls .. .. .		..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and Fine Arts.	Boys		13	59	11	70
	Girls		1	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	Boys		6,891	62,977	..	62,977
	Girls		1,372	..	10,477	10,477
Physical Education ..	Boys		3	4	4	8
	Girls .. .. .		..	..	..	..
Others	Boys		23	98	6	104
	Girls		6	..	..	..
Total, Recognised Institutions.	Boys		7,451	65,550	362	65,912
	Girls		1,458	7	10,871	10,878
Grand, Total ..			8,909	65,557	11,233	76,790
Un-recognised	Boys		23	3,003	1,142	4,145
	Girls
	Total		23	3,003	1,142	4,145
	Grand Total ..		27,529	505,668	179,352	685,020

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**creed in Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions in the Gujarat State
1959-60**

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
768	82	850	774	82	856
..
528	295	823	587	306	893
2	47	49	2	47	49
89,890	..	89,890	152,867	..	152,867
..	21,514	21,514	..	31,991	31,991
264	66	330	268	70	338
..
2,839	141	2,980	2,937	147	3,084
41	322	363	41	322	363
121,892	12,139	134,031	187,442	12,501	199,943
165	26,516	26,681	172	37,387	37,559
122,057	38,655	160,712	187,614	49,888	237,502
6,411	3,221	9,632	9,414	4,363	13,777
..
6,411	3,221	9,632	9,414	4,363	13,777
1,355,348	691,098	2,046,446	1,861,016	870,450	2,731,466

APPENDIX II

Table showing details of towns and villages with and without Primary Schools on 31st March 1959-60

Name of the District	Total No. of towns and villages	No. of towns and villages with schools	Number of villages without schools with population of								Total
			1,000 and over	between 1000 and 900	between 900 and 800	between 800 and 700	between 700 and 600	between 600 and 500	between 500 and 400	below 400	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Ahmedabad	760	716	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	34	44
2. Kaira	984	892	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	73	92
3. Baroda	1,710	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	536	647
4. Panchmahals	1,944	1,234	..	..	..	..	..	3	105	602	710
5. Broach	1,267	849	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	415	418
6. Banaskantha	1,384	1,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	144	201
7. Sabarkantha	1,650	916	1	..	..	..	1	2	129	601	734
8. Mehsana	1,133	996	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	91	137
9. Surat	2,072	1,567	2	1	4	2	2	2	107	385	505
10. Dangs	310	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	198	209
11. Rajkot	867	782	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	69	85
12. Bhavnagar	915	861	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	45	54
13. Junagadh	1,049	918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	131
14. Surendranagar	659	556	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	85	103
15. Jamnagar	702	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	68	83
16. Amreli	592	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	48	67
17. Kutch	974	470	2	..	..	..	..	..	102	400	504
Total	18,972	14,248	9	1	4	3	4	9	769	3,925	4,724

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the Housing arrangements for District School Board and Local Authority Municipal Primary Schools

Primary Schools maintained by	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1959-60	Number of pupils on 31st March 1959-60	Owned Buildings		Rented Buildings		Rent free Buildings			
			Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Temples Mosques and Dharm-Shalas	Others		
								Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number of pupils accommodated in
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
District School Board—										
Boys	14,821	1,509,062	8,620	992,388	4,141	320,129	3,847	196,545	..	..
Girls	689	201,017	552	140,048	257	53,011	36	7,958	..	..
Authorised Municipalities—										
Boys	294	152,304	101	73,752	216	77,371	4	1,181	..	..
Girls	109	58,181	47	25,197	74	32,984	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Boys	15,115	1,661,366	872	1,066,140	4,357	397,500	3,851	197,726	..	..
Girls	798	259,198	599	165,245	331	85,995	36	7,958	..	..

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education introduced by Local Authorities in the Gujarat State, 1959-60.

Name of Local authority and area of compulsion	Date of which compulsion has been introduced	Whether for Boys or Girls or Both	Date of latest Census	Population of compulsory area		Total number of children of school-going-age in the area of compulsion on the basis of latest Census			
				Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Local Authority Municipality Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918—									
Surat	Jan. 60..	139,208	128,401	19,826	16,556	17,407	14,285
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923—									
Broach	Feb. 60	32,821	30,176	5,774	4,727	4,053	3,066
Ahmadabad	Dec. 59	446,949	341,361	63,891	48,474	54,203	41,748
Panchmahals..	Oct. 47	21,575	18,901	3,513	2,445	2,778	1,807
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947—									
Nadiad	Feb. 60	33,365	29,339	4,574	3,661	4,442	3,530
District Local Board Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923-1947—									
Broach	Aug. 59	355,545	332,061	40,436	27,518	34,198	24,213
Surat	Jan. 59	799,508	800,120	90,005	66,097	82,883	58,902
Ahmadabad	Feb. 59	399,066	381,626	53,101	36,440	49,586	28,668
Kaira	Jan. 59	806,619	737,131	86,291	57,579	82,081	55,006
Panchmahals	March 60	530,042	493,004	54,611	40,344	44,560	24,717
Baroda	May 59	490,933	408,587	72,182	43,701	74,054	41,707
Amreli	March 60	114,434	111,583	12,969	10,735	12,224	10,059
Mehsana	May 60	696,318	702,775	109,077	108,748	98,513	79,464
Sabarkantha	Jan. 59	340,819	331,824	43,962	26,723	35,738	18,973
Banaskantha	399,596	378,639	32,828	25,770	31,260	9,414

Name of Local Authority and area of compulsion	Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance		Coerced measures taken precaution for				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Notice issued	Attendance order passed	Non- enrolment	Non- attendance	Fines
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Local Authority Muni- cipality Bombay Pri- mary Education Act, 1918—									
Surat	87.7	86.2	82.3	81.9	33 17	678	..	..	..
Bombay Primary Edu- cation Act, 1923—									
Broach	70.1	64.8	86.2	82.2	724	50	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	84.8	86.1	96.9	68.6	3,026	..	..	..	..
Panchmahals	79.0	73.9	84.9	85.0	1,019	..	..	..	..
Bombay Primary Edu- cation Act, 1947—									
Nadiad	97.1	96.4	85.1	86.9	799	263	..	..	..
District Local Board Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923- 1947—									
Broach	84.5	87.9	73.9	72.0	6,851	106	..	1,045	190
Surat	92.0	89.1	71.7	63.3	29,752	4,181	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	93.3	78.6	71.3	68.8	10,279	10,262	702	2,287	..
Kaira	95.1	95.5	76.5	67.5	30,877	9,401	399	1,591	..
Panchmahals	81.5	61.2	69.5	57.3	32,833	3,750	48	34	112,80
Baroda .. ..	..	95.4	78.3	83.6	3,103	1,735	..	..	..
Amreli	94.2	93.7	83.9	81.1	4,349	351	23	776	57.75
Mehsana	90.3	73.0	86.1	85.0	5,770	772	139	48	..
Sabarkantha	81.2	70.9	79.1	66.9	18,369	11,835	2,078	1,884	752
Banaskantha	95.2	36.5	71.5	50.6	7,461	4,592	781	357	59

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure (Direct and indirect) of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the Districts of Gujarat State 1959-60

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							Total including opening balances i.e., columns (2) to (8)
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	
(1)	(2)	Recurring (3)	Non-recurring (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>								
District School Board	1,87,836	25,04,835	1,80,030	3,54,964	..	13,460	4,00,360	36,41,485
Non-authorized Municipalities .. ..	..	5,28,109	81,025	..	76,746	2,002	..	6,87,882
Total (a)	1,87,836	30,32,944	2,61,055	3,54,964	76,746	15,462	4,00,360	43,29,367
Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad	1,53,475	21,43,988	6,626	7,930	26,74,251	86,601	12,567	50,85,438
Contonment Board, Ahmedabad .. ..	..	3,493	..	..	14,677	267	..	18,437
Total (b)	1,53,475	21,47,481	6,626	7,930	26,88,928	86,868	12,567	51,03,875
Grand Total (a) and (b)	3,41,311	51,80,425	2,67,681	3,62,894	27,65,674	1,02,330	4,12,927	9,43,242
<i>Kaira District</i>								
District School Board	28,555	49,14,791	3,17,749	4,47,238	..	29,851	1,30,097	58,68,281
Non-Authorised Municipalities .. ..	..	9,85,213	66,826	..	2,11,579	7,537	26,098	12,97,253
Total (a)	28,555	59,00,004	3,84,575	4,47,238	2,11,579	37,388	1,56,195	71,65,534

Municipal School Board, Nadiad ..	64,356	1,87,765	234	2,891	1,92,000	..	2,843	4,50,089
Total (b) ..	64,356	1,87,765	234	2,891	1,92,000	..	2,843	4,50,089
Grand Total (a) and (b)	92,911	60,87,769	3,84,809	4,50,129	4,03,579	37,388	1,59,038	76,15,623
<i>Sabarkanta District</i>								
District School Board ..	11,401	26,87,266	77,020	2,06,852	..	20,764	57,965	30,61,268
Non-Authorised Municipalities ..	..	2,40,564	..	..	7,695	1,518	2,541	2,52,318
Total (a) ..	11,401	29,27,830	77,020	2,06,852	7,695	22,282	60,506	33,13,586
Local Authority Municipality ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	11,401	29,27,830	77,020	2,06,852	7,695	22,282	60,506	33,13,586
<i>Banaskantha District</i>								
District School Board ..	1,05,146	17,37,867	93,262	1,93,365	..	5,874	1,12,898	22,48,412
Non-Authorised Municipalities ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,655	..	1,655
Total (a) ..	1,05,146	17,37,867	93,262	1,93,365	..	7,529	1,12,898	22,50,067
Local Authority Municipality ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	1,05,146	17,37,867	93,262	1,93,365	..	7,529	1,12,898	22,50,067
<i>Mehsana District</i>								
District School Board ..	1,99,426	45,47,428	1,12,300	5,62,825	..	20,072	91,135	55,33,186
Non-Authorised Municipality ..	..	7,34,606	..	..	97,782	8,212	13,210	8,53,810
Total (a) ..	1,99,426	52,82,034	1,12,300	5,62,825	97,782	28,284	1,04,345	63,86,996
Local Authority Municipality ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	1,99,426	5,28,034	1,12,300	5,62,825	97,782	28,284	1,04,345	63,86,996

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure (Direct and indirect) of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the Districts of Gujarat State 1959-60

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balances i.e., columns (2) to (8)
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Amreli District</i>								
District School Board	1,42,559	10,07,842	19,953	97,718	..	2,201	71,822	13,42,095
Non-authorized Municipality .. ..	..	4,80,072	8,432	..	39,026	3,300	28,258	5,59,088
Total (a)	1,42,559	14,87,914	28,385	97,718	39,026	5,501	1,00,080	19,01,183
Local authority Municipality .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	1,42,559	14,87,914	28,385	97,718	39,026	5,501	1,00,080	19,01,183
<i>Baroda District</i>								
District School Board	69,021	16,332	36,50,975	3,48,338	..	15,022	99,764	41,99,450
Non-authorized Municipalities .. ..	..	..	3,26,302	..	34,632	1,627	..	3,62,561
Total (a)	69,021	16,332	39,77,277	3,48,336	34,632	16,649	99,764	45,62,011
Municipal School Board, Baroda	87,605	6,37,490	28,205	..	7,55,000	162	26,623	15,35,085
Total (b)	87,605	6,37,490	28,025	..	7,55,000	162	26,623	15,35,035
Grand Total (a) and (b)	1,56,626	6,53,822	40,05,482	3,48,336	7,89,632	16,811	1,26,387	60,97,096

<i>Surat District</i>	..	..	8,11,916	63,06,998	1,20,300	4,05,283	..	21,194	1,48,065	78,13,756
District School Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	5,15,930	..	..	1,78,177	2,243	..	6,96,350
Total (a)	..	..	<u>8,11,916</u>	<u>68,22,928</u>	<u>1,20,300</u>	<u>4,05,283</u>	<u>1,78,177</u>	<u>23,437</u>	<u>1,48,065</u>	<u>85,10,106</u>
Municipal School Board, Surat	..	..	725	5,86,691	61,638	..	7,80,173	12,018	32,523	14,73,768
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	<u>8,12,641</u>	<u>74,09,619</u>	<u>1,81,938</u>	<u>4,05,283</u>	<u>9,58,350</u>	<u>35,455</u>	<u>1,80,588</u>	<u>99,83,874</u>
<i>Broach District</i>										
District School Board	..	..	1,45,554	26,90,281	1,55,768	3,57,432	..	7,750	1,57,154	35,13,939
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	2,30,683	..	..	54,220	1,321	..	2,86,224
Total (a)	..	..	<u>1,45,554</u>	<u>29,20,964</u>	<u>1,55,768</u>	<u>3,57,432</u>	<u>54,220</u>	<u>9,071</u>	<u>1,57,154</u>	<u>38,00,163</u>
Municipal School Board, Broach	..	..	9,015	1,54,690	3,925	..	1,83,975	215	6,302	3,58,122
Total (b)	..	..	<u>9,015</u>	<u>1,54,690</u>	<u>3,925</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,83,975</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>6,302</u>	<u>3,58,122</u>
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	<u>1,54,569</u>	<u>30,75,654</u>	<u>1,59,693</u>	<u>3,57,432</u>	<u>2,38,195</u>	<u>9,286</u>	<u>63,456</u>	<u>41,58,285</u>
<i>Panchmahals District</i>										
District School Board	..	..	5,07,819	35,89,023	2,05,050	1,51,327	..	7,397	12,228	46,72,844
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	2,54,432	..	..	71,000	900	..	3,26,332
Total (a)	..	..	<u>5,07,819</u>	<u>38,43,455</u>	<u>2,05,050</u>	<u>1,51,327</u>	<u>71,000</u>	<u>8,297</u>	<u>22,228</u>	<u>49,99,176</u>
Municipal School Board, Godhra	..	..	3,934	98,334	92	..	1,08,500	775	2,834	2,14,469
Total (b)	..	..	<u>3,934</u>	<u>98,334</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,08,500</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>2,834</u>	<u>2,14,469</u>
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	<u>5,11,753</u>	<u>39,41,789</u>	<u>2,05,142</u>	<u>1,51,327</u>	<u>1,79,500</u>	<u>9,072</u>	<u>15,062</u>	<u>52,13,645</u>

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure (Direct and indirect) of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the Districts of Gujarat State 1959-60

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							Total including opening balances <i>i.e.</i> , columns (2) to (8)
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT GUJARAT STATE								
District School Board	22,09,233	3,00,02,663	49,32,407	31,25,340	..	1,43,585	1,81,488	41,89,716
Non-authorized Municipalities .. ..	..	39,69,609	4,82,585	..	7,70,857	30,315	8,107	53,23,473
Total (a)	22,09,233	3,39,72,272	54,14,992	31,25,340	7,70,857	1,73,900	1,90,595	4,72,18,189
Local authority Municipalities	3,19,110	38,08,958	1,00,720	10,821	46,93,899	99,771	16,923	91,16,971
Government Boards .. ..	..	3,493	..	..	14,677	267	..	18,437
Total (b)	3,19,110	38,12,451	1,00,720	10,821	47,08,576	1,00,038	85,692	91,35,408
Grand Total (a) and (b)	25,28,343	3,77,84,723	55,15,712	31,36,161	54,79,433	2,73,938	11,22,287	5,63,53,597

EXPENDITURE

District and management	Recurring					Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1959
	On primary schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved schools	On management					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>	26,07,174	1,687	90,348	1,57,395	5,64,231	..	34,20,835	2,20,650	
District School Board	5,60,762	121	5,511	8,642	1,12,846	..	6,87,882	..	
Non-authorized Municipalities									
Total (a)	31,67,936	1,808	95,859	1,66,037	6,77,077	..	41,08,717	2,20,650	
Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad	45,19,015	12,896	22,775	1,24,544	2,79,313	44,827	50,03,370	82,068	
Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad	18,437	..	..	..	..	..	18,437	..
Total (b)	45,37,452	12,896	22,775	1,24,544	2,79,313	44,827	50,21,807	82,068	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	77,05,388	14,704	1,18,634	2,90,581	9,56,390	44,827	91,30,524	3,02,718	
<i>Kaira District</i>									
District School Board	55,99,475	..	1,67,575	86,756	74,236	..	59,28,042	17,459	
Non-authorized Municipalities	11,22,461	..	82,714	..	14,858	..	12,20,033	..	
Total (a)	67,21,936	..	2,50,289	86,756	89,094	..	71,48,075	17,459	

APPENDIX IV—cont.

District and management	EXPENDITURE						Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1959
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded		
	On primary schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved schools	On management				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal School Board, Nadiad ..	3,56,008	695	14,816	12,633	546	..	3,84,698	65,391
Total (b) ..	3,56,008	695	14,816	12,633	546	..	3,84,698	65,391
Grand Total (a) and (b)	70,77,944	695	2,65,105	99,389	89,640	..	75,32,773	82,850
<i>Sabarkanta District</i>								
District School Board	21,41,875	..	33,495	50,992	7,44,937	..	29,71,299	89,969
Non-authorised Municipalities ..	1,83,233	..	15,278	..	53,807	..	2,52,318	..
Total (a) ..	23,25,108	..	43,773	50,992	7,98,744	..	32,23,617	89,969
Local Authority Municipality.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	23,25,108	..	43,773	50,992	7,98,744	..	32,23,617	89,969

<i>Banaskantha District</i>									
District School Board	..	18,11,917	2,208	2,114	34,684	1,25,147	262	19,76,332	1,03,002
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	1,68,127	..	2,868	..	..	..	1,70,995	1,02,740
Total (a)	..	19,80,044	2,208	4,982	34,664	1,25,147	262	21,47,327	2,05,742
Local Authority Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)		19,80,044	2,208	4,982	34,664	1,25,147	262	21,47,327	2,05,742
<i>Mehsana District</i>									
District School Board	..	37,87,029	1,776	97,779	63,311	1,10,524	..	40,60,419	..
Non-Authorised Municipality	..	12,56,302	..	35,232	..	7,34,606	..	20,26,140	..
Total (a)	..	50,43,331	1,776	1,33,011	63,311	8,55,130	..	60,86,559	3,00,437
Local Authority Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)		50,43,331	1,776	1,33,011	63,311	8,55,130	..	60,86,559	3,00,437
<i>Amreli District</i>									
District School Board	..	11,06,271	..	44,424	44,226	28,439	..	12,23,360	1,18,735
Non-authorized Municipality	..	4,88,504	..	70,584	..	..	..	5,59,088	..
Total (a)	..	15,94,775	..	1,15,008	44,226	28,439	..	17,82,448	1,18,735
Local Authority Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)		15,94,775	..	1,15,008	44,226	28,439	..	17,82,448	1,18,735

APPENDIX IV—cont.

