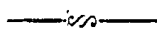


Copies 200.

Serial No.

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
BARODA STATE.
FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.



Baroda.

Printed at the "Baroda Printing Works," BARODA.

1910.

Price Re. 1-0-0.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE BARODA STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Class of Institutions.	No. of Institutions.		No. of Pupils.		Expenditure.	Receipts.	Remarks.
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I—English Institutions.							
(1) Minister of Education Office ...	...	...	...	...	2,443-0-0	.....	Figures received from the English Education Department.
(2) Arts College ...	1	1	212	225	71,952-9-6	12,192-15-0	
(3) High Schools ...	3	3	1,276	1,445	49,924-8-3	13,715-0-9	
(4) Anglo-V. Schools ...	14	15	1,815	2,149	45,907-5-0	11,506-12-3	
(5) Grant-in-aid Schools ...	9	9	1,480	1,294	17,477-13-3	.....
Total ...	27	28	4,783	5,113	1,87,705-4-9	37,414-12-0	
II—Princes School.	1	1	4	4	18,709-0-3	.....	Figures supplied from the Princes School.
III—Vernacular Institutions.							
(1) Officers' Salary ...	...	...	...	...	62,871-13-0	.....	Figures supplied from the Princes School.
(2) Regular Govt. Schools.	1,202	1,190	1,00,045	99,494	4,50,932-10-6	9,075-0-2	
(3) Special Institutions ...	11	12	1,393	2,096	1,14,624-0-6	16,010-15-3	
(4) Fund Schools ...	3	3	235	292	Maintained from the income of the religious Institutions.	1,684-7-9	
(5) Grant-in-aid Schools.	32	30	2,019	1,986	.....	.....
(6) Schools under Inspection	3	3	321	296	Not maintained by the State.	.....
IV—Orphanages ...	2	2	106	111	7,870-9-7	2,976-12-1	
V—Encouragement, &c.	...	...	...	...	21,023-3-9	.....
VI—Book-Depôts ...	...	...	...	...	2,951-1-3	892-10-1	
VII—Compulsory Schools.	Included in III. (2).				1,81,020-14-7	35,560-6-11	2
Total ...	1,253	1,240	1,04,180	1,04,275	8,42,978-12-11	71,635-12-6	
State Library, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	4,889-12-3	.....
Tapasni Assistant for village schools ...	...	...	...	...	2,233-0-6	.....
Expenses of Education of students sent abroad ...	...	...	...	...	29,206-1-10	.....
Total ...	1,253	1,240	1,04,180	1,04,275	8,79,307-11-6	71,635-12-6	
Grand Total ...	1,281	1,269	1,08,967	1,09,392	10,85,722* 0-6	1,09,050-8-6	* Expenses to the State.
Village Schools ...	1,575	1,563	60,290	60,991	1,99,189-13-0	.....	Expense to the Local Boards.
Grand Total ...	2,856	2,832	1,69,257	1,70,383	12,84,911-13-6	1,09,050-8-6	

2. There were in all 1,269 Educational Institutions of all sorts (administered by the Total number of Education Department) made up of, 1 College, 3 High Schools, institutions, 15 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 9 Grant-in-aid Schools (3 High Schools and 6 Anglo-Varnacular Schools) for teaching English, 1 School for the Princes, 1,190 regular Vernacular Schools (ordinary and compulsory), 12 Special Institutions, 3 Fund Schools, 30 Grant-in-aid Schools, 3 Schools under Inspection, and 2 Orphanages.

3. The total expenditure incurred in connection with these schools including Expenditure and expenses under other heads such as Scholarships in England Income. etc., encouragement to authors and book-depôts, etc., was Rs. 10,85,722-0-6 against Rs. 9,98,212-7-6 and the total receipts were Rs. 1,09,050-8-6 against 94,582-10-11.

4. Deducting from the total expenditure under the head of Vernacular Education the amounts of fees and other receipts, the expenditure on Net expenditure on Vernacular education; account of Sanskrit Library, Shravan Mas Daxina, Book-Depôts expenditure per pupil. and Orphanages, and encouragement to authors, the net expenditure on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 7,39,498-1-10 against Rs. 6,83,704-6-2. Thus the average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 7-1-0 against Rs. 6-9-0, the increase being due to the additional staff of teachers given to the schools opened in the preceding years for the spread of compulsory primary education, revising their salaries and to the strengthening of the inspectorial staff.

5. Adding to this the net amount of expenditure on English Education arrived at by the same manipulation of figures it is found that the net cost Average net expenditure per pupil in institutions of all sorts. to the State was Rs. 8,89,788-10-7 against Rs. 8,20,002-13-7. Thus the annual average cost of educating each pupil in Institutions of all sorts was Rs. 8-1-0 against Rs. 7-10-0. Roughly speaking the State spent more than one-sixteenth part of its gross revenue on education. If to this net expense, the figures supplied by the Local Boards for the Village Schools were added the total net expense on Education would be Rs. 10,88,978-7-7. The average annual cost would then be Rs. 6-7-0.

PART I.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

6. The report embodies the progress and the working of the following institutions Subject of the report. for the year ending 31st July 1909.

- (1) Baroda College.
- (2) Three High Schools at Baroda, Pattan and Amreli.
- (3) Fifteen Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Baroda, Dabhoi, Padra, Petlad, Sojitra, Vaso, Bhadran, Kadi, Mehsana, Unjha, Sidhpur, Visnagar, Vadnagar, Dwarka and Billimora.
- (4) Nine Grant-in-aid Schools:—
 - (a) Three High Schools at Baroda, Naosari and Gandevi.
 - (b) One Industrial School at Naosari.
 - (V.-c) Five A. Schools, at Dharmaj, Nar, Palsana, Vyara and Naosari.

In addition to the above institutions the report includes information about students who receive Khangi Scholarships to enable them to prosecute studies at various schools and the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

7. Departmental Staff:—
Staff.

Professors and Teachers.				1908.	1909.
(1) State Education	...	...	...	185	206
(2) Grant-in-aid Schools	...	...	...	63	70
Total				248	276

The increase in the State Schools is thus accounted for:—

Eight classes of schools at Sojitra, Amreli, Petlad and Bhadran having exceeded the maximum limit of 40 students per class, had to be split up, and 8 new teachers engaged; the Bhadran A.-V. School being made a Government School, four teachers were added; and nine members of the clerical staff in the different offices not included in previous reports have been added to the number as they are graded with the teachers.

8. The following table shows the number of students receiving instruction in the month of July for each of the last five years.
Number of students receiving English Education.

TABLE I.

No.	Institution.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
1	Baroda College ...	225	206	235	212	225
3	High Schools ...	1,126	1,246	1,115	1,276	1,445
15	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1,486	1,599	1,660	1,815	2,149
	Total ...	2,837	3,051	3,010	3,303	3,819
9	Grant-in-aid-Schools ...	483	621	985	1,480	1,294
	Total ...	3,320	3,672	3,995	4,783	5,113

9. It will be seen from the above that the number of public institutions increased during the year by one and their numerical strength from 4,783 to 5,113. There is a decided increase in the number of students showing that the people of the State appreciate the value of English Education more than before.

10. The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 4,091 to 4,632 and the average daily attendance from 3,353 to 3,944. The increase in attendance during the year under report is very satisfactory.

11. The amount of expenditure of Rs. 1,87,705-4-9 and income of Rs. 37,414-12-0 for the English Education in the College and the schools is made up as follows :—

TABLE II.

No.	Institutions.	Expenditure.					Income.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
		Salary.	Contingency.	Scholarships.	Deaf stock.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Minister of Education Office ...	1,317-0-0	728-14-9	392-0-0	5-2-0	2,443-0-9	.....	.....
2	Director of Science Studies ...	6,098-5-0	20-0-0	.....	.....	6,118-5-0	.....	.....
3	College ...	55,595-5-6	5,898-0-3	2,942-0-0	1,103-14-9	65,539-4-6	12,192-15-0	246-11-0
4	High Schools ...	43,212-10-6	2,013-10-6	1,483-8-0	821-0-0	47,486-18-0	13,718-9-9	26-4-4
5	Boarding Houses.	474-12-11	992-3-0	.....	976-11-4	2,437-11-3	1-7-0	.....
6	A.-V. Schools ...	38,504-7-3	4,728-18-1	689-0-0	934-0-3	45,907-5-0	11,503-12-3	21-2-10
7	Grant-in-aid Schools ...	15,332-2-8	.....	.....	1,845-10-7	17,177-18-3	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,92,129-12-3	14,385-9-7	5,459-8-0	5,730-3-11	1,87,705-4-9	37,414-12-0	.....

12. Last year the expenditure was Rs. 1,72,888-9-0. This year it was Rs. 1,87,705-4-9.

The increase is thus accounted for :—

- (1) Extension of Dr. Jackson's services in the College.
- (2) The deputation of two Baroda High School graduate teachers to Madras and two District school teachers to Bombay for training in Pedagogy.
- (3) Grant-in-aid to the Industrial School at Navsari, and payment of amounts for its equipment.
- (4) The training of two teachers in the art of teaching the Deaf and Dumb at the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.

(1) BARODA COLLEGE.

13. The Baroda College was founded in 1882 and was affiliated to the Bombay University for the purposes of the Previous Examination. It was subsequently recognized for the full course in Arts and Science in 1890, Civil Engineering (for the purposes of Diploma in Agriculture) in the same year and Law for the purpose of First L.L. B. in 1892.

14. Dr. Jackson handed over the charge of the Principal, Baroda College, to Mr. A. Dr. Jackson appointed as Director of Science Studies. B. Clarke, who returned from furlough. Dr. Jackson was then appointed Director of Science Studies, his functions being the co-ordination of Science work throughout the State, securing unity of plan and reporting and recommending generally in reference to the various scientific institutions of the State. During the year he continued as Professor of Physics at the College, taught Elementary Science to the Princess Indira Raja and

elaborated a scheme for the founding of a Science Institute for the ultimate establishment of the University of Baroda. The scheme was sent to various gentlemen for opinions and is now being discussed before the Education Commission. Dr. Jackson, as Director of Science Studies, got plans of the Institute prepared by the State Architect Mr. Coyle, which received the general sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. These plans were forwarded to Dr. Travers of the Tata Institute for his remarks, and his valuable suggestions were given due weight by making necessary alterations in the plans.

15. The estimated cost of the building amounts to nearly three lacs and this was sanctioned by His Highness allowing an expenditure of one lac to be incurred within the year. The site facing the main road leading from the city to the Railway Station has been selected. The detailed plans have now received their final form, and the building may be commenced at any moment if the Education Commission recommends Government to adopt the Scheme of Science Teaching proposed by Dr. Jackson.

16. For the purpose of collecting and comparing the most recent ideas and methods of Science teaching, Dr. Jackson was allowed to visit Thomson Civil Engineering College at Rurki, and Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, with a special object of studying the organization, equipment and fitting of their physical and chemical laboratories. He also visited educational centres in England, especially London and the provinces and purchased by personal selection scientific apparatus for the College Laboratories of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000.

17. The recommendations of Dr. Jackson to introduce the subject of Science teaching in A.-V. Schools and High Schools is acceptable to the Department. The teachers from English schools may be advantageously admitted in College Laboratories and special practical course may be given to them during vacation time.

18. The College staff consisted of 8 Professors, besides the Principal. In addition to the above there are one lecturer in French, one Shastri, two Fellows, two Laboratory Assistants and a Librarian.

19. There were 225 students in the College Register at the end of the year as against 212 in the preceding year. Of the 225 students 215 were Hindus, 4 Mahomedans and 6 Parsees. The total expenditure on their education was Rs. 65,839-4-6 (Rs. 64,735-5-9 ordinary + Rs. 1,103-14-9 extraordinary), while the amount received from fees, rent, etc., was Rs. 12,192-15-0. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 246-11-0 as against Rs. 208-1-7 in the preceding year.

TABLE III.

Table showing the number of students, etc. in the Baroda College.

Number of students on the rolls at the end of the official year.					Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number studying each language at the end of the official year.					Yearly rate of fees.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil in the previous year.
Hindoos.	Mohomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	French and Latin.	Science.		From Government.	From fees, rent, etc.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Fees, etc, sent to the Treasury.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
215	4	6	...	225	213	172.8	225	146	39	29+1	7	Rs. 60	65,830-4-6	12,192-15 0	78,032-3-6	64,735-5-0	1,103-14-9	12,192-15-0	78,032-8-6	216-11-0	208-1-7

20. The following table shows the number of students, etc., in the Baroda College.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

21. The number of candidates sent up in 1908 for the different University Examinations and the number passed may be thus tabulated:—
Examination results.

TABLE IV.

Examinations.	No. sent.	No. passed.	Class.
B. A.	36	30	10 in 2nd class.
Intermediate Arts	34	19	1 in 1st and 6 in 2nd class.
Previous	78	45	8 in 2nd class.
B. Sc.	4	4	1 in 1st and 1 in 2nd class.
Intermediate Science	3	1	
Total	155	99	

22. During the year under report 123 books were purchased, 18 were received as The College Library. present and 213 were written off. 210 out of the latter were put in charge of the Minister of Education for distribution among schools under his control. The total number remaining in the Library was 8,147. The number of books taken out by the students for perusal came to 5,500. Better accommodation is urgently necessary for the Library.

23. The Laboratories now contain a fairly representative set of apparatus. As The College Labo- regards accommodation, there is great need of more space. ratory.

24. Two new bungalows are in course of construction in the College compound, one Buildings. of which is meant for the Professor of Physics.

25. The College Cricket team under the Captaincy of Shrimant Shivaji Rao won Cricket. its match against Ahmedabad, but was defeated by Bhavnagar.

26. Only four students took advantage of this offer of Government. The expenses Indian tour. of the tour amounted to Rs. 668-15-6.

27. Prizes were distributed privately.
Prizes.

28. The efficiency of the College, on the whole, was well maintained and the General. Principal and the College Staff deserve great credit for the success.

(2) HIGH SCHOOLS.

29. The following table gives full particulars regarding the number of students, attending the three High Schools, their race, average attendance and the average annual cost of educating each pupil :—

High Schools.

TABLE V.

Table showing the details about the High Schools as for as regards the number of Students &c.

Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of pupils on the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly number on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				Annual average cost of educating each pupil.	Annual average cost of educating each pupil in the preceding year.	Remarks.
		Hindus.	Mohomadans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.					From Government.	From fee rates.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Fees &c. remitted to the Treasury.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Baroda H. S.	1,871	695	12	35	3	745	596.7	585.4	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2,232 1 11	Rs. a. p. 23,765 7 0	Rs. a. p. 5 4 9	Rs. a. p. 26,790 11 9	Rs. a. p. 26,785 7 0	..	Rs. a. p. 10,617 8 0	Rs. a. p. 37,402 15 0	Rs. a. p. 24 15 0	Rs. a. p. 27 12 2	
Pattan H. S.	1,879	257	14	0	0	271	232.6	154.9	0 12 0 0 6 0	747 7 1	8,969 15 3	1,914 8 6	10,284 7 9	8,886 15 8	188 0 0	1,314 8 6	10,264 7 9	80 4 9	34 12 9	
Amreli H. S.	1,879	385	43	0	51	429	390.2	334.7	0 12 0 0 6 0	892 14 8	10,714 15 9	2,149 6 9	12,864 6 6	10,076 15 9	638 0 0	2,149 6 6	12,864 6 6	23 8 5	22 1 8	

30. The number of students at the Baroda High School was 745, and the number of teachers 31 in all, including the school clerk, Gymnasium and Drawing teachers. The numerical strength of the High School is at its maximum and there is no likelihood of any increase in future years, as the numbers of classes and the students attending each class are fixed.

31. The Voluntary Gymnasium class had on its roll 62 students and the compulsory Gymnasium, Cricket, etc. classes show an attendance of 372 students. In the athletic sports tournament held at Ahmedabad between the various High Schools of Gujarat, the Baroda High School won several prizes; also it won for the 2nd time His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's Cup for athletic sports in Baroda. In Cricket too the School won the Cup presented by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. This shows a good deal of success the school has achieved in the development of physical training of its students.

32. The number of students attending the High Schools increased during the year from 1,276 to 1,445. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 26-4-4 as against Rs. 28-8-10 in the preceding year.

33. As Mr. Dorabji M. Patel, B. A., the permanent Head Master, was taken up in the College to act as Professor of English, Mr. Anantrai G. Desai acted as Head Master and he deserves great credit for the excellent management of the High School.

34. The following table gives the results of the High Schools, at the various examinations:—

Results.

TABLE VI.

Name.	Matri- culation.		School Final.		Drawing, 3rd grade.		Drawing, 2nd grade.		Drawing, 1st grade.	
	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	passed.	Sent.	Passed.
Baroda High School	99	50	19	7	...	...	6	4	30	18
Amreli High School	18	6	...	...	4	1	7	4	14	8
Pattan High School	12	5	6	3	...	...	4	3	2	2

35. There were 48 students in the Boarding House attached to the Baroda High School, 27 in that attached to the Amreli High School and 9 in the Boarding Houses at Pattan.

(3) ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

36. The following table gives full particulars regarding the number of students, their race, average attendance and the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

TABLE

Table showing the details about the A. V. Schools

No.	Name of the Institution.	When established.	No. of students on the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly no. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of school fees.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Baroda A. V. S. ...	11-9-83	512	20	9	...	555	512	454	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0 0 1 0
2	Dabhoi Do. ...	14-10-78	85	5	...	...	90	88.2	71.3	0 12 0 0 6 0
3	Padra Do. ...	21-1-96	129	1	1	...	131	102.75	75.7	0 12 0 0 6 0
4	Petlad Do. ...	6-1-78	276	13	...	...	289	282.3	245.4	0 12 0 0 6 0
5	Sojitra Do. ...	1-10-78	218	1	...	...	219	191	155.7	0 12 0 0 6 0 0 1 0
6	Vaso Do. ...	1-6-87	106	...	...	...	106	102.25	91.5	0 12 0 0 6 0
7	Kadi Do. ...	1-2-79	77	3	1	...	81	84	68	0 12 0 0 6 0
8	Visnagar Do. ...	8-12-82	130	4	...	...	134	117	95.8	0 12 0 0 6 0
9	Vadnagar Do. ...	1-8-94	50	4	...	...	54	49.7	40.57	0 6 0
10	Mehsana Do. ...	1-9-86	88	3	...	1	92	85	70.4	0 12 0 0 6 0
11	Unjha Do. ...	1-6-96	55	4	...	...	59	49.4	38	0 6 0
12	Sidhpur Do. ...	1-7-81	71	10	...	...	81	80.6	62.4	0 12 0 0 6 0
13	Dwarka Do. ...	28-9-86	71	2	...	...	73	60.5	55	0 8 0 0 4 0
14	Billimora Do. ...	1-1-95	31	1	34	...	66	63.16	56	0 6 0
15	Bhadran Do. ...	15-6-09	108	1	...	...	109	120	98	0 6 0

VII.

as far as regards the number of Students, etc.

Monthly rate of establishment.	Receipts.		Disbursements.			Annual average cost of educating each pupil.
	From Government.	From fees, etc., sent to the Treasury.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
647 10 3	7,771 10 9	4,700 7 0	7,588 4 8	188 6 6	12,472 1 9	5 10 1
188 8 3	2,655 15 6	393 13 0	2,541 1 6	114 14 0	3,049 12 6	23 5 2
177 12 11	2,133 10 6	474 15 0	2,068 2 6	65 8 0	2,608 9 6	15 8 1
651 2 9	7,814 1 3	1,629 6 0	7,158 2 3	655 15 0	9,443 7 3	19 8 9
313 14 5	3,766 12 9	978 3 0	3,588 13 9	227 15 0	4,744 15 9	14 9 7
240 14 6	2,929 15 0	556 7 6	2,890 14 6	30 0 0	3,486 6 6	22 13 3
189 3 1	2,270 5 0	350 4 0	2,241 1 0	29 4 0	2,620 9 0	22 8 2
408 0 11	4,896 10 9	672 7 6	4,460 8 3	436 2 6	5,569 2 3	28 4 4
114 15 9	1,889 12 6	200 6 6	1,347 8 9	32 2 9	1,580 3 0	23 1 4
214 3 4	2,570 8 3	406 14 0	2,496 14 0	78 10 3	2,977 6 3	23 9 4
112 14 2	1,551 14 3	197 4 0	1,521 14 9	29 15 6	1,749 2 3	27 0 6
210 3 0	2,522 4 9	402 7 6	2,478 0 9	44 4 0	2,924 12 3	25 12 0
202 3 11	2,426 15 0	176 15 3	2,385 3 0	41 12 0	2,603 14 3	36 8 0
143 9 3	1,722 15 2	292 10 0	1,604 3 2	28 12 0	2,015 9 2	22 3 0
184 10 0	65 2 3	74 4 0	65 2 3	.....	65 2 3	4 10 0

37. Last year, the number of schools was 14; during the year under report, one was added, the Grant-in-aid School at Bhadran being converted into a Government one. The number of students increased from 1,815 to 2,149 and receipt of fees, etc., from Rs. 10,552 to Rs. 11,504-6-3. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 26-4-4, while it was Rs. 46-5-5 for similar schools in the British territory and Rs. 26-8-2 for similar schools conducted by municipalities.

38. The results of the annual examinations are tabulated below:—

TABLE VIII.

