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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BARODA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.



Baroda :

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REPORT ON THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
BARODA STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

I.—General Summary.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		Expenditure, 1915-16.	Receipts, 1915-16.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
English Education.						
(1) Arts College	1	1	601	636	1,26,743- 4-5	35,019-14- 0
(2) Government High Schools for boys	4	5	2,134	2,479		
(3) Government High School for girls	1	1	122	142	2,08,567- 0- 8	56,703- 4- 7
(4) Aided High Schools	5	5	1,346	1,498		
(5) Government A. V. Schools	26	25	3,549	4,004		
(6) Aided A. V. Schools	6	6	556	538		
(7) Aided Classes, etc.	16	13	329	269		
(8) Unaided High School	1	1	100	167	3,924- 5- 6	..
(9) Unaided A. V. Schools	5	4	299	290		
(10) Scholarships .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(11) Princes' School .. .. .	..	1	..	3	9,480-11- 9	..
TOTAL (Eng. Edu.) ..	65	62	9,036	10,026	3,48,715- 6- 4	91,723- 2- 7
Vernacular Education.						
(1) Direction and Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,71,820- 5-10	4,639-11- 4
(2) Primary Boys' Schools	2,612	2,226	2,01,718	1,92,342	9,00,706- 4-11	10,138- 4- 6
(3) Primary Girls' Schools	394	357	41,140	39,791	2,40,087- 1- 0	
(4) Fund Schools	3	3	394	395	..	..
(5) Aided Primary Schools	20	21	1,947	2,098	2,054-13- 8	..
(6) Unaided Primary Schools	24	26	1,555	1,688	..	..
(7) Technical Schools	4	4	547	558	79,910- 5- 2	8,799-11- 8
(8) Special Schools	18	19	1,839	2,062	85,436-13- 5	266-12- 9
(9) Orphanage	1	1	72	66	4,734- 4- 9	..
TOTAL ..	3,076	2,657	2,49,212	2,39,000	14,84,750- 0- 9	23,844- 8- 3
Encouragement, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,499-10- 6	..
Book Depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,309- 1- 6	13,170- 1- 9
Expenses of Education of Students sent abroad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48,398- 9- 1	..
Scholarships .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63,291- 0- 1	..
TOTAL (Ver. Edu.) ..	3,076	2,657	2,49,212	2,39,000	16,21,248- 5-11	37,014-10- 0
Library Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,03,947- 6-10	573- 7- 4
Museum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,484-12- 3	92- 8- 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,141	2,719	2,58,248	2,49,026	20,89,395-15- 4	1,29,403-11-11

NOTE :—An Educational grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for school buildings is included in Public Works Department accounts.

2. At the end of the year 1915-16, there were in the State 2,719 educational institutions, made up of 1 Arts College, 6 High Schools, 25 A. V. Schools, 24 Aided Schools or Classes, 5 Unaided Schools, 2,583 Primary Schools, 24 Special Institutions, 3 Fund Schools, 21 Aided and 26 Unaided Primary Schools, and 1 Orphanage. There is apparently a large decrease in the number of institutions, particularly Primary Schools. As is explained in the detailed Report this decrease is nominal, and has, as a matter of fact, in no way affected either the general educational policy of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb or the expansion of public instruction; nor has it caused any retrenchment or reduction in expenditure which, as will be seen, is on the contrary more by a couple of lacs than that of the last year. Searching enquiries were instituted, during the year under report, by Special Committees, with a view to re-organizing and placing the whole system on a sounder and more efficient footing. These Committees suggested a number of modifications and reforms which were put into immediate effect. The whole system was re-organized, schools were re-classified under appropriate denominations, small schools of the same type and kind in the same localities were amalgamated with the object of forming big schools, and some inefficient, ill-equipped, badly housed schools where the attendance was extremely poor, were temporarily closed. From this it will be obvious that the decrease in number is merely nominal, as most of the schools remain, if not as independent institutions, yet as parts of other bigger ones in the same localities.

3. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,49,026, against 2,58,248 of the last year. Of these, 636 were in the Arts College, against 601 of the last year, 9,390 in the Secondary Schools, against 8,435 of the last year, and the remaining 2,39,000 attended the Primary Schools and Special Institutions. Out of the total number of children, 1,58,626 were boys and 90,400 were girls. The decrease in the number of children, though to some extent due to the reasons stated in para 1 above, is mainly due to the raising of the compulsory age-limit of admission from 6 years to 7 years complete. Accurate registering of only children of standard compulsory age being exacted, the number given above does not include the number of under-age children, who are of course not prevented from attending and learning in schools, to that extent to which it did during the previous years. Again, owing to the change in the age-limit of admission, no annual census could possibly be made and hence there were absolutely no new admissions of pupils into schools. It will, thus, be seen that the amalgamation or the closing of some inefficient and poorly attended schools has not to any appreciable degree affected the number of children attending schools.

4. Comparing the number of Institutions with the number of towns and villages in the whole State, there is an average of $\frac{9}{10}$ or nearly one institution per town or village.

5. Taking 15% of the total male population as the average number of boys of school-going age, the number of boys enrolled in schools during the year is 92.3 per cent of the school-going age.

6. Reckoning 12% as the average of girls of school-going age compared to the total female population, the percentage of girls at schools comes to 78.9% of the school-going age.

No. of girls attending schools compared with those of school-going age.

7. The percentage of the total number of school children to the total population of the State goes upto 12.2.

Percentage of school children to the total population.

8. The total expenditure incurred on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 19,69,963-12-3, against Rs. 17,04,713-14-3 of the last year, whereas the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,28,737-12-7, against Rs. 1,49,969-15-0 of the last year. Of this, the net expenditure on the English Education amounted to Rs. 2,56,992-3-9, against Rs. 2,05,196-2-3 of the previous year, giving the net average cost of educating each pupil Rs. 25-10-1, against Rs. 22-11-4 of the last year. The net expenditure on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 15,84,233-11-11, against Rs. 13,49,547-13-0 of the last year, the average net cost per pupil being Rs. 6-10-1, against Rs. 5-6-7 per pupil last year. Taking all the institutions and pupils together, the total net expense amounts to Rs. 18,41,225-15-8, against Rs. 15,54,743-15-3, bringing the average annual cost per head to Rs. 7-6-3, against Rs. 6-0-4 of the previous year.

Total expenditure and receipts.

9. In calculating the proportion between the Revenue of the State and the expenditure incurred on education, it is to be remembered that Government diverts $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total local cess towards educational purposes, while the annual building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for schools is shown as a charge to the P. W. Department. Again, the amount of fines collected under the Compulsory Education Act is diverted towards the construction of village school buildings and affording pecuniary relief to poor and necessitous parents to enable them to allow their children to attend schools. His Highness' Government also maintains at considerable expense the Library and Museum Departments as parts of the General Educational Department of the State. Including in our Educational expenditure, the expenses of these two Institutions, and calculating the gross revenue of the State at Rs. 1,50,00,000, it will be seen that the State spent approximately one-seventh of its revenue on Education during the year under report, against one-eighth in the last year.

Proportion between the Revenue and Educational expenditure of the State.

PART I.

English Education.

10. The report embodies information under the following heads during the year ending 31st July 1916 :--

Subject of the report.

1. General.
2. Collegiate Education.—Baroda College.
3. Secondary Education :—
 - I. (a) Five Government High Schools for boys, one at each of the towns at Baroda, Patan, Amreli, Visnagar and Bilimora.
 - (b) One Government High School for girls' at Baroda.

II. 25 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools mainly at Taluka towns, one at each of the following places :—

Baroda, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Shinore, Savli, Padra, Vaso, Bhadran, Petlad, Sojitra, Dehgam, Kalol, Vijapur, Unjha, Chansana, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Kadi, Mehsana, Sidhpur, Kodinar, Dwarka, Kathor, Vesma and Vyara.

III. 24 Aided High and A. V. Schools with higher standard classes as shown below :—

(a) 5 High Schools—2 at Baroda, 1 at Navsari, 1 at Gandevi and 1 at Dharmaj.

(b) 6 A. V. Schools—one each at Nar, Pij, Navsari, Maroli, Palsana and Mahuva.

(c) 4 Matriculation Classes—one each at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur.

4 Standard VI classes—one each at Sidhpur, Mehsana, Vaso and Dabhoi.

5 Standard V classes—one each at Unjha, Vijapur, Sinor, Kathor and Vyara.

IV. Five Unaided Schools made up as follows :—

1 High School at Navsari.

4 A. V. Schools—one each at Karjan, Navsari, Dhama-dachha and Ladol.

V. English teaching in 27 Vernacular Schools.

VI. Miscellaneous.

4. School Buildings.

5. Princes' School, Moti Bag.

6. Special appointments for efficiency.

7. Scholarships by Government and by Their Highnesses for encouragement.

8. Important features of the year.

9. Baroda State Museum.

I. GENERAL.

11. The following table gives an idea of the numerical strength of the Departmental staff. Departmental teaching staff :—

INSTITUTIONS.	Professors and Teachers in 1913-14.	1914-15			
		Graduates.	Under-Graduates.	Specialists.	TOTAL.
33 Government	362	93	216	29	338
24 Aided	159	52	62	20	135
5 Unaided	22	5	10	6	21
27 English classes in Vernacular Schools .. .. .	..	..	27	..	27
TOTAL ..	533	150	316	55	521

The decrease is due to the closing of some classes and one school.

12. The following table shows the number of students in the month of July during the last five years in English teaching institutions :—

Number of pupils in July during last five years.

Table I.

No. of Institutions in 1915-16.	INSTITUTIONS.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
1	Baroda College.. .. .	389	410	550	601	636
5	High Schools for boys	1,623	1,775	1,858	2,134	2,479
1	Do. do. for girls	28	33	101	122	142
25	A. V. Schools	3,276	3,310	3,478	3,549	4,004
32	TOTAL	5,316	5,528	5,987	6,406	7,261
24	Aided Schools and classes	2,063	2,509	2,390	2,231	2,305
5	Unaided Schools	349	282	252	399	457
29	TOTAL	2,412	2,791	2,642	2,630	2,762
61	GRAND TOTAL	7,728	8,319	8,629	9,036	10,023

13. The number of English teaching Institutions went from 65 to 61, which is due to the fact that one unaided school and one aided class were closed, and two aided classes were made Government. The number of pupils, however, rose from 9,036 to 10,023. The number of pupils for secondary education is steadily on the increase from year to year, and it is approximately thrice what it was in 1907. Counting the number of boys and girls learning English in 27 primary schools, the total number of students receiving English Education comes to 11,443 (11,280 boys and 163 girls) as against 10,632 (10,394 boys and 238 girls) in the previous year. It will shortly be necessary to consider seriously whether a larger share in the expense of secondary and collegiate education should not be borne by those who gain advantage from it.

14. The average monthly number on the roll rose from 8,426 to 8,979 and the average daily attendance rose from 7,231 to 7,704.

15. The total expenditure on these institutions imparting higher and secondary education was Rs. 3,48,715, against Rs. 2,83,482 of the last year; while the receipts from fees, etc., were Rs. 91,723 against Rs. 78,286 of the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

Table II.

No.	INSTITUTION.	EXPENDITURE.				Income.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		Salary.	Contingent.	Scholarship.	Dead-stock.			Total.
1	Baroda College.	81,997-14-6	11,705-3-7	1,350-0-0	20,834-4-7	1,28,093-4-5	35,019-14-0	113-3-7
6	High Schools.	12,205-13-9						
25	A. V. Schools.	139,122-3-10	14,463-15-1	2,574-5-0	2,112-9-9	1,74,094-8-11	56,703-4-7	19-13-10
	Temp. Est.	15,821-6-9						
24	Aided Schools and classes ..	37,046-13-3	..	..	..	37,046-13-3	..	17-3-6
1	Shri. Pratapsinh Raje School ..	7,640-8-3	1,173-5-0	..	666-14-6	9,480-11-9	..	..
57	TOTAL ..	2,93,834-12-4	27,342-7-8	3,924-5-6	23,613-12-10	3,48,715-6-4	91,723-2-7	..

II. BARODA COLLEGE.

16. The College was founded in 1882, and was affiliated to the University of Bombay for the purposes of Previous Examination in that year. Subsequently it was recognised in 1890 for the full course in Arts and Science.

Baroda College.

17. The College continued under the administrative control of Principal A. B. Clarke throughout the year. It maintained a large and augmented professorial staff. The additions of Prof. Widgery and Mr. Bhambhani to the staff were made during the year under report and Prof. Zala reverted to the Judicial Department. The whole staff, therefore, consists of the Principal and fifteen Professors besides Lecturers in French, Persian and Logic, a Shastri, a Munshi, two College fellows, two laboratory assistants and four student demonstrators in Physics, one laboratory assistant in Chemistry, a mistry, clerical staff and a librarian.

College staff.

18. The number of pupils rose from 601 to 636, of whom 10 were lady students. Out of 636 students, 609 were Hindus, 15 Parsees, 6 Mahomedans, and 6 others. The total annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,28,093, while the fee receipts were Rs. 35,019. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was, therefore, Rs. 113-3-7 against Rs. 123-14-11.

No. of pupils and the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

19. The Library is well stocked and contains 11,190 volumes including 411 books purchased and received as gift during the year under report. The number of books issued was about 7,000, the students making much use of the Central Library in addition.

Library.

20. The demand for accommodation in the Hostels is very great. An additional block to accommodate one hundred students has been asked for. This with the present buildings in

Hostels.

possession will be sufficient to accommodate 260 students with decent rooms in good locality. A Resident Professor lives near the hostels, and is in charge of its discipline.

21. Cricket and Lawn Tennis are much appreciated by students, especially the latter. The College played several matches with varying success.

22. The Seminar for the comparative study of Religions commenced its researches on August 16. By this time three fellows were appointed and one joined as a voluntary associate. A definite plan of work has been arranged and Professors Arte, Nawab Ali, and Rajvade have consented to co-operate in Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism respectively ; while Mr. Bhambhani undertook a survey of the religion of the Sikhs and the Dev-Samaj. Mr. Kudalkar has given special facilities to the fellows at the Central Library. It is hoped in future a much more systematic arrangement may be made which will save expense and time.