District and management	EXPENDITURE							Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1959
	Recurring				Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded			
	On primary schools maintained	On Scholarships	On approved schools	On management					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Baroda District</i>									
District School Board	33,97,921	..	53,518	70,518	4,63,552	6,393	39,91,902	2,22,055	
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	3,48,054	..	..	..	..	..	3,48,054	..
Total (a)	37,45,975	..	53,518	70,518	4,63,552	6,393	43,39,956	2,22,055	
Municipal School Board, Baroda ..	13,30,835	405	31,553	22,804	8,460	8,859	14,02,916	1,32,168	
Total (b)	13,30,835	405	31,553	22,804	8,460	8,859	14,02,916	1,32,168	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	50,76,810	405	85,071	93,322	4,72,012	15,252	57,42,872	3,54,223	
<i>Surat District</i>									
District School Board	63,12,637	1,021	1,10,931	1,16,003	8,26,713	..	73,67,305	4,46,451	
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	6,95,979	371	..	..	..	..	6,96,350	..
Total (a)	70,08,616	1,392	1,10,931	1,16,003	8,26,713	..	80,63,655	4,46,451	
Municipal School Board, Surat ..	12,26,406	151	56,888	30,789	41,107	..	13,55,341	1,38,578	
Grand Total (a) and (b)	82,35,022	1,543	1,67,819	1,46,792	8,67,820	..	94,18,996	5,85,029	

Broach District

District School Board	..	..	25,83,557	..	10,138	76,082	2,12,623	..	28,82,400	6,31,539
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	2,86,224	..	..	..	..	..	2,86,224	..
Total (a)	..	..	28,69,781	..	10,138	76,082	2,12,623	..	31,68,624	6,31,539
Municipal School Board, Broach	..	..	2,98,266	1,700	14,422	9,812	21,651	..	3,45,851	10,990
Total (b)	..	..	2,98,266	1,700	14,422	9,812	21,651	..	3,45,851	10,990
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	31,68,047	1,700	24,560	85,894	2,34,274	..	35,14,475	6,42,529

Panchmahals District

District School Board	..	..	35,21,994	46,640	1,76,795	72,666	5,37,465	..	43,55,560	..
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	3,17,048	..	..	..	9,484	..	3,26,532	..
Total (a)	..	..	38,39,042	46,640	1,76,795	72,666	5,46,949	..	46,82,092	..
Municipal School Board, Godhra	..	..	1,71,776	..	20,423	8,847	9,987	..	2,11,033	3,436
Total (b)	..	..	1,71,776	..	20,423	8,847	9,987	..	2,11,033	3,436
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	40,10,818	46,640	1,97,218	81,513	5,56,936	..	48,93,125	3,436

ABSTRACT

Gujarat State

District School Board	..	..	3,28,69,850	53,332	7,87,117	7,72,633	36,87,867	6,655	3,81,77,454	21,50,297
Non-authorized Municipalities	..	..	54,26,694	492	21,187	8,642	9,25,601	..	65,73,616	1,02,740
Total (a)	..	..	3,82,96,544	53,824	9,99,304	7,81,275	46,13,468	6,655	4,47,51,070	22,53,037
Local Authority Municipalities	..	..	79,02,306	15,847	1,60,877	2,09,429	3,61,064	53,686	87,03,209	4,32,631
Government Boards	..	..	18,437	..	..	..	..	..	18,437	..
Total (b)	..	..	79,20,743	15,847	1,60,877	2,09,429	3,61,064	53,686	87,21,646	4,32,631
Grand Total (a) and (b)	..	..	46,21,728	69,671	11,60,181	9,90,704	49,74,532	60,341	5,34,72,716	26,85,668

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS

Area in Square Miles 72, 137

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for						No. of Scholars	
	Boys			Girls			Boys	
	Previous Year	Current Year	In Rural Areas (included in column 3)	Previous year	Current year	In Rural Areas (included in column 6)	Previous year	Current year
	(1958-59)	(1959-60)		(1958-59)	(1959-60)		(1958-59)	(1959-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
Universities†	3	3	1	..	..	..	326	287
Research Institutions	7	7	..	..	..	..	165	205
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	27	29	4	7	7	1	18,782	28,943
Colleges for Professional Education ..	29	32	..	..	..	..	13,534	14,585
Colleges for Special Education ..	5	5	..	1	1	..	551	621
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	730	893	484	69	85	13	2,28,743	2,47,183

Middle/Senior Schools.	Basic/Junior High	5,563	5,474	4,949	650	640	318	8,10,351	8,90,336
Primary/Junior Schools.	Basic/Basic Primary	10,843	11,144	10,308	268	277	163	5,13,523	4,94,737
Nursery Schools	.. .. .	283	306	113	..	..	..	11,862	13,089
Schools for Professional Education	..	179	199	32	79	80	1	16,203	14,522
Schools for Special Education	..	6,920	6,946	5,696	1,191	1,377	896	1,61,838	1,55,010
	<i>Total</i>	<u>24,589</u>	<u>25,039</u>	<u>21,587</u>	<u>2,265</u>	<u>2,467</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>17,75,878</u>	<u>18,59,518</u>
<i>Unrecognised</i>	.. .. .	<u>148</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>6,406</u>	<u>9,414</u>
GRAND TOTAL	..	<u>24,737</u>	<u>25,305</u>	<u>21,587</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>2,477</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>17,82,284</u>	<u>18,68,932</u>

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

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS—cont.

Total Estimated Population ..	Males ..	1,02,81,936	Total Estimated Population of Children of School-going Age (Age group 6-17).	Boys ..	27,74,066
	Females ..	95,86,656		Girls ..	25,86,479
	Total ..	1,98,68,592		Total ..	53,60,545

Number of Scholars						Number of Teachers		Type of Institution
Boys			Girls			Men	Women	
From Rural Areas* (included in column 9)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 (included in column 9)	Previous year (1958-59)	From Rural Areas* (included in column 13)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (Included in column 13)	Current year (1959-60)			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
86	80	80	92	9	6	23	1	Universities†
62	24	27	32	2	1	59	6	Research Institutions.
8,998	3,363	5,530	6,313	1,066	603	1,258	159	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
5,514	2,548	735	900	121	129	978	36	Colleges for General Education.
209	88	471	515	7	21	124	33	Colleges for Professional Education.
94,492	7,442	67,370	78,473	14,314	1,066	10,668	1,892	Colleges for Special Education.
								High/Higher Secondary Schools.

6,15,293	1,425	4,62,054	4,95,186	2,92,976	864	23,882	9,509	Middle/Senior Basic, Junior High Schools.
..	126	2,28,134	2,33,506	1,55,750	92	19,209	4,168	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
3,341	..	9,320	10,459	2,593	..	189	439	Nursery Schools.
6,389	1,493	6,030	5,810	1,444	1,468	1,124	298	Schools for Professional Education.
1,35,889	93,907	29,436	32,825	24,472	7,771	5,874	881	Schools for Special Education.
<u>12,37,778</u>	<u>1,10,496</u>	<u>8,09,167</u>	<u>8,64,111</u>	<u>3,92,645</u>	<u>11,892</u>	<u>63,388</u>	<u>17,422</u>	<i>Total.</i>
4,222	25	3,316	4,363	1,875	10	136	79	<i>Unrecognised.</i>
<u>12,42,000</u>	<u>1,10,521</u>	<u>8,12,483</u>	<u>8,68,474</u>	<u>3,94,520</u>	<u>11,902</u>	<u>63,524</u>	<u>17,501</u>	GRAND TOTAL

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

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

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

		Rs.
Total Revenue of the State		
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Govt. grants to Local Boards).	Recurring	Budgeted 45,57,91,666
		Actual 8,00,21,810
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted 9,14,96,153
		Actual Not available.
	Total	Budgeted 8,00,21,810
		Actual 9,14,96,153

Expenditure on Education for Boys

Type of Institutions	Previous year (1958-59)	Current year (1959-60)	Percentage of Expenditure from					
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Direction and Inspection	23,50,950	22,57,968	99-58	..	00-41	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	4,51,41,035	2,91,69,853	84-32	01-10	02-44	05-26	00-90	05-95
<i>Total</i>	4,74,91,985	3,14,27,821	85-42	01-02	02-30	04-88	00-83	05-53

Recognised—

Universities†	45,96,876	78,50,414	44.50	..	..	42.30	00.50	12.70
Research Institutions	8,63,670	19,46,706	14.64	..	68.14	03.30	00.84	13.11
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	70,30,943	75,79,503	27.44	..	..	59.11	03.00	10.50
Colleges for Professional Education..	64,91,848	72,85,362	41.70	..	..	42.63	00.05	15.62
Colleges for Special Education ..	3,69,566	5,09,739	24.88	..	..	14.35	..	60.86
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	2,70,34,945	2,93,20,599	46.63	02.98	04.53	37.81	03.23	04.82
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	3,15,08,106	3,64,81,283	82.10	07.27	05.38	02.49	00.38	02.42
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	2,12,78,853	2,27,96,752	80.01	06.70	05.30	04.60	00.04	03.41
Nursery Schools	9,09,547	9,83,784	09.64	12.99	08.24	33.44	07.03	28.66
Schools for Professional Education ..	40,02,005	45,04,675	82.81	00.10	00.33	12.89	00.61	03.42
Schools for Special Education ..	8,93,332	9,27,591	71.10	00.41	01.96	02.91	06.19	17.44
<i>Total</i> ..	15,25,71,676	12,01,86,408	62.65	04.31	04.90	20.81	01.34	05.96
<i>Unrecognised</i>	1,40,601	1,57,833	..	..	..	70.39	09.03	20.58
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,27,12,277	15,17,72,062	67.30	03.62	04.36	17.56	01.24	05.88

†The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—cont.

		Rs.			Rs.		
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State		..	..	1,56,59,982	
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring	{	Budgeted	..	43,44,128	Grant for Education from the Central Govt. {	
			Actual	..	41,20,221		Recurring ..
	Non-Recurring	{	Budgeted	..	6,09,825		Non-Recurring
			Actual	..	6,05,226		
	Total	{	Budgeted	..	49,53,953		Total ..
			Actual	..	47,25,447		

Expenditure on Education for Girls

Previous year (1958-59)	Current year (1960-61)	Percentage of Expenditure from						Type of Institutions
		Govern- ment Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Rs. 46,866	Rs. 21,113	100-00	..	..	..	..	..	Direction and Inspection.
21,19,365	27,76,805	70-11	00-01	07-98	05-21	06-04	10-61	Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.).
21,66,231	27,97,918	70-34	00-01	07-92	05-17	06-00	10-53	<i>Total.</i>

								<i>Recognised.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Universities†
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Research Institutions.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
5,06,838	6,39,115	21.32	..	..	56.01	..	22.67	Colleges for General Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education.
1,52,195	1,32,516	..	..	..	49.30	..	50.70	Colleges for Special Education.
30,47,065	39,48,207	48.15	01.55	01.85	40.15	01.98	06.30	High/Higher Secondary Schools.
68,38,682	73,35,146	80.37	04.32	12.42	00.68	00.49	01.72	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.
14,56,258	17,24,636	65.52	02.74	20.34	04.46	02.40	04.54	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery Schools.
10,27,139	9,76,121	68.10	00.04	01.03	13.14	08.17	09.52	Schools for Professional Education.
1,83,702	1,36,583	69.19	02.60	00.55	09.13	00.01	18.52	Schools for Special Education.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
1,53,78,110	1,48,92,324	65.95	02.88	09.04	15.27	01.57	05.26	<i>Total.</i>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
20,059	7,370	..	..	..	..	72.59	27.41	<i>Unrecognised</i>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
1,53,98,169	1,76,97,612	66.61	02.43	08.86	13.67	02.30	06.10	GRAND TOTAL.

†The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institution (1)	For Boys:						Unrecog- nised In- stitutions (8)	Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions Managed by							
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies			
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Universities</i>						3		3
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.</i>		1						1
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1			1		5		7
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
<i>Arts</i>						8		8
<i>Science</i>						3		3
<i>Arts and Science</i>		8				7		15
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
<i>With only Intermediate Classes</i>						2		2
<i>Others</i>								1
<i>Total</i>		8				21		29
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
<i>Agriculture</i>								1
<i>Applied Art & Architecture</i>								
<i>Commerce</i>		1				3	3	7

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Engineering	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5
Medicine	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	7
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	12	32
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1†	..	1
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5

*May be specified, if any.

†Lok Bharati, Sanosara.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—cont.

For Girls							Unrecog- nised in- stitutions	Total	Grand Total	Type of Institution
Recognised Institutions Managed by										
Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies						
Central	State			Aided	Unaided					
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
..	3	Universities.	
..	1	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	
..	7	Research Institutions.	
..		Colleges for General Education—	
..	6	..	..	6	14	Degree Colleges—	
..	14	Arts.	
..	3	Science.	
..	1	..	..	1	16	Arts & Science.	
..	2	Intermediate Colleges—	
..	2	With only Intermediate Classes.	
..	1	Others.	
..	7	..	..	7	36	Total.	
..	1	Colleges for Professional Education—	
..	1	Agriculture.	
..	Applied Art and Architecture.	
..	7	Commerce.	

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..	Education—
..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	2	(i) Post-Graduate.
..	(ii) Under-Graduate.
..	3	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(i) Post-Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(ii) Under-Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	2	Others*.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	Total.

*May be specified, if any.

*Home Science, Baroda.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institutions (1)	For Boys						Unrecog- nised Ins- titutions (8)	Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions Managed by							
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies			
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	1	101	7	39	717	28	..	893
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	7	2,392	121	78	..	..	2,598
Middle/Junior High	2	79	2,422	158	140	75	1	2,877
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	43	1,427	72	44	1	..	1,587
Primary—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	281	6,578	15	283	77	230	7,464
Others	3	37	1,772	158	179	174	12	2,335
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	14	16	238	38	23	329
<i>Total</i>	6	548	14,612	579	1,679	393	266	18,083
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	9
Commerce	20	35	..	55
Engineering	1	1
Forestry	2	2
Medicine
Physical Education	1	2	3

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Technology—										
Polytechnic	3	1	4	
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	63	4	7	..	74	
Training—										
Basic Training Schools	..	..	23	..	..	10	..	..	33
Normal Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	7
Veterinary Science	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Others* (Co-operative Schools)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Marine	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre. Primary training schools	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
<i>Total</i>	..	..	1	102	..	1	49	46	199
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Other Fine Arts	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	4
Oriental Studies	..	..	12	..	..	9	5	..	26
For Social Workers	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	9
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	6,891	..	..	6,891
Reformatory	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	1	25	..	1	6,916	5	6,946
	..	..	1	19	..	1	44	12	77
GRAND TOTAL	8	694	14,612	581	8,688	456	266	25,305

*May be specified, if possible.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institutions	For Girls								Total	Grand Total
	Recognised Institutions Managed by							Unrecog- nised Ins- titutions		
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies					
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary
High	16	..	5	62	2	..	85	978
Senior Basic	1	254	63	4	..	..	322	2,920
Middle/Junior High	4	191	98	20	5	..	318	3,195
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	49	19	1	..	..	69	1,656
Primary—
Single-Teacher	4	14	1	2	9	8	38	7,502
Others	19	70	39	28	22	2	180	2,515
Nursery	329
Total	44	578	225	117	38	10	1,012	19,093
<i>Schools for Professional Education</i>										
Agriculture	19
Commerce	55
Engineering	1
Forestry	2
Medicine	11	..	1	5	3	..	20	29
Physical Education	3

Technology—										
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Others (Tech., Industrial & Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	34	10	..	44	118
Training—										
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	13	46
Normal Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Marines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre. Primary Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	6
Total .. .. .	..	..	16	..	1	50	13	..	80	279
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	11
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,372	..	..	1,372	8,263
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,377	..	..	1,377	8,323
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	60	578	226	1,552	51	10	2,477	27,782

* May be specified, if possible.

† Includes.....recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for boys and.....recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for girls.

IV-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	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)
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions	..	44	39	44	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science	7,283	6,669	1,102
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total	7,283	6,669	1,102

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied arts and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	414	296	130	
<i>Education—</i>								
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>								
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	73	68	73	
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>								
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	70	73	
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,615	1,448	648	
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	277	235	80	
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,255	1,173	743	
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,710	3,290	1,747	

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified only.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

In Recognised Institutions

District Board			Municipal Board			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	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
..	Universities—
..	University Departments
..	47	47	47	Research Institutions.
..	Colleges for General Education—
..	Degree Colleges—
..	Arts.
..	Science
..	Arts and Science.
..	Intermediate Colleges—
..	With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others.
..	Total.

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IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			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	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Universities—										
University Departments	379	349	4	..	..	..	*379	349	4
<i>Research Institutions</i>	146	123	34	..	..	..	237†	209	125
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts	5,909	5,268	438	..	..	..	5,909	5,268	438
Science	3,450	3,204	1,037	..	..	..	3,450	3,204	1,037
Arts and Science	6,715	5,710	881	..	..	..	13,998	12,379	1,983
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes	349	299	..	..	..	..	349	299	..
Others	1,270	1,143	184	..	..	..	†1,270	1,143	184
<i>Total</i>	17,693	15,624	2,540	..	..	..	24,976	22,293	3,642
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture	584	494	562	..	..	..	584	494	562
Applied Art and Architecture	2,146	1,880	1,046	3,177	2,722	520	(a) 5,737	4,898	1,696	
Commerce	2,146	1,880	1,046	3,177	2,722	520	5,737	4,898	1,696	

Education—												
(a) Basic Training Colleges												
(i) Post Graduate 73 68 73												
(ii) Under Graduate												
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges												
(i) Post Graduate 457 296 104 (b) 533 366 177												
(ii) Under Graduate 139 136 120 55 50 194 186 120												
Engineering	2,615	2,409	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 4,230	3,857	1,488
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	1,923	1,625	163	(d) 2,200	1,860	243	..	..	..
Medicine	945	873	483	..	..	..	2,200	2,046	1,226	..	..	..
Physical Education	7	6	7	..	..	..	7	6	7	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,893	6,094	3,162	5,155	4,397	683	15,758	13,781	5,592	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>												
Music and Dancing	360	290	12	..	..	..	(e) 360	290	12	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	166	157	16	..	..	..	(f) 166	157	16	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	78	69	10	..	..	..	78	69	10	..	..	..
Social Education	62	62	26	..	..	..	62	62	26	..	..	..
Others* Lok Bharati Sanasaru .. 152-11	163	158	160	..	..	..	163	158	160	..	..	..
Total	829	736	224	..	..	..	829	736	224	..	..	..