No.	Schools.	Standard.	No. on the roll.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage of passes.		Remarks.
						This year.	Last year.	
1	Baroda A. V. S.	1 to 3	510	461	319	69.2	68.8	
2	Dabhoi do. ...	1 to 5	94	74	47	63.5	72.8	
3	Padra do. ...	1 to 5	81	56	42	73.6	65.1	
4	Petlad do. ...	1 to 6	274	218	131	60.1	57.4	
5	Sojitra do. ...	1 to 5	165	156	107	64.7	58.4	
6	Vaso do. ...	1 to 5	103	96	51	53.1	71.1	
7	Kadi do. ...	1 to 5	87	80	56	70	80	
8	Mehsana do. ...	1 to 5	72	62	43	69.4	65.5	
9	Visnagar do. ...	1 to 6	95	81	41	50.6	61.2	
10	Vadnagar do. ...	1 to 4	43	34	23	67.6	53.8	
11	Unjha do. ...	1 to 4	48	42	33	78.57	79.3	
12	Sidhpur do. ...	1 to 5	89	69	55	79.7	83.7	
13	Billimora do. ...	1 to 4	59	53	30	56.6	72	
14	Dwarka do. ...	1 to 5	50	45	32	71.1	53.8	
15	Bhadran do. ...	1 to 4	114	103	88	85.4	96.5	
	Total ...	...	1,884	1,630	1,092	67.5	69.3	

39. The annual examination work was given to Educational Inspectors and their Deputies as last year. The Branch School was examined by Messrs. V. G. Pendse, N. A. Naravane, G. R. Thakar, M. N. Wadia and B. N. Pandya of the Baroda High School. The High Schools at Pattan and Amreli were examined by the respective Head Masters with the assistance of their staff.

40. Many of the A.-V. Schools were inspected by the Minister of Education during his tour as usual. Inspection by the Minister of Education.

41. The following table shows the teaching capacity of each school and the Prize Teaching capacity, grant and the Drawing grant attached to them. etc. of A.-V. Schools.

TABLE IX

Name of School.	Teaching capacity.	Prize grant.	Drawing grant.
Baroda A.-V. School	Standards III	97-4-0	120-0-0
Dabhoi .. ..	.. V	49-0-0	...
Padra .. ..	.. V	49-8-0	...
Petlad .. ..	.. VI	82-12-0	60-0-0
Sojitra .. ..	.. V	59-8-0	60-0-0
Vaso .. ..	.. V	50-8-0	60-0-0
Kadi .. ..	.. V	48-0-0	...
Mehsana .. ..	.. V	45-8-0	...
Visnagar .. ..	.. VI	58-0-0	60-0-0
Vadnagar .. ..	.. IV	21-0-0	...
Unjha. .. ..	.. IV	22-8-0	...
Sidhpur .. ..	.. V	49-0-0	...
Dwarka .. ..	.. V	44-8-0	...
Billimora .. ..	.. IV	25-8-0	...
Bhadran .. ..	.. IV	...	...
Total ... ..	...	Rs. 702-8-0	360-0-0

(4) GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

42. The Grant-in-aid Schools at the end of the year were following:—
Grant-in-aid Schools.

- (1) Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda.
- (2) The Zarthosti Madressa, Navsari.
- (3) The High School, Gandevi.
- (4) The Tata A. V. School, Navsari.
- (5) The Industrial School, Navsari.
- (6) The A.-V. School, Palsana.
- (7) The A.-V. School, Vyara.
- (8) The A.-V. School, Bhadran.
- (9) The A.-V. School, Dharmaj.
- (10) The A.-V. School, Nar.

TABLE X.

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	When established.	No. of pupils on the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly no. on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of school fees.	Receipts.				Disbursement.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Monthly rate of establishment.	Remarks.
			Hindoes.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.				From Govern-ment.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Baroda Grant-in-aid H. S.	1-11-08	269	7	4	...	300	280.25	237.35	1-8-0 0-12-0	3,500 0 0	3,858 15 0	235 0 0	7,718 15 0	7,899 2 4	.....	7,899 2 4	14 7 2	658 4 6	
2	Navsari Z. M.	5-10-56	162	4	122	...	228	230	201	1-0-0	4,200 0 0	2,872 0 0	5,321 12 0	12,898 12 0	11,513 0 4	329 1 6	12,142 1 10	38 12 9	1011 18 5	
3	Industrial School	6-10-08	14	...	0	...	23	24	21.83	0-8-0	1,840 13 4	118 0 0	1,840 13 4	3,759 16 8	3,723 7 11	.....	3,723 7 11	153 6 5	.....
4	Gandevi H. S.	1-12-79	116	1	64	...	171	170.08	148	0-8-0 1-0-0	1,000 0 0	1,311 0 0	1,492 2 0	4,898 2 0	4,897 2 0	.....	4,897 2 0	27 10 1	386 3 0	
5	Tata A. V. S.	1-1-81	60	10	155	...	205	182	191	0-8-0	1,000 0 0	975 0 0	4,181 0 0	6,953 0 0	6,013 10 6	942 5 6	6,956 0 0	17 12 7	373 0 0	
6	Palsana Do.	10-3-05	47	3	...	...	50	41.9	82.3	...	300 0 0	.....	575 0 0	178 0 0	110 3 8	7 2 0	17 5 8	5 18 3	68 1 10	
7	Bhadran Do.	1-6-06	108	1	...	...	100	120	98	0-6-0	668 0 0	1,141 7 6	263 9 3	2,076 0 0	1,721 4 9	419 14 3	2,141 3 0	4 10 0	184 10 0	
8	Dharmaj Do.	2-1-04	150	...	...	4	154	144	135.6	1-0-0 0-12-0 0-3-0	720 0 0	1,422 12 0	314 1 6	2,453 13 3	2,167 1 9	209 11 9	2,463 13 6	14 8 11	204 11 10	
9	Nar Do.	1-6-03	104	...	...	...	104	85.7	73.5	1-0-0 0-12-0 0-8-0	450 0 0	.....	1,159 2 1	1,609 2 1	1,885 13 1	123 5 0	1,609 2 1	12 5 3	184 1 6	
10	Vyara Do.	4-9-05	46	1	5	7	59	53	41	1-0-0 0-12-0 0-0-0	420 0 0	.....	612 1 3	1,032 1 3	794 2 0	18 6 0	812 8 0	7 10 2	66 3 10	

43. The following table gives full particulars regarding the number of students, The number of etc. in the above mentioned schools:—
students etc.

44. The number of schools was 9 (one school at Bhadran was converted into a Government one and the Industrial School at Navsari added to the list) and the number of students decreased from 1,480 to 1,294. The average annual cost per pupil. The decrease is chiefly due to the reduction of the Bhadran School from the list. The annual examinations of these schools were conducted by the Educational Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of their divisions and the results were reported to be satisfactory. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 17-6-0 as against Rs. 14-5-4 in the preceding year. To the Baroda Government the cost was Rs. 12. The proportion of the total expenditure incurred under the head Grant-in-aid to the aggregate outlay on English Education is 1 to 15.

45. The Baroda Grant-in-aid High School or Shri Sayaji High School has its number increased from 264 to 300. Religious and Moral instruction has been imparted to the students in this school. It was first introduced in June 1907 and the school reports to have made a considerable progress.

46. The Zarthosti Madressa continues to do good work as heretofore. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was offered by the heirs of Mr. C. E. Dabu for awarding a gold medal to a student who passes the Matriculation from the school with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahelvi. Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas of Surat has made a generous donation of Rs. 75 per month for one year for helping poor students in the payment of school fees. The foundation of the Dabu Boarding House was laid in July 1909 and it is hoped the construction of the building will be complete before the close of the current official year.

47. The J. N. Tata Industrial School has got 25 students, 13 Parsees and 12 Hindus. These students are taught Mechanical Engineering. Lectures are given on Steam and Mechanical Technology. Machine and Free-hand Drawing are also taught.

48. There are no remarks to make about other schools. All of them worked well and satisfactorily.

49. The results of the annual examination are given below:—

TABLE XI. (a)

No.	Name of School.	Standards.	Number on the roll.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage of passed.	
						This year.	Last year.
1	Shri Sayaji High School ...	I to VII	266	243	96	39·4	...
2	Navsari Z. Madressa ...	IV to VII	166	142	61	42·95	47·9
3	Gandevi High-School ...	I to VII	151	148	81	48·79	42·95
4	Tata A.-V. School, Navsari	I to III	181	164	100	60·9	61·5
5	The Industrial School, Navsari	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Palsana A.-V. School ...	I to IV	41	40	20	50	75·7
7	Vyara	I to III	29	28	21	75	...
	Bhadran	I to IV	114	103	88	85·4	96·4
8	Dharmaj	I to IV	124	124	89	71·7	75·2
9	Nar	I to III	75	62	57	91·9	...
	Total ...		1,147	1,054	613	58·1	64·3

UNIVERSITY RESULTS. (b)

Schools.	Matric.		School Final.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Navsari Z. M.	21	9	10	5
Gandevi H. S.	9	3	...	...
Shree Sayaji High School ...	16	3	...	...
Total ...	46	15	10	5

(5) KHANGI SCHOLARSHIPS.

50. Several scholarships are munificently awarded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb from his private money for encouraging poor students in Khangi Scholarships. the study of various branches of Education. The number of students, etc., receiving education with the help of these scholarships at the end of the year under report may be thus tabulated:—

TABLE XII.

No.	Where held.	Amount per mensem.
1	Grant Medical College	25-0-0
1	New English School	60-0-0
1	Deccan College, Poona	25-0-0
1	Baroda College	12-0-0
3	Baroda High School	63-0-0
5	Ashrit Students learning Vaidik	65-0-0
1	Do. Sanskrit	20-0-0
2	Kala-Bhavan	27-0-0
1	Sir J. J. School of Art	25-0-0
2	Piano playing	30-0-0
19	Other Schools	232-4-0
37		584-4-0

Out of these scholarships 8 were held by girls.

51. Besides this, Rs. 2,400 were paid to the Deccan Association at Poona as was done in previous years for extending the spread of education among the Maratha community. The total amount spent for Khangi Scholarships during the year under report was Rs. 12,814-6-6. This also includes Rs. 3,500 spent in the purchase of Promissory notes from the interest of which a scholarship has been ordered to be paid at the Poona Indian Girls' High School at Rs. 10 p. m. in the name of Shrimant Indira Raja.

PART II.

PRINCES' SCHOOL AND THE EDUCATION OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA SAHEB'S CHILDREN.

52. During the year under report, she worked for 193½ out of 365 having last Work done by Prin- 7½ days on account of illness. She enjoyed 65½ days as cess Indira Raja. special off-days, the remaining 98½ days being regular vacation. The total number of hours put in by her was 1,071 which gives an average of 5.5 hours per day. As she had no vacation last year she enjoyed two vacations during the year under report and hence the total number of working days was a little less than that of the High School. However, she has put in 1½ hours daily out of school time, for doing home work in the different subjects; so on the whole she worked 7 hours a day.

53. The progress report of the Princess submitted by Mr. G. S. Sardesai exhibits Progress report of excellent work done during the year, and the teachers bear her work. remarkable testimony to the application, assiduity, intelligence and conscientiousness displayed in the discharge of her duties as a pupil. Her work under all heads of studies is satisfactory and looking to the number of days of school work, it is sufficient in quantity. Dr. Jackson examined the Princess in the month of January and made a detailed report which was submitted to His Highness and the suggestions have been acted upon. Professors Arte and Naik examined her in Sanskrit and History respectively. Throughout the whole year she was preparing for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University and has nearly finished all the necessary subjects.

54. In English she has read with Miss Maclean, Addison and Milton and has also Her work in differ- paraphrased pieces from Palgrave's Golden Treasury. Much of her ent subjects. time had to be given to Grammar. Mr. Pandya has been teaching her Mathematics and with the help of Dr. Jackson she has begun to appreciate Geometry. She likes Algebra and has good taste for Arithmetic. In Sanskrit her knowledge is quite good and with the valuable help of Mr. Pandya she is slowly mastering Grammar. She likes History and has studied the same with credit. Dr. Jackson gave her lessons in Science and in his absence Professor Masani gave her lessons in that subject. Her attitude towards Science and her progress in that subject were satisfactory. The Princess' standard in Marathi is sufficiently high to obviate all anxiety at the examination.

55. It is satisfactory to note that this year ill-health has not much interfered with the studies of the Princess as it did in the preceding year. She Her health. tried to take regular exercise, though perhaps not sufficient, badminton and walks with occasional rides being the only forms she cared for. She gets frequent head-ache and has shown occasional signs of weariness in the class. Regular hard exercise, both morning and evening, is considered the best cure for these ailments, particularly for a person in her position.

56. Miss Shantabai Herleker was admitted as companion to the Princess in February 1909 who has given her a standard with which to compare Her companions. her own knowledge. Shrimant Ratnaprabhabai and Subhadra- bai have also been studying in the School though not doing the same work as the Princess. They are doing the work of the 5th English Standard.

57. During the year under report, the Prince continued to attend the Horace Mann School, and on his passing the Entrance Examination of the Harvard University he joined that University as a freshman.

58. Prince Shiwaji Rao continued his studies at the Deccan College for some time and was preparing for the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University of 1908. Mr. Marcus Hyman was in charge of him. Messrs. A. N. Datar and Krishnarao Panemanglor coached him in Logic and Latin respectively. Having failed to pass the Examination he joined the Baroda College in January 1909. Mr. Panemanglor was engaged in March as Latin Tutor and later on read English and Physics also in addition.

During term time the Prince was busy with cricket and other outdoor games and consequently he could not put in as much work as he should have done.

He has a special and natural taste both for tennis and cricket. Considering his age and easy style, he may be called a champion tennis player worthy of any first class club and a stylish cricket bat. He played in good many important matches during the year as the captain of the College Team.

59. The Department receives quarterly reports from Mr. C. A. Williams, his tutor, regarding his work at Eastbourne. On the whole, his work was fair. He is top of his sets in Mathematics and has brought home a nice prize. French and Spelling are still his weakest points. The measurement form enclosed by Mr. Williams shows that his physique continues to steadily improve.

60. The total expense of the Princes' School during the year under report was Rs. 18,709-0-3 (Rs. 17,174-2-6 salary + Rs. 1,534-13-9 other items). This includes the expenses of Prince Shivajirao.

PART III.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

61. Though it has been stated in the Annual Report of 1907-08 that the inspection and examination of village schools were transferred under Huzur orders from the Local Boards to the Education Department, the change could not be effected until 1st October 1908. The Local Boards did this work for over 3 years since the full control of the village schools was transferred from the Education Department to these bodies on 1st August 1905. The transfer of the inspection and examination of these rural schools entailed much additional work and consequently the inspectorial staff of the Department was reorganised and strengthened, and in many cases one Deputy Inspector was placed in charge of one Taluka.

62. At the end of July 1909, there were 1,190 ordinary schools, 12 special institutions, 3 fund schools, 3 schools under inspection, 2 orphanages and 30 Grant-in-aid schools making a total of 1,240 against 1,253 of last year. The decrease in the number of institutions is due to the fact that the Department continued its policy of closing or amalgamating

some compulsory schools started on the basis of census figures of 1901. At the end of the year 1909, the number of village schools whose control except the inspection and examination, continued to remain with the Local Boards was 1,563 against 1,575 of the last year. During the year, 12 village schools were closed owing to paucity of students and consequent want of attendance. The 15 Government schools closed included the Industrial School of Navsari, 1 Antyaj boys' school, 1 Urdu compulsory girls' school, 3 Gujarati compulsory boys' schools, 5 Urdu compulsory boys' schools, 1 Urdu boys' school, 1 Gujarati boys' school and 2 Grant-in-aid schools, whereas on the other hand, two new institutions were added. The Male Training College which was looked upon as a branch of the Kala-Bhavan was separated from it and considered an independent institution from November 1908 and a Boarding School for Antyaj boys and girls was started in Baroda. Thus, the total decrease in the number of institutions came to 13. The total number of children that attended these 1,240 institutions of the Education Department was 1,04,275 against 1,04,180 of the last year shewing an increase of 95 only. This increase calls for no comment. The number of children in the 1,563 village schools was 60,991 against 60,290 of the last year. In all, there were 2,803 institutions of all sorts of Vernacular Education attended by 1,65,266 against 2,828 having 1,64,470.

TABLE XIII.

63. Important details regarding the spread of Vernacular Education.

Important details regarding the spread of

Number.	Name of the Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Number of towns and villages having schools in control of Education Department.	Population of towns and villages having schools of Education Department.		
						Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Kadi Division.</i>								
Patan Sub-Division.—								
1	Patan	563	155	1,16,341	12	27,784	27,240	55,024
Visnagar Sub-Division.—								
2	Visnagar	172	56	70,999	11	21,702	21,685	43,387
3	Kheralu	246	91	76,463	11	21,009	21,668	42,677
	Total ..	418	147	1,47,452	22	42,711	43,333	86,044
Sidhpur Sub-Division.—								
4	Sidhpur	254	80	90,161	10	21,470	21,475	42,945
Mohsana Sub-Division.—								
5	Mohsana	195	84	75,254	13	18,512	17,281	35,793
6	Chanasma	332	115	67,302	9	11,507	10,481	21,988
	Total ..	527	199	1,42,556	22	30,019	27,762	57,781
Kadi Sub-Division.—								
7	Kadi	331	119	71,784	11	14,979	14,581	29,520
Vijapur Sub-Division.—								
8	Vijapur	346	109	1,17,286	22	32,316	32,493	64,809
Kalol Sub-Division.—								
9	Kalol	267	89	80,532	19	22,997	22,511	45,208
Dehegam Sub-Division.—								
10	Dehegam	309	153	68,332	21	16,132	16,048	32,180
	Total of Kadi Division ..	3,015	1,081	1,34,744	139	2,08,068	2,05,463	4,13,531
<i>Baroda Division.</i>								
Baroda Sub-Division.—								
11	Baroda City	8	1	1,00,325	1	54,063	46,565	1,00,628
12	Baroda Taluka	280	110	60,428	17	13,169	12,001	25,270
	Total ..	288	111	1,61,053	18	67,232	58,566	1,25,888
Dabhoi Sub-Division.—								
13	Dabhoi	190	102	49,077	10	12,888	12,299	25,187
14	Sinore	139	46	29,978	10	7,175	6,573	13,848
	Total ..	329	149	79,055	20	20,063	18,872	38,935
Petlad Sub-Division.—								
15	Petlad	194	75	1,34,558	30	55,181	45,678	1,00,859
Padra Sub-Division.—								
16	Padra	190	23	73,305	19	20,146	18,114	38,260
17	Karjan	230	99	48,758	14	8,008	8,461	17,367
	Total ..	420	122	1,22,063	33	28,154	26,575	54,729
Savli Sub-Division.—								
18	Savli	185	76	38,310	10	8,358	7,569	15,927
19	Bhadran	80	31	43,481	14	15,951	13,190	29,141
	Total ..	265	107	81,791	24	24,309	20,759	45,068

Vernacular Education at one view.

Number of Schools,					Number of children at the end of July 1909,			Percentage of			Remarks.	
Ordinary (Government) schools,	Fund schools,	Grant-in-aid schools,	Schools under inspection,	Special Institutions,	Total,	Boys,	Girls,	Total,	Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having schools,	Girls to the total population of women in towns & villages having schools,		Children to the total population of towns and villages having schools.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
53	1	54	3,715	1,732	5,447	13.5	6.5	10.0	
41	...	2	...	...	46	2,485	1,329	3,814	11.2	6.1	8.7	
39	39	2,677	975	3,652	12.7	4.3	8.8	
13	...	2	...	...	85	5,112	2,302	7,414	11.9	5.2	8.7	
43	...	2	...	...	45	3,129	1,255	4,384	14.6	5.8	10.2	
40	40	2,126	848	2,974	11.5	4.9	8.3	
20	2	...	...	...	22	1,337	515	1,852	12.2	5.0	8.9	
60	12	3,523	1,353	4,876	11.8	4.9	8.6	
37	...	1	...	...	38	2,052	766	2,818	13.0	5.4	9.6	
63	...	6	...	...	69	3,998	1,408	5,406	12.4	4.3	8.3	
59	59	3,160	1,245	4,405	14.0	5.5	9.8	
15	55	2,249	1,031	3,280	13.6	6.2	9.9	
453	2	11	...	1	467	26,990	11,184	38,174	12.1	5.4	9.2	
57	...	9	...	6	72	7,650	3,391	11,041	14.1	7.2	10.7	
39	39	1,530	608	2,138	14.2	5.7	10.2	
96	...	9	...	6	111	9,516	4,000	13,516	14.1	6.4	10.4	
28	28	1,634	775	2,409	12.9	6.3	9.6	
24	...	1	...	...	25	1,103	444	1,547	15.3	6.6	11.1	
52	53	2,767	1,216	3,983	14.1	6.4	10.3	
105	...	1	...	...	106	7,456	3,385	10,841	13.5	6.9	10.5	
52	...	1	...	1	54	2,727	1,100	3,827	13.4	6.0	9.7	
25	1	...	28	1,134	420	1,554	12.7	5.1	8.9	
77	...	1	1	1	80	3,361	1,313	4,674	13.0	5.5	9.5	
28	26	1,392	475	1,867	16.3	6.2	11.7	
39	39	2,179	771	2,950	13.6	5.9	10.1	
65	65	3,671	1,254	4,925	13.1	6.0	10.9	