23. The Observatory was established by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's orders. The management was entrusted to the Jail Medical Officer. Afterwards it was transferred to the charge of the Professor of Physics, Baroda College. Readings are taken by a specialist three times a day,—at 8-36 a.m., 10-36 a.m. and 4-36 p.m. of which a daily register is kept. The total expenditure upon the Observatory was Rs. 381 during the year.

24. The following table shows the number of students, &c., in the Baroda College :—

Table III.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Receipts.			Disbursements.			19	20	21	
											From Government.	From fees, rent, &c.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Fees sent to the Treasury.				Total.
Baroda College.	When established.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.	Average No. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Yearly rate of fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.	From Government.	From fees, rent, &c.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Fees sent to the Treasury.	Total.	Average annual cost of education per pupil.	Average annual cost of education per pupil last year.	REMARKS
1st January 1882.	609	6	15	6	636	618	585	Rs. 60-0-0	Rs. 10,781-12-8	Rs. 1,28,181-7-11	Rs. 36,668-10-0	Rs. 1,64,850-1-11	Rs. 1,07,347-3-4	Rs. 20,834-4-7	Rs. 36,668-10-0	Rs. 1,64,850-1-11	Rs. 113-3-7	Rs. 123-14-11	(1) Repairs to Buildings were done by F.W.D. (2) Rs. 704-15-6. ordinary expenditure after the Seminar and Observatory is excluded.	

25. The following table gives the University Results in the different examinations, during the year under report, as well as in the last year :—

University Examination results.

Table IV.

EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.					Total No. of students graduated from the College upto 31st July, 1916.	REMARKS.
	1915.		1916.				
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.			
M.A.	14	9	9	5	1 in 1st Class.	42	
B.A.	102	48	69	46	1 in 1st Class and 13 in 2nd Class.	619	
B.Sc.	8	4	4	2	..	49	
Intermediate Arts ..	198	94	181	99	14 in 2nd Class.	..	
Intermediate Science.	22	5	7	3	..	..
First Year Course ..	479	182	284	167	..	..	This is a College Examination.
Diplomates in Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	15	
TOTAL..	823	332	554	322	..	734	

26. The above results of the College have been very good indeed. Conspicuous success has been gained by Mr. N. S. Adhikari who is the first Hindu student of the University to gain first class Honours in English Literature at the B.A. Examination.

Remarks.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

I. Government High Schools.

27. The following table gives information regarding the number of students, their race, average attendance, in five High Schools for boys and one High School for girls:—

No., race, attendance of students.

Table V.

Serial Number.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	When established.	NO. OF THE 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.	Monthly rate of establishment.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baroda High School.	1871	762	1	19	8	805	712	676	VII. 2-4-0 VI. & V. 2-0-0 IV. 1-0-0	2,819-2-8
2	Baroda Girls' High School.	1905	112	1	27	2	142	131	101	Free.	711-5-3
3	Amreli High School.	1879	519	67	..	..	586	502	438	V. to VII. 1-4-0 I. to IV. 0-10-0	1,408-4-8
4	Patan High School	1879 1890	561	18	..	8	587	540	432	Do. Do.	1,344-3-2
5	Visnagar High School.	1882 1915	261	7	..	..	268	223	181	Do.. Do.	668-11-0
6	Sheth M.&R. Tata High School, Bilimora.	1-1-95 1-3-16	143	19	71	..	233	182	160	Do. Do.	675-6-11
TOTAL ..			2,358	128	117	18	2,621	2,290	1,988		

Serial Number.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.
	From Government.	From fees and other sources.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Fees remitted to the Treasury.	Total.		
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	33,830-0-3	13,174-8-0	47,004-8-3	33,305-1-3	524-15-0	13,174-8-0	47,004-8-3	23-4-4	27-2-1
2	8,572-4-3	Nil.	8,572-4-3	8,291-2-3	264-2-0	17-0-0	8,572-4-3	63-4-9	67-8-0
3	16,899-7-10	4,467-1-3	21,366-9-1	16,102-7-7	797-0-3	4,467-1-3	21,366-9-1	23-2-10	20-5-0
4	16,130-5-9	4,921-3-0	21,051-8-9	15,225-1-9	905-4-0	4,921-3-0	21,051-8-9	19-1-1	18-10-0
5	8,024-14-0	2,241-3-6	10,266-1-6	7,890-3-3	134-10-9	2,241-3-6	10,266-1-6	25-3-9	14-11-9
6	8,105-3-1	1,345-11-0	9,450-14-1	4,014-8-1	4090-11-0	1,345-11-0	9,450-14-1	14-10-7	11-5-11

(a) 1. BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.

28. The Baroda High School continued under the management and supervision of Mr. G. S. Apte, B.A. At the end of the year, there were 805 students, of whom 5 were girls, against 819 students in the last year. The High School has been removed to the New Building, where there is no good accommodation for the Laboratory. Cricket is the most popular game with the students. The High School secured the Kolhapur Wrestling Shield and 5 gold and silver medals.

Baroda High School.

2. PATAN HIGH SCHOOL.

29. The Patan High School shows a steady rise in the number of students which was 587 including 3 girls, against 554 of the last year. The School remained in charge of the Head-Master, Mr. Girjashanker R. Thakar, B.A. There were students living in the hostel under the care of a graduate teacher. The present school building having been found inconveniently small, two private buildings have had to be hired. Plans and estimates are being prepared for providing a new building. Plans and estimates for the Hostel to be built from the generous offer of Rs. 15,000 by Sheth Ujamshi Pitamberdas are ready. Rs. 1,100 of the Silver Jubilee fund have been deposited with the Accountant General, from the interest of which prizes and scholarships are to be awarded according to conditions laid down by the Committee. Besides the Government Hostel, there is a Jain Boarding House accommodating 34 students.

Patan High School.

3. AMRELI HIGH SCHOOL.

30. The Amreli High School had on its roll 586 students including 2 girls, against 533 in the preceding year. It continued under the control of the Head-Master, Mr. A. G. Desai, B.A. In this school too, the accommodation is insufficient and the question of extension will be taken up as soon as funds permit. The School Hostel is a Government Building, the number of inmates of which in the year under Report was 57, looked after by a Graduate Superintendent. Besides this Hostel, there are three private Boarding Houses for Kapor Banias, Luhanas and Jains.

Amreli High School.

4. VISNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL.

31. The Visnagar High School had on its roll 268 students as against 228 in the last year. The Head-Master, Mr. N. K. Parikh, B.A., S.T.C.D., continued in charge of the school. Besides the two private Hostels, one started by Sheth Manilal Goculbhai and the other by R. B. Vrajrai P., a Nagar Gentleman, accommodating respectively 24 and 23, one more has been opened on the grant-in-aid principle as the private hostels became overcrowded. The number in the last was 35. Negotiations were still going on with Sheth Manilal Goculbhai in connection with his offer of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of the building.

Visnagar High School.

5. SHETH MANCHERJI AND RATANJI TATA
HIGH SCHOOL, BILIMORA.

32. The Bilimora A. V. School teaching upto Standard IV was converted into a Government High School from 1st March 1916, as a result of the benevolent offers of Rs. 25,000 from Sheth Mancherji and Ratanji Tata for the maintenance charges of Standards VI and VII and of Rs. 7,500 by Dhanjishah K. Gabba for Standard V. Thus with an aggregate sum of Rs. 32,500, the A. V. School was converted into a High School and named after the larger contributor. Besides this,

Sheth M. and R. Tata
High School Bilimora.

Messrs. Mancherji and Ratanji Tata have built a palacial and beautiful building for the High School at a cost of more than Rs. 42,000 including the Government contribution of Rs. 20,000, the opening ceremony of which was performed by Prince Jayasinh Rao Gaekwad, representing His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, on the 10th March 1916, before a large gathering of the citizens of Bilimora. In honour of this occasion, Mr. Mancherji Tata founded two scholarships, one to bear the name of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and the other that of Prince Jayasinh Rao. Messrs. Tata Brothers further gave Rs. 2,000 for supplying new furniture to the School. The School had 233 students, including one girl, on its roll at the end of the official year. Mr. D. A. Joshi, B.A., was put in charge of this High School as Head Master. Arrangements are being made to open a hostel.

(b) BARODA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

33. Miss Engineer continued in charge of the High School as Principal.

The number of students rose from 122 to 142.
Girls' High School,
Baroda.

34. The High Schools, besides preparing students for Matriculation and School Final Course Examinations, offer voluntary Drawing. Students were prepared for the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Gymnasia are attached to all High Schools and under the direction of instructors, students are drilled and perform physical exercises. Arrangements have also been made for the teaching of First Aid. Many students and teachers are encouraged to appear in the St. John's Ambulance Association Examination.

35. The following table gives the results of these six High Schools at the Matriculation, School Final, and the Sir J. J. School of Art Drawing examinations :—

Table VI.

Number.	SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.								Total number of students that passed the Matriculation upto 31-7-16.	Total number of students that passed the School Final Examination upto 31-7-16.
		Matri- culation.		School Final.		Drawing.					
						Elementary.		Interme- diate.			
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.		
1	Baroda High School	92	70	6	2	7	1	3	3	1,379	197
	Ex-Students	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Pattan High School	44	14	..	..	2	2	..	..	198	41
	Ex-Students	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Amreli High School	24	14	..	..	5	3	..	..	150	3
4	Visnagar High School	14	6	..	..	3	2	1	..	7	..
	Ex-Students	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sheth M. & R. Tata High School, Bilimora.	The Matric Class did not exist.				5	1	1	1	..	..
6	Baroda Maharani High School for Girls.	2	2	..	..	14	3	5	..	..	6
	TOTAL ..	185	109	6	2	36	12	10	4	1,740	241

36. Results of the Baroda High School at the last Matriculation seem to be exceptionally good. The percentage of passes shows that the Baroda High School with 76% stands easily the first amongst all the Schools sending more than 70 candidates for examination. More credit is due to the Head-Master, Mr. Apte, to Mr. M. N. Wadia, who is a very enthusiastic and painstaking worker, and to Mr. N. N. Bapat, whose students in Sanskrit secured 100% passes. I beg to bring the good services of these gentlemen to the notice of Government.

Remarks.

II. Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

37. The following table gives a complete idea of the 25 Anglo-Vernacular Schools with regard to the number of students, their nationalities attendance, expenditure, fee receipts and the average annual cost of education per pupil:—

Information re: A. V. Schools.

Table VII.

Table showing the details about the Anglo-Vernacular Schools
with regard to the number of students, &c.

TABLE

Table showing the details about the Anglo-Vernacular

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.	Monthly rate of estab- lishment.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsces.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baroda A. V. School.	11- 9-83	734	33	10	..	777	733	625	0-12- 0 0- 1- 0	Rs. a. p. 841-15- 2
2	Dabhoi Do. ..	14-10-78	153	14	1	..	168	154	123	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	178-11- 6
3	Padra Do. ..	21- 1-96	147	2	..	..	149	115	99	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	283- 4- 2
4	Petlad Do. ..	6- 1-73	318	23	..	..	341	333	292	Do.	772- 3-11
5	Sojitra Do. ..	1-10-78	343	..	..	..	343	327	283	1-12- 0 1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	686- 4- 1
6	Vaso Do. ..	1- 6-87	213	5	..	..	218	202	164	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	360- 7- 7
7	Bhadran Do. ..	15- 6-09	198	3	..	..	201	167	141	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	370- 2- 6
8	Savli Do. ..	2- 8-09	38	..	..	..	38	39	30	0-10- 0	154-14-10
9	Sinor Do. ..	2- 8-09	81	3	..	..	84	69	56	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	143-12- 1
10	Sankheda Do. ..	2- 8-09	78	6	..	..	84	70	56	0-10- 0	163-11-10
11	Kadi Do. ..	1- 2-79	160	10	..	12	182	147	117	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	261- 6- 9
12	Mehsana Do. ..	1- 9-86	125	6	1	..	132	108	95	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	246- 0- 5
13	Sidhpur Do. ..	1- 7-81	183	20	..	..	203	173	141	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	309-11- 7
14	Vadnagar Do. ..	1- 8-94	103	3	..	..	106	79	70	0-10- 0	168-15- 7
15	Unjha Do. ..	1- 6-96	120	4	..	..	124	89	74	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	171-14-10
16	Dehgam Do. ..	2- 8-10	134	2	..	..	136	103	92	0-10- 0	153- 6- 9
17	Kalol Do. ..	2- 8-09	93	3	..	..	96	71	62	0-10- 0	171-13- 1
18	Vijapur Do. ..	2- 8-09	98	7	..	..	105	90	78	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	165-11- 5
19	Chanasma Do. ..	2- 8-09	70	..	..	..	70	49	39	0-10- 0	161- 8-11
20	Kheralu Do. ..	2- 8-09	50	13	..	..	63	49	42	0-10- 0	162-13-11
21	Dwarka Do. ..	28- 9-86	92	1	..	..	93	85	79	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	210-13-10
22	Kodinar Do. ..	2- 8-09	48	5	..	..	53	48	39	0-10- 0	161-15- 5
23	Kathor Do. ..	2- 8-09	72	19	1	..	92	85	75	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	166-13- 8
24	Fouzdar Inderji A. V. School, Vesma.	1- 7-14	64	10	..	..	74	70	56	0-10- 0	138- 8- 5
25	Vyara A. V. School..	19- 2-15	58	1	8	5	72	58	48	1- 4- 0 0-10- 0	139- 9- 2

VII.