*55—5 In others. †38—8 In Original, 84+7 Medicals. ‡383+7 In Com. (a) In Arts from Diploma in Co-operative. (b) 16+24=40 In child Diploma in Others. 58 Students in Arts. (c) Includes 1,088 Students in Diploma. (d) 600+180 in Arts. (e) 194—142 in Diploma. (f) 62+10 in Diploma.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Numbers of Boys Included in		
	Number of Scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Universities—						
University Departments	92	..	92
Research Institutions	32	..	32
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts	937	..	937
Science	215	..	215
Arts and Science	2,623	..	2,623
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	39	..	39
Others	219	..	219
Total	4,033	..	4,033
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture	3	..	3
Applied Arts and Architecture
Commerce	55	..	55

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Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	11	..	11
(ii) Under Graduate
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	137
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	..	236
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	..	384
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	900
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	148 ¹
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23 ²
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9 ²
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Others* Lok Bharati Sanasaru 152—11.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11 ¹
Total¹										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	..	208 ¹

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	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 General Education</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Basic—</i>						
Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,464	1,210	..	82,263	66,876	3,338
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	..	..	..	369	365	369
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	530	495	..
Forestry	..	..	..	69	69	69
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic	..	..	..	1,482	1,283	320
Others Tech. Industrial and Arts & Crafts	..	..	..	2,364	2,055	101

Training—							
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	3,199	2,767	3,141
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	113	111	96
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariner	..	518	518	518	..	..
Pre-Primary Training College	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	518	518	518	8,126	7,145	4,096

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	43	27	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	404	373	64
For Social Workers	..	..	..	15	13	15
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	20	18	20
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	152	138	150
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	495	491	323
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	1,129	1,060	572
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,026	1,767	562	1,02,511	85,040	10,855

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

In Recognised Institutions						Institution
District Board			Municipal Board			
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education</i>
2,271	1,971	175	12,009	10,944	236	<i>Basic—</i>
5,22,432	3,92,936	1,034	77,110	65,826	168	Higher Secondary.
3,82,796	3,01,552	78	1,01,372	84,584	78	High.
77,305	51,535	..	25,805	20,320	..	Senior Basic.
						Middle/Junior High.
						Junior Basic/Basic Primary†.
						Primary—
2,29,642	1,52,576	..	670	497	..	Single-Teacher.
1,95,182	1,25,415	..	49,052	38,084	..	Others.
1,018	824	..	1,179	863	..	Nursery.
14,10,646	10,26,809	1,287	2,67,197	2,21,118	482	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	73	66	..	Physical Education.
..	Technology—
..	Polytechnic.
..	Others Tech. Industrial & Arts & Crafts.

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..	Training—
..	Basic Training Schools.
..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mariner.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Pre-Primary Training College
..	..	..	73	66	..	<i>Total.</i>
<hr/>						
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
14,10,646	10,26,809	1,287	2,67,317	2,21,231	529	GRAND TOTAL.

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

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Institution	In Recognised Institutions									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			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	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
<i>Basic</i>
Higher Secondary
High
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†
Primary—
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery
Total
	331,982	285,932	12,792	54,764	46,672	714	2,148,316	1,648,617	18,613	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education
Technology—
Polytechnic
Others Tech. Industrial and Arts & Crafts
	146	138	746	3,787	2,979	95	515	503	515	
	5,326	2,423	..	..	..	..	9,113	5,402	95	
	530	495	..	
	69	69	69	
	
	
	265	257	113	..	..	..	338	323	113	
	191	168	..	..	..	..	1,673	1,451	320	
	169	152	115	411	351	..	2,944	2,558	216	

Training—

Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	951	852	951	..	..	..	4,150	3,619	4,092
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	83	70	15	66	62	..	149	132	15
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	446	421	228	..	..	..	113	111	96
Others*..	..	..	..	..	421	228	..	..	..	446	421	228
Mariner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	518	518
Pre-Primary Training College	..	..	..	239	204	40	..	..	..	239	204	40
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	7,816	4,685	1,608	4,624	3,392	95	20,797	15,806	6,317

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	796	706	..	..	..	..	796	706	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	54	40	..	..	..	..	97	67	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	281	222	158	171	155	126	856	750	348
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	15
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	20
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	300	279	248	..	..	..	452	417	398
For Adults	..	..	..	152,867	97,866	..	..	..	..	152,867	97,866	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	491	323
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	154,298	99,113	406	171	155	126	155,598	100,328	1,104
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	520,036	412,656	20,770	64,354	54,616	1,618	2,366,890	1,802,119	35,621

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Numbers of Boys Included in		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
<i>Basic</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	40,250	..	40,250
Senior Basic	127,153	..	127,153
Middle/Junior High	97	87	151,489	14	151,503
Junior Basic Basic Primary†	26,668	..	26,668
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	7,548	4,626	29	64,214	2,042
Others	1,614	1,298	..	96,639	217
Nursery	4,095	2,416	..	10,459	1,667
<i>Total</i>	13,354	8,427	29	516,872	3,940
519,812						
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce	837	..	837
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education	70	..	70
<i>Technology—</i>						
Polytechnic
Others Tech. Industrial and Arts & Crafts	227	..	227

Training—								
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	169
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mariner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary Training College	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	132
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	1,454
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	287
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	82
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	85
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	528
GRAND TOTAL	..	13,354	8,427	29	524,179	3,940	528,119	

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Institution	In recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residence in Approved Hostels	Number of Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residence in Approved Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments						
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art & Architecture
Commerce

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate										
(ii) Under Graduate										
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate										
(ii) Under Graduate										
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										..
Colleges for Special Education—										
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

In Recognised Institution						Institutions
District Board			Municipal Board			
Number of Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residence in Approved Hostels	Number of Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residence in Approved Hostels	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
..	<i>Universities—</i>
..	University Departments.
..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>
..	Degree Colleges—
..	Arts.
..	Science.
..	Arts and Science.
..	Intermediate Colleges—
..	With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others*.
.. <i>Total.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>
..	Agriculture.
..	Applied Art and Architecture.
..	Commerce.

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			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	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels				
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Universities—</i>										
University Departments										
<i>Research Institutions</i>	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts	1,299	1,152	126	..	..	..	1,299	1,152	126
Science
Arts and Science	981	950	..	..	..	..	981	950	..
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	..	2,280	2,102	126	..	..	..	2,280	2,102	126
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture										
Commerce

Education—														
(a) Basic Training Colleges—														
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—														
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>														
Colleges for Special Education—														
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	307	297	122	307	297	122
<i>Total</i>														
..	307	297	122	307†	297	122

†Home Science Students 8 Girls in Dip. Classes.

*May be specified, if any.

†Includes 56 Girls in B. Ed.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Numbers of Boys Include in		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>						
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Arts and Architecture
Commerce

Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<hr/>									
	<i>Total</i>									

	<hr/>									
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<hr/>									
	<i>Total</i>									

*Includes 56 Girls in B. Ed.

†Home Science Students 8 Girls in Diploma Classes.

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	9,165	5,634	14
Senior Basic	492	489	..
Middle/Junior High	1,226	743	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	174	131	..
Others
Nursery	3,016	2,060	..
<i>Total</i>	14,073	9,057	14
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education	815	798	455
Polytechnic
Others (Tech., Industrial and Arts & Crafts)

Training—										
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	522	613
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>								1,428	1,320	1,068
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>								..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL								15,501	10,377	1,082
GRAND TOTAL (Bcys)								2,026	1,767	562
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)								2,026	1,767	562
								102,511	85,040	10,855
								118,012	95,417	11,937

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institution					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	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)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	2,063	1,893	45
Senior Basic	84,649	64,581	162
Middle/Junior High	35,614	29,294	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	40,823	32,236	..
Primary—	5,265	3,562	..
Single-Teacher	694	580	..
Others
Nursery	10,022	9,693	..
<i>Total</i>	141,453	110,652	162
..	112,808	73,419	56
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine	3	3	3
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Tech., Industrial, Arts and Crafts)

A-2510-22-A.

Training—								
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3

Schools for Special Education—

Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GRAND TOTAL	..	..	1,41,453	1,10,652	162	1,12,811	73,422	59
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	..	14,10,646	10,26,809	1,287	2,67,317	2,21,231	529
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	..	..	15,52,099	11,37,461	1,449	3,80,128	2,94,653	588

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

A-2510—22-B.

Institution	In Recognised Institutions									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			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	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary
High
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—										
Single Teacher
Others
Nursery
<i>Total</i> ..	38,038	34,287	1,003	4,281	3,327	440	310,653	230,742	1,645	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education

Technology—														
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,351	1,836	145	339	256	..	2,690	2,092	145
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training—														
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	809	757	749	..	..	..	1,422	1,279	1,362
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Primary College.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	177	158	34	..	..	..	177	158	34
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,516	2,917	1,091	375	286	10	5,322	4,526	2,172
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>														
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49	43	..	..	..	..	49	43	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	77	72	77	..	..	..	77	72	77
For the Handicapped—														
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60	53	58	..	..	..	60	53	58
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31,991	6,145	..	..	..	..	31,991	6,145	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	60	60	60
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32,237	6,373	195	..	..	..	32,237	6,373	195
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	76,378	45,976	2,537	4,656	3,613	420	350,799	244,040	4,260
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	520,036	412,656	20,770	64,354	54,616	1,618	2,366,890	1,802,119	35,621
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	596,414	458,632	23,307	69,010	58,229	2,038	2,717,689	2,046,159	39,881

*Figures in col. (20) includes boys and girls in recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.

†May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Numbers of boys included in		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	151	..	151
Senior Basic	6,263	..	6,263
Middle/Junior High	1,230	..	1,230
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	759	..	759
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	254	206	..	4	4
Others	169	117	..	1,494	1,494
Nursery
Total	423	323	..	9,901	9,901
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine	48	48
Physical Education

Technology--							
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	83	83
Others .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training--							
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
Pre-Primary College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
<i>Schools for Special Education--</i>							
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped--							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	423	323	..	10,071	..	10,071
GRAND TOTAL (Boys) .. .. .	..	13,354	8,427	29	524,179	3,940	528,119
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons) .. .. .	..	13,777	8,750	29	534,250	3,940	538,190

*Figures in Col. (20) includes boys and girls in recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.
†May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1,74,578	90,546	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	..	12,31,549	..	..	8,49,490	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	12,31,549	..	..	8,49,490	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	2,39,973	..	..	1,13,785	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	29,040	..	..	67,000	..

Education—												
(a) Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,841	..	11,563	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,136	..	21,870	..
(ii) Under Graduate (S.T.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,42,864	..	3,31,348	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,986	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,51,920	..	4,15,622	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>								..	25,79,774	..	10,09,174	..
<hr/>												
Colleges for Special Education—												
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>							

* May be specified, if any.

V-A.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
	(8)	(9)	Central (10)	State (11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	25,235	2,90,359	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science	33,891	21,14,930	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	33,891	21,14,930	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	83,496	4,37,254	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	14,761	1,10,801	..	..	..	..

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	2,030	89,434	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,006	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate (S.T.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,74,212	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,986	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	9,746	177,288	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total.</i>										
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,033	36,98,981	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
..

* May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

District Board Institutions				Government Funds		Institutions
Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Central	State	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	<i>Universities—</i>
..	University Departments
..	<i>Research Institutions</i>
..	Revised expenditure
..	<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>
..	Degree Colleges—
..	Arts
..	Science
..	Arts and Science
..	Intermediate Colleges—
..	With only Intermediate Classes
..	Others
..	<i>Total</i>
..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>
..	Agriculture
..	Applied Art and Architecture
..	Commerce

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
						(i) Post Graduate
						(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
						(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others* . . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions						Institution
District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other sources	Total	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	<i>Universities— University Departments.</i>
..	13,26,570	3,200	..	..	13,29,770	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
..	2,52,800	3,200	..	..	2,56,000	<i>Revised expenditure</i>
..	<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—</i>
..	<i>Arts.</i>
..	<i>Science.</i>
..	<i>Arts and Science.</i>
..	<i>Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.</i>
..	<i>Others.</i>
..	<i>Total.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education— Agriculture.</i>
..	<i>Applied Art and Architecture.</i>
..	<i>Commerce.</i>

						Education—
						(a) Basic Training Colleges—
						(i) Post Graduate.
						(ii) Under Graduate.
						(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
						(i) Post Graduate.
						(ii) Under Graduate.
						Engineering.
						Forestry.
						Law.
						Medicine.
						Physical Education.
						Technology.
						Veterinary Science.
						Others*.
						<i>Total.</i>
						<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
						Dancing.
						Music and Dancing.
						Other Fine Arts.
						Oriental Studies.
						Social Education.
						Others*.
						<i>Total.</i>

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	85,160	35,58,540	1,000	275	4,31,674	55,804
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	82,063	..	..	113	..
Middle/Junior High	27,751	2,57,985	1,941	..	16,031	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	1,81,573	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	2,375	2,72,906	..	..	5,610	..
Others	39,719	2,17,578	4,861	..	..	..
Nursery.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,55,005	45,70,645	7,802	275	4,53,428	55,804
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	30,538	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	2,53,314	..	..	41,557	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	34,925	..	..	..	..

Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,97,045	7,29,839	..	..	13,07,026	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,51,159	..	..	7,779	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training—										
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,36,956	7,20,878	..	..	11,486	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16,319	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pri.-Priy. Trg. Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,29,824	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,63,825	29,11,779	..	..	1,97,848	..
Schools for Special Education—										
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,416	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50,067	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,327	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15,998	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	58,215	..	..	..	3,427
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,13,659	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,000	2,56,682	..	..	..	3,427
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,248	77,39,106	7,802	275	6,51,276	59,231
	..	..	..	..	1,74,578	39,01,869	..	..	18,58,664	..
	..	..	..	..	7,99,408	1,16,40,975	7,802	* 275	25,09,940	59,231

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	36,661	41,69,114	1,839	66,425	11,636	..
Senior Basic	318	82,494	11,15,240	1,47,71,797	10,98,131	..
Middle/Junior High	2,221	3,05,929	19,72,423	79,61,942	13,62,882	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	1,81,573	96,912	28,16,147	1,14,386	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	2,75,281	14,46,333	49,08,614	8,16,123	..
Others .. .. .	..	2,67,768	10,27,232	45,07,717	5,13,575	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	3,041	23,138	..
<i>Total</i>	39,200	52,82,159	56,59,979	3,50,63,053	39,39,871	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	13,444	3,18,789
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering	2,94,871
Forestry	34,925

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Industry
Medicine
Physical Education
Polytechnic	1,669	10,65,579
High
Others	13,607	8,72,545
Training—											
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,076	8,85,396	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16,319	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pri.-Pri. Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,29,824	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	..	44,796	36,18,248	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>											
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,416	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50,067	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,327	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15,998	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17,092	78,734	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,785	1,47,444	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	..	44,877	3,10,986	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	1,28,873	92,11,393	56,59,979	3,50,63,053	39,39,871	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1,69,159	61,04,270	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2,98,032	1,53,15,663	56,59,979	3,50,63,053	39,39,871	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

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District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions		Institution
Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		
				Central	State	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>Schools for General Education—</i>
1,05,182	2,457	9,802	1,97,341	..	4,30,177	.. .. Higher Secondary.
56,504	437	2,09,538	1,72,51,647	95,189	16,00,056	.. .. High.
72,374	395	2,12,453	1,15,82,469	1,13,933	13,01,627	.. .. Senior Basic.
1,492	30	17,754	30,46,721	49,090	6,21,829	.. .. Middle/Junior High.
6,320	95	1,27,327	73,04,812	1,541	27,589	.. .. Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
8,524	158	86,513	61,43,719	56,038	12,26,773	.. .. Primary— Single-Teacher.
..	..	..	53,549	..	2,016	.. .. Others.
2,50,396	3,572	6,63,387	4,55,80,258	3,15,791	52,10,867	.. .. Nursery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>School for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Arts and Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Engineering.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions						Institution
District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>Schools for General Education—</i>
36,274	1,08,196	3,83,108	80,337	17,962	10,56,854	.. .. Higher Secondary.
62,681	8,53,013	24,213	70	16,843	26,52,065	.. .. High.
10,691	10,37,025	31,514	173	20,918	25,15,881	.. .. Senior Basic.
6,501	2,88,324	6,180	42	5,709	9,77,675	.. .. Middle/Junior High.
..	15,551	45	2	275	45,003	.. .. Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
11,723	8,68,321	34,820	94	16,352	22,14,121	.. .. Primary—
10,845	28,587	12,537	..	210	54,195	.. .. Single-Teacher.
1,38,715	31,99,017	4,92,417	80,718	78,269	95,15,794	.. .. Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Nursery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. <i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Arts and Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. Engineering.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Industry.
..	15,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	21,007	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	High.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Training—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	15,292	..	..	..	21,007	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
1,38,715	32,14,309	4,92,417	80,718	78,269	95,36,801	..	..	..	GRAND TOTAL
..	13,26,570	3,200	..	..	13,29,770	..	..	..
1,38,715	45,40,879	4,95,617	80,718	78,269	1,08,66,571	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
(1)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University—</i>						
University Department	7,41,042	27,56,290	..	..	33,18,948	39,710
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	20,000	..	..	60,151	16,436
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	92,874	..	..	10,59,540	..
Science .. .. .	..	3,83,288	..	..	8,14,155	2,11,953
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	3,52,159	..	..	16,20,961	9,869
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	20,649	..	..	1,03,983	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32,160	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	8,48,970	..	..	36,30,799	2,21,822
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	53,185	..	..	2,73,477	..
<i>Education—</i>						
(a) Basic Training Colleges—						
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate 22,223 79,188 ..											
(ii) Under Graduate 180 1,295 ..											
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,455	..	..	6,95,516	3,775
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,82,881	..	..	2,43,610	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	1,540	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											
							4,57,924	..	..	12,94,626	3,775
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,518	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,692	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,751	..	..	11,900	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,568	..	..	2,050	..
<i>Total</i>											
							1,26,319	..	..	73,160	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
(1)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	9,94,424	78,50,414	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	2,29,990	3,26,577	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,20,734	12,73,148	..	..	..	..
Science	2,08,760	16,18,156	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	2,49,474	22,32,463	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	1,84,014	3,08,646	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	32,160	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	7,62,982	54,64,573	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	255	3,26,917	5,14,198	..	27,806	5,42,004
<i>Education—</i>						
(a) Basic Training Colleges—						
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	1,41,841	2,43,252	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	144	1,619	1,567	..	..	1,567
Engineering	..	..	..	..	6,26,760	14,20,506	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,86,389	..	1,278	2,87,667
Medicine	..	..	..	..	2,13,938	7,40,429	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	15,880	22,420	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	*9,98,818	27,55,143	8,02,154	..	29,084	8,31,238
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	99,835	1,30,153	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	1,14,559	1,43,251	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	34,324	34,324	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,651	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	61,742	98,360	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	3,10,260	5,09,739	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (47)] (48)
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments	7,41,042	27,56,290	..	..	33,189,948	39,710	9,94,424	78,50,414	1,54,080
<i>Research Institutions</i> ..	1,74,578	1,10,546	..	13,26,570	63,351	16,436	2,55,225	19,46,706	4,68,037
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts .. ..	..	92,874	..	..	10,59,540	..	1,20,734	12,73,148	8,10,766
Science .. ..	..	3,83,288	..	..	8,14,155	2,11,953	2,08,760	16,18,156	7,90,559
Arts and Science .. ..	..	15,83,708	..	..	24,70,451	9,869	2,83,365	43,47,393	22,17,418
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	20,649	..	..	1,03,983	..	1,84,014	3,08,646	1,03,431
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	32,160	..	..	32,160	900
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	20,80,519	..	..	44,80,289	2,21,822	7,96,873	75,79,503	39,23,074
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	2,39,973	1,13,785	..	83,496	4,37,254	1,37,524
Applied Art and Architecture.

