



Annual Report on Public Instruction
in the Province of Bombay
for 1944-45



BOMBAY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER.							PAGE
I. General Progress	1
II. Administration	3
III. University	4
IV. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
V. Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
VI. Secondary Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
VII. Primary Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
VIII. Training of Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
IX. Professional Schools and Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
X. Oriental Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
XI. Visual Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
XII. Education of Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
XIII. Anglo-Indian and European Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
XIV. Education of Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
XV. Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
XVI. Physical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
XVII. Schools Certified under the Bombay Children Act, 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
XVIII. Education of Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
XIX. Adult Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
XX. Unrecognised Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

CONTENTS

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLES.				PAGE.
1.	General Summary of Institutions and Scholars	...	...	65
2.	General Summary of Expenditure	...	...	66
3.	TABLE I.—Educational Institutions	...	...	68
4.	TABLE II-A.—Scholars in Institutions for Males	...	...	70
	TABLE II-B.—Scholars in Institutions for Females	...	...	72
6.	TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Recognised Institutions for Males	...	...	74
7.	TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Recognised Institutions for Females	...	...	82
8.	TABLE IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education	...	...	86
9.	TABLE IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education	...	...	88
10.	TABLE V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Special Education	...	...	90
11.	TABLE V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Special Education	...	...	92
12.	TABLE VI-A.—Men Teachers	...	...	94
13.	TABLE VI-B.—Women Teachers	...	...	96
14.	TABLE VII.—Statistics of Anglo-Indian and European Education	...	...	98
15.	TABLE VIII.—Examination Results	...	...	100
16.	TABLE IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas	...	...	104

APPENDICES.

I.	Classification of Scholars in various kinds of institutions according to Race or Creed	...	...	106
II.	Special Institutions for Muslims	...	...	118
III—(a)	Maktabs and Mulla Schools	...	...	122
(b)	Pathshalas	...	...	122
IV.	Table showing details of Villages with and without Primary Schools	...	...	123
V.	Table showing the housing arrangements of District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools	...	...	128
VI.	Table showing the statistics of Primary Schools in Cantonment areas	...	...	129
VII	Table showing the statistics of Compulsory Education introduced by Local Authorities	...	...	130
VIII.	Table showing details of Trained and Untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools	...	...	132

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1944-45.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

1(1). The year under report witnessed the successful conclusion of a weary war. Despite the conditions created by the war and the general economic pressure, a steady progress was maintained practically in all branches of education. Although the closure of ill-attended Primary schools and adult education classes resulted in a drop of about 1,000 in the total number of educational institutions during the year, the increase of over 49,000 in the enrolment was an encouraging feature. The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 548·5 lakhs to about Rs. 616·7 lakhs and the Provincial expenditure also increased by Rs. 18·6 lakhs to Rs. 240·9 lakhs which formed 39·1 per cent. of the total expenditure on Public Instruction as against 40·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

1(2). The following is a summary of the main features of the year as revealed by statistics :—

The total number of educational institutions decreased by 1,001 to 21,153 of which 20,796 were recognised and 357 unrecognised. The recognised institutions comprised 23 Arts and Science colleges, 17 Professional colleges, 1,015 Secondary schools, 18,526 Primary schools, and 1,215 Special schools. The decrease in the number of institutions was due to the closure of ill-attended Primary schools and adult education classes.

Of the 21,657 towns and villages, 13,165 have schools, while there are still some 110 large villages without schools. The educational needs of about one-third of these villages are however served by neighbouring villages with schools.

The total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions increased by 49,128 to 1,895,869 of whom 1,357,910 were boys and 537,959 girls. With the exception of Special schools which recorded a drop of about 2,700 pupils, the increase in the number of pupils during the year was shared by all types of educational institutions. The percentage of male scholars under instruction to the total male population increased from 12·35 to 12·55 and of female scholars from 5·09 to 5·36.

The following table compares the number of educational institutions and the pupils in them for the last two years :—

	Schools.			Pupils.		
	1943-44	1944-45	Increase or decrease during the year.	1943-44	1944-45	Increase or decrease during the year.
Arts Colleges ...	21	23	+2	16,732	19,977	+3,245
Professional Colleges ...	17	17	...	6,417	6,403	+986
Secondary Schools ...	958	1,015	+57	205,480	232,189	+26,709
Primary Schools ...	19,437	18,526	-911	1,546,191	1,564,195	+18,004
Special Schools ...	1,376	1,215	-161	50,227	47,531	-2,696
Total recognised ...	21,809	20,796	-1,013	1,824,047	1,870,295	+46,248
Total unrecognised ...	345	357	+12	22,694	25,574	+2,880
Grand Total ...	22,154	21,153	-1,001	1,846,741	1,895,869	+49,128

Of the 1,895,869 pupils under instruction, 1,513,648 (comprising 403,793 Advanced, 886,263 Intermediate and 223,592 Backward) or 79·8 per cent. were Hindus, 246,490 or 13·0 per cent. Muslims, while the remaining 135,731 or 7·2 per cent. belonged to various other communities. Appendix I published with this Report gives the number of pupils of the different communities attending various kinds of educational institutions.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased by Rs. 68·2 lakhs to (e) Expenditure. Rs. 616·7 lakhs and was met from the following sources :—

	1944-45		1943-44.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds	2,40,91,463	39·1	2,22,30,252	40·5
Board funds	1,04,91,063	17·0	94,29,241	17·2
Fees	1,97,61,959	32·0	1,64,33,399	30·0
Other sources	73,25,081	11·9	67,60,742	12·3
Total	6,16,69,566	100·0	5,48,53,634	100·0

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 16·7 lakhs which formed about 6·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on Public Instruction as against 6·7 per cent. in the preceding year.

1(3). The year under report was one of steady progress, unmarked by any General. outstanding event worthy of special mention.

The attraction of better paid war jobs, the abnormal rise in prices, and the dearth of accommodation adversely affected managements of educational institutions. Several Secondary schools had to carry on with inadequate staff or to recruit untrained teachers. Owing to the increasing demand for admission, some of the schools, particularly those in Bombay, had to resort to the Shift System. These and other emergent measures had a somewhat unwholesome effect on the general tone and standard of work in many institutions. As stated in paragraph 6 (5), the additional provision for maintenance grants and the special grant for dearness allowance served as a welcome relief and the prospect of a further addition to this provision during the next year is calculated to help managements to some extent to tide over their difficulties.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION

2. The strength of the various Educational Services on 31st March, 1945, was as under :—

				Total.
<i>All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service—</i>				
Administration (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	...	...	4	
Collegiate Branch	...	...	8	12
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class I)—</i>				
Administration (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	...	...	17	
Collegiate Branch	...	...	28	45
<i>Bombay Educational Service (Class II)—</i>				
Teaching, Inspecting and General	...	...	101	
Collegiate Branch	...	...	67	168
<i>Subordinate Educational Service—</i>				
Inspecting	...	...	274	
Teaching	...	...	681	
Clerical	...	...	391	
Others	...	...	124	1,470
<i>Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular services—</i>				
Gazetted appointments	...	...	26	
Non-Gazetted appointments	...	...	68	94
Grand Total				1,789

There were 9 permanent members of the All-India Service (Indian Educational Service) of whom 3 were Europeans and 6 Indians. Permanent Bombay Educational Service Class I Officers numbered 34, all of whom were Indians. Three of these posts continued to be held in abeyance and to be replaced by contract appointments.

Mr. S. N. Moos, C. I. E., I.E.S., held the post of Director of Public Instruction for the whole year except from 11th December, 1944, to 10th January, 1945, when he was on leave. I officiated as Director of Public Instruction during this period and Miss H. V. Twells, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, officiated as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 16,70,339 which formed 6.9 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

3(1). The constitution, administration and functions of the Bombay University have been described in previous Reports. An account of the Arts and Professional colleges in this Province is given in Chapters IV and V of this Report.

3(2). There were in all 55 Arts, Science and Professional colleges affiliated to the University, including the School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University. The Karnatak Education Society's Arts College, Dharwar, and the Basaweshwar Arts College, Bagalkot, were affiliated during the year. Of the 55 Colleges, 39 with 26,336 students were in the British Districts, 9 with 4,664 students in Indian States and 7 with 3,585 students in Sind.

The total number of students attending the 55 affiliated colleges was 34,585, an increase of 4,896 during the year.

The following table gives the number and enrolment of the colleges in the British Districts on 31st March, 1945 :—

	Number of colleges.	Number of students.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts and Science Colleges	22	16,066	3,867	19,933
Professional Colleges	17	5,973	430	6,403
Total	39	22,039	4,297	26,336
Total for 1043-44	37	18,414	3,690	22,104

3(3). The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 23,73,144, and the total expenditure to Rs. 24,62,935. A grant of Rs. 1,42,500 (made up of the annual grant of Rs. 1,17,000 and a grant of Rs. 25,500 for the Department of Chemical Technology) was paid by Government to the University.

3(4). The following table shews the number of students who graduated from the affiliated colleges and of those who obtained the Master's Degree during the year :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
<i>Graduates.—</i>			
Arts	2,601	1,831	70·4
Science	1,433	1,038	71·7
Professional Degrees	3,047	1,549	50·8
<i>Masters.—</i>			
Arts	366	230	62·8
Science	76	39	51·3
Professional Degrees	115	27	23·5

The results of the various degree and other examinations of candidates in the British Districts held by the University during the year are given in Government of India table VIII published with this Report.

3(5). The School of Economics and Sociology maintained by the University had 186 students including 62 research students. Of the latter, 16 were engaged in research for the degree of M.A., one for M.Sc. (Agri.), and 45 for Ph.D. During the year three students submitted theses for the M.A. degree and four for the Ph.D. Of these 3 were accepted and the results of the remaining four are awaited. The school has a good library, comprising about 28,500 volumes, which provides facilities for research in Economics and Sociology, and which is widely used not only by scholars but also by Government Departments and by commercial and industrial concerns in the City. Five hundred volumes were added to the library during the year.

3(6). The Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University, the only centre in this Province for Technological training and research, had 152 students, an increase of 46 during the year. Of the total number, 108 were reading in the degree classes, and 44 were engaged in research. Fifty-six students appeared for the B.Sc. (Tech.) examination held in March, 1945, and 47 passed. Three students qualified for higher degrees by research.

A donation of Rs. 4 lakhs was received by the University from the Bombay Mill-owners Association to meet the growing needs of the Department of Technology with special reference to the requirements of the Textile Industry.

3 (7). The Foreign Universities Information Bureau is composed of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other members appointed by the Foreign Universities Information Bureau. Syndicate to represent the various branches of University education. The Bureau not only gives expert advice and help to students seeking admission to Indian and Foreign Universities, but it also serves as a channel through which inquiries and applications from this Province are forwarded to educational institutions in Foreign countries.

There has been a very marked increase in the number of applications for admission to educational institutions in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. During the year the Bureau received 103 applications as against 18 in the preceding year. About 6,000 documents were issued to students on various matters connected with Indian and Foreign Universities and about 3,500 inquiries were replied to.

3(8). The year continued to be one of steady work and progress, and no distracting influences were at work to divert students from their studies, sports and other healthy activities.

3 (9). The following is a brief summary of some important events connected with the University during the year :—

(1) The University instituted a new Diploma in Indian Music. The new Statute (113-D) provides for the grant of the Diploma to persons who have undergone the prescribed course and have passed the qualifying examination in accordance with the University Ordinances and Regulations.

(2) The following donations among others were received by the University from philanthropic bodies and individuals :—

(i) A donation of Rs. four lakhs from the Millowners Association, Bombay, for the purpose of meeting the growing needs of the Department of Chemical Technology.

(ii) A donation of Rs. 1½ lakhs from Mr. M. N. Desai Topiwalla for founding a Pharmaceutical Laboratory in memory of his father, the late Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla.

(iii) A donation of Rs. one lakh from the Trustees of the Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal Charity Fund for the maintenance of a section of Agricultural Economics in the University Department of Economics.

(iv) An endowment of Rs. 75,000 from the solicitors of Mr. Jehangirji Manekji Cooper for the foundation of a scholarship to be called the "Dr. (Miss) Aimai Manekji Cooper Medical Scholarship."

(v) An endowment of Rs. 67,000 by the friends and admirers of Prof. Balvantrai Kalianrai Thakore for founding two Research Fellowships in Gujarati and a Gold Medal.

(3) There was an unfortunate occurrence in connection with the administration of the University during the year under report. Certain persons appointed as Examiners and Moderators at the Matriculation Examination of 1944 were found to have betrayed the confidence reposed in them. Prompt steps were taken by the University to deal with these persons.

(4) The Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the establishment of a University for Maharashtra submitted its report in August, 1943. The recommendations of the Committee were under the consideration of Government during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.

4(1). The number of Arts and Science Colleges in this Province increased during the year by 2 to 23 and the number of students in them by 3,245 to 19,977. Two new Arts Colleges, viz. the K. E. Board's Arts College, Dharwar, and the Basaweshwar Arts College, Bagalkot, were affiliated during the year. The Sophia College, Bombay, is the only Arts College for Women in this Province. Of the 23 Arts and Science Colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, and the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, 5 are maintained by Government, one by the Bombay University, 3 by Christian Missions, and 14 by other educational bodies.

4(2). The total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges increased by over Rs. 5.88 lakhs to over Rs. 40 lakhs and was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	5,32,374	13.3
Board funds	1,000	.....
Fees	30,49,497	76.2
Other sources	4,18,142	10.5
Total	40,01,013	100.0

The grants-in-aid paid to Arts and Science Colleges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,59,000, the same as last year.

4(3). The important Government Research Institutes in Arts are the Deccan Arts Research College and the Kannada Research Institutes.

The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, carries on research in Oriental Languages, Linguistics, and Indian History. The Institute had 44 students, including 3 women. During the year five students were declared eligible for the Ph.D. and one for the M.A. degree. A grant of Rs. 75,000 was paid to the Institute for 1944-45.

The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, is intended for research work in the cultural history of the Karnatak. The work consists mainly of collection of basic material, its decipherment and interpretation, and publications. The Museum and the Institute Library provide valuable material for advanced research. During the year 7 students were working for the Ph.D. under the guidance of the Director of the Institute. Three extension lectures on the various

aspects of Karnatak History were delivered by the Director for the benefit of students. Several manuscripts, copper plates, coins, etc., were added to the collection at the Institute during the year.

In addition to these two Research Institutes, there are ten other Societies which interest themselves in various branches of research in regional languages—History, Politics and Sociology. An annual grant of Rs. 12,000 was paid to the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, and token grants amounting to Rs. 7,000 to the other 9 Societies.

4(4). The main Science Research Institutes are the Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the Bombay University and the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. An account of the former is given in Chapter III.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, specializes in Science teaching and research. The number of students at the Institute increased during the year by 34 to 261 of whom 196 were reading in the degree classes and 65 were post-graduate students. Research work was carried on both by the staff and the students. Eleven papers in the various departments of science were published during the year, while 6 were in the press.

4(5). The following table gives the number of students who passed the degree examinations in Arts and Science held in 1943-44 and 1944-45 from the colleges in the British Districts of this Province :—

	1943-44			1944-45		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
B.A.	1,678	1,260	75.1	1,788	1,299	72.7
M.A.	267	196	73.4	295	187	63.4
B.Sc.	873	705	80.8	1,100	796	72.4
M.Sc.	81	54	66.7	90	62	68.9
D.Litt. ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ph.D.	31	28	90.3	34	29	*
D.Sc.	2	...	...	2	1	†

*The results of 5 candidates are pending.

†The result of one candidate is pending.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

5(1). This chapter deals with Professional colleges in this Province affiliated to the Bombay University. An account of Professional schools such as Technical and Industrial schools, Commercial schools and classes, etc., is given in Chapter IX.

There were 17 Professional colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, the same as last year, but the number of students rose by 986 to 6,403. A statistical summary of the Professional colleges is given in subsidiary table No. 1 published in the Supplement to this report. An account of the various types of Professional colleges is given in the following paragraphs.

5(2). The College of Engineering, Poona, which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, maintains classes for both the degree and the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. An account of the Diploma classes is given in Chapter IX. To meet the Public Works Department post-War demand for trained engineers, the number of fresh admissions to the degree classes was raised from 100 to 150 during the year. These classes now have 339 students as against 298 in the preceding year. The revised course extending over a period of 3½ years in Civil and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was introduced with effect from June, 1944. To cope with the increased number of students and the requirements of the revised courses, an additional staff comprising 1 Lecturer in B. E. S. Class II, 9 Assistant Lecturers, 2 Demonstrators and several skilled artisans, Machine and Laboratory Attendants, etc., was sanctioned during the year.

The College continued to hold training classes in Applied Mechanics for the Civil Aviation Department, and for skilled artisans for the Labour Department of the Government of India.

5(3). In addition to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is maintained by Government, three colleges of commerce are maintained by public bodies. Of the four colleges, two are in Bombay, one in Ahmedabad, and one in Poona. The demand for admission to these colleges is rapidly increasing. The number of students in these 4 colleges increased by 734 to 2,860. The Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, reports that on account of the favourable conditions created by the War, students graduating from the college have had no difficulty in securing well-paid employment.

5(4). The College of Agriculture, Poona, which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The College prepares students for the degree of B.Sc. (Agri.) of the Bombay University and also undertakes Post-graduate work. The College aims at training at least 100 Agricultural graduates annually. To meet the demand for trained personnel for post-War schemes for agricultural development in this Province, a scheme of expansion of the college was sanctioned by Government. The number of admissions was thus increased from 100 to 150 annually; in fact during the year 169 students were actually admitted. The College had 307 students on the rolls as against 229 in the preceding year.

5(5). There are 2 Medical Colleges in this Province. Both are in Bombay. The Grant Medical College, which is under the control of the **Medicine.** Medical Department, had 757 students, and the G. S. Medical College, which is maintained by the Bombay Municipality, had 567.

5(6). Apart from the Government Law College, Bombay, which is maintained **Law.** by this Department, there are four Law colleges maintained by public bodies. The number of students in all these colleges increased by 159 to 1,194.

5(7). Government maintain two colleges for Secondary teachers—one in **Secondary Training** Bombay and the other at Belgaum. A college for **Colleges.** Secondary teachers is also maintained in Poona by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali. The number of students in these colleges decreased by 39 to 227.

5(8). The following table compares the number of students who passed the **Examinations.** professional Degree Examinations in 1943-44 and 1944-45 from colleges in the British Districts:—

Examinations.	1943-44.			1944-45.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared	Number passed.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LL.M.	8	1	12.5	12	4	33.3
LL.B.	1,032	433	42.0	884	372	42.1
M.D.	50	14	28.0	61	15	24.6
M.B.B.S.	423	190	23.6	501	195	38.9
M.E. (Civil) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.E. (Civil)	80	49	61.3	77	51	66.2
B.E. (Mech.)	14	11	78.6	30	21	70.0
B.E. (Elec.)	30	20	66.6	23	17	73.9
M.Ed.	2	1	50.0	9	7	77.8
B.T.	284	233	82.0	228	180	82.0
M.Com.	5	5	100.0	8	6	100.0
B.Com.	498	200	42.0	668	281	42.1
M.Sc. (Tech.)	2	2	100.0	2	2	100.0
B.Sc. (Tech.)	21	21	100.0	56	47	83.9
M.Sc. (Agri.) ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	100.0
B.Sc. (Agri.)	68	63	92.6	68	63	92.6

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

6(1). In this Province the term "Secondary" is applied to schools and classes in which English is taught, whereas in other Provinces the figures for Secondary education include pupils in Primary Middle schools. This Chapter deals mainly with Secondary schools for boys, an account of Secondary schools for girls being given in Chapter XII and of European schools in Chapter XIII.

6(2). There were 1,015 Secondary schools (including English classes attached to Primary schools) for boys and girls, an increase of 57 Schools and Pupils. during the year. The number of pupils also increased by 26,709 to 232,189. The Government of India tables published with this Report give combined statistics of all types of Secondary schools. The following table compares the number of Secondary schools and pupils during the last two years :—

1	No. of Schools.		Increase or decrease of schools during the year.	Number of pupils.		Increase or decrease of pupils during the year.
	1943-44.	1944-45.		1943-44	1944-45.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ...	340	357	+17	82,831	93,739	+10,908
Central Division ...	205	225	+20	47,541	54,809	+ 7,268
Northern Division ...	277	294	+17	46,927	53,395	+ 6,468
Southern Division ...	196	109	+ 3	21,810	23,765	+ 1,955
Total ...	928	985	+57	199,109	225,908	+26,799
European Schools ...	30	30	...	6,371	6,281	— 90
Grand Total. (All schools)...	958	1,015	+57	205,480	232,189	+26,709

The figures in the table show that the increase in the number of Secondary schools and pupils was shared by all the Divisions. The number of pupils in all the Divisions increased by about 13 per cent. on the average. The Central Division registered the highest increase of 15 per cent., whereas the Southern Division showed the lowest increase of about 9 per cent. The increase was due to normal expansion. Appendix I of this Report gives the classification of boys and girls in Secondary schools by various communities.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

6(3). The number of Secondary schools for boys, including English Classes attached to Primary Schools but, excluding European schools, Schools and Pupils. increased by 55 to 836 of which 568 were Secondary schools and 268 English classes attached to Primary schools. The number of pupils in these 836 institutions increased by 24,399 to 194,899 of whom 175,896 were boys and 19,003 girls. The following table compares the distribution of the schools and the pupils by each Division :—

	Schools.		Pupils.		Increase or decrease.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bombay Division ...	273	289	67,804	77,655	+16	+ 9,851
Central Division ...	172	190	40,715	47,270	+18	+ 6,555
Northern Division ...	244	261	42,221	48,361	+17	+ 6,140
Southern Division ...	92	96	19,760	21,613	+ 4	+ 1,853
Total ...	781	836	170,500	194,899	+55	+24,399

Of the 194,899 pupils in Secondary schools for boys, 89,162 were in the High School stage and 105,737 in the Middle School stage.

The following table compares the distribution of Secondary schools for boys and of the pupils by management :—

	Schools.		Pupils.		Increase or decrease	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45	Schools.	Pupils.
Government ...	18	18	4,518	4,738	...	+ 220
District Local Board ...	187	210	6,233	7,904	+23	+ 1,671
Municipal ...	65	61	13,488	14,926	- 4	+ 1,438
Aided ...	426	430	135,331	152,173	+ 4	+16,842
Unaided ...	85	117	10,930	15,158	+32	+ 4,228
Total ...	781	836	170,500	194,899	+55	+24,399

It will be seen that while the number of Government Secondary schools remained the same, viz. 18, the number of pupils in these schools increased by 220. This increase was due partly to the reopening of standard VII in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, which was temporarily disbanded for want of accommodation, and partly to normal expansion. The drop in the number of Municipal schools was due to the transfer of 3 Municipal Secondary schools and an English class to private management. To meet the growing demand for admission to Secondary schools, several new schools were opened during the year and were recognised by the Department. This accounts for the increase in the number of recognised (unaided) schools.

Although there is an increase in the number of pupils in all types of schools, schools under private managements contributed 86·3 per cent. to it.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Matriculation examination held in April, 1945, from schools in the British Districts, increased by 1,679 to 22,502 of whom 8,962 or 39·8 per cent. passed. The following table compares the results for the last two years :—

	Number appeared.		Number passed.		Percentage of passes.	
	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.	1945.
Boys	17,280	18,916	9,200	7,295	53·3	38·6
Girls	3,563	3,586	2,268	1,667	63·7	46·5
Total	20,823	22,502	11,468	8,962	55·1	39·8

The results of the Departmental School Leaving Certificate examination held during the year are given in paragraph 6(12).

The Elementary and the Intermediate Drawing Grade examinations were held during the year at 168 Centres in the Province. These examinations are very popular with pupils of Secondary schools and the number of candidates at these examinations is steadily increasing. The following table gives the results of the examinations :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Elementary	10,630	6,867	64·6
Intermediate	5,256	3,905	74·3

6(4). Government maintain 18 Secondary schools of which one is a Middle School. Of the 17 High Schools, 10 follow the ordinary Secondary school course leading to the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, while the following seven have been converted into Vocational High schools :—

Government Secondary Schools.			
1. R. C. High School, Ahmedabad ... ..	... ..	... ..	(Commercial).
2. Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur	... ..	... ..	(Technical).
3. Government High School, Satara	} ... ..	... ..	(Agricultural).
4. Government High School, Bijapur			
5. Telang High School, Godhra			
6. G. S. High School, Jalgaon.			
7. Elphinstone High School, Bombay	... ..	... ..	(Technical).

Of the 4,738 pupils in Government Secondary schools, 1,659 were in Vocational schools, an increase of 76 during the year. The increase is an encouraging feature and it is hoped that this kind of secondary education will grow in popularity.