Schools with regard to the number of Students, &c.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.
From Govern- ment.	From fees, &c., sent to the Treas- ury.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Fees remitted to the Treasury.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
10,113- 6- 0	5,488-14-10	15,592- 4-10	9,919-13- 6	182- 8- 6	5,488-14-10	6- 0- 9	8- 1- 4
3,185- 7- 6	1,040-13- 6	4,226- 5- 0	3,155- 7- 6	30- 0- 0	1,040-13- 6	13-11- 8	11- 8-10
2,829- 2- 6	925-15- 6	3,753- 2- 0	2,799- 5- 0	59-13- 6	925-15- 6	15-11- 9	17- 9- 2
9,266-14-11	2,920- 9- 6	12,187- 8- 5	9,106-14-11	160- 0- 0	2,920- 9- 6	18- 9- 3	18-10- 9
8,235- 1- 3	3,090- 5- 8	11,325- 6-11	7,911- 1- 3	324- 0- 0	3,090- 5- 8	14-11-10	12- 5- 1
4,381-11- 6	1,138- 6- 0	6,020- 1- 6	4,325-11- 0	56- 0- 6	1,638- 6- 0	13- 4-10	12-12- 7
4,441-13- 8	1,456-11- 0	5,898- 8- 8	4,370- 4- 8	71- 9- 0	1,456-11- 0	17- 0-11	16-10- 7
1,860- 5- 9	262- 4- 0	2,122- 9- 9	2,830- 5- 9	30- 0- 0	262- 4- 0	40- 2- 4	39- 5-10
1,725- 1- 6	535- 6- 9	2,260- 8- 3	1,696- 2- 6	23-15- 0	535- 6- 9	16-13- 2	25- 5- 5
1,964-14- 0	478- 8- 6	2,443- 6- 6	1,934-14- 0	30- 0- 0	478- 8- 6	20-12-10	25-13-11
3,136-12- 9	1,035- 5- 0	4,172- 1- 9	3,106-12- 9	30- 0- 0	1,035- 5- 0	14- 0- 3	16- 5- 0
2,952- 5- 3	884-15- 0	3,837- 4- 3	2,808-14- 9	143- 6- 6	884-15- 0	17-11- 9	15-15-11
3,716-10- 9	1,281-5- 9	4,998- 0- 6	3,223-14- 9	492-12- 0	1,281- 5- 9	11- 2- 7	10- 1- 6
1,989- 2- 0	575- 5- 0	2,564- 7- 0	1,934-14- 0	54- 4- 0	575- 5- 0	17- 3- 4	27- 9-11
2,063- 2- 3	618- 4- 0	2,681- 6- 3	2,033- 2- 3	30- 0- 0	618- 4- 0	15-14- 4	15- 2-10
2,006- 7- 6	710- 4- 0	2,716-11- 6	1,842- 8- 6	163-15- 0	710- 4- 0	10-14- 1	13- 1- 7
2,061-12- 9	479- 5- 0	2,541- 1- 9	2,003-13- 9	57-15- 0	479- 5- 0	21- 3- 3	18- 3- 1
1,988- 9- 9	595- 6- 0	2,583-15- 9	1,921- 9- 9	67- 0- 0	595- 6- 0	14-11- 9	14- 2-11
1,938-11- 9	326- 9- 3	2,265- 5- 0	1,902- 8- 6	36- 3- 3	326- 9- 3	32- 2- 7	32-15- 3
1,954- 7- 3	266-14- 0	2,221- 5- 3	1,924- 8- 3	29-15- 0	266-14- 0	33-13- 3	31- 7- 3
2,534- 4- 5	624- 4- 9	3,158- 9- 2	2,485- 4-11	48-15- 6	624- 4- 9	21-14- 1	26- 0- 4
1,943- 8- 8	296- 4- 0	2,239-12- 8	1,882-15- 5	60- 9- 3	296- 4- 0	33- 0-11	32- 9- 1
2,002- 4- 4	451-14- 8	2,454- 3- 0	1,958- 4- 4	44- 0- 0	451-14- 8	17-11- 6	19-13- 8
1,662- 4- 8	379-10- 6	2,041-15- 2	1,613-14- 8	48- 6- 0	329-10- 6	17-10- 1	17- 8- 9
1,677- 4- 2	402-10- 0	2,079-14- 2	1,673-10- 2	687-12- 2	402-10- 0	21-14- 7	8- 1- 8

38. At the end of the year there were 25 A. V. Schools against 26 of the last year, Bilimora A. V. School having been included in the High Schools. The total number studying in them was 4,004 against 3,549. This shows that the schools in general reveal signs of steady progress and development. The people appreciate the value and experience the necessity and importance of English Education, as is seen from the fact that they come forward with donations to start schools and Higher Standard classes for facilities to the children of their own towns. The average daily attendance of students in these schools was 2,976.

39. The total expenditure in connection with these 25 schools and 6 High Schools amounted to Rs. 1,74,094 as against Rs. 1,63,159 and the fee receipts Rs. 56,703 as against Rs. 52,434. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 20-3-8 this year. The school fees charged in these schools are markedly lower than those charged in British Districts.

40. There are hostels attached to the A. V. Schools maintained on the grant-in-aid principle. Food charges are defrayed by the students themselves. A few of these hostels are well ventilated and well situated, while others have to remain content with what local circumstances can best afford. These are working at the following places:—

Padra, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Kadi, Vijapur, Kathore, and Maroli: arrangements are being made to start hostels at Sinor and Dehgam.

41. The results of the annual examination of these 25 schools are shown in the following table:—

Table VIII.

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	Standards taught.	No. on the roll at the time of Examination	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage of the passed.	
						1915-16.	1914-15.
1	Baroda A. V. School	1-3	702	647	350	52	56
2	Dabhoi	1-5	176	111	82	73	55
3	Padra	1-5	108	98	57	58	62
4	Petlad	1-6	338	314	113	36	37
5	Sojitra	1-6	338	332	134	40	46
6	Vaso	1-5	203	194	100	51	63
7	Bhadran	1-6	173	144	87	60	59
8	Savli	1-4	38	37	32	86	85
9	Sinor	1-4	60	56	43	76	50
10	Sankheda	1-4	66	63	53	84	87
11	Kadi	1-5	137	133	98	73	74
12	Mehsana	1-5	107	91	80	88	79
13	Sidhpur	1-5	172	165	125	78	56
14	Vadnagar	1-4	68	65	50	77	67
15	Unjha	1-4	86	74	43	59	76
16	Dehgam	1-4	99	99	73	73	76
17	Kalol	1-4	72	72	51	70	46
18	Vijapur	1-4	87	82	68	82	79
19	Chanasma	1-4	44	44	40	90	79
20	Kheralu	1-4	40	40	28	70	68
21	Dwarka	1-5	89	75	46	61	62
22	Kodinur	1-4	43	40	29	72	68
23	Kathor	1-4	90	86	70	81	63
24	Fouzdar Inderji A. V. School, Vesma.	1-4	74	63	42	66	46
25	Vyara A. V. School	1-4	56	54	36	36	76

42. The annual examinations of these schools as well as of aided and unaided schools were conducted by Divisional Inspectors, Taluka Deputy Inspectors, and some of the trained and experienced senior graduate teachers, and other members of the Department. The High Schools were examined by their own Head Masters assisted by experienced graduate assistants. The work was promptly and simultaneously finished within a fortnight, and new classes were formed and thus commenced work everywhere at the same time.

43. The Medical Department, as usual, arranged to instruct the Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals to lecture in schools on Home Hygiene, Physiology and Ambulance; as a result of which many students and teachers that appeared at the St. John's Ambulance Examination were successful and got certificates. The Forest Department kindly supplied useful specimens of wood, dried fruits of forest trees and other products which stimulate the teaching of lessons in Nature Study. The Director of the Museum and the Superintendent, State Gardens, were also good enough to render facilities to the Science Instructor for selecting suitable specimens for school use from their collections.

(3) *Aided Schools and Classes.*

44. The schools and classes in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government, at the end of the year, were the following :—

(a) 5 High Schools :—

- (1) Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.
- (2) The Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda.
- (3) Dharmaj High School.
- (4) Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari.
- (5) Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.

(b) 6 A. V. Schools :—

- (3) Nar A. V. School.
- (7) Pihij A. V. School.
- (8) Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School.
- (9) D. K. Tata A. V. School, Navsari.
- (10) Palsana A. V. School.
- (11) Mahuva A. V. School.

(c) 13 Higher Standard Classes :—

- (12) Matriculation Class, Petlad.
- (13) Do. Sojitra.
- (14) Do. Bhadran.
- (15) Do. Sidhpur.
- (16) Standard VI Class, Sidhpur.
- (17) Do. Mehsana.
- (18) Do. Vaso.
- (19) Do. Dabhoi.
- (20) Standard V Class, Unjha.
- (21) Do. Vijapur.
- (22) Do. Sinor.
- (23) Do. Kathor.
- (24) Do. Vyara.

45. The following table gives detailed information about 24 these institutions with reference to the numerical strength, receipts, expenditure, &c. :—

Table

Table showing the details about the Aided-Schools

No.	NAME.	When established.	NO. OF STUDENTS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR.					Average monthly attendance 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	Shree Sayaji H S., Baroda ..	1-11-06	341	10	3	..	354	347	297	Rs. as. p VII. 2- 8- 0 VI-V. 2- 0- 0 IV. 1- 0- 0 I-III. 0-12- 0
2	Maharani Chimnabai H. S., Baroda	3-11-11	331	..	1	..	332	274	236	Do.
3	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa Navsari..	6-10-56	155	7	185	1	348	323	277	V-VII. 2-0-0 IV. 1- 8- 0
4	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	1-12-79	179	7	44	..	230	216	170	IV-VII. 1-0-0 I-III. 0-8-0
5	Dharmaj High School	2- 1-04	234	..	..	..	234	206	183	V-VII. 1-4-0 I-IV. 0-10-0
6	Matriculation Class, Petlad ..	5-11-08	53	4	..	..	57	71	52	1- 4- 0
7	„ „ Sojitra ..	25-11-12	25	..	..	..	25	22	19	1- 4- 0
8	„ „ Bhadran ..	2-11-11	15	..	..	..	15	17	15	1- 4- 0
9	„ „ Sidlapur ..	26- 3-15	20	..	..	..	30	43	30	1- 4- 0
10	Nar A. V. School	1- 6-86	126	2	..	..	128	122	93	V-VI. 1- 4- 0 I-IV. 0-10-0
11	Pihij A. V. School	1-11-09	55	1	..	..	56	57	50	I-IV. 0-10-0
12	Shri Sayaji Jubilee A. V. S., Maroli.	16- 3-07	79	..	..	..	79	87	64	V-VI. 1- 4- 0 I-IV. 0-10-0
13	Palsana A. V. School	19- 2-06	51	..	..	..	51	49	39	I-IV. 0-10-0
14	Mahuva A. V. School	14- 2-10	35	2	12	5	54	46	29	IV. 1- 8- 0 III. 1- 0- 0 II. 0-12- 0 I. 0- 8- 0
15	D. K. Tata A. V. S, Navsari ..	1- 1-81	88	4	78	..	170	162	133	I-III. 1- 0- 0
16	Mehsana Sixth Std. Class	20-11-11	6	1	..	4	11	17	16	1- 4- 0
17	Dabhoi „ „	10-11-13	7	2	..	..	9	12	10	1- 5- 0
18	Sidhpur „ „	17-11-13	34	..	..	..	34	Included in the Matric Class.		1- 4- 0
19	Vaso „ „	16- 1-15	19	..	..	..	19	14	11	1- 4- 0
20	Kathor 5th Std. Class	21-11-12	11	2	2	..	15	21	18	1- 4- 0
21	Vijapur „ „	18-11-12	11	1	..	..	12	13	10	1- 4- 0
22	Unjha „ „	17-11-13	21	..	..	..	21	13	11	1- 4- 0
23	Sinor „ „	5- 1-14	11	..	..	..	11	10	7	1- 5- 0
24	Vyara „ „	4- 9-06	9	..	..	1	10	9	6	1- 0- 0

IX.

and Classes with regard to the number of students, &c.

Monthly rate of establishment.	RECEIPT.			DISBURSEMENT.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.	Fees, pension remitted to the Treasury.
	From Govern-ment.	From other sources, &c.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
993- 1- 2	4,500- 0- 0	7,258-12- 0	11,758-12- 0	11,625-12- 5	313-10- 6	11- 0- 8	6- 4-11	..
740- 2- 0	3,600- 0- 0	4,185- 6- 0	7,785- 6- 0	8,799- 2- 3	82- 6- 0	16-13- 4	21-15- 1	..
1,559- 2- 2	5,400- 0- 0	14,221- 9- 3	19,641- 9- 3	16,730- 0- 6	1,979-10- 0	28-10- 5	31-10- 4	..
438- 3- 8	1,800- 0- 0	3,540- 0- 3	5,340- 0- 3	5,223- 0- 5	35-12- 0	7-12- 9	7- 5-11	..
684- 9-11	3,224- 2- 0	5,160- 1- 9	8,384- 3- 9	6,386- 3- 0	1,327-13- 6	32- 9- 6	25- 1- 0	168-12-0
355-12- 4	1,290- 0- 0	2,979- 4- 3	4,269- 4- 3	3,610- 4- 3	659- 0- 0	60- 2- 1	66- 1- 0	..
281- 2- 6	1,455- 0- 0	1,981-14- 1	3,436-14- 1	3,231- 4- 8	142- 9- 4	148-10- 0	86-12- 1	366-10-0
200- 0- 0	720- 0- 0	1,424- 2- 3	2,144- 2- 3	1,957- 7- 3	39-11- 0	133- 2- 3	128- 6- 6	..
360-14- 0	1,965- 0- 0	3,070- 3-10	5,035- 3-10	3,967-11- 6	208- 2- 0	75-14- 1	50- 0- 0	859- 6-4
355- 4- 7	1,655- 0- 0	2,584- 7- 0	4,239- 7- 0	3,765-14- 6	277-12- 6	22- 5- 6	19-12- 3	195-12-0
117-15- 2	1,415- 6- 6	387- 4- 0	1,802-10- 6	1,384- 6- 6	31-10- 0	17- 8- 0	13-10- 9	386-10-0
293- 3- 5	2,160- 0- 0	2,169- 5- 2	4,329- 5- 2	3,338- 9- 2	180- 0- 0	13- 7- 0	8-15- 8	810-12-0
113- 2- 4	540- 0- 0	817-11-10	1,357-11-10	1,357-11-10	..	11- 0- 4	11-11- 2	..
155-11- 7	720- 0- 0	379-12- 0	1,099-12- 0	1,868-11- 3	..	32- 5-10	21- 5- 1	..
581- 0- 0	1,800- 0- 0	4,891- 8- 0	6,691- 8- 0	6,519- 9- 3	454- 0- 9	13- 9- 0	13- 0- 0	..
50- 9- 9	529- 5- 3	437-14- 9	967- 4- 0	955- 4- 0	12- 0- 0	42- 1- 4	434-15- 2	..
69- 5- 4	415-15- 9	564- 5- 0	980- 4- 9	831-15- 9	..	69- 5- 4	450- 6-10	148- 5-0
Shown along with Matric Class expenditure.								
135- 1- 3	600- 0- 0	1,039- 1- 3	1,639- 1- 3	1,323-13- 9	108- 5- 9	99- 7- 1	190-15- 8	188-12-0
74- 9-10	329- 3- 0	762- 1- 6	1,091- 4- 6	671-12- 6	213-10- 0	5-13- 9	4-14- 6	205-14-0
54-10- 9	480- 0- 0	157-10- 0	637-10- 0	656- 1- 0	..	50- 7- 6	39-15- 0	157-10-0
87- 4- 2	367- 8- 0	679-10- 3	1,047- 2- 3	964- 2- 3	2- 2- 0	63- 7- 2	276- 3- 4	81- 0-0
52- 9- 7	331- 9- 6	439- 8- 6	771- 2- 0	631- 3- 0	..	49- 2- 0	41- 0- 5	139-15-0
59- 8- 6	360- 0- 0	215-12- 0	575-12- 0	714- 5- 4	3- 0- 0	15- 6- 4	..	..