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Commerce	82,225	8,54,675	..	42,822	9,79,722	5,85,925
Education—								
(a) Basic Training								
Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate ..	75,841	..	..	11,563	..	2,030	89,434	48,469
(ii) Under Graduate								
(b) Non-Basic Training								
Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate ..	62,359	..	..	1,01,058	..	1,41,841	3,05,258	1,87,163
(ii) Under Graduate	180	..	..	2,862	..	144	3,186	540
Engineering	10,37,319	..	..	10,26,864	3,775	6,26,760	26,94,718	15,58,261
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	3,34,375	..	1,278	3,35,653	2,01,608
Medicine	15,34,801	..	..	6,59,232	..	2,23,684	24,17,717	11,75,446
Physical Education	5,000	..	..	1,540	..	15,880	22,420	5,212
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30,37,698	..	..	31,05,954	3,775	11,37,935	72,85,362	39,00,148

<i>Colleges for Special</i>								
Education—								
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	30,518	..	99,635	1,30,153	85,754
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	28,692	..	1,14,559	1,43,251	76,303
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	34,324	34,324	25,296
Social Education	91,751	..	..	11,900	..	..	1,03,651	43,981
Others*	34,568	..	..	2,050	..	61,742	98,360	42,065
Total	1,26,319	73,160	..	3,10,260	5,09,739	2,73,399

*May be specified, if possible.

† Includes allowances, if any.

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V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (30)	Municipal Board Funds (31)	Fees (32)	Endowments, etc. (33)
	Central (28)	State (29)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	43,127	94,89,034	8,26,701	12,17,636	98,09,648	7,24,000
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	3,67,307	15,961	..	20,051	7,717
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	2,47,979	1,03,464	36,876	1,87,421	75,830
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	93,799	1,332	..	5,411	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	1,78,051	35,275	5,279	7,569	1,356
Others .. .. .	..	3,77,677	20,701	27,150	1,67,862	19,611
Nursery.. .. .	31,275	31,190	93,907	52,528	2,81,327	54,310
<i>Total</i>	74,402	1,08,35,037	10,97,341	13,39,471	1,04,79,289	8,82,824
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	14,665	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	47,816	..	..	66,176	3,543
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	24,905	..	..	53,070	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	10,346	..	..	26,896	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	23,988	..	..	7,568	765
Training—						
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	8,531	1,04,687	..	75,333	20,596
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	3,715	..	11,062	..

Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,080	..
Marine Prc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	99,323	..	..	..	..
Primary Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11,039	500	..	23,477	1,748
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,531	3,40,484	500	2,78,664	26,652
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	61,503	..	1,501	21,607	2,534
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,207	..	..	4,927	3,284
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21,421	..	..	..	19,696
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	69,845	250	4,500	510	6,203
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,38,660	3,554	12,200	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,96,636	3,804	18,201	27,044
TOTAL (Direct) ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,23,975	1,57,81,660	11,01,645	13,57,672	1,91,62,681
	..	..	..	..	..				12,22,936	

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a footnote 56,55,776.

†††Amount awarded by State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources (34)	Total (35)	Fees (36)	Endowments, etc. (37)	Other Sources (38)	Total (39)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	12,89,842	2,33,99,988	3,54,750	85,590	56,962	4,97,302
Senior Basic	37,876	4,48,912	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	2,30,542	9,32,114	5,00,540	56,193	1,53,039	7,09,772
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	21,516	1,22,058	..	..	871	871
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	87,849	3,15,379	10,972	6,067	55,346	72,385
Others	2,01,312	8,14,313	7,92,677	64,694	1,57,702	10,15,073
Nursery.. .. .	2,33,885	7,78,422	35,018	14,797	47,803	97,618
<i>Total</i>	21,02,822	2,68,11,186	16,93,957	2,27,341	4,71,723	23,93,071
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	18,776	33,441	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	13,822	1,31,359	66,336	150	19,933	86,419
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	77,975	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>						
Polytechnic	9,929	47,171	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	5,386	37,707	31,159	..	1,712	32,871
<i>Training—</i>						
Basic Training Schools	31,454	2,40,606	..	1,075	398	4,047
Normal and Training Schools	7,065	21,842	2,574	..	..	..

Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,403	..	..	..	..
Marine Pre.	..	..	..	..	..	815	37,579	..	..	..
Primary Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	87,252	7,42,083	1,00,069	1,225	22,043	1,23,337
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	10,649	97,794	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	2,101	15,519	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	20,739	61,856	..	22,296	13,544	35,840
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	41,451	1,22,759	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	28,423	2,82,837	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,363	5,80,765	..	22,296	13,544	35,840
TOTAL (Direct)	..	..	..	..	..	55,89,911	4,50,40,480	25,96,180	2,50,862	5,36,394	33,83,436

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a footnote 56,55,776.

†††Amount awarded by State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees
	Central	State			
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary
High
Senior Basic
Middle/Junior High
Junior Basic/Basic Primary
Primary—					
Single-Teacher
Others
Nursery
<i>Total</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education
Technology—					
Polytechnic
High
Others (Technical, Arts and Crafts)

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Training—								
Basic Training Schools	1,45,487	8,25,565	86,819
Normal and Training Schools	3,715	13,636
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	16,319	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,080
				1,29,824	99,323	..	..	..
Total				..	11,034	500	..	23,477
				4,72,356	32,57,978	500	15,292	5,76,581
Schools for Special Education—								
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,501	21,607
Music	..	..	..	..	61,503	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	9,623	..	..	4,927
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	71,488	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	14,327	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	15,998	..	..	..
Physical Handicapped	..	..	..	..	1,28,060	250	4,500	510
For Adults	..	..	..	..	2,38,660	3,554	12,200	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,13,659	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				6,000	6,53,318	3,804	18,201	27,044
TOTAL (Direct)				75,99,153	6,77,02,270	51,88,033	58,98,826	2,50,14,814
Total Indirect Expenditure								
Direction	..	..	..	..	4,78,703	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	17,69,804	..	9,401	..
Buildings††	..	..	..	17,51,264	1,08,23,471	61,906	1,62,489	1,67,659
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	..	..	..	7,92,380	56,28,083	2,03,041	42,261	2,82,363
Hostel Charges	..	..	..	30,903	3,16,407	38,954	3,446	8,79,525
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	37,488	52,17,233	17,144	5,05,394	2,05,767
TOTAL (Indirect)				26,12,035	2,42,33,761	3,21,045	7,22,991	15,35,314
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)				1,02,11,188	9,19,36,031	55,09,078	66,21,817	2,65,50,128

*May be specified, if possible.

V-A.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

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Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (47)] (48)
	Endowments, etc. (45)	Other Sources (46)	Total (47)	
(1)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary	9,48,188	14,11,229	2,93,20,599	1,87,88,470
High	8,224	2,64,575	2,04,35,118	1,89,26,853
Senior Basic	1,32,591	6,19,173	1,60,46,165	1,50,50,824
Middle/Junior High	72	45,850	43,28,898	37,98,404
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	7,520	2,70,797	80,12,860	73,76,331
Primary—	84,557	4,61,879	1,04,54,994	98,17,917
Single-Teacher	69,107	2,81,898	9,83,784	5,41,087
Others				
Nursery				
<i>Total</i>	12,50,259	33,55,401	8,95,82,418	7,42,99,886
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture		32,220	3,52,230	1,13,770
Arts and Crafts				
Commerce	3,693	33,755	2,17,778	87,291
Engineering			2,94,871	2,61,667
Forestry			34,925	5,544
Industry				
Medicine				
Physical Education			98,982	45,113
Technology—				
Polytechnic		11,598	11,12,750	4,89,737
High				
Others (Technical, Arts and Crafts)	765	20,705	9,43,123	4,94,003

Training—									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	20,596	47,535	11,26,002	5,66,466
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	7,463	25,889	14,682
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,319	11,523
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,403	25,639
						..	..	1,29,824	69,875
						1,748	815	37,579	23,397
					<i>Total</i>	27,877	1,54,091	45,06,675	22,08,707
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	2,534	10,649	97,794	58,589
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	3,284	2,101	19,935	9,392
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	41,992	34,283	1,47,763	78,563
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,327	7,532
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,998	972
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	9,630	58,543	2,01,493	86,333
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,423	2,82,837	2,60,421
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,785	1,47,444	41,140
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					<i>Total</i>	57,440	1,61,784	9,27,591	5,42,942
TOTAL (Direct)						16,17,319	71,65,993	12,01,86,408	8,57,70,273
						Total Indirect Expenditure			
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,78,703	
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,79,265	
Buildings††	..	..	..	..	..	1,51,467	7,85,614	1,39,03,870	
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	..	..	..	..	..	17,093	3,20,839	72,86,060	
Hostel Charges	..	..	..	..	..	29,822	1,05,659	14,04,716	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	64,612	5,27,569	65,75,207	
TOTAL (Indirect)						2,62,994	17,39,681	3,14,27,821	
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)						18,80,313	89,05,674	15,16,14,229	

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS

Institutions (1)	Government Institutes					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											
Colleges for Special Education—											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions	Other Sources	Total	District Board Institutions			
			Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
			Central	State		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions						
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.						
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

Education—										
(a) Basic Training College—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
					Government Funds	
	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Central	State
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions—</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	Municipal Board Institutions					
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other	Total
	(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total

<i>Colleges for professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>										
Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>										
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>										
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institutions (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	6,134	6,26,442	..	..	42,093	..
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	22,008	..	..	558	..
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	21,892	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	5,111	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	89,980	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,134	7,65,433	..	..	42,651	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Medicine	2,15,797	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—					
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Training—					
Basic Training Schools	1,97,051	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Pre-Pry. Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	4,12,848	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Grand Total</i>	6,134	..	..	42,651	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

Institutions (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	107	6,74,776	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	22,566	1,19,816	26,46,707	1,14,189	..
Middle/Junior High	21,892	2,69,239	9,99,742	1,62,602	..
Junior Basic-Basic Primary	646	1,96,773	4,608	..
Primary— Single-Teacher	5,111	..	12,084	3,371	..
Others	89,980	44,314	2,25,152	35,221	..
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	107	8,14,325	4,34,015	40,80,458	3,19,991	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry

Medicine	2,15,797				
Physical Education .. .. .	..			
Technology—					
Polytechnic .. .. .	..			
Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..			
Others .. .. .	..			
Training—					
Basic Training Schools	1,97,051				
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..			
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..			
Others* .. .. .	..			
Marine Pre-Pry. Schools .. .. .	..			
<i>Total</i>	4,12,848				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..			
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..			
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..			
For Social Workers .. .. .	..			
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..			
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..			
For Adults .. .. .	..			
Reformatory .. .. .	..			
Others* .. .. .	..			
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..			
<i>Grand Total</i>	107	12,27,173	4,34,015	40,80,458	3,19,991

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
					Central	State
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,230
Senior Basic	4,490	63	12,802	28,98,067	77,115	8,96,478
Middle/Junior High	5,672	48	20,292	14,57,595	58,707	7,06,709
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3	..	279	2,02,309	14,383	1,78,777
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	115	15,570	..	1,605
Others	352	..	1,741	3,06,780	12,757	2,83,248
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	10,517	111	35,229	48,80,321	1,56,962	21,75,442
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry

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Medicine
Physical Education
Technology—										
Polytechnic
Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training—										
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Pre-Pry. Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>										
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	10,517	111	35,229	48,80,321	1,56,962	21,75,442			

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	5,485	19,047	87,285	1,085	4,076	2,27,208
Senior Basic	18,244	4,83,981	9,362	87	22,547	15,01,814
Middle/Junior High	19,800	4,09,298	13,840	43	9,491	12,17,888
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	99	1,01,918	1,695	38	2,203	2,99,113
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	33	..	..	..	1,638
Others	811	2,27,929	8,571	49	2,076	5,35,436
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	44,439	12,42,168	1,20,753	1,302	40,393	37,81,459
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry

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Medicine	2,060											2,060
Physical Education												
Technology—												
Polytechnic												
Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts												
Others												
Training—												
Basic Training Schools												
Normal and Training Schools												
Veterinary Science												
Others*												
Marine Pre-Pry. Schools												
<i>Total</i>	2,060											2,060
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>												
Music and Dancing												
Other Fine Arts												
Oriental Studies												
For Social Workers												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped												
Physically Handicapped												
For Adults												
Reformatory												
Others*												
<i>Total</i>												
GRAND TOTAL	44,439	12,44,228	1,20,753	1,302	40,393	37,83,519						

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments, etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	97,411	..	..	1,88,656	..
Science
Arts and Science	38,863	..	..	1,69,277	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	1,36,274	..	..	3,57,933	..

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Special Education—

Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,378	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,378	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. .. .	..	1,44,908	4,30,975	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	..	2,08,140	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	1,44,908	6,39,115	..	..	..

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>											
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate											
(ii) Under Graduate											
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate											
(ii) Under Graduate											
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home Science	..	..	..	..	..	67,138	1,32,516	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											..
						67,138	1,32,516	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in Col. (45)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts	97,411	..	..	1,88,656	..	1,44,908	4,30,975	2,07,807
Science
Arts and Science	38,863	..	..	1,69,277	..	..	2,08,140	1,07,486
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes.
Others
<i>Total</i>	..	1,36,274	..	..	3,57,933	..	1,44,908	6,39,115	3,15,293

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training</i>										
<i>Colleges—</i>										
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training</i>										
<i>Colleges—</i>										
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Special Education—

Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	65,378	..	67,138	1,32,516	79,714
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	65,378	..	67,138	1,32,516	79,714

*May be specified, if any. †Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	2,845	11,56,800	55,907	54,156	14,53,887	76,625
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	21,797	..	..	1,365	11,017
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	59,638	2,984	18,631	14,257	16,076
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	1,038	..	..	24	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	852	..	..	4	..
Others .. .. .	..	65,360	3,110	20,849	26,485	23,308
Nursery.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,845	13,05,485	62,001	93,636	14,96,022	1,27,026
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	6,778	67,913	..	..	25,878
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	10,498	23,715	400	8,076	47,466	19,118

Training—										
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	1,27,475	..	..	56,523	12,634	
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	2,000	13,177	400	8,076	16,066	26
					19,276	2,32,280			1,20,055	57,656
<hr/>										
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	740	..	..	4,886	18
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	5,750	6,980	..	..	7,564	..
<hr/>										
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	24,100	..	750	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	36,162	3,554	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	3,120	17,645	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	8,870	85,637	3,554	750	12,450	18
<hr/>										
Total (Direct)	..	..	..	..	30,991	17,59,676	65,955	1,02,462	20,51,838	1,84,750
<hr/>										

*May be specified, if any.

†Include allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a foot-note
1,28,244.

†††Amount awarded by the State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	1,81,997	29,82,217	1,774	..	62,232	64,006
Senior Basic	11,373	45,552	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	49,935	1,61,521	..	8,251	..	8,251
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	742	1,804	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single Teacher	597	1,453	..	4,486	3,838	8,324
Others	33,926	1,73,038	39,646	13,418	32,654	85,718
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	2,78,570	33,66,585	41,420	26,155	98,724	1,66,299
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	1,00,569	..	22,163	24,555	46,718
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—						
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	33,798	1,43,071	8,166	..	9,080	17,246

Training—							
Basic Training Schools	25,617	2,22,249	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	91	31,360	..	..	..	..	..
	59,506	4,97,249	8,166	22,163	33,635	63,969	
Schools for Special Education—							
Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	14,907	20,551	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	20,294	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	6,610	31,460	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	3,787	43,513	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	20,765	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	25,304	1,36,583	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct) ..	5,75,426	47,71,048	49,586	48,318	1,32,359	2,30,263	

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure								
	Government Funds							Total	Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)]
	Central	State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources		
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	8,979	18,93,472	61,392	73,203	15,85,039	77,710	2,48,412	39,48,207	25,13,771
Senior Basic	1,90,931	35,86,990	1,32,433	4,83,981	15,775	11,167	46,722	44,67,999	38,41,39†
Middle/Junior High	3,27,946	17,87,981	1,85,386	4,27,929	33,769	24,418	79,718	28,67,147	28,64,131
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	15,029	3,76,588	4,707	1,01,918	1,722	38	3,224	5,03,226	4,05,599
Primary—Single Teacher .. ..	..	18,047	3,371	..	4	4,486	4,550	30,458	27,245
Others	57,071	6,63,740	39,142	2,48,773	75,054	37,775	70,397	11,90,952	10,26,435
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,99,956	64,33,346	3,65,031	12,62,601	1,26,324	76,884	2,04,611	1,30,07,989	77,64,861

Schools for Professional

<i>Education—</i>											
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	6,778	2,83,710	..	2,060	..	48,041	24,555	3,65,144	2,28,907
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>											
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	10,498	23,715	400	8,076	55,632	19,118	42,878	1,60,317	96,115
<i>Training—</i>											
Basic Training Schools	..	..	3,24,526	..	..	..	56,523	12,634	25,617	4,19,300	2,31,134
Normal and Training Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	2,000	13,177	..	..	16,066	26	91	31,360	21,677
Pre. Pry. Trg. School	..	..	19,276	6,45,128	400	10,136	1,28,221	79,819	93,141	9,76,121	5,77,833
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	740	..	..	4,886	18	14,907	20,551	15,822

*May be specified if any.

†Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col.(45)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers ..	5,750	6,980	..	..	7,564	..	..	20,294	7,915
For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped ..	..	24,100	..	750	..	..	6,610	31,460	11,297
For Adults ..	..	36,172	3,554	..	..	..	3,787	43,513	38,998
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* ..	3,120	17,645	..	..	..	..	..	20,765	4,049
Total ..	28,146	7,30,765	3,954	10,886	1,40,671	79,837	1,18,445	11,12,704	6,56,314
Total (Direct) ..	6,28,102	91,93,857	4,30,385	13,46,690	22,75,345	2,34,431	7,83,514	1,48,92,324	1,13,29,493

Total Indirect Expenditure

A-2510-26-A.	Direction and Inspection	..	21,113	..	..	..	..	..	21,113	..	
	Buildings†	.. ..	17,782	6,41,557	..	37,223	29,575	75,731	10,783	8,12,591	..
	Scholarships and other Financial Concessions††		1,43,932	7,87,514	..	6,306	28,295	2,242	1,71,923	11,40,212	..
	Hostel Charges	.. ..	39,484	1,11,471	..	4,700	59,951	40,232	60,517	3,16,355	..
	Miscellaneous	.. ..	580	2,04,720	442	1,73,614	26,998	49,779	51,516	5,07,647	..
	Total (Indirect)	..	2,01,778	17,66,375	442	2,21,843	1,44,759	1,67,982	2,94,739	27,97,918	..
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).		8,29,880	1,09,60,232	4,30,827	15,68,533	24,20,104	4,02,413	10,78,253	1,76,90,242	..
	Total (Direct)—Boys	..	75,99,153	6,77,02,270	51,88,033	58,98,826	2,50,14,814	16,17,319	71,65,993	12,01,86,408	..
	Total (Direct)—All Persons.		82,27,255	7,68,96,127	56,18,418	72,45,516	2,72,90,159	18,51,750	79,49,507	13,50,78,732	..
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys.		1,02,11,188	9,19,36,031	55,09,078	66,21,817	2,65,50,128	18,80,313	89,05,674	15,16,14,229	..
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons.		1,10,41,068	10,28,96,283	59,39,905	81,90,350	2,89,70,232	22,82,726	99,83,927	16,93,04,471	..