Apart from the seven Government Vocational schools, three Vocational schools are maintained by private bodies. All these are Commercial schools attended by 238 pupils. Grants amounting to Rs. 5,420 were paid to two of these schools during the year.

6(5). Of the 818 non-Government Secondary schools for boys, 355 were High Schools and 463 Middle Schools, including 268 English Classes attached to Primary schools. A large majority of the English classes cater to the educational needs of small places in which it is difficult to maintain Secondary schools. These classes are ordinarily expected to be self-supporting and although the standard of instruction in them cannot compare with that in Secondary schools, they continue to maintain their popularity in rural areas.

Most of the secondary schools have introduced the Government Provident Fund scheme and a large number of schools have, with the sanction of the Department, adopted rules regulating the terms of employment and conditions of service of the teaching staff.

An additional sum of Rs. 1,30,000 was provided by Government during the year for maintenance grants to Secondary schools. This made it possible to pay grant at a somewhat higher rate and also to award small token grants to schools recently recognised.

In addition to the financial relief in the form of maintenance grants, the rate of the special grant payable to schools on their expenditure on dearness allowance was raised from 20 to 30 per cent. during the year. This has enabled schools to pay dearness allowance to their teachers at a higher rate. The question of increasing the rate of dearness allowance further on certain conditions was under the consideration of Government during the year under report.

6(6). The total expenditure of all Secondary schools for boys (Anglo-Vernacular and English-teaching) increased by Rs. 17.1 lakhs to over Rs. 109.4 lakhs. The following table shows the sources from which it was met :—

	1943-44.		1944-45.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	14,06,877	15.2	16,35,607	15.0
District Local Board Funds	14,598	0.2	14,368	0.1
Municipal Funds	1,63,403	1.8	1,62,613	1.5
Fees	63,32,410	68.6	70,28,817	69.7
Other Sources	13,15,373	14.2	15,01,900	13.7
Total	92,32,667	100.0	1,09,43,305	100.0

The following table compares the average annual cost per pupil during the last two years :—

	Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	125·3	125·5	90·3	90·6
Board	33·8	32·5	3·9	3·8
Aided	55·1	57·6	6·8	7·4
Unaided	54·0	57·8	.....	.....
Total	54·5	56·3	8·3	8·4

It will be seen that with the increase in the average cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary school from Rs. 54·5 to Rs. 56·3, the cost to Government also showed a slight increase. The increase in the total cost was due partly to the liability involved in giving increments to teachers and partly to the abnormal rise in the cost of apparatus and other school requisites. One noticeable feature of the financial position of non-Government Secondary schools is that a very substantial part of the expenditure is met from fees charged to pupils.

6(7). The special facilities provided by Government for pupils attending Secondary schools include free-studentships, scholarships, fee grants, remission of room rent in hostels attached to Government Secondary schools, etc. Free-studentships in Government Secondary schools are available for 5 per cent. of the pupils of the Advanced classes, 22·5 per cent. of the pupils of the Intermediate classes, 75·0 per cent. of the pupils of the Backward classes (excluding the Scheduled classes) and 20 per cent. of the Muslim pupils. Under the scheme of free-studentships, the total financial liability of Government is limited to 15 per cent. of the number of pupils in Government schools in each Division.

Pupils of the Scheduled classes, if eligible, are admitted free to Government Secondary schools. Children of the Konkani Maratha communities, of Indian soldiers and followers, and of school mistresses also receive free education in Secondary schools. The loss in fees sustained by non-Government Secondary schools in extending these latter concessions to their pupils is made good by Government by the payment of special fee grants. The fee grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 66,316. Provision has also been made for several sets of special scholarships tenable in High and Middle schools for pupils belonging to non-Advanced communities. To enable pupils of the various communities to secure admission into Government Secondary schools, percentages of admission have been fixed for the various communities.

In addition to the special facilities mentioned above, various facilities are given to pupils of the Backward classes attending Secondary schools from out of the special provision of Rs. 2,62,500 earmarked for this Department for ameliorative measures for the Backward classes (*vide* paragraph 15(6) of this Report).

6(8). The following table compares the number of male teachers in Secondary Teachers. schools for boys and girls :—

	Total Number of men teachers	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Government	306	221	72·2	225	73·5
District Local Board and Municipal. Aided	793	368	46·1	261	32·9
Unaided	6,896	3,379	49·0	3,233	46·9
Unaided	843	322	38·2	308	36·5
Total (non-Government)	8,532	4,069	47·7	3,802	44·6
Grand Total (1944-45) ...	8,838	4,290	48·5	4,027	45·6
Total for (1943-44) ...	8,107	4,105	50·6	3,841	47·4

It will be seen that while the total number of teachers increased by 731 to 8,838 the number of trained teachers increased by 185 only to 4,290, so that the percentage of trained teachers fell from 50·6 to 48·5 during the year. Similarly, the number of graduates increased by 186 to 4,027, but the percentage of graduates to the total number of teachers fell from 47·4 to 45·6. The number turned out by the Training Colleges is not proportionate to the number of teachers recruited every year to meet the increasing demand for admission to Secondary schools. Of the three Training Colleges for Secondary teachers, the Secondary Training College, Bombay, only had its full complement during the year, while the other two colleges were unable to enrol a sufficient number of students. Similarly of late, it has not been possible to recruit a sufficient number of graduates to the teaching profession. This is because graduates are able to secure more remunerative appointments elsewhere. The war conditions have raised the cost of living and most of the junior teachers find teaching not a sufficiently attractive profession. Unless the teachers in Secondary schools are well paid, it is futile to expect them either to stick to the profession or to put their heart into their work.

In addition to the Training Colleges preparing students for the B.T. degree, there are 11 recognised training centres for teachers, mostly non-graduates, wishing to appear for the Departmental Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination and for the T.D. instituted by the Bombay University. The results of these examinations are given in the Government of India table VIII published with this Report.

6(9). The courses of study for the various standards of Secondary schools have been embodied in Schedule D of the Grant-in-aid Code. Curriculum. Secondary schools follow generally the courses laid down in the Schedule. Schools are however allowed to make suitable alterations in these

courses to meet their special requirements. A few schools have, in addition to the ordinary Secondary school course, made provision for instruction in Agricultural, Industrial or Commercial subjects. A special grant towards the expenditure incurred by managements in connection with the teaching of these subjects is paid by Government.

6(10). There are four School Book Committees and a Provincial Board for School Book Education in Hindustani for the consideration of books in the regional languages. An account of the work done by these Committees is given in Chapter VII. In addition to these Committees, the Provincial School Book Committee of which the Director of Public Instruction is President, considers books used in Secondary schools. Owing to the continued shortage of paper and to the need of every possible economy in its use no new books were considered by the Committee during the year.

6(11). The reports received from the Heads of Secondary schools shew that School Broadcasts. greater interest is evinced by teachers and pupils in Secondary schools in educational broadcasting. The Radio is now used as a regular agency through which useful information on various subjects of academic and general interest is broadcast to pupils. The programmes for schools broadcast by the All-India Radio are listened to with interest, but the number of schools having radio receiving sets is still small owing mainly to the abnormal increase in prices. Of the 25 Government Secondary schools, 20 are equipped with radio sets, while only 114 out of a total of 667 Secondary schools for boys and girls have their own sets. The number is however steadily increasing.

6(12). The year under report terminates the period of three years for which the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board was present School Leaving Certificate Examination Board was formed. There were no changes in the personnel of the Board during the year. The Board held four meetings during the year and apart from the conduct of the School Leaving Certificate examination, considered various matters connected with the modification of the syllabus.

The School Leaving Certificate examination was held from 26th March to 5th April, 1945, at fifteen centres in the Province. The number of candidates registered for the examination was 961, as against 1,225 in the preceding year. The drop of 264 was probably due to the postponement by the Bombay University of the question of granting equivalence to the general School Leaving Certificate examination and the difficulty experienced by candidates from Vocational High Schools in securing admission to affiliated colleges. Of the 934 candidates who appeared for the examination 272 (including 14 girls) or 29.1 per cent. passed. Of these, 35 were placed in Grade I, 73 in Grade II and 164 in Grade III.

In regard to the equivalence of the School Leaving Certificate the Secretary reports that holders of the School Leaving Certificate in technical subjects continued to enjoy the concessions already granted for admission to the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, and the Diploma Course of the College of Engineering, Poona. The Secretary remarks that while the Certificate in vocational subjects continues to be recognised by the Bombay University for the purposes of admission to the University courses, decision on the question of granting equivalence to the general School Leaving Certificate has again been postponed by the University.

The holding of the Lokashala examination has been postponed for the duration of the war. Candidates who fail to qualify for the School Leaving Certificate (Group I) but satisfy the conditions of the Lokashala examination are eligible for the Lokashala Certificate. During the year 122 Certificates were awarded.

6(13). The Board of Secondary Education met twice during the year and considered various questions connected with Secondary and Vocational education. The Board also considered notes on various subjects received from members and appointed three Sub-Committees to consider and report on them.

Among the important suggestions made by the Board during the year the need for (i) collection of information regarding opportunities for employment, and (ii) revision of the scales of pay of agricultural graduates employed by the Educational Department may be specially mentioned. Steps have been taken to collect the necessary information in regard to the possible openings for young men sent out by Secondary schools while the latter question is under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

7(1). In this Province a "Primary School" is defined as one in which instruction is imparted wholly through the mother-tongue and which teaches the whole or a part of the course leading up to the Primary School Certificate Examination. The Primary school course covers a period of eight years and consists of two stages, viz., the Elementary or the Lower Primary stage covering a course of five years up to standard IV and the Upper Primary stage comprising standards V-VII. The Primary school course for girls is similar to that for boys.

7(2). The total number of Primary schools under all managements decreased by 911 to 18,526, but the number of pupils increased by 18,004 to 1,564,195 of whom 1,101,721 were boys and 462,474 girls. The following table compares the number of schools and pupils for 1943-44 and 1944-45 :-

—	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.			
	1943-44.	1944-45.	Increase or decrease.	1943-44.	1944-45.	Increase or decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Government ..	Boys ..	28	27	-1	3,321	3,797	-24
	Girls ..	9	9	..	1,256	1,339	+83
District Local Board	Boys ..	9,196	9,157	-39	699,109	714,691	+15,582
	Girls ..	839	862	+23	74,535	80,427	+5,892
Municipal ..	Boys ..	1,201	1,214	+13	269,932	284,042	+14,110
	Girls ..	619	624	+5	136,582	146,868	+10,286
Aided ..	Boys ..	7,077	6,210	-867	316,204	287,358	-28,846
	Girls ..	286	258	-28	32,007	31,718	-289
Unaided ..	Boys ..	162	150	-12	10,290	11,826	+1,536
	Girls ..	20	15	-5	2,455	2,129	-326
Total ..	Boys ..	17,664	16,758	-906	1,299,356	1,301,714	+2,358
	Girls ..	1,773	1,768	-5	246,835	262,481	+15,646
	Total	19,437	18,526	-911	1,546,191	1,564,195	+18,004

It will be seen that the drop in the number of schools was almost entirely in approved schools, a large majority of which were voluntary Primary schools. For economic reasons, many voluntary school teachers had to close their schools and

seek service in mills, factories and workshops and this led to the closure of over 700 voluntary schools during the year. With the more liberal scale of grants-in-aid since sanctioned for voluntary schools, it should not be difficult within a few years to recover the lost ground. The only Government school which was closed during the year under report was the Presidency Construction School, Hootgi. The fall of 39 District Local Board schools for boys was due mainly to low attendance.

The statement also reveals a drop of over 29,000 children in aided Primary schools, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase of about 46,000 children in District Local Board and Municipal schools, resulting in a net increase of 18,004 children in Primary schools during the year.

7(3). The following table gives the distribution of boys and girls in the different standards of Primary schools on 31st March, 1945 :—

Stages of Instruction.				Boys.	Percentage to total.	Girls.	Percentage to total.
1	2	3	4	5			
Infants	347,602	31.6	181,738	39.3			
Standard I	187,201	17.0	83,502	18.1			
" II	161,508	14.7	64,975	14.0			
" III	142,525	12.9	53,051	11.5			
" IV	127,031	11.5	40,817	8.8			
Total, Lower Primary Stage	965,867	87.7	424,083	91.7			
Standard V	59,093	5.3	17,964	3.9			
" VI	41,604	3.8	11,187	2.4			
" VII	35,157	3.2	9,240	2.0			
Total, Upper Primary Stage	135,854	12.3	38,391	8.3			
Grand Total (1944-45)	1,101,721	100.0	462,474	100.0			
Total for 1943-44	1,103,544	100.0	442,647	100.0			

It will be seen that of every 100 boys in a Primary school, about 88 are in the Lower Primary stage and the rest in the Upper Primary stage of instruction. The figures also show the tendency of children in the lower classes to stagnate for more

than a year in one class. The following table gives the percentage of pupils passing standard IV to the number in standard I four years ago :—

	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number in standard I.	Number passing standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing standard IV to those in standard I.	Number in standard I.	Number passing standard IV.	Percentage of pupils passing standard IV to those in standard I.
1936-37 ..	149,074	.....	.....	53,912	.....	.....
1940-41 ..	.....	71,653	48·1	.....	21,240	39·4
1937-38 ..	155,699	.....	.....	58,000	.....	.....
1941-42 ..	.....	81,077	52·1	.....	23,106	39·8
1938-39 ..	162,230	.....	.....	68,051	.....	.....
1942-43 ..	.....	84,864	52·3	.....	24,415	40·7
1939-40 ..	200,586	.....	.....	71,566	.....	.....
1943-44 ..	.....	88,635	44·2	.....	27,609	38·6
1940-41 ..	218,951	.....	.....	83,699	.....	.....
1944-45 ..	.....	91,158	41·6	.....	29,187	34·9

These figures shew the extent of wastage in primary schools. Only 41·6 per cent. of the boys and 34·9 per cent. of the girls who were in standard I four years back were able to complete the Lower Primary stage during the year under report. These percentages represent the position in both the urban and the rural areas and include children of advanced classes who almost invariably complete the Lower Primary stage in the maximum period of five years. The wastage among the rural population of school-going age is thus evidently larger than is indicated by these figures. The percentages shew a gradual drop during the last two years and this is reported to be due to the unsettled conditions created by the war resulting in the migration of people from the countryside to towns in search of employment. The wastage in Primary schools and particularly the stagnation in the Infant class are due partly to irregular admissions and irregular attendance and partly to indifferent teaching by untrained teachers and lack of proper supervision in one-teacher schools. Various remedial measures such as restricting fresh admissions to the beginning of the year, placing the Infants in charge of trained teachers, and the appointment of an additional assistant in single-teacher schools, have been introduced by several Local Authorities.

7(4). Direct expenditure on Primary schools increased by over Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 276 lakhs. The following table gives the sources from which it was met :—

	1943-44.		1944-45.		Increase or decrease.	
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds ..	1,41,52,894	54·8	1,50,13,403	54·4	+8,60,509	+6·1
District Local Board funds ..	17,03,346	6·6	16,00,965	5·8	-1,02,381	-6·0
Municipal funds ..	64,56,182	25·0	73,72,038	26·7	+9,15,856	+14·2
Fees ..	15,67,354	6·1	19,15,806	6·9	+3,48,452	+22·2
Other sources ..	19,24,059	7·5	17,01,725	6·2	-2,22,334	-11·6
Total ..	2,58,03,835	100·0	2,76,03,937	100·0	+18,00,102	+6·9

Although the percentage of expenditure from Provincial funds to the total expenditure on Primary education shews a small decrease, the total Provincial

expenditure increased by Rs. 8·6 lakhs during the year. This increase was due to the payment of dearness allowance to Primary teachers at increased rates.

The total average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school increased from Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 and the cost to Government from Rs. 9-3-0 to Rs. 9-10-0. The increase was due partly to the rise in prices and partly to the grant of dearness allowance to teachers at increased rates. Subsidiary tables 4 and 5 published in the Supplement to this Report give details of the cost per pupil in Primary schools for boys and girls under different managements.

7(5). The total fee collection in Primary schools increased during the year by Rs. 3,48,452 to Rs. 19,15,806 which formed 6·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary schools as against 6·1 per cent., in the preceding year. The Bombay and the Central Divisions account almost exclusively for the increase in the fee receipts. In the Bombay Division the increase was due entirely to enhanced rates of fees charged by approved schools including the Primary sections of English-teaching schools which charge higher fees. The increase in the Central Division was due to the rates of fees having been raised by some of the Local Authorities and also by aided Primary schools during the year.

No child is kept out of school for inability of the parent or guardian to pay fees. All girls and also children of the Backward classes and of school mistresses are exempt from the payment of fees. Children of soldiers and of Konkani Marathas in the Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts are also admitted free. Some children in Primary schools also get the benefit of the war concessions sanctioned by Government to children and dependents of men who took part in the present war.

7(6). Appendix V of this Report gives details of the housing arrangements of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls. There were in all 11,857 District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools and of these, only 3,749 or 31·6 per cent. had buildings of their own. The remaining schools were housed in rented or rent-free buildings which are generally not quite suitable for school purposes. Owing to the conditions created by the war it has not been possible to bring about any improvement in this direction.

During the year Government spent about Rs. 30,000 on buildings put up by Local Authorities. These buildings were completed about two or three years back but the claims for building grants were ripe for payment during the year under report. No amount was, however, placed at the disposal of the District Building Committees during the year as there was no prospect of new projects being undertaken by these Committees owing to the abnormal rise in the cost of building material and the ban placed on the construction of new buildings as an anti-inflationary measure. Some 14 buildings were completed by these Committees during the year, while 4 buildings only were constructed under the building scheme financed by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

7(7). There were 46,541 teachers in Primary schools under all managements, an increase of 343 during the year. Of the total number, 37,496 were men and 9,045 women. The following table compares the qualifications of these teachers for the last two years :—

	1943-44.			1944-45.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Trained	16,376	4,648	21,024	17,028	4,968	21,996
Percentage to total	43·3	55·3	45·5	45·4	54·9	47·3
Untrained	21,410	3,764	25,174	20,488	4,077	24,545
Percentage to total	56·7	44·7	54·5	54·6	45·1	52·7
Total	37,786	8,412	46,198	37,496	9,045	46,541

The number of trained teachers increased by 972 during the year, and although the percentage of such teachers is yet far below the requirements laid down in the Primary Education Rules, it is steadily increasing from year to year. The Training institutions are working to their full capacity and with the addition of more training institutions a distinct improvement in the trained element of Primary schools will be in evidence within a few years.

7(8). The basic scale of 25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30—1—40 sanctioned by Government has been adopted by almost all Local Authorities. Some Local

Pay of teachers. Authorities also pay a personal allowance to teachers in lieu of the Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances paid before 1938.

Primary teachers can supplement their income to some extent by private tuition with the permission of the School Board or by conducting Adult Education classes or by working for the Postal or other Departments for which they get an allowance ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per mensem. With a view to extending financial relief to teachers, Government desired that dearness allowance should be paid by Local Authorities to Primary teachers under their control up to the limits laid down by Government for their own employees. The Local Authorities were, however, unable to shoulder the additional financial responsibility on account of dearness allowance and except in a few cases the dearness allowance paid by Local Authorities was far below the rates laid down for Government servants.

7(9). Under the Shift System the lower classes of Primary schools, particularly the Infants and standard I are taught in two shifts. The

Shift System. main object of the system is to economise in staff and accommodation and it is found particularly useful in one-teacher schools where the teacher has to attend to many classes simultaneously.

It has been reported that 15 out of the 20 District Local Boards and 13 out of the 19 Local Authority Municipalities have introduced the Shift System either partly or wholly in their Primary schools.

7(10). The revised curriculum for Primary schools introduced in 1940-41 is being followed progressively in all Local Authority schools.

Curriculum. The revised course was extended to standard V during the year.

The simplified course specially drawn up to meet the needs of small village schools is being followed by the majority of voluntary schools and one-teacher schools.

7(11). The scheme of Basic education continued to operate in four compact areas as in the past. The main feature of the scheme

Basic Education. is to impart instruction through a craft and through the social and physical surroundings of the children. The Basic craft adopted in these schools is spinning.

During the year nine schools—4 in Satara and 5 in the Surat compact areas which were in out of the way places reverted to the ordinary type of Primary schools. The number of basic schools in the four compact areas thus decreased by 9 to 45 and the number of pupils receiving basic education by 468 to 2,723. Of the 202 teachers working in these schools, 177 were trained and 25 were untrained.

In addition to these 45 basic schools, 4 basic schools were maintained by private bodies of which one with 172 children was maintained at Thamna by the District Local Board, Kaira, one with 109 children by the Dharwar Municipality and two with 136 children were maintained by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith at Piple and Saswad in the Poona District.

Provision for the training of teachers required for basic schools is made at three Basic Training Centres at Katargam, Loni and Dharwar. During the year 88 teachers including 39 Matriculates were under training at these Training Centres. The Special Officer for Basic Education makes the following remarks on the revision of the courses during the year :—

“ The year under report was devoted to the reorganisation of the scheme and the revision of the syllabus both for Training Institutions and for Basic schools. Basic education could not, therefore, be extended to standard VI during the year under report and children who passed out standard V attended the non-basic standard VI in the same school. The children, it was reported, did not find it difficult to revert to the ordinary syllabus.”

The Board of Basic Education which was formed during the preceding year, with the Adviser as Chairman, met twice during the year. The question of the revision of the courses of studies of the Basic schools and the Basic Training Institutions has been entrusted to a Sub-Committee appointed by the Board.

7(12). The Agricultural Bias schools aim at adapting Primary education to the requirements of the agricultural community. These Agricultural Bias Schools. schools have been in existence for over two decades and are now regarded as normal educational institutions for rural areas. They follow a special curriculum which includes practical work in agriculture and also elementary instruction in carpentry, smithy, weaving etc. On completion of the course the pupils appear for the special Primary School Certificate examination with an agricultural bias. At the examination held in 1945 at various centres, 1,220 boys appeared and 553 passed.

The Agricultural Bias schools have since been placed under the control of the Special Officer for Basic Education.

7(13). Since the resumption by Government of the control of the inspecting staff a change has been made in the system of examinations of Primary schools. Under the present system the examination work is organised by the School Board Administrative Officer in consultation with the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Government Inspecting staff. Ordinarily the examination of Primary schools is left to Head Masters and the results are scrutinised by the Inspecting Officers at the time of the annual inspection.

The Primary School Certificate examination which terminates the Primary school course is held annually at various centres. The Primary School Certificate is the minimum qualification for Primary school teachers and for admission to Primary Training Institutions and to the lower grades of the public service. The following table gives the results of the examinations for boys and girls held in 1944-45 :—

	Primary School Certificate Examination with					
	Regional languages.			Urdu.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
1944						
For Boys ..	30,831	14,322	46·5	1,931	849	44·0
For Girls ..	7,833	3,162	40·3	393	153	38·9
1945						
For Boys ..	34,782	13,935	40·1	2,037	738	36·2
For Girls ..	7,840	3,048	38·9	474	186	39·2

7(14). School Co-operative Societies have been established in as many as 621 Primary schools in the Province. These Societies are run by pupils under the supervision of teachers and help to inculcate the principles of self-help, co-operation and thrift. The activities of these Societies have slackened to some extent owing to shortage of paper and the rise in cost of books and writing material.

The educative value of school libraries cannot be overemphasised. Most of the First Grade schools maintained by the Local Authorities are equipped with pupils' libraries. In the East Khandesh District some 166 such libraries are maintained by the District Local Board. Central circulating libraries are also maintained by the District Local Boards of Poona, East Khandesh and Kaira for the benefit of children attending schools in rural areas. In the Surat District over 400 libraries have been attached to village schools under the Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas Library Scheme.

7(15). No books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government or approved school or any school maintained by a Local Authority. There are five School Book Committees dealing with books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Urdu and Hindustani. The following table gives details of the work done by these Committees during the year :—

1	Number of books received including the opening balance.	Number of books disposed of		Balance.
		Sanctioned	Rejected.	
2	3	4	5	
Urdu School Book Committee .. ..	....	....	....	....
Marathi do. .. ..	....	....	....	....
Gujarati do.	39	3	36	....
Kannada do.	8	....	8	....
Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani	....	....	....	....
Total ..	47	3	44	....
Total for 1943-44 ..	140	72	66	2

7(16). The administration of Primary schools in Bombay City is governed by the Bombay Municipality. City of Bombay Municipal Act and the schools are managed by the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation. There were 619 Primary schools in the City of Bombay maintained and approved by the Municipality as against 621 in the preceding year. The number of children attending these schools increased during the year by 21,218 to 162,706. The increase was due partly to normal expansion and partly to the influx of outside population into the city.