46. The number of aided institutions at the end of the year was 24 as against 27 of the last year, and the total number of students attending them rose from 2,231 to 2,305. The reduction in the number of institutions is due to (1) Standard VI class at Kadi being discontinued and (2) Standards V and VI at Bilimora being made Government classes.

47. The total grant given by Government to these institutions amounted to Rs. 37,046 against Rs. 27,905. The average annual cost of educating each pupil to Government was Rs. 17-3-6 against Rs. 12-4-4 last year.

48. The following tables give results of the Annual, the University Matriculation, the School Final, and Sir J. J. School of Art Examinations, held in the year 1915-16:—

Table X (a).

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	Standards.	RESULTS.			Percent- age of the passed students.	Percent- age of the last year.
			No. on the roll.	No. examined.	No. passed.		
1	Nar A. V. School	1-6	125	119	61	51	60
2	Pihij Do.	1-4	64	63	51	80	81
3	Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School, Maroli.	1-6	92	87	50	56	38
4	Palsana A. V. School	1-4	56	51	28	54	79
5	Mahuva Do.	1-4	46	37	24	64	83
6	D. K. Tata Do.	1-3	168	163	108	67	60
7	Mehsena Standard VI	6	23	22	9	41	50
8	Dabhoi Do.	6	15	13	9	69	21
9	Sidhpur Do.	6	19	18	9	50	75
10	Vaso Do.	6	13	13	9	69	..
11	Kathor Standard V	5	25	24	20	83	78
12	Vijapur Do.	5	14	14	13	92	76
13	Unjha Do.	5	12	11	6	54	66
14	Sinor Do.	5	11	11	8	72	54
15	Vyara Do.	5	10	10	7	70	81

Table X (b).

No.	INSTITUTIONS	Students, &c.	Maticulation.		SCHOOL FINAL.		DRAWING EXAMINATION.			
			Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Elementary.		Intermediate.	
							Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.	Students.	54	11	..	..	9	4	..	..
		Ex-Students	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda.	Students.	21	10	..	..	6	1	3	3
		Ex-Students.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa H. S., Naosari.	Students.	24	*26	21	7	14	7	8	3
		Ex-Students.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gaudevi.	Students.	12	7	..	..	16	4	9	4
		Ex-Students.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dharmaj High School.	Students	10	5	..	..	7	6	1	1
		Ex-Students.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Matric Class, Petlad ..	Students.	68	29	25	9	..	..	..	..
		Ex-Students.	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	.. .. Sojitra ..	Students.	15	11	7	3	..	..	..	..
		Ex-Students.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	.. .. Bhadran ..	Students.	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Ex-Students.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	.. .. Sidhpur ..	Students.	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ex-Students.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* One student stood 14th on the list of successful candidates.

49. (1). Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda, which meets in two Government buildings lent for use, situated in the central part of the City, continued to be under the proprietary management of Mr. Hirabhai J. Majmundar and the Head-Mastership of Mr. M. J. Anjaria, B.A., S.T.C.D. Steps are being taken to make it a public Educational Institution in accordance with the orders of Government. The number of students rose from 332 to 354 during the year.

Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.

(2). The Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda, had on its roll 332 students against 247. This school, chiefly for Marathi students, remained in charge of the Head Master, Mr. K. V. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., L.T., the administrative control of which was efficiently looked after by its philanthropic Secretary, Mr. R. H. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B. At present the school meets in a hired building. The demand for a suitable one is as pressing as ever.

Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda.

(3). Dharmaj High School remained in charge of the Head-Master, Mr. H. C. Shah, B.A., S.T.C.D., the administrative control being with Mr. J. D. Patel, B.A., LL.B., working as Secretary. The number of students on the roll was 234 against 210.

Dharmaj High School.

(4). Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, one of the oldest High Schools, continued to be in charge of its experienced Head-Master, Mr. D. E. Patel, B.A., LL.B. The attendance of students on the roll rose from 336 to 348. There is a nice hostel attached to the High School named Dabu Students' Quarters, where 50 students resided during the year. This High School is doing exceptionally good work.

(5). Sir C. J. R. High School at Gandevi had 230 students on its roll as compared with 221 in the last year and it continued to work under its Head Master, Mr. M. C. Coyajee, B.A. The administrative control of the last two institutions in the Navsari District rested with the Committee.

(6). These classes at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur had respectively 57, 25, 15 and 30 students on the roll against 91, 20, 16 and 23 respectively in the previous year. The classes continued to be in charge of experienced senior graduate teachers and did well at the University Examination.

(4) *Unaided Schools.*

50. The following information regarding the number of students, standards taught, &c., refers to the five unaided institutions recognised by the Department:—

Table XI.

Serial number.	INSTITUTIONS.	Standards taught.	STUDENTS.					Average monthly number on the roll.	Average daily attendance on the roll.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.		
1	Shree Gulabdas Bhaidas Institution	4-7	155	3	9	..	167	120	115
2	Shrimant Maharaja Sayajirao A. V. School, Dhamdadhha, Naosari ..	1-4	47	6	..	..	53	49	46
3	Shree Sayaji Silver Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan	1-4	73	4	2	..	79	76	74
4	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Naosari	1-3	41	4	93	..	138	142	126
5	A. V. School, Ladol (Vijapur) ..	1-3	20	..	..	..	20	20	18
	TOTAL ..		336	17	104	..	457	407	379

51. The above mentioned schools are under private management and control, but they are under the general supervision of this Department. They were inspected and examined by the Inspectorial staff and the working and results were found satisfactory.

(5) *English Teaching in Vernacular Schools.*

52. There is a growing demand of English Education in small villages where there are no facilities of receiving English tuition. It is met and satisfied by giving one under-

graduate teacher in Vernacular school who has to teach the English course of the first two English Standards in Std. IV, V and VI of the Vernacular schools. The condition for starting such a class was that half the expenses required for the maintenance thereof should be raised by the people, the other half being contributed by Government. This was however altered, and English was ordered to be introduced in these classes as a voluntary subject, and those who learnt it were required to pay annas eight per month as fees, which were to be credited to Government. In this way, English was taught in 27 Primary schools, one each, at Koyli, Bhayli, Sokhada, Miyagam, Bahadarpur, Kavitha, Bakrol, Mehla, Bandhani, Dabhau, Sadhali, Sejakuwa, Karakhadi, Linch, Kherwa, Langhanaj, Rupal, Kanipur, Attarsumba, Damnagar, Chalala, Sampura, Velachha, Mangrol, Variav, and at Baroda and Patan Antyaja Schools. The total number of boys learning English in these classes was 1,420 against 1,492 in the preceding year. Such classes were also opened at Government expense in Vernacular Girls' schools at the four Head-Quarter towns; later they were closed as the girls were found not to be taking advantage of the facilities offered.

(6) *Miscellaneous.*

53. Most of the schools have collected good specimens to form a nucleus of school museums. In higher standards practical instructions in Physics are given and note-books of students' work of the term are sent to the Science Instructor for making corrections and suggestions. Owing to the War, some useful apparatus still required for the laboratories are not yet available.

54. Arrangements for teaching Drawing are made in the schools at the following places, where students are prepared for the Sir J. J. School of Art Examinations, Bombay, according to the new course :—

Baroda, Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran, Vaso, Dabhoi, Sinor, Nar, Bilimora, Maroli, Gandevi, Navsari, Visnagar, Patan, Amreli and Dwarka.

Amreli has been made a centre to hold these Drawing Examinations as the students had to experience great difficulties in going to Rajkot last year.

55. In schools teaching upto Standard V and higher standards, gymnastic teachers are given who give instructions in physical exercises in consultation with the Gymnasium Inspector of the Department.

IV. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

56. The Government High Schools, except the one at Visnagar, meet in Government Buildings. Out of the 25 A. V. Schools, 13 have been located in Government buildings, while the remaining 12 meet in hired buildings. Very few of the aided schools have buildings suited to the school needs. During the year under report, the Baroda High School and Sheth M. & R. Tata High School at Bilimora have been shifted to new buildings. Buildings at Chanasma and Vyara are ready and will be opened next year. The building for the Bhadran school is nearing completion, and will be available for school use in a short time.

V. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS OF SPECIALISTS.

57. Mr. R. H. Chaudhri, B.A., B.Sc., the Science Instructor, being offered a better job in the Revenue Department, Mr. Motilal U. Almaula, B.A., a Science Teacher in the Baroda High School, was appointed to take his place. He visited six Secondary Schools, and five Primary Schools. He helped the schools in fitting up the laboratory, performing typical experiments and purchasing Science apparatus for the practical work according to the curriculum prescribed by the University. He also examined Science note books of practical work received from schools.

58. Messrs. Dixit and Pendse, specialists in Pedagogy, were appointed special Inspectors. They moved in the districts, visited schools, both Secondary and Primary and improved the method of teaching. They both did very useful work for eight months and carried out successfully the aims and objects of their mission.

VI. SCHOLARSHIPS.

59. There are scholarships of various kinds in the different institutions for the encouragement of Secondary Education awarded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and Her Highness the Maharani Saheb and by His Highness' Government.

60. Four Pilajirao Gaekwad and four Damajirao Gaekwad scholarships for Technical and Secondary Education respectively are awarded to sons of Artisan and Craftsman class people.

61. Sixteen scholarships for Secondary Education and six scholarships for Collegiate Education are awarded to Koli-Bhil boys who are backward. While eight scholarships are awarded to Antyaja boys in Secondary Schools. During the year only one of the six backward class scholarships for Collegiate Education was given to a student studying in the Baroda College.

62. Thirty-five scholarships are given in A. V. Schools to poor deserving students who pass creditably in mofussil schools to enable them to proceed to High Schools for further study.

63. Four scholarships are given to students learning Pali in the Fergusson College, two to Baroda State students learning in the Sydenham College of Commerce, and one scholarship is held by a Baroda State student learning in the Medical College, Bombay.

64. Fifteen merit scholarships are awarded in the Baroda College and five in the Baroda High School.

65. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb offers a number of scholarships every year out of his private purse for the encouragement of poor and deserving students of all castes and creeds. The Scholars are nominated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and the payment is made by the English Education Department. The table given below shows the number of students receiving these Khangli Scholarships at the end of the year :—

Table XII.

No. of Scholarships.	Where held.	Monthly Amount. Rs
1	Baroda College	25
1	Deccan College	35
6	Baroda High School	190
2	Maharani Chinnabai H. S., Baroda	22
1	Shree Sayaji H. S., Baroda	25
1	Abu High School	35
1	Tehri Garwal High School	25
1	Kalabhavan, Baroda	25
1	A. V School, Baroda	40
3	Marathi Boys' Schools, Baroda	24
2	Marathi Girls' Schools, Baroda	22
3	Gujrati Girls' Schools, Baroda	50
1	Antyaja School, Baroda	2-8
1	Petlad Vyakaran Shala	20
1	Yadnik Study, Baroda	13
26	TOTAL ..	553-8-0

66. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has founded an endowment fund of Rs. 1,50,000, from the interest of which the following Maratha Scholarships. disbursements were made :—

Rs. 3,350-5- 3. Amount spent in giving scholarships to poor Maratha students. These scholarships were awarded at Baroda by a Committee formed of Mr. Gunajirao Nimbalkar, Mr. Khaserao Jadhav, Mr. Laxmanrao Mane and the Minister of Education.

Rs. 2,400-0- 0. Amount given to the Deccan Education Society at Poona for Maratha Scholarships.

Rs. 1,114-4- 8. Amount given to the Secretary of the Maratha Education Conference, Bombay, also for the benefit of Maratha students.

Rs. 6,864-9-11. Total.

VII. FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

67. Among the important measures adopted during the year under report for the improvement of education and dissemination of knowledge may be mentioned the following :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb during his cold weather tour in the Baroda Prant, paid a visit to Dabhoi, Karjan and other Talukas and inspected a number of schools.

His Highness paying visit to Dabhoi and other Talukas.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore during his short stay in Baroda, in February 1916, paid a visit to the Kala-Bhavan and to the Baroda State Museum. He graced the occasion of the prize distribution gathering of all the Girls' Schools in the Baroda City, and distributed the prizes. The Raja of Kollengode paid a visit to the Training College for Women and to the Girls' High School.

Visits of Royal person-
ages.

3. An experiment of providing an afternoon meal to boys of the Baroda Branch School was tried for the first time by the Baroda Sewa Mandal. A small monthly fee was charged from all the students except those who were really poor and unable to pay, and all the expenses were defrayed by the Mandal. It was very successful, the arrangements were perfect, and the results quite satisfactory. The Head-Master reported that the boys enjoyed the meals, attendance at the school was more regular, and the students appeared refreshed and more attentive to their afternoon lessons. This school-feeding experiment was carried out for six months, and then it had to be given up for lack of funds. It proved by practical demonstration that the problem of school-feeding was easy of solution, if necessary funds could be collected. It could be taken up again any time and at any place if one-third of the expense is borne by Government, one-third from fees and one-third from people's contribution.