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age group		School				
		Nursery	I	II	III	IV
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Below 5	Boys	10,120	530	..	..	..
	Girls	8,079	443	..	..	..
5—6	Boys	2,533	2,060	33,657	2,375	84
	Girls	2,010	1,023	19,149	659	37
6—7	Boys	371	3,458	97,876	14,414	885
	Girls	320	1,736	56,807	7,970	608
7—8	Boys	40	2,914	125,145	41,928	9,645
	Girls	33	1,316	73,817	23,613	5,805
8—9	Boys	20	1,641	100,146	60,285	32,117
	Girls	10	968	62,627	32,768	16,767
9—10	Boys	5	791	65,238	55,818	46,269
	Girls	7	390	41,876	31,380	24,631
10—11	Boys	..	429	37,072	40,309	42,408
	Girls	..	249	27,166	23,408	22,102
11—12	Boys	..	233	17,272	24,108	32,921
	Girls	..	122	12,920	12,638	15,482
12—13	Boys	..	90	7,087	11,803	19,620
	Girls	..	24	4,100	5,363	8,342
13—14	Boys	..	30	2,182	4,733	9,060
	Girls	..	15	979	1,706	3,358
14—15	Boys	..	..	592	1,517	3,598
	Girls	..	..	266	573	1,094
15—16	Boys	..	..	164	558	1,339
	Girls	..	..	82	151	356

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,650
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,522
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,709
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,878
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117,043
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,468
1,077	72	10	..	..	..	..	..	180,831
638	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	105,241
7,898	803	49	..	4	..	..	..	202,961
4,503	444	16	..	..	..	..	..	118,103
24,562	5,546	791	61	132	..	..	..	199,213
14,254	3,504	476	59	62	..	..	..	116,639
38,103	18,401	5,216	799	254	14	..	..	183,005
19,878	9,958	2,803	507	57	1	..	..	106,129
40,669	29,710	15,675	4,404	920	129	14	4	166,059
17,713	13,734	7,187	2,121	326	46	3	..	82,229
28,509	29,134	21,943	11,754	4,019	719	94	2	134,774
12,112	12,561	9,878	5,606	1,506	210	54	21	59,777
18,647	23,077	22,374	18,134	9,298	2,924	721	212	111,492
6,502	8,332	8,615	7,560	3,851	1,014	166	58	42,166
7,821	13,886	17,005	17,433	14,034	7,028	2,420	644	85,978
2,579	4,386	5,863	6,914	5,181	3,001	724	174	30,755
3,622	7,644	10,560	14,650	13,840	10,731	6,088	2,080	71,276
936	2,255	3,256	5,784	4,333	3,523	2,066	530	23,272

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age group		School				
		Number of				
(1)		Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)
16—17	Boys	..	..	35	153	453
	Girls	..	..	28	53	93
17—18	Boys	..	..	12	53	160
	Girls	..	..	7	15	33
18—19	Boys	..	..	2	15	54
	Girls	..	..	2	1	11
19—20	Boys	..	..	1	3	5
	Girls	..	..	3	1	2
20—21	Boys	..	..	..	1	6
	Girls	..	..	..	1	..
21—22	Boys	..	..	..	1	8
	Girls	..	..	..	1	..
22—23	Boys	..	..	..	1	4
	Girls	..	..	..	..	1
23—24	Boys	..	..	..	..	1
	Girls	..	..	1	.. 3	..
24—25	Boys	..	..	..	1	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..
Over 25	Boys	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	Boys	13,089	12,176	486,581	258,075	198,637
	Girls	10,459	6,286	299,830	140,305	98,725

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1,191	2,833	5,280	8,291	9,612	10,926	8,189	4,811	51,774
533	626	1,249	2,627	2,624	2,956	2,741	1,521	15,061
471	1,065	2,358	4,838	6,002	7,837	8,401	6,736	37,933
95	214	493	1,279	1,315	1,832	2,185	1,828	9,296
138	659	983	2,487	3,152	4,824	5,669	6,487	24,470
27	114	169	553	605	855	1,457	1,711	5,505
36	86	226	682	1,253	2,524	3,758	4,572	13,146
2	25	32	142	239	444	75,656	1,004	2,650
12	33	63	229	473	979	1,879	2,686	6,361
4	2	16	51	73	220	355	466	1,188
1	11	20	33	126	329	872	1,067	2,468
..	..	4	25	26	75	130	190	451
1	3	2	13	34	91	261	442	852
4	1	1	6	19	26	43	89	1,900
..	..	2	2	13	28	71	119	226
..	1	2	6	6	6	13	20	58
1	2	2	..	2	10	27	29	73
..	6	2	5	2	2	4	4	26
..	5	1	1	8	4	11	21	51
4	1	2	8	2	4	2	7	30
72,796	132,970	102,560	83,811	63,176	49,097	38,475	29,902	164,345
79,811	56,177	40,067	33,253	20,164	14,215	10,699	7,633	817,624

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes					Collegiate	
Age Group		Arts		Science			Arts	
		1st Year pre-university (16)	2nd Year (17)	1st Year pre-university (18)	2nd Year (19)	1st Year (20)	2nd Year (21)	3rd Year (22)
(1)								
Below 5	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—6	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—7	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7—8	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8—9	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9—10	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Collegiate

Age Group	No. of Students in Intermediate Classes					No. of Students in		
	Arts		Science			Arts		
	1st Year pre-university (16)	2nd year (17)	1st Year pre-university (18)	2nd Year (19)	1st Year (20)	2nd Year (21)	3rd Year (22)	
(1)								
15—16	Boys	250	..	97	13	..	..	..
	Girls	55	5	29	..	..	..	..
16—17	Boys	479	138	559	149	..	..	..
	Girls	208	106	98	23	..	..	..
17—18	Boys	887	294	1,010	496	80	3	..
	Girls	470	255	103	73	35	5	..
18—19	Boys	859	464	896	521	224	114	..
	Girls	500	542	95	47	178	72	..
19—20	Boys	675	345	813	486	360	208	..
	Girls	367	276	39	45	162	69	..
20—21	Boys	521	546	552	357	338	284	..
	Girls	161	221	23	26	285	197	..
21—22	Boys	398	328	347	226	327	429	..
	Girls	117	140	10	10	113	155	..
22—23	Boys	180	229	158	115	238	318	..
	Girls	25	116	12	11	90	104	..
23—24	Boys	73	94	94	73	155	278	..
	Girls	18	47	2	2	53	96	..
24—25	Boys	34	57	42	16	109	208	..
	Girls	15	14	3	3	42	42	..
Over 25	Boys	82	50	13	7	105	196	..
	Girls	11	32	2	1	49	43	..
Total	Boys	4,436	2,545	4,581	2,459	1,936	2,038	..
	Girls	1,947	1,754	416	241	1,007	783	..

EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—cont.

Education

Degree Classes			No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes				No. of Research Students		Total
Science			Arts		Science		Arts	Science	
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	(30)	(31)	
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
52	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,427
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
126	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,985
9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	953
161	84	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	3,337
24	4	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1,472
186	103	..	38	..	7	..	1	..	3,224
25	17	..	12	1	4	..	1	..	1,018
206	118	..	44	8	18	8	1	..	3,001
23	25	..	21	6	4	..	3	..	995
191	179	..	19	30	29	16	3	..	2,522
15	29	..	17	5	2	2	3	..	618
161	246	..	24	20	23	11	5	..	1,728
9	19	..	20	5	5	4	3	..	423
93	201	..	29	29	20	23	6	1	1,169
4	9	..	13	11	..	3	1	..	259
42	112	..	36	20	16	15	9	1	717
..	2	..	5	4	..	1	2	..	133
22	109	..	86	90	12	34	38	67	911
1	3	..	12	11	..	..	5	4	174
1,242	1,291	..	291	198	125	107	63	69	21,381
115	111	..	109	44	15	10	18	4	6,574

**VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	School Education										
	Teachers' Training				Engineering Poly-Technic*		Medicine and Veterinary†		Agriculture and Forestry†		
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	2	..	..
15—16	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
16—17	..	28	72	3	..	+5 20	..	..	1	5	..
17—18	..	88	113	2	..	+37 63	..	..	14	30	..
18—19	..	194	153	8	..	+139 89	..	16	132	62	..
19—20	..	157	136	12	2	+227 88	..	32	174	89	..
20—21	..	174	169	19	2	+215 90	..	39	113	108	..
21—22	..	164	194	17	2	+186 155	..	60	149	99	..

22—23	..	230	127	11	4	+200 17	..	8	145	74	..
23—24	..	263	93	12	3	+38 4	..	12	182	40	..
24—25	..	463	173	9	3	+29 2	..	4	53	30	..
25—26	..	1,819	236	39	1	+6 1	..	..	30	19	..
26—27	..	65	20	..	..	+14 1	..	..	17	11	..
27—28	..	58	17	..	..	+2	..	..	14	2	..
28—29	..	60	17	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..
29—30	..	57	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
30—31	..	39	11	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..
31—32	..	33	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
32—33	..	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
33—34	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
34—35	..	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 35	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	3,981	1,591	132	17	1,088 530	..	161	985	584	..

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Age Group	School Education												
	Commerce		Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects*		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Below 10	16	38	11	..	310	159	337	197
10—11	12	10	26	..	668	279	706	289
11—12	6	18	23	..	990	322	1,019	340
12—13	+30	+28	30	12	1,061	504	1,127	555
13—14	14	183	6	11	51	8	2,037	1,982	2,411	2,218
14—15	..	298	7	70	130	+25	+16	70	19	5,151	1,997	5,707	2,245
15—16	..	445	29	137	212	+18	+15	89	17	7,415	1,512	8,137	1,814
16—17	..	811	74	228	177	+15	+14	63	9	6,961	1,457	8,156	1,817
17—18	..	1,226	165	417	234	+2	+9	61	3	7,042	1,631	9,010	2,201
18—19	..	1,190	180	518	293	+15	+12	63	1	7,773	1,627	10,104	2,409
19—20	..	1,128	173	759	235	37	11	51	2	7,992	1,548	10,584	2,296
20—21	..	937	80	599	270	+9	..	50	4	7,085	1,334	9,363	1,990
21—22	..	790	54	532	204	+17	+9	36	4	7,125	1,375	9,199	2,001
						30	9						
						+7	+6						
						38	13						
						+16	+3						

22—23	..	571	23	408	144	25	12	28	1	6,419	1,395	8,001	1,864
						+17	+2						
23—24	..	304	16	278	150	29	4	23	1	6,27	1,387	7,294	1,767
						+22	+3						
24—25	..	183	20	191	112	28	1	25	..	6,718	1,363	7,704	1,728
						+9	+2						
25—26	..	393	16	117	106	118	26	68	1	6,250	1,263	8,839	1,681
						+21	+1						
26—27	..	..	..	58	72	2	..	..	..	5,351	1,231	5,513	1,341
						+4	..	..	..	
27—28	..	..	..	62	43	10	..	..	..	5,285	1,032	5,423	1,106
						+2	+2						
28—29	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	5,514	1,014	5,608	1,075
						+1	+1						
29—30	..	..	..	16	43	..	..	..	..	5,517	1,070	5,591	1,133
						+1	+2						
30—31	..	..	..	14	33	..	..	..	..	5,959	1,064	6,017	1,115
						+1	..						
31—32	..	..	..	12	20	..	..	..	..	4,855	1,063	4,902	1,098
											
32—33	..	..	..	12	25	..	..	..	..	5,827	1,080	5,871	1,113
											
33—34	..	..	..	4	21	..	..	..	..	4,944	966	4,967	990
											
34—35	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	6,432	1,020	6,458	1,054
						+2	+1						
Over 35	..	..	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	17,860	2,003	17,881	2,082
Total	..	8,276	837	4,473	2,834	256	142	774	82	155,085	32,678	175,929	39,519
						589	353						

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Age Group	Collegiate Education												
	Teachers' Training						Engineering and Technology†	Medicine and Veterinary††		Agriculture and Forestry †††			
	Non-Basic		T. D. Basic		Non-Basic			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls							
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	
Below 10	
10—11	
11—12	
12—13	
13—14	
14—15	
15—16	
16—17	10	..	..	..	3	..	
17—18	1	..	..	..	48	1	17	1	3	..	
18—19	..	4	8	..	..	..	186	4	148	14	31	..
19—20	..	7	9	1	13	314	3	95	33	72	1
20—21	..	24	10	1	..	3	14	506	6	220	48	113	1
21—22	..	29	10	1	17	608	3	268	72	113	..

22—23	..	28	4	1	2	2	9	564	2	256	60	87	..
23—24	..	32	3	2	..	9	8	361	..	295	53	65	1
24—25	..	15	3	9	1	18	11	230	..	235	43	43	..
25—26	..	18	9	8	1	29	7	135	..	140	27	26	..
26—27	..	8	7	10	3	36	11	96	..	92	29	11	..
27—28	..	6	2	7	1	34	1	44	..	52	3	5	..
28—29	..	2	2	4	..	23	7	11	..	45	5	2	..
29—30	..	3	..	8	..	30	2	8	..	18	2	2	..
30—31	..	3	..	..	..	17	6	2	..	8	..	2	..
31—32	..	1	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	4	..	2	..
32—33	..	..	1	3	2	24	1	..	..	6	1	..	..
33—34	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34—35	..	2	..	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 35	..	2	..	5	..	47	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total</i>	..	183	69	62	11	321	112	3,123	19	1,900	391	581	3

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Collegiate Education													
Age Group	Commerce		Law		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects*		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(1)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
Below 10	
10—11	2	..	..	..	2	..	
11—12	
12—13	8	..	..	..	8	..	
13—14	13	4	..	..	13	4	
14—15	17	6	..	..	17	6	
15—16	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	6	15	8
16—17	..	179	1	..	..	..	8	2	..	31	200	34
17—18	..	649	9	..	..	..	7	..	2	48	726	60
18—19	..	823	7	3	4	9	1	10	66	1,214	104
19—20	..	1,054	11	1	..	6	3	4	..	27	53	1,581	126
20—21	..	975	9	106	7	8	6	3	1	35	47	1,994	149
21—22	..	793	4	97	10	18	2	8	1	53	34	1,988	153

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22-23	..	579	11	127	9	17	4	42	22	1,704	123
23-24	..	393	7	162	10	16	4	5	..	42	20	1,342	106
24-25	..	300	1	187	6	10	2	2	..	29	12	1,078	79
25-26	..	159	1	152	3	10	4	2	..	11	10	690	62
26-27	..	91	..	124	1	6	..	2	..	9	4	485	55
27-28	..	60	..	94	1	2	..	1	..	5	1	310	9
28-29	..	53	..	72	1	2	..	2	..	7	..	223	15
29-30	..	33	1	51	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	161	8
30-31	..	13	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	85	9
31-32	..	..	..	37	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	71	7
32-33	..	1	..	28	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	65	8
33-34	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	..
34-35	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	28	1
Over 35	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	2
<i>Total</i>	..	6,156	62	1,364	56	99	29	107	17	293	359	14,189	1,128

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

A-2510—27-B.

Institution (1)	Trained									All Persons (10)
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non- Matriculate		Total			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)		
<i>Recognised—</i>										
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	3	27	62	97	72	113	137	237	374	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>										
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2	..	476	164	955	263	1,433	427	1,860	
Senior Basic	30	7	3,245	1,358	5,346	2,237	8,621	3,602	12,223	
<i>Total</i>	32	7	3,721	1,522	6,301	2,500	10,054	4,029	14,083	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
Government	2	..	132	33	887	161	1,021	194	1,215	
District Board	4	1	837	154	1,792	320	2,633	385	3,018	
Municipal Board .. ..	..	..	220	140	231	319	451	459	910
Private .. {	7	2	185	71	524	217	716	290	1,006	
{ Aided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Unaided	28	23	94	78	162	126	284	237	521	
<i>Total</i>	41	36	1,468	476	3,596	1,053	5,105	1,565	6,670	

Middle/Junior High Schools—

Government	1	..	339	96	644	165	984	261	1,245	
District Board	8	..	1,083	115	1,275	301	2,366	416	2,782	
Municipal Board	1	4	434	421	371	764	806	1,189	1,995	
Private .. {	Aided	2	1	42	31	97	47	141	79	220
	Unaided	5	1	18	4	11	12	34	17	51
<i>Total</i>	17	6	1,916	667	2,398	1,289	4,331	1,962	6,293	

High/Higher Secondary Schools—

Government	412	86	434	49	11	4	857	139	996	
District Board	10	..	28	1	1	..	39	1	40	
Municipal Board ,	99	12	118	19	11	..	228	31	259	
Private .. {	Aided	2,687	455	2,185	308	275	63	5,147	826	5,973
	Unaided	27	8	18	5	7	4	52	17	69
<i>Total</i>	3,235	561	2,783	382	305	71	6,323	1,014	7,339	
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	3,328	637	9,950	3,144	12,672	5,026	25,950	8,807	34,757	

Unrecognised—

Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	..	7
Middle/Junior High Schools	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	1	..	4	..	3	..	8	..	8
GRAND TOTAL	3,329	637	9,954	3,144	12,675	5,026	25,958	8,807	34,765

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—cont.

Institution (1)	Untrained									
	Graduate				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate	
	Certified		Uncertified		Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated	
	Men (11)	Women (12)	Men (13)	Women (14)	Men (15)	Women (16)	Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)
<i>Recognised—</i>										
<i>Nursery Schools</i>		10	..	1	6	17	5	27	25	66
<i>Basic Schools—</i>										
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .		..	..	1	25	1	383	60	64	10
Senior Basic.. .. .	6	1	2	1	299	103	1,716	436	522	374
<i>Total</i>	6	1	2	2	324	104	2,099	496	586	384
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
Government							431	70	..	..
District Board					383	31	1,672	124	822	108
Municipal Board					28	27	193	86	10	13
Private .. {	Aided	3		7	25	13	395	69	26	18
	Unaided	9	6	1	45	20	75	126	71	79
<i>Total</i>	12	10	5	8	481	91	2,766	475	929	158

Middle/Junior High Schools—

Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	53	3	4
District Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	38	1,182	105	185	50
Municipal Board	..	..	3	..	2	4	29	5	347	243	16	9
Private ..	{	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	11	4	97	34	2	4
		Unaided	7	3	42	25	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	3	..	9	7	372	47	2,093	460	206	67

High/Higher Secondary Schools—

Government	..	..	109	37	306	86	161	25	354	38	43	3
District Board	..	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	13	1	..	..
Municipal Board	..	..	28	8	56	10	34	4	58	8	4	1
Private ..	{	Aided	422	86	885	173	518	88	973	192	58	24
		Unaided	6	4	28	5	15	10	32	12	2	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	572	135	1,281	274	730	127	1,430	251	107	28
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)			593	156	1,297	292	1,913	386	8,393	1,709	1,853	703		

Unrecognised—

Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	59	62
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	59	62
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	593	156	1,297	292	1,921	386	8,393	1,709	1,912	765

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—cont.