There were 3,279 ordinary teachers of whom 2,368 or 72·2 per cent., were trained. The trained element rose by about 10 per cent. during the year and was due to the output of the training institutions opened by the Municipality to meet the need for training the Municipal teachers. The training institutions have since been closed.

The total direct expenditure of all Municipal and approved schools in Bombay City increased by over Rs. 5·9 lakhs to Rs. 64·7 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 9,70,280 was paid to the Municipality during the year.

7(17). Under Section 116 of the Cantonment Act, 1924, it is the duty of every Cantonment Authority, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, to make reasonable provision within the Cantonment area for the establishment and maintenance of Primary schools. Under Section 117 of the same act, it is the discretionary function of the Cantonment Authority to make provision for furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of Primary schools.

There are six Cantonments in this Province and all of them either maintain their own schools or pay grants to approved schools. During the year there were 44 Primary schools, the same as last year, in the Cantonment areas, of which 11 were maintained and 33 approved by the various Cantonment authorities. There were 7,860 pupils under instruction in all these schools, a decrease of 50 during the year. All Primary schools in Cantonment areas are inspected by Government Inspecting Officers. The existing provision for the educational needs of the residents of the cantonment areas may be regarded as adequate on the whole.

Appendix VI of this Report gives further details of the schools maintained or aided by the various Cantonment authorities.

7(18). Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, it is open to a Local Authority to introduce compulsion in its area in respect of Elementary or Primary education. The Bombay Municipality has introduced compulsion in all its wards and this scheme is governed by the City of Bombay Municipal Act. In addition to the Bombay Municipality, four District Local Boards and 11 Local Authority Municipalities have introduced compulsion wholly or partially in their areas.

Appendix VII published with this Report summarises the effect of the schemes of compulsion introduced by the various Local Bodies. These details shew that the progress made leaves much to be desired. This is due mainly to the reluctance of the Local Authorities to adopt the coercive measures which they are authorised to take under the Act. Unless the full supervising machinery is set in motion and the penalties of the law available under the Act are fully invoked, no scheme of compulsion is likely to be effective.

7(19). Sufficient time has now elapsed since the passing of the amended Primary Working of the Primary Education Act of 1938 for its working to be properly Education Act. assessed. Although the relations between the School Boards and the Administrative Officers can be regarded as cordial on the whole, cases involving undue interference by School Boards or individual members with the legitimate functions of the Administrative Officer are still reported. The amended Act gives the Administrative Officer definite powers in regard to appointments and transfers of Primary teachers and this gives rise to occasional friction. It is also reported that the dual control of the clerical staff of School Boards is a serious defect and that it does not conduce to efficiency in the administration of the School Board.

7(20). The Provincial Board of Primary Education held 6 meetings during the year and considered various matters connected with Primary education and the training of Primary teachers. The Board also met representatives of the various School Boards in the Province at four centres viz., Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, and discussed with them various problems connected with Primary education.

During the year the Board submitted to Government its views on Post-War reconstruction and on the revision of the Code of Government Orders regulating expenditure on Primary education.

The Board's library is being gradually expanded. Books worth Rs. 135 were purchased during the year and a few more were secured from Government Departments and educational institutions. The library contains many valuable reports which are required by students carrying on research work for M. Ed. and Ph. D. degrees.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

I. Training of Secondary Teachers.

8(1). There are in all 6 institutions (including 2 in Indian States) for the training of graduate teachers for Secondary schools. Of these, 5 are affiliated to the Bombay University for the degree of B.T. and one gives training in Physical Education. Besides these Training Colleges, there are two Normal Schools which train women teachers for European and English-teaching schools. There are also recognised training centres for the preparation of candidates for the Departmental Secondary Teachers' Certificate. Two Training Centres in the Southern Division were closed and one Training Centre viz. St. Sebastian Normal Class, Bombay, was opened during the year. There are thus 11 Training Centres in the various Divisions as against 12 in the preceding year.

II. Training of Primary Teachers.

8(2). The number of Primary Training Institutions for Men and Women decreased during the year by 4 to 48, and the number of students under training at these institutions also decreased by 585 to 4,623 of whom 1,511 were women. The decrease was due mainly to the closure of the four training classes maintained by the Bombay Municipality. The following table gives the number of students in Primary Training Institutions belonging to the various communities :—

1	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.					Muslims.	Parsis	Others.	Grand Total.
		Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.		Total (Hindus).				
				Scheduled.	Other Backward.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Institutions for—										
Men	114	680	1,658	255	121	2,890	262	.	46	3,112
Women	282	580	385	87	26	1,078	113	7	31	1,511
Total	396	1,240	2,030	342	147	3,768	375	7	77	4,623

8(3). The following table shows the classification by languages of the Primary Training Institutions for Men and Women :—
Classification by languages and special features.

	Number of institutions for							Number of students in institutions for							
	Men			Women				Grand Total.	Men			Women			Grand Total.
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.		Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.		
1. Marathi ..	5	10	15	2	11	13	28	809	1,048	1,857	176	756	932	2,789	
2. Gujarati ..	3	1	4	1	3	4	8	361	39	400	97	236	333	733	
3. Kannada ..	2	3	5	1	..	1	6	302	383	685	119	..	119	804	
4. Urdu ..	2	..	2	1	2	3	5	170	..	170	74	35	107	277	
5. English ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	20	20
Total for 1944-45	12	14	26	5	17	22	48	1,642	1,470	3,112	406	1,045	1,511	4,623	
Total for 1943-44	12	18	30	5	17	22	52	1,763	1,850	3,613	524	1,066	1,590	5,203	

Of the 48 training institutions, 41 are ordinary training institutions, one is a Vocational training school, three are Kindergarten training schools and three are Basic Training Centres.

There were 88 teachers under training at the three Basic Training Centres of whom 39 were Matriculates and 49 (including one woman) 1st year trained teachers.

8(4). The expenditure on Primary Training Institutions for Men and Women decreased by Rs. 88,579 to Rs. 7,72,120. This decrease was due mainly to the closure of the four Training Institutions maintained by the Bombay Municipality. In spite of the total decrease, the expenditure from Provincial funds increased during the year by Rs. 26,507 to Rs. 5,60,844 which formed about 72.6 per cent. of the total expenditure on Training Institutions. The increase in the Provincial expenditure was due partly to the grant of dearness allowance to teachers in non-Government Training Institutions and partly to payment of the full admissible grants to Training Institutions.

The average annual cost per student in a Government Training Institution for Men was Rs. 160 as against Rs. 110 in a non-Government Training Institution for Men. The corresponding figures for Training Institutions for Women were Rs. 342 and Rs. 182.

8(5). The revised curriculum introduced in 1939 is followed in all Training Institutions. Special stress is laid on the practice of education and arrangements are made to give the trainees Courses of Studies.

practice in multiple-class teaching. The Basic Training Centres follow the syllabus framed by the Board of Basic Education and approved by Government.

8(6). All permanent teachers deputed by the Local Authorities receive "duty pay" for the period of training, while temporary teachers or fresh candidates selected for training receive a stipend of Rs. 12 per month for men and of Rs. 15 per month for women from the Provincial funds.

No fees are charged in Government Training Institutions while fees on account of Backward Class students attending non-Government Training Institutions are paid by Government. Deserving students from the Backward classes who join training institutions also receive scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 p.m. tenable for the full course of training. As an encouragement to Backward class students to join training institutions in larger numbers, the number of these scholarships was raised from 110 to 140. All the scholarships were availed of during the year.

8(7). Teachers deputed by Local Authorities are selected for training generally on the principle of seniority and age, due regard being had as far as possible to the percentages fixed for the various communities, particularly the Backward Classes. During the year, the total output of Government Training institutions was 946 men and 242 women as against 841 and 251 respectively during the preceding year. The non-Government Training Institutions sent out 1,182 trained teachers, of whom 740 were men and 442 women as against 977 men and 438 women in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of men teachers in non-Government Training Institutions during the year was due to the closure of the Training classes maintained by the Bombay Municipality.

The number of teachers under training being small, the Training College Examinations were so far conducted by the Divisional Educational Inspectors. With the large increase in the number of Training Institutions and of candidates for training in recent years, it was thought necessary to improve the system of holding the Training College Examinations so as to secure uniformity in the standard of examination throughout the different parts of the Province. A Central Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was formed in December, 1943, and rules for the conduct of these examinations were framed. The examinations of 1944 were held by the Central Committee.

CHAPTER IX.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

9(1). This chapter deals with schools and classes which impart instruction in technical and allied subjects. The standard of instruction and the qualifications for admission vary according to the nature and duration of the course. Some of these institutions are under the control of other Departments. A statistical summary of these institutions is given below :—

	1943-44.		1944-45.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.
Commercial Schools.. .. .	32	1,796	30	2,125
Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools	90	5,901	94	6,391
Agricultural Schools.. .. .	4	172	4	189
Medical Schools	12	833	12	884
Art Schools	3	625	3	759
Language Schools	39	1,409	49	1,970
Music Schools	11	294	9	188
Other Special Schools	30	1,530	30	1,517
Gymnasia	97	7,010	89	6,050

The above table does not include Technical, Agricultural, and Commercial High Schools which follow a special course of instruction and prepare candidates for the School Leaving Certificate examination. These schools are returned as Secondary schools in the statistical returns and dealt with in the chapter on Secondary education.

Except in the case of Gymnasia which shew a drop of 8 with 960 pupils, the figures given in the table do not reveal any striking variations.

A—Commercial Schools.

9(2). The number of Commercial schools decreased by 2 to 30 but the number of pupils increased by 329 to 2,125. These institutions provide instruction in various commercial subjects and prepare candidates for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate examinations. They also cater for persons employed in commercial firms and offices who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in commercial subjects.

Day and Evening Classes in commercial subjects are maintained at the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, and the J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach. There were 119 and 32 pupils in these classes at the end of the year.

9(3). These examinations are now held in three stages—(i) Elementary, (ii) Certificate and (iii) Higher Certificate. The number of entries for these examinations increased by 74 to 702 during the year.

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

9(4). These examinations are held annually at Bombay, Poona, and Karachi. Of the 82 candidates who appeared for the Diploma Examination held in April, 1945, 28 passed, while out of the 361 candidates who appeared for the Certificate examination, 215 passed in one or more subjects.

Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations.

At the Higher Proficiency Certificate examination in Shorthand, 59 candidates appeared and 4 passed. A cash prize of Rs. 75 was awarded to the candidate who passed at 160 words per minute.

B—Technical and Industrial Schools.

9(5). The Diploma Classes attached to the College of Engineering, Poona, provide instruction in (i) Civil, and (ii) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The number of pupils on the rolls increased by 88 to 331. To meet the increasing demand for trained overseers, technicians, etc., the number of fresh admissions to the Diploma Classes was increased from 100 to 150 from June, 1944. The demand for admission to the classes still continues to be as keen as ever.

Diploma Classes attached to the College of Engineering, Poona.

Of the 48 students who appeared for the Diploma Examination in Civil Engineering, all passed, while 20 out of 24 passed the Diploma Examination in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

9(6). The Technical and Industrial schools are under the control of the Department of Industries and remarks on the progress of these institutions will be found in the report published by that Department. The tables published with this report and in the supplement to it give statistical details of these institutions.

Technical and Industrial Schools.

9(7). Apart from the schools under the control of the Department of Industries, there were 47 Industrial schools or classes recognised by this Department. Most of these classes are for women, and impart instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, fancy work, first-aid, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 20,590 were paid to these classes during the year.

Other Industrial Institutions.

9(8). The V. J. Technical Institute is the premier Technical Institute in this Province and is managed by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides courses in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical and Applied Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. With a view to making technically trained men available for employment in connection with the proposed post-war Electric Grid Scheme, admissions to the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments were increased from 1944 by 50 per cent. The Institute had 664 students as against 615 in the preceding year.

V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

9(9). The general control of Technical and Industrial education is in the hands of the Board of Technical and Industrial Training. The Board had 80 institutions under its control as against 77 in the preceding year. These institutions follow different courses approved by the Board.

Board of Technical and Industrial Training.

The total expenditure of the Board in 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 16,792 as against Rs. 11,017 in the preceding year.

9(10). Two Technical High Schools, viz., the Elphinstone Technical High Government Technical School, Bombay, and the Northcote Technical High Institutions. School, Sholapur, are maintained by this Department. These schools prepare candidates for the Departmental School Leaving Certificate examination. Apart from these schools, there are 7 other Government Technical and Industrial schools with 539 pupils, of which five are under the control of the Director of Industries and 2 are managed by the Backward Class Department. In addition to these schools, the Government apprentice scheme was in operation in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad with 436 apprentices under training. During the year 151 candidates were apprenticed to mills and workshops. The scheme provides for intensive practical training from three to five years and offers an opportunity for an industrial career for young men who have received general High School education. A batch of 16 cadets of the I. M. M. Training Ship "Dufferin" was admitted to the evening classes of the Government Apprentice Scheme for theoretical training.

C—Agricultural Schools.

9(11). The Agricultural Schools maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Dhulia and Devihosur impart instruction in agriculture on modern lines to pupils who have just completed the Primary course.

Two Agricultural schools are maintained by private bodies at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District and at Puntamba in the Ahmednagar District. These schools follow an advanced course of instruction and are recognised by this Department. Grants amounting to Rs. 11,000 were paid to these schools during the year.

D—Medical Schools.

9(12). Two Medical schools are maintained by the Medical Department at Poona and Ahmedabad. The National Medical College, Bombay, is recognised by the Medical Department and, like the Government Medical Schools, prepares candidates for the L.C.P.S. Apart from these Medical Schools, there are nine other recognised institutions which impart instruction in Dentistry and Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.

E—Veterinary College.

9(13). The Veterinary College, Bombay, which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, teaches a course of three years leading to the G.B.V.C. The question of its affiliation to the Bombay University for a degree course in Veterinary Science was under consideration during the year under report.

There were 64 students in the College at the end of the year. With a view to encouraging a larger number of students from this Province to take up this course, 60 scholarships ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 for a period of three years were sanctioned during the year.

F—Art Schools.

9(14). The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay had 704 students on the rolls of whom 127 were in the Reay Art Workshops. An account of the state and progress of the school will be found in the report published by the Director of the school.

9(15). The Drawing and Design Class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, had 32 pupils, on its rolls. The School of Drawing and Design Classes. Art, Dharwar, which is under private management, had 23 pupils.

G—Music Schools.

9(16). On 31st March, 1945, there were 9 Music schools with 188 pupils.

H—Gymnasia.

9(17). The number of recognised Gymnasia decreased by 8 to 89 and the enrolment by 960 to 6,050. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 were paid to these gymnasia during the year.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

10(1). The study of a classical language begins in standard IV of Secondary schools. Candidates for the Matriculation examination have to take a paper in either a classical language or a Modern European language. A majority of the students prefer Sanskrit or Persian, but provision for instruction in other Oriental Classical languages also exists in some of the institutions. Of the 12,640 candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1945, with an Oriental Classical language, 8,062 passed with Sanskrit, 1,572 with Persian and 87 with Arabic, while 2,919 passed with other Oriental languages.

The results of the degree examinations in Arts also shew that Sanskrit and Persian retain their popularity. During the year 209 candidates obtained the B.A. degree with Sanskrit, 28 with Persian, 15 with Ardhamagadhi and 10 with other Oriental languages. Forty-nine candidates obtained the M.A. degree with Sanskrit, 10 with Persian, 11 with Ardhamagadhi and 4 other Oriental languages.

Apart from the instruction in Oriental languages imparted in ordinary educational institutions there are special institutions known as Pathashalas for the study of Sanskrit and Maktabas for the study of Persian and Arabic. There were 53 Pathashalas with 1,652 pupils and 30 Maktabas teaching Persian and Arabic, with 3,005 pupils.

Most of the Pathashalas follow an elementary course in Sanskrit, in addition to Vedic studies, while only a few maintain a high standard of instruction and prepare candidates for the examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. The instruction imparted in Maktabas is mainly restricted to the reading of the Koran.

10(2). Among the Institutes which aim at the advancement of research in oriental learning, the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, and the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, may be specially mentioned. These institutes maintain valuable libraries of rare manuscripts, books, etc., which are lent to scholars from India and abroad. Scholarships and prizes are awarded for original research and eminent scholars are invited to deliver lectures on Oriental subjects.

The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay is a centre of post-graduate studies and research in Indological and allied subjects. Courses for the degrees of Ph.D. and M.Ed. and special courses in the various branches of Shastric studies and examinations were held at the Bhavan. Nine thousand research volumes on Indological subjects and a number of unique manuscripts valued at over Rs. one lakh were added to the library during the year.

There are also other Research Institutes or Societies which continue to do useful work in their own fields. The Indian Historical Research Institute at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, and the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, aim at research in Historical subjects, while the Mimamsa Vidyalaya, Poona, is interested in a critical study of the Mimamsa Shastra.

The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, is intended for research in Kannada literature and antiquities. The Gujarat Research Society in Bombay has for one of its aims the promotion of research in all branches of knowledge with reference to Gujarat.

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

11(1). Visual Instruction is in charge of a special Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service Class II. This officer supervises the working of the magic lanterns of the Department and arranges for the preparation, purchase, and distribution of slides and lecture notes. He also holds a training course in Visual Instruction for Secondary teachers at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, inspects the magic lanterns, guides teachers and Inspecting Officers in lantern lecturing work and delivers lantern lectures himself.

11(2). The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction had 119 projectors of which one was a Cinema machine. In addition to these, 50 projectors with films on various subjects were placed at the disposal of the Department by the Director of Information during the year under report. These projectors are improved magic lanterns showing still films instead of slides and were intended for publicity in connection with the progress of the war and also for general educational purposes. Of the 50 projectors, 16 were lent to non-Government schools and 34 were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction for the use of Government Educational institutions and Inspecting Officers.

Of the 153 projectors (119 + 34) with the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction during the year 75 were used by Government secondary schools and Training Institutions, 72 by Inspecting Officers, five were with the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction and one was lent to the Literacy Officer, Bombay. The District and Municipal School Boards had 19 projectors of their own while 104 were in use in non-Government educational institutions.

In addition to the cinema projector and an electric generator with the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, 2 Municipal Local Authorities and 20 non-Government Secondary schools had cinema projectors of their own. The Deputy Educational Inspector's report shews that owing to the increased cost of components and to the difficulty of replacing fused projection lamps some of the cinema projectors were kept practically idle while others were sparingly used.

11(3). For visual instruction the Department has 647 sets with 29,031 slides and 94 film-strips on various subjects. During the year 9 new slides on the "Bombay Explosion Drama" and 12 on the "German Secret Weapon, the V-1 Bomb" were prepared and 39 still film rolls on educational subjects were purchased. Five new films depicting life and scenes in India were also purchased during the year, bringing the total number of cinema films to 59.

Of the 647 sets of slides, 463 are with descriptive lecture notes. These sets are distributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction to educational institutions, the Inspecting Officers and also to other Departments when required.

11(4): The Inspecting Officers and teachers in Government educational institutions delivered 4,433 magic lantern lectures, an increase of 460 lectures during the year. In addition to these lectures 298 lectures were delivered by Administrative Officers of the various Local Authority Municipalities and 1,262 by teachers in non-Government Secondary schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction made good

use of the cinema projector and delivered 227 lectures and also held a Training class in visual instruction at the Secondary Training College, Bombay. In connection with this training course he delivered ten lectures on the various aspects of visual instruction and gave practical instruction to students in the working and manipulation of various types of projectors used for visual instruction. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports that owing to the paucity and high cost of photo-material and owing to the want of space in the present rooms of the Visual Instruction office, he could not give the students instruction in Amateur photography and slide-making as he used to do in the past up to 1942.

The lectures delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction during the course of his tour covered, apart from ordinary school subjects, various topics connected with rural uplift, public health, sanitation, adult education and war publicity. Of the 227 lectures delivered by him during the year, 65 were public lectures, including 30 on topics connected with the war, and 35 on general information calculated to help the cause of adult education.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

12(1). The total number of educational institutions for girls decreased by Institutions and 2 to 2,206, but the number of pupils in them rose by 18,492 Pupils. to 307,921 of whom 10,546 were boys and 297,375 girls. In addition to these, there were 240,584 girls attending institutions for boys. The total number of girls under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions on 31st March, 1945, was therefore 537,959 as against 510,628 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. This number formed 5·36 per cent. of the female population of the Province. The increase of 27,331 in the number of girls under instruction was shared by all types of institutions except Training Institutions and "Other Schools" in which there was a small decrease of 46 and 30 respectively. The following table gives details for each Division:—

	Number of institutions for girls.	Number of pupils in institutions for girls.	Number of boys in institutions for girls.	Number of girls in institutions for girls (Columns 3—4).	Number of girls in institutions for boys.	Total number of girls under instruction (Columns 5+6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ...	637	103,875	5,400	98,475	78,163	176,638
Central Division ...	595	80,322	2,192	78,130	72,366	150,496
Northern Division ...	516	75,739	1,464	74,275	49,044	123,319
Southern Division ...	439	44,755	1,032	43,723	40,342	84,065
European Schools ...	19	3,230	458	2,772	669	3,441
Total ...	2,206	307,921	10,546	297,375	240,584	537,959
Total (for 1943-44) ...	2,208	289,429	9,366	280,063	230,565	510,628

12(2). About 45 per cent. of the girls under instruction attend institutions for boys and it is not therefore possible to return separately Expenditure. the amount spent on the education of girls. The total expenditure on all types of institutions for girls rose by Rs. 9,46,284 to Rs. 1,03,74,858 of which 35·5 per cent. was met from Government funds, 27·6 per cent. from Board funds, 22·7 per cent. from fees, and 14·2 per cent. from other sources.

12(3). The number of women receiving higher education increased by 606. Higher Education. to 4,300 of whom 3,870 were in Arts and Science Colleges and

430 in professional colleges. The following table compares the figures for 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Arts and Science	3,300	3,870
Professional Colleges—		
Secondary Training	100	85
Commerce	34	55
Law	28	33
Medicine	227	252
Engineering	1	1
Agriculture	1	2
Technology	3	2
Total Professional ...	394	430
Grand Total ...	3,694	4,300

It will be seen that while the number of women attending Arts and Science Colleges shows a marked increase, among the professional degree courses, the medical course continues to be popular. Women have also begun to take special interest in the commercial courses which offer good prospects.

Government of India Table VIII published with this Report gives the number of women who appeared for and passed the various University examinations in 1944-45.

12(4). The Indian Women's University, which is not a statutory body, had 317 women students in the four affiliated colleges in Bombay, S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University. Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. The University had also 14 Secondary schools affiliated to it and these were attended by 4,247 girls. The colleges prepare women for the G.A. degree of the University, while the Secondary schools prepare pupils for both the entrance examination of the Indian Women's University and for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University.

The University received a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 during the year.

12(5). There were 164 recognised Secondary schools for girls, an increase of 3 during the year. Of these, 7 (High schools) were maintained by Government, 17 (English classes) by the Local Bodies, and 140, including 8 English classes, by Private bodies.

The number of pupils in Secondary schools for girls rose by 2,321 to 34,091 of whom 32,923 were girls. In addition, there were 19,672 girls in Boys' schools, raising the total number of girls in Secondary schools to 52,595, an increase of 5,328 during the year.

12(6). There is no separate Secondary Training College for Women in this Province and for preparation for the B.T. degree women students attend the Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Eighty-five women were attending the affiliated Secondary Training Colleges. During the year 108 women obtained the degree of B.T.

The total number of women teachers in Secondary schools increased by 233 to 2,177 of whom 1,218 were trained and 818 were graduates. In spite of this increase, there is still a dearth of trained women graduates. Social and economic

conditions induce the majority of our educated women to settle down in large cities and towns and the problem of securing the services of women graduates is particularly difficult in mofussil areas. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division, remarks that outside Bombay City the qualifications of teachers are on the low side but this is inevitable until the schools realize that they cannot get proper service unless they are willing to pay for it.

12(7). Most of the Secondary schools for girls follow the courses of study prescribed for boys schools and send up girls for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. A few Girls schools adopt, with the sanction of the Department, special curricula to meet the special requirements of girls.

Of the 3,586 girls who appeared for the Matriculation examination held in April, 1945, 1,667 or 46·5 per cent. passed. Thirty-two girls appeared for the Departmental School Leaving Certificate Examination and 14 passed.

12(8). There were 1,768 Primary schools for girls, as against 1,773 during the preceding year. The small drop of 5 in the number of Primary Education. schools was due to closure of ill-attended Voluntary schools. The number of pupils in Primary schools for girls however increased by 15,646 to 262,481 of whom 8,716 were boys and 253,765 girls. In addition, there were 208,709 girls in Primary schools for boys, raising the total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools to 462,474 as against 442,647 in the preceding year. In spite of the increase in the number of girls under instruction, the number of those who reach Standard IV continues to be small. Of the 462,500 girls under instruction in Primary schools, only about 40,800 or 8·8 per cent. were in Standard IV. The reasons for this wastage have been given in the chapter on Primary Education.