Feeding system introduc-
ed in the Branch School.

4. Annual examination of Standards IV and V of local Vernacular schools was conducted by teachers of Secondary schools of the towns. This enabled them to come in personal contact with students who pass the higher Vernacular standards and who were inclined to join the English school.

Examination of Verna-
cular Standardrs IV
and V.

5. In order to dispose of the books in Bhashantar Store, Government ordered that the selection of books for prizes in Secondary schools must be made this year from such Government publications as may afford useful reading to students.

Prizes.

6. High School students as well as teachers were encouraged to appear at the Ambulance Examination held by the St. John Ambulance Society, and many of them secured diplomas.

Ambulance Examina-
tion.

7. The 6th Standard class at Bhadran, conducted on a temporary sanction, was made permanent and as a special case the scale of fees was raised to Rs. 2 p.m.

Bhadran 6th Standard
class.

8. The Arts Course prescribed by Sir J. J. School of Art was changed and instead of three grades of Art Examinations two examinations—the Elementary and Intermediate—were instituted. The centres of holding these examinations were reduced in number.

Drawing examinations.

9. The New Building for the Baroda High School having been completed, it was given over to the school, thus leaving the College Building entirely for College use.

New High School Build-
ing.

10. The opening ceremony of the Mancherji and Ratanji Tata Bili-mora High School, constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,000, was performed by Prince Jaysinh Rao Gaekwad

Sheth M. and R. Tata
High School.

representing His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, before a large gathering of Bilimora public. In honour of this occasion, Mr. Mancherji Tata founded two scholarships—one to bear the name of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the other that of Prince Jaysinh Rao.

11. Sheth Ujamshi Pitamber of Patan generously offered a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a hostel building for the Patan High School.

Donation of Sheth Ujamshi Pitamber.

12. Mr. Nagjibhai R. of Dabhoi Taluka, a member of the Baroda Legislative Council, offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 towards the erection of a hostel building for the use of Dabhoi A. V. School.

Donation of Nagjibhai.

13. The organisers of the Silver Jubilee movement of the Patan High School were able to collect a sum of Rs. 1,100, which they have placed at the disposal of the Minister of Education. The interest of this amount will be utilised every year in awarding prizes to students of the Patan High School.

Memorial of the Silver Jubilee of the Patan High School.

14. The Scout system introduced at Amreli showed good work done during the year. Nearly 80 students volunteered to help the poor and distressed, by raising funds from people and co-operating with the Revenue authorities in bringing relief.

Scout system.

15. Applications were invited, this year as usual, for giving loan scholarships to Baroda Students for going to Europe for Civil Service and High Professional Examinations. There were no really first class students eligible for the scholarship. However, a Baroda student, Mr. Nanak B. Mehta, who is studying in America was recommended to Government for this scholarship.

Loan Scholarships.

Work done by Special Officers.

68. Mr. R. H. Chaudhari, the Science Instructor, being offered a better post in the Revenue Department, Mr. Motilal U. Almaula, a Science teacher in the Baroda High School, was appointed to take his place. He visited six Secondary schools and five Primary schools. He helped the schools in fitting up the laboratory, performing typical experiments and purchasing science apparatus for the practical work according to the curriculum prescribed by the University.

Science Instructor.

69. Messrs. Dixit and Pendse, Specialists in Pedagogy, were appointed special Inspectors and they moved in the districts, visited schools, both Secondary and Primary, and improved the method of teaching. They both did very useful work for six months, and carried out successfully the aims and objects of their mission.

Special Inspectors.

VIII. MUSEUM.

70. The Baroda State Museum remained under the management and control of Dr. M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S. Director of the State Museum, while Mr. S. F. Rahamin held charge of the New Picture Gallery as its Curator. The latter remained on duty outside Baroda for a greater part of the year.

The Museum.

71. Students of the local Colleges and several City schools accompanied by their teachers visited the Museum as usual and freely made use of the collections of Arts and Sciences. Students of the Baroda College reading for the B.Sc. examination particularly studied the collections of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, &c., and Kala-Bhavan Arts students availed themselves of the exhibits in the Art Gallery. Astronomical and other Science instruments were loaned out to the local Educational Institutions. The teachers of the District Vernacular schools were taken by the Science Instructor for the study of the Educational and Science section of the Museum.

The utility of the Museum.

72. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 2,92,000 giving an average of 800 per day.

Visitors.

73. A pretty large collection of old Mahomedan coins of the 14th and 15th Century was acquired and a catalogue was printed. A fine collection of old bronzes, China porcelain, carved wood, enamel brass, jade and turquoise ivory and lacquer work was acquired.

Acquisitions.

74. During the year, 24 books in Art and 10 in Science were added to the collection of reference books in the Museum Library.

Library.

75. A sale room of typical samples of Baroda Art and Craft including Pattan Pottery, Sankheda lacquer and wood carving, &c., is opened in the Museum.

Sale Room.

76. The total expenditure during the official year amounted to Rs. 15,484-12-3, as against Rs. 15,702 in the last year.

Expenditure.

PART II.

Vernacular Education Department.

CHAPTER I.

Primary Education.

77. The year under report witnessed many important developments in the organisation of the Department of Vernacular Instruction. After nearly nine years' experience of the working of the Compulsory Education Act of 1906, it was thought that the system had passed beyond the experimental stage. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to take stock of the results of the working of the last nine years. With this object, Special Inspection Committee, consisting of Mr. A. B. Clarke, as Chairman and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, R. B. Hargovandas Kantavala, Mr. G. R. Nimbalker and Mr. S. V. Pendse, as members, was appointed. These gentlemen inspected the Training Colleges, both for Men and Women, the Kalabhavan, the Girls' High School and other allied institutions and made a number of very valuable suggestions. Mr. Clarke was specially deputed to enquire into the condition of Secondary Education, and he submitted a comprehensive report suggesting a number of improvements. Messrs. S. V. Pendse and G. M. Shah were deputed to study the adminis-

Appointment of Special Committees to enquire into the organisation and working of the Department of Vernacular Instruction.

tration of the Bombay Educational Department in comparison with that of this Department and to suggest such improvements and changes as might seem necessary. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar was deputed as Special Officer to this Department and Messrs. N. K. Dixit and S. V. Pendse were placed on special duty as Special Inspectors. These Committees were asked to make searching inquiries and investigations into the working of the various branches of the Department and the existing condition of schools, and to submit suggestions and schemes for reforms and modifications, where these were necessary or possible, with a view to placing the whole system on a sounder, firmer and more efficient footing. For this purpose an Education Commission was also appointed which was later on formed into a comprehensive committee known as the Special Educational Committee. This Special Committee held their deliberations, and made several very important and valuable recommendations in the form of resolutions which were adopted by Government and which brought about a number of changes and reforms.

78. The following reforms and modifications, among others, were adopted:—

Reforms and modifications.

(i) All Vernacular schools were classified and divided into two main divisions, "Higher Vernacular" schools and "Lower Vernacular" or "Primary" schools, the former teaching all the Vernacular standards, and the latter teaching only upto the IV Vernacular standard, that is, the Compulsory Course.

Classification of Schools under appropriate denominations.

(ii) The "Below" standard was abolished and absorbed into the First Vernacular Standard.

Below Standard abolished.

(iii) The Vernacular Course of seven years, including the "Below" Standard, was revised and distributed over six years into six standards, the first four standards being made compulsory and the fifth and sixth standards non-compulsory.

Re-distribution of the Vernacular Course.

(iv) The curriculum was revised, raised, and simplified, and was made more practical, some extraneous subjects, for which there was no possibility of provision, being removed.

Revision of the curriculum.

(v) Instead of the different higher and lower curricula for the different kinds of boys' and girls' schools and Antyaja Schools, which created much confusion and complexity, and which did not fulfil the main object of Compulsory Education, the revised curricula was made uniformly applicable for all schools, greater stress being laid on the main subjects of instruction, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Manuscript-reading and Story Composition.

Uniform curriculum for all sorts of schools.

(vi) The minimum age-limit for admission into schools was raised from 6 years to 7 years complete, the maximum remaining as it was.

Raising of the minimum compulsory age-limit.

(vii) The method of transfer of schools from one village to another for want of sufficient number of pupils, which only went to swell the number of schools nominally without any practical utility or advantage either to the people concerned or to the State, was stopped and disallowed for the future.

The method of transfer of schools disallowed.

(viii) Although never definitely shown in the previous reports of the Department, it was found that as a result of the method of transfer of schools 181 schools were fluctuating and in an unsettled condition. These schools had, as a matter of fact, practically no existence for more than a few months, and they remained closed from year to year; still they were allowed to stand on the register of the Department and in the budgetted number. These schools were removed from the list of schools and from the budget.

Schools having practically no existence removed from the register of schools.

(ix) The conditions for opening new schools were revised, and it was laid down that no school should be opened or continued unless the number on the roll was 30 and the average daily attendance was 20. Nearly 169 schools, owing to considerable fall in the number due to famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of Kadi and Amreli Divisions, came under this rule and had to be temporarily closed. Some of these are being re-started.

Revision of the conditions for opening new schools.

(x) There being obviously no need of maintaining two or three separate schools of the same kind in the same locality, nearly 70 schools were amalgamated with other bigger schools in the same localities. This measure has since tended towards greater efficiency and strengthening of the staffs.

Amalgamation of small schools of the same kind in the same localities.

(xi) A principle was fixed for assigning a certain number of teachers of certain salaries and fixed minimum qualifications for the several schools.

Method of assigning teachers to schools.

(xii) With a view to secure better and more competent men for training, Entrance Examination was instituted and the old method of awarding scholarships was substituted by a system of merit scholarships.

Entrance Examination for Training Colleges.

(xiii) For better and more efficient administration and inspection, each of the two larger Prants of Baroda and Kadi was split up into two separate Educational Divisions, and the two new divisions thus formed were placed under two new Inspectors with necessary offices and establishments.

Splitting up of each of Baroda and Kadi Prants into two new Educational Divisions.

(xiv) The establishments under the Deputy Inspectors were found unnecessary and were, therefore, disbanded, and the administrative powers of the Deputy Inspectors, were withdrawn and centered in the Inspectors, who were henceforward held wholly responsible for the Divisions administered by them. The Deputy Inspectors were thus free to be utilized for efficient inspection.

Withdrawing of the administrative powers of Deputy Inspectors.

(xv) Formerly the work of examining the schools extended over the whole year. Recent re-arrangement has made it possible to have a simultaneous examination within a definite period. The rest of the year is, therefore, to be spent by the officers concerned in practical inspection.

Simultaneous annual examination of schools.

(xvi) A uniform general examination of the Vernacular Sixth Standard to be held at convenient centres in the State was instituted.

General uniform examination of Vernacular VI Standard.

(xvii) To supplement the activities of the Training Colleges and to increase the out-put of trained teachers, the scheme of Normal Training classes was adopted.

Opening of normal Training Classes.

(xviii) The Schools-Budget fixing the allotments of each individual school in detail in the light of the new Policy was prepared.

Preparations of detailed schools Budget.

(xix) The preparation of the Education Code embodying all the rules and regulations, and incorporating all the new measures, was completed by Mr. S. V. Pendse under the direction of the Minister of Education.

Preparation of the Education Code.

79. At the end of July 1916, the number of institutions as reorganized and classified on the lines of the new measures adopted was 2,583 Government Vernacular schools, of which 973 were Higher Vernacular with as many Lower Vernacular or Primary schools, attached to and under them, and 1,610 pure Lower Vernacular or Primary schools, 3 Fund, 21 Aided and 26 Unaided Primary schools, 23 Special Institutions, 4 Sanskrit Schools and 1 Orphanage, making a total of 2,657 institutions against 3,076 of the last year.

Number of institutions as reorganized and re-classified.

80. In the light of the measures adopted and the reasons stated above, it will be seen that the reduction in the number of institutions is more or less nominal, since those schools which had practically no existence were with-drawn from the list and certain others were amalgamated. Except those schools, which had to be closed as they did not satisfy the numerical conditions laid down for their continuance, the rest remained as they were, if not as independent institutions, yet as parts or branches of other institutions in the same localities. It is to be remembered, also, that when local conditions become favourable, there is nothing to prevent these schools from making a fresh start. Only those schools which were totally unable to justify their existence were closed. The decrease or reduction in the number of schools has in no way affected or altered the general educational policy of the State, nor has the decrease affected the number of children in any appreciable degree. Moreover, not only is there no reduction in expenditure, but on the contrary, during the year under report, the expenditure incurred on education was greater by a couple of lacs than in the previous year.

The reduction in the number of institutions is more or less nominal.

81. The total number of pupils enrolled in all these schools was 2,39,000, against 2,49,212 of the previous year. The total enrollment is 11.7 per cent of the total population. The decrease in the number of pupils is not, as will be seen from the Table No. XV, in the higher standards, but mainly in the lowest standard and it is, among other causes, chiefly due to the raising of the minimum compulsory age-limit from 6 years to 7 years complete, as a consequence of which no fresh annual census and therefore no additional enrollment of children was possible, since all the children that remained for this year, after the enrollment of children of six years of age last year, were only six years old and therefore not eligible

Total number of pupils.

for admission into schools. This, however, does not mean that under-age children were prohibited from attending schools. There were nearly 5,000 under-age children who were in schools, but their names could not be entered in the school registers as they were under-age and consequently their number has not been included in the total number of pupils given above. It will thus be seen that the fall in the number is also to a very great extent nominal.

82. According to the Census of 1911, the total number of towns and villages in the State is 3,095. Of these, 1,885 have been provided with Primary schools, nearly 300 are served with schools in adjoining villages within a distance of mile and a half, where children are sent for their education. Nearly 800 villages, which are mere hamlets, have no chances of getting schools under the Rules as they stand on account of their sparse population. The problem of meeting the education needs of the inhabitants of these scattered hamlets is no easy one; it is, and will constantly be, the aim of the Department to find some adequate solution. The remaining 110 villages have some chances of having schools, if the minimum number of children, a school house, and a teacher willing to serve in such villages, can be secured.

83. The following table shows the extent of each Taluka, its population, the number of different kinds of schools in it, with the number of children attending them, and the percentage of boys and of girls to the total male and female population :—

Table showing the progress of education in the different Talukas.