Number.	Name of the Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Number of towns and villages having schools in control of Education Department.	Population of towns and villages having schools of Education Department.		
						Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sankheda Sub-Division.—								
20	Sankheda	530	192	33,635	5	5,296	4,927	10,223
21	Tilakwada... ..	34	33	4,816	1	837	855	1,693
22	Vaghodia	116	71	23,894	2	1,751	1,725	3,476
	Total	410	293	62,345	8	7,884	7,507	15,392
	Total of Baroda Division ...	1,836	929	6,40,909	133	2,08,731	1,78,151	3,86,882
Narsari Division.								
Navsari Sub-Division.—								
23	Navsari	125	61	59,575	22	21,598	23,425	45,023
24	Gandevi	46	50	30,320	8	9,521	9,827	19,348
	Total	171	111	90,795	30	31,119	33,252	64,371
Kamrej Sub-Division.—								
25	Kamrej	234	110	49,401	12	8,855	9,201	18,056
26	Palsana	91	52	25,203	4	3,550	3,593	7,143
27	Velachha	609	149	20,785	5	2,750	2,972	5,722
	Total	934	311	1,03,389	21	15,155	15,766	30,921
Vyara Sub-Division.—								
28	Songhad	344	153	28,217	2	1,755	1,445	3,200
29	Vyara... ..	880	154	44,237	4	4,583	4,166	8,749
30	Mahuva	143	69	33,720	6	3,105	2,945	6,050
	Total	1,367	376	1,06,174	12	9,443	8,556	18,000
	Total of Navsari Division ...	1,952	778	3,00,441	63	55,710	57,407	1,13,117
Amreli Division.								
Amreli Sub-Division.—								
31	Amreli	232	60	56,049	52	27,515	23,123	50,638
32	Dannagar	150	33	23,493	6	5,117	4,739	9,856
	Total	382	93	79,542	58	32,632	27,862	60,494
Kodinar Sub-Division.—								
33	Kodinar	204	70	32,481	4	5,127	5,069	10,196
34	Dhari	370	91	31,109	6	6,456	5,830	12,286
35	Okhamandal	272	45	27,304	11	10,549	9,512	20,061
	Total... ..	846	206	90,894	21	22,132	20,411	42,543
	Total of Amreli Division ...	1,245	302	1,70,435	79	54,842	51,278	1,06,120
	Grand Total	5,098	2,081	19,49,530	414	5,22,414	4,92,597	10,14,011
						Information with regard		
1	Kadi Division... ..	3,015	1,061	8,54,744	500	1,57,058	1,43,222	3,00,280
2	Baroda Division	1,836	929	6,40,909	547	1,22,191	1,13,632	2,35,823
3	Navsari Division	1,952	778	3,00,441	350	73,328	71,563	1,44,891
4	Amreli Division	1,245	302	1,70,435	141	29,870	27,197	56,967
	Total of Village Schools ...	5,098	3,070	19,66,529	1,538	3,82,447	3,55,614	7,38,061
	Grand Total of all the Schools for 1900-01	...	...	...	1,538	3,82,447	3,55,614	7,38,061
	Do. for 1907-08 ... ..	...	...	...	1,953	9,50,315	1,49,170	10,99,485

Number of Schools.					Number of children at the end of July 1909.			Percentage of			Remarks	
Ordinary Govern- ment schools,	Fund schools,	Grant-in-aid schools	Schools under in- spection.	Special Institutions.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys to the total po- pulation of men in towns and village having schools.	Girls to the total po- pulation of women in towns & village- having schools.		Children to the total population of towns & villages having schools.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	14	873	343	1,216	16.4	6.9	11.0	
1	1	90	42	132	10.7	4.9	7.7	
6	6	323	163	486	13.4	9.4	13.9	
21	21	1,256	548	1,804	15.1	7.1	11.1	
416	...	12	1	7	436	28,457	11,633	40,090	15.4	6.9	10.7	
68	...	1	1	1	71	3,768	1,982	5,750	17.5	8.4	12.9	
19	...	2	...	...	21	1,584	704	2,288	16.3	7.2	11.7	
87	...	3	1	1	92	5,972	2,966	8,938	16.9	7.0	12.3	
34	34	1,400	644	2,044	15.7	7.0	11.3	
12	12	621	245	866	17.5	6.0	12.1	
11	11	412	174	586	15.0	3.0	10.3	
57	57	2,433	1,063	3,496	16.1	6.6	11.2	
6	6	278	131	409	15.0	9.0	12.7	
7	7	672	271	943	14.6	6.5	10.0	
12	12	678	274	952	21.9	9.3	15.7	
25	25	1,628	676	2,304	17.4	8.3	12.0	
169	...	3	1	1	174	9,433	4,425	13,858	16.8	7.6	12.2	
55	...	4	...	3	92	4,104	1,979	6,083	14.9	7.0	11.2	
16	16	720	363	1,083	14.1	7.7	11.0	
101	...	4	...	3	108	4,821	2,345	7,166	14.5	7.6	11.1	
16	13	793	407	1,200	15.5	8.0	11.3	
17	17	1,100	507	1,607	17.1	8.7	12.9	
20	1	...	1	...	22	1,408	591	1,999	13.2	5.9	9.7	
53	1	...	1	...	55	3,301	1,475	4,776	14.9	7.2	11.2	
154	1	4	1	3	153	8,125	3,320	11,445	14.7	7.4	11.1	
1,192	3	30	8	12	1,240	73,013	31,282	1,04,295	13.9	6.4	10.2	
to village schools.												
503	503	13,755	3,527	20,282	10.7	2.4	6.3	
549	549	15,958	4,916	20,874	12.7	4.2	8.7	
853	333	10,294	5,689	14,983	14.9	5.9	10.0	
159	159	3,729	1,981	5,710	12.5	6.1	9.3	
1,563	1,533	47,363	13,425	60,788	12.7	4.5	8.6	
2,755	3	30	3	12	2,803	1,20,379	44,587	1,64,966	13.3	5.4	9.4	
2,779	3	32	3	11	2,828	1,20,086	43,781	1,63,867	12.5	4.9	9.1	

64. The villages and towns having schools under the control of Education Department were 414 against 412 of the last year. All towns and villages having 1,000 or more inhabitants enjoyed the privilege of having Government schools, and most of those below 1,000 had village schools provided for them.

65. Out of the total population of 19,49,530 souls, a population of 10,14,881 had schools of the Education Department. The total percentage of pupils to the population of towns and villages having schools of the Education Department was 10·2 as the total number of children attending these schools was 1,04,275.

66. Statement shewing the number of pupils and the percentage of attendance in all Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

TABLE XIV.

Number.	Name of the Talukas.	Number of pupils at the end of July 1909.						Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily average number of pupils to that of the average number on the roll.	Remarks.
		Government Schools.		Grant-in-aid Schools.	Fund Schools.	Schools under Inspection.	Total.				
		Ordinary Schools.	Special Institutions.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Kadi Division.</i>											
Pattan Sub-Division.—											
1	Pattan	5,874	163	...	...	...	5,587	5583·6	3118·2	55·6	
Visnagar Sub-Division.—											
2	Visnagar	3,672	...	92	...	...	3,764	4392·9	2133·3	55·4	
3	Kheralu	3,650	...	...	...	...	3,650	3762·3	2275·3	60·5	
	Total	7,922	...	92	...	...	7,414	8155·2	4708·6	57·9	
Sidhpur Sub-Division.—											
4	Sidhpur	4,193	...	191	...	...	4,384	4216·2	2355·9	52·0	
Mehesana Sub-Division.—											
5	Mehesana	2,974	...	...	...	...	2,974	3116·9	1832·6	63·6	
6	Chanasma	1,760	...	...	152	...	1,912	2310·8	996·8	56·8	
	Total	4,734	...	...	152	...	4,886	5427·7	2866·9	60·2	
Kadi Sub-Division.—											
7	Kadi	2,787	...	63	...	...	2,650	2991·5	1701·6	59·6	
Vijapur Sub-Division.—											
8	Vijapur	4,946	...	458	...	...	5,406	5458·7	3113·8	57·6	
Kalol Sub-Division											
9	Kalol	4,425	...	...	...	...	4,425	4188·4	2385·5	59·6	
Dehegam Sub-Division.—											
10	Dehegam	3,250	...	...	...	...	3,250	3269·7	2174·0	66·4	
	Total of Kadi Division ...	37,058	163	804	152	...	38,132	39111·0	28054·5	59·6	
<i>Baroda Division.</i>											
Baroda Sub-Division.—											
11	Baroda City	9,184	1,320	587	...	...	11,011	10798·5	6588·1	61·3	
12	Baroda Taluka	2,564	...	...	...	...	2,564	2428·0	1616·1	63·6	
	Total	11,748	1,320	587	...	...	13,605	13164·5	8199·1	63·9	

Number.	Name of the Talukas.	Number of pupils at the end of July 1909.					Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily average number of pupils to that of the average number on the roll.	Remarks.	
		Government schools.		Grant-in-aid schools.	Fund Schools.	Schools under Inspection.					Total.
		Ordinary Schools.	Special Institutions.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dabhoi Sub-Division.—											
13	Dabhoi	2,439	...	...	...	...	2,439	2497.6	1545.6	61.8	
14	Sinore	1,506	...	41	...	...	1,547	1538.5	1042.2	65.7	
	Total	3,945	...	41	...	...	3,986	4384.1	2587.8	63.7	
Petlad Sub-Division.—											
15	Petlad	10,597	...	44	...	...	10,641	10720.9	6245.5	67.6	
Padra Sub-Division.—											
16	Padra	3,770	80	35	...	...	3,885	4056.2	2457.8	60.5	
17	Karjan	1,508	...	...	...	68	1,564	1539.1	938.1	64.2	
	Total	5,278	80	35	...	68	5,399	5595.3	3445.9	62.3	
Savli Sub-Division.—											
18	Savli	1,865	...	...	...	...	1,865	1819.1	1241.6	63.2	
19	Bhadran... ..	2,930	...	...	...	...	2,960	3041.3	1938.9	65.1	
	Total	4,825	...	...	...	...	4,825	4860.4	3180.5	66.8	
Sankheda Sub-Division.—											
20	Sankheda	1,216	...	...	...	...	1,216	1170.0	782.6	66.9	
21	Tilakwada	132	...	...	...	...	132	110.0	79.2	72.0	
22	Vaghodia	436	...	...	...	...	436	495.0	310.8	62.8	
	Total	1,834	...	...	...	...	1,834	1775.0	1172.6	67.2	
	Total of Baroda Division	38,227	1,350	657	...	66	40,290	40200.2	24831.4	65.2	
Navsari Division.											
Navsari Sub-Division.—											
23	Navsari	5,333	194	35	...	208	5,770	5628.2	3505.7	62.3	
24	Gandevi	2,137	...	151	...	...	2,288	2391.8	1523.7	64.8	
	Total	7,470	194	186	...	208	8,058	8018.0	5029.4	63.5	
Kamrej Sub-Division.—											
25	Kamrej	2,044	...	...	...	...	2,044	2052.2	1313.7	63.9	
26	Palsana	866	...	...	...	...	866	854.8	532.6	62.3	
27	Velachha	586	...	...	...	...	586	587.9	318.0	54.2	
	Total	3,496	...	...	...	...	3,496	3494.9	2164.3	60.0	
Bonghad Sub-Division.—											
28	Bonghad... ..	409	...	...	...	...	409	379.0	264.2	72.4	
29	Vyara	943	...	...	...	...	943	927.0	611.9	66.0	
30	Mahuva	952	...	...	...	...	952	961.0	586.0	61.0	
	Total	2,304	...	...	...	...	2,364	2267.0	1462.1	66.4	
	Total of Navsari Division	18,270	194	186	...	208	19,858	13779.9	8658.8	63.3	
Amreli Division.											
Amreli Sub-Division.—											
31	Amreli	5,355	389	339	...	...	6,083	6237.4	4247.8	68.1	
32	Damnagar	1,086	...	...	...	...	1,086	1100.7	783.2	71.2	
	Total... ..	6,441	389	339	...	...	7,169	7338.1	5031.0	69.6	

Number.	Name of the Talukas.	Number of pupils at the end of July 1909.						Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily average number of pupils to that of the average number on the roll.	Remarks.
		Government Schools.	Special Institutions.	Grant-in-aid Schools.	Fund Schools.	Schools under Inspection.	Total.				
1	2	3						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Kodinar Sub-Division.—										
33	Kodinar	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200	1154.2	689.8	58.1	
34	Dhari	1,607	...	...	...	...	1,607	1953.6	1229.0	62.9	
35	Okhamandal	1,797	...	...	140	82	1,969	2207.8	1240.5	56.2	
	Total	4,604	...	...	140	82	4,776	5815.1	3158.8	55.4	
	Total of Amreli Division	11,045	359	339	140	32	11,945	12658.2	8189.8	64.0	
	Grand Total	99,805	2,046	1,986	292	296	1,04,275	1,06,244.3	64,764.5	63.0	
	Total of the last year	1,00,151	1,398	2,019	26	321	1,04,180	9652.0	60,427.5	68.7	
	Information in connection with village schools.										
1	Kadi Division	20,776	...	...	...	...	20,776	19124.0	12798.7	66.9	
2	Baroda Division	20,292	...	...	...	...	20,292	20523.1	16228.2	79.0	
3	Navsari Division	14,513	...	...	...	...	14,513	17188.9	9589.5	55.6	
4	Amreli Division	5,410	...	...	...	...	5,410	4570.4	3675.5	70.7	
	Total	60,991	...	...	...	...	60,991	61451.4	42238.9	66.6	

67. Ordinary Schools and Special Institutions are under the direct management of the Education Department. Compulsory schools are included under the category of Ordinary Schools, since they are in a sense so many branches of the large local schools. The Department knows that the terms 'Government school and' 'Compulsory school' are somewhat misleading and apt to be confused, inasmuch as the Government school has the Compulsory Education Act applicable in its lower classes and a Compulsory school is none the less a Government school. There are however certain reasons for maintaining this distinction since it gives at once an idea to an outsider how many new schools had to be opened for the successful working of the Act. This distinction, however, is to be dispensed with, and steps are being taken for removing the erroneous impression produced in some quarters. The three Fund schools are at Becharaji, Sankhalpur and Beyt (Dwarka). The expenditure incurred on account of these schools is met from the temple funds. The schools under inspection are merely examined by the Inspectors of the Department. The most prominent of these under inspection schools is the Navajbai Tata Parsi Girls' School at Navsari which is well known for the efficiency of its tuition. During the year under report it had 208 girls against 220 of the last year. The Sanskrit school at Beyt was maintained from the interest of the sum contributed by Sheth Premji Dayal for the purpose. There were 32 boys learning in it against 24 of the last year. One such school is maintained by the Thakor of Miyagam. It had 36 children. The Lodd Govindclass A.-V. School in Madras was examined by Mr. B. N. Pandya, B.A., a teacher in Baroda High School sent to Madras for studying for the L. T. degree. Excluding these schools and the 30 Grant-in-aid schools, there were 1,01,701, i.e., 97.4% children learning in purely Government schools. The average number of pupils in each Ordinary Government school was 84.4 against 83.5 of the last year. The average percentage of attendance in schools was 63 against 63.7 of the preceding year. The average percentage of attendance in village schools was 68.6 against 68.8 of the last year.

68. Boys' and Girls' schools and pupils.

TABLE XV.

	Schools.	Pupils.	Remarks.
Schools under the control of the Education Department.			
Boys	907	73,013	
Girls	333	31,262	
Total ...	1,240	1,04,275	
Village Schools.			
Boys	1,543	47,366	
Girls	20	13,625*	* Most of these girls learn in Boys' schools.
Total ...	1,563	60,991	

69. The above table shews that though the number of schools is reduced a little, the number of children indicates a slight increase over that of the last year. The increase is great in the number of girls. There was one girl to 2·6 boys.

70. The comparative percentage of children to school-going population and to the total population is shown in the subjoined table.

TABLE XVI.

State or Presidency.	Percentage of boys taught to total males of school-going age.	Percentage of girls taught to total females of school-going age.	Percentage of pupils to total population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda, 1907-08	79·3	46·3	8·4	In calculating the percentage the figures of the Gramyashalas have been taken into account.
Baroda, 1908-09	79·6	47·6	8·5	
Bombay Presidency, 1908-09...	34·1	7	3·1	
Madras, " 1907-08...	31·3	5·9	2·7	
Jeypore, 1907-08	13·43	·43	1·09	
Mysore, 1907-08	25·2	4·72	2·3	
Bengal, 1906-07	28·47	3·09	2·3	
Panjab, 1907-08	10·62	2·56	1·5	
Burma, 1906-07	41·0	8·14	3·7	
United Provinces, 1907-08 ...	15·0	1·16	1·3	

71. Number of schools of various kinds with the number of pupils attending them in each Division.

TABLE XVII.

No.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division.		Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.		Remarks.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Government Schools,													
	(a) Gujarati boys' schools.	7	2,246	130	16,862	133	17,830	63	7,981	37	4,293	370	49,212	
	(b) " " night " ...	...	...	3	107	1	39	...	...	...	...	4	146	
	(c) " " Compulsory schools.	5	497	8	678	47	8,941	4	284	45	2,340	109	7,680	
	Total ...	12	2,853	141	17,467	181	21,810	67	8,265	82	6,633	483	57,038	
	(a) Gujarati girls' schools ...	5	817	21	2,229	18	1,996	11	1,022	7	1,082	62	7,146	
	(b) " Zanaana Classes ...	2	117	1	29	...	...	1	20	...	...	4	165	
	(c) " girls' Compulsory schools.	6	654	62	3,249	100	6,041	30	1,580	28	1,383	228	12,907	
	Total ...	13	1,588	84	5,507	118	8,037	42	2,622	35	2,465	292	20,219	
	(a) Marathi boys' schools.	6	1,561	3	124	2	110	4	183	3	222	18	2,200	
	(b) " " night " ...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	
	(c) " " Compulsory schools.	2	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	181	
	Total ...	9	1,743	3	124	2	110	4	183	3	222	21	2,352	
	(a) Marathi girls' schools ...	4	688	...	...	...	...	1	66	1	58	6	762	
	(b) " " Compulsory schools.	3	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	279	
	Total ...	7	917	...	...	...	...	1	66	1	58	9	1,041	
	(a) Urdu boys' schools ...	8	612	9	1,248	13	1,595	4	520	4	653	33	4,628	
	(b) " " Compulsory schools.	3	810	5	281	7	417	5	453	1	41	21	1,502	
	Total ...	6	922	14	1,529	20	2,012	9	973	5	694	54	6,130	
	(a) Urdu girls' schools ...	1	193	2	164	4	277	1	111	1	96		861	
	(b) " " Compulsory schools.	4	408	2	168	6	341	2	173	2	166	16	1,256	
	Total ...	5	601	4	332	10	618	3	284	3	262	25	2,117	
	(a) Antyaja boys' schools ...	2	460	5	485	5	527	1	97	1	94	14	1,664	
	(b) " " Compulsory schools.	2	153	106	8,335	113	3,717	42	780	22	450	285	8,435	
	Total ...	4	613	111	8,821	118	4,244	43	877	23	544	299	10,099	
	(a) Antyaja girls' schools ...	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	
	(b) " " Compulsory schools.	...	...	...	...	4	232	...	...	...	...	4	232	
	Total ...	1	117	...	...	4	232	...	...	...	...	5	349	
	Sanskrit schools ...	...	...	2	63	...	...	...	...	2	167	4	230	
	Total Government schools...	67	9,184	859	29,043	453	87,063	169	13,720	154	11,945	1,182	93,805	

No.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division.		Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.		Remarks.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	Grant-in-aid schools.—													
	(a) Gujarati boys' schools ...	4	238	1	35	9	613	3	166	3	268	20	1,370	
	(b) Sanskrit schools ...	1	30	2	85	1	64	...	...	...	...	4	179	
	(c) Urdu " ...	...	...	...	...	1	127	...	...	1	71	2	198	
	(d) Marathi " ...	4	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	289	
	Total ...	9	537	3	120	11	804	3	186	4	339	30	1,966	
3	Schools under Inspection.—													
	(a) Gujarati boys' schools ...	...	...	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	
	(b) Gujarati girls' " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	208	...	...	1	208	
	(c) Sanskrit " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	1	32	
	Total ...	...	...	1	56	...	...	1	208	1	32	3	296	
4	Fund schools ...	...	...	...	...	2	152	...	...	1	140	3	292	
5	Special schools.—													
	(a) Music schools ...	1	448	...	...	1	163	1	194	1	295	4	1,100	
	(b) Industrial schools ...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	61	2	91	
	(c) Agriculture school ...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	
	(d) Kala-Bhavan ...	1	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	570	
	(e) Female Training College ...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	
	(f) Patel Boarding school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	1	33	
	(g) Antyaja Boarding school ...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	
	(h) Male Training College ...	1	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	204	
	Total ...	6	1,420	1	30	1	163	1	194	3	389	12	2,096	
6	Manual Training Classes ...	...	...	2	470	8	721	2	250	1	309	8	1,750	
7	Boys' Orphanage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	57	2	68	
8	Girls' " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	44	2	45	
9	" Music Classes ...	3	251	...	...	1	148	1	52	1	126	6	577	
10	Eng. classes in Gujarati boys' schools ...	1	57	4	306	2	140	...	...	1	106	8	609	
11	Eng. classes in Gujarati girls' schools ...	...	...	1	24	2	53	...	...	...	...	3	77	
	Total ...	4	308	7	800	8	1,062	5	312	5	642	29	3,124	
	Grand Total ...	72	11,041	364	29,249	467	88,162	174	13,858	169	11,945	1,240	1,04,275	
12	Gramya shalas.													
	Boys' schools ...	...	...	548	20,776	501	20,207	353	14,513	141	4,553	1,543	60,349 *	
	Girls' schools ...	...	...	...	...	2	85	...	...	18	557	20	642	
	Total ...	...	...	548	20,776	503	20,292	353	14,513	159	5,410	1,563	60,991	
	Grand Total ...	72	11,041	912	50,025	970	58,474	527	28,371	322	17,355	2,803	1,65,266	

N. B.—The figures for boys and girls in Nos. 6 to 11 have already been taken into account; they are, therefore, not to be taken in making up the total.

* Of these 60,349 children, only 47,338 are boys, and the rest, girls learning in mixed schools.

72. Though the number of Gujarati boys' schools has fallen from 487 to 483, the number of children has gone up from 56,094 to 57,038. The numbers of Gujarati girls' schools, Marathi boys' schools and Marathi girls' schools have remained stationary, though some change has taken place in the number of children attending them. The decrease in the number of Urdu schools has no special significance. Other sorts of schools do not call for any comment except the special institutions whose number has increased from 11 to 12 and the number attending them has shown an increase from 1,393 to 2,096.

73. Schools according to the grade system.

TABLE XVIII.

Schools of different Grades.