12(9). The revised syllabus for Primary schools, to which a reference has been made in previous Reports, continues to be introduced progressively in Primary schools and was introduced in Standard V from June, 1944. Drawing and needle-work are taught in all girls' schools, while provision for Music and Hindustani has been made in some schools. Although Domestic Science has been introduced in all First Grade Primary Schools, arrangements for practical work continue to be inadequate. It has not been possible to supply much in the way of equipment, or even suitable accommodation, for teaching the subject. The teachers are, however, doing the best they can under existing conditions.

The simplified course issued by the Department is being followed in small village schools.

12(10). The total number of girls for the Primary School Certificate examination increased by 83 to 8,314, of whom 474 appeared for the Urdu Primary School Certificate Examination as against 393 in the preceding year. Of the total number that appeared, 3,234 or 38·9 per cent. passed.

12(11). The total number of women teachers in all kinds of Primary schools for boys and girls rose by 633 to 9,045 of whom 4,968 or 54·9 per cent. were trained as against 4,648 or 55·3 per cent. in the preceding year. As women teachers are reluctant to join Training Colleges at a distance from their homes, an attempt was made to train them nearer their homes by deputing them to non-Government Training Institutions. Owing to

the prevailing economic conditions, however, even this has not yielded the expected results, and several training institutions remained without their full complement of students. With improved economic conditions the output of trained teachers is expected to be larger than at present.

12(12). Appendix V of this Report gives details of the housing arrangements of Primary schools. It will be seen from the figures that the School Buildings. housing problem of Primary schools continues to be difficult. A large majority of the schools meet in rented or rent-free buildings many of which have been originally built for residential or other purposes and are, therefore, unsuitable for schools. Of the 1,144 buildings in which District Local Board Girls schools are held, 859 are rented or rent-free, the corresponding figures for Municipal schools being 390 and 325. The Inspectress of Girls Schools, Central Division, remarks that most of the school buildings, particularly in rural areas, are deplorable. The accommodation provided is almost invariably inadequate, badly lighted and badly ventilated and completely lacking in sanitary arrangements. The pupils are required to work under definitely unhealthy conditions. These remarks hold equally good of other Divisions also. War time conditions did not permit of any constructional activities but with the cessation of hostilities a progressive building programme appears to be possible in the near future.

12(13). Apart from the Training Institutions for Women, an account of which is given in Chapter VIII, there are about 50 special institutions Special Institutions. which cater to the needs of grown-up girls and women who for some reason or other find it difficult to attend ordinary educational institutions. The curricula of these institutions include practical instruction in various arts and crafts.

12(14). In spite of the conditions created by the war, the year continued to be one of steady progress. Every possible effort was made to General. maintain the existing number of institutions and the addition of over 27,000 to the number of girls under instruction in various kinds of educational institutions during the year was an encouraging feature. The difficulty of housing and dearth of trained teachers act as a handicap but with the cessation of hostilities it should not be difficult to overcome these and other difficulties in the near future.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

13(1). European schools are governed by a special Code of Regulations and separate provision for grants to these schools is made in the Educational budget. Although these schools are intended principally for European and Anglo-Indian children, they are allowed to admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 40 per cent.

13(2). There were 33 European schools, the same as last year. Of the total number, 30 are Secondary schools, two are Training institutions, and one is a Commercial school maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association for girls wishing to follow a business career.

There were 6,407 pupils in these 33 schools, a decrease of 93 during the year. Of these 6,407 pupils, 4,090 or 63·8 per cent. were Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 2,317 or 36·2 per cent. belonged to the various non-European communities. In addition to the 4,090 Anglo-Indian and European pupils in European schools, there were 1,055 pupils of these communities in other educational institutions, raising the total number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils under instruction to 5,145 as against 5,542 in the preceding year. The decrease of about 400 Anglo-Indian and European pupils during the year is reported to be due partly to the enrolment of some of the pupils for War service and partly to emigration of evacuees and to the departure to Britain of European children who, but for the war, would have left earlier for their education.

13(3). The total expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Education increased by Rs. 1,17,393 to Rs. 19,16,009, and was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.			Amount.	Percentage.
			Rs.	
Government funds	...	...	5,09,280	26·6
Fees	...	...	11,30,389	59·0
Other sources	...	...	2,76,340	14·4
Total			19,16,009	100·0

13(4). Of the 431 teachers in European schools, 327 or 75·9 per cent. were trained. The Inspector of European Schools reports that the decrease in the number of trained teachers was due to some of the teachers joining war service.

There are two European Training Institutions for Women in this Province, viz., St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay. These institutions prepare candidates for the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma and for the Departmental Kindergarten Examination. Twenty stipends of Rs. 40 per mensem each are awarded annually to Anglo-Indian and European students under training at these institutions.

There are no European Training institutions for men in this Province and men teachers from European schools in this Province seek admission to the Chelmsford Training College, at Ghoragalli in the Punjab. Two stipends of Rs. 60 per mensem each were awarded during the year to two teachers under training at the College.

13(5). The Cambridge Local Examinations, the Departmental Kindergarten Examinations and the Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma examinations were held during the year at various centres in this Province. The following table compares the results of the examinations held in 1944 and 1943 :—

	1944.			1943.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Cambridge Local Examinations.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.
School Certificate	209	231	77.3	343	246	71.4
Junior	271	163	60.1	267	157	58.8
Departmental Kindergarten Examination.	57	51	89.5	66	56	84.8
Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma Examination.	17	12	70.6	17	11	64.7

13(6). Nine fresh Junior scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem and four fresh Senior scholarships of Rs. 30 per mensem were awarded during the year to European pupils on the results of the Cambridge Local examinations held in December 1943. The Senior scholarships are tenable for four years either in a college-affiliated to Bombay University or in an approved technical, commercial or professional institution. Of the 16 students who were in receipt of Senior scholarships during the year, 8 were in Arts colleges, 3 in Professional colleges, 4 in Training Institutions and one in the V. J. Technical Institute.

The total expenditure on these scholarships amounted to Rs. 7,482 as against Rs. 7,140 in the preceding year.

13(7). Twenty-one European schools had hostels attached to them. Of these, 8 were attached to boys' schools and 13 to girls' schools. There were 964 boys and 978 girls in these hostels. The arrangements for medical inspection and supervision of the boarders in all these hostels were satisfactory.

Boarding grants for orphan and destitute children are paid to schools under the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European schools. The grants paid on account of boarders and day scholars during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,270 as against Rs. 1,17,880 in the preceding year. The Inspector of European Schools reports that fewer claims were received during the year as the war had brought lucrative employment to the community.

13(8). A meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was held at Delhi on 2nd and 3rd March, 1945. Bombay was represented at the meeting by Mr. S. H. Prater. The Inspector of European Schools also attended the meeting by invitation. The

Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held four meetings during the year and considered various questions relating to the education of the community.

Subjects like manual training, domestic science, needle-work and dress-making receive special attention in some of the European schools. Physical instruction in the majority of schools is in qualified hands and adequate provision is made for games and sports. Practically every school has a Boy Scout troop or a Girl Guide company.

The Inspector of European Schools makes the following general remarks on the state and progress of Anglo-Indian and European education in the Province during the year :—

“The war has put the Boys’ schools to much inconvenience as several of them have had to release some of their masters at short notice and make temporary arrangements. Nor had it been easy to find suitably qualified substitutes. Otherwise the year may be regarded as one of steady progress and growing consolidation.”

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

14(1). The total number of Muslim pupils under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions increased by 11,013 to 246,490 of whom 229,537 were in recognised institutions and 16,953 in unrecognised institutions. Of the 11,013 additional Muslim pupils during the year, 8,317 were in recognised schools and 2,696 in unrecognised schools. The percentage of Muslim pupils in unrecognised institutions to the total number of Muslim pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions was 6.9. This percentage is very high compared to the corresponding percentage of pupils of all communities under instruction which was 1.3 only.

The number of Muslim boys and girls in recognised institutions with their percentage to population is shown below :—

	Number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions		Percentage of Muslim pupils to total pupils in the year 1944-45.	Percentage of Muslim pupils to Muslim population in the year 1944-45.	Percentage of Muslim population to total population.
	1943-44.	1944-45.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys	153,337	156,777	11.7	15.1	9.6
Girls	67,883	72,760	13.7	8.3	8.8
Total	221,220	229,537	12.3	12.0	9.2

The following table gives the number of Muslim pupils attending various kinds of recognised educational institutions in 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

	Number of Muslim pupils in		Percentage increase or decrease.
	1943-44.	1944-45.	
1	2	3	4
Arts Colleges	988	1,096	+10.9
Professional Colleges	334	391	+17.0
Secondary Schools	17,820	19,947	+11.9
Primary Schools	195,293	200,085	+2.5
Special Schools	6,785	8,018	+18.2
Total	221,220	229,537	+3.8

The increase of 8,317 in the number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions during the year was shared by all types of institutions.

The following table compares the position of Muslims attending all kinds of institutions with that of other communities on the basis of the proportion of pupils under instruction to the total population :—

—	Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1943-44 ...	23 0	7 4	4 8	8 0	12 3	16 9	8 9
1944-45 ...	24 0	7 5	4 8	8 3	12 8	17 9	9 1

It will be seen that although the numbers of Muslims do not compare favourably with those of the Advanced Hindus, they are far ahead of the Intermediate and Backward class Hindus and even of the Hindus as a whole. The education of Muslim girls is also making progress. It is gratifying that the Muslims are making steady progress in education on the whole.

14(2). It is not possible to give a correct estimate of the expenditure on Muslim education as 28.3 per cent. of the Muslim pupils attend non-communal schools. The expenditure in 1944-45 may, however, be roughly estimated at Rs. 75,68,564 of which Rs. 29,56,690 was met from Government funds.

14(3). The number of Muslim students in Arts and Science Colleges increased from 988 to 1,096 and in Professional Colleges from 334 to 391. As an encouragement to Muslim students to take to higher education there are special scholarships in Arts and Professional Colleges and reserved places in Government Professional Colleges. There are also various endowment funds from which Muslim students receive help in the form of scholarships. It is pleasing to note that every year some Muslims qualify themselves for the teaching profession by passing the B.T. degree examination. Six Muslims passed the examination during the year.

14(4). The number of Muslim pupils in Secondary Schools rose by 2,127 to 19,947. This increase is encouraging and commensurate with the total increase of 8,317 Muslim pupils in all kinds of recognised institutions during the year.

Government maintain four Anglo-Urdu High Schools for boys at Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Hubli and an Anglo-Urdu High School for girls at Poona. These five schools are attended by 951 pupils including 212 girls. Hostels are attached to the Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli. Arrangements are also made for the transport of pupils of the Anglo-Urdu High School for Girls, Poona, and of the Practising school attached to the Urdu Training College for Women, Poona, from home to school and back at Government cost. Special facilities in the form of reserved accommodation, free-studentships and special scholarships in ordinary Government Secondary schools are also available for Muslim pupils.

The efforts of Government are also supplemented by private enterprise. In addition to the Government schools mentioned above, there were 85 Secondary schools and classes teaching through the medium of Urdu under different managements. These institutions were attended by 6,628 boys and 1,092 girls.

Provision for the teaching of Persian has been made in all Government High Schools for boys which follow the ordinary Secondary school curriculum and in the Anglo-Urdu High School for girls, Poona, and in the Government Girls' High

School at Ahmedabad. Provision for the teaching of the subject also exists in a large number of non-Government Secondary schools. Arabic is taught in the Government Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Nasik and Poona.

14(5). The total number of Muslim pupils in Primary schools increased during the year by 4,792 to 200,085 of whom 68,484 were girls. Of Primary Education. the 200,085 Muslim pupils under instruction in Primary schools, 149,934 or 74·9 per cent. were in schools specially intended for Muslims and 50,151 or 25·1 per cent. were attending ordinary Primary schools.

The following two alternative curricula are followed in Urdu Primary schools at the choice of the local members of the Muslim community :—

(1) The Urdu Primary curriculum in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction, and the regional language is taught as an optional subject ; and

(2) The Primary Urdu curriculum in which instruction is imparted through the medium of a regional language with Urdu as a compulsory second language.

Schools teaching the Urdu Primary course are as a rule more popular in urban areas, while Muslims in villages prefer the Primary Urdu course. The following table shows the number of District Local Board and Municipal schools which follow the alternative courses :—

	Urdu-Primary.	Primary-Urdu.
District Local Board schools ...	552	366
Municipal schools ...	501	47

Urdu schools for girls follow a separate curriculum in which all the subjects are taught through the medium of Urdu.

The following table gives the number of Muslim pupils who passed the Primary School Certificate Examination in regional languages and in Urdu in 1944-45 :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Number of pupils who passed the Primary School Certificate Examination in the regional languages	1,413	463
Number of pupils who passed the Primary School Certificate Examination in Urdu ...	2,483	909

The total number of Muslim teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 157 to 4,718 of whom (c) Primary Teachers. 2,523 or 53·5 per cent. were trained as against 2,497 or 54·7 per cent. in the preceding year. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	1943-44.		1944-45.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Trained ...	2,497	54·7	2,523	53·5
Untrained.				
(i) Qualified ...	1,905	41·8	2,049	43·4
(ii) Unqualified ...	159	3·5	146	3·1
(B) Total Untrained ...	2,064	45·3	2,195	46·5
Total number of Muslim teachers (A) and (B) ...	4,561	100·0	4,718	100·0

14(6). The number of Muslim girls under instruction in various kinds of recognised Education of Muslim institutions increased by 4,877 to 72,760 as shown below :—
Girls.

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Colleges	101	113
Secondary schools	2,223	2,503
Primary schools	64,298	68,484
Special schools	1,261	1,660
Total	<u>67,883</u>	<u>72,760</u>

It will be seen that the increase of about 5,000 Muslim girls during the year was shared by all types of institutions. It would appear that Muslims are gradually realising the importance of the education of girls.

14(7). The number of educational institutions specially intended for Muslims decreased by 30 to 2,148 but the number of pupils in such Institutions specially intended for Muslims. institutions increased by 6,203 to 164,624 of whom 60,992 were girls. Of the 2,148 institutions, 1,663 with 122,813 pupils were for boys and 485 with 41,811 pupils were for girls. Primary schools account wholly for the drop in the number of these special institutions which was due to the closure of ill-attended voluntary schools and Maktabas.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION OF THE INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

15(1). This Chapter deals with those Hindu communities which are classed as Intermediate and Backward. The Intermediate classes include the Marathas, the cultivating and artisan classes, and Lingayats, while the Backward classes comprise the Scheduled classes, the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and "Other Backward" classes.

15(2). The Intermediate classes form 56·8 per cent. and the Backward classes 22·3 per cent. of the total population of this Province. During the year 7·5 and 4·8 per cent. of the population of the Intermediate and the Backward classes respectively was under instruction. The Intermediate classes under instruction formed 46·7 per cent. and the Backward classes 11·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction.

The following table gives the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and the Backward classes under instruction in various kinds of recognised educational institutions in 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

Kinds of Institutions.	Intermediate Classes.				Backward Classes.			
	1943-44.	1944-45.	Increase or decrease.		1943-44.	1944-45.	Increase or decrease.	
			Number.	Percent-age.			Number.	Percent-age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges ...	2,833	3,363	+530	+18·7	386	401	+15	+3·9
Secondary Schools ...	47,576	57,225	+9,649	+20·3	5,423	6,560	+1,137	+21·0
Primary Schools	805,595	808,619	+3,024	+0·4	206,089	209,236	+3,147	+1·5
Training Institutions ...	2,145	2,058	-87	-4·1	514	491	-23	-4·5
Other Special Schools ...	14,960	13,005	-1,955	-13·1	8,122	6,561	-1,561	-19·2
Total ...	873,109	884,270	+11,161	+1·3	220,534	223,249	+2,715	+1·2

There was only a small increase of 11,161 pupils of the Intermediate classes and 2,715 pupils of the Backward classes during the year. The figures show that while the number of students in Colleges and Secondary schools shows satisfactory increase for both the Intermediate and the Backward classes, the increase in the number of pupils in Primary schools is not very satisfactory, particularly in the case of Intermediate classes. Without compulsion, the position is not likely to improve substantially. The fall in the number of students in Training Institutions and Special schools is due to the economic conditions of the year under report.

Intermediate Classes (Hindus).

15(3). The following table compares the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions belonging to the four main sections of the Intermediate classes :—

	Number of pupils in		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1943-44.	1944-45.	
1	2	3	4
Marathas	316,485	322,422	+1.9
Kunbis, Kols and other Cultivating classes ...	294,513	298,905	+1.5
Artisans, etc.	137,363	141,638	+3.1
Lingayats	124,748	121,305	-2.8
Total	873,109	884,270	+1.3

It will be seen that with the exception of the Lingayats all the sub-sections of the Intermediate communities shew a small increase during the year. The Lingayats bulk large in the Karnatak and the figures returned by the Educational Inspectors shew that the Southern Division accounts for the drop in the number of pupils of this community. The drop was exclusively in Primary schools.

15(4). For the education of the Intermediate classes special facilities have been provided by Government. Thirty per cent. of the places in Special facilities. Government Secondary schools have been reserved for these classes. Special Government scholarships are awarded to pupils belonging to these classes in various kinds of educational institutions. Free-studentships are also granted in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the total number of pupils of these classes. In addition to the war concessions sanctioned by Government for children and dependents of men who took part in the present war, children of Konkani Marathas in the Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts are admitted free in all schools, the loss in fees sustained by managements being made good by Government by the payment of a special fee grant.

In almost all the important towns in the Central Division, private boarding houses are run by the different communities comprised among the Intermediate classes, and full advantage is taken of them by pupils of the respective communities attending Secondary schools.

In the Northern Division an agricultural bias school with a hostel attached to it has been maintained at Ambali in the Panch Mahals District for the benefit of pupils of the Intermediate classes.

In the Southern Division, the Lingayats form the bulk of the Intermediate classes. Colleges and Secondary schools are maintained by the community at various places in the Division. Scholarships are also awarded to Lingayat students from special funds raised by the community.

Teachers of the Intermediate classes employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased during the year by 604 to 12,737. This number formed 36.7 per cent. of the total number of Primary teachers.

Backward Classes (Hindus).

15(5). The following table shews the number of pupils of each of the three main sections of the Backward classes under instruction during the years 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

	Scheduled Classes.		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.		Other Backward Classes.		Total.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges ...	218	229	10	9	158	163	386	401
Secondary Schools ..	3,052	3,617	393	522	1,978	2,421	5,423	6,560
Primary Schools ...	92,076	95,189	50,385	53,349	63,628	60,698	206,089	209,236
Training Institutions ...	382	342	29	45	103	104	514	491
Other Special Schools ...	4,615	3,521	820	725	2,687	2,315	8,122	6,561
Total ...	100,343	102,898	51,637	54,650	68,554	65,701	220,534	223,249

It will be seen that there was an increase of 2,715 pupils of the Backward classes under instruction in various kinds of recognised institutions and that except for special schools including the Training Institutions, the increase was shared by all types of institutions. The progress made in primary and secondary education by the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is particularly satisfactory. The drop in special schools was almost entirely in Adult education classes many of which had to be closed for want of attendance owing to the migration of the population in search of better employment. The increase in the number of pupils of these classes in Colleges and Secondary schools is noteworthy and shews the general awakening among members of the Backward classes for higher education.

15(6). As in the case of the Intermediate classes, various special facilities are extended to pupils of the Backward classes. These facilities include (a) exemption from the payment of fees in Primary schools and Government Secondary schools, (b) special Government scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools and Arts and Professional Colleges, (c) exemption from the payment of examination fees at the High and Middle School Scholarship examinations, and (d) concessional fee rates for the Primary School Certificate Examinations for Boys and Girls. In addition to these facilities, the Backward Class Department gives financial help in the form of lump scholarships to poor and deserving pupils.

The places reserved for the Backward classes are 20 per cent. in Government Secondary schools, 7 per cent. in the College of Engineering, Poona, and 10 per cent. in other Government Professional colleges.

Some of the District Local Boards also award scholarships to deserving pupils attending Primary schools and make a free distribution of clothes, books, slates and writing material.

A special Backward Class Hostel is maintained by Government in Poona under the control of the Backward Class Officer. It had 57 boarders on 31st March, 1945. This hostel is meant for pupils of all the Backward classes including the

Scheduled classes. In addition, there are 73 hostels maintained by private bodies for the Backward classes which receive grants-in-aid from the Backward Class Officer. Backward class pupils are also admitted to some of the hostels maintained for other communities.

The Backward Class Officer keeps in close touch with officers of this Department as well as officers of the School Boards in regard to questions pertaining to the difficulties experienced by these classes.

In 1942 Government appointed an *ad hoc* Committee to advise them on the various needs of the Backward classes and to suggest the ways and means of utilizing the funds earmarked by Government for ameliorative measures for the educational uplift of these classes. On the recommendation of this Committee various additional facilities have been provided for the education of these classes with effect from 1943-44 for a period of five years in the first instance. These facilities include the opening of new and the expansion of the existing hostels, conversion of Primary schools in Backward areas into Agricultural bias schools, the grant of scholarships, free-studentships and stipends, etc., to pupils in various kinds of educational institutions and other facilities, such as provision of mid-day meals to children, award of prizes to pupils, and allowances and bonuses to teachers. During the year a total expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,62,500 (Rs. 2,05,000 recurring and Rs. 57,500 non-recurring) was incurred on various ameliorative measures for these classes.

15(7). The number of pupils of the Scheduled classes rose by 2,555 to 102,898 of whom 95,189 were in Primary schools. The increase of 2,555 was shared by all types of educational institutions, except special schools. Every effort is made by the Local Authorities and by officers of the Department to ensure that no disabilities are imposed in educational institutions on pupils of these classes. To enable children of the Scheduled classes to mix freely with pupils of other communities the practice of opening separate schools has been discontinued and the number of separate schools intended for these classes is gradually decreasing.

The number of teachers belonging to the Scheduled classes in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools is increasing from year to year. On 31st March, 1945, there were 1,999 teachers of these classes in Primary schools as against 1,783 on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

15(8). The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes mostly consist of Mahadeo Kolis, Thakurs, Katkaris, and Bhils inhabiting the slopes of the Sahyadris. These tribes are scattered over a large area and lead a nomadic life and it is therefore difficult to get their children to attend school without the provision of hostels. A number of Central Schools with hostels attached to them have been maintained by the District Local Boards for the benefit of children of these tribes.

On 31st March, 1945, 54,650 children of these tribes were attending various kinds of recognised institutions as against 51,637 in the preceding year. The increase of 3,013 children during the year is an encouraging feature indicating that the members of these tribes are anxious to avail themselves of the special ameliorative measures sanctioned by Government. The total expenditure of Rs. 2,62,000 on the various kinds of ameliorative measures referred to in paragraph 15 (6) is inclusive of expenditure on free-studentships to pupils of these tribes attending Secondary schools and on mid-day meals to pupils attending Primary schools.

15(9). All Backward classes other than the Scheduled classes and the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes are classed as "Other Backward classes." There were 65,701 pupils of these classes under instruction in various kinds of recognised institutions, a drop of 2,853 during the year.

15(10). Under the Criminal Tribes Act several Settlements and Free Colonies Settlement Schools have been established by Government for the Criminal Tribes which are under the control of the Backward Class Department. At the end of the year there were 13 Settlements and 16 Free Colonies with a total population of over 14,000 persons.

Day and Night schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of these tribes. Some 2,846 children were attending these schools, an increase of 215 during the year. The Backward Class Officer reports that the progress of education in Settlement and Free Colony schools during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER XVI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

16(1). Physical training is compulsory for the first and second year classes of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Physical education is now an integral part of general education and the subject has been included in the general time table of each Primary and Secondary school. Arrangements for indoor physical exercises and for outdoor games are made in all schools. Provision for the necessary equipment is made as far as funds permit, and although lack of suitable playing-fields continues to act as a handicap, the difficulty is being gradually overcome. Managements are induced to secure open plots on lease and the expenditure incurred by them on this account is admitted for the purposes of the special grant for physical education.

A Physical Education Day was observed on 16th December, 1944, under the auspices of the Board of Physical Education assisted by about 125 local Committees. The Heads of all Secondary school and gymnasia were requested to render all possible help to the local Organising Committees. The response from schools was very encouraging and the Day was celebrated on a much wider scale than in the previous year. More than 2 lakhs of pupils, including over 90,000 girls participated in the demonstrations held all over the Province.