Table XIII.

Important details regarding the spread of Vernacular
Education at one view.

TABLE

Important details regarding the spread

Number.	NAME OF TALUKAS.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of inhabited towns and villages according to the Census of 1911.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Number of towns and villages having schools.	POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVING SCHOOLS.		
						Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DIVISION.								
BARODA SUB-DIVISION.								
1	Baroda City	8	1	95,867	1	51,342	44,525	95,867
2	Baroda Taluka	269	108	66,202	79	30,769	27,674	58,443
	TOTAL	277	109	1,62,068	80	82,111	72,199	1,54,310
DABHOI SUB-DIVISION.								
3	Dabhoi	216	103	55,210	58	24,321	21,872	46,193
4	Sinore	129	46	34,063	40	17,251	15,621	32,872
	TOTAL	345	149	89,273	98	41,572	37,493	79,065
PETLAD SUB-DIVISION.								
5	Petlad	182	75	1,28,008	75	71,030	56,928	1,28,008
PADRA SUB-DIVISION.								
6	Padra	195	83	76,252	77	39,589	35,954	75,543
KARJAN SUB-DIVISION.								
7	Karjan	234	98	56,334	87	28,348	26,389	54,737
SAVLI SUB-DIVISION.								
8	Savli	188	77	44,339	48	19,507	16,740	36,247
9	Bhadran	84	32	43,670	30	23,924	19,593	43,517
	TOTAL	272	109	88,009	78	43,431	36,333	79,764
SANKHEDA SUB-DIVISION.								
10	Sankheda	215	207	51,471	75	18,939	16,819	35,758
11	Tilakwada	34	33	7,539	8	1,843	1,746	3,589
12	Waghodia	143	73	24,467	41	9,713	8,567	18,280
	TOTAL	392	313	83,477	124	30,495	27,132	57,627
TOTAL OF BARODA DIVISION ..								
		1,897	936	6,83,422	619	3,36,626	2,92,428	6,29,054
KADI DIVISION.								
PATAN SUB-DIVISION.								
13	Patan and Harij	565	186	1,22,950	84	47,994	45,445	93,439
VISNAGAR SUB-DIVISION.								
14	Visnagar	172	56	63,053	41	29,874	29,444	59,318
KHERALU SUB-DIVISION.								
15	Kheralu	246	93	70,641	46	28,287	28,094	56,381
SIDHPUR SUB-DIVISION.								
16	Sidhpur	254	80	88,539	58	40,706	39,188	79,894
MEHSANA SUB-DIVISION.								
17	Mehsana	195	84	73,887	66	37,372	34,680	72,052
CHANASMA SUB-DIVISION.								
18	Chanasma	332	115	68,661	63	28,013	26,250	54,263

XIII.

of Vernacular Education at one view.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS,					NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF JULY 1916.			PERCENTAGE OF			
Teaching upto Std. III.	Teaching upto Std. IV.	Teaching upto Std V.	Teaching Higher Stand-ards.	Special Institutions.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys to the total Popu-lation of men in towns and villages having Schools.	Girls to the total Popu-lation of women in towns and 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
18	9	11	23	10	71	8,037	4,781	12,818	15.6	10.9	15.4
55	28	11	6	..	100	4,281	2,604	6,885	13.9	9.4	11.8
73	37	22	29	10	171	12,318	7,385	19,703	15.0	10.2	12.7
36	19	9	7	1	72	3,309	2,021	5,330	13.6	9.2	11.5
22	10	14	7	..	53	2,315	1,424	3,739	13.4	9.1	11.4
58	29	23	14	1	125	5,624	3,445	9,069	13.5	9.1	11.5
56	49	28	25	1	159	10,990	6,173	17,163	15.4	10.8	12.4
50	40	24	9	..	123	6,454	4,026	10,480	16.3	11.2	13.9
42	36	19	7	..	104	4,223	2,934	7,157	14.9	11.1	13.1
35	16	9	6	..	66	3,042	1,870	4,912	15.6	11.2	13.5
17	16	14	6	..	53	3,511	2,132	5,643	14.7	10.9	12.9
52	32	23	12	..	119	6,553	4,002	10,555	15.1	11.0	13.2
64	7	5	5	..	81	3,353	1,708	5,061	17.7	10.2	14.1
7	1	1	..	..	9	392	170	562	21.2	9.7	15.6
38	5	..	2	..	45	1,612	857	2,469	16.5	10.0	15.5
109	13	6	7	..	135	5,357	2,735	8,092	17.5	10.1	14.0
440	236	145	103	12	936	51,519	30,700	82,219	15.3	10.5	13.1
57	39	12	15	3	126	7,856	4,434	12,290	16.4	9.8	13.1
34	17	16	8	..	75	4,776	3,022	7,798	15.9	10.3	13.1
43	16	8	5	..	72	4,582	2,668	7,250	16.2	9.5	12.9
53	26	18	7	..	104	6,483	4,005	10,488	15.9	10.2	13.1
44	30	13	15	2	104	5,960	3,458	9,418	15.9	9.9	13.1
27	26	19	3	..	75	4,539	2,715	7,254	16.2	10.3	13.4

TABLE

No	NAME OF TALUKAS,	Area in Square Miles.	Number of inhabited towns and villages according to the Census of 1911.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Number of towns and villages having Schools.	POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVING SCHOOLS.		
						Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KADI SUB-DIVISION.								
19	Kadi	331	122	76,198	78	34,664	32,826	67,490
VIJAPUR SUB-DIVISION								
20	Vijapur	346	112	1,10,913	65	49,733	48,221	97,954
KALOL SUB-DIVISION.								
21	Kalol	267	90	81,187	68	38,558	36,454	75,012
DEHGAM SUB-DIVISION.								
22	Dehgam including Atarsumba ..	315	152	76,133	86	33,691	31,443	65,134
TOTAL OF KADI DIVISION.		3,023	1,090	8,32,162	655	3,68,892	3,52,045	7,20,937
NAOSARI DIVISION.								
NAOSARI SUB-DIVISION								
23	Naosari	125	61	55,270	54	25,756	27,896	53,652
24	Gandevi	46	30	33,058	28	16,437	16,167	32,574
TOTAL ..		171	91	88,328	82	42,163	44,063	86,226
KAMREJ SUB-DIVISION.								
25	Kamrej	157	76	41,969	56	19,328	19,405	38,733
26	Velachha	249	118	40,598	51	15,031	14,347	29,378
TOTAL ..		406	194	82,567	107	34,359	33,752	68,111
MAHUVA SUB-DIVISION.								
27	Mahuva	143	69	39,741	59	19,519	18,724	38,243
28	Palsana	91	52	24,908	38	11,174	10,808	21,982
TOTAL ..		234	121	64,649	97	30,693	29,532	60,225
VYARA SUB-DIVISION.								
29	Songadh	782	210	42,446	56	8,365	7,928	16,293
30	Vyara	321	152	57,477	98	21,203	20,177	41,380
TOTAL ..		1,103	362	99,923	154	29,568	28,105	57,673
TOTAL OF NAOSARI DIVISION.		1,914	768	3,35,467	440	1,36,783	1,35,452	2,72,235
AMRELI DIVISION.								
AMRELI SUB-DIVISION.								
31	Amreli	255	59	54,579	53	27,972	26,617	54,589
32	Damnagar	173	36	24,704	30	11,993	10,966	22,959
TOTAL ..		428	95	79,283	83	39,965	37,583	77,548
DHARI SUB-DIVISION.								
33	Kodinar	201	69	33,471	30	13,699	12,940	26,639
34	Dhari	443	92	40,117	44	17,914	16,769	34,683
35	Okhamandal	275	45	25,398	12	9,036	8,452	17,488
TOTAL ..		919	206	98,986	86	40,649	38,161	78,810
TOTAL OF AMRELI DIVISION ..		1,347	301	1,78,269	169	80,614	75,744	1,56,358
GRAND TOTAL ..		8,181	3,095	20,29,320	1,883	9,22,915	8,55,669	17,78,584
GRAND TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR.		8,181	3,095	20,29,320	2,170	9,68,661	8,98,182	18,66,843

XIII.—Concluded.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.					NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF JULY 1916.			PERCENTAGE OF			
Teaching upto Std. III.	Teaching upto Std. IV.	Teaching upto Std. V.	Teaching Higher Standards.	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 and 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
46	25	32	3	..	106	5,725	3,175	8,900	16·5	9·7	13·2
22	32	31	12	..	97	8,650	4,924	13,574	17·4	10·2	13·9
45	18	21	15	..	99	6,414	3,607	10,021	16·6	9·9	13·3
49	34	20	10	..	113	5,829	3,957	9,786	17·3	12·6	15·1
420	263	190	93	5	971	60,814	35,965	96,779	16·4	10·2	13·4
32	24	21	12	2	91	5,123	2,967	8,090	19·9	10·6	15·1
25	16	4	2	..	47	2,621	1,721	4,342	15·9	10·7	13·3
57	40	25	14	2	138	7,744	4,688	12,432	18·3	10·6	14·4
35	17	12	10	..	74	3,352	2,175	5,527	17·3	11·2	14·3
41	8	5	2	..	56	2,025	1,345	3,370	13·4	9·3	11·4
76	25	17	12	..	130	5,377	3,520	8,897	15·7	10·4	13·1
48	16	5	2	..	71	3,116	1,985	5,101	15·9	10·6	13·3
24	10	7	1	..	42	1,990	1,017	3,007	17·8	9·4	13·6
72	26	12	3	..	113	5,106	3,002	8,108	16·6	10·1	13·4
28	2	1	2	..	33	1,156	593	1,749	13·8	7·5	10·7
66	12	2	3	..	83	3,354	2,257	5,611	15·8	11·2	13·6
94	14	3	5	..	116	4,510	2,850	7,360	15·2	10·1	12·7
299	105	57	34	2	497	22,737	14,060	36,797	16·6	10·3	13·5
31	31	14	8	4	88	4,837	3,205	8,042	17·3	12·1	14·7
11	17	9	2	..	39	2,013	1,415	3,428	16·8	12·9	14·9
42	48	23	10	4	127	6,850	4,620	11,470	17·1	12·3	14·8
17	17	9	4	..	47	2,645	2,054	4,699	19·3	15·9	17·6
30	9	13	5	..	57	2,709	1,961	4,670	15·1	11·7	13·5
2	9	7	4	..	22	1,491	875	2,366	16·5	10·3	13·5
49	35	29	13	..	126	6,845	4,890	11,735	16·8	12·8	14·9
91	83	52	23	4	253	13,695	9,510	23,205	16·9	12·5	14·8
1,250	687	444	253	23	2,657	1,48,765	90,235	2,39,000	16·1	10·5	13·1
1,045	857	817	339	18	3,076	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212	15·9	10·6	13·3

84. Out of the total population of 20,29,320, the population of 17,78,584 had Primary schools provided for them. From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of school children to the total population of villages and towns having schools was 13.4. This percentage shows slight increase over that of the last year.

85. Standard IV was fixed as the Statutory Standard limit for Compulsory Education instead of standard fifth, as that of the preceding years, and the age-limit for boys from 8 to 14 and that for girls from 8 to 12. Local Bodies and Municipalities of the most important and educationally advanced Talukas continued to do the work of imposition of fines on defaulting parents for non-attendance of children. In certain backward Talukas such as Waghodia, Tilakwada, Harij, Songadh, Mahuva, Vyara, Velachha, Vakal, Kodinar, Khambha and Okhamandal this work of imposing fines was done by Vahivatdars. The power of writing off the ir-recoverable fines remained in the hands of the Vahivatdars as before. The amount of money recovered by way of fines is not credited to Government, but is set apart for the improvement of Compulsory schools. As shown in previous reports, 5% of the fines recovered is given to Patels and Talatis as remuneration, 35% is devoted towards helping the children of poor parents and 60% is utilized towards the construction of school houses.

86. During the year under report, there were 1,250 schools teaching upto Standard III, 687 upto Standard IV, 444 upto Standard V and 253 teaching the highest standards, and 23 special schools. The following Table gives the number of pupils and the average attendance in each Taluka and Division:—

Table XIV.