Institution (1)	Untrained—cont.							
	Non-Matriculate—cont.					Grand Total		
	Uncertificated		Total			Men	Women	All Persons
	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons			
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
<i>Recognised—</i>								
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	16	81	52	202	254	189	439	628
<i>Basic Schools—</i>								
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,077	272	1,549	344	1,893	2,982	771	3,753
Senior Basic	3,151	1,606	5,696	2,521	8,217	14,317	6,123	20,440
<i>Total</i>	4,228	1,878	7,245	2,865	10,110	17,299	6,894	24,193
<i>Primary Schools—</i>								
Government	1,699	213	2,130	283	2,413	1,351	477	3,628
District Board	3,824	309	6,701	572	7,273	9,334	957	10,291
Municipal Board	100	188	331	315	646	782	774	1,556
Private .. {								
Aided	1,146	119	1,594	229	1,823	2,111	519	2,839
Unaided	166	281	366	453	819	650	690	1,340
<i>Total</i>	6,929	1,110	11,122	1,852	12,974	16,227	3,417	19,644

Middle/Junior High Schools—

Government	841	142	1,269	199	1,468	2,253	460	2,713
District Board	1,095	185	2,794	378	3,172	5,160	794	5,954
Municipal Board	170	285	567	546	1,113	1,373	1,735	3,108
Private .. { Aided	344	133	454	175	629	595	254	849
Private .. { Unaided	101	98	150	126	276	184	143	327
<i>Total</i>	2,551	843	5,234	1,424	6,658	9,565	3,386	12,951

High/Higher Secondary Schools—

Government	57	9	1,030	198	1,228	1,887	337	2,224
District Board	1	..	29	1	30	68	2	76
Municipal Board	2	..	182	31	213	410	62	472
Private .. { Aided	133	39	2,189	602	3,591	8,136	1,428	9,564
Private .. { Unaided	32	15	115	46	161	167	63	230
<i>Total</i>	225	63	4,345	878	5,223	10,668	1,892	12,560
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	13,949	3,975	27,998	7,221	35,219	53,948	16,028	69,976

Unrecognised—

Primary Schools	61	17	125	79	204	132	79	211
Middle/Junior High Schools .. ..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	4
High/Higher Secondary Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	61	17	128	79	207	136	79	215
GRAND TOTAL	14,010	3,992	28,126	7,300	35,426	54,084	16,107	70,191

VII-B—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Institution	Number of Teachers								
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a Diploma/Certificate		Possessing No Degree/Diploma/Certificate		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	32	..	25	..	..	..	57	..	57
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	38	6	68	2	22	1	128	9	137
Engineering	16	..	21	..	..	..	39	..	39
Forestry	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary	69	39	15	18	2	1	86	58	144
Physical Education	8	..	17	1	2	..	27	1	28
Technology—									
Polytechnic	63	..	24	..	1	..	88	..	88
Other Tech., Industrial Arts and Crafts	12	5	167	109	90	21	269	135	404
Teachers' Training—									
Basic Training Schools	205	69	85	14	64	8	354	91	445
Normal and Training Schools	16	..	9	..	..	1	25	1	26

Others†	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Marines	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	15	..	15
Pre-primary Trg. Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	7	1	1	..	16	3	19
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	489	121	443	145	192	32	1,124	298	1,422

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	15	4	17	..	41	6	47
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	27	..	30	..	83	..	83
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	1	3	6	7	13
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>														
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	37	6	33	3	78	10	88
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,636	850	5,636	850	6,486
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	5	3	16	5	21
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	4	3	7
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	50	6	99	14	5,725	861	5,874	881	6,755

GRAND TOTAL .. 539 127 542 159 5,917 893 6,998 1,179 8,177

*This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

†May be specified, if possible.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	From Recognised Institutions (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations—						
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
D. Litt.	2	..	2	2	..	2
D. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts)	2	..	2	2	..	2
Ph. D. (Science)	2	..	2	2	..	2
D. Phil. (Arts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Sc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	298	54	352	214	33	251
M.Sc.	199	25	234	137	21	148
B.A. (Hons.)—3 years' course .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons.)—2 years' course .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 years' course .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 years' course .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.	1,953	1,311	3,264	1,606	227	2,533
B.Sc.	1,019	213	1,232	729	111	840

Education

M. Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	19	15	3	18
B. Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	248	3	256	243	8	251
L.T. and L.T.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. in Education	..	..	.			3	..	3	3	..	3

Engineering

Master of C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	2
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C E	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	116	98	..	98
Bachelor of E E.	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	204	174	..	174
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	146	2	148	115	..	115
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	4
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Medicine

M.D.	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	2	2
M.B., B.S.	..	..	..	..	..	81	107	188	23	77	100
M.C.P. and S.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
M.S.M.F. or M.M.F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education—

M. Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
B. Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	44	42	1	43
B.T. and L.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. in Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering—

Master of C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Medicine—

M.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B., B.S.	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	37	6	16	22
M.C.P. and S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.M.F. or M.M.F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	From Recognised Institutions (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations.—						
F.C.P.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.M.S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	2	2	4	..	1	1
M. Obstetrics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. (Pharmacy)	10	2	12	4	1	5
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	29	..	29	28	..	28
D.T.M. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Ayurved†	119	..	119	61	..	61
D.V.P.D.	1	1	2	1	1	2

Name of Examination	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations.—						
F.C.P.S.
B.D.S.
D.O.M.S.
M.S.
M. Obstetrics
D. Hyg.
B. Hyg.
D.P.H.
D.O.
M. (Pharmacy)	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	3	..	3
D.T.M.
Others (Ayurved)†	12	..	12
D.V.P.D.	9	9
D.V.P.D.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*cont.*

Name of Examination	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Degree and other Equivalent Examinations.—						
<i>Veterinary—</i>						
M.Sc. (Vet.)
B.Sc. (Vet.)
Others*
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Master of Agriculture	11	..	11
Bachelor of Agriculture	68	..	68
Others*
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology
Bachelor of Technology
Others*
<i>Commerce—</i>						
M.Com.	57	28	85
B.Com. (Hons.)	931	323	1,254
B.Com.
<i>Law—</i>						
Master of Laws	12	2	14
Bachelor of Laws	225	184	409

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Oriental Learning—

Acharya	3	..	3	3	..	3
B.O.L.	2	..	2	1	..	1
Others*	3	..	3	1	..	1

Applied Art and Architecture—

Diploma or Degree
---------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Intermediate and Other Equivalent Examinations—

Intermediate in Arts	2,793	2,394	5,187	1,716	842	2,568
Intermediate in Science	2,519	601	3,120	1,876	327	2,203
Intermediate in Pharmacy	73	..	73	70	..	70
Cambridge Higher Certificate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Pharmacy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching T. D. S. T. C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science	42	3	45	41	1	42
Licenciate of Agriculture	638	80	718	322	18	340
Intermediate or Diploma in Law	30	5	35	24	4	28
Diploma in Indian Music .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Lib. Sc.	13	3	16	7	2	9
Diploma in Psy. Sc.	1	..	1	1	..	1
M. of Social Works (M. S. W.)	14	1	15	14	..	14

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

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Name of Examination	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations—						
<i>Veterinary—</i>						
M.Sc. (Vet.)
B.Sc. (Vet.)
Others*
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Master of Agriculture
Bachelor of Agriculture
Others*
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology
Bachelor of Technology
Others*
<i>Commerce—</i>						
M.Com.
B.Com. (Hons.)	16	2	18
B.Com.	10
	2	12
<i>Law—</i>						
Master of Laws
Bachelor of Laws	9	4	13
	8

Oriental Learning—

Acharya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.O.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Applied Art and Architecture—

Diploma or Degree
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Intermediate and Other Equivalent Examinations—

Intermediate in Arts	..	..	..	1,381	387	1,762	1,002	159	1,161
Intermediate in Science	..	..	..	232	21	253	195	14	209
Intermediate in Pharmacy	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7
Cambridge Higher Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Pharmacy	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching T. D. S. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science	..	..	..	13	1	14	13	1	14
Licenciate of Agriculture	..	..	..	6	..	6	4	..	4
Intermediate or Diploma in Law	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
Diploma in Indian Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Lib. Sc.	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	1	3
Diploma in Psy. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. of Social Works (M. S. W.)	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	From Recognised Institutions (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
School Examinations—						
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>						
Higher Secondary	21,513	958	22,471	18,789	765	19,554
Higher Secondary (Technical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation	48,474	3,966	52,440	22,470	674	23,144
School Final	42,679	6,452	49,131	19,655	2,348	22,003
School Leaving Certificate, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>						
Senior Basic	27,687	56	27,743	23,710	53	23,763
Middle/Junior High	487	15	502	328	3	331
Anglo-Indian and European Middle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>						
Upper Primary	23,592	35	23,627	19,459	35	19,494
Lower Primary	90,254	132	90,386	69,567	116	69,883
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	67,670	43	67,713	54,375	36	54,411

Art, Commercial Dip. and Certificate Examinations—

On completion of Professional and Special School Course—

For Teachers' Certificates—

Matriculate	..	Basic	316	1,552	1,868	316	1,278	1,594
		Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Matriculate ..	..	Basic	1,118	225	1,343	1,044	115	1,159
		Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering	..	..	472	129	601	279	84	363
In Technology	..	..	550	472	1,022	361	290	651
In Industry ..	..	..	113	..	113	104	..	104
In Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	303	1	304	290	..	290
G. C. D. and Y. C. C.—								
In Commerce	..	..	1,457	243	1,700	719	90	809
In Music and Dancing	..	..	87	2	89	87	2	89
In Arts and Crafts	..	..	19	128	147	15	73	88
Higher Art Exam.	..	..	70	..	70	15	..	15
In Oriental Studies	..	..	310	25	335	198	23	221
In Physical Education	..	..	12	227	239	12	222	234
In Social Education	..	..	12	..	12	12	..	12
In Other Schools†	..	..	17,583	804	18,387	11,641	543	12,184

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	From Recognised Institutions (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
School Examinations—						
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>						
Higher Secondary	7,654	385	8,039	6,725	337	7,062
Higher Secondary (Technical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation	11,268	1,219	12,487	5,601	238	5,839
School Final	19,572	4,029	23,601	7,625	1,549	9,175
School Leaving Certificate, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>						
Senior Basic	11,172	2	11,174	9,605	2	9,607
Middle/Junior High	73	11	84	69	11	80
Anglo-Indian and European Middle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>						
Upper Primary	10,632	8	10,640	9,000	8	9,008
Lower Primary	44,460	37	44,497	33,479	32	33,411
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	30,974	8	30,982	23,111	8	23,119

Art, Commercial Dip. and Certificate Examinations—

On completion of Professional and Special School Course—

For Teachers' Certificates—

Matriculate	..	{	Basic	38	226	264	38	184	222
			Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Matriculate	..	{	Basic	662	159	821	557	58	615
			Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medicine	..	..	..	132	..	132	105	..	105
In Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>G. C. D. and G. C. C.—</i>									
In Commerce	..	..	..	81	2	83	48	..	48
In Music and Dancing	..	..	..	48	58	106	48	57	105
In Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	1,158	1,158	..	775	775
Higher Art Examination	..	..	..	5	1	6	5	..	5
In Oriental Studies	..	..	..	41	..	41	38	..	38
In Physical Education	..	..	..	2	31	33	2	29	34
In Social Education	..	..	..	97	..	97	86	..	86
In other Schools†	..	..	..	2,044	98	2,142	1,322	69	1,391

*If possible, details may be given.

†(1) Marine.

(2) Handicapped.

(3) Pre-Primary Teachers Trg.

(4) Co-operative Trg. School.

(5) Craft Teachers Trg.

(6) Dancing Teachers Trg.

(7) H. S. S.

(8) Other Professional Schools (Home Science).

(9) Elementary Intermediate Drawing Examination.

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

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 Students on Rolls under compulsion	
						Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban (Towns and Cities*)—							
For Boys only	1-8-11, 1-6-47, 1-9-48, 1-8-49, 1-6-54, 1-8-54	1-1-47, 1-10-47	7—11				
For Girls only		1-9-56, 1-10-56	7—10				
	1907, 1-9-27, 1-3-49, 1-6-55	1-1-20, 1-4-44	6—11				
For Both Boys & Girls ..	1-6-55 1-10-58	7—9	86	3,64,723	967	1,57,609	1,19,062
<i>Total</i> ..			86	3,64,723	967	1,57,609	1,19,062

Rural (Villages†)—

For Boys only	.. ..	1-8-11, 1-6-47, 1-8-49, 1-8-54	1-1-47 1-9-48 1-6-54	} 7—11					
For Girls only	.. ..	1-8-54 1-9-56 1-10-56		} 7—10					
For Both Boys & Girls	..	1-4-44	6—11		12,453	13,25,087	10,985	4,83,356	2,99,003
<hr/>									
<i>Total</i>	..				12,453	13,25,087	10,985	4,83,356	2,99,003
<hr/>									
GRAND TOTAL	..				12,539	16,89,810	11,952	6,40,965	4,18,065
<hr/>									

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION—cont.

Type of Area under Compulsion	Percentage of enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance	No. of Notices issued	Coercive measures taken during the current year					No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
				No. of Attendance Orders passed	Prosecutions					
					For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised			
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Urban (Towns and Cities*)—							Rs.		Rs.	
For Boys only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys & Girls.	75.85	81.52	17,567	4,860	132	319	32		65,84,210	
Total										

Rural (Villages)†—

For Boys only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls only.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys & Girls.	59.04	76.45	1,42,037	44,675	4,046	7,732	1,138	..	2,31,22,690	
<hr/>										
<i>Total</i>										
<hr/>										
GRAND TOTAL			1,59,604	49,535	4,178	8,051	1,170	..	2,97,06,900	

*If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of Cities or Towns, this may be specified within brackets along with the number of towns or cities.

†If there are Zails, Areas, Units, Sub-Divisions, etc., under which these villages fall, the total number of such Zails, etc., may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.

‡Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and other years, if any, during which some more towns or cities or villages were brought under compulsion.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct and Indirect on Recognised Institutions)	
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total		
	Government	District Board	Private		Government	District Board	Private		Government Funds	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>For Males—</i>										
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Rs. ..
Research Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,635	2,635	..	
Colleges for General Education	..	..	4	4	..	..	480	480	3,73,607	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	4	4	..	..	1,351	1,351	1,80,536	
							22	22		
Schools for General Education—										
High/Higher Secondary ..	20	14	450	484	2,696	1,432	65,849	69,977	40,29,552	
					354	196	11,713	12,263		
Middle/Junior High	75	2,485	87	2,647	6,654	258,311	9,416	274,381	78,21,463	
					1,987	114,780	4,801	121,568		
Senior Basic	2	2,225	75	2,302	530	316,880	9,448	326,858	97,66,487	
					122	102,496	4,274	106,892		
Primary	303	8,143	362	8,808	2,236	288,726	15,519	306,481	1,25,04,402	
					497	113,088	7,410	120,995		

Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	42	1,415	43	1,500	4,569 908	48,861 17,660	2,148 1,025	55,578 19,593	23,79,549
Nursery.. .. .	..	4	109	113	..	94 103	3,247 2,436	3,341 2,539	20,167
<i>Total</i> ..	442	14,286	1,126	15,854	16,685	914,304	105,627	1,036,616	36,54,614
					3,868	348,323	31,659	383,850	
Schools for Professional and Special Education— Training	4	..	5	9	503	..	300	803	27,220
							4	4	
Agriculture	5	..	..	5	220	..	..	220	2,37,979
Arts and Crafts	18	..	..	18	784	..	..	784	1,03,389
					162			162	
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts. For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	5,692	5,692	..	..	135,027	135,027	2,23,052
Others	2	..	2	4	533	..	146	679	1,77,986
<i>Total</i> ..	29	..	5,699	5,728	2,040	..	136,073	138,113	10,14,626
					162		4	166	
<i>For Females—</i>									
Colleges for General Education..	..	..	1	1	..	..	144	144	49,002
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education— High/Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	50,935
Middle/Junior High	2	154	7	163	233	3	268	268	5,93,720
						26,582	661	27,476	

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—cont.

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct and Indirect on Recognised Institutions)	
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total		
	Government	District Board	Private		Government	District Board	Private			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Government Funds (10)	
<i>For Females—</i>										
Schools for General Education—										
Senior Basic		154	1	155	..	229	..	229	Rs. 8,66,235	442
Primary	16	82	25	123	..	27,895 17	116 48	28,011 65	2,56,306	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	40	..	40	..	1,429 8,804 78	1,526	11,759 3,173	88,071	
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,173	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	18	430	46	494	1,662	327	48	375	18,55,267	
						66,454	2,571	70,687		
Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
Training .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
								145	145	15,800

Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	895	895	..	..	24,312	24,312	17,232
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	29,893
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	897	897	..	..	24,312	24,312	62,925
										149	149	
GRAND TOTAL	..	489	14,716	7,305	22,476	..	..	..	..	16,029	913,199	3,537,945
										5,338	414,581	

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—cont.

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct & Indirect) on				No. of Teachers in				
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions				
	District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total	
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
<i>For Males—</i>									
Universities
Research Education
Colleges for General Education	8,64,363	1,31,825	13,69,795	..	..	174	174	
							27	27	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	5,48,755	3,20,309	10,49,600	..	..	149	149	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
High/Higher Secondary	11,604	34,55,777	14,38,768	89,35,701	156	58	3,366	3,580
Middle/Junior High	21,14,640	1,14,203	6,17,340	1,06,67,646	252	9,084	369	9,705
Senior Basic	32,62,044	46,761	4,75,282	1,35,50,568	15	12,098	394	12,507
Primary	25,25,074	39,731	4,52,410	1,55,21,617	365	10,510	548	11,423
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,18,308	1,692	27,258	29,26,807	151	2,019	64	2,243

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—cont.

A-2510-29-B.

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct & Indirect) on				No. of Teachers in			
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions			
	District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
<i>For Females—</i>								
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
High/Higher Secondary ..	170	14,573	6,319	71,997	..	..	60	60
Middle/Junior High	1,79,201	5,146	33,076	8,11,143	6	671	23	700
Senior Basic	1,58,446	3,286	24,733	10,52,700	..	793	3	796
Primary	46,355	1,479	39,569	3,43,709	31	215	65	311
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	20,895	3	18	1,08,987	..	85	..	85
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	4,05,067	24,487	1,03,715	23,88,536	37	1,764	151	1,952
<i>Schools for Professional and Special Education—</i>								
Training .. .. .	..	9,540	1,326	26,666	..	..	10	10
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For Adults	..	..	..	18,008	..	300	35,540	..	..	629	629
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,893	..	..	3	3
<i>Total</i>	..			18,008	9,540	1,626	92,099	..	..	642	642
GRAND TOTAL	..	89,66,518	3,27,884	18,10,339	5,76,42,952	929	35,481	7,408	43,818		

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

†Includes income from Endowments, contributions, subscriptions, etc.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Universities—								
University Departments	2	..	1,162	..	9	1	3,120	150
Research Institutions	50	2	63,478	1,522	1.	1	164	450
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	406	26	1,31,981	8,854	340	27	66,158	5,307
Science	35	3	14,465	2,612	380	8	1,05,438	2,740
Arts and Science	477	24	1,73,775	11,567	521	59	1,08,963	8,598
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes..	15	..	4,795	..	98	..	22,790	..
Others	13	..	5,211	..	134	9	31,500	2,130
Total ..	946	53	3,30,227	23,033	1,473	103	3,34,849	18,775
Colleges for Professional Education—								
Agriculture	11	..	5,656	..	32	..	7,277	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	151	1	39,223	101	261	1	60,468	500

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges —											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2,520	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	1	..	581	..	34	5	5,600	2,010	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	110	..	91,120	..	404	..	1,64,326	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	69	..	26,941	..	183	1	32,012	157	..
Medicine	..	..	21	5	10,672	2,457	227	40	67,795	16,404	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	363	6	1,74,193	2,558	1,148	47	3,39,628	19,071	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	1	1,910	23	..	1,742	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	17	1	23,266	2,250	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	1	..	274	..	21	..	2,759	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	17	3	23,266	4,434	23	21	1,742	2,759	..