Training courses for Primary teachers were organised at different centres by the Special Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education with the help of local teachers qualified to conduct short-term courses.

The expenditure incurred by Government in 1944-45 on various subjects connected with physical education amounted to Rs. 1,90,000 as against Rs. 1,76,600 during the preceding year.

16(2). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, serves as a training centre for graduate teachers. The Institute provides for the training of 100 students, but owing to the present economic conditions only about 70 candidates applied for admission of whom 50 were admitted. Forty-seven students, including 8 women, completed the course.

The short-term courses had to be held in abeyance this year also for want of accommodation.

16(3). Gymnasia which are not attached to particular institutions and which conform to the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code are recognised as special institutions and are aided under certain conditions. At the end of the year there were 89 recognised Gymnasia with an enrolment of 6,050. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 were paid to these institutions during the year.

16(4). The Board of Physical Education held three meetings during the year and continued to advise Government on various matters connected with physical education.

16(5). The following table shews the strength of the two Battalions of the
The University
Training Corps. University Training Corps :—

				Ist Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	Total.
Officers	...	...	...	17	21	38
Other ranks	...	...	...	630	693	1,323
			Total	647	714	1,361

The reports of the Commandants shew that students were enthusiastic in taking advantage of the training and that the facilities given by the University by way of exemption helped in maintaining students' interest in training. A cadre was held to prepare candidates for the A and B War Certificates and this helped to obtain good results. Of the 543 and 107 candidates from the two battalions who appeared for the A and B Certificates, 283 and 83 respectively passed.

16(6). The Boy Scouts Association and the Hindustan Scout Association continued their normal activities during the year. Schools are at liberty to affiliate their Scout troops to either of the Associations and the expenditure incurred by managements on scouting is admitted for the purposes of the special grant for physical education. During the year the total strength of the Boy Scouts Association increased from 17,935 to 23,234, while the number of boy scouts of the Hindustan Scout Association decreased from 34,573 to 28,060. A grant of Rs. 19,333 was paid to the two Associations during the year.

16(7). The Bombay Girl Guides Association and the Girl Scout Section of the Hindustani Scout Association had a total strength of 3,366 and 10,900 respectively. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was paid to the two Associations during the year.

16(8). During the year 28,038 students including 4,866 women in affiliated colleges were examined medically of whom 10,621 or 37·88 per cent. were placed in A class, 17,131 or 61·10 per cent. in B class and 286 or 1·02 per cent. in C class. Of the 722 Secondary schools (excluding English classes) 461 have introduced a proper system of medical examination and of the 154,742 pupils in these schools, 117,762 or 76·1 per cent. were medically examined during the year.

In Primary schools under the control of the Local Authorities the aim is to examine a child medically at least twice during the Lower Primary stage i.e. on admission to school and again when the child reaches the age of 8 or 9. Fourteen Local Authorities have introduced a general scheme of medical inspection and the expenditure incurred by these Local Authorities is admitted for the purposes of grant.

The Bombay Municipality has a well-considered scheme of medical inspection of school children. The scheme also provides for suitable remedial measures and treatment with the consent of parents.

Instruction in health and hygiene is imparted in Primary schools through lessons in the readers used in these schools. Hygiene has been included in the revised curriculum for Primary schools and it also forms one of the subjects of the Secondary school course. Provision for the teaching of the subject also exists in Training Institutions for Primary and Secondary teachers.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BORSTAL SCHOOL, DHARWAR AND SCHOOLS CERTIFIED UNDER THE BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT, 1924.

17(1). The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, deals with young offenders over sixteen years of age and persons committed under this Act are detained in the Borstal School, Dharwar. This institution is the only one of its kind in this Province and is under the control of the Jail Department. It has been classified as a Reformatory School in the General Educational tables published with this Report.

Provision for the custody, protection and treatment of destitute and delinquent children (16 years of age and under) is made under the Bombay Children Act, 1924. Children dealt with under this Act are committed either to Certified schools or entrusted to the care of relatives or other fit persons. The Backward Class Officer is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools while officers of this Department inspect the educational work of these schools.

17(2). There are three Major Certified schools in this Province attended by 1,021 pupils. These schools have been included under "Other schools" in the statistical returns. The following table gives the enrolment and the average annual cost per pupil of the three Major Certified schools.

Name.	Management.	No. on rolls on 31st March 1945.	Expenditure.		Average cost per pupil.	
			Provincial.	Total.	To Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1. Industrial School, Yeravda.	Government ...	302	98,873	1,06,765	330 11	357 1
2. David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, Bombay.	Committee of Management.	405	1,02,260	1,36,587	252 8	337 4
3. Children's Home, Chembur.	Children's Aid Society.	314	1,09,837	1,23,810	319 5	359 15

Provision for instruction up to Primary standard IV or V is made in all Certified schools. At the David Sassoon and Yeravda Industrial Schools English is also taught. In addition to literary instruction these schools aim at imparting instruction in certain useful arts or crafts calculated to help the pupil eventually to earn a living. These crafts include agriculture, gardening, dairy farming, spinning and weaving, carpentry, drawing and modelling, cooking, etc. The Children's Home, Chembur, maintained by the Children's Aid Society has a separate section for mentally defective children. A fuller account of Certified schools is given in the Juvenile Branch Administration Report published by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Poona.

In addition to the three Major Certified schools mentioned above, there are 20 "Homes" certified under the Bombay Children Act for the reception of destitute, neglected, uncontrollable, victimised, etc., children who are committed by the Special Juvenile Courts. The Certified School, Jambul (District Thana) was added during the year. There were 451 boys and 382 girls in these Homes. These children attend local Primary or Secondary schools if there is no provision for teaching them on the premises. Arrangements are also made in many of these homes for instruction in certain useful crafts. Some of these children are apprenticed to mills and workshops.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

18(1). The existing provision for the education of defective children in this Province consists of 11 schools with an enrolment of 383 Schools and Pupils. children. Of the 11 schools, 3 with 140 children are for the blind and 8 with 243 children are for deaf-mutes. The following table compares the enrolment and the cost per pupil in these schools in 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
				Provincial.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for the Blind.	1943-44	3	123	8,463	22,542	71	188
	1944-45	3	140	10,522	23,678	77	173
Schools for Deaf-Mutes.	1943-44	8	234	11,555	34,466	50	150
	1944-45	8	243	12,420	37,664	54	163
Total ...	1943-44	11	357	20,018	57,008	57	163
	1944-45	11	383	22,942	61,342	62	167

The education of defective children is left to private enterprise and educational bodies or individuals who maintain schools for defectives receive grants-in-aid from Government or from the Local Bodies. The majority of these schools provide board and lodging for their pupils.

In addition to the 11 schools for the blind and the deaf-mutes, the Children's Home, Chembur, a certified school maintained by the Children's Aid Society (*vide* Chapter XVII) has a separate section for mentally defective children. There were 43 boys and 13 girls in this section.

18(2). The schools for the blind aim at imparting elementary instruction in the regional languages by means of a Braille Code. English is also School work. taught to some of the senior pupils. Besides the ordinary school subjects, instruction in some craft such as cane and bamboo work, sewing, bidi-making, tape-weaving, knitting, etc., is imparted to pupils to enable them eventually to earn a living.

The blind have a special attraction for music and arrangements for the teaching of vocal and instrumental Music are made in all the three schools for the blind. The V. M. School for the Blind in Bombay has a graded course of instruction in music extending over a period of 5 years. The pupils in this school stage public musical concerts and are given an opportunity to broadcast their popular orchestral music from the Bombay centre of All India Radio.

In the school for deaf-mutes lip-reading and articulation form the basis of instruction. As in schools for the blind, these pupils also receive instruction in various crafts.

18(3). Arrangements for the medical examination of the pupils exist in all schools for defectives and pupils are encouraged to take physical drill and exercises and to play suitable games. Various extra-curricular activities are encouraged and every possible effort is made to keep the children happy and cheerful. As stated in previous Reports the managements make efforts to keep in touch with ex-students and to find suitable employment for them or to help them in other ways.

The greatest present need of schools for defectives is that of trained teachers. With a very few exceptions, the teachers in these schools are untrained persons whose methods of teaching are based generally on whatever experience they have gained in handling defective children. Unless these teachers are made to undergo a regular course of training the methods employed by them are bound to be imperfect and unscientific.

CHAPTER XIX.

ADULT EDUCATION.

19(1). On 31st March, 1945, there were 818 institutions for adults attended by 20,839 adults, of whom 17,101 were men and 3,738 women. Institutions and Pupils. The 818 institutions for adults comprised 75 Night schools and 743 Literacy classes. The following table compares the figures for 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

	Number of institutions.		Number of pupils.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
<i>A—Schools—</i>				
Special Institutions	11	12	754	835
Primary Night Schools	67	63	2,463	2,447
Total	78	75	3,217	3,282
<i>B—Literacy Classes</i>				
	898	743	20,224	17,557
Grand Total (A and B)	976	818	23,441	20,839

It will be seen that during the year there was a drop of 158 institutions and of 2,602 adults. Literacy classes account almost wholly for the drop in the total number of schools for adults during the year. Reasons for the drop are given in paragraph 19(3).

Of the 12 special institutions 2 are for men and 10 for women. The institutions for men are the Alegaonkar's Night School, Kirkee, and the Progressive Night School, Poona. The Alegaonkar's school follows a course specially adapted to the needs of the Factory employees at Kirkee, while the Progressive Night School caters to the needs of persons who are employed during day time and who are anxious to improve their prospects by further education. Instruction in this school is confined to the teaching of English, Marathi, and Arithmetic.

The classes for women are conducted by bodies in different cities and towns interested in social service. These classes follow a special curriculum which, in addition to secular instruction, consists of training in various useful arts or crafts. The classes maintained by the Seva Sadan Society in Bombay and Poona, the Bombay Education League, the Naigaum Social Service Centre, the J. B. Vachha High School, Dadar, the Hindu Stree Mandal, Broach, and the Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat, are doing useful work for adult women and deserve special mention.

19(2). The total expenditure of all institutions for adults amounted to Rs. 1,58,305 of which Rs. 83,899 or 53·0 per cent. was met from Government funds, Rs. 5,163 or 3·3 per cent. from fees, and Rs. 69,243 or 43·7 per cent. from other sources.

19(3). There was a further drop in the number of literacy classes during the year which fell from 898 to 743. Of these, 605 with 14,797 adults were for men and 138 with an enrolment of 2,760 were for women. The following table compares the figures for the various Divisions :—

	Number of Literacy Classes for			Number of Adults in the Classes for		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bombay Division ...	305	115	420	6,728	2,182	8,910
Central Division ...	81	4	85	2,429	124	2,553
Northern Division ..	46	...	46	1,348	...	1,348
Southern Division ...	173	19	192	4,292	454	4,746
Total for 1944-45 ...	605	138	743	14,797	2,760	17,557
Total for 1943-44 ...	756	142	898	17,426	2,798	20,224

The drop of 155 Literacy classes during the year is reported to be due to the economic conditions created by the war. The Educational Inspectors' reports shew that the migratory tendencies of the adult population in search of better employment elsewhere disorganised the working of several classes which had to be closed for want of sufficient attendance.

The cost to Government on account of the literacy classes amounted to Rs. 75,773 as against Rs. 85,113 in the preceding year.

The literacy classes maintained in Bombay City by the Bombay Adult Education Committee are held in three or four sessions during the year. At the end of the year under report the Committee had over 300 classes in the City with an enrolment of about 6,100 adults. During the year 12,269 adults, including 2,636 women, were made literate. A fortnightly pamphlet entitled "Saksharata Deep" with suitable reading matter printed in bold type is published by the Committee.

A grant of Rs. 56,800, including a special non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,750 was paid to the Bombay Committee during the year.

19(4). The scheme for the establishment of village libraries is making steady progress. It provides for the registration of village libraries and reading rooms for adults and for the payment of grants for their maintenance. There were 1,700 village libraries of which 200 were registered

during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 20,000 were paid for the maintenance of these libraries during the year.

A training class for Adult Education workers was conducted at Dharwar jointly by the Deputy Educational Inspector and by the Principal, Training College for Men, Dharwar. It was attended by 26 workers.

19(5). In addition to literacy classes the Bombay City Adult Education Committee maintain about 100 post-literacy classes for the benefit of persons who have newly attained literacy and who are likely to lapse into illiteracy. These classes aim at encouraging literate adults to cultivate the habit of reading and writing. Talks in simple language are also given on the elements of civics, better living, better sanitation, personal hygiene, etc. Efforts are moreover made to arrange for a constant supply of suitable reading material. Many persons who seek employment after completing the Primary or Secondary school course are in need of facilities for further education to enable them to take a business career or to better their prospects. The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association is doing valuable work in providing such facilities. In addition to post-literacy classes, the Association conducts various extension courses.

During the course of his tour the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction gives magic lantern lectures for the benefit of the adult population on subjects of social interest and on various matters connected with village sanitation, health and hygiene.

CHAPTER XX.

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.

20(1). The previous chapters of this Report deal with institutions maintained or recognised by the Department. The remarks in this chapter are confined to unrecognised institutions which are not under the control of the Department. The ephemeral character of some of these schools and the reluctance of the managers to submit statistical returns render comparison difficult. The following table compares statistics of these institutions collected by the Educational Inspectors :—

	Institutions		Pupils	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Colleges	3	2	223	98
Secondary Schools	55	58	5,862	5,922
Primary and Special Schools	297	297	16,609	19,554
Total	345	357	22,694	25,57

The two colleges shown in the table are those in Poona and Ahmedabad affiliate to the Indian Women's University. A College is also maintained by this University in Bombay but no statistical returns from the institution were received during the year. These colleges follow a course leading to the G.A. degree of the Indian Women's University. The regional language is used as the medium of instruction and the curriculum is meant to be specially suited to the physical, social and cultural environment of women.

With the exception of a few Secondary schools managed by public-spirited bodies and individuals and the schools affiliated to the Indian Women's University, unrecognised Secondary schools are mostly tutorial classes maintained by unemployed teachers. A number of private coaching classes have sprung up into existence in recent years and they are run more as profit-making concerns than as educational institutions. The standard of instruction in such institutions is as a rule far from satisfactory. A large majority of these classes aim at preparing pupils indiscriminately for admission to recognised Secondary schools and this inevitably results in unhealthy competition and rivalry among recognised institutions.

Unrecognised Primary schools are mostly indigenous schools imparting instruction in the 3 R's and serve the needs of small villages in which the Local Authorities are unable to open Primary schools.

With the exception of a few schools which follow a course of instruction in the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine, unrecognised special schools are either Pathshalas or Maktabas which follow an elementary course of instruction along traditional lines or classes which impart instruction in some useful arts or crafts.

R. P. PATWARDHAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 20th July, 1946.

BOMBAY PROVINCE.
BRITISH DISTRICTS—1944-45.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

	Percentage of Scholars to population							
				Recognised Institutions		All Institutions		
				1945	1944	1945	1944	
Area in square miles ...	76,443							
Population—[Census of 1941]—								
Males ...	10,817,333	Males ...	13.39	12.21	12.55	12.35		
Females ...	10,032,507	Females ...	5.28	5.02	5.36	5.09		
Total ...	20,849,840	Total ...	8.97	8.75	9.09	8.86		
Percentage of scholars to estimated population								
Estimated population [1944]—	21,846,001		8.56	8.46	8.68	8.57		

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1945	1944	Increase or decrease	1945	1944	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities ...	1	1	...	(338)	(259)	+ (79)	(a) (338)
<i>For Males</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	21	19	+2	19,885	16,671	+3,214	{ (a) 5,696 (b) 13,190
Professional Colleges ...	17	17	...	6,403	6,417	+986	{ (a) 4,338 (b) 2,167
High Schools ...	379	347	+32	164,547	149,998	+14,549	(c) 164,547
Middle Schools ...	478	450	+28	33,551	30,712	+2,839	(c) 33,551
Primary Schools ...	18,758	17,664	-906	1,901,714	1,999,356	+2,358	(d) 1,901,714
Special Schools ...	973	1,130	-157	38,803	41,639	-2,737	.....
Total ...	18,691	19,628	-1,007	1,664,903	1,536,743	+28,159	.....
<i>For Females</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	92	61	+31	{ (a) 39 (b) 60
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ (a)..... (b).....
High Schools ...	101	91	+10	29,009	25,531	+3,478	(c) 29,009
Middle Schools ...	63	70	-7	5,082	6,239	-1,157	(c) 5,082
Primary Schools ...	1,758	1,773	-5	262,431	246,835	+15,646	(d) 262,431
Special Schools ...	242	246	-4	8,729	8,638	+91	.....
Total ...	2,176	2,181	-6	305,393	287,304	+18,089	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Males</i> ...	525	318	+8	23,046	20,569	+2,477	.....
<i>For Females</i> ...	31	27	+4	2,638	9,125	+403	.....
Total ...	357	345	+12	25,674	29,694	+2,890	.....
Grand Total ...	21,158	22,154	-1,001	1,895,869	1,846,741	+49,198	.....

(a) Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(c) Secondary stage.

(b) Intermediate classes.
(d) Primary stage.

N.B.—The bracketed figures represent the number of scholars in (1) the University School of Economics and Sociology (183) and (2) the University Department of Chemical Technology (153). The scholars in the former have been included under "Arts Colleges" and those in the latter under "Professional Colleges".

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
General Summary of

				Total expenditure		
				1945	1944	Increase or decrease
				1	2	3
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	21,11,383	18,75,453	+2,35,728
Universities	...	...	...	19,68,203	15,87,937	+3,80,266
Miscellaneous*	...	...	...	55,95,726	42,90,383	+13,05,343
			Total	96,75,112	77,53,775	+19,21,337
<i>Institutions for Males</i>						
Universities	...	...	...	(4,38,634)	(3,30,453)	+(1,18,381)
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	39,63,483	35,78,792	+5,83,691
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	91,96,945	18,14,453	+3,22,492
High Schools	...	...	...	1,02,90,807	85,84,317	+17,06,590
Middle Schools	...	...	...	19,67,314	19,16,039	+ 51,275
Primary Schools	...	...	...	2,18,41,176	2,05,11,661	+13,29,515
Special Schools	...	...	...	32 12,505	31,27,945	+ 84,560
			Total	4,97,12,330	3,65,34,007	+40,78,323
<i>Institutions for Females</i>						
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	37,530	33,059	+4,471
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	...	...	...	25,62,462	22,52,861	+3,09,601
Middle Schools	...	...	...	2,32,073	2,75,021	- 42,948
Primary Schools	...	...	...	57,62,751	52,92,374	+4,70,487
Special Schools	...	...	...	5,67,298	6,12,637	-54,661
			Total	92,82,124	84,65,852	+8,15,272
			Grand Total	6,16,69,566	5,48,53,534	+68,15,932

* Includes expenditure
† include both District

N.B.—1. For explanation of certain
2. The bracketed figures
(1) The University School of
(2) The University Department of
The expenditure on the former has

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79.1	20.9	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
5.3	.....	94.7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
37.2	10.6	21.0	31.2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
39.9	10.7	31.4	18.0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
(8.6)	.....	(10.9)	(30.6)	(111)	.....	(140)	(1,043)	(₹,394)
13.5	.....	76.3	10.2	28	.....	159	22	209
19.5	7.2	56.6	16.7	69	25	199	59	352
116.4	1.3	70.4	11.9	10	1	44	8	63
8.4	8.6	61.4	26.6	3	2	23	10	38
37.6	28.7	7.6	6.1	10	5	1	1	17
48.9	3.6	24.9	23.6	23	2	14	13	57
39.5	15.7	34.5	10.3	11	4	9	3	27
.....	.....	65.3	34.7	.....	.....	256	142	408
.....
22.7	0.3	57.1	19.9	20	.....	51	18	69
10.7	2.1	47.1	40.1	5	1	21	18	45
42.3	47.1	4.3	6.3	9	11	1	1	22
43.8	3.1	22.7	30.4	24	2	12	16	54
36.0	29.6	21.6	12.8	11	9	6	4	30
39.1	17.0	32.0	11.9	13	6	10	4	33

on buildings.

Board and Municipal Funds.

terms used in the table please see memorandum printed separately.

represents expenditure on—

Economics and Sociology—Rs. 90,195; and

Chemical Technology—Rs. 3,46,339.

been included under "Arts Colleges" and that on the latter under "Professional Colleges".

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government	District Board.	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	.....
Education	2	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Technology ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	19	.....	1
High Schools	17	.....	23
Middle Schools (English)	7	210	33
Primary Schools	27	9,167	1,214
Total ...	46	9,387	1,275
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Medical	4	.....	.....
Normal and Training	13	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	7	2	4
Commercial	2	.....	.....
Agricultural	2	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	14	2	31
Other Schools	4	.....	5
Total ...	50	5	40
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	107	9,372	1,316
Unrecognised Institutions ...	.....	2	1
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	107	9,374	1,317

*Includes no-

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
13	3	21	.....	.....	.....	..	1	1
.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
15	10	38	.....	.....	.....	..	1	1
315	19	379	7	.....	.....	86	8	101
129	99	473	.....	1	16	31	15	63
6,210	150	16,768	9	862	624	258	15	1,768
6,654	268	17,609	16	863	640	375	38	1,932
1	.....	3	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....
.....
7	1	18	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
14	4	31	5	.....	2	17	7	31
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
20	16	49	.....	.....	.....	42	3	44
.....	27	29	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
618	4	670	.....	.....	.....	148	..	148
131	22	162	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
804	74	973	5	.....	2	221	14	242
7,474	352	18,691	21	863	642	596	53	2,175
.....	323	326	.....	.....	1	..	30	31
7,474	675	18,947	21	863	643	596	83	2,206

Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arts and Science (b) & (c).</i>	3,850	3,481	571	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	399	300	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	757	686	470	...	...	...	567	428	190
Education	161	137	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	339	383	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	307	389	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	339	740	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,753	5,916	1,477	...	...	...	567	428	190
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	4,851	3,993	239	...	...	...	11,325	10,393	...
.. Middle Schools (English).	177	160	...	7,004	6,560	71	3,000	2,647	...
.. Primary Schools	3,797	2,975	125	714,691	530,405	1,334	284,043	311,095	98
Total	8,535	7,128	365	732,595	536,965	1,405	298,968	324,036	98
In Art Schools	736	542	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Medical Schools	389	383	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Normal and Training Schools.	1,689	1,536	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Engineering Schools.	381	280	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Technical and Industrial Schools.	589	371	43	62	46	10	165	135	22
.. Commercial Schools...	151	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Agricultural Schools...	103	83	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Reformatory Schools.	285	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Adults	323	233	...	99	39	...	770	602	...
.. Other Schools	430	407	365	...	...	...	227	136	...
Total	4,981	4,373	2,023	161	85	10	1,163	874	22
Total for recognised institutions	20,269	17,317	3,862	732,756	537,050	1,415	300,697	325,322	240
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	43	85	...	15	12	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males	20,269	17,317	3,862	732,799	537,085	1,415	300,712	325,360	240

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
 (b) includes 251 scholars
 (c) includes no scholars

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Educational Institutions for Males.

10	Aided		Unaided			16	17	18	19
	11	12	13	14	15				
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
...
16,419	13,396	1,925	516	435	85	19,885	17,312	3,581	3,778
...	...	...	795	548	273	1,194	948	256	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	1,114	660	262
65	57	...	...	...	...	227	194	26	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	339	283	127	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	307	269	207	2
...	...	...	2,021	1,811	278	2,820	2,561	342	55
152	132	1	...	...	...	152	132	1	2
15,636	13,586	1,926	3,332	2,894	636	26,288	22,823	4,229	4,208
140,890	124,571	4,137	7,170	6,365	658	164,547	145,321	5,034	15,970
14,321	12,537	472	5,069	7,045	430	32,561	28,249	973	3,702
227,358	220,726	1,646	11,826	9,049	...	1,301,714	984,252	3,134	208,709
442,629	367,934	6,255	27,085	22,469	1,088	1,499,812	1,158,422	9,141	228,381
24	11	...	...	...	...	759	560	5	117
476	385	46	19	19	...	884	787	247	120
1,470	1,284	405	43	41	...	3,202	2,951	1,694	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	331	280	35	...
1,688	1,482	369	846	750	324	3,300	2,784	758	41
...	...	...	1,916	1,410	9	2,067	1,526	9	118
86	84	67	...	...	...	169	172	147	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	285	275	...	...
323	294	200	...	...	...	323	294	200	73
16,010	11,368	...	192	72	...	17,399	12,320	...	202
8,724	6,508	741	622	498	123	10,003	7,549	1,220	277
22,860	21,416	1,818	3,638	2,790	466	28,802	22,428	4,325	1,222
487,125	402,835	9,999	34,055	25,143	2,180	1,564,902	1,210,683	17,696	234,427
...	...	...	22,929	18,244	...	23,046	18,391	...	6,157
487,125	402,835	9,999	57,044	46,387	2,180	1,587,948	1,228,974	17,696	240,584

subjects should be entered under only one head :-
 also reading Law
 in Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March list	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March list	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March list	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a)...</i>									
<i>Arts and Science (b) ...</i>									
<i>Medicine ...</i>									
<i>Education ...</i>									
Total ...									
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
<i>In High Schools ...</i>									
<i>.. Middle Schools (English) ...</i>									
<i>.. Primary Schools ...</i>									
Total ...									
<i>In Medical Schools</i>									
<i>.. Normal and Training Schools ...</i>									
<i>.. Technical and Industrial Schools ...</i>									
<i>.. Commercial Schools ...</i>									
<i>.. Agricultural Schools ...</i>									
<i>.. Schools for Adults ...</i>									
<i>.. Other Schools ...</i>									
Total ...									
Total for recognised institutions ...									
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...									
Grand Total, all Institutions—Males and Females ...									