Number.	NAME OF THE TALUKAS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF JULY 1916 IN									Average number of Pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily attendance throughout the year.
		Government Schools.					Aided Schools.	Fund Schools.	Unaided Schools.	TOTAL.			
		Teaching upto Standard III.	Teaching upto Standard IV.	Teaching upto Standard V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA DIVISION.													
1	Baroda City ..	1,687	1,106	1,746	6,830	1,073	376	..	..	12,818	12,284.8	8,432.3	68.6
2	Baroda Taluka ..	2,543	2,214	1,121	1,007	..	..	..	..	6,885	7,167.9	4,705.8	65.6
3	Dabhoi	1,692	1,401	771	1,435	31	..	..	..	5,330	5,365.0	3,553.0	66.2
4	Sinore	1,139	441	1,296	863	..	..	..	..	3,739	4,024.0	2,617.0	65.0
5	Sankheda	3,164	584	416	897	..	..	..	..	5,061	5,205.2	3,477.4	66.8
6	Tilakwada	284	71	207	..	..	..	..	..	562	688.1	484.9	70.4
7	Karjan	1,761	2,613	1,762	1,021	..	..	..	..	7,157	7,481.8	5,243.1	70.1
8	Petlad	3,085	3,851	3,235	6,768	..	22	..	202	17,163	17,555.7	11,836.2	67.4
9	Padra	2,848	2,993	3,010	1,571	..	58	..	..	10,480	10,702.0	7,506.4	70.1
10	Savli	1,574	1,218	1,049	1,071	..	..	..	..	4,912	4,488.7	3,311.0	73.7
11	Bhadran	921	1,448	1,923	1,351	..	..	..	..	5,643	5,725.4	4,156.2	72.6
12	Waghodia	1,725	442	..	302	..	..	..	..	2,469	2,309.9	1,424.3	61.7
TOTAL OF BARODA DIVISION ..		22,423	18,382	16,536	23,116	1,104	456	..	202	82,219	82,998.5	56,747.6	68.3
KADI DIVISION.													
13	Patan and Harij ..	3,385	3,335	1,308	3,532	616	..	..	114	12,290	11,786.3	7,288.5	61.9
14	Visnagar	2,153	1,275	2,428	1,850	..	92	..	..	7,798	7,680.9	5,022.2	65.4
15	Kheralu	2,766	1,862	1,105	1,517	..	..	..	..	7,250	7,251.3	4,373.9	60.3
16	Sidhpur	3,919	2,156	2,143	1,582	..	688	..	..	10,488	9,902.8	6,510.7	65.7
17	Chanasma	2,051	1,813	2,231	928	..	..	231	..	7,254	7,123.6	4,824.6	67.7
18	Mehsana	2,537	2,635	1,271	2,685	219	..	..	71	9,418	8,399.3	5,708.9	67.9
19	Kadi	2,448	2,066	3,424	766	..	..	..	196	8,900	8,704.2	5,594.0	64.3
20	Vijapur	1,784	3,426	4,911	3,316	..	137	..	..	13,574	11,412.7	8,393.4	73.4
21	Kalol	2,783	1,621	2,499	3,118	..	..	..	..	10,021	10,305.1	6,505.2	63.1
22	Dehgam including Atarsumba ..	2,192	3,647	2,232	1,715	..	..	..	..	9,786	9,729.5	6,655.3	68.4
TOTAL OF KADI DIVISION ..		26,018	23,836	23,552	21,009	835	917	231	381	96,779	92,295.7	60,876.7	65.9
NAOSARI DIVISION.													
23	Naosari	1,838	1,764	1,567	1,778	256	133	..	754	8,090	8,037.5	5,887.2	73.2
24	Gandevi	1,332	1,303	766	701	..	38	..	202	4,342	4,500.0	3,157.9	70.1

TABLE XIV.—*Concluded.*

Number.	NAME OF THE TALUKAS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF JULY 1916 IN									Average number of Pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily attendance throughout the year.
		Government Schools.					Aided Schools.	Fund Schools.	Unaided Schools.	TOTAL.			
		Teaching upto Standard III.	Teaching upto Standard IV.	Teaching upto Standard V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAOSARI DIVISION. —Continued.													
25	Kamrej	1,610	1,180	1,199	1,219	..	319	..	..	5,527	5,597·4	3,743·9	66·9
26	Velachha	1,792	726	644	208	..	..	..	..	3,370	3,306·9	2,033·1	59·9
27	Mahuva	4,784	103	87	37	..	..	..	..	5,101	5,193·1	3,443·8	66·3
28	Palsana	2,757	153	75	22	..	..	..	..	3,607	3,298·1	2,122·4	64·
29	Songadh	1,290	158	80	221	..	..	..	..	1,749	1,698·9	1,279·7	75·3
30	Vyara	3,885	1,043	298	258	..	..	..	127	5,611	5,833·4	3,675·0	63·0
TOTAL OF NAOSARI DIVISION		19,288	6,520	4,716	4,444	256	490	..	1,083	36,797	37,555·3	25,343·0	67·5
AMRELI DIVISION.													
31	Amreli	2,005	2,491	1,010	2,077	224	235	..	..	8,042	8,064·0	6,121·2	75·9
32	Damnagar	586	1,274	1,075	493	..	..	..	..	3,428	3,483·0	2,414·9	69·3
33	Kodinar	1,218	1,714	910	857	..	..	..	..	4,699	5,162·1	4,127·3	79·9
34	Dhari	1,569	684	1,414	1,003	..	..	..	..	4,670	5,155·2	3,560·6	69·1
35	Okhamandal ..	76	688	900	516	..	..	164	22	2,366	2,632·5	1,977·0	75·1
TOTAL of AMRELI DIVISION		5,454	6,851	5,309	4,946	224	235	164	22	23,205	24,496·8	18,201·0	74·3
GRAND TOTAL..		73,183	55,589	50,113	53,515	2,419	2,098	395	1,688	2,36,000	2,37,346·3	1,61,168·3	67·9
TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR		63,012	52,716	68,553	58,843	2,192	1,947	394	1,555	2,49,212	2,36,186·0	1,74,961·2	74·1

87. The above table shows 67·9 as percentage of average school attendance, as against 74·1 of the last year, the decrease being apparent mostly in famine-stricken and backward districts. The attention of the officers concerned has already been drawn to this decrease.

88. At the end of the year the total amount of fines recovered in addition to the arrears of the previous year came to Rs. 76,695, as against Rs. 48,868 of the last year. The amount of fines written off was Rs. 6,760.

S9. The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds and the number of children learning therein in each Division :—

Table showing Number of Schools of various kinds, &c.

Table XV.

Number of Schools of various kinds with the Number of Pupils attending them in each Division.

Number.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	BARODA CITY.		BARODA DIVISION.		KADI DIVISION.		NAVSARI DIVISION.		AMRELI DIVISION.		TOTAL.	
		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
1	Government Schools.												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools.	12	3,246	617	51,864	666	69,523	407	29,587	172	15,552	1,874	1,69,772
	(b) " Night "	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	1	48
	TOTAL ..	12	3,246	617	51,864	667	69,571	407	29,587	172	15,552	1,875	1,69,820
	(a) Gujarati Girls' Schools.	11	2,333	91	9,409	131	15,859	32	2,872	44	4,529	309	35,002
	(b) " Zanana Classes.	1	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	89
	TOTAL ..	12	2,422	91	9,409	131	15,859	32	2,872	44	4,529	310	35,091
	Marathi Boys' Schools ..	9	1,858	3	143	3	140	3	143	2	76	20	2,360
	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	7	1,254	..	..	..	..	1	46	1	64	9	1,364
	TOTAL ..	16	3,112	3	143	3	140	4	189	3	140	29	3,724
	Urdu Boys' Schools ..	6	960	29	2,712	25	2,542	14	1,372	5	998	79	8,584
	Urdu Girls' Schools ..	5	584	6	529	13	960	5	389	4	522	33	2,984
	TOTAL ..	11	1,544	35	3,241	38	3,502	19	1,761	9	1,520	112	11,568
	Antyaj Boys' Schools ..	3	524	107	4,375	106	4,943	15	491	16	539	247	10,872
	" Girls' Schools ..	1	108	..	..	4	244	..	..	..	..	5	352
	TOTAL ..	4	632	107	4,375	110	5,187	15	491	16	539	252	11,224
	Kindergarten Classes ..	3	413	..	..	1	156	1	68	1	135	6	772
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	58	11,369	853	69,032	950	94,415	478	34,968	245	22,315	2,584	2,32,199
2	Aided Schools.												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools.	2	211	1	58	3	229	1	38	1	155	8	691

TABLE XV.—*Concluded.*

Number.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	BARODA CITY.		BARODA DIVISION.		KADI DIVISION.		NAVSARI DIVISION.		AMRELI DIVISION.		TOTAL.	
		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
	(b) Marathi Boys' Schools.	1	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	122
	(c) Urdu Boys' Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	290	3	397	1	80	5	767
	(d) Urdu Girls' Schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	189	..	..	..	..	1	189
	(e) Urdu Zanana School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	..	..	1	55
	(f) Sanskrit Schools ..	1	43	1	22	3	209	..	..	..	..	5	274
	TOTAL ..	4	376	2	80	8	917	5	490	2	235	21	2,098
2	Unaided Schools :—												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools.	..	..	6	181	2	168	7	584	..	..	15	933
	(b) Gujarati Girls' Schools.	..	..	..	..	1	114	5	499	..	..	6	613
	(c) Sanskrit Schools ..	..	..	1	21	3	99	..	..	1	22	5	142
	TOTAL ..	..	..	7	202	6	381	12	1,083	1	22	26	1,688
4	Fund Schools :—	..	..	..	..	2	231	..	..	1	164	3	395
5	Special Schools :—												
	(a) Training College for Men teachers.	1	271	..	..	1	309	..	..	..	..	2	580
	(b) Training College for Women teachers.	1	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	118
	(c) Kala Bhavan	1	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	408
	(d) Industrial Schools ..	..	..	1	31	..	..	1	46	1	73	3	150
	(e) Reformatory	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
	(f) Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala	1	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43
	(g) Garoda Sanskrit School.	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
	(h) Other Sanskrit Schools.	..	..	2	56	..	..	..	..	2	145	4	201
	(i) Music Schools	1	121	..	..	2	478	1	210	1	151	5	960
	(j) Deaf and Dumb Schools.	1	30	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	2	51
	(k) Antyaja Boarding Schools.	1	42	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	2	69
	TOTAL ..	9	1,073	3	87	5	835	2	256	4	369	23	2,620
	GRAND TOTAL..	71	12,818	865	60,401	971	96,779	497	36,797	253	23,205	2,657	2,39,000

Of these 2,39,000 children 1,48,765 boys learn in Boys' Schools and 40,766 Girls learn in Girls' Schools, and the remaining 49,469 girls learn in Mixed Schools.

90. The number of pupils studying in different Standards in each Division is shown in the following table :—
 Number of pupils according to Standards.

Table XVI.

Number of Pupils by Standards in different Sorts of Schools.

DIVISION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils of Special Studies.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN.								GRAND TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR.
			7th Standard.	6th Standard.	5th Standard.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Baroda Division ..	936	1,160	36	1,407	3,277	6,325	9,306	14,706	46,002	81,059	82,219	33,086
Kadi Division ..	971	835	..	1,286	3,433	6,318	10,639	17,984	56,284	95,944	96,779	1,01,147
Navsari Division ..	497	256	15	428	947	2,192	3,754	6,163	23,042	36,541	36,797	40,144
Amreli Division ..	253	369	11	291	567	1,689	2,926	5,298	12,064	22,836	23,205	24,835
TOTAL ..	2,657	2,620	62	3,412	8,224	16,524	26,625	44,141	1,37,392	2,36,380	2,39,000	2,49,212
TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	3,076	2,279	78	3,638	8,013	16,224	23,943	42,659	62,261	2,46,933	2,49,212	

91. The above table shows that there were 1,37,382 pupils in the first standard. But the below Standard being abolished and absorbed in the First Standard, it means that there were 1,37,382 pupils of Below and First Standards taken together as against 1,52,363 of the Below and First Standards taken together, showing a decrease of 14,986 pupils over that of the last year; while there is proportionately corresponding increase in the number of pupils in all the higher standards. This is significant of the success of the energetic and effective efforts made by the Department in removing stagnation of pupils in the lower standards.

92. The following table gives the number and percentage of children of principal castes and communities attending schools compared to the number and percentage of their population :—
 Pupils arranged according to castes.

Table XVII.

CASTE.	Total Population of the caste. (Census 1911).	Percentage to the total Population.	Number of children attending school.	Percentage to the total number of children attending school.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Brahmins	1,13,133	5.5	14,975	6.3	
Kshatriyas. Warriors. {	Writer Class	2,531	2	1,025	.4
	Marathas	14,782	.7	2,161	.9
	Vaghers	4,277	.2	603	.2
	Others	68,316	3.4	8,563	3.6
Lavanas and Bhatias	12,121	.6	2,015	.9	
Banias	38,951	1.8	8,360	3.5	
Patidars and Kanbis	4,00,917	19.7	55,652	23.3	
Non-Brahmins and religious mendicants	31,008	1.5	4,550	1.9	
Wandering and low-profession classes	4,58,829	22.6	26,722	11.2	
Unclean castes	1,74,289	8.7	18,355	7.6	
Other Hindus.. .. .	3,75,992	18.5	54,659	22.9	
TOTAL HINDUS ..	16,97,146	83.5	1,97,640	82.7	
Arya Samajis	598	..	70	0.0	
Jains	43,462	2.1	5,678	2.4	
Animistic	1,15,411	5.7	14,040	5.9	
Parsis	7,955	.4	1,266	.5	
Mahomedans	1,60,887	7.9	20,111	8.4	
Christians	7,203	.4	143	0.1	
Others	136	..	47	0.0	
TOTAL ..	20,32,798	100	2,39,000	100	

93. The above table shows the extent to which each community is represented at schools. The number of Hindu and Non-Hindu children is proportionate and constant as that of the last year. There is, however, perceptible increase in the percentage of children of the wandering tribes and low-profession classes over that of the last year. Similarly, the Antyajas and the Mahomedans have also maintained a fair proportion.

94. The following table gives the number of pupils arranged according to their age and sex:—

Table showing pupils according to age and sex

Table XVIII.

Number.	AGE OF PUPILS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			PERCENTAGE.		
		Number of boys.	Number of girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Above 20 years	697	164	861	•5	•1	•3
2	Of 20 „	195	29	224	•1	•1	•1
3	„ 19 „	218	25	243	•1	•1	•1
4	„ 18 „	414	23	437	•3	•1	•2
5	„ 17 „	763	56	819	•6	•1	•3
6	„ 16 „	1,432	51	1,483	•9	•1	•6
7	„ 15 „	4,285	140	4,425	2•9	•1	1•9
8	„ 14 „	6,087	593	6,680	4•1	•6	2•8
9	„ 13 „	12,907	4,200	17,107	8•7	4•6	7•1
10	„ 12 „	16,997	10,412	27,409	11•4	11•5	11•5
11	„ 11 „	19,711	13,714	33,425	13•2	15•2	14•0
12	„ 10 „	21,415	15,342	36,757	14•4	17•0	15•4
13	„ 9 „	23,906	18,394	42,300	16•1	20•4	17•7
14	„ 8 „	23,008	17,691	40,699	15•5	19•6	17•1
15	„ 7 „	13,486	8,345	21,831	9•0	9•2	9•1
16	„ 6 „	2,644	934	3,578	1•8	1•1	1•5
17	„ 5 „	600	122	722	0•4	•1	•3
	TOTAL ..	1,48,765	90,235	2,39,000	100	100	100

95. As will be seen from the above table, the number of children of the age of 5 to 7 years is very small and shows a decrease over that of the last year, which is principally due to the raising of the age-limit of admission. But there is decided increase in the percentage of children of the regular compulsory age, and particularly in the case of girls there is considerable improvement over that of the last year, which indicates the popularity and favour which the compulsory measure is gaining with the people.

96. The following table shows the professions and occupations of parents of children attending the schools:—

Table showing number of children according to professions.

Table XIX.