*May be specified, if any.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Universities—								
University Departments	14	8	3,360	1,920	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	8	2	2,306	191	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	120	28	14,210	2,751	..	..	..	..
Science	39	7	12,919	1,509	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	306	148	25,150	9,867	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes..	7	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
Others	4	2	840	420	..	..	..	..
Total	476	185	54,019	14,547	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Education—								
Agriculture .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	49	5	6,815	471	1	..	250	..

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	9	..	1,768	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	28	..	5,275	..	2	..	600	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	1	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	64	5	7,168	552	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	151	10	21,206	1,023	3	..	850	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	8	6	1,155	870	..	1	..	384	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	15	3	2,645	355	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	33	3	2,991	480	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	3	1	366	120	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	20	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	59	33	7,151	3,141	..	1	..	384	..

*May be specified, if any.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Others							
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Departments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	2	..	2,400	..	27	9	10,042	2,070
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts {	45	6	23,386	3,650	104	11	89,334	5,813
Science {	27	3	4,930	150	893	84	2,17,279	17,062
Arts and Science {	68	8	12,412	1,072	522	26	1,45,234	7,933
Arts and Science {	264	47	29,556	4,768	1,568	278	3,37,444	34,800
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes..	..	..	..	..	120	..	28,485	..
Others	38	3	2,240	180	189	14	39,791	2,730
<i>Total</i>	397	61	49,138	6,170	3,292	402	7,68,233	62,525
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43	..	12,933	..
Applied Art and Architecture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	41	6	7,393	720	503	13	1,14,149	1,792

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	18	2	7,200	754	25	2	9,720	754	
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	5	7,949	2,010	
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	160	..	40,565	..	704	..	3,01,886	..	
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	1	59,133	157	
Medicine	..	..	48	12	8,721	3,234	360	62	94,356	22,647	
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	267	20	63,879	4,708	1,932	83	6,00,126	2,73,600	
Colleges for Special Education—											
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	2,897	3,164	
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	25,911	2,605	
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	2,991	480	
Social Education	..	..	1	..	90	..	4	1	450	120	
Others*	..	..	..	15	..	1,000	..	57	..	5,349	
<i>Total</i>	..	..	1	15	90	1,000	100	73	32,249	11,718	

*May be specified, if any.

Education—													
(a) Basic Training Colleges—													
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	5	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—													
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	49	40	5,720	4,435	9	4	1,160	320	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	5	3	90	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	964	..	1,47,155	..	191	..	4,353	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	288	15	19,233	746	24	5	3,792	418	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	129	15	34,842	4,605	15	8	1,970	2,010	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	8,182	87	2,87,289	11,676	484	18	62,168	3,228	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>													
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	85	22	3,240	780	17	2	2,075	575	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	45	..	3,325	..	14	1	2,698	190	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	9
Social Education	..	..	18	..	1,750	..	6	..	690	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	75	..	4,725	46	21	13,740	5,185	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	148	97	8,315	5,505	83	24	19,203	5,950	69	9	9

*May be specified, if any.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education Post Basic—</i>								
Higher Secondary
High	6,007	992	2,27,928	36,148
Senior Basic	1,604	397	1,53,438	57,531
Middle/Junior High	1,091	600	26,946	10,570
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	485	109	29,059	16,230
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher	53	10	573	120
Others	279	83	3,196	780
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	9,519	2,191	4,41,140	1,15,379
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	515	..	1,30,341	..
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering	13	..	6,325	19	..	7,140	..
Forestry	30	..	30,706	..
Industry
Medicine
Physical Education	32	878	8,204	4,74,082
Technology—	43	6	8,565	870
Polytechnic
High	35	..	18,914	46	..	13,678	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	44	..	10,745	808	206	2,08,183	3,385

Training—									
Basic Training Schools	181	..	24,512	..	1,710	698	4,85,392	1,79,004	
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	86	..	29,159	..	
Others*	73	..	15,820	..	344	2	81,919	560	
	..	3	..	675	59	79	10,953	14,608	
<i>Total</i> ..	346	33	86,316	11,831	3,692	1,869	10,14,240	6,72,509	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	1	..	900	..	15	2	2,215	90	
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	300	..	
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	77	..	10,075	6	..	1,305	..	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5,148	..	
For Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	60	35,170	..	
<i>Total</i> ..	1	77	900	10,075	43	62	8,968	35,260	
GRAND TOTAL ..	347	110	87,216	21,906	7,247	3,130	12,36,420	7,87,000	

*May be specified, if possible.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education Post Basic—</i>								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	2,942	711	1,30,299	30,328	661	..	43,141	..
Senior Basic	23	12	1,055	108	471	97	71,399	12,313
Middle/Junior High	47	33	764	1,745	120	18	769	171
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2	4	26	40	2	..	18	..
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	..
Others	55	23	1,296	635	15	113	232	4,651
Nursery	1	1	24	24	..	..	..	..
Total	3,070	784	1,33,464	32,880	1,272	228	1,15,586	17,135
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	44	..	88	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	12	..	1,191	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>								
Polytechnic	29	..	10,295	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	14	..	1,174	..	..	..	..	..

Training—									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	158	..	50,925	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	245	12	62,482	1,191	..	..	..
<i>Schools for Special Education —</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	7	2	3,960	1,800	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	32	..	8,257	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	39	2	12,217	1,800	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	412	87	77,864	5,543	611	228	77,445

*May be specified, if possible,

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—cont.**

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Others							
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education Post Basic—</i>								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	1,789	174	71,777	7,105	11,392	1,877	4,73,145	73,581
Senior Basic	262	28	7,528	780	2,360	534	2,33,420	64,732
Middle/Junior High	123	37	2,616	352	1,381	688	31,095	12,838
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	8	..	120	..	497	113	29,223	16,270
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	56	10	600	120
Others	15	4	450	120	364	223	5,174	6,186
Nursery	1	1	24	24
Total ..	2,197	243	82,491	8,357	16,058	3,446	7,72,681	1,73,751

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Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture	515	..	1,30,341	..
Arts and Crafts
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	88	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	13,465	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30,706	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	4	250	2,730	1,48,268	36	1,170	10,934	6,34,697
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	43	6	8,565	870
Technology—									
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	10	..	1,500	..	120	..	44,387	..
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	..	1	23	270	2,960	867	229	2,20,372	6,345
Training—									
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	6	6	572	424	2,055	704	5,71,341	1,79,428
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	29,159	..
Others* .. .. .	..	15	9	1,900	1,100	417	2	97,739	560
Total .. .. .	..	36	288	6,912	1,52,752	4,319	2,202	11,69,950	8,38,283

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	7,075	1,890
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	300	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	8,257	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	1,305	10,075
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5,148	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	35,170
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	83	141	22,085	47,135
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	444	357	17,626	1,54,004	9,061	3,912	14,91,571	9,85,588

*May be specified, if possible.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.

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Type of Institution (1)	Free studentships				Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in institutions where education is free	
	No.		Yearly Amount Forgone		No.		Yearly Amount Spent			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education Post Basic—</i>										
Higher Secondary										
High	68,838	10,059	9,62,041	4,43,034	36,399	4,356	22,81,307	2,25,680		
Senior Basic	10,713	2,531	15,470	4,106	8,557	3,390	60,459	29,641	3,91,445	1,81,821
Middle/Junior High	6,756	1,546	10,842	3,428	11,290	3,526	24,615	5,050	4,00,478	1,18,428
Junior Basic/Basic Primary					922	148	1,675	251	86,968	37,886
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher					6,178	253	70,883	213	2,07,070	28,488
Others	385	157	1,910	182	5,916	1,179	48,412	2,146	2,69,806	81,151
Nursery	182	161	3,088	2,264						
Total	86,874	14,454	9,93,151	4,53,014	69,262	1,28,521	24,87,351	2,62,981	13,35,767	4,47,774

Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	27	1	1,092	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	985
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	37
Technology—												
Polytechnic	93	..	4,070	..	85	..	..	14,717	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	27	32	1,170	673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training—												
Basic Training Schools	2	39	430	1,956	53	..	..	12,898	..	1,555	42	..
Normal and Training Schools	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	3	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	105	68	6,905	2,779	140	..	..	28,575	..	2,336	1,069	..

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	12	3,980	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	14	1	1,025	60	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	82	..
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	112	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,52,867	31,991	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	63	13	5,005	1,160	..	..	..	..	..	387	142	..
GRAND TOTAL	18,204	4,476	43,220	13,919	33,003	8,496	2,34,619	37,301	2,723	1,206	..	..

*May be specified, if possible.

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Managing Body	No. of Scholars on Rolls in											
	No. of Regular Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/Classes* for			Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/Classes			
	(1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Both (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Both (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	
Government	
District Board	
Municipal Board	
Private	{	Aided	6,891	1,372	1,52,867	31,991
Unaided
<i>Total</i>	6,891	1,372	..	..	..	1,52,867	31,991	

*Included Night classes, if any.

Managing body	No. made Literate				Average duration of Literacy Course (in months)	No. of Teachers Specially Trained					
	During the Previous Years		During the Current Year			Honorary		Paid			
	Men (12)	Women (13)	Men (14)	Women (15)		Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)		
Government		
District Board	(4 months only)	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board		
Private	{	Aided	66,266	14,598	..	30	5	3,694	319
Unaided
<i>Total</i>	66,266	14,598	..	30	5	3,694	319	

Managing Body	No. of Teachers				Total (Direct and Indirect) Expenditure from						
	Others				Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	Total		
	Honorary		Paid								
	Men	Women	Men	Women							
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private ..	Aided	258	3	1,942	531	2,97,203	1,30,064	12,575	44,235	4,84,077
	Unaided
<i>Total</i>	258	3	1,942	531	2,97,203	1,30,064	12,575	44,235	4,84,077

XII-B—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS

Managing Body	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading Rooms	No. of Books and Journals (Back Number) in the Library				
	Stationary	Moving Branches		Total		Stationary	Moving	Branches		Total
		(2)	(3)					(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Government	42	313	..	355	7	1,56,502	13,441	..	1,69,943	
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board	69	..	1	70	16	1,19,568	..	4	1,19,572	
Private .. { Aided	2,834	2	..	2,836	461	13,85,132	3,684	..	13,88,816	
Private .. { Unaided	215	..	..	215	32	10,109	..	..	10,109
<i>Total</i>	3,160	315	1	3,476	516	16,71,311	17,125	4	16,88,440	

Managing Body	No. of Books and Journals added during the current year				No. of Books, Journals, etc., issued during the current year from the Library				
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	Stationary	Moving	Branches		Total
							(15)	(16)	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Government	71,409	1,337	..	72,746	2,15,694	80,209	..	2,95,903	
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board	43,976	..	4	43,980	2,37,291	..	..	2,37,291
Private .. { Aided	5,93,636	274	..	5,93,910	8,94,792	6,743	..	9,01,535	
Private .. { Unaided	62	..	..	62	1,169	..	..	1,169
<i>Total</i>	7,09,083	1,611	4	7,10,698	13,48,946	86,952	..	14,35,898	

Managing Body	No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms			Total ex- penditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms during the current year
	State Govern- ment	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	2,06,451	68,550	2,75,001	Rs. 1,90,340
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	6,145	1,648	7,793	73,981
Private .. {	Aided .. .. .	..	555	1,20,281	39,427	1,59,708	4,10,777
	Unaided .. .. .	..	..	1,594	518	2,112	34
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	555	555	3,34,471	1,10,143	4,44,614	6,75,132

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Institutions for (1)	Recognised Institutions managed by								Unrecognised Institutions	
	Government		Local Boards		Private Bodies					
					Aided		Unaided			
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Mentally Handicapped ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..

Institutions for (1)	No. of Teachers									
	Total		Specially trained						Total	
	For Boys	For Girls	Specially trained		Others		Total			
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)			
Mentally Handicapped	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	5	2	34	9	..	..	34	9
The Dead-Blind	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	3	..	34	1	7	..	41	1		
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	9	2	71	10	7	..	78	10		
GRAND TOTAL	10	2	74	10	7	..	81	10		

**XIII-B—ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED.**

Institutions for	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by												Number of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions		
	Government			Local Boards			Private Bodies								
	Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls		Aided			Unaided			Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Maximum capacity	Boys	Girls	Maximum capacity	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Mentally Handicapped ..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—															
The Blind ..	50	44	..	..	..	..	224	132	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	60	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	95	50	8	..	..	..	200	124	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	205	144	8	..	..	..	424	256	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	230	164	8	..	..	..	424	256	104	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for	Total		Number employed after completion of Course		Scholarships and Stipends awarded during the year by								Free Studentship and other Financial concessions awarded				
	No. of Rolls				Government				Others				For Boys		For Girls		
	Maximum capacity	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		Num-ber	Yearly amount spent	Num-ber	Yearly amount spent
						Num-ber	Total value per annum	Num-ber	Total value per annum	Num-ber	Total value per annum	Num-ber	Total value per annum				
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—																	
The Blind	274	176	60	5	..	15	5,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind ..	60	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	295	174	52	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	629	400	112	8	..	15	5,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	654	420	112	8	..	15	5,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**XIII-C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	Government Institutions					Total	Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped ..	15,998	..	..	..	..	15,998	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	22,759	..	..	..	466	23,225	68,847	1,250	510
The Deaf-Blind ..	11,751	..	..	..	16,317	28,068	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	23,705	..	..	3,427	309	27,441	25,098	4,250	..
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	58,215	..	..	3,427	17,092	78,734	93,945	5,500	510
GRAND TOTAL ..	74,213	..	..	3,427	17,092	94,732	93,945	5,500	510

Institutions for (1)	Other Institutions			All Institutions					Total (19)
	Expenditure from		Total (13)	Expenditure from					
	Endowments, etc. (11)	Other Sources (12)		Government Funds (14)	Local Board Funds (15)	Fees (16)	Endowments, etc. (17)	Other Sources (18)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	..	15,998	..	..	..	..	15,998
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind ..	1,082	19,272	90,961	91,606	1,250	510	1,082	19,738	1,14,186
The Deaf-Blind ..	..	..	..	11,751	..	..	..	16,317	28,068
The Deaf ..	5,121	28,789	63,258	48,803	4,250	..	8,548	29,098	90,699
The Deaf-Mute and Dumb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	6,203	48,061	1,54,219	1,52,160	5,500	510	9,630	65,153	2,32,953
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,203	48,061	1,54,219	1,68,158	5,500	510	9,630	65,153	2,48,951

GUJARAT

XIV-A—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES AS ON 31st MARCH 1960 .

Designation of Staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Duties
	Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes		Others				
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs.							
<i>Old Bombay Territory—</i>							
Gujarat							
Social Welfare Officers	4	..	3	..	Graduate	250—15—325 ..	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.
	S.T.3						
Nomadic Tribe Welfare Officer.	1	..	..	..	Do. ..	250—15—325 ..	To supervise Welfare activities for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
House Master, Government Backward Class Hostel, Ahmedabad.	..	..	1	..	(i) A Bachelor's Degree in the first class or Bachelor's Degree in the 2nd class and a Master's Degree in at least second class in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law or Agriculture and	350—30—650—45—1,100.	To supervise Government hostel for Backward Class boys at Ahmedabad.

				(ii) The B. T. or an equivalent or higher Degree or Diploma in Education.			
Supervisor of Studies in Arts Subjects.	..	..	Vacant	(i) B. A. (at least in Second Class).	220—15—400—EB	To coach the students of Government Backward Class hostel, Ahmedabad.	
				(ii) Degree in Education	—20—500—EB —25—600.		
Supervisor of Studies in Science Subjects.	..	..	Vacant	(i) B.Sc. (at least in Second Class).	220—15—400—EB		
				(ii) Degree in Education.	—20—500—EB —25—600.		

Saurashtra

Educational Officer Backward Class Welfare.	..	..	1	.. Cadre of S. A. S. Class I of Old Saurashtra State.	250—20—450—25 —600—10—700.	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department in Saurashtra.	
Social Welfare Officers	..	..	5	.. Not available	250—20—450—25 —600—40—700.	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department in Saurashtra.	

Saurashtra

Kutch

Kutch.

Social Welfare Officer	1	.. Graduate with Diploma in Social Sciences.	250—10—350—15 —450.	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department in Kutch.	
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XIV-B—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars						Number of students in Approved Hostels				
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only		In other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only		Attached to Other Institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Universities	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions
Arts and Science Colleges	1,488	133	..	..	2	4	..
Schools for General Education—											
Nursery	969	785	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	400,863	160,297	..	..	2,861	1,375	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	32,830	11,515	..	..	146	98	..
Middle/Junior High	109,604	50,071	23	17	..
Senior Basic..	138,209	53,272	1,378	547	..
High	34,275	4,708	2,356	218	..

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Higher Secondary
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—													
Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	312	..	..	776	312
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..
Technology and Industry including Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	143	..	..	41	..
Medicine and Veterinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	106	..	..	18	19
Agriculture and Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	83	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	20	..	..	18	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	2	..
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	11	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,228	10,836	..	..	105	119
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	784,149	292,209	..	..	7,629	2,709

XIV-B—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions†				Examination Results*			
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
			Rs.	Rs.				
Universities								
Research Institutions								
Arts and Science Colleges	19	13	43,456	4,101	563	39	328	32
Schools for General Education—								
Nursery								
Primary	27,848	12,001	3,06,018	1,42,545	35,515	9,982	28,797	7,439
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,070	441	27,518	16,869	4,961	1,591	3,823	1,130
Middle/Junior High	1,536	4,343	34,245	9,639	6,770	2,657	5,303	1,760
Senior Basic	8,908	3,844	2,27,788	1,10,869	8,738	2,953	6,977	2,317
High	26,851	4,527	18,91,732	2,99,758	2,174	225	1,731	171
Higher Secondary								

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	170	220	72,850	46,690	327	116	301	116
Engineering	91	..	50,236	..	12	..	8	..
Technology and Industry including Arts and Crafts.	115	148	30,325	278	445	138	343	138
Medicine and Veterinary	91	29	34,459	21,006	80	4	7	4
Agriculture and Forestry	81	..	62,082	4,072	43	..	41	..
Commerce	170	1	59,331	50	38	..	35	..
Law	80	..	40,388	..	14	..	7	..
Music and Dancing	19	3	1,466	90	6	2	6	2
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
Others	40	21	16,200	5,430	37,439	8,374	24,725	5,357
GRAND TOTAL ..	750,130	35,591	2,858,092	662,546	97,128	26,081	72,434	18,466

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*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities as students reading in any institution. In case of Middle and High School examinations, combined results of final class of each stage may be given.