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes no

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Scholars on roll on March 31st	Aided		Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	92	79	90	92	79	30	...
...
...
...	...	...	92	79	90	92	79	30	...
25,675	92,650	1,621	1,692	1,368	44	29,009	25,511	1,901	968
2,718	9,399	182	1,308	1,126	...	5,082	4,395	182	300
31,718	26,243	967	2,129	1,719	...	262,481	198,826	1,068	8,716
60,312	51,292	2,969	5,029	4,211	44	296,572	238,752	3,151	9,884
...
1,048	971	464	149	130	...	1,728	1,687	823	29
2,697	1,810	144	68	40	...	2,760	1,850	144	27
59	46	5	...	...	...	58	46	5	...
3,440	2,181	37	...	...	...	3,440	2,181	37	11
695	473	15	108	90	...	743	653	15	230
7,878	5,481	655	320	260	...	5,729	5,327	1,013	297
67,989	56,773	3,624	5,441	4,550	74	306,399	236,028	4,194	10,181
...	...	...	2,071	1,645	...	2,528	2,068	...	365
67,989	56,773	3,624	7,512	6,195	74	307,921	237,106	4,194	10,546
556,114	459,608	13,623	64,566	52,682	2,254	1,895,869	1,460,020	21,390	...

subjects should be entered under only one head :-
Scholars in Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,33,621 spent by the Public Works Department on

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Departmental publications	600
(2) Scholarships	10,90,407
(3) Hostel Charges	18,73,184
(4) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	21,180

	Government Institutions					
	Govern- ment funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges	2,91,839	.....	.....	6,18,750	1,47,731	10,58,320
Professional Colleges—						
Law	.....	.....	.....	55,827	.....	55,827
Medicine	42,601	.....	.....	2,00,114	35,860	2,78,575
Education	90,234	.....	.....	31,263	320	1,21,816
Engineering	1,46,956	.....	.....	99,660	1,974	2,48,490
Agriculture	1,09,625	.....	.....	59,545	.....	1,69,170
Commerce	.....	.....	.....	85,259	18,499	1,13,758
Technology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,81,368	.....	.....	11,60,307	2,06,374	20,47,049
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools	4,09,634	.....	.....	1,44,742	14,665	5,69,041
Middle Schools—English.	14,133	.....	.....	3,718	17	17,868
Primary Schools	1,16,069	.....	.....	2,467	.....	1,18,536
Total	5,40,035	.....	.....	1,50,927	14,682	7,05,644

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Education for Males.

educational buildings.

	Rs.
(5) Grants for the encouragement of Literature	96,194
(6) Grants to Boy Scouts' Associations	19,333
(7) Examination Charges	1,16,823
(8) Special non-recurring grant paid to " Unaided " schools	4,631

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,40,422	.....
.....
.....	.....	1,53,100	1,35,433	.....	2,88,533	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,500	.....
.....	.....	1,53,100	1,35,433	.....	2,88,533	3,73,422	.....
78,382	856	83,327	3,67,924	14,402	5,44,991	12,02,337	624
8,927	12,672	26,942	1,40,073	7,751	1,96,365	84,056	350
1,11,10,651	13,60,120	45,63,805	3,84,503	3,77,923	1,78,27,007	12,46,357	43,153
1,11,97,260	13,73,648	47,04,084	8,92,499	4,00,172	1,85,63,263	26,32,760	44,127

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

	Rs.	
(9) Travelling allowance to Members of the School Book Committees, etc. ...	1,302	
(10) Expenditure on Boards of Secondary, Primary, Adult, Physical Education, Education in Hindustani and the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board ...	46,196	
(11) Short term Courses ...	24,025	
(12) Special Officer for Basic Education ...	12,945	
(13) Kannada Research Institute ...	13,326	Direction ...
(14) Grants to Village Libraries ...	19,338	Inspection ...
(15) Grants to Research Societies ...	19,900	Buildings, etc. ...
(16) Grants to S. N. D. T. Indian Womens' University.	5,000	Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION—<i>concd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	18,63,203	.....	19,63,203	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	1,000	23,39,324	2,13,236	27,87,582	73,019	44,169	1,17,178
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	1,23,780	10,637	1,39,467
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	16,862	977	20,339	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	3,51,180	461	3,51,641
Technology ...	...	56,360	2,86,559	3,48,339	...	...	...
Total ...	1,000	42,49,559	5,00,772	51,24,763	5,62,079	55,307	6,08,286
SCHOOL EDUCATION—<i>concd.</i>							
General—<i>concd.</i>							
High Schools ...	49,447	63,78,264	10,06,367	86,36,039	3,48,264	1,92,082	5,40,336
Middle Schools—English ...	5,087	4,17,456	1,73,877	6,80,826	2,16,797	1,56,459	3,72,266
Primary Schools ...	2,61,684	11,43,139	7,67,195	36,61,628	1,40,241	1,93,865	3,34,106
Total ...	3,16,218	79,38,859	19,47,439	1,23,78,399	7,05,292	5,41,405	12,46,808

PROVINCE—contd.
 1944-45—contd.
 Education for Males—contd.

Total Indirect expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
23	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
183,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,839
19,48,145	91,539	2,47,830	.....	.....	16,87,504
4,90,333	86,191	42,346	1,62,816	1,93,550	9,99,936
18,69,738	4,54,778	43,600	8,65,162	19,70,818	38,18,596
34,12,055	5,82,508	3,37,766	8,17,978	14,63,868	66,14,175

Total Direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,05,000	.....	.....	18,63,203	.....	19,68,203
5,32,374	.....	1,000	30,24,363	4,05,116	39,63,485
.....	.....	.....	1,84,607	10,687	1,95,394
42,601	.....	1,53,100	3,35,547	36,860	5,68,108
92,734	.....	.....	48,124	1,297	1,42,155
1,46,356	.....	.....	99,550	1,974	2,48,450
1,09,625	.....	.....	59,545	.....	1,69,170
.....	.....	.....	4,46,439	18,960	4,65,399
25,600	.....	.....	36,280	3,86,559	3,48,339
10,54,790	.....	1,54,100	60,98,232	7,61,453	80,68,631
16,90,553	1,480	1,31,784	72,39,184	12,97,806	1,09,90,807
1,07,116	13,022	82,099	7,78,043	3,37,104	12,67,314
1,25,73,076	14,03,273	48,65,489	16,79,350	13,38,938	2,18,41,176
1,43,70,745	14,17,775	50,19,302	96,87,577	29,03,596	3,33,99,397

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Special</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	1,11,889	.....	.....	46,136	1,057	1,58,572
Law Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools ...	1,16,931	.....	.....	38,756	4,027	1,59,714
Normal and Training Schools.	9,07,223	.....	.....	2,050	5,440	9,14,713
Engineering Schools ...	40,934	.....	.....	33,470	.....	74,404
Technical and Industrial Schools.	99,395	.....	.....	15,078	8,360	1,22,833
Commercial Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	8,193	2,974	11,167
Agricultural Schools ...	13,737	.....	.....	.....	10,426	24,163
Reformatory Schools ...	50,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,503
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	1,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694
Other Schools ...	2,39,003	.....	.....	13,955	10,114	2,63,072
Total ...	9,80,999	.....	.....	1,57,626	42,393	11,81,025
Grand Total Direct ...	22,02,402	.....	.....	14,68,862	2,62,654	39,33,918

PROVINCE—contd.

1944-45—contd.

Education for Males—contd.

District Board and Municipal Institutions*						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,032	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,243	.....
.....
37,649	11,919	58,803	8,068	14,611	1,10,343	1,57,995	479
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,942	50
284	908	8,213	.....	.....	8,705	59,207	.....
700	.....	11,849	.....	120	12,669	2,32,172	108
18,633	11,420	78,865	8,068	14,731	1,31,717	5,71,831	622
1,12,16,593	13,85,068	49,36,049	10,56,000	4,14,902	1,83,88,612	35,78,003	44,749

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions— <i>conold.</i>				Recognised (Unaided) - Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Special—conold.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ... ..	...	318	1,572	2,128	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools	4,600	67,078	66,551	1,53,251	2,378	1,711	4,089
Normal and Training Schools.	200	70,036	19,142	1,61,632	3,279	3,178	6,457
Engineering Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	6,700	2,63,038	1,01,163	5,29,358	66,937	1,56,180	2,22,117
Commercial Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	1,09,000	16,849	1,25,849
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	13,783	24,783	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	9,950	1,474	33,925	61,349	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	1,605	733	33,883	1,00,528	...	1,630	1,630
Other Schools	9,923	46,318	1,47,153	4,35,665	3,378	67,757	71,135
Total	35,977	4,48,993	4,21,263	14,68,686	1,84,972	2,46,205	4,31,177
Grand Total Direct	3,42,198	1,26,37,421	28,69,474	1,94,71,843	14,46,343	8,42,918	29,86,161
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect.)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

PROVINCE.

1944-45—concl'd.

Education for Mules—concl'd.

Total, direct expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,11,639	.....	.....	46,442	2,629	1,60,700
.....
1,32,963	.....	4,600	1,08,212	71,289	3,17,064
3,79,466	.....	200	75,365	27,760	4,82,791
40,994	.....	.....	33,470	.....	74,404
2,75,039	11,684	65,503	3,52,121	2,79,304	9,84,651
.....	.....	.....	1,17,193	19,823	1,37,016
24,727	.....	.....	.....	24,209	48,936
50,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,503
22,943	50	2,950	1,474	33,926	61,342
61,385	208	9,618	733	40,513	1,12,657
4,71,375	100	21,771	63,651	2,25,144	7,82,541
15,71,463	12,042	1,04,842	7,99,661	7,34,597	32,12,605
1,69,96,998	14,29,617	52,78,244	1,65,65,526	43,89,948	4,46,50,633
2,04,09,053	20,12,325	66,16,010	1,74,03,504	53,53,816	5,12,94,708

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-B.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 5,339 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	99,513
(2) Hostel charges	6,21,489
(3) Examination charges	13,609
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association	2,000
(5) Special non-recurring grants paid to "unaided" schools	734

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION						
Arts Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges—						
Medicine ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools	1,34,935	.....	.....	27,151	163	1,59,239
Middle Schools—English.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools... ..	37,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,081
Total	1,69,016	.....	.....	27,151	163	1,89,330
Special						
Medical Schools ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	1,57,415	.....	.....	.....	587	1,58,003
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,57,415	.....	.....	.....	587	1,58,003
Total (Direct) for Females.	3,19,491	.....	.....	27,151	740	3,47,382
Total (Direct) for Males.	93,03,409	.....	.....	14,68,862	2,62,654	39,33,618
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	25,21,899	.....	.....	14,96,013	2,63,394	42,81,940

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B.—Expenditure on

Inspection ...
 Buildings, etc. ...
 Miscellaneous ...
Total Indirect ...

	Aided Institutions— <i>consid.</i>				Recognised (Un-aided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,504	13,026	37,530
Professional Colleges—							
Medicine ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Education ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Intermediate Colleges.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,504	13,026	37,530
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	6,590	13,73,941	4,67,795	23,20,447	72,340	28,436	1,00,776
Middle Schools—English.	2,150	63,326	64,179	1,56,277	30,440	28,401	58,841
Primary Schools...	70,410	2,16,471	2,94,761	7,55,094	28,731	21,993	50,724
Total ...	79,140	16,58,738	5,46,735	23,40,818	1,31,511	78,830	2,10,341
Special							
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	2,000	58,438	71,035	2,13,992	17,258	6,509	23,761
Technical and Industrial Schools.	475	35,248	88,971	1,44,837	697	1,978	2,675
Commercial Schools.	.....	11,010	89	15,299	...	...	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	4,430	13,704	45,668	...	...	.....
Other Schools ...	150	14,507	12,486	31,537	10,112	213	10,325
Total ...	2,625	1,23,638	1,91,284	4,49,313	25,167	10,700	35,867
Total (Direct) for Females.	81,765	17,82,371	10,38,009	36,90,131	1,84,082	1,02,556	2,86,638
Total (Direct) for Males.	3,42,195	1,25,37,421	28,69,474	1,94,71,842	14,43,243	8,42,918	22,86,161
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	4,23,960	1,44,19,792	39,07,483	2,31,61,973	16,27,325	9,45,474	25,72,799
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females ...						
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males ...						
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all ...						

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Education for Females—concl'd.

Total Indirect expenditure from

Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,38,355	1,158	1,00,327	.....	.....	2,39,840
26,550	1,148	1,990	43,920	28,429	1,01,267
1,74,578	1,947	9,940	3,10,093	2,55,069	7,51,627
3,39,483	4,253	1,11,487	3,54,013	2,83,498	10,92,784

Total Direct expenditure from

Government funds 28	Board funds 29	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	24,504	13,026	37,530
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	24,504	13,026	37,530
5,85,622	444	6,680	14,73,452	5,16,384	25,82,462
24,879	40	4,765	1,09,350	83,049	2,33,073
24,40,827	1,97,693	25,16,549	2,45,456	3,62,737	57,62,761
80,50,829	1,98,176	25,27,884	18,28,238	9,72,170	85,77,296
.....
2,43,334	100	19,716	75,690	30,181	4,18,971
19,656	467	475	35,945	90,949	1,47,513
2,200	.....	.....	11,010	89	13,299
.....
22,514	.....	.....	4,430	18,704	45,648
4,395	.....	150	24,625	12,698	41,868
2,92,059	557	20,341	1,51,700	2,02,571	5,67,228
33,42,927	1,98,753	25,48,925	90,04,442	11,87,767	92,82,124
1,69,96,968	14,29,217	52,73,244	1,65,85,526	43,69,948	4,46,80,533
2,03,39,925	16,28,580	78,26,469	1,85,89,963	55,77,715	5,89,62,667
36,82,410	2,03,016	26,59,712	23,58,455	14,71,265	1,03,74,853
2,04,09,053	20,12,325	56,16,010	1,74,03,604	53,53,216	5,12,94,708
2,40,91,463	22,16,341	82,75,722	1,97,61,959	73,25,081	6,16,69,566

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars^s

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus.*				
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total	
			1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Male Population	21,796	180,372	895,615	6,112,470	2,358,173	9,866,258	
School Education							
Classes—							
Primary	I‡	539	8,421	30,077	186,766	69,820	285,663
	II	289	3,549	21,943	103,427	29,337	154,707
	III	221	3,079	22,053	89,649	22,753	134,455
	IV	278	3,148	21,589	79,694	18,535	118,518
	V	210	1,999	21,439	70,950	15,119	107,508
Middle	VI	169	1,390	22,946	48,637	8,844	80,427
	VII	184	1,082	19,992	33,104	5,513	58,609
	VIII	206	1,953	19,346	25,276	4,727	52,349
High	IX	169	1,230	12,320	7,839	878	21,037
	X	127	999	10,634	5,770	623	17,032
	XI	30	823	8,952	4,406	484	13,342
	XII	27	698	8,235	3,596	384	12,315
	Total	2,439	28,271	219,626	661,114	177,022	1,057,763
University and Intermediate Education.							
Intermediate classes—							
	1st year	23	265	3,672	1,032	144	4,848
	2nd year	18	211	2,662	651	85	3,399
Degree classes—							
	1st year	3	103	1,290	300	32	1,622
	2nd year	6	86	1,314	222	30	1,636
Post-graduate classes—							
	1st year	1	19	435	100	12	547
	2nd year	.....	18	279	55	9	343
	Research students	.....	11	141	10	2	153
	Total	51	713	9,793	2,440	315	12,548
	Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,489	28,984	229,419	663,554	177,337	1,070,310
	Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	10	140	3,619	1,599	293	5,701
	Grand Total	2,499	29,124	233,238	665,153	177,630	1,076,011

*Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under:—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats	21,963	5,431	688
(2) Marathas	930,684	17,450	822

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Bud- dhists	Parais	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,040,318	1,086	43,467	6,044	157,992	10,817,333	.....	.....	.....
45,419	25	955	209	6,031	349,361	227,514	947	20
24,324	9	542	60	3,980	187,510	131,653	1,275	13
19,488	6	650	62	3,810	161,771	101,348	1,619	18
16,129	11	683	55	3,736	142,859	87,596	2,171	47
13,863	5	448	55	3,761	127,347	77,655	2,579	63
10,385	6	505	41	3,613	96,555	49,342	2,651	194
6,971	8	500	27	3,104	70,485	34,472	2,121	248
6,231	...	753	32	2,634	64,168	39,143	3,083	789
3,418	4	735	15	1,591	27,219	6,192	596	331
1,828	...	677	23	1,361	22,046	4,740	632	430
1,363	2	549	18	825	17,552	3,606	684	525
1,127	...	651	8	806	15,542	2,951	759	590
149,045	74	7,668	606	35,251	1,231,815	756,633	19,180	3,272
355	2	222	13	398	6,196	1,231	374	374
322	3	253	12	279	4,507	885	372	372
106	1	120	3	113	2,071	442	276	276
125	1	104	3	94	2,055	464	287	287
37	...	22	...	28	654	162	122	122
31	...	23	...	16	431	110	171	171
10	...	12	...	7	123	27	93	93
996	7	826	31	935	16,107	3,271	1,755	1,755
150,041	81	8,694	637	36,186	1,997,422	769,904	20,936	5,027
10,704	...	128	2	569	17,254	9,033	58	51
160,745	81	8,822	639	36,755	1,814,676	768,937	20,993	5,078

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus" :-

- (1) Scheduled Classes.
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes;
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

: Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS.—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*				
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	Total	
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	3	
Total Female Population ...	14,378	153,440	737,997	5,730,455	2,284,978	8,803,430	
<i>School Education</i>							
Classes—							
Primary	I ‡	579	6,550	30,180	84,362	21,920	136,462
	II	923	9,606	20,168	37,511	5,860	63,559
	III	931	2,312	18,643	37,197	4,132	49,973
	IV	259	2,250	17,476	21,033	2,748	41,959
	V	206	1,230	15,946	15,438	1,843	33,927
Middle	VI	231	1,018	14,192	8,722	994	23,908
	VII	181	844	70,675	4,938	623	16,436
	VIII	211	1,376	9,785	3,800	559	14,144
High	IX	155	686	4,441	680	39	5,160
	X	119	579	3,466	470	27	3,963
	XI	16	415	2,584	320	15	2,919
	XII	12	340	2,200	237	14	2,471
Total ...	2,421	20,216	149,975	204,730	38,774	393,479	
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>							
Intermediate classes—							
1st year	5	138	978	67	12	1,057	
2nd year	2	139	667	45	3	715	
Degree classes—							
1st year	4	66	322	24	2	348	
2nd year	3	58	320	20	4	344	
Post-graduate classes—							
1st year	.....	12	50	6	...	66
2nd year	.....	3	50	5	1	56
Research students	.....	.....	16	.....	...	16
Total ...	14	416	2,433	167	22	2,622	
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,435	20,632	152,408	204,897	38,796	396,101	
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	8	40	1,160	404	50	1,614	
Grand Total ...	2,443	20,672	153,568	205,301	38,846	397,715	

* Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under:—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats	29,912	404	12
(2) Marathas	66,195	2,441	83

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Bud- dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
880,050	347	42,803	1,967	180,592	10,032,507	.....	.....	.....
32,544	13	652	319	5,371	182,520	92,751	1,205	25
13,586	18	513	65	3,246	83,820	37,338	781	29
9,397	5	613	43	2,714	65,237	29,054	850	29
6,546	8	631	27	2,419	53,397	21,621	804	68
3,871	11	473	24	2,093	41,135	14,715	759	149
2,217	6	596	29	1,753	29,758	8,025	695	276
1,169	5	562	7	1,165	20,369	4,463	586	323
934	2	600	9	832	12,108	3,302	365	559
278	2	643	13	431	7,378	341	65	67
212	1	555	5	292	5,725	247	73	56
134	...	432	2	148	4,065	193	70	62
99	...	439	2	142	3,605	193	115	102
70,927	71	6,744	545	20,606	515,069	212,303	6,867	1,735
32	...	166	1	61	1,460	115	34	34
34	1	150	3	43	1,087	33	62	62
19	2	96	4	27	560	48	45	45
12	...	90	3	17	527	48	64	64
5	...	21	...	4	128	5	22	22
8	...	8	2	3	75	6	13	18
1	...	18	...	3	33	4	9	9
100	3	544	13	158	3,870	308	299	399
71,037	74	7,288	558	20,764	518,939	212,615	7,166	2,034
6,249	...	69	...	340	8,320	3,765	.....	.....
77,336	74	7,357	558	21,104	527,259	216,331	7,166	2,034

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Scheduled Classes.

(2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

(3) Other Backward Classes.

; Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			Total
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools	34	30	358	100	3	471
Medical Schools	1	14	555	44	3	602
Normal and Training Schools...	.....	117	692	1,664	372	2,728
Engineering Schools...	1	15	239	50	7	296
Technical and Industrial Schools.	14	322	1,477	585	84	2,146
Commercial Schools...	6	186	1,227	143	15	1,390
Agricultural Schools...	.....	1	40	123	17	185
Reformatory Schools ... ..	.....	23	2	57	103	162
Schools for Defectives	3	22	119	87	30	236
Schools for Adults ... ..	.....	154	1,157	7,409	4,295	19,862
Other Schools	13	188	3,211	2,255	540	7,405
Total ...	73	1,072	9,787	13,227	5,470	28,484
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law	1	28	623	237	14	874
Medicine	3	70	524	109	13	646
Education ... ..	.....	8	98	21	3	120
Engineering	2	31	160	50	12	239
Agriculture ... ..	.....	7	126	145	5	276
Commerce ... ..	.....	46	1,723	176	15	1,919
Technology ... ..	.....	3	120	...	...	120
Total ...	6	193	3,387	738	62	4,187
Grand Total ...	7	1,265	13,174	13,965	5,532	33,671

* The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Lingayats	2,566
(2) Marathas	4,814

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49	13	89	5	11	648	97	58	46
45	.....	93	2	67	754	141	124	114
265	.....	3	.....	44	3,158	2,545	2,467	2,436
4	.....	7	.....	8	331	35	21	19
395	2	314	7	86	3,236	354	328	326
131	1	154	5	86	1,949	102	409	309
2	.....	.....	.....	1	189	121	34	24
97	.....	1	.....	2	232	45	156	156
22	.....	14	.....	13	310	121	2	1
4,053	.....	9	1	17	17,101	8,024	11,691	11,585
1,299	3	40	18	239	9,856	1,489	1,770	1,504
6,358	9	604	38	524	37,261	13,084	17,050	16,520
113	.....	34	.....	111	1,161	465	369	369
103	3	81	3	163	1,072	99	130	130
12	.....	1	.....	1	142	12	106	106
34	1	35	.....	13	338	5	9	9
7	.....	2	.....	13	305	97	12	12
109	.....	198	7	526	2,805	605	162	162
...	.....	8	1	8	150	.....	37	37
878	4	359	11	835	5,973	1,233	626	626
6,735	13	953	49	1,459	43,234	14,367	17,876	17,446

† The following are included under the heading "Backward" :-

- (1) Scheduled Classes.
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			Total
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools	4	6	50	8	...	58
Medical Schools ... ..	.....	9	103	9	...	105
Normal and Training Schools	53	400	631	394	119	1,144
Technical and Industrial Schools.	9	168	1,484	340	71	1,895
Commercial Schools	53	49	21	6	...	27
Schools for Defectives	2	10	27	15	5	47
Schools for Adults... ..	.....	14	499	950	1,332	2,781
Other Schools	3	69	790	121	55	966
Total	123	745	3,605	1,636	1,682	7,023
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law ... ..	.....	3	13	1	...	14
Medicine	1	33	126	14	2	142
Education ... ..	.....	23	45	2	...	47
Engineering ... ..	.....	1	.....	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	.....	...	1	...	...	1
Commerce	1	1	21	1	...	23
Technology ... ..	.....	...	2	...	...	2
Total	2	66	208	18	2	228
Grand Total	125	811	3,813	*1,654	1,684	7,251

*The following are included under "Hindus" :—

(1) Lingayats	244
(2) Marathas	926

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	37	1	5	117	.....	13	12
6	4	.....	6	130	8	16	14
114	23	1	37	1,772	740	768	761
315	266	20	81	2,774	113	705	703
...	49	.....	6	176	4	92	90
7	3	.....	4	73	12	1	1
878	50	.....	85	3,738	418	2,376	2,243
334	24	5	89	1,490	75	211	208
1,660	429	27	263	10,270	1,365	4,012	3,962
1	10	.....	5	33	2	1	1
10	44	.....	32	252	3	9	9
2	8	.....	...	85	1	18	18
...	1	.....	.....	.....
...	1	2	.....	.....	.....
...	30	.....	1	55	.....	2	2
...	2	.....	.....	.....
13	93	.....	29	430	6	30	30
1,673	521	27	292	10,700	1,371	4,042	3,992

† The following are included under the heading "Backward":—

- (1) Scheduled Classes.
- (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.
- (3) Other Backward Classes.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-A.—Men

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifica- tions
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	5	167	.....	15,457	9
Aided	46	94	.....	1,008	39
Unaided	14	4	.....	71	4
Total ...	66	265	.....	16,646	52
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	19	76	.....	3	.....
Aided	112	135	3	37	16
Unaided	67	67	.....	26	10
Total ...	197	277	3	66	26
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	190	21	.....	.....	5
Local Board and Municipal ...	163	94	6	5	4
Aided	1,954	912	17	142	116
Unaided	110	29	.....	13	3
Total ...	2,417	1,056	23	160	128
Grand Total ...	2,684	1,598	26	16,872	204

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
<i>Possessing a degree</i>		<i>Possessing no degree</i>				
Certifi- cated 6	Uncertifi- cated 7	Certificated 8	Uncertifi- cated 9			
.....	.....	13	91	110	34	144
.....	4	84	12,847	15,638	19,935	32,573
.....	20	1	7,178	1,187	7,199	8386
.....	6	1	293	93	300	393
.....	30	99	20,339	17,096	20,466	37,496
.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	
.....	8	30	168	91	201	292
14	78	68	353	301	598	899
4	57	31	227	170	319	489
18	138	150	743	569	1,049	1,618
.....	29	16	39	214	84	298
18	55	43	108	277	224	501
152	971	412	1,481	3,141	3,016	6,157
4	67	13	113	155	202	357
174	1,123	484	1,746	3,787	3,626	7,413
192	1,200	733	23,628	21,384	25,043	46,427

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-B.—Women

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Metric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifica- tions
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	50	.....	3,397	25
Aided	61	216	.....	1,021	11
Unaided	5	38	.....	74	.....
Total	66	304	.....	4,562	36
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Aided	14	50	8	21	6
Unaided	13	15	.....	10	2
Total	27	68	8	32	8
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	54	4	.....	3	.....
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aided	430	468	5	68	26
Unaided	22	13	.....	1	1
Total	506	475	5	62	27
Grand Total	599	847	13	4,656	71

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
Certifi- cated 6	Uncertifi- cated 7	Certifi- cated 8	Uncertificated 9			
.....	.....	.....	14	70	14	84
.....	1	9	2,771	3,472	2,774	6,246
.....	23	.....	1,105	1,809	1,128	2,437
.....	5	.....	155	117	161	278
.....	29	2	4,045	4,953	4,077	9,045
.....
.....	.....	1	5	4	6	10
2	20	14	90	99	126	225
.....	13	3	55	40	71	111
2	32	18	151	143	203	346
.....	8	4	9	61	20	81
.....	2	1	3	1	6	7
14	209	64	389	977	675	1,652
4	14	1	35	35	54	90
18	233	70	435	1,075	755	1,831
20	294	90	4,532	5,186	5,035	11,221

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VII.—Anglo-Indian and

Total Anglo-Indian and European population		Males	Females	Total
		21,796	14,878	36,674

Institutions	Number of Institutions	Scholars on roll on 31st March, 1945	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	Number of Non-Europeans on roll
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Institutions for Males</i>				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	2,457	457	767
Middle Schools	8	742	312	285
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	3,199	669	1,052
<i>Institutions for Females</i>				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	12	2,899	372	1,173
Middle Schools	4	188	75	60
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	9	68	.....	16
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	58	.....	16
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	3,209	447	1,265
Grand Total	33	6,407	1,116	2,317

† Details of Miscellaneous:—

(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	Rs.
(2) Scholarships	5,06,993†
(3) Examination charges	46,850
(4) Travelling allowance to members of the Provincial Board	1,496
(5) Contribution towards the cost of Inter-Provincial Board	5,267
Total	5,60,706

† This includes Rs. 13,353 on account of Orphan grants (Boarding charges) and Rs. 3,044 (as fee grants) on account of grants to day scholars paid to European destitute pupils attending Secondary (English) Schools.

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

European Education.

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population (Males ... 11.1 of those at schools. (Females... 17.3						
Total ... 14.0						
Teachers		Direct Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government grant	*Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
102	28	1,47,335	1,334	3,36,432	26,132	5,13,123
30	17	14,837	.....	49,978	86,878	1,01,693
.....
.....
.....
.....
132	45	1,62,063	1,334	3,88,410	83,010	6,14,616
.....
.....
169	53	1,64,499	2,444	8,23,980	48,834	5,37,757
10	5	5,470	.....	4,958	15,099	25,527
.....
12	9	12,700	.....	16,655	14,587	43,943
.....
4	.....	9,200	.....	11,010	39	13,299
.....
195	69	1,84,869	2,444	3,56,603	78,609	6,20,525
327	104	3,46,931	3,778	7,45,013	1,30,619	12,35,341
Indirect Expenditure—						
Inspection	.....	17,743	.....	.....	.....	17,743
Buildings, etc.	.....	27,960	.....	69,069	5,190	1,02,919
Miscellaneous	.....	1,16,646	5,555	3,16,307	1,22,088	5,60,796
Total (Indirect)	.....	1,62,349	5,555	3,95,376	1,37,259	6,80,668
Total Direct and Indirect Expenditure	.....	6,09,250	9,433	11,30,369	2,66,597	19,16,069

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by Public Works Department.
* Board Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VIII.—Examination

Examinations	MALES					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public* 1	Private 2	Total 3	Public* 4	Private 5	Total 6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
<i>Arts and Science</i>						
D.Litt. ... ..	...	1	1	..	...	...
Ph.D.	31	...	31†	27	...	27
D.Sc. ... ..	...	2	2‡	...	1	1
M.A.	185	51	236	121	96	147
M.Sc.	96	...	96	58	...	58
B.A. (Honours)	832	152	985	694	79	773
B.Sc. (Honours) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	95	160	185	15	90	106
B.Sc.	946	91	1,037	690	50	740
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	12	...	12	4	...	4
Bachelor of Law	876	...	876	367	...	367
<i>Medicine</i>						
M.D.	54	...	54	13	...	13
M.B., B.S.	433	...	433	162	...	162
F.C.P.S.	14	...	14	5	...	5
M.C.P.S.	4	...	4	1	...	1
D.O.M.S.	26	...	26	8	...	8
M.S.	19	...	19	2	...	2
D.O.	6	...	6	4	...	4
D.V.D.	1	...	1	1	...	1
D.P.H.	6	...	6	1	...	1
D.G.O.	3	...	3	2	...	2
D.C.H.	5	...	5	5	...	5
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of C.E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	76	...	76	50	...	50
Bachelor of M.E.	30	...	30	21	...	21
Bachelor of E. E.	23	...	23	17	...	17
<i>Education</i>						
Master of Education	7	...	7	5	...	5
B.T.	111	...	111	81	...	81
<i>Commerce</i>						
Master of Commerce	5	...	6	5	...	6
Bachelor of Commerce	655	...	655	375	...	375
<i>Technology</i>						
Master of Science (Tech.)	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bachelor of Science (Tech.)	54	...	54	45	...	45
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Science (Agriculture)	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Science (Agriculture)	63	...	63	62	...	63

*i.e. Appearing from a recognized institution
† N.B.—Those who pass the B.Sc., Examination in the first or
‡ The result of one
§ The results of four

PROVINCE.
1944-45.
Results.

FEMALES					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....
3	38	2	.....	2
.....
52	7	59	36	4	40
4	4	4	.....	4
555	18	573	377	12	389
.....
3	42	45	3	29	32
62	1	63	55	1	56
.....
8	8	5	.....	5
.....
7	7	2	.....	2
68	68	33	.....	33
2	2	2	.....	2
.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
4	4	1	.....	1
.....
.....
1	1	1	.....	1
.....
.....
2	2	2	.....	2
127	127	103	.....	103
.....
13	13	6	.....	.....
.....
2	2	2	.....	2
.....
.....

the second class are declared to have passed with honours.
candidate is pending.
e candidates are pending.

VIII.—Examination

Examinations	MALES					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public* 1	Private 2	Total 3	Public* 4	Private 5	Total 6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,528	405	2,233	982	192	1,174
Intermediate in Science	2,417	539	2,956	1,356	210	1,566
Diploma in Teaching	20	...	20	11	...	11
Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S.T.C.)	85	60	145	44	21	65
Intermediate in Commerce	971	...	971	521	...	521
First Year Science (Agriculture)	193	...	193	117	...	117
Second Year Science (Agriculture)	87	...	87	79	...	79
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.)	94	...	24	21	...	21
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation	18,873	43	18,916	7,291	4	7,295
School Leaving Certificate Examination.	903	...	903	258	...	258
European High School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate	165	...	165	117	...	117
<i>(On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior	133	...	133	73	...	73
European Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	28,007	...	28,007	22,745	...	22,745
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ..	83,129	2,394	85,523	13,372	732	14,104
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary	28,121	1,156	29,277	15,071	350	15,421
Lower Primary	123,201	...	123,201	91,158	...	91,158
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	2,050	61	2,111	1,744	48	1,792
At Art Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.)	259	...	259	110	...	110
L.D.S., C.P.S.	2	...	2	2	...	2
At Engineering Schools	69	8	77	66	2	68
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	163	...	163	122	...	122
At Commercial Schools	664	112	776	300	88	388
At Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from

Results—concl'd.

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	13
818	59	878	597	28	565
155	91	176	144	6	150
90	.....	90	33	.....	33
54	36	90	91	17	38
16	.....	16	10	.....	10
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
3,566	20	3,586	1,660	7	1,667
32	.....	32	14	.....	14
.....
134	.....	134	114	.....	114
138	.....	138	90	.....	90
.....
7,844	.....	7,844	6,561	.....	6,561
8,665	392	9,547	3,561	243	3,803
7,458	278	7,736	4,462	88	4,550
33,615	.....	36,615	29,187	.....	39,187
1,134	37	1,171	817	13	830
.....
.....
38	.....	38	15	.....	10
.....
.....
.....
27	2	29	16	9	13
.....
.....

* recognised institution.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions. 1	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	1	629	1	629
Professional Colleges ...	1	307	...	...	...	...	1	307
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	49	13,538	49	13,538
Middle Schools ...	...	...	201	7,500	86	7,872	287	15,372
Primary Schools ...	6	438	2,850	652,477	5,720	127,470	14,576	840,380
Training Schools ...	12	1,642	...	...	13	1,350	25	2,992
Agricultural Schools ...	1	35	...	...	2	86	3	121
Schools for adults ...	3	63	...	...	316	9,522	319	9,585
Other Schools ...	1	44	...	...	23	1,002	24	1,046
Total ...	24	2,524	2,061	652,977	6,210	221,469	15,285	883,970
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	136	1	136
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	37	2	138	3	176
Primary Schools ...	2	122	761	67,522	102	5,501	865	73,215
Training Schools ...	5	466	...	...	7	424	12	890
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	9	211	9	211
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	40
Total ...	7	582	762	67,522	122	6,510	621	74,727
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	31	3,106	2,823	720,500	6,332	227,979	16,176	958,697
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	11,430
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	722
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	12,152
Grand Total for all Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,389	970,849

* Aided and unaided.

PROVINCE.

1944-45.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect),				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
8,731	.....	1,02,743	1,11,674	.....	.....	28	28
1,76,512	.....	59,789	1,76,301	42	.....	.....	42
1,22,145	490	7,42,105	8,70,740	.....	.....	661	661
38,530	14,546	9,99,233	4,52,309	.....	205	463	668
93,70,683	17,99,408	9,25,455	1,20,95,547	16	18,814	5,344	26,174
3,39,377	.....	92,168	4,24,545	125	.....	146	271
14,855	.....	48,105	57,960	4	.....	14	18
20,408	.....	422	20,830	8	.....	320	328
57,729	.....	23,337	81,065	8	.....	45	53
1,00,88,170	19,14,444	23,68,253	1,42,90,972	198	19,019	8,021	27,238
.....
2,378	.....	14,951	17,629	.....	.....	11	11
1,154	.....	5,945	8,099	.....	1	7	8
8,61,295	1,44,870	78,704	11,04,869	3	1,888	234	2,126
1,95,438	100	42,527	2,39,063	52	.....	81	133
.....
389	.....	559	957	.....	.....	9	9
100	.....	990	1,090	.....	.....	2	2
10,81,253	1,44,970	1,45,686	12,71,907	56	1,889	944	2,368
1,11,59,422	19,59,414	25,34,043	1,56,62,879	263	20,906	8,365	29,526

Explanatory Notes:—

- (1) Figures for urban areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.
- (2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.
- (3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in column 10 of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.
- (4) This table includes statistics relating to training schools, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in rural areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in urban areas.

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race
Districts of the Bombay Province

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Population (Census of 1941) ...	21,796	14,878	160,372	156,440	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
University ...	...	...	10	1	73	8
<i>Arts and Science Colleges for</i>							
Men ...	51	11	703	863	6,393	1,575	
Women ...	...	3	...	53	...	1
Total ...	51	14	703	415	6,393	1,576	
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>							
Law ...	1	...	28	3	354	4	
Medicine ...	3	1	70	33	31	84	
Education ...	...	...	8	29	84	29
Engineering ...	3	...	31	1	118	...	
Agriculture ...	...	...	7	...	116	1
Commerce ...	...	1	46	1	513	9
Technology ...	...	...	3	...	72	3
Total, Professional Colleges ...	6	2	193	66	1,987	129	
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	57	16	906	483	8,453	1,713	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for ...	Boys ...	1,540	355	5,318	853	43,354	7,526
	Girls ...	239	1,620	166	3,353	178	9,749
Middle Schools for ...	Boys ...	356	118	852	804	5,476	1,550
	Girls ...	53	80	12	240	28	1,578
Total ...	2,187	2,173	6,368	3,860	49,046	20,408	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys ...	Upper Primary	1,749	340	13,970	2,491
	Lower Primary ...	231	67	18,730	8,203	68,653	24,569
For Girls ...	Upper Primary	12	60	1,293	1	9,094
	Lower Primary ...	20	169	1,344	6,524	1,097	32,754
Total ...	Upper Primary	12	1,809	1,633	13,971	11,585
	Lower Primary ...	251	235	20,094	14,733	69,755	57,323
Total ...	251	248	21,903	16,366	73,726	68,908	
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Art Schools for Men ...	34	4	30	6	162	16	
Medical Schools for Men ...	1	...	14	0	358	71	
Normal and Training Schools for ...	Men ...	...	116	19	533	31
	Women ...	...	53	1	381	16
Engineering Schools for Boys	1	...	15	...	207	...	

I.

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions in the British-
on 31st March, 1945.

III—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolls and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
....	....	896,615	787,997	....	....	....	....
31	14	104	22	5	1	3	....
3,226	827	9,639	2,408	824	82	647	45
....	8	....	9	..	....	....	....
3,226	835	9,639	2,411	824	82	647	45
269	9	623	18	30	....	117	1
193	42	594	126	12	9	43	2
12	16	96	46	7	1	5	1
42	...	150.	....	24	....	5	....
11	...	126	1	23	....	89	....
815	12	1,726	21	61	1	72	....
68	..	130	2	...	....	....	....
1,400	79	3,827	208	147	11	331	5
4,727	928	12,180	2,641	976	94	981	50
25,671	3,439	69,25	10,965	14,654	790	13,260	654
149	4,966	321	14,714	16	1,361	1	483
5,335	584	10,811	2,124	2,747	180	4,267	227
39	1,121	70	2,699	33	110	....	327
31,181	10,109	80,227	20,512	17,460	2,441	17,548	1,690
8,441	767	21,411	3,248	30,099	1,226	26,274	1,496
56,213	15,968	114,271	40,537	129,470	27,101	123,820	53,644
....	4,726	1	12,820	....	2,652	1	3,227
1,019	29,034	2,116	61,785	1,115	24,206	505	24,622
8,441	5,553	22,412	17,138	30,099	3,652	26,276	4,793
57,222	45,002	116,927	102,326	200,525	61,207	124,225	68,276
65,673	50,555	129,229	119,463	220,624	65,126	210,600	63,069
206	35	266	50	45	5	13	...
127	32	555	102	17	2	1	...
91	10	274	31	606	11	402	1
2	120	12	600	5	125	....	121
32	....	229	..	24	....	1	...

		III.—Hindus					
		B.—Intermediate—conold.					
		Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Population (Census of 1941) ...		...	...	...	...	6,112,470	5,730,456
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
University ...		2	...	1	...	11	1
<i>Arts and Science Colleges for</i>							
Men ...	...	261	27	697	12	2,429	166
Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		261	27	697	12	2,429	166
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>							
Law ...	...	38	...	52	...	237	1
Medicine ...	...	41	2	13	...	109	14
Education ...	...	9	...	7	...	21	2
Engineering ...	...	9	...	12	...	50	...
Agriculture ...	...	5	...	28	...	145	...
Commerce ...	...	25	...	18	...	176	1
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...		180	2	130	...	738	18
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...		392	29	828	12	3,178	186
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for	Boys ...	9,159	443	4,728	170	41,631	2,057
	Girls ...	...	448	...	150	17	2,441
Middle Schools for	Boys ...	1,805	113	752	33	9,571	553
	Girls ...	1	232	1	51	25	720
Total ...		10,975	1,336	5,481	404	51,454	5,771
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys	Upper Primary.	11,624	375	12,175	236	80,172	3,343
	Lower Primary.	74,267	12,003	69,572	13,633	527,229	96,431
For Girls	Upper Primary.	1	3,056	1	1,073	3	10,077
	Lower Primary.	518	25,350	120	14,020	2,256	89,108
Total	Upper Primary.	11,625	3,430	12,176	1,309	80,175	13,420
	Lower Primary.	74,785	27,353	69,792	22,603	529,485	185,539
Total ...		86,408	40,783	81,968	23,912	609,660	198,959
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Art Schools for Men ...		35	2	7	1	103	8
Medical Schools for Men ...		3	...	18	...	44	2
Normal and Training Schools for	Men ...	204	3	387	...	1,659	16
	Women ...	...	98	...	36	5	319
Engineering Schools for Boys ...		19	...	6	...	50	...

I—contd.

C.—Backward									
Scheduled Classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total (Backward)		Total Hindus	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
934,735	920,423	819,527	794,771	603,921	569,784	3,358,178	2,284,978	9,366,358	8,803,430
3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	118	23
190	9	6	...	116	13	312	22	12,430	2,590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
190	9	6	...	116	13	312	22	12,430	2,599
10	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	874	14
3	1	...	...	11	1	13	2	646	142
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	130	47
7	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	222	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	275	1
2	...	3	...	10	...	15	...	1,919	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	2
26	1	3	...	83	1	62	2	4,187	222
319	10	9	...	149	14	377	24	16,725	2,850
2,747	63	262	13	1,770	65	4,779	161	115,635	13,183
1	109	...	2	2	45	3	166	341	17,311
635	28	240	3	481	25	1,366	66	21,743	2,743
6	8	...	2	2	21	8	31	113	3,450
3,389	228	502	20	2,265	156	6,166	404	137,837	36,687
8,288	293	2,688	57	4,301	172	15,272	522	117,856	7,113
68,487	11,123	41,695	7,220	44,649	6,388	154,731	24,791	796,831	161,759
...	688	29	154	1	508	30	1,345	34	25,312
626	5,794	82	1,464	225	4,454	633	11,712	5,205	162,603
8,383	276	2,717	211	4,302	620	15,202	1,867	117,889	32,425
69,013	16,917	41,677	8,744	44,374	10,842	155,564	36,503	802,036	324,307
77,226	17,899	44,394	8,956	49,176	11,522	170,866	39,370	919,225	357,792
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	471	58
1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	60	105
250	6	42	...	79	...	271	6	2,404	52
...	86	...	3	1	24	1	113	24	1,092
6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	296	...

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parsis		Funjabi Sikhs		Buddhists	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Population (Census) of 1941...	1,040,318	880,050	42,467	42,803	6,044	1,967	1,066	347
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION								
University	8	...	7	8	...	...	...	...
<i>Arts and Science Colleges for</i>								
Men	988	97	819	526	31	12	7	2
Women ... ..	...	19	...	10	...	1	...	1
Total	988	100	819	536	31	13	7	3
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>								
Law	118	1	94	10	...	...	...	...
Medicine	103	10	81	44	3	...	3	...
Education	12	2	1	8	...	...	...	...
Engineering	84	...	95	...	...	...	1	...
Agriculture	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	109	...	198	30	7	...	...	...
Technology ... ..	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	378	13	369	99	11	...	4	...
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	1,374	113	1,185	636	42	13	11	3
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
High Schools for ...	Boys ...	12,062	231	4,298	323	106	11	4
	Girls ...	55	1,718	114	3,429	6	54	4
Middle Schools for ...	Boys ...	4,419	53	268	215	34	3	...
	Girls ...	8	473	6	91	...	3	...
Total ...	17,444	2,508	4,666	4,067	146	71	8	12
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
For Boys...	Upper Primary.	12,988	300	12	4	23	1	14
	Lower Primary.	117,600	25,990	2,409	750	412	203	49
For Girls...	Upper Primary.	23	2,371	1	37	...	4	...
	Lower Primary.	1,085	41,833	670	1,836	25	266	3
Total ...	Upper Primary.	13,016	2,671	13	41	23	5	14
	Lower Primary.	118,685	63,813	3,169	2,646	437	409	59
Total ...	131,601	68,484	3,182	2,687	460	474	66	59
<i>Special Education.</i>								
Art Schools for Men ...	40	6	39	57	5	1	3	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	45	6	23	4	2	...	...	...
Normal Training School ...	Men ...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	1	114	3	23	...	1	...
Engineering Schools for Boys.	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

I—contd.

VI.—Others						Total of pupils of all castes		Total number of institutions on 31st March, 1945.	
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.	
145,473	190,769	12,520	9,833	165,128	192,906	10,817,333	10,032,507	20,849,840	...
8	3	...	...	8	3	151	35	186	1
862	118	65	35	965	167	15,956	3,749	10,699	21
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	92	92	1
862	116	65	37	965	171	15,956	3,836	19,791	23
109	5	2	...	111	5	1,161	33	1,194	5
169	20	4	...	169	22	1,072	252	1,324	2
1	...	...	...	1	...	142	85	227	3
9	...	4	...	14	...	338	1	339	1
18	1	...	...	13	1	305	2	307	1
515	1	11	...	533	1	2,805	55	2,860	4
7	...	1	...	9	...	160	2	162	1
813	27	22	2	850	29	5,373	430	6,403	17
1,683	148	87	39	1,823	203	22,090	4,300	26,380	40
7,903	761	805	263	8,824	1,026	148,577	15,970	164,547	379
	1,242	20	304	93	1,610	968	28,041	59,009	101
2,132	225	41	11	2,207	240	39,849	3,702	33,551	472
7	429	1	17	8	449	200	4,832	5,082	63
10,051	2,647	867	695	11,072	3,325	179,594	62,595	232,189	1,015
3,036	203	53	28	3,126	235	135,730	7,992	143,722	16,556
19,957	5,359	1,945	359	21,464	5,942	957,275	900,717	1,167,992	
1	1,256	...	103	1	1,374	194	30,399	30,523	1,768
184	9,453	56	597	258	10,346	8,592	223,366	231,953	
3,037	1,466	53	131	3,127	1,609	135,854	88,391	174,245	.....
20,141	14,812	1,102	955	21,732	16,288	965,867	424,083	1,389,950	.....
23,178	16,272	1,155	1,086	24,859	17,397	1,101,721	462,474	1,564,195	18,526
5	2	6	3	10	6	642	117	759	3
26	4	1	2	69	6	754	130	884	12
43	...	1	2	44	2	3,129	73	3,202	31
...	15	...	20	...	36	29	1,690	1,728	31
6	...	2	...	8	...	331	...	331	1

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	<i>Special Education—concl'd.</i>						
Technical and Industrial Schools for	{ Boys ... 12	...	319	2	813	18	
	{ Girls ... 2	9	3	186	...	580	
Commercial Schools for	{ Boys ... 6	10	166	44	751	13	
	{ Girls ...	42	...	6	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	1	...	37	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	22	...	2	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	...	2	22	10	56	17	
Schools for Adults for	{ Men ...	...	164	3	536	36
	{ Women ...	...	...	11	...	362
Other Schools for	{ Boys ... 13	1	184	41	2,458	272	
	{ Girls ...	2	4	28	76	161	
Total (Special Schools)	...	122	1,072	746	6,057	2,053	
Total, Recognised	...	2,587	2,580	30,249	21,443	137,282	93,077
Unrecognised Institutions for	{ Boys ... 2	...	133	16	1,715	148	
	{ Girls ... 8	8	2	22	9	324	
Total, Unrecognised	...	10	8	140	40	1,724	472
Grand Total	...	2,577	2,568	30,389	21,483	139,006	93,549

I--contd.