No.	Grades.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.		Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Special Institutions	11	12	1,393	2,096	
2	Sanskrit Government Schools ...	4	4	239	230	
3	Do. Aided do. ...	5	4	179	179	
4	Do. schools under Inspection ...	1	1	24	32	
5	First grade with 600 or more pupils. { Govt. boys' school	1	1	605	692	
6	Second grade with 500 or more pupils. { Do. do.	4	3	2,168	1,673	
7	Third grade with 400 or more pupils. { Do. do.	8	11	3,309	4,591	
8	Fourth grade with 300 or more pupils. { Do. do.	20	20	6,927	6,732	
		{ Govt. girls' do.	...	1	...	301
9	Fifth grade with 200 or more pupils. { Govt. boys' schools	39	31	8,022	7,104	
		{ Do. girls' do.	5	4	1,788	978
		{ Girls' school under Inspection.	1	1	220	208
10	Sixth grade with 100 or more pupils. { Govt. boys' schools	195	202	24,491	26,270	
		{ Do. girls' do.	62	57	7,685	7,195
		{ Fund schools.	2	2	260	256
		{ Aided do.	4	4	441	462

No.	Grades.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.		Remarks.	
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11	Seventh grade with 50 or more pupils.	Govt. boys' schools	285	287	21,071	21,278	
		Do. girls' do.	170	175	11,212	11,662	
		Aided schools.	15	13	1,114	952	
		Boys' Schools under Inspection.	1	1	77	56	
12	Eighth grade with less than 50 pupils.	Govt. boys' schools	317	302	8,713	7,309	
		Do. girls' do.	94	94	3,621	3,590	
		Aided schools	8	9	285	393	
		Fund do.	1	1	36	36	
Total ...		1,253	1,240	1,04,180	1,04,275		

Gramya Shalas.

1	1st grade with 100 and more pupils.	Boys' Schools.	37	16	4,367	1,971
2	2nd grade with 50 and more pupils.	Boys' do.	339	397	21,059	26,876
		Girls' do.	...	2	...	112
3	3rd grade with less than 50 pupils.	Boys' do.	1199	1,130	34,864	31,502
		Girls' do.	...	18	...	530
Total ...			1,575	1,563	60,290	60,991

74. It has already been observed in the report of the last year that the system of giving establishment strictly according to the number has been discontinued. What other factors go to determine the establishment along with the number have been indicated last year. It may here be observed that though it is highly desirable to have a separate teacher for each class funds forbid the Department from putting this principle into action.

75. A question would naturally arise why, when the grade system is abolished, has the above table been given. It may be remarked by way of explanation that the utility of the table from a statistical point of view is obvious.

76. The number of students in different sorts of schools in each standard.

TABLE XIX.

Number of pupils by standards in different sorts of schools.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils of special studies.	Number of pupils according to Standards.									Below standard.	Grand Total.	Grand Total of last year.
			7th Standard.	8th "	5th "	4th "	3rd "	2nd "	1st "	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Special Institutions ...	12	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	.....	2,096	1,898
Ordinary and Compulsory schools.	1,192	584	97	2,702	4,193	6,558	8,874	15,598	22,845	60,467	38,154	98,605	1,00,151	
Fund schools ...	8	..	..	17	16	21	29	34	64	181	111	292	296
Schools under Inspection...	3	82	16	15	25	25	62	42	38	213	51	296	821	
Aided schools ...	30	179	...	81	50	80	157	281	888	987	840	1,986	2,019	
Total ...	1,240	2,891	113	2,765	4,284	6,684	8,112	15,953	23,315	62,228	39,156	1,04,275	1,04,180	
Total of the last year ...	1,253	1,848	46	2,631	3,971	6,371	8,183	11,234	23,829	56,225	46,097	1,04,180	.....
Village schools ...	1,563	...	10	49	254	1,238	3,396	7,108	11,039	23,069	87,902	60,991	.....

77. In Standard VII there were 113 students against 46 of the preceding year.

Remarks.

Though success in Vernacular Standard VI makes a candidate eligible for Government service, it is highly satisfactory to see children continuing their Vernacular course even after Standard VI. In Standard VI there were 2,765 boys against 2,631 of the preceding year. The popularity of this Standard can be easily accounted for partly by the reason given above, and partly by the fact that children get such a good training in Mathematics and Vernacular in Standard VI that they choose rather to study these subjects further than to join even English schools. Again in the event of their being not able to finish the English course boys think a 'pass' in Standard VI a good support to fall back upon. Success in Standard IV entitles a boy to admission in A.-V. schools and it is interesting to note that there were 6,684 children in that standard against 6,371 of the last year. The number in the below standard was 39,156 against 46,097. These figures are bound to go on decreasing since immediately after the introduction of compulsory education there was the greatest rush in the below standard. Naturally, therefore, the number of new admissions in that class will soon reach its normal limit.

78. Pupils by castes and communities.

TABLE XX.

Number of pupils of different communities and castes and the percentage to the total number.

		Class I.—Hindus.																		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.		
		Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.			Lavanas and Phatrias.	Banias.	Patidars and Kunbis.	Religious mendicants, Non-Brahmins.		Wandering and low profession class.		Unclean castes.		Arya Samajists and Brahmo Samajists.	Others.		Total Hindus.	Jains.	Animistics.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Jews.	Sikhs.	Grand Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Number ...	12,127	650	1,776	147	2,564	1,256	5,365	23,305	Government schools.		561	393	8,013	1909	2,868	7370	97	4,221	13,336	85,068	3,901	2,864	395	12,023	15	9	1,04,275	
Percentage to the total No. of pupils.	12.1	.6	1.7	.1	2.5	1.2	5.3	23.3	.5	.3	7.9	.9	2.7	7.3	...	4.2	12.3	81.6	3.9	2.7	.3	11.5	...	...	...	100
Number ...	2,365	161	102	868	4,123	623	997	15,617	Village Schools.		733	269	5,953	1071	2,568	1645	115	7,390	4,789	48,889	892	7,596	101	3,406	94	67	60,991	
Percentage to the total No. of pupils.	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.7	1.0	1.1	25.7	1.2	0.4	9.7	1.7	4.2	2.7	0.2	12.1	7.8	81.4	1.1	12.3	0.1	5.5	0.1	...	...	100

9 V. R.

79. Nearly 81 per cent. of the children attending schools were Hindus, and only 19 per cent. were from the Non-Hindu communities. Of these Remarks. 19 per cent., Mahomedans formed nearly 11 per cent. The Mahomedan population of the State is 8 per cent. and it is remarkable that the percentage of Mahomedan children is 11 per cent. The Brahmin boys give 12 per cent. while the Banias return only 5 per cent, whereas the Kunbis and the Patidars return as may as 23 per cent. that is nearly one-fourth of the whole number. Nothing can be more satisfactory than this. The depressed classes return 10 per cent which fact is equally noteworthy.

80. Pupils by age and sex.

TABLE XXI.

Statement of pupils with regard to age and sex.

Serial Number.	Age of pupils.	Government Schools.						Village Schools.						Remarks.
		Number of pupils.			Percentage.			Number of pupils.			Percentage.			
		No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Above 20 years ...	564	64	568	*6	...	*5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
2	Of 20 ,, ..	214	26	210	*3	...	*2	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
3	" 19 ,, ..	248	9	257	*3	...	*2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
4	" 18 ,, ..	462	15	477	*6	...	*4	24	...	24	...	...	...	...
5	" 17 ,, ..	751	29	780	1*3	...	*7	37	1	38	...	...	...	...
6	" 16 ,, ..	1,241	30	1,271	1*7	...	1*2	78	2	80	*1	...	0*1	...
7	" 15 ,, ..	2,052	59	2,111	2*6	...	2*1	262	6	268	*5	...	*3	...
8	" 14 ,, ..	3,526	147	3,673	4*8	...	5*0	713	43	756	1*5	*3	*9	...
9	" 13 ,, ..	5,847	400	6,247	8*0	*1	6*2	1,847	61	1,908	3*8	6*5	2*2	...
10	" 12 ,, ..	8,114	1,175	9,289	11*2	*3	9*2	4,438	172	4,610	9*3	1*2	5*3	...
11	" 11 ,, ..	9,440	3,279	12,719	12*9	10*5	11*5	6,729	683	7,412	14*2	5*0	9*6	...
12	" 10 ,, ..	10,514	6,756	17,270	14*9	21*6	17*5	7,528	2,078	9,606	15*9	15*2	15*6	...
13	" 9 ,, ..	10,507	7,300	17,807	14*7	28*3	17*8	7,840	2,725	10,565	16*5	20*0	18*3	...
14	" 8 ,, ..	7,882	5,446	13,328	10*8	17*4	13*3	7,158	3,094	10,252	14*1	21*8	17*9	...
15	" 7 ,, ..	6,299	4,084	10,383	8*8	13*6	10*1	6,839	3,086	9,925	13*1	22*6	17*8	...
16	" 6 ,, ..	2,548	1,796	4,344	4*9	5*8	5*1	3,199	1,204	4,403	7*3	9*4	8*3	...
17	" 5 ,, ..	1,164	647	1,811	2*0	2*5	2*1	958	370	1,328	2*0	2*7	2*3	...
	Total ...	72,013	31,262	1,04,275	100	100	100	47,968	13,625	60,991	100	100	100	...

81. The above interesting table shews that comparatively few children below 7 attend schools. The tendency to keep grown up girls in schools shews as yet no signs of marked improvement, but with the lapse of time, it is expected that people will be able to understand their own interest, much better than they have hitherto done.

82. Profession and occupation of parents.

Profession and occupation of the parents of children attending the schools.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Government or private servants										
			Jamindars or cultivators.										
			Teachers.										
			Traders or shopkeepers.										
			Petty traders or Gumastas.										
			Artisans.										
			Priests.										
			Others.										
			Without occupation.										
			Total.										
			Remarks.										
Number ...	11,747	98,897	856	15,774	845	12,073	1,561	19,301	3,721	1,04,975			
Percentage	11.8	87.2	.8	15.1	.8	11.5	1.5	18.5	3.6	100			
Number ...	1,328	41,055	201	2,494	184	8,123	748	9,627	1,431	60,991			
Percentage	2.1	88.7	0.1	4.1	0.2	4.9	1.2	15.7	2.3	100			

83. As expected the land-owning and agricultural classes stand first in rank; next to them come the traders, and then the artisans who are followed closely on the heels by Government servants.

84. Inspection and Examination.

TABLE XXIII.

Number of schools and pupils examined, number of pupils passed in each standard and percentage.

No.	Name.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	Number of pupils presented for the examination.	Number of pupils passed.										Percentage of pupils passed to those on the rolls.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented.	Percentage of pupils passed in the last year.	Remarks.	
					Special studies.	Standard VII.	Standard VI.	Standard V.	Standard IV.	Standard III.	Standard II.	Standard I.	Below Standard.	Total.					
1	Kadi Division.	444	87,090	26,583	...	3	347	443	700	1,054	1,447	3,750	6,428	14,172	38.2	53.4	62.1		
2	Baroda City	55	9,196	6,149	29	1	216	255	300	360	433	755	1,458	3,804	41.4	61.2	67.8		
	Baroda Mahals	854	29,454	22,895	...	5	687	584	811	1,018	1,419	3,092	4,785	12,348	41.9	55.9	57.9		
3	Navsari Division	169	13,530	10,534	...	14	241	233	489	579	922	1,540	2,324	6,875	47.0	60.5	67.1		
4	Amreli Division	154	11,205	8,916	167	...	176	161	318	569	785	1,181	1,568	4,925	48.9	55.3	65.8		
5	Fund schools	3	274	192	...	...	5	4	9	8	15	13	4	97	35.2	60.6	94.8	
6	Aided schools	32	2,060	1,542	96	...	20	23	38	91	92	190	233	783	36.4	45.8	55.3		
7	Special Institutions.	11	1,295	1,014	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	55.3	70.8	71.9	
8	Schools under inspection.	3	255	251	17	7	7	12	22	17	29	31	34	176	61.7	70.1	85.8		
	Total	1,228	1,04,420	78,076	1,025	30	1,649	1,768	2,667	3,693	5,142	10,552	16,867	43,393	41.5	55.6	62.6		
	Total of the last year.	1,248	1,04,371	78,584	914	31	1,519	1,706	2,567	3,692	4,477	8,483	27,658	49,082	46.9	62.6	...		
	Village schools.																		
1	Kadi Division	444	18,182	11,463	...	...	6	16	112	247	514	1,250	3,381	5,556	30.7	48.5	65.9	
2	Baroda Division	514	21,151	13,232	...	...	7	6	75	378	627	1,762	3,667	6,522	30.8	49.3	45.4	
3	Navsari Division	350	14,583	9,627	...	...	15	32	102	231	427	1,206	3,03	5,049	34.0	52.8	66.9	
4	Amreli Division	161	5,851	3,931	...	...	12	21	32	115	827	654	721	1,542	35.1	47.9	53.7	
	Total	1,489	59,477	38,556	...	...	40	75	321	971	1,925	4,472	10,805	19,009	32.6	49.5	56.9	

TABLE XXIV.

Number of girls on the rolls, numbers presented and successful at the Annual Examination in all Standards.

Number.	Kind of Schools.	No. of schools at the end of July 1909.			No. of girls on the rolls.			7th Standard.		6th Standard.		5th Standard.		4th Standard.		3rd Standard.		2nd Standard.			1st Standard.			Below Standard.			Total Number of girls passed.			Remarks.						
		No. of schools at the end of July 1909.	No. of pupils at the end of July 1909.	No. of schools examined.	Under the standard.	Below standard.	Total.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	Under the Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
1	Government Gujara- rati girls' schools.	292	20,219	238	7,449	12,335	20,117	9	9	6	43	35	22	142	128	82	822	271	173	638	537	327	1,542	1,292	763	4,753	3,834	2,080	12,668	8,313	4,090	3,488	4,090	7,528		
2	Government-Mara- thi girls' schools.	9	1,041	9	594	485	989	1	1	1	8	7	6	17	16	11	45	87	21	76	68	57	134	98	75	223	160	169	1,778	965	552	287	552	889		
3	Government Urdu girls' schools ...	25	2,117	25	588	1,778	2,366	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	5	39	28	23	101	74	39	439	321	164	435	304	208	234	208	442	
4	Govt. Antyaja girls' schools ...	5	349	5	147	230	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	11	10	9	25	19	14	169	76	54	280	139	61	78	61	159	
5	Special schools ...	1	41	1	
6	Girls' schools under Inspection ...	1	203	1	172	31	204	14	14	11	15	14	7	23	23	12	25	22	14	20	20	12	40	36	24	34	32	30	32	29	29	115	29	144		
	Total ...	333	23,975	329	8,860	15,193	24,058	24	24	18	74	53	42	182	167	105	401	938	226	776	661	425	1,342	1,519	911	5,558	4,423	2,326	15,198	9,750	4,960	4,147	4,960	9,107		
	Total of the last year	334	24,565	335	5,305	19,161	24,769	40	38	29	65	60	39	191	163	118	379	301	198	720	570	395	1,311	968	536	2,607	2,150	1,449	19,161	11,611	6,838	2,762	6,863	11,125		

85. The sub-joined table gives the important and interesting details regarding the Girls' schools.

CHAPTER II.
FEMALE EDUCATION.

86. The total number of girls' schools at the end of the year under report was 333 against 334 of the last year. The total number of girls learning in these 333 institutions was 23,975 against 24,565 in the preceding year. Some of these schools were examined by the Lady Superintendent and the rest by the other inspecting officers of the Department. 16,935 girls out of these 23,975 presented themselves for examination, of whom 9,107 passed. The number in the below standard has considerably gone down since the girls who were admitted all at once in that class at the time of commencement of primary compulsory education, have been advancing in their studies year after year. As many as 7,287 girls were learning in boys' schools as no separate girls' schools were provided for them. The total number of girls in Government institutions thus comes to 31,262. To this if the number 13,625 of girls learning in 20 village girls' schools (642), and other boys' schools (12,983), be added, the grand total goes to 44,387. The maximum age of the girls studying in the girls' schools is 13 in the case of Hindu girls and 15 in the case of Parsi girls.

87. These classes are intended to impart instruction to such women as could not attend regular girls' schools owing to the pressure of domestic work and their being above the average school age in the elements of reading, writing, keeping ordinary accounts, needle work and embroidery. The classes are held in the afternoon for three hours. During the year under report, there were the same four Zanana classes for Gujarati women. There were 166 women on the rolls on 31st July 1909 against 140 of last year, of whom 126 appeared for examination and 96 passed.

88. Embroidery, Drawing and Culinary art are the branches of domestic economy taught in the girls' schools at Baroda, Pattan, Navasari, Gandevi, and Visnagar. Music is also taught in the first 3 schools and to the scholars of the Baroda Female Training College. Tailors are provided in a large number of girls' schools and it is one of the subjects of study really appreciated by the parents of girls. Sanskrit is taught in the Gujarati and Marathi Girls' Practising schools. Lace-making including the pillow lace is taught to the girls in the Female Training College and the Songad Dhanka Girls' Boarding school, in the latter of which the girls have also to learn sericulture.

89. It has been recorded in the report of the last year as to how the Girls' A.-V. School was called into being and how it was converted into a Girls' High School. High School. Girls from the third standard onwards belong purely to the English side and attend exclusively the classes of the High School. During the year under report there were in all 151 girls learning English. Of these 151 girls, 33 belonged exclusively to the High School proper. They were distributed as under:—

Matriculation, 1; Standard VI, 4; Standard V, 5; Standard IV 8 and Standard III; 15. Of the remaining 118 girls, 51 were Deccani and 67 Gujarati. There were (28 Deccani, 37 Gujarati) 65 girls in below Standard, (8 Deccani, 25 Gujarati) 33 in Standard I, and (15 Deccani, 5 Gujarati) 20 in Standard II. Out of these 151 girls, 94 appeared for examination and 73 passed. English, as a compulsory subject, is

also taught from the 4th. Standard upwards in the girls' schools at Pattan, Visnagar and Petlad. There were 41, 23, and 21 girls under instruction, of whom 24, 21, & 14 appeared for examination and 12, 11, and 9 passed respectively.

90. Scholarships to induce girls above 11 years to continue their study in higher standards from the 5th onwards were awarded in the girls' schools (Gujarati No. 1 and Marathi No. 1) at Baroda, Petlad, Patan and Navsari. To each of these schools a sum of Rs. 20 per month is assigned for the purpose.

91. This College was started in 1882. What facilities are provided for these future lady teachers have been briefly noted in the last report and it is no use going over the same ground again. Rs. 375 have been sanctioned for the purpose of scholarships to these ladies. The number of females attending the College during the year under report was 41 against 39 of the last year. Of the 41, 37 were regular stipendiaries of the State. 9 were in the V year course, 6 in IV, 8 in III, 6 in II, 8 in I, 2 in preparatory class and 2 in Standard III. Over and above these 41, as many as 44 girls of the Practising school availed themselves of the lectures in the Training College. Thus the total number benefitted by the College was 85. Out of these 41, 20 were Brahmins, 2 Kshatrias, 5 Marathas, 8 Baniyas, 3 Patidars and 3 others. It is rather distressing to note that as many as 25 of the scholars were widows. The results of the annual examination conducted by a Committee of the teachers of the College were satisfactory. Out of 38 presented, 29 passed, 7 passed in 5th year course, 4 in IV, 3 in III, 5 in II, 4 in I and 6 in the preparatory class. The percentage was 76.3 against 77.4 of the last year. There were in all 100 female teachers serving in the different grades from Rs. 7 to Rs. 100. A complete set of physical science apparatus was given to demonstrate practically the lessons on scientific subjects occurring in the Reading Series. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 12,225 against Rs. 10,566 of the last year. The average cost per scholar was Rs. 298 against Rs. 270 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the change in the establishment.

92. The Institution is directly under Mr. P. M. Desai, B.A.A.M.; and Miss M. Bhore and Miss M. Wiltshier as Lady and Assistant Lady Superintendents keep general supervision over it. The Lady Superintendent has to examine the district girls' schools in addition to her general supervision work. Kindergarten, Blackboard Drawing, Criticism lessons and such other subjects are specially well attended to in the College and the Department notes with gratification the zeal and sincerity with which these officers work.

CHAPTER III.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

93. This general head comprises (1) The Kala Bhavan, (2) The Industrial Schools, (3) The Manual Training Classes, (4) The Night Schools, (5) The Orphanages, (6) The Sanskrit Schools, (7) The Music Schools and Classes, (8) The Agricultural school and (9) The

Male Training College. Details regarding other special institutions like the Female Training College, the Patel Boarding School, and the Antyaja and Dhanka Boarding Schools are given elsewhere.

94. The Kala Bhavan had at the end of the official year 7 schools in it instead of 9 in the preceding year, the school of Watch-making having been closed on 1st November 1908, and the school of Pedagogy having been separated and created an independent institution as the Male Training College directly under the Vidyadhikari from 1st December 1908 in accordance with Huzur Orders. The following table shows the names of schools with the number of students studying in each of them at the end of July 1908.

TABLE XXV.

No.	Name.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Remarks.
1	Art	123	110	-13
2	Architecture	94	114	+20
3	Mechanical Technology	126	130	+4
4	Chemical Technology	74	74	...
5	Weaving	61	80	+19
	Watch-making	12	0	Closed 1-11-08.
	Pedagogy	107	0	Transferred 1-12-08
6	Commercial class	7	15	+8
7	Evening class for artisans	57	47	-10
	Total	542	570	+28

95. The Schools of Architecture, Mechanical Technology and Weaving have a greater number of boys this year than the preceding year. The number in the other schools has been maintained with very little diminution. On the other hand, the popularity of the Kala-Bhavan has been well maintained which is shewn by the increase of 28 students on the whole. Out of 570 students in the Kala-Bhavan there were 203 from the city of Baroda itself and 196 from the districts of this State. Thus the total number of students belonging to this State was 399 (that is nearly 70 per cent.), whereas 171 came from other Native States or British territory. Of these 171, 53 came from other Native States of Gujarat and Kathiawad, 102 from the British territory of Bombay Presidency, 13 from the Central Provinces, 1 from the Punjab, 1 from Bengal and 1 from Madras Presidency.