	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Inter Arts	275	20	138	15
Inter Science	106	5	68	4
B. A.	122	12	88	12
B. Sc.	33	..	16	..
M. A.	27	2	16	..
M. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	18	1
Total ..	563	39	278	32

XV—STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

(1)	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts filled up by									Number of posts vacant or hold in abeyance			Remarks if any (17)
	Class I (2)	Class II & Others (3)	Total (4)	Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. Arrangements			Class I (14)	Class II & Others (15)	Total (16)	
				Class I (5)	Class II & Others (6)	Total (7)	Class I (8)	Class II & Others (9)	Total (10)	Class I (11)	Class II & Others (12)	Total (13)				
<i>Direction—</i>																
Men ..	5	2	7	4	4	4	1	2	3							
Women ..																
All Persons ..	5	2	7	4	4	4	1	2	3							
<i>Inspection—</i>																
Men ..	7	28	33	6	3	9	1	22	23					3	3	
Women ..	1	8	9	1	3	4		5	5							
All Persons ..	8	36	42	7	6	13	1	27	28					3	3	
<i>Teaching—</i>																
<i>Collegiate—</i>																
Men ..	15	86	101	4	10	14	9	66	75				2	10	12	
Women ..																
All Persons ..	15	86	101	4	10	14	9	66	75				2	10	12	

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School—

Men	3	44	47	2	5	7	1	37	38	2	2
Women	11	11	..	2	2	9	9
All Persons ..	3	55	58	2	7	9	1	46	47	2	2

Others—

Men	16	16	..	7	7	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	16	16	..	7	7	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	3

Total..	Men ..	30	176	204	16	25	41	12	133	145	..	..	..	2	18	20
	Women	1	19	20	1	5	6	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Persons	31	193	224	17	30	47	12	147	159	..	..	..	2	18	20

XVI—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE

A-25 10—32-B.

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Direction.</i>				
Director of Education .. ..	..	..	..	..
Joint Director of Education	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience.	Rs. 1,300—60—1,600	To assist the Director of Education in matters of administration Policy, etc.
Dy. Directors of Education (Headquarters)	2	Do.	Rs. 300—350—30—650—EB—45—1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.	To assist the D. E. in the administrative work and to be generally in charge of the different branches of Education, e.g., Pry. Education, Sed. Edn., etc.
Regional Dy. D. Es. . . .	2	Do.	Do.	To work as administration Head of the Region.
P. A. to the Regional Dy. D. Es.	2	A graduate of Statutory University ..	Rs. 200—280—15—400—EB—20—500—EB—25—650.	To assist the Dy. D. Es. in Administrative work.
Statistician	1	A Master's degree in at least 2nd 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 D.E's. approval.
Junior Superintendent ..	1	(1) Matriculate or its equivalent if the appointment is made by promotion of a clerk. (2) A graduate in the case of a direct recruitment.	Rs. 200—220—25—385.	To supervise the work in the Director of Education's Office.

District E. Is.	.. ..	7	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	Rs. 300—1,100	..	To inspect secondary and special schools for Boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and to supervise Primary Education in general.
District E. Is. in Class II..		4	Do.	Rs. 200—650 <i>plus</i> special pay Rs. 50.40 per mensem.	..	Do.
Do.	.. ..	6	Do.	Rs. 200—650 ..	..	Do.
I. G. S.	.. ..	1	Do.	Rs. 300—1,100	..	To inspect secondary and special schools for Girls and Training Institutions for Women.
Assistant I. G. S.	..	1	Trained graduate with sufficient inspecting experience.	Rs. 200—650 ..	..	To assist the I. G. S. in inspection work.
Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craft works.		1	Matric and Art Masters certificate ..	Do. ..	..	To inspect all secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned.
Assistant Inspector for Commercial Schools.		1	B. Com. II and M. Com. II for direct recruitment.	Do. ..	..	To inspect all commercial schools and institutions in State.
Deputy Educational Inspectors, class II.		8	Trained Graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Do. ..	..	To inspect Secondary Schools and Primary Schools.
Do.	.. ..	4				
Deputy Educational Inspectors, class III.		4	Do.	Do. ..	..	Do.
Administrative Officers of D. S. B. S.		17	Trained Graduates with Administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Rs. 200—650 .. <i>plus</i> special pay Rs. 30.	..	Administration of Schools in the District School Board.

XVI—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE—cont.

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Administrative Officers of M. S. B. S.	7	Trained Graduates	Rs. 160—10—200— EB—10—250.	Administration of Schools under Municipal School Board.
A. D. E. Inspectors/Inspectress.	3/8	(a) Trained Graduates	Rs. 70—5—130—EB —6—160—8—200.	To supervise and inspect Primary Schools.
		(b) Trained Primary Teachers ..	Rs. 70—5—140 ..	Do.
Craft Organisers	2	Trained Graduates with Diploma in Basic Education.	Rs. 160—10—200—10 250.	Supervision of Basic and Craft Schools to give guidance to teachers for promoting craft education.

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) OF LOCAL BODIES ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT STATE

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring								
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board Taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance	
(1)	(2)	Recurring	Non-recurring	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>									
District School Board.	1,87,836	25,04,835	1,80,030	3,55,964	..	13,460	4,00,360	36,41,485	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,28,109	81,025	..	76,746	2,002	..	6,87,882	
Total (a)	..	1,87,836	30,32,944	2,61,055	3,55,964	76,746	15,462	4,00,360	43,29,367
Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.	1,53,475	21,43,988	6,626	7,930	26,74,251	86,601	12,567	50,85,438	
Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad.	..	3,493	..	..	15,677	267	..	18,437
Total (b)	..	1,53,475	21,47,481	6,626	7,930	26,88,928	8,68,668	12,567	51,03,875
Grand Total (a) and (b).	3,41,311	51,80,425	2,67,681	3,62,894	27,65,674	1,02,330	4,12,927	94,33,242	

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board Taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance
(1)	(2)	Recurring	Non-recurring	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Kaira District</i>								
Dist. School Board	28,555	49,14,791	3,17,749	4,47,238	..	29,851	1,30,097	58,68,281
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	9,85,213	66,826	..	2,11,579	7,537	26,098	12,97,253
Total (a) ..	28,555	59,00,004	3,84,575	4,47,238	2,11,579	37,388	1,56,195	71,65,534
Municipal School Board, Nadiad.	64,356	1,87,765	234	2,891	1,92,000	..	2,843	4,50,089
Total (b) ..	64,356	1,87,765	234	2,891	1,92,000	..	2,843	4,50,089
Grand Total (a) and (b).	92,911	60,87,769	3,84,809	4,50,129	4,03,579	37,388	1,59,038	76,15,623
<i>Sabarkantha District.</i>								
Dist. School Board	11,401	26,87,266	77,020	2,06,852	..	20,764	57,965	30,61,268
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	2,40,564	..	..	7,695	1,518	2,541	2,52,318
Total (a) ..	11,401	29,27,830	77,020	2,06,852	7,695	22,282	60,506	33,13,586

Local Authority Municipality.								
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b)	11,401	29,27,830	77,020	2,06,852	7,695	22,282	60,506	33,13,586
<i>Banaskantha District.</i>	10,55,146	17,37,867	93,262	1,93,365	..	5,874	1,12,898	22,48,412
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	1,655	..	1,655
Total (a)	..	1,05,146	17,37,867	93,252	1,93,365	..	7,529	1,12,898
22,50,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Municipality.								
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,05,146	17,37,867	93,262	1,93,365	..	7,529	1,12,898	22,50,067
<i>Mehsana District.</i>	1,99,426	45,47,428	1,12,300	5,62,825	..	20,072	91,135	55,33,186
Dist. School Board	..	7,34,606	..	..	97,782	8,212	13,210	8,53,810
Non-Authorised Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	1,99,426	52,82,034	1,12,300	5,62,825	97,782	28,284	1,04,345
63,86,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Municipality.								
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,99,426	52,82,034	1,12,300	5,62,825	97,782	28,284	1,04,345	63,86,996
<i>Amreli District</i>	1,42,559	10,07,842	19,953	97,718	..	2,201	71,822	13,42,095
Dist. School Board	..	4,80,072	8,432	..	39,026	3,300	28,258	5,59,088
Non-Authorised Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	1,42,559	14,87,914	28,385	97,718	39,026	5,501	1,00,080
1,00,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							Total including opening balance
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board Taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Authority Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,42,559	14,87,914	28,385	97,718	39,026	5,501	1,00,080	19,01,183
<i>Baroda District</i> Dist. School Board	69,021	16,332	36,50,975	3,48,336	..	15,022	99,764	41,99,450
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	3,26,302	..	34,632	1,627	..	3,62,561
Total (a)	69,021	16,332	39,77,277	3,48,336	34,632	16,649	99,764	45,62,011
Municipal School Board, Baroda.	87,605	6,37,490	28,205	..	7,55,000	162	26,623	15,35,085
Total (b)	87,605	6,37,490	28,205	..	7,55,000	162	26,623	15,35,085
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,56,626	6,53,822	4,00,548	3,48,336	7,89,632	16,811	1,26,387	60,97,096
<i>Surat District</i> Dist. School Board	8,11,916	63,06,998	1,20,300	4,05,283	..	21,194	1,48,065	78,13,756

Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,15,930	..	..	1,78,177	2,243	..	6,96,350	
Total (a)	..	8,11,916	68,22,928	1,20,300	4,05,283	1,78,177	23,437	1,48,065	85,10,106
Municipal School Board, Surat.		725	5,86,691	61,638	..	7,80,173	12,018	32,523	14,73,768
Grand Total (a) and (b).		8,12,641	74,09,619	1,81,938	4,05,283	9,58,350	35,455	1,80,588	99,83,874
<i>Broach District</i> Dist. School Board		1,45,554	26,90,281	1,55,768	3,57,432	..	7,750	1,57,154	35,13,939
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	2,30,683	..	..	54,220	1,321	..	2,86,224
Total (a)	..	1,45,554	29,20,964	1,55,768	3,57,432	54,220	9,071	1,57,154	38,00,163
Municipal School Board, Broach.		9,015	1,54,690	3,925	..	1,83,975	215	6,302	3,58,122
Total (b)	..	9,015	1,54,690	3,925	..	1,83,975	215	6,302	3,58,122
Grand Total (a) and (b).		1,54,569	30,75,654	1,59,693	3,57,432	2,38,195	9,286	1,63,456	41,58,285
<i>Panchmahals District</i> Dist. School Board		5,07,819	35,89,023	2,05,050	1,51,327	..	7,397	1,12,228	46,72,844
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	2,54,432	..	..	71,000	900	..	3,26,332
Total (a)	..	5,07,819	38,43,455	2,05,050	1,51,327	71,000	8,297	2,12,228	49,99,176
Municipal School Board, Godhra.		3,934	98,334	92	..	1,08,500	775	2,834	2,14,469
Total (b)	..	3,934	98,334	92	..	1,08,500	775	2,834	2,14,469
Grand Total (a) and (b).		5,11,753	39,41,789	2,05,442	1,51,327	1,79,500	9,072	2,15,062	52,13,645

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	Receipts recurring and non-recurring							Total including opening balance
	Opening balances on	Government grant		Local cess and other Local Board Taxations	Municipal funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	
(1)	(2)	Recurring	Non-recurring	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT								
<i>Gujarat State</i>								
Dist. School Board	22,09,233	3,00,02,663	49,32,407	31,25,340	..	1,43,585	14,81,488	4,18,94,716
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	39,69,609	4,82,585	..	7,70,857	30,315	70,107	53,23,473
Total (a)	.. 22,09,233	3,39,72,272	54,14,992	31,25,340	7,70,857	1,73,900	15,51,595	4,72,18,189
Local Authority Municipalities.	3,19,110	38,08,958	1,00,720	10,821	46,93,899	99,771	83,692	91,16,971
Govt. Boards	..	3,493	..	..	14,677	267	..	18,437
Total (b)	.. 3,19,110	38,12,451	1,00,720	10,821	47,08,576	1,00,038	83,692	91,35,408
Grand Total (a) and (b).	25,28,343	3,77,84,723	55,15,712	31,36,161	54,79,433	2,73,938	16,35,287	5,63,53,597

District and management	EXPENDITURE							Closing balance on 31st March 1956
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	
	On Primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On management				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>								
Dist. School Board	26,07,174	1,687	90,348	1,57,395	5,64,231	..	34,20,835	2,20,650
Non-Authoised Municipalities.	5,60,762	121	5,511	8,642	1,12,846	..	6,87,882	..
Total (a)	.. 31,67,936	1,808	95,859	1,66,037	6,77,077	..	41,08,717	2,20,650
Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad.	45,19,015	12,896	22,775	1,24,544	2,79,313	44,827	50,03,370	82,068
Cantonment Board, Ahmedabad.	18,437	..	..	..	..	..	18,437	..
Total (b)	.. 45,37,452	12,896	22,775	1,24,544	2,79,313	44,827	50,21,807	82,068
Grand Total (a) and (b).	77,05,388	14,704	1,18,634	2,90,581	9,56,390	44,827	91,30,524	3,02,718
<i>Kaira District</i>								
Dist. School Board	55,99,475	..	1,67,575	86,756	74,236	..	59,28,042	17,459
Non-Authoised Municipalities.	11,22,461	..	82,714	..	14,858	..	12,20,033	..
Total (a)	.. 67,21,936	..	2,50,289	86,756	89,094	..	71,48,075	17,459

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	EXPENDITURE							Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1956
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded			
	On Primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On management					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipal School Board, Nadiad.	3,56,008	695	14,816	12,633	546	..	3,84,698	65,391	
Total (b) ..	3,56,008	695	14,816	12,633	546	..	3,84,698	65,391	
Grand Total (a) and (b).	70,77,944	695	2,65,105	99,389	89,640	..	75,32,773	82,850	
<i>Sabarkantha District</i>									
Dist. School Board	21,41,875	..	33,495	50,992	7,44,937	..	29,71,299	89,969	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	1,83,233	..	15,278	..	53,807	..	2,52,318	..	
Total (a) ..	23,25,108	..	43,773	50,992	7,98,744	..	32,23,617	89,969	
Local Authority Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	23,25,108	..	43,773	50,992	7,98,744	..	32,23,617	89,969	

<i>Banaskantha District</i>								
Dist. School Board	18,11,917	2,208	2,114	34,684	1,25,147	262	19,76,332	10,03,002
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	1,68,127	..	2,868	..	..	..	1,70,995	1,02,740
Total (a)	.. 19,80,044	2,208	4,982	34,664	1,25,147	262	21,47,327	2,05,742
Local Authority Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	19,80,644	2,208	4,982	34,664	1,25,147	262	21,47,327	2,05,742
<i>Mehsana District</i>								
Dist. School Board	37,87,029	1,776	97,779	63,311	11,10,524	..	40,60,419	..
Non-Authorised Municipality.	12,56,302	..	35,232	..	7,34,605	..	20,26,140	..
Total (a)	.. 50,43,331	1,776	1,33,011	63,311	8,55,130	..	60,86,559	3,00,437
Local Authority Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	50,43,331	1,776	1,33,011	63,311	8,55,130	..	60,86,559	3,00,437
<i>Anreli District</i>								
Dist. School Board	11,06,271	..	44,424	44,226	28,439	..	12,23,360	1,18,735
Non-Authorised Municipality.	4,88,504	..	70,584	..	..	..	5,59,088	..
Total (a)	.. 15,94,775	..	1,15,008	44,226	28,439	..	17,82,448	1,18,735

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	EXPENDITURE							Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1956
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded			
	On Primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On management					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Local Authority Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (a) and (b).	15,94,775	..	1,15,008	44,226	28,439	..	17,82,448	1,18,735	
<i>Baroda District</i>									
Dist. School Board	33,97,921	..	53,518	70,518	4,63,552	6,393	39,91,902	2,22,055	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	3,48,054	..	..	..	..	..	3,48,054	..
Total (a)	37,45,975	..	53,518	70,518	4,63,552	6,393	43,39,956	2,22,055	
Municipal School Board, Baroda.	13,30,835	405	31,553	22,804	8,460	8,859	14,02,916	1,32,168	
Total (b)	13,30,835	405	31,553	22,804	8,460	8,859	14,02,916	1,32,168	
Grand Total (a) and (b).	50,76,810	405	85,071	93,322	4,72,012	15,252	57,42,872	3,54,223	
<i>Surat District</i>									
Dist. School Board	63,12,637	1,021	1,10,931	1,16,003	8,26,713	..	73,67,305	4,46,451	

Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,95,979	371	..	..	..	..	6,96,350	..
Total (a)	70,08,616	1,392	1,10,931	1,16,003	8,26,713	..	80,63,655	4,46,451
Municipal School Board, Surat.	12,26,406	151	56,888	30,789	41,107	..	13,55,341	1,38,578
Grand Total (a) and (b).	82,35,022	1,543	1,67,819	1,46,792	8,67,820	..	94,18,996	5,85,029
<i>Broach District</i>								
Dist. School Board	25,83,557	..	10,138	76,082	2,12,623	..	28,82,400	6,31,539
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	2,86,224	..	..	..	..	..	2,86,224	..
Total (a)	28,69,781	..	10,138	76,082	2,12,623	..	31,68,624	6,31,539
Municipal School Board, Broach.	2,98,266	1,700	14,422	9,812	21,651	..	3,45,851	10,990
Total (b)	2,98,266	1,700	14,422	9,812	21,651	..	3,45,851	10,990
Grand Total (a) and (b).	31,68,047	1,700	24,560	85,894	2,34,274	..	35,14,475	6,42,529
<i>Panchmahals District</i>								
Dist. School Board	35,21,994	46,640	1,76,795	72,666	5,37,465	..	43,55,560	..
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	3,17,048	..	..	..	9,484	..	3,26,532	..
Total (a)	38,39,042	46,640	1,76,795	72,666	5,46,949	..	46,82,092	..
Municipal School Board, Godhra.	1,71,776	..	20,423	8,847	9,987	..	2,11,033	3,436
Total (b)	1,71,776	..	20,423	8,847	9,987	..	2,11,033	3,436
Grand Total (a) and (b).	40,10,818	46,640	1,97,218	81,513	5,56,936	..	48,93,125	3,436

APPENDIX V—cont.

District and management	EXPENDITURE							Closing balance on 31st March 1956
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded	Total	
	On Primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On management				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ABSTRACT								
<i>Gujarat State</i>								
Dist. School Board	3,28,69,850	53,332	7,87,117	7,72,633	36,87,867	6,655	3,81,77,454	21,50,297
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	54,26,694	492	2,12,187	8,642	9,25,601	..	65,73,616	1,02,740
Total (a)	3,82,96,544	53,824	9,99,304	7,81,275	46,13,468	6,655	4,47,51,070	22,53,037
Local Authority Municipalities:	79,02,306	15,847	1,60,877	2,09,429	3,61,064	53,686	87,03,209	4,32,631
Govt. Boards	18,437	..	..	..	..	..	18,437	..
Total (b)	79,20,743	15,847	1,60,877	2,09,429	3,61,064	53,686	87,21,646	4,32,631
Grand Total (a) and (b).	4,62,17,287	69,671	11,60,181	9,90,704	49,74,532	60,341	5,34,72,716	26,85,668

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