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kols, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
559	2	1,471	15	234	2	222	1
6	889	6	1,469	10	187	...	83
476	8	1,227	21	29	6	27	...
...
3	...	40	...	78	...	34	...
...	...	2	...	24	...	11	...
61	10	119	27	40	5	22	8
619	1	1,155	29	1,981	24	3,225	37
9	88	2	470	5	457	2	192
1,314	242	3,772	514	1,480	44	542	8
63	115	139	276	19	17	9	14
3,780	1,552	9,787	3,605	4,667	275	4,572	395
105,311	63,144	242,693	156,221	253,777	68,645	233,701	65,204
2,093	232	3,708	380	290	17	573	60
12	456	21	780	1	13	...	138
2,095	688	3,919	1,160	221	30	573	198
107,406	53,832	246,412	157,331	254,068	68,675	234,274	65,402

APPENDIX

							III.—Hindus					
							B.—Intermediate—conold.					
							Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Special Education—conold.</i>												
Technical and Industrial Schools for	...	Boys	...	99	...	20	...	575	3			
		Girls	...	68	...	4	...	10	337			
Commercial Schools for	...	Boys	...	19	...	18	...	149	6			
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	1	...	16	...	128	...					
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	2	...	10	...	57	...					
Schools for Defectives for Boys	...	24	1	1	1	67	15					
Schools for Adults for	...	Men	...	645	16	1,549	7	7,401	34			
		Women	...	77	1	180	8	866				
Other Schools for	...	Boys	...	470	18	431	10	2,913	80			
		Girls	...	6	4	8	6	42	41			
Total, Special Schools							1,532	282	2,456	244	12,227	1,336
Total, Recognised							99,308	42,330	90,733	30,572	677,519	206,751
Unrecognised Institutions for	...	Boys	...	569	25	155	4	1,588	103			
		Girls	...	149	...	1	1	301				
Total, Unrecognised							569	174	156	2	1,589	404
Grand Total							99,877	42,504	90,889	30,574	679,108	207,155

I—contd.

—concl.

C.—Backward									
Scheduled Classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total (Backward)		Total Hindus	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
36	...	8	10	42	6	84	15	2,130	39
...	17	...	...	...	39	...	56	16	1,662
12	...	1	...	2	...	15	...	1,890	27
...
8	...	7	...	4	...	17	...	185	...
86	...	66	...	1	...	103	...	162	...
22	6	...	...	8	...	30	5	236	47
1,651	21	555	34	1,839	84	4,395	139	12,351	252
1	1,171	...	1	...	21	1	1,193	11	2,529
255	7	46	...	210	4	511	11	7,198	605
29	44	...	...	...	...	29	44	210	361
2,606	1,357	722	48	2,242	177	5,470	1,592	22,484	7,023
83,410	19,488	45,627	9,023	53,632	11,669	122,569	40,380	1,102,931	403,352
69	4	1	...	231	19	291	23	5,677	606
2	26	...	...	...	1	2	27	24	1,108
61	30	1	...	231	20	293	50	5,701	1,814
83,411	19,518	45,628	9,023	54,063	11,889	123,163	40,430	1,108,652	404,966

APPENDIX

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parais		Punjab Sikhs		Buddhists		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	<i>Special Education—concl'd.</i>								
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	389	...	314	...	7	...	2	...
	Girls ..	6	315	...	266	...	20
Commercial Schools for	Boys ..	121	...	164	37	5	...	1	...
	Girls	5
Agricultural Schools for Boys	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	97	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	22	7	14	3	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	Men ...	4,058	54	9	...	1	...	...
	Women .	...	824	...	30	...	...	...
Other Schools for	Boys ...	1,238	240	40	7	18	2	3	
	Girls ...	1	94	..	17	...	3	...	
Total, Special Schools	6,358	1,660	604	499	38	27	9	...	
Total, Recognised	156,777	72,760	9,657	7,809	686	585	94	74	
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ..	10,373	5,450	128	31	2	...	...
	Girls ...	331	799	...	38	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	10,704	6,249	128	69	2	...	...	...
Grand Total	167,481	79,009	9,785	7,878	688	585	94	74	

I—concl'd.

VI—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of institutions on 31st March, 1945.
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)		Boys	Girls	Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
65	5	21	1	95	6	3,259	41	3,300	49
...	39	...	36	...	95	27	2,793	2,760	44
73	...	13	...	92	...	1,549	118	2,067	29
...	...	...	6	...	6	...	58	58	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	189	...	189	4
3	...	...	...	2	...	285	...	285	1
12	3	1	1	13	4	310	73	383	21
17	...	...	...	18	...	17,090	309	17,399	670
...	29	...	6	...	35	11	3,429	3,440	148
234	71	40	10	295	53	9,026	977	10,003	162
19	8	9	...	15	11	230	513	743	18
636	176	89	87	671	390	37,261	10,270	47,531	1,215
35,448	19,249	2,197	1,807	38,425	21,715	1,340,656	599,639	1,870,295	20,796
492	85	77	87	571	162	16,869	6,157	29,046	326
...	167	...	1	...	186	365	2,169	2,428	21
492	272	77	68	571	340	17,264	8,320	25,574	367
35,340	19,581	2,274	1,875	38,996	22,055	1,357,910	537,959	1,895,869	21,153

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of Special Institutions for
the year

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Colleges ...	{ Boys ...	1	953	12	1,121	68
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	13
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ...	4	739	16	658	1
	{ Girls ...	1	...	197	...	62
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ...	20	501	23	291	4
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	{ Boys ...	11	1,248	30	1,106	18
	{ Girls ...	7	...	191	...	7
Aided ...	{ Boys ...	24	3,909	9	7,585	173
	{ Girls ...	4	...	591	62	914
Unaided ...	{ Boys ...	16	970	36	374	4
	{ Girls ...	3	...	212	1	16
Total ...	{ Boys ...	75	7,367	113	10,014	200
	{ Girls ...	15	...	1,191	63	999
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ...	6	572	32	183	23
	{ Girls ...	2	11	238	1	76
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ...	780	35,216	10,162	20,671	2,541
	{ Girls ...	139	130	8,203	1	2,052
Municipal ...	{ Boys ...	332	43,789	4,158	8,490	401
	{ Girls ...	215	277	25,021	175	2,175
Aided ...	{ Boys ...	315	10,720	5,081	9,603	1,576
	{ Girls ...	62	314	3,888	204	1,283
Unaided ...	{ Boys ...	7	683	110	501	186
	{ Girls ...	8	...	349	...	9
Total ...	{ Boys ...	1,440	91,040	19,563	39,448	4,727
	{ Girls ...	421	782	38,599	391	5,695

II.

*Muslims in the Bombay Province during
1944-45.*

pupls.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,374	100	62,115	.....	62,707	.....	1,94,821
..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,397	16	62,255	.....	26,700	399	90,454
..	259	22,526	.....	1,168	..	22,694
793	27	761	1,262	6,513	2,023	12,549
..
2,354	48	2,915	30,602	11,612	565	45,694
..	198	2,443	1,021	1,211	137	4,802
11,424	182	32,508	3,570	1,38,130	1,41,163	3,15,471
62	1,505	8,725	.....	18,434	38,279	65,438
1,344	40	.....	.....	17,523	40,499	58,122
1	228	.....	.....	2,587	14,345	16,932
17,221	313	99,639	35,421	2,02,678	1,34,649	5,22,380
62	2,190	32,623	1,021	22,890	62,751	1,16,865
755	55	32,743	.....	166	..	32,909
12	314	7,100	.....	.....	.....	7,100
55,947	12,723	5,42,667	1,66,180	14,326	4,405	7,27,678
131	10,255	90,053	27,352	1	568	1,18,480
52,279	4,559	4,80,009	8,69,769	10,051	17,810	13,77,669
452	22,096	2,61,402	5,23,084	30	8,650	7,98,176
20,323	5,657	58,054	31,595	9,722	1,11,263	2,10,735
518	5,171	11,833	10,944	.....	40,279	63,056
1,184	226	.....	.....	.....	16,521	16,521
..	353	.....	.....	.....	6,776	6,776
120,489	24,220	11,19,476	10,67,665	24,275	1,49,909	23,71,417
1,115	44,124	3,70,383	5,66,888	31	56,283	9,33,583

APPENDIX

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Training and other Special Institutions.</i>						
Training Institutions ...	Boys ...	9	169	...	96	...
	Girls ...	9	...	98	1	16
Other Institutions ...	Boys ...	145	4,071	225	2,014	88
	Girls ...	47	...	1,191	7	42
Total ...	Boys ...	147	4,240	225	2,110	88
	Girls ...	49	...	1,389	8	58
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	1,663	102,900	19,913	52,693	5,103
	Girls ...	486	782	41,079	452	6,665
Total ...		2,148	103,632	60,992	53,145	11,768

II—concl'd.

pupls.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8.	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
265	...	30,789	...	.....	45	30,834
1	114	40,119	6,875	.....	10	47,004
6,055	313	20,918	6,272	3,546	1,02,825	1,33,616
7	1,333	9,436	...	1,195	19,621	30,252
6,350	313	51,707	6,272	3,546	1,02,925	1,64,450
8	1,847	49,555	6,875	1,195	19,631	77,256
155,593	25,016	13,32,939	11,02,361	3,03,106	4,37,573	31,82,979
1,184	47,744	4,59,636	5,74,783	24,616	1,38,665	11,87,699
156,777	72,760	17,92,575	16,84,143	3,27,722	5,66,238	49,70,678

APPENDIX III.

BOMBAY PROVINCE—1944-45.

(a) *Maktabs and Mulla Schools.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	22	8	192	222
	Girls ...	22	.....	12	34
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	2,362	809	11,775	14,445
	Girls ...	1,562	188	544	2,289
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds	...	13,132	225	.....	13,357
4. District Local Board Funds.	...	470	.....	.....	470
5. Municipal Funds	...	5,901	.....	.....	5,901
6. Fees	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Other sources	...	41,303	1,914	.....	43,217
* Total expenditure		60,806	2,139	.....	62,945

(b) *Pathashalas.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	.....	33	19	52
	Girls ...	.....	.....	1	1
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	.....	1,012 (183)	426	1,498 (183)
	Girls ...	.....	2 (7)	22	24 (7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds	...	.....	3,145	.....	3,145
4. District Local Board Funds.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Municipal Funds	...	.....	2,616	.....	2,616
6. Fees	...	.....	387	.....	387
7. Other sources	...	.....	74,317	.....	74,217
* Total expenditure		.....	80,365	.....	80,365

* For Recognised schools only.

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing details of villages with and without Primary Schools on 31st March, 1945.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 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
Bombay Division.											
Bombay City	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban District	77	36	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	34	41
Thana	1,546	550	16	17	13	14	33	60	87	763	936
Kolaba	1,480	450	4	2	1	13	23	41	95	862	1,030
Ratnagiri	1,319	837	19	18	23	23	82	62	83	243	475
Nasik	1,654	848	9	9	8	12	39	35	93	601	806
Total ...	6,070	2,782	48	36	44	63	127	169	339	2,483	3,538

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	13(a)
Bombay City ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban District ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	3	4	3	4	9	17	32	203	279	91
Kolaba	2	1	1	6	4	9	139	164	164	164
Ratnagiri	2	5	9	10	14	29	28	84	176	176
Nasik	9	9	8	10	35	35	35	260	481	481
Total ...	17	19	20	31	53	78	99	809	1,121	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 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
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Poona	1,154	793	7	1	5	9	21	31	52	215	361
Satara	1,344	807	1	.....	2	2	9	.....	39	484	537
Sholapur	720	579	3	3	5	6	10	12	26	74	141
Ahmednagar	1,357	908	6	4	1	12	15	25	45	340	449
East Khandesh	1,497	967	12	.....	3	9	6	14	27	449	550
West Khandesh	1,522	896	1	3	2	.....	4	8	15	504	687
Total ...	7,595	4,950	20	11	18	39	65	90	226	2,166	2,645

124

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	13(a)
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	9	22	82	102
Satara	1	.....	2	2	9	.....	39	484	537	
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	12	26	96
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	11	85	114	
East Khandesh	12	.....	1	7	3	6	20	194	245	
West Khandesh	1	2	.....	.....	4	8	14	150	189	
Total ...	14	2	3	12	24	29	102	1,017	1,213	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 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
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	888	578	4	1	5	6	14	34	35	211	310
Kaira	581	483	8	5	2	1	2	8	10	62	98
Panch Mahals	626	323	18	2	7	13	14	23	36	185	303
Broach	406	357	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	49
Surat	700	575	3	.....	.....	3	13	5	19	179	215
Total	3,291	2,316	33	9	14	23	43	75	101	677	975

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	10	17	29	135	193
Kaira	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	16	20	
Panch Mahals	6	3	2	9	4	8	18	146	189	
Broach ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Surat	3	.....	.....	3	13	5	19	135	178
Total	10	3	4	13	28	32	66	446	604	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Name of District.	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 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
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Dharwar	1,253	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	169	190
Belgaum	1,072	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	234
Bijapur	1,125	862	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	15	234	263
Kanara	1,251	404	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	9	825	847
Total	4,701	3,167	.....	.....	1	2	5	9	45	1,472	1,534

Name of District.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Dharwar	5	135	140	
Belgaum	72	72	
Bijapur	3	2	8	102	122	
Kanara	1	.....	.....	2	3	70	76	
Total	1	.....	3	4	16	386	410	

APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

Name of Division,	Total number of towns and villages.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total.
			1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 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
<i>Abstract, Bombay Province.</i>											
Bombay Division	6,070	2,732	49	36	44	63	127	199	339	2,489	3,398
Central Division	7,595	4,950	30	11	18	39	66	90	926	2,166	2,645
Northern Division	3,991	2,316	33	9	14	23	43	75	101	677	975
Southern Division	4,701	3,167	...	.....	1	2	5	9	45	1,472	1,534
Total	21,557	13,165	111	56	77	127	240	373	711	6,797	8,422

Name of Division.	Number of school-less villages, the educational needs of which are served by a neighbouring village with a school.									
	4(a)	5(a)	6(a)	7(a)	8(a)	9(a)	10(a)	11(a)	12(a)	
Bombay Division	17	19	20	31	55	73	99	609	1,191	
Central Division	14	2	3	12	34	29	102	1,017	1,218	
Northern Division	10	3	4	13	28	32	66	446	602	
Southern Division ... ..	...	.....	1	.....	3	4	16	386	410
Total	41	24	28	56	118	138	283	2,558	3,346	

APPENDIX V.

Table showing the Housing Arrangements for District Local Board and Local Authority Municipal Primary Schools, 1944-45.

1	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March, 1945	Total number of pupils on 31st March, 1945.	Owned buildings.		Rented buildings.		Rent-free buildings.					
			Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	Temples, Mosques and Dharmashalas.		Others.			
							Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.	Number.	Number of pupils accommodated in.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Primary Schools maintained by—</i>												
* District Boards.	Local	{ for Boys ...	9,023	814,557	3,261	351,495	2,765	228,158	2,876	134,744	2,006	105,160
		{ for Girls ...	1,096	126,861	285	96,485	691	78,249	104	7,514	64	4,613
		Total ...	10,719	941,418	3,546	387,980	3,456	301,407	2,980	142,258	2,070	109,773
Local Authority Municipalities.		{ for Boys ...	748	184,176	139	41,616	598	139,603	6	1,168	8	1,789
		{ for Girls ...	390	100,494	65	19,561	322	80,138	2	611	1	124
		Total ...	1,138	284,610	203	61,177	920	219,741	8	1,779	9	1,913

* Including Non-Local Authority Municipal Schools.

APPENDIX VI.

Table showing the Statistics of Primary Schools in Cantonment Areas, 1944-45.

D's Bk No 118--9

Name of the Cantonment.	Schools.			Pupils.			Expenditure (Direct) from						
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Cantonment Funds.	Other sources.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
<i>Bombay Division.</i>													
Deolali	...	{ Cantonment	...	2	1	3	397	154	551	2,900	7,663	33	10,796
		{ Unaided	...	1	.....	1	28	6	34	.....	.....	1,030	1,030
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Roona	...	{ Cantonment	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Aided	...	16	6	22	2,448	1,493	3,941	13,470	20,934	78,828	1,13,332
Kirkee	...	{ Cantonment	...	1	.....	1	161	160	321	710	6,022	.....	6,732
		{ Aided	...	5	.....	5	683	364	1,052	.....	3,432	8,494	11,926
Ahmednagar	...	{ Cantonment	...	2	2	4	558	205	763	4,189	9,583	1,142	14,914
		{ Aided	...	.....	2	2	53	102	160	137	253	.....	380
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Ahmedabad	...	{ Cantonment	...	1	.....	1	117	89	166	600	3,607	.....	3,107
		{ Aided or unaided	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Belgaum	...	{ Cantonment	...	2	.....	2	324	160	484	4,526	4,423	9	8,951
		{ Aided	...	1	2	3	39	348	367	217	133	1,636	2,046

Statement showing the Statistics of Compulsory

Name of Local Authority and area of compulsion.	Date on which compulsion was introduced.	Whether for Boys or for Girls.	Date of latest census.	Population of compulsory area.	
				Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Local Authority Municipalities, Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>					
1. Surat	1st January 1930.	Both ...	1st January 1945.	90,575	81,009
2. Bandra (Bandra Municipal limits excluding the extended area viz Bantatruz and its surrounding villages),	14th June 1920.	Both ...	1st February 1945.	29,229	23,491
3. Satara City	1st July 1931...	Boys ...	February 1944.	15,829	14,887
4. Dhulia "	1st March 1923.	Both ...	31st March 1945.	27,428	25,830
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>					
5. Bombay City { F and G Wards ... A to E Wards ...	2nd November 1925. 1st January 1940.	} Both ...	31st October 1943.	942,453	547,430
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1943.</i>					
6. Akmednagar City	1st June 1927.	Boys ...	28th March 1945.	27,534	26,636
7. Proach "	1st September 1927.	Boys ...	14th February 1944.	29,229	26,521
8. Sholapur City { Ward Nos. 1 to 3. Ward Nos. 4 to 9.	1st November 1927. 1st December 1941.	} Boys ...	25th March 1945.	103,663	93,150
9. Poona City (In five Pethas (Remaining area)	2nd December 1929. 1st April 1943.	} Both ...	7th February 1945.	125,385	112,175
10. Dharwar "	1st June 1942.	Both ...	6th Feb. 1944.	24,914	23,014
11. Hubli, Ward No. III Wards Nos. IV and V Wards Nos. 1, to 2, 6 and 7	15th July 1941. 16th July 1942. 1st August 1944.	} Boys ...	31st March 1944. Do. 25th July 1944.	49,505	...
12. Bilapur "	1st June 1944.	Boys ...	1st June 1944.	25,548	...
<i>District Local Boards, Bombay Primary Education Act, 1922.</i>					
13. West Khandesh (In villages with a population of 1,000 and over and Non-Local Authority Municipalities.)	1st June 1926.	Boys ...	6th December 1943.	196,706	...
14. Ratnagiri (In village Murl, taluka Dapoli.)	1st March 1938.	Both ...	31st March 1945.	290	242
15. Branch " (In villages with a population of 500 and over.)	1st April 1944.	Both ...	1st February 1944 to 31st March 1945.	180,721	192,318
16. Dharwar Non-Local Authority Municipalities, Haveri, Byadgi and Ranobennur.	1st June 1943.	Both ...	29th March 1944.	19,429	18,817

VII.

Education introduced by Local Authorities.

Total No. of children of school-going age in the area of compulsion on the basis of the latest census.		Number of children of school-going age actually in school in the area of compulsion on 31st March, 1945.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.				
								Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecutions.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	Fines realised.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10,748	8,381	9,718	6,910	10.7	8.5	80.8	77.3	1,937	181	...	24	20 4 0
3,123	2,213	2,763	1,870	88.6	84.5	81.2	80.0	913	237	15	23	30 0 0
1,704	...	1,600	...	94.0	...	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,751	2,836	3,332	2,481	88.6	87.5	86.8	82.7	1,353	853	51	41	84 0
67,581	54,965	67,300	50,974	99.6	92.7	88.7	79.4	1,626	...	...	...	...
3,684	...	3,447	...	94.9	...	81.0	...	679	85	19	47	...
2,937	...	2,479	...	82.6	...	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,887	...	11,688	...	77.8	...	78.9	...	4,635	1,929	177	10	130 0 0
15,203	13,403	13,512	11,459	88.8	85.7	73.6	79.7	9,245	3,572	421	273	351 0 0
3,200	2,904	2,957	2,578	92.4	85.3	78.3	71.8	689	71	10	...	2 4 0
5,012	...	5,467	...	90.9	...	76.0	...	461	119	...	25	28 0 0
3,407	...	2,854	...	83.5	...	75.7	...	1,503	...	...	...	27 0 0
20,013	...	17,218	...	86.0	...	79.0	...	8,558	3,454	318	208	...
49	...	49	36	100	94.7	78.7	61.8	6	88	1	9	6 8 0
17,655	15,621	17,038	14,614	97	94	71.4	51	...	...	...	...	...
3,500	2,850	2,987	2,320	85.3	83.2	54.4	85.1	739	..	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Table showing the number of Trained and Untrained Teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools for Boys and Girls, 1944-45.

1	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand Total. 9
	III Year. 2	II Year. 3	I Year. 4	Total. 5	Qualified. 6	Unqualified. 7	Total. 8	
<i>Men Teachers.</i>								
Bombay Division	382	2,578	975	3,885	2,474	134	2,608	6,499
Percentage to Total	5.1	39.7	15.0	59.8	38.1	2.1	40.2	100.0
Central Division	362	3,669	1,827	5,858	4,597	91	4,688	10,546
Percentage to Total	3.4	34.8	17.3	55.5	43.6	0.9	44.5	100.0
Northern Division	380	1,551	1,026	2,957	3,496	23	3,519	6,476
Percentage to Total	5.9	23.9	15.4	45.6	54.0	0.4	54.4	100.0
Southern Division	516	1,935	576	3,027	1,930	23	1,953	4,980
Percentage to Total	10.4	38.8	11.6	60.8	38.7	0.5	39.2	100.0
Total	1,590	9,733	4,404	15,727	12,497	271	12,768	28,495
Percentage to Total	5.6	34.2	15.4	55.2	43.9	0.9	44.8	100.0

Women Teachers.

Bombay Division	...	149	755	389	1,298	723	110	833	2,126
Percentage to Total	...	7.0	35.5	18.3	60.8	34.0	5.2	39.2	100.0
Central Division	...	76	463	334	873	793	40	833	1,706
Percentage to Total	...	4.5	27.1	19.6	51.2	46.5	2.3	48.8	100.0
Northern Division	...	190	386	279	805	701	18	719	1,524
Percentage to Total	...	12.5	22.0	18.3	59.8	46.0	1.2	47.2	100.0
Southern Division	...	60	305	170	535	282	27	309	844
Percentage to Total	...	7.1	36.1	20.2	63.4	38.4	3.2	36.6	100.0
Total	...	475	1,859	1,172	3,506	2,499	195	2,694	6,200
Percentage to Total	..	7.7	30.0	18.9	56.6	40.3	3.1	43.4	100.0
Grand Total	Men	1,590	9,738	4,404	15,727	12,497	271	12,768	28,495
	Women	475	1,859	1,172	3,506	2,499	195	2,694	6,200
Total	...	2,065	11,592	5,576	19,233	14,996	466	15,462	34,695
Percentage to Total	...	6.0	33.4	16.0	55.4	43.2	1.4	44.6	100.0