96. During the most part of the year the same 3 Industrial Schools at Padra, Navsari and Amreli continued to work. The Industrial School at Navsari had to be closed from 17th June 1909 as the Tata Industrial School at Navsari was newly opened assisted by the State

as a grant-in-aid institution. So, at the end of July 1909, there were only two schools at Padra and Amreli. The total number of students at Padra and Amreli was 30 and 61 respectively. At the annual examination 6 appeared in Padra and 53 in Amreli, of whom 3 and 53 passed. The Industrial School at Navsari had 15 boys in June when it was closed. It presented 9 boys for the annual examination, all of whom stood the test. The question of opening an Industrial School somewhere in Kadi division is on the tapis. These district schools are no longer feeders of the Central Technical Institute, and they do not seem to thrive as well as the Kala-Bhavan itself. In Padra school Drawing, Dyeing and Weaving are taught, while in Amreli the same subjects with the addition of Carpentry are taught. It seems from the reports that Weaving has proved a great attraction in these schools.

97. Out of 365 students who presented themselves for different examinations, 166 Results of the were successful. Out of 40, 28 passed in Art; 17 out of 93 annual examination. stood the test in Architecture. 56 out of 107 got through in Mechanical Technology; in Chemical Technology 68 appeared and 28 passed; in Weaving 54 appeared and 34 passed; all the 3 that appeared in Watch-making passed. Some of these results are not satisfactory, and attempts are made by the teachers concerned to raise the tone of tuition.

98. At the examination in Drawing held by Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in Special examination August 1908, 35 students of the School of Art appeared for results. the 1st Grade Drawing Certificate, 25 for the 2nd Grade, 43 for the 3rd Grade, two for the Drawing Teacher's Certificate and 6 for the Draftsman's Certificate. The total number of those who succeeded in getting these certificates was 71, out of which 22 got 1st Grade, 18, 2nd Grade, 28, 3rd Grade, 2 Drawing Teacher's Certificate, and 1 Draftsman's Certificate. The School of Mechanical Technology has been recognised under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act for Engineer's Examination by the Government of Bombay; it appears from the information supplied by the Collector of Bombay that at the examinations held under the said Act during the year under report, 17 successfully stood the third class, and 12 the second class test. At the last Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce held in May last, 7 students appeared in Book-keeping of whom 3 passed. At Pitman's Second Class Short-hand Examination, one student appeared and passed while at the last Intermediate Commercial Examination of the London N. U. T. held in March last, 12 appeared in Book-keeping, of whom 6 passed in the 1st class and the rest in the second class. At the elementary examination in Book-keeping, 2 appeared and 1 passed. Thus out of 15 that appeared 8 have obtained certificates. This is a decided improvement over a record of the previous year when only 3 appeared.

99. These institutions continued under the management of Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel L.C.E., A.M.I.M.E. till November 1908 when he The staff. was transferred to the Public Works Department as Executive Engineer, Kadi Division. His place was taken by Mr. C. H. Vora B.A., A.M.I.C.E. on 9th November 1908. During the period Mr. Raojibhai worked as Principal, the institutions under him made considerable progress and gained greatly in efficiency and popularity. He won the admiration of both the teaching staff and the students by his just and conscientious ways of work, and assisted the head office with a number of

valuable suggestions from time to time for the advancement of the Technical Education. The Principal was assisted by 5 teachers in the School of Art, 3 teachers in Architecture, 8 in Mechanical Technology, 2 in Chemical Technology, 2 in the School of Weaving, 1 in the School of Commerce, and 5 teachers of the general staff.

100. Besides the usual Kala-Bhavan Scholarships awarded out of the grant fixed for the purpose by the State, and the scholarships in the School of Scholarships, etc. Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing awarded by the Bombay branch of the firm of Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co. of Germany, 11 apprentice scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month and tenable at the Kala-Bhavan were awarded during the year under report by the Director of Public Instruction for the C. P. to the students coming from Nagpore and other places in that part of the country. The Limbdi State, the Deccan Association, the Saraswat Sabha of Bombay, and several other public bodies also sent their stipendiaries to be trained at this institution. Two scholarships of Rs. 4 each, are also awarded every year out of the interest accruing from a fund raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Dewan R. V. Dhamnasker. These are awarded to Baroda State subjects only. The Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal Memorial Medal was awarded to Chhotabhai Jethabhai Patel of the School of Mechanical Engineering. Prizes and diplomas were awarded privately.

101. I have stated in my previous reports the circumstances which occasioned the opening of the Evening Class for artisans and the aim and object for artisans. in opening it for a particular section of the working people. The class had 47 men on the rolls at the end of the year under report. Of these 47, 15 were carpenters, 3 woodturners, 11 gold and silver smiths, 5 blacksmiths, 4 brick layers, 1 potter, 1 moulder, 1 patwa, 1 barber, 2 stone-masons, 2 tailors and 1 Chatania. 5 of these were learning Vernacular alphabet, 8 were reading the second book, 16 the fourth book and 18 had already studied upto the Vernacular V or VI standard. 26 were learning Drawing only and 21 studied both Carpentry and Drawing.

102. The total expenditure of the Kala-Bhavan and the Industrial schools was Rs. 81,548 against Rs. 68,291 of the preceding year. The average Expenditure. annual cost of educating each pupil in the Kala-Bhavan during the year under report was Rs. 80 against Rs. 87 of the last year. The average of the average annual costs per pupil taken over the last four years is a little over Rs. 77 which is really too low for any technical institution to work with. As regards the Industrial schools the net average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 38 against Rs. 41 of the preceding year. These figures compare favourably with those of similar institutions in British India. The following figures are taken from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for 1907-08:—

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay	...	Rs. 163	} Net average annual cost per pupil.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	...	Rs. 207	
College of Science, Poona	...	Rs. 336	

103. The Work-shops continued to work very satisfactorily under the able management of the superintendent, Mr. C. N. Vevai, L.M.E. The value of the work actually done in the Work-shops during the year under report was Rs. 58,316 against Rs. 63,002 of the preceding year. At the end of the year, the total amount of unrecovered bills was Rs. 15,724. The net pro-

fits of the Work-shops amounted to Rs. 10,650 against Rs. 6,441 in the preceding year. In addition to the usual office and school furniture, the Work-shops prepared many useful articles both of wood and other metals for the Medical, Revenue, Engineering and Water Works Departments as well as for the Palace and the Museum. The Work-shops executed some private orders also.

104. (1) The proposal to award diplomas to the students of the School of Weaving Technology was sanctioned; (2) Rs. 4,065 was sanctioned for starting a class in Photo-mechanical process work in the School of Art. (3) Sanction to introduce life-class was accorded; (4) The services of Mr. Sohanlal Ravi B.Sc. (Oregon, U. S. A.) were lent to the institution for a period of three months; (5) A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for adding a new engine and boiler and more machinery to the Work-shops; (6) The Principal visited Jeypore and Calcutta to see the Technical Institutions and Schools of Art there. (7) Mr. Budhwarker was invited to exhibit his oil colour sketches in the Palace before His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

105. Boys of Standards IV, V and VI are allowed to join the Manual Training classes. There are 8 schools where Manual Training is introduced as a part of general education. Drawing, Carpentry and Clay-modelling form the subjects of study in this branch. These classes have become popular. In the beginning teachers and people fought shy of this sort of learning, but now they have learnt to appreciate the educative influence of this subject. The following table shows the names of the schools where the subject is introduced with results.

TABLE XXVI.

No.	Class.	No. on the rolls at the end of July 1909.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Percentage.	Remark.
1	Pattan	323	272	203	74·6	
2	Visnagar... ..	216	176	90	51·1	
3	Kadi	182	135	118	87·4	
4	Sojitra	280	226	194	85·7	
5	Bhadran	190	157	121	77·7	
6	Billimora	98	65	59	95·2	
7	Gandevi	152	120	116	96·7	
8	Amreil	309	271	241	88·9	
	Total...	1,750	1,419	1,142	82·2	

106. These schools were opened with the ultimate idea of providing means of education to those grown up men who could not attend the day schools owing to a great disparity between their age and that of other children. The syllabus prescribed for these schools is simple; the hours of work are from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. During the year under report, there were the same 5 night schools at Dabhoi.

Makarpura, Bhadran, Baroda City (Marathi) and Unjha, with 33, 22, 52, 51, and 39 students on the 31st July 1909 making a total of 197. These 5 schools presented 17, 16, 40, 22 and 37 men for the annual examinations, of whom 2, 12, 25, 19 and 21 passed, in order. In all 132 were presented for examination and 79 passed. The highest standard taught is IV.

107. There are two orphanages at Amreli, one for boys and the other for girls. The Orphanages. Boarding-house at Songad entertain orphans found in Navsari Division. The boys' orphanage at Amreli had 57 inmates and the girls' orphanage 44; whereas 9 boys and 1 girl were admitted in the Songad Boarding-houses. The total number thus comes to 66 boys and 45 girls, *i. e.* 111 in all. These orphans are of different ages, the maximum age of the orphans being 18 in some cases. Of these 111 orphans, 75 were in Standard VII, 14 in Standard VI, 26 in Standard V, 17 in Standard IV, 15 in Standard III, 7 in Standard II, 10 in Standard I, 4 in below Standard, 2 were learning English in the Amreli High School and 11 did not learn because of their very tender age. These orphans were taught some useful manual work to enable them to fight the battle of life independently. 11 learnt tailoring, 9 carpentry, 19 weaving, 2 stone-masonry, 1 shoe-making, 1 printing. These orphans belong to various communities. Some are Brahmins, some Banias, some Rajputs, some Kunbis, some Dheds. There were several girls of marriageable age who should have been given away in marriage but in every case the match could not be brought about owing to want of a suitable partner of her own community. It is intended to send them to the Female Training College, where they would prosecute their studies and live in the Boarding-house. Proposals for this are under consideration. The total expenditure of these orphanages amounted to Rs. 7,870-9-7 (Rs. 7,321-11-6 Amreli + Rs. 548-14-1 Navsari) against Rs. 6,739-12-4. The increase is due to the general rise in the price of food-stuffs.

108. The following is the statement of the Sanskrit schools in a tabular form:
Sanskrit Schools.

TABLE XXVII.

Number.	Name of School.	Number on the rolls.		Examination result.			Percentage of pupils passed to those presented in 1907-08.	Date of opening.
		1907-08.	1908 09.	No. of students presented at the examination.	No. of students passed.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Petlad Vyakaran Shala	44	42	27	25	92.6	92.0	1-5-90
2	Karnali Rigved "	25	25	19	16	84.1	64.0	29-7-88
3	Dwarka Ved "	80	83	58	41	70.7	73.8	1-2-76
4	Dwarka Path "	92	84	66	32	48.5	78.8	1-7-94
5	Beyt Sanskrit Path Shala (Under Inspection).	24	32	16	13	81.2	78.2	5-3-98
6	Sidhpur grant-in-aid Sanskrit school	51	61	43	27	58.7	80.7	1-9-97
7	Sojitra " " "	13						Closed from 1-4-09.
8	Shinor " " "	51	39	27	16	59.2	63.9	1-4-02
9	Baroda " " "	30	32	25	21	84.0	80.9	1-4-02
10	Petlad " " "	51	44	36	32	88.9	94.5	1-6-06
	Total	461	445	320	223	68.7	71.2	.....

109. Of the above 9 Sanskrit schools, 4 were Government schools, 1 under inspection and 4 registered grant-in-aid schools at Petlad, Shinor, Baroda and Sidhpur. The total number of boys in these schools has remained almost stationary. No fees are charged in these schools. The total expenditure incurred on account of these schools was Rs. 1,443 against 1,334 in the preceding year. The famous Sanskrit Library located in the Vithal Mandir, contains nearly 6,000 volumes of a total cost of Rs. 10,000. A Shastri works there as a Librarian; and the annual expenditure incurred on the Library is Rs. 426. All have free access to the Library and the candidates who come for the Shravana Mas Dakshinas from very remote parts of the country avail themselves of it.

110. The same four Music schools, viz: 1 at Baroda, 1 at Pattan, 1 at Amreli and 1 at Navsari continued to work during the year under report. The hours of work are from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The State schools have adopted the notation invented by Prof. Maulabax.

TABLE XXVIII.

No.	Name.	No. on the roll at the time of Examination.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	Baroda ...	180	147	136	93.1	
2	Navsari ...	205	137	120	87.6	
3	Patan ...	163	Not Examined owing to plague.			
4	Amreli ...	79	45	41	91.1	
	Total ...	627	329	297	90.2	

111. In the examinations in Music held in April 1909, in accordance with the Huzur Orders, 1 passed in piano, 2 in harmonium, 1 in theory, 1 in Tabla, 1 in tenor trombone, 2 in piccolo and 1 in euphonium. Music is reputed to possess an educational value and is taught in the Female Training College and Girls' school No. 1. Facilities for teaching Music are also provided in Navsari Girls' school, Nos. I and II Girls' schools in Patan, No. 3 Marathi girls' school in Baroda and Amreli Girls' school. The subject of music seems to have a special attraction because of its elevating and refreshing influence and young girls have a peculiar fondness for it. In all there were 577 girls who learnt music, of whom 276 were examined and 242 passed. Examination in this subject is conducted by Mr. Allaudin M. Pathan, Mus. D., Music Superintendent.

112. The total number of boys at the end of July 1909 was 13. At the time of the Annual examination of the school, there were 5 boys in the Senior class and 5 in the Junior class. All of the Senior class passed, while all of the Junior class got plucked. These students also read for some

revenue examinations. Two passed in the Revenue Entrance Examination and 1 in Vibhag Examination. Mr. Sant of the Kala-Bhavan used to teach Practical Chemistry to the boys in the laboratory; but as it was decided to get this work done by the Superintendent of the school, Mr. Sant taught only for 27 days. The Committee referred to in the last year's report, appointed for suggesting steps to be taken for attracting a larger number of students to the school and for improving the teaching staff submitted their recommendations. Government approved most of them, but as it was a question of increased expenditure, it was thought inexpedient to continue the school and it was closed from 1st August 1909. The institution was under the Director of Agriculture and the total expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 1,677 against Rs. 2,080 of the last year.

113. The Male Training College was started in June 1905, with the main object of training teachers, who were already in service. In the beginning the course was distributed over two years. Primary education was made compulsory in 1906, and the necessity of having numerous trained teachers became very apparent; consequently, early in 1908, the school was re-organised and as a result of the revision of the curriculum, the period of study was raised to three years. Arrangements were also made to admit 200 pupils every year, and the staff was accordingly strengthened. On the transfer of Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel, Principal of the Kala-Bhavan, this institution was separated on the 1st of December 1908 from the Kala-Bhavan under Huzur Orders, and was put under the direct control of the Vidyadhikari, with Mr. N. K. Dikshit, B.A. M.C.P. as Principal.

114. The total number of students in the different classes of the College was 204 at the end of the year under report, against 107 of the last year. No entrance examination was held during the year as all the applicants seeking admission were in the school service. In all there were 350 applicants, of whom only 155 could be admitted as there was no accommodation in the present building for full 200 students. At the annual examination of the Junior course according to the new rules, 95 candidates appeared and 78 passed; of these 96, 86 were studying in the College and 10 (of whom 5 were Antyajias) were allowed to appear while in service; at the final examination of the Training College according to the old rules, 76 appeared and 45 passed. Of these 76, 39 teachers of whom 6 were Mahomedans, were learning in the College and 37 came direct from their work. No examination of the Intermediate class according to the new rules was held during the year. The Senior class is not formed as yet. The total expense incurred on account of the Training College was Rs. 21,631.

115. The institution has been working very satisfactorily under its energetic Principal, Mr. N. K. Dikshit.

CHAPTER IV.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

116. Under this head are included: (i) Grant-in-aid schools, (ii) Urdu schools, (iii) Schools for depressed classes and the Baroda Antyajia Boarding House, (iv) The Forest tribes schools and (v) The Patel Boarding House at Amreli.

117. Schools started by private individuals and registered by the Department for The Grant-in-aid schools. the work of examination and inspection fall under this category. These schools receive grants according to the rules promulgated by the State based on attendance and examination results. The managers of these institutions have to keep registers duly filled in and submit all information the Inspector may call for. There were 30 schools of this sort, during the year under report against 32 of the last year. The total number of children attending these schools was 1,986 against 2,019. The City of Baroda had 9 such schools attended by 537 students; the other Talukas of Baroda division had 3 schools having 120 pupils in them. Kadi division maintained 11 such schools which taught 804 children, whereas Navsari and Amreli had 3 and 4, attended by 186 and 339 children respectively. Of these 30 schools, 4 contained more than 100 boys, 13 more than 50, and 13 had less than 50 children in them. The total amount of grants disbursed was Rs. 1,684 against Rs. 1,989.

118. In the census of 1901, the male Mahomedan population was returned as 84,339 while the female Mahomedan population was 80,675. Urdu schools. There were in all 54 Urdu boys' schools and 25 Urdu girls' schools having 6,130 boys and 2,117 girls in them respectively. The total comes to 8,247. Over and above these children, 3,776 learnt in some Gujarati school or other. Again there were 3,406 Mahomedan children in village schools. Thus the grand total of Mahomedan children under instruction in all vernacular schools was on the 31st July 1906, 15,429. These schools were examined by Messrs. F. L. Pathan and Mehdi Hussein. In connection with Urdu schools, it seems that an erroneous notion prevails in some quarters that the Department wants to discourage them. But it needs hardly mentioning that such is not at all the case.

119. Dheds, Chamars, Kharpas and such-others come under this designation. Their census population is 1,63,176, made up of 82,153 males and 81,023 females. Antyaja Classes. A short history of the education of these depressed classes has been given in the last year's report wherein details regarding the facilities extended to them have been summarised. Scholarships of Rs. 119 are awarded per month to students learning in Antyaja schools. At the end of the official year there were 299 schools for boys and 5 for girls, having 10,099 boys and 349 girls in them respectively. There were 4,213 children of the depressed classes in the village schools making a grand total of 14,312. This gives a good percentage of 8. These schools were examined by Mr. Atmaram, Antyaja Inspector and other members of the Inspecting staff. Hindu Inspectors too have to examine these schools and serious attempts are made by the Department to break down the caste barriers. It has also been ordered that if a Hindu teacher chooses to go to an Antyaja school he may be given half as much again as his pay as a reward for his moral courage in setting aside caste prejudices.

120. The circumstances which occasioned the opening of a Boarding House for The Antyaja Boarding House. Antyaja children at Baroda, the details of expenditure and such other cognate matters have been noted in my last year's report. The boarding house is working very satisfactorily under the able supervision of Mr. Atmaram who takes a deal of interest in the welfare and uplifting of this otherwise neglected community. Rules allow 25 boys and 25 girls in the house. At the end

of the year there were 25 boys and 19 girls. The average attendance was 21 and 9 respectively. These boarders are fed, clad, housed and educated at State expense. The Inspector has started a Reading Room and a library in the house and an English teacher is provided also. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to pay a visit to this boarding house on the 15th February 1909 when having been pleased with the work, he gave Rs. 50 to be distributed as prizes to the boarders. The institution was also visited by a number of distinguished gentlemen. It has been located in a fine Government public building. Orders have also been given to start a similar boarding house at Pattan. The annual expenses sanctioned for the Antyaja Boarding house are Rs. 5,141.

121. During the year under report the four old boarding schools, 3 for boys and 1 for girls continued to work. These houses are maintained at Forest tribes schools. Songad (2), Vyara (1), and Mahuwa (1). The orphans of Navsari division are kept in the Songad Boarding houses.

TABLE XXIX.

No.	Name.	Maximum number allowed.	Number actually on the roll.	Average attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of Pass.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Songad Boys' School ...	100	100+9*	104	102	88	81.4	* Orphans
2	Vyara Do. do. ...	100	89	93	90	61	67.8	
3	Mahuwa Do. do. ...	100	100	99	96	86	89.6	
4	Songad Girls' do. ...	50	50+1*	50	40	23	57.0	* Orphan.
	Total ...	350	345+10*	346	328	253	77.1	* Orphans.

122. During the year under report, taking into consideration the figures of the boys' boarding house of Songad 5 appeared for examination in Standard VII and all passed. In Standards VI, V, IV, III, II, I and below Standard 12, 17, 20, 10, 18, 9, 11 appeared for examination and 10, 12, 16, 7, 14, 8, 11 passed respectively. In the girls' boarding house 2 appeared for examination in each of the Standards VI, V, but none passed; there was no girl in Standard IV. In Standard III too none passed. In Standard II, 2 passed out of 4. In Standard I and below standard 10, 21 appeared and 8 and 13 passed. These results are not satisfactory and the teachers responsible for this state of affairs, have been duly punished. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb was graciously pleased to pay a visit to both these institutions when she had been to Songad on a *Shikarring* tour. Being satisfied with the work, she was pleased to order that all the boarders with their teachers should be entertained with a rich repast. This was accordingly done. Under her orders, all boarders were also given carpets worth Rs. 2 each. In Vyara and Mahuwa boarding houses 23 and 22 appeared for examination in Standard VI and 14 and 22 passed respectively. In other classes the total number that appeared was 125, of whom 95 passed. These boarding houses are doing

excellent work. 6 boarders of the Vyara boarding house learn English in the local school. The Songad boarding houses have got good buildings but Government buildings are urgently needed for Vyara and Mahuwa boarding schools.

123. The carpentry course is, like other courses, divided into 6 standards. The Songad and Vyara idea of having carpentry taught in these schools is to give the carpentry classes. boys such training as would enable them to repair their agricultural implements and to prepare wooden articles of every day use. They are not meant to be expert carpenters but as in very small hamlets the want of a carpenter is very keenly felt, these students when they go home after finishing their education use their knowledge to meet that want to a certain extent. During the year under report, 74 boys from Songad, and 90 from Vyara appeared for examination in carpentry of whom 57 and 46 passed respectively. Besides the boarders, other students from the local Gujarati and Marathi schools are allowed to join these classes which serve to instruct them in Manual Training.

124. To make these aborigines useful units of society and to create in their mind a Songad and Vyara taste for their ancestral profession of agriculture, model farms Model farms. have been kept in connection with Songad and Vyara Boarding houses. Improved methods of agriculture are shewn to these boarders, and experiments are made on the farms with Indian as well as foreign seeds. The Songad farm measures 80 bighas, of which 30 bighas are reserved for grass growing ; while the farm at Vyara measures 50 bighas, of which 16 are reserved for that purpose. The Head Master of Songad house, Mr. Fatehkhan, has been doing really very good work in this connection and the Department has not failed to appreciate his services by recommending him to the notice of His Highness' Government. The boarders of both these institutions were examined in practical and theoretical agriculture. 69 and 90 boarders appeared for this examination in Songad and Vyara respectively and 67 and 70 were declared successful. The value and usefulness of these farms cannot be too much exaggerated since not only are the boarders benefitted by them but other agricultural people also reap material advantage from them by paying visits to these farms off and on. The Head Master creates an interest in their minds by his brisk intelligent talk and the visitors go away well impressed. The boarders after they finish their course repair to their hamlets and follow their ancestral avocation of agriculture. Some of them, however, become Government servants as Talatis or even teachers in village schools.

125. The boarders of these institutions studying in Standard VI and VII have to Sericulture and Lace-making. learn sericulture in the institutions opened by the Agriculture Department. Lace-making continued to be taught to the girls of the boarding house at Songad. The Department contemplates to stop this work and take it to Navsari or Gandevi since lace-making is not likely to be useful or profitable to these people.

126. The total cost of Songad boarding house with its carpentry class and the model Expenditure and income of these institutions. farm amounted to Rs. 8,960. The girls' boarding house costs Rs. 2,740. The Vyara boarding house with its carpentry class and the farm cost Rs. 6,911 while the amount of expenditure at Mahuwa was Rs. 5,206. The total expense on these institutions amounted to

Rs. 23,798 against Rs. 20,057. The sources of income are the farms and the carpentry classes at Songad and Vyara. They fetched Rs. 2,587 as net profit to the State. The average expenditure per scholar thus comes to Rs. 60.

127. With the object of training up the sons of Patels and Mukhis, the future headmen of the villages for the work of Patel and Talati, a boarding house for 50 boys has been started at Amreli since February 1907. At the end of the year under report there were 33 boarders of whom 26 were sons of Patels and 7 of non-Patels. It is a satisfactory feature that of these 33, as many as 29 were Kunbis, 1 potter, 1 Luhana, 1 Sagar, and 1 Brahmin. Agriculture, both theoretical and practical, revenue acts and rules, ordinary education given in vernacular schools and surveying form the principal subjects of instruction. The course is one of two years. It is not possible to teach agriculture without a farm and after much difficulty a farm of 30 bighas has been taken possession of since December 1908. There are in it about 500 trees of various kinds and the teacher there gives instruction in Fruit-culture, horticulture, gardening, etc. The neighbouring farms are also indirectly benefitted. The staff of this school consists of a Head Master who is a diploma-holder of agriculture, a revenue teacher and a trained vernacular teacher. The sons of Patels have to pay a nominal fee of Re 1 p. m. whereas non-Patels have to pay Rs. 5. The total expense incurred on account of this institution was Rs. 5,253 against Rs. 3,897. The increase is due to the opening of the model farm. The returns of the farm fetched Rs. 117. The fee receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 471.

128. There were 13,904 boys and 4,950 girls of these communities making a total of 18,854 children against 18,626 of the preceding year in the Koli Bhil children. Government schools. These figures have to be supplemented by those of the village schools which have 19,302 boys and 5,250 girls making a total of 24,552. The grand total of these children, the bulk of whose parents depend on agriculture and labour, goes to 43,406.

CHAPTER V.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

129. In the report of the last year, a short bird's-eye-view of the history of the origin, growth and development of Compulsory Education beginning from 1892 down to the year 1906-07 has been given, wherein I have attempted to shew though briefly how the experiment worked from 1892 to 1905, how the project of applying the measure throughout the State was set on foot and how the Department carried on the work of opening schools almost everywhere. In that report too have been recapitulated the salient features of the measure regarding the age-limit, the circumstances under which exemption from the operation of the law was granted, how, by whom and to what extent penalties were inflicted on defaulters for non-registration and non-attendance. I have tried to answer by sound arguments the objections raised in some quarters against the measure. I have also fully dwelt on the liberal policy of the State and its readiness to incur more expenditure for starting new schools and equipping the Training Colleges. I must observe in this connection that the liberal policy of the State was one of the patent factors in the solution of the various difficulties that had, from time to time, stood in the way of Compulsory Education. What special arrangements had to be made

A bird's-eye-view of the history of Compulsory Education given in the last year's report.

For a city like Baroda has also been noted in the last year's report. It is not, therefore, necessary to tread the same ground over again. It has been the opinion of many that compulsion upto Standard III only is of no great importance since the amount of knowledge acquired upto that mark is necessarily limited. The State contemplates raising the standard of compulsion and the age, if possible, a little later on. The ground work has to be thoroughly and carefully laid before the superstructure can acquire strength and firmness. In the adoption of a measure quite novel to this country and so much out of place with the traditions of the people, the Department has to take into consideration the deep-rooted prejudices of the general public. It seems, however, that people have by this time been accustomed to think well of the measure and the raising of the standard is not likely to send a cackle in the minds of the people. The past years, I may say, have indicated the *modus operandi* for the measure, and with the lapse of time, it is not too much to expect that the prejudices of the people will wear away. It is a source of no small satisfaction to see other States preparing for the introduction of Compulsory Education measure within their own territories.

130. With these preliminary remarks, I will now proceed to show how many compulsory schools have been working. It has already been said elsewhere that to keep a distinction between Government compulsory schools & village schools. compulsory schools and village schools is not only unnecessary but likely to create a wrong impression, since all schools are compulsory upto Standard III; the only feature to be noted is that Government schools mean old schools teaching upto any standard higher than III and Compulsory schools are merely additional schools opened to meet the exigencies of the time. Attempts are made to amalgamate these schools with old schools or to designate them as mere branch schools. All these schools are completely under the control of the Educational Department whereas the village schools which are none the less compulsory are so far as their control, equipment, etc., are concerned, under the Local Boards and so far as mere examination goes are under the Education Department.

131. The following table shews the number of additional schools called 'Compulsory' at the end of the official year.

TABLE XXX.

Number.	Schools according to language.	Baroda City.			Baroda Prant excluding Baroda City.				Kali Prant.			Naosari Prant.			Amroli Prant.			Total.			Remarks.					
		Number of Schools.	Compulsory age children.	Non-Compulsory age children.	Total.	Number of Schools.	Compulsory age children.	Non-Compulsory age children.	Total.	Number of Schools.	Compulsory age children.	Non-Compulsory age children.	Total.	Number of Schools.	Compulsory age children.	Non-Compulsory age children.	Total.	Number of Schools.	Compulsory age children.	Non-Compulsory age children.		Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Gujarati boys' Schools...	5	345	91	437	8	500	178	678	47	3,259	652	3,911	4	247	37	284	45	1,838	502	2,340	169	6,220	1,460	7,680	
2	Gujarati girls' Schools...	6	473	161	634	62	2,512	737	3,249	100	5,009	1,032	6,041	30	1,210	370	1,580	28	1,190	193	1,383	226	10,394	2,519	12,907	
3	Marathi boys' Schools...	2	113	15	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	116	15	131	
4	Marathi girls' Schools...	3	211	68	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	211	68	279	
5	Urdu boys' Schools	3	237	73	310	5	204	77	281	7	352	65	417	5	336	117	453	1	36	3	41	21	1,167	335	1,502	
6	Urdu girls' Schools	4	259	149	408	2	167	1	168	6	221	120	341	2	120	44	173	2	117	49	166	16	363	333	1,256	
7	Antyaja boys' Schools...	2	134	19	153	106	2,336	499	3,335	113	2,797	420	3,717	42	623	157	780	22	377	73	450	235	7,237	1,168	8,435	
8	Antyaja girls' Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	159	73	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	159	73	232	
	Total ...	25	1,776	593	2,372	138	6,219	1,492	7,711	277	12,327	2,332	14,659	83	2,545	723	3,270	98	3,560	321	4,380	618	26,127	5,995	32,422	
	Total of the last year	26	1,885	638	2,423	164	6,063	1,248	8,116	283	13,438	1,758	15,224	88	3,008	408	3,506	95	3,958	715	4,638	373	29,182	4,755	33,997	

132. The Supervisor or attendance officer specially appointed for the schools of Baroda city in connection with this measure and its attendant official formalities is doing good work and there cannot be two opinions about the necessity of continuing the post, and of giving some additional powers to the holder for facility in work. Experience in Baroda and elsewhere points out the urgency of engaging additional five clerks for prompt recovery of fines, as the present number is found inadequate to cope with the work.

133. The total expenditure incurred on account of these additional schools amounted to Rs. 1,81,020. It is not to be understood that His Highness' Government spends this amount only after Compulsory Education. Additional hands had to be provided in many schools where also the number of compulsory age children increased: this expenditure and that on inspection have not been included in the above sum. It is not at all possible to draw a clear line of demarcation to determine the proportion of inspection-expenditure for old and new schools. It may, however, be observed that before primary education was made compulsory, the Department employed about 10 Deputy Inspectors. Now it has to employ 25, each drawing an average of Rs. 75 per month. It may roughly be estimated that the State spends now over 4 lacs of rupees more than it used to spend before primary education was made compulsory.

134. The total amount of fines recovered during the year from the defaulters was Rs. 34,768. The figure looks somewhat large at first sight, but when it is remembered that there are nearly 3,000 villages having a population of about 2 million, the average fine per head comes to between 3 and 4 pies. It is also necessary to refer here to the orders graciously passed by His Highness for remitting all fines. His Highness completely realised the position of his subjects, and thought it wise to write off all arrears due before November 1908. The total amount thus written off came to Rs. 46,965. This is no small concession. It is hoped that with a better understanding, people will realise the importance of this most beneficent measure and regard it so favourably that they can see for themselves that fine for default never becomes a source-however poor-of revenue to the State.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

135. Since the primary education has been made compulsory, many questions have arisen such as the advisability of raising the age and standard of compulsion, the providing of trained male and female teachers in all schools, the question of school houses, the raising of the salaries of teachers &c. It was, therefore, deemed desirable to make a thorough inquiry into the present and future wants of the Education Department. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was, therefore, pleased to appoint the Education Commission having Mr. C. N. Seddon I.C.S., as President and Naib Dewan Mr. Manubhai, Principal Clarke, Messrs. R. H. Colkhale, Harilal G. Parikh and the Minister of Education as members with the special object of laying down definitely the Educational policy and indicating the lines on which the reforms may be carried out in future. This body has to make inquiries as regards the control of primary schools, the standard and age of compulsion, the distribution of work entailed by compulsory education between revenue and educational officers, the advisability of

having a Vernacular College and a Vernacular University, the development of A.-V. Schools, the necessity of having a chair or two at the Baroda College in specially useful subjects outside the University curriculum such as Sociology, the propriety of founding a Science Institute where original research could be made, the urgency of founding a Sanskrit Pathshala at Baroda on modern methods, the policy to be adopted for Mahomedan education, the determination of the relations between members of the English and Vernacular Educational Departments, etc. The Commission began its work on the 12th July 1909 and continued its sittings after the expiration of the official year.

136. The necessity of having good school houses has been admitted on all hands. Buildings. Year after year the number of buildings is increasing, and one will have to patiently wait for a pretty long number of years before he could see the country dotted with Government school-houses. To the total number of 181 buildings, 6 new ones were added during the year. These 6 buildings are:— (1) Dhavat Gujarati school (2) Amreli Girls' school, (3) Mehsana A.-V. and Vernacular school, (4) Damnagar Gujarati school and (5 and 6) two Antyaja Schools in Baroda. The extension to the Female Training College building was completed during the year in the form of a separate block of eight good sized rooms, which gave timely relief to the congested classes of the Practising schools. 12 buildings were under construction, some of which having been finished were taken possession of after the official year. Every year one lac of rupees is provided for school buildings to be built by P. W. Department. In addition to this regular grant several special building grants are allowed every year by His Highness for buildings that are urgently needed.

137. The State has recognised the importance of physical education. Physical Education. In 44 large schools, special gymnasium teachers have been provided. Gymnastic apparatus including Sandow's developers have also been given in many schools. Children are allowed to play native games; a well got up copy of the book on native games has been given in each school. In lower classes, ample time is assigned in time tables for play and recreation. As the new school houses are ordered to be built on a site providing sufficiently extensive play ground for children the great difficulty of space is overcome, and physical exercises are duly encouraged. Prizes for proficiency in calisthenics are awarded to the successful scholars of the Female Training College and the female teachers. Dumb-bells and bar-bells are supplied to such of the girls' schools as have got trained Head Mistresses, who are able to teach such exercises.

138. It is always a subject of controversy whether moral education to build up Moral Education. manhood and develop character should be a subject of syllabus and imparted by text-books. The trend of the general opinion is that children do not become necessarily moral by a systematic lecturing. If there is anything which could materially influence the conduct and mould the character of young and impressionable children it is the example of teachers as well as parents. Example is undoubtedly better than precept. Attempts are scrupulously made to hold very high ideals before the would-be teachers who are expected to inculcate on young minds the absolute necessity of leading a moral life by their example and a little indirect lecturing. The State has however entrusted a learned native Professor with the work of writing out two books on morals, one for teachers and the other for children. The

books are expected to be ready in a few months and an experiment will be made to introduce systematic moral teaching in schools, and its results watched. If young children by this means begin to form right ideas and right habits, it will be a step in the right direction.

139. Every Taluka school possesses a fairly large collection of useful specimens, models, diagrams, charts, etc., which educational aids are used as practical illustrations while teaching the children. The new Reading Series contain a number of scientific lessons which would remain quite unintelligible unless explained by means of scientific apparatus. His Highness' Government was pleased to sanction Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of such apparatus and the Department ordered 4 sets and distributed them to the four largest schools in the four divisions. Head Masters of local English schools who knew Science were asked to explain the use of these tiny things to the teachers of the vernacular schools for whom they were principally meant. These apparatus are lent to other schools also. His Highness has also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for a fresh purchase of similar sets. The Baroda Museum has a special Educational section which is open to all and the teachers of Baroda schools often take their pupils to this unique collection to expand the mental horizon of the children.

140. The Department has nothing more to add to what it wrote last year in this connection. Much depends upon the teachers. Special attention is paid to this subject in the two Training Colleges and it is hoped that with an increased supply of trained teachers, the subject will create greater interest. A copy of 'the Paradise of Childhood' has been given in all schools.

141. Government prizes were distributed as usual in different schools after the annual examinations, and the total value of the same amounted to Rs. 10,295 against Rs. 9,041 in the preceding year. In addition to these prizes, many petty gifts were given to school children by private gentlemen who visited the school or attended the gatherings for distribution. The total sum thus contributed and acknowledged in the 'Kelavani' magazine was, during the year under report, Rs. 5,493.

142. During the year under report, there were in all 72 vernacular schools in the capital, having 11,041 pupils against 73 teaching 10,750 of the last year. Of these, 2,349 students were in the higher classes against 1,730 of the last year. 264 boys and 9 girls joined the English schools. There were 76 children of the Sardars and Assamdars against 72 in the preceding year. There were 6 Military schools during the year under report. Out of 429 pupils on the rolls, 314 presented themselves for examination and 196 passed, giving a percentage of 62.4. The Jail school having 23 pupils was examined by the Baroda Deputy Educational Inspector. There are two other Military schools in Amreli Division,—one the Dhari Battalion school and the other, the Okha Battalion school. The Dhari school had 124 pupils, of whom 54 were examined and 31 passed. The figures for the Okha schools are:—98, 96, 94 respectively.

143. Teachers' Associations have long been established in connection with principal schools. Their object is to afford opportunities to the teachers to mix freely with one another, once a week, exchange their views and converse on educational topics. Political matters are carefully eschewed.

There were 61 such gatherings in Kadi Division, 60 in Baroda Division, 9 in Amreli and 7 in Navsari making a total of 137 in all. The Female Teachers' Associations' meetings are also held in the Female Training College under the leadership of the Lady Superintendent. During the year under report, 3 such meetings were held.

144. During the year under report, 163 schools were closed for a longer or shorter period on account of plague. The schools are ordered to be closed only when the disease assumes an epidemic form though it is seen in some cases teachers are anxious to give the first alarm.

145. For the encouragement of the study of ancient Sanskrit literature, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb assigns every year in the Budget a sum of about Rs. 20,000 which is called the Shravana Mas Dakshina Fund. Those whose names have been registered for proficiency at the result of examinations previously held in the different branches of Sanskrit learning and those who appear every year in the examinations and pass them are given Dakshinas according to the rules sanctioned by His Highness, and promulgated in the various parts of India. No caste distinction is made in this test, even non-Brahmins being admitted in Veda Examinations. The examinations were held in Ashad and Shravana. The sub-joined schedule shews what subjects have been selected and how many candidates appeared and how many passed.

TABLE XXXI.

Serial No.	Subject.	No. appeared.	No. passed.	Dakshina Rs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Vedas	5	4	45-0-0	
2	Law	16	10	47-0-0	
3	Advaita Philosophy	3	2	10-0-0	
4	Shudha Advaita do.	13	8	17-0-0	
	Vishishta Advaita	5	4	21-0-0	
6	Dvaita do.	9	7	31-0-0	
7	Grammar	10	8	59-0-0	
8	Logic	14	13	31-0-0	
9	Rhetorics	51	49	243-0-0	
10	Poetry-drama	9	8	62-0-0	
11	Astrology	7	7	50-0-0	
12	Astronomy	6	5	17-0-0	
13	Medicine	42	32	245-0-0	
14	Mythology	7	6	106-0-0	
15	Kirtan	6	6	28-0-0	
	Total	203	169	1,012-0-0	

146. The total amount of Dakshinas distributed together with the cost of the establishment and the honoraria given to the examiners came up to Rs. 18,681 against Rs. 19,050 of the last year. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was assigned in the Budget for getting Sanskrit books on law translated into vernaculars. This was entrusted to the well-known Shastri Badarinath, who was given an amanuensis to write to his dictation. The amount paid to this writer amounted to Rs. 827-2-0.

147. During the year under report, as many as 170 head teachers of schools in small villages did the postal work. The remuneration given to these teachers varied from Rs. 3 to 5.

148. During the year under report, 357 Tippans were submitted including those from the Kala-Bhavan and other subordinate officers. Except 9, all were disposed of and 8 tippans of the preceding year were disposed of also.

149. Mr. M. R. Ghadiali who was sent to England for the study of plumbing and sanitary Engineering returned fully qualified in June 1909. Messrs. J. J. Savant and V. G. Gokhale continued their studies in Japan in Electric Engineering and mining and metallurgy respectively. The two students Messrs. N. N. Roy and D. M. Bose working in the laboratories in England under the direct supervision of Dr. Bose of Calcutta also continued their studies in Royal School of Science and principal laboratories. The 6 students sent to different technical institutions in India are reported to be well on with their work. In England Mr. W. R. Talwalker continued his study of architecture under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Chisolm, the Architect. During the year under report 3 students were sent out. Mr. T. R. Pandya B. Sc. was sent to America for specialisation in Pedagogics on 1st September 1908 with an annual scholarship of £. 230. Mr. P. T. Patel, L.M.&S. was sent to England for further study in Medicine in London University on 15th April 1909 with an annual scholarship of £. 150. Mr. M. B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. was sent to America on the 15th April 1909 with an annual scholarship of £. 230. for the study of the Science of Commerce. One Mr. V. S. Ketkar has been reading for specialisation in Philology and orders are given by His Highness to give him an annual scholarship of £. 150 from 1st August 1908.

150. With the ultimate aim of spreading knowledge amongst the masses and of awakening their interest in and keeping them in touch with the intellectual and industrial movements going on in India and other civilised countries, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to sanction a handsome sum of Rs. 30,000 for opening Libraries and Reading Rooms in villages where such facilities did not exist before. This sum was placed at the disposal of the Department, and a scheme was formulated indicating the lines on which the Government contribution was to be made. It was sanctioned with a few additions and alterations here and there. The scheme, as a whole, is based mainly on three general principles, viz., (a) that Government should contribute as much as the people would collect but never exceeding Rs. 24 every year, for the purchase of newspapers, journals and periodicals (b) that Government should supply to these institutions a set of books on literature, Art and Science, etc., of the value of Rs. 100 provided the people collect

and forward to the Vidyadhikari a subscription upto Rs. 100 and (c) that the Libraries should remain the property of the public so long as they are maintained in a state of efficiency. If circumstances required the Libraries to be closed, the books, etc., should become State-property under the direct control of the Head Master of the local vernacular school. This was not all. It was also ordered that these new libraries should be supplied with such books as the Bhashantar Store could spare. Under this special concession it has been roughly estimated that each of these libraries secures for itself books worth about Rs. 125 or more. Efforts are being made to popularise these new institutions and it is hoped that the interest created by them will be sustained. The Local Boards of the four divisions evince a very keen interest in the development of these institutions of public utility and make over a sum of about Rs. 2,900 for the purchase of newspapers for these infant nurseries of knowledge.

151. Of Rs. 2,900 promised by the four Local Boards, Baroda contributed its full quota of Rs. 900, Kadi Rs. 809 only as against Rs. 550 of the preceding year, when it should have contributed Rs. 1,000; from Navsari were received Rs. 1,400, Rs. 700 for the year under review and Rs. 700 on account of the preceding year; and Amreli contributed Rs. 300 the exact amount due from the said district. Adding to this sum of Rs. 3,409 the sum of Rs. 238-8-0, the balance left at the end of the last official year, and deducting from the total of these sums Rs. 2,338-8-0 spent during this year for newspapers etc., the balance of Rs. 1,409 is left on hand for the next year.

152. As regards the progress made by these institutions it may be observed with satisfaction that at the end of the year Baroda division had in all 85 circulating libraries and 7 pure Reading Rooms, while Kadi division had 39 circulating libraries, and as many as 8 Reading Rooms. The numbers of these institutions in Navsari and Amreli districts were 5, 1 and 22, 11 respectively. Thus there were in all 151 circulating libraries, and 27 Reading Rooms making a grand total of 178 as against 160 of the preceding year. Books have been supplied to most of these institutions and arrangements are being made for supplying them other books from the Bhashantar Store. There are 25 villages, the people of which have sent in their contributions and orders are being issued to supply them the required books, etc. At the end of the year under report there were in all 172 libraries and orders have been issued to supply each one of them with books worth Rs. 225. Government spent Rs. 2,895-2-6 for buying books from the authors for these institutions. This amount together with Rs. 1,180, the total contribution from the people brings the total to Rs. 4,075-2-6. The discount given by the authors amounts to Rs. 1,176-10-6. Thus the total amount of money spent after books comes up to Rs. 6,251-13-0. The Bhashantar Store books have been given to 46 libraries. Assuming that each of these 46 libraries is given books of the value of Rs. 125 gratis from the Store, it can be said that the total value of books supplied to all of them is worth Rs. 5,750. In all at the end of the year, there were books worth about Rs. 27,725 in these libraries. It has already been said that the State spent Rs. 2,895-2-6 for the purchase of books out of the original grant of Rs. 30,000. Rs. 7,514-6-0 were spent in the last year after the purchase of books, packing parcels etc., and the maintaining of the establishment. During the year under report packing charge amounted to Rs. 94-0-0 and the establishment Rs. 45-0-0. Deducting all these items from the original grant, the Department has on hand the balance of Rs. 19,451-7-6 at

the end of the year. This is really a satisfactory condition of the library fund and it is confidently hoped that in the near future full advantage will be taken by the people of the generosity of His Highness and his noble intentions and strenuous exertions for the public weal will be fully and justly appreciated.

153. At the end of the official year 43 books were left unexamined. 143 new Encouragement to books were received from authors for encouragement. In all, authors. during the year under report, 127 books were examined by the members of the Book-Committee and opinions given about them. Of the 127 books examined, 39 books were rejected by the members and pronounced unfit for encouragement. 88 stood the test. The total amount of encouragement to the authors of these 88 books was Rs. 1,541-8-0 as against Rs. 2014-13-0 of the preceding year. Of the 127 books received:--

82 were Gujarati, 25 Marathi, 5 Sanskrit-Gujarati, 2 English, 1 Sanskrit-English, 5 Sanskrit, 2 Urdu, 3 Hindi, 1 Sanskrit-Hindi, 1 Punjabi, 1 Bengali.

Patronage is generally given to books written in Vernacular. The copies of books purchased from their authors by way of encouragement are distributed amongst public and school Libraries.

154. The Department has given in the last year's report a list of the Boarding Boarding Houses. houses attached to various educational institutions with the nature of accommodation found therein. No new Boarding house was started during the year under report. The Female Training College Boarders and the Boarders of the Antyaja class are housed in fine Government buildings pending the construction of appropriate houses for them. His Highness has also been pleased to order to open a Boarding house for Antyaja boys at Patan.

155. (a) In girls' schools and Zenana classes, it was found advisable to free the Important measures, headmistresses from responsibility in connection with the dead-orders, etc. stock articles. It was, therefore, decided to hold the 1st assistants who are generally males, responsible for them, and they have to give surety for Rs. 100.

(b) Rs. 4,065 was sanctioned for buying the materials of process work done in the Kala-Bhavan.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for buying machinery for the Kala-Bhavan.

(d) Twelve posts of Rs. 50 to 75 were created for the head masters of vernacular schools.

(e) One Mr. Dharmanand Kosambi is given Rs. 50 per month for translating works of Pali language under Huzur Orders.

(f) Orders have been given for training the aborigines' girls in the Female Training College. Orders are executed.

(g) Scholarships will henceforth be given in Baroda Antyaja Girls' schools.

(h) Rs. 5,160 was sanctioned for meeting the extra expenditure of food in the Dhanka Boarding houses owing to the rise in the price of food-stuffs.

(i) Orders have been issued by His Highness that teachers and Deputy Inspectors should deliver lectures in their respective places on moral, social, educational or historical subjects, and those whose lectures would prove to be the best should be given prizes of Rs. 50, 40 and 30. The Vidyadhikari is empowered to publish any of these lectures. During the year under report 33 such lectures were delivered.

(j) Essays on the subject of 'स्वर्गस्पर्श' were invited and the first two best essay-writers were to be given Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 from the Shravana Mas Dakshina fund. At the same time under the orders of His Highness, essays on the same subject were again invited and a prize of Rs. 200 has been offered. Only those who were eligible for appearing for Shravana Mas Dakshina examinations were allowed to compete for the first, whereas the second competition was open to all. One Mr. Satvalekar has been engaged in writing an essay on 'Inter-dining' under the orders of His Highness.

(k) The grades of Deputy Inspectors were revised and more liberally fixed.

(l) A sum of Rs. 4,000 was advanced as a loan to Mr. Ghadiali for enabling him to proceed to Japan for technical study.

(m) Concessions were given to old untrained teachers, and they were allowed to appear for the 1st year examination in the Training College without being compelled to attend the institution.

(n) The arrears of fines of Compulsory Education amounting to about Rs. 50,000 were written off.

(o) The work entailed by Compulsory Education was re-distributed between the Educational and Revenue officials.

(p) A Boarding house for the poor Shiledar boys has been ordered to be opened at Tarkeshwar. The scheme is being matured.

(q) Orders have been given for sending two non-Brahmin graduates to Mylapore for the pursuit of Sanskrit study. The selection is being made.

(r) A Hindi teacher was given in the Male Training College.

(s) Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned as additional permanent Tasalmat to the Central Book-Depôt.

(t) The department gratefully acknowledged the gift of a library building at Atarumba worth about a thousand rupees given by the late Manilal Ranchhod Sheth of Ahmedabad.

(u) Powers were given to the Principal of the Male Training College and the Head Master of the Patel Boarding House at Amreli.

(v) The post of the Chitnis of the Vidyadhikari office was placed in the grade of Junior Deputy Inspectors.

156. At Chhani, Bandhani Valam, Variav, Mehlav, Jarod, Vaghodia, Atarumba and Bahamangam, English is taught in Vernacular schools under the Grant-in-aid system. English is also taught in the girls' schools at Visnagar, Patan and Petlad and in the school at Damnagar at state expense.

English taught in Vernacular schools.

157. During the year under report, 5 appeals were registered and 4 disposed of. Appeals & Petitions. The total number of applications that had remained in arrears at the end of 1907-08 was 23. As many as 173 new petitions were filed during the year. Thus the total was 196. Of these 146 new and 23 old applications were disposed of and 27 remained to be considered. The average time taken for the disposal of old petitions was 8 months and 2 days, whereas that for the new ones was 1 month and 2 days.

158. The Department notes with gratification that there was *entente cordiale* Relations with other Departments between it and the other Departments.

159. (a) The following books were published during the year under report:—
Translations and compilations.

(1) Translation into Gujarati of an English lecture on Business Economics by Mr. D. E. Wachha, delivered before the Bombay Graduates' Association.

(b) The following books are in the press:—

(1) Nirnaya Sindhu, Part III.

(2) Dan Chandrica.

(3) Translation into Gujarati of Montaigne's Essays.

(4) A monograph on the Patidar community.

(5) Translation into Marathi of the Shankar Bhashya.

(6) Translation into Gujarati of the Ramanuj Bhashya.

(7) Translation into Gujarati of Fiske's History of the United States.

(8) Achara Mayukha.

(c) The following books are finished by the writers but the manuscripts are being examined, corrected, or got ready for the press:—

(1) Constitutional History of England by Montaigne.

(2) Duties and rights of a citizen.

(3) School management.

(4) Report on social and moral conditions of children in schools and of those outside.

(5) The Balance of power.

(6) History of Modern Europe.

(d) The following books are under preparation:—

(1) Vayu Puran.

(2) Prayaschitta Mayukha.

(3) Translation into Gujarati of the Classic Myths in English literature by Gayle.

(4) Medieval and Modern Europe by Myre.

(5) Sebhom's Era of the Protestant Revolution in Marathi.

(6) A book on Religious Education for the teachers.

(7) A book on Religious Education for children.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE
WORK DONE BY THEM.

160. During the year under report, I worked as Vidyadhikari and Minister of Education. Over and above the regular office work, I travelled over 1,832 miles for inspecting various schools, moved in the districts for 94 days and inspected 147 schools including A.-V. schools. During the touring season, I stayed for a month at Baroda for teaching Science to Princess Indira Raja during the absence of Dr. Jackson, and this time added to 94 days made up the required number of district days. I moved in Waghodia, Sinore, Tilakwada, Dabhoi, Okhamandal, Amreli, Kadi, Patan, Kalol, Palsana, Navsari, Gandevi and Mahuva Talukas.

161. Below is given the table shewing the work done by the inspecting officers.

TABLE XXXII.

Number.	Name of the officer.	Number of schools examined.	Number of children examined.	Number of schools visited.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of letters disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Vidyadhikari ... ..	...	...	147	1,832	32,673	
2	Educational Inspector Kadi, Division.	31	1,840	74	2,083 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,857	
3	Do. do. Baroda do.	27	3,182	61	721 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,256	
4	Do. do. Navsari do.	37	2,270	152	1,284 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,263	
5	Do. do. Amreli do.	38	3,367	155	1,798 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,907	
6	Lady Superintendent	10	729	13	1,787	2,184	
7	Urdu Educational Inspector, Baroda State and Urdu Deputy Educational Inspector of Kadi and Amreli Divisions.	72	3,801	46	2,183 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,302	
8	Assistant for Gramya Shalas ... ..	...	...	153	1,214 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,098	
9	Deputy Educational Inspector Baroda Sub-division.	123	5,276	55	443	11,964	
10	Do. do. Petlad Sub-Division.	88	5,510	114	929	8,912	
11	Do. do. Dabhoi do.	143	5,098	61	1,040	6,706	

Number.	Name of the officer.	Number of schools examined.	Number of children examined.	Number of schools visited.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of letters disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Deputy Educational Inspector Padra Sub-division,	127	5,182	117	1,123½	8,065	
13	Do. do. Savli do.	98	5,372	63	802	5,299	
14	Do. do. Sankheda do.	132	4,735	50	1,127½	3,656	
15	Extra Deputy Educational Inspector, Baroda Division.	120	4,494	8	658¾	549	
16	Marathi Deputy Educational Inspector, Baroda Division.	63	3,827	11	964½	3,241	
17	Urdu Deputy Educational Inspector, Baroda and Navsari Divisions	69	3,731	6	2,542	11,000	
18	Educational Inspector, Antyaja schools, Baroda State.	...	...	85	2,053½	654	
19	Dy. Edul. Inspector Patan Sub- Division	99	4,098	93	719	6,239	
20	Do. do. Sidhpur do.	108	4,616	73	745½	4,490	
21	Do. do. Visnagar do.	102	5,289	66	736½	9,000	
22	Do. do. Mehsana do.	104	4,490	88	1,688	5,537	
23	Do. do. Kadi do.	104	4,615	67	601	4,461	
24	Do. do. Vijapur do.	92	4,594	67	528½	5,426	
25	Do. do. Kalol do.	102	4,166	92	673	6,227	
26	Do. do. Dehegam do.	124	4,134	93	851	3,736	
27	Do. do. Navsari do.	115	5,708	79	857½	5,928	
28	Do. do. Vyara do.	175	5,335	35	895	2,281	
29	Do. do. Kamrej do.	162	5,265	100	1,530½	3,683	
30	Do. do. Amreli do.	102	3,735	109	664	9,804	
31	Do. do. Kodinar do.	138	4,325	124	1,635	7,492	

162. The Department notes with gratification the good work done by all the Inspectors and their Deputies in promoting the cause of education energetically, whole heartedly and dutifully. The same four Inspectors remained in charge of their respective divisions. These officers try their best to keep themselves in touch with modern methods of edu-

The Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors.

cation by reading books and journals on general educational subjects. It is satisfactory to see that the majority of them are graduates.

163. At the beginning of the official year, there were three assistants under the Vidyadhikari, Mr. Goculdas M. Shah, B. A., LL. B.,
 Assistants working under Vidyadhikari. Mr. Vrajlal K. Patel and Mr. Ambashanker P. Trivedi. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to order that Mr. J. P. Joshipura, M. A., who was appointed a Deputy Inspector in the lower grade should be attached to the Vidyadhikari office on special duty in connection with the work of a literary nature. He took charge in the office on 6th January 1909. Thus there were practically 4 assistants for sometime. On the 1st June 1909, however, the post of the assistant for Gramya Shallas was abolished and Mr. Ambashankar who rendered very useful assistance in this connection was sent as a Deputy Inspector. From that time only 3 assistants worked in the office. The distribution of work was made afresh, and Mr. Joshipura who was appointed for literary work was also given a part of the administrative work. He did both the literary and administrative work. He has been going on well with his translation work and ably supervises the Depot work of the Department. All the 3 assistants have worked very satisfactorily, whole-heartedly and ungrudgingly.

164. The work of Miss Bhore, Miss Wiltshier, Messrs. N. K. Dikshit, P. M. Desai,
 Other officers of the Department. A. M. Pathan, C. H. Vora, C. N. Vevai and P. M. Dave, has been very satisfactory, and reference has been made to the good work done by some of them elsewhere in the report.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.

165. The expenditure on Vernacular Education was Rs. 8,79,307-11-6 against Rs. 7,99,305-15-4 being a decrease of Rs. 11,504-5-11 and an increase of Rs. 91,506-2-1 under different heads as shewn in the following table:—

TABLE XXXIII.

Actual expenditure under different heads for two years.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		1907-08.	1908-09.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Officers' salary	45,903 8 2	62,871 13 0	16,968 4 10	.....
2	Gujarati and Marathi Boys' Schools.—					
	Salaries... ..	2,17,288 1 0	2,31,465 7 2	14,177 6 2	.....
	Dead-stock	15,520 7 8	16,493 6 11	972 15 3	.....
	Contingencies	60,516 5 2	69,143 7 0	8,627 1 10	.....
	Scholarships	4,185 8 8	4,277 7 1	91 14 5	.....
	Temporary Establishment	8,772 11 2	5,301 11 1	.....	3,471 0 1	
	Total ...	3,52,186 9 10	3,89,553 4 3	40,837 10 6	3,471 0 1	
3	Urdu Schools.—					
	Salaries... ..	18,200 8 6	19,625 13 9	1,425 5 3	.....
	Dead-Stock	339 15 0	84 5 3	.....	255 9 9	
	Contingencies	3,409 7 4	3,935 9 7	526 2 3	.....

	Scholarships	30 0 0	19 9 0	.....	10 7 0
	Temporary Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,979 14 10	23,665 5 7	1,951 7 6	266 0 9
4	Girls' Schools.				
	Salaries	63,888 1 4	68,489 9 11	4,601 8 7	.....
	Dead-Stock	587 4 9	2,570 11 9	1,983 7 0	.....
	Contingencies	10,533 10 9	10,405 6 9	.....	128 4 0
	Scholarships	3,050 1 0	4,211 1 7	1,161 0 7	.....
	Temporary Establishment	3,856 7 5	4,983 11 2	1,127 3 9	.....
	Total ...	81,915 9 3	90,660 9 2	8,873 3 11	128 4 0
5	Music Schools.				
	Salaries... ..	5,761 11 2	6,186 9 10	424 14 8	.....
	Dead-Stock	467 6 0	578 5 0	110 15 0	.....
	Contingencies	566 11 5	737 11 4	170 15 11	.....
	Scholarships	258 1 3	267 4 0	9 2 9	.....
	Temporary Establishment	89 2 6	25 10 3	.....	63 8 3
	Total ...	7,143 0 4	7,795 8 5	716 0 4	63 8 3

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		1907-08.	1908-09.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Sanskrit Schools.—					
	Salaries... ..	1,212 9 1	1,322 0 1	109 7 0	.....
	Contingencies	122 0 5	121 6 10	.....	0 9 7	
	Total	1,334 9 6	1,443 6 11	109 7 0	0 9 7	
7	Kala-Bhavan.—					
	Salaries	36,159 12 0	38,432 13 0	2,273 1 0	.....
	Dead-Stock	8,906 4 0	4,900 5 3	.....	4,005 14 9	
	Contingencies	18,256 12 0	20,554 12 1	2,298 0 1	.....
	Scholarships	4,905 12 6	11,203 3 0	6,297 6 6	.....
	Temporary Establishment	2,725 11 0	6,457 10 2	3,731 15 2	.....
	Purchase of Machinery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	70,954 3 6	81,548 11 6	14,600 6 9	4,005 14 9	
8	Boarding Schools	24,473 0 11	33,761 10 2	9,288 9 3	.....
9	Sanskrit Library, Encouragement to Sanskrit learning and Shravan Mas Dakshinas.	21,469 13 9	19,481 11 9	.....	1,988 2 0	

10	Grant-in-aid Schools	...	...	...	1,989 7 6	1,684 7 9	.....	304 15 9
11	Encouragement to authors	...	...	...	1,982 2 0	1,541 8 0	.....	440 10 0
12	Book Depots.—							
	Salaries	...	...	...	1,386 10 6	1,662 7 3	275 12 9	.....
	Contingencies	...	...	...	1,288 9 9	1,288 10 0	0 0 3	.....
	Dead-Stock	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Total	2,675 4 3	2,951 1 3	275 13 0	.....
13	Orphanages...	...	...	...	7,566 8 9	7,870 9 7	304 0 10	.....
14	Compulsory Schools	...	...	...	1,79,720 7 10	1,81,020 14 7	1,300 6 9	.....
15	State Library	...	...	...	5,725 1 0	4,889 12 3	.....	835 4 9
16	Assistant for Gramyashalas...	...	...	...	1,777 14 0	2,233 0 6	455 2 6	.....
17	Expenditure in connection with the education of students outside India.				16,412 4 1	29,206 1 10	12,793 13 9	.....
				Grand Total	7,99,305 15 4	8,79,307 11 6	91,506 2 1	11,504 5 11

166. The fees and other receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 71,635-12-6 against Rs. 57,992-9-4 of the last year. The details are:—
Income.

	1908-09	1907-08
(a) Fee-receipts	5,430-12- 6	4,536-15- 6
(b) Kalabhavan	11,995- 9- 0	6,865- 4- 1
(c) Other sundry receipts ...	54,209- 7- 0	46,590- 5- 9
Total	71,635-12- 6	57,992- 9- 4

CHAPTER IX. BOOK-DEPOTS.

167. There is a Central Book-Depot under the general superintendence of the Department which controls and co-ordinates with the branch Book-Depots. Sub-Depots. The chief object of keeping these Depots is to facilitate the prompt and uniform supply of books to the schools of the whole Raj. In addition to the Central Book-Depot at Baroda, forty-two Branch Depots were maintained in the Baroda City and districts during the year under report. The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors have also attached to their offices small travelling Depots which they carry with them in examination tours and which contain books to be given away as prizes after the examinations are over.

168. Rs. 22,000 were sanctioned as permanent advance to the Depot to enable it to carry on its business. But this amount was found inadequate for meeting the increasing demand of books on account of the opening of about 666 new compulsory schools after the enforcement of the law of Compulsory Education and of the enhanced price of the new Vernacular Series published under the authority of the Bombay Educational Department. It was, therefore, thought necessary to request the Government for a further permanent advance of Rs. 10,000 which was sanctioned together with an additional special temporary advance of Rs. 5,000 for one year for the purchase and sale of ruled copy books. Thus the total advance comes up to Rs. 37,000 for the year under report.

169. Books sold and in stock in the Book-Depot.

TABLE XXXIV.

	1907-08.				1908-09.				Remarks.
	Books.	Rs.	a.	p.	Books.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year.	2,43,488	43,499	10	6	3,11,645	51,188	5	9	
Books purchased during the year.	2,77,894	46,863	15	4	3,18,942	45,467	2	3	
Total...	5,21,382	90,363	9	10	6,30,587	96,655	8	0	
Sales, etc., during the year.	2,09,737	39,175	4	1	2,26,737	38,098	2	3	
Balance on hand at the end of the year.	3,11,645	51,188	5	9	4,03,850	58,557	5	9	

170. The average rate of commission allowed by authors for the books purchased from them is 20 per cent. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of Bombay, the sole proprietors of the copy-right of the new revised Vernacular Reading Series, supplied the books during the year and allowed 15 per cent. commission. We have now proposed to the said Company to allow us a higher rate of commission and it is expected that the Company looking to the large amount of transactions will close in with our proposal. The gross profit, this year, on the total purchase of books amounted to Rs. 8,323-6-6 against Rs. 9,149-13-4 of the preceding year. Deducting Rs. 1,662-7-9 for establishment charges Rs. 1,781-5-6 for commission to Sub-Depots and Rs. 1,630-12-9 for contingent and miscellaneous expenses there remains the net profit Rs. 3,248-12-6 or 10·3 per cent. on the permanent advance of Rs. 32,000 as against 19·2 per cent. on the permanent advance of Rs. 22,000 of the preceding year. From these figures it will be seen that 3,18,942 books worth 45,467-2-3 were purchased during the year and 2,26,737 books of the value of Rs. 38,098-2-3 were sold as against 2,09,737 of the value of Rs. 39,175-4-1 in the year 1907-08. The net profits on the sale of books purchased by the Depot amounted to Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 4,500 of the previous year which was paid up to the Government treasury.

171. The above is the brief account of the Departmental as well as the non-Departmental publications purchased and sold. It is now necessary to say something about the books prepared and sold by the Department to the Depot. For some years past, the Department has undertaken to prepare its own text-books and to sell them at the cheapest possible prices. There were 23 text-books prepared at the instance of the Department of which 22 were Gujarati and 1 Urdu. During the year 10 such text-books were printed and sold. The work of revising and making suitable additions and alterations in the text-books has also been undertaken and it is expected that it will be finished by the end of the next year. Moreover, it has been settled to reduce the prices of some of the books still further. The income derived from the sale of such publications amounted to Rs. 1,6085-14-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,2971-7-1, thus leaving a balance of profit of Rs. 3,114-6-11. But out of this sum of 3,114-6-11, Rs. 3,000 were paid up to the Treasury. The total profit made by the Depot and the publishing branch during the year under report comes up to Rs. 6,393-3-11 or 20 per cent, on the permanent advance of Rs. 32,000 as against 35·5 per cent, of the previous year on the permanent advance of Rs. 22,000. The reason of the decrease in the profit is due to the smaller rate of discount allowed on the new Vernacular and Urdu Series which absorb a greater proportion of the sums advanced to the Depot. This profit includes that made by the sale of books published under Huzur Orders by the Khangi and Revenue Departments, and the Dyan Manjusha, and sent to the Depot for sale. In addition to this work, the Depot has also to look to the laborious work of receiving, preserving and selling numerous copies of the Acts and Rules published by the Revenue, Judicial and other Departments. The books of the Dyan Manjusha and the volumes of the Bhashanter Store are also offered for sale. The sub-joined table shows the kind of books, the number of copies with their value in stock and the number received from other sources and the number of books sold or otherwise disposed of.

TABLE XXXV.

Books received from other departments and published by the Education Department, for sale.

Number.	Name of Department.	No. of different sorts of books.	Balance at the end of the last year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Sold.		Presented during this year.		Balance at the end of the year.		Remarks.
			No. of books.	Value.	No. of books.	Value.	No. of books.	Value.	No. of books.	Value.	No. of books.	Value.	No. of books.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Revenue Department...	129	7,547	1,144- 2- 6	2,876	258- 1- 9	10,423	1,402- 4- 3	2,000	188- 0- 0	...	...	8,423	1,214- 4- 3	
2	Judicial Department ...	1	3	0- 6- 0	...	...	3	0- 6- 0	...	...	...	...	3	0- 6- 0	
3	Police Department ...	3	11	3- 1- 0	...	...	11	3- 1- 0	...	...	...	...	11	3- 1- 0	
4	Registration	4	282	35- 0- 3	...	...	282	35- 0- 3	282	35- 0- 3	...	...	...	...
5	Works published by the Vernacular Educational Department	73	8,942	14,513- 4- 0	2,997	373- 6- 0	11,939	14,886-10- 0	1,986	1,616- 3- 0	1,543	2,471- 8- 0	9,007	10,798-14- 6	
6	Works from the Khargi Department	63	17,386	23,858-12- 6	...	...	17,386	23,858-13- 6	571	626- 1- 9	2,573	3,388- 4- 0	14,212	19,861- 7- 3	
7	Works in the Dnyana Manjusha Series ...	30	12,823	14,417-10- 0	929	749- 4- 0	13,822	15,166-14- 0	1,019	1357-14- 0	797	1,231- 4- 0	11,976	12,577-12- 0	
8	Nyaya Mala	4	495	1,325-12- 0	...	...	495	1,325-12- 0	1	1- 12- 0	209	500- 0- 0	294	824- 0- 0	
	Total ...	307	47,489	55,298- 1- 3	6,872	1,360-11- 9	54,361	56,678-13- 0	5,289	3,834-15- 6	5,116	7,591- 0- 6	43,956	48,252-13- 6	
9	Baroda Government Book Depot	751	2,31,894	46,416- 2- 5	1,34,866	29,123- 2- 6	3,66,760	75,569- 5- 3	1,07,126	21,636-11- 2	...	...	2,59,634	50,982-10- 0	
10	Publication of Text-Books	13	78,115	3,407- 1- 6	1,81,200	16,085-14- 0	2,54,315	19,492-15- 6	1,18,526	13,085-15- 0	...	...	1,26,779	6,407- 0- 6	
	Total ...	764	3,05,009	49,853- 4- 3	3,16,066	45,209- 0- 6	6,21,075	95,062- 4- 9	2,25,662	37,722-10- 3	...	...	3,96,413	57,389-10- 6	
	Grand Total ...	1,071	3,52,498	1,05,151-5- 6	8,22,938	46,589-12- 3	6,75,436	1,51,741-1- 9	2,30,951	41,557- 9- 9	5,116	7,591- 0- 6	4,40,369	1,02,592-7- 6	

172. It may also be mentioned here that the Bhashanter Assistant to the Vidyadhikari
 Inspection of Sub- Depots. paid surprise visits and inspected several Sub-Depots in the districts and checked the accounts.

173. The books published in Vernaculars under the patronage of His Highness
 Bhashanter Store. from year to year go to increase the stock of books in the Bhashanter Store. These books do not find extensive sale, either because of their high price or because of the inactivity of the Gujarati reading public. Even the book-sellers find it hard to sell them off at 50 per cent. discount. As the readers did not come for the books, the books were sent to the readers. Under the orders of Government these books were presented gratis to such of the Sardars, Darakdars, Mankaris, Shastris, Bankers as were expected to make use of them. It is hoped that with the development of the project of opening circulating libraries in His Highness' territories and outside, where one whole set of books has to be given to each one of such libraries, the number of books in the Bhashanter Store will ere-long be perceptibly reduced.

Baroda, }
 5th February 1910. }

A. M. MASANI,
 Vidyadhikari.
 (Minister of Education.)
 Baroda.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE BARODA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

The year under review was marked by an improvement in certain directions. Taking all institutions together the number of institutions decreased from 2,856 to 2,832, the small decrease being perceptible in the number of village schools and regular Government Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils, however, has increased in the year by over a thousand. Turning to the general financial condition, the expenditure was Rs. 10,85,722-0-6 against Rs. 9,98,212-7-6 which shows an excess of over Rs. 85,000. Most of the excess of over Rs. 50,000 is under the head of Vernacular Education and is due to the engagement of additional staff of teachers in schools of Compulsory Primary Education, revising their salaries and strengthening the Inspectorial staff.

2. The number of students receiving English Education has under the year under review increased by 500 although the number of students receiving English Education at the College has almost remained stationary without any appreciable increase for the last 5 years. There is decrease in the number of students in Grant-in-aid schools, which shows that the quality of the instruction imparted in these institutions is not on a level with that in Government schools. There is increase in the expenditure on the English education and this is due to the extension of Dr. Jackson's services in the College, the training given to 6 masters and the Grant-in-aid given to the Industrial School at Naosari.

3. Collegiate Education.—On the return of Mr. Clarke, permanent Principal, Dr. Jackson was appointed Director of Science Studies. He prepared an elaborate scheme for the founding of a Science Institute. This scheme although excellent has been found by the Education Commission to be too expensive to be launched in the State on account of the increased expenditure on primary and secondary education.

4. The number of Mahomedan students at the College is exceedingly small. There is great disproportion between the number of students that appeared for the Arts course, and those who appeared for the science course. The results of students that appeared at the University Examinations are really satisfactory and Government trust that the College will continue to successfully maintain the position which it has secured among the several institutions in the Bombay Presidency.

5. If the College Laboratory stands in need of better accommodation, the department will take early measures to provide for it. It is to be pitied that students in large numbers do not come forward to take advantage of the tour grant.

6. It would be better if the Minister would embody in his report information about hostels and also give a statement showing the results of Examinations last year.

7. High Schools:—Government fail to see the propriety of the remark made by the Minister in his report that there is no likelihood of any increase in future years as there may be occasion in the future in the absence of any adequate provision for increasing additional classes in the High School here.

8. Government note with pleasure the results of the Baroda High School in Athletic sports and the several prizes the students have won.
 The results of Baroda High School in Athletic Sports satisfactory.

9. The figures exhibit an increase in the number of students in the High Schools. Of the three High Schools the Baroda High School takes first place in the results of the Matriculation Examination.
 The increase in number of students in High Schools.

10. Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Of the 15 Anglo-Vernacular schools, the numerical strength of Baroda Anglo Vernacular school is large : Petlad, Sojitra, Padra, Visnagar, Vaso and, Bhadran stand next, and the attendance in the rest is below 100. During the year under review, the Grant-in-aid school at Bhadran was converted into a Government school. There was an increase in the number of students by about 300. The percentage of passes is very large in Bhadran ; the teaching capacity of the several Anglo-Vernacular schools varies from 3rd to the VI Standard.
 The numerical strength of Anglo-Vernacular schools.

11. Grant-in-aid Schools :—Of the 10 Grant-in-aid schools, the attendance at the Baroda Grant-in-aid High school is nearly 300, while that at the Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and Tata Anglo Vernacular School is over 100. The attendance at the Industrial School Naosari, Palsana and Vyara A. V. Schools is between 25 and 60. One can well understand the meagre attendance at Vyara, but the small attendance at Palsana school is inexplicable. The decrease in the number of students in the Grant-in-aid schools is due to the Bhadran school being converted into a Government institution.
 The attendance at the Grant-in-aid schools.

12. There is no perceptible increase in the number of students in the Shri Sayaji High school. I should have liked the Minister to give his views about the kind of religious and moral instruction that is imparted in that High School, and its results since it is in the stage of experiment there.
 The Shri Sayaji High School.

13. Government acknowledge with thanks the donations made by Messrs, Dabu and Gulabdas. In these days of progress and culture, Government will hail with feelings of satisfaction any attempts made by men of affluence to supplement endeavours of Government in the spread of education. The Nar Grant-in-aid school stands at the top in the results of examinations. Of the three Grant-in-aid High Schools, the result of the Naosari Zarthosti Madressa is good, while that of the Shri Sayaji High School is not satisfactory.
 The Donations by Messrs Dabu and Gulabdas.

14. Khangi Scholar-ships :—As many as 37 Scholarships are given to poor students for studying the various branches of education and of these not less than 8 scholarships are held by girls at the several institutions in the Bombay Presidency. The amount spent on these scholarships this year was over Rs. 12,000.
 Scholarships to poor students.

15. Princes' School:—The excellent work done by the Princess Shrimant Indira Raja at the school is confirmed by her recent success at the Matriculation Examination. She is the first Princess in India who has passed this examination. Prince Jaysingrao is
 Education of the Princess Indira Raja & the Princess.

at the Harvard University. Prince Shivaji Rao who has recently passed the Intermediate Examination is a good sportsman and continues to take great interest in outdoor and in-door games. The report received from the master of Prince Dhairyashil Rao speaks favourably of the progress made by him.

16. The chief events in the Vernacular Education Department were (1) the separation of the Male Training College from the Kala-Bhavan and (2) a Boarding School for Antyaja boys and girls in Baroda. The decrease in the number of ordinary schools was due to the fact that the several compulsory schools were started on the basis of Census figures of 1901, and that was misleading. There was no perceptible increase in the number of attendance in the several institutions of Vernacular Education.

17. The total number of children attending the Government schools was 1,04,275 which represents 10·2 of the population of towns and villages having schools of the Department. The schools excluding village schools may be divided into Government Schools and non-Government Schools. In the Government schools are included Special Institutions like Kala-bhavan, Music Schools, &c., whereas in the non-Government Schools are included Grant-in-aid Schools, Fund Schools and three schools under inspection. The Fund schools are three in number Bechraji, Sankhalpur and Beyt maintained by the temple funds. The schools under inspection are those which are merely examined by the Inspectors of the Department. Excluding non-Government Schools, the number of pupils attending Government Schools is 1,01,701, i. e., as much as 97·4 children learning in purely Government Schools. There is an increase in the average number of pupils in each Government School, although the average attendance has slightly decreased in Government and Village Schools.

18. The number of village schools is 1,563 and the number of pupils attending them is 60,991. The results given in table 16 show the several percentages of boys and girls to total males and females of schoolage and of pupils to the total percentage in our State and some States and Presidencies in British India. All these percentages compare very favourably with those in the Native States and the Presidencies. The percentage of pupils to the total population is as good as $8\frac{1}{2}$, whereas the highest percentage elsewhere comes to about 4. The percentage of girls is also very satisfactory, since it is 47 and the highest percentage elsewhere is 7. There is 11 per cent. increase this year in the percentage of girls taught to total females of school-age.

19. There is an increase in the number of pupils attending the special institutions. Now that the system of engaging establishment has undergone a variation, I do not quite understand the propriety of giving the number of pupils learning in the several grades. This information need not be embodied in the report. The increase of numbers in the VI and VII Vernacular standards goes to show that although success in the IVth standard entitles a pupil to admission in Anglo-Vernacular School, pupils are anxious to be well grounded in Mathematics and Vernacular before they join the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

20. Of the number of pupils attending Government schools as stated in table XX, the percentage of Patidars and Kanbis is 23·3, of Brahmins 12·1 and of unclean castes 7·3. Government feel gratified to see that the last class is taking more advantage of the schools. The percentage of Mahomedans is less by 1 per cent. than that of the Brahmins. In the village schools the percentage among Mahomedans is a little higher than that of the Brahmins. Considering the Mahomedan population in the State the percentage of Mahomedan children is remarkable. Government note with satisfaction that of the children attending schools, the Kanbis and Patidars return as many as 23 and the depressed classes as many as 10 per cent. There is comparatively a small number of children below 7 attending schools and this leads to the inference that people are realizing the disadvantages that follow from sending their children at a precocious age. The returns do not show marked improvement in the number of grown up girls at Schools.

21. Female Education :—Table XXIV shows the number of girls learning in the several standards. If one looks at the number of girls studying in the several standards, he finds at once a drop from the 4th Standard upwards which evidently shows that the girls generally continue their course upto the 4th Standard. The pass results of the girls below standard do not compare favourably with those of the past year. There is a decrease in the strength of the girls in schools by about 500. The total number of girls studying at the several schools is nearly 45,000. The figures show an increase this year in the strength of Zenana classes.

22. Girls' High School :—The number of girls learning English in the State is 151 in Baroda and 85 in the mofusal at Patan, Visnagar and Petlad. I do not know why this benefit is not extended to Naosari and Amreli Divisions. The number of girls belonging exclusively to the High School proper is 133.

23. There is a small increase in the number of females attending the Female Training College, the total number being 41. Nearly half of this number comes from the Brahmin caste and more than half from the pitiable class of widows. Government note with satisfaction the good work done by Mr. Desai, the Lady Superintendent and other Lady Teachers.

24. Special Institutions :—Kala-Bhavan—Of the 9 Departments last year, several Departments continue to be attached to this institution. The Department of Watch-making has been closed and the school of Padagogy has been an independent institution. There has been an increase of 28 students over those of the last year. Out of the total number of 570 students, 171 were from other Native States or British Territory and some of them are studying in this institution with scholarships given by them and this testifies to the popularity of this institution.

25. Industrial Schools :—One school had to be closed at Naosari as the Tata Industrial school came into existence there ; thus there were only two schools left at the end of the year. The attendance at these two schools does not show that these institutions are popular. Government note

that the results in Architecture and Chemical Technology are not satisfactory, and trust that the results in future years in these subjects will be favourable. Government read with satisfaction the results in Commercial Examinations. Now that the question of industrial development has been in the fore for some years Government are anxious that the Kala-Bhavan and other institutions patronized by the State must endeavour to maintain their prestige and reputation. Government have read with pleasure the complimentary terms in which the work of Mr. Raojibhai has been spoken of by the head of the Department.

26. The evening class for artisans.—This class has been opened for the benefit of a particular section of the working people, such as carpenters, black-smiths, &c. It had on its rolls 47 at the end of the year.

The attendance at the Artisan class.

27. It appears there was an increase of over Rs. 13 thousand in the expenditure of the Kala-Bhavan and the Department would have done well if it had shown what it was due to. The average annual cost of educating each pupil compares very favourably with that of pupils of similar institutions in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1907-08, since it is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of that in the Victoria Jubilee Institute.

Increase in expenditure of the Kala-Bhavan.

28. The most important events in connection with Kala-Bhavan this year were (1) the proposal to award diplomas to the students of the school of Weaving Technology was sanctioned, (2) a class in Photo-Mechanical Process work was started and (3) a life class was opened.

Important events in connection with Kala-Bhavan.

29. Manual Training.—There are 8 schools in the State where Manual Training is introduced as a part of general education and where subjects like carpentry, drawing and clay modelling are taught. The attendance in these schools is 1,750. It appears from the results that good work is done in these subjects.

Schools of Manual Training.

30. The Night Schools.—There are 5 night schools in the State. These exist for the benefit of those who are unable to attend during the day. The number in Bhadran and Baroda City (Marathi) is large, the total strength in all schools being 197.

The attendance at night schools.

31. Orphanages.—The State has got 3 Orphanages, 2 at Amreli and one at Songadh. The number of admissions in the Songadh Boarding House, as it is called, is only 10. Of these orphans, two are learning English and some of them have been taught useful manual work like tailoring, carpentry, weaving, stone masonry, &c. I found some 2 or 3 at the Female Boarding House which means at the Female Training College and it would be a great gain if more were sent to this institution.

The Orphanages at Amreli and Songadh.

32. Sanskrit Schools.—The number of disciples in these schools has almost remained stationary this year. The Dwarka Veda and Pathshala, Beyt & Sidhpur. Shalas, Beyt Sanskrit Pathshala and Sidhpur Grant-in-aid school seem to do good work from the number on the rolls.

Sanskrit Schools at Dwarka, Beyt & Sidhpur.

33. Agricultural School.—The results of the Agricultural School, Junior Class, are very unsatisfactory. It is really very disappointing that the agricultural population did not avail themselves of this institution, and the school had to be closed.

The results of the Agricultural School unsatisfactory.

34. Music seems to have made good progress in the schools, because there are no less than 577 girls who have learnt this art.

Progress of Music in schools.

35. The Male Training College.—The curriculum was revised and the period of study was raised from 2 to 3 years. The number has almost doubled this year and the results of the examination are satisfactory. It must be remembered that a well trained teacher is the beginning, middle and end of sound education and that schemes are of secondary importance. It is, therefore, of supreme importance that proper attention should be given to the education of those teachers.

Changes in the period of study at the Male Training College.

36. Grant-in-aid Schools.—There was a small decrease in the number of these schools and also a fall in the number of pupils.

Decrease in the number of Grant-in-aid Schools.

37. Urdu Schools.—Taking the figures of the Mahomedan population of the year 1901, there are 5 per cent learning Urdu and about the same percent learning Gujarati, the total of Mahomedan children receiving education, receiving instruction being 15,429.

Mahomedan children receiving education.

38. Antyaja Classes:—Out of the total population of 1,63,176 of the depressed classes, there are 14,372 children who are receiving education. With the object of elevating these depressed classes, His Highness has been pleased to give some facilities to them and it is a source of gratification to Government that the depressed classes are taking advantage of them.

The education of the depressed classes.

39. Government note with satisfaction, the success which has attended the opening of a Special Boarding House for these classes and the intense interest which the Superintendent has evinced in the institution.

A Boarding House for the depressed classes.

40. Forest Tribes Schools.—There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 at Songadh, 1 at Vyara and 1 at Mahuwa. They have 355 inmates and the accommodation provided is just sufficient for this number. The results of the Girls' Boarding House at Songadh are unsatisfactory and the Department must take prompt steps to improve them. The Department should take measures to have Government buildings for Vyara and Mahuwa Boarding Schools. Efforts are made to train these children in agriculture and sericulture by having two Model Farms attached to Songadh and Vyara Boarding Schools. Government note with pleasure the results of examinations and the high terms in which the Department speaks of the good work turned out by the Head Master.

An account of the forest tribes schools.

41. Patel Boarding House at Amreli.—With the object of getting trained Patels and Talatis, sons of Patels and Mukhis are trained in a Boarding House located at Amreli. It has got 33 boarders

Training at the Patel Boarding House.

and a Model Farm attached to it, the course of instruction covering a period of 2 years. The sons of Patels have to pay a nominal fee of one rupee per mensem, while others seeking for admission have to pay Rs. 5.

42. The expectations of the Department about raising the age and standard in Compulsory Education have been realized by the recent order which His Highness has been pleased to pass on this subject. That other Native States have been introducing free and compulsory education into their territories speaks indirectly about the success which has attended the introduction of this measure into our State. The State has now to spend more than four lakhs on it than it did before.

43. The amount of fine recovered during the year under review was Rs. 34,768 which considering the population and number of villages is not excessive. His Highness was pleased to order all arrears before November 1908 to be written off and these arrears came to nearly Rs. 50,000 and this shows that Government has no intention whatever of making this a source of revenue. Government trust that parents will supplement the efforts of the State by showing their zeal to send their children to schools.

44. Government have very recently passed their orders on the recommendations made by the Education Commission. Nothing further need, therefore, be stated in this connection.

45. The cry of the Department for school buildings continues to be as loud as before. Six new buildings were added during the year. Government have to keep their financial condition in view before they make any grants. One lakh of rupees every year has been provided for school buildings, and Government will never grudge any additional money on school buildings consistently with their financial position because money so spent is well spent in a good cause.

46. Physical Education.—No less than 44 schools have got special Gymnasium teachers. Care is taken to see new schools built on sites which can afford to set apart extensive play ground.

47. Circulating Libraries.—Government have read with pleasure that the institutions of circulating libraries are becoming popular, that their number is increasing every year and that the Local Boards have been taking keen interest in them.

48. Table XXXIII shows that the actual expenditure on Vernacular Education during the year under review has increased by about one lakh, the sum of less than 2 lakhs being spent on compulsory education. The actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 8,79,307-10-6.

49. Government desire to express their gratification at the sustained endeavours made by the Head for expanding the Department and the continued progress maintained.

K. V. SARANGPANI,
Naib Dewan.

28th June 1910.