	Government or Private servants.	Zamindars or cultivators.	Teachers.	Traders or shopkeepers.	Petty traders or Gunastars.	Artisans.	Priests.	Others.	Without occupation.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number	15,075	1,23,998	1,850	23,691	1,382	19,606	2,443	46,538	4,417	2,39,000
Percentage	6•3	51•8	1•0	9•9	•6	8•2	1•0	19•4	1•8	100

97. During the year under report, a uniform general examination by a Departmental Committee for Vernacular Sixth Standard Results of examinations was instituted in place of the sixth standard examination held in individual schools by the various Deputy Inspectors and Government ruled that this examination certificate should be considered as the minimum qualification necessary for entrance into the lower grade public service. This examination was held at 72 different centres in the Raj. Out of 3,917 candidates who presented at this examination including 128 girls, 1,576 passed including 99 girls. The following table gives the results of this and of the other school examinations :—

Table XX.
Examinations and Results.

Number.	NAME.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS EXAMINED AND PASSED.									
				SPECIAL STANDARDS.		STANDARD VII.		STANDARD VI.		STANDARD V.		STANDARD IV.	
				Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Baroda City ..	55	10,741	..	..	22	15	289	190	475	333	895	680
	Baroda Mahals ..	895	72,253	..	..	6	4	967	441	1,938	1,175	3,876	2,210
2	Kadi Division ..	1,005	97,551	3	3	8	4	1,145	571	2,499	1,477	3,755	2,716
3	Naosari Division.	526	38,609	..	..	5	3	377	244	748	553	1,509	761
4	Amreli Division.	290	24,159	..	..	..	..	211	110	546	293	1,160	623
5	Fund Schools ..	3	394	..	..	..	..	4	4	22	14	40	24
6	Aided Schools ..	19	1,961	..	..	..	..	10	5	30	20	93	61
7	Unaided Schools.	7	451	..	..	7	7	14	11	43	35	43	37
8	Special Institutions ..	12	2,100	1,797	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	2,812	2,48,219	1,800	1,255	48	33	3,017	1,576	6,301	3,900	11,371	7,112
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	3,034	2,46,153	1,504	1,063	47	42	3,089	2,049	5,098	2,829	10,495	6,540

Number.	NAME.	NUMBER OF PUPILS EXAMINED AND PASSED.										Percentage of pupils passed to those on the rolls.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented in the last year.
		Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		Below Standard.		TOTAL.				
		Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils Passed.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.			
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Baroda City ..	1,044	760	1,291	806	1,453	994	2,352	1,698	7,821	5,566	1.8	71.1	68.5
	Baroda Mahals.	5,540	3,153	8,345	4,519	11,831	6,974	22,270	12,609	54,773	31,085	43.0	56.8	52.1
2	Kadi Division ..	6,724	3,744	10,904	5,842	18,349	8,696	26,067	11,874	69,454	34,921	35.8	50.3	48.7
3	Naosari Division.	2,418	1,342	3,890	1,998	5,698	3,221	12,771	7,752	27,416	15,874	41.1	57.9	56.8
4	Amreli Division.	1,917	1,074	3,370	1,605	5,344	2,257	6,002	2,461	18,550	8,423	34.8	45.4	44.4
5	Fund Schools ..	35	11	51	21	44	17	129	48	319	137	34.8	42.9	43.1
6	Aided Schools ..	196	146	312	215	410	298	398	301	1,456	1,047	53.4	71.1	67.3
7	Unaided Schools.	73	54	74	46	60	49	81	57	395	296	65.6	74.4	89.2
8	Special Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,797	1,252	59.6	69.6	68.7
	TOTAL ..	17,947	10,284	28,237	15,142	43,197	22,498	70,067	36,806	1,81,981	98,601	39.7	54.1	52.0
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	17,263	9,390	27,500	14,193	44,806	22,789	60,607	39,352	1,90,409	99,058	40.2	52.0	52.9

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN TEACHERS.

98. To meet the increasing demand for trained teachers, Government revived the Training College in 1906 and sanctioned the opening of a second Training College for Men in 1913, which was transferred to Patan in 1915 with a view to affording greater facilities and convenience to teachers of Kadi and Amreli Divisions. The scope of its work was at first limited to the First Year Course, the Baroda Training College teaching only the 2nd and 3rd Year Courses; but at the end of 1915 the Second Year Course was added to its programme, and the Baroda Training College had the First Year Course added to it, making it a full-fledged training institution as before.

99. During the year under report, there were 4 classes consisting of 274 scholars for the First, two of 93 for the Second and one of 82 for the Third year, teaching in all 449 stipendiary scholars, in the Baroda Training College; and there were four First year classes consisting of 200 scholars (out of whom 157 hailed from Kadi Division and 43 from Amreli Division) and two Second year classes of 109 scholars (of whom 86 were from Kadi and 23 from Amreli) at Patan, thus in all there were 309 stipendiary scholars there.

100. Upto the end of the Training College year of 1915, no entrance examination of any kind was held for admitting students to the Training Colleges, the Department selecting teachers for training. But in the beginning of the year under report, on the strong recommendations of the Special Inspection Committee, an Entrance Examination was instituted with a view to securing a better quality of teachers, and Government ruled that only those who passed the Entrance test should be admitted for training.

101. Messrs. P. M. Desai and T. R. Pandya continued to work as Principals of the Baroda Training College and Patan Training College respectively.

102. The Baroda Training College is located in a newly erected building in the Kareli Bag and it is adequately equipped. The Training College at Patan has been housed in a rented building. It is also suitably equipped.

103. The total annual expenditure incurred on account of the Baroda Training College amounted to Rs. 50,170-2-5, which gives an annual average cost of Rs. 181 per head including the amount of scholarship given to each scholar. The total expenditure on the Patan Training College amounted to Rs. 33,302-15-3, giving an average of Rs. 93-6-2 per head.

104. During the year under report, the number of scholarships in the Baroda Training College in the 2nd and 3rd year classes was reduced to 40 and 20 respectively, it being found that the number of 2nd and 3rd year trained men was adequate for the present needs of the Department. The rate of scholarships in these two classes was, however, raised to Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 respectively. All scholarships were made competitive.

105. The annual examination was as usual conducted by a Committee of Examiners appointed by the Department. The following table gives the results :—

	BARODA.		PATAN.	
	No. presented.	No. passed.	No. presented.	No. passed.
First year	267	121	175	144
Second year	88	61	..	..
Third year	79	61	..	..

106. The K. B. Dalal memorial Medal was this year awarded to Maneklal Mohanlal who obtained the highest number of marks in Pedagogies at the Final Examination.

The K. B. Dalal Memorial Medal awarded to Maneklal Mohanlal.

107. During the year under report, sanction was accorded by Government to pay Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 respectively to all the First year, Second year and Third year trained teachers and Rs. 9 to all the untrained ones who had passed the Vernacular VI Standard examination. This grant of the full face value of their certificates to all the trained teachers will, it is hoped, stimulate them to more efficient work.

Government sanction for full payment of minimum salaries.

108. The College has a hostel attached to it which is housed in a suitable building hired for the purpose situated about a couple of hundred yards from the College building. The hostel provided accommodation for about 175 scholars. The Patan College also has a hostel attached to it which accommodates about 100 scholars. A member of the College staff, selected by the Principal, is placed in charge of the hostels as Superintendent with an allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

Hostels.

109. To educate the scholars in the principles of self-help and co-operation and to bring them into closer touch with their teachers for facilitating exchange of ideas, a "College Union" was started. The activities of this Union were mainly confined to (1) the management of the Reading-Room, (2) the Debating Society, (3) In-door and out-door games, and (4) The Social Service League.

Social activities.

110. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 200 for excursions with a view to broaden the out-look of scholars and give them an opportunity of visiting historical places. During the year under report, an excursion was undertaken to some parts of Rajputana including Ajmere, Chitore and Jaipore.

Excursions.

111. It is the practice to ask the scholars who go on excursion to write their impressions in the form of an essay and to give three best essays three prizes. This year it is noteworthy that one of the prizes was won by a scholar belonging to one of the aboriginal classes of the Navsari Division.

Three prizes to three best essays on the excursion.

112. During the year under report, several important recommendations were made by the Special Inspection Committee for the strengthening and efficient conduct of the Training

Improvements.

College and the Practising Schools attached to it. On the recommendations of this Committee additional equipment was sanctioned for the Training College, and a special highly qualified staff consisting of all Third year trained teachers was sanctioned for the Practising Schools. These reforms have evidently tended to raise the tone and efficiency of these institutions. Out of the two Practising Schools attached to the Baroda Training College, one was already housed in a Government building many years ago, and the other one was during this year located in a newly erected building in the vicinity of the College. Thus the Training College and its allied institutions have now got well equipped spacious buildings.

CHAPTER II.

Female Education.

113. The following table embodies all the important information in detail regarding Girls' Schools :—

Table showing progress
of girls schools.

Table XXI.

Number of girls on the rolls, and of those that presented and passed at the Annual Examination in all Standards.

Number.	KIND OF SCHOOLS.	No. of schools at the end of July 1916.	No. of pupils at the end of July 1916.	No. of schools examined.	NO. OF GIRLS ON THE ROLL.			7TH STANDARD.			6TH STANDARD.			5TH STANDARD.			4TH STANDARD.		
					In different standards	Below standards.	Total.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools ..	310	35,091	325	22,379	14,420	36,799	47	42	28	99	77	47	566	462	327	1,601	1,294	824
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	9	1,364	9	914	478	1,392	..	..	..	33	29	24	69	55	45	136	98	84
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ..	33	2,984	33	1,560	1,594	3,163	..	..	..	7	7	7	27	23	18	65	46	27
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ..	5	352	5	242	120	362	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	18	15	12
5	Special Girls' Schools ..	1	118	1	112	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aided Girls' Schools ..	2	244	2	160	72	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	2	2
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ..	6	613	3	267	38	305	7	7	7	16	14	11	44	40	33	47	41	37
	TOTAL ..	366	40,766	378	25,643	16,722	42,365	56	51	36	156	128	90	711	582	424	1,871	1,496	956
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	403	42,148	400	23,705	18,119	41,824	52	47	42	196	167	120	559	454	335	1,558	1,267	827

Number.	KIND OF SCHOOLS.	3RD STANDARD.			2ND STANDARD.			1ST STANDARD.			BELOW STANDARD.			TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS THAT PASSED.		
		On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	In different standards	Below standards.	Total number of girls that passed.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools ..	3,105	2,491	1,499	6,248	4,845	2,563	10,713	8,016	4,208	14,420	10,124	4,984	9,496	4,984	14,480
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	165	121	105	237	158	128	274	184	157	478	316	221	543	221	764
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ..	159	113	64	423	287	157	888	586	250	1,504	1,007	571	523	571	1,094
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ..	22	18	12	47	32	17	150	92	43	120	83	46	87	46	133
5	Special Girls' Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80
6	Aided Girls' Schools ..	19	13	10	59	47	41	75	54	49	72	44	40	102	40	142
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ..	64	60	47	62	55	37	27	27	25	38	32	26	197	26	223
	TOTAL ..	3,534	2,816	1,737	7,076	5,424	2,943	12,127	8,959	4,732	16,722	11,606	5,885	11,028	5,885	16,916
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	3,372	2,785	1,636	6,539	5,156	2,707	11,326	8,812	4,628	18,119	12,921	6,557	10,333	6,557	16,890

114. There were 91,834 girls receiving instruction in Primary schools during the year under report. Out of these, 42,365 were studying in girls' schools and the rest 49,469 were attending mixed schools. The number of girls' schools was 366, as against 403 of the last year, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of very small girls' schools with boys' schools in the same localities. The decrease in the number of girls is, as is remarked elsewhere, mainly due to the raising of the age-limit of admission. It must be observed here that the amalgamation of small girls' schools has in no way affected the attendance of girls of ten years of age and above, as is evident from the table above. This fact does, to some extent, help in dispelling the apprehension that girls, when placed in mixed schools, have a tendency to lag behind and those of above ten years of age attend reluctantly and irregularly.

115. The following table, though showing a decrease in the number of girls, obviously due to the causes stated above, indicates that the girls' schools have notwithstanding steadily kept up their numerical strength, and there is, as will be evident from the table above, a marked rise in the number of girls studying in higher standards, which is undoubtedly not at all a discouraging feature:—

Table XXII.

YEAR.	No. of girls schools.	No. of girls attending them.	No. of girls attending mixed schools.	Total No. of girls in Primary schools.
1911-12	351	28,045	32,496	60,541
1912-13	357	31,142	40,043	71,185
1913-14	392	37,104	45,274	82,378
1914-15	403	42,148	53,262	95,410
1915-16	366	42,365	49,469	91,834

116. There were three Zenana classes, one at Baroda, another at Petlad and the third at Mehsana. They are conducted with the object of giving instruction in the three R's and in Embroidery and Needle-work, to girls and grown-up women who cannot attend ordinary girls' schools in the day time owing to pressure of domestic duties, and other social considerations. These classes are exclusively conducted by women teachers. It is satisfactory to note that even women of advanced age avail themselves of the instruction imparted in these classes. The number on the rolls in these classes was 91 against 184 of the last year, of whom 69 presented at the examination and 65 passed. The zeal and care with which the lady members of the Baroda Seva Mandal volunteer to supervise and to teach occasionally in the class at Baroda is highly commendable.

117. In addition to the ordinary subjects of the curriculum, provision has been made in the principal girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Gandevi, Petlad, Visnagar and Amreli, to teach some of the principal subjects of domestic science such as Embroidery, Drawing and Cookery, while in most of the Higher

Elementary Girls' Schools provision is made for teaching elementary needle-work. It being financially difficult to meet the demand of the people to extend the teaching of these subjects, Government expect people to come forward to contribute liberally towards the expenses of teaching these subjects. English is also attempted as an additional subject at Amreli and Navsari Girls' schools, but the people outside Baroda City do not seem to have evinced a genuine desire for the teaching of English.

118. The girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Mehsana, Amreli and Navsari have a special provision made for the teaching of music, and specially trained teachers have been employed to teach it. The results are certainly satisfactory.

119. Mrs. Thakur, Miss Gujddhar and Mrs. Khory continued to work as Lady Inspectors of Kadi, Baroda and Navsari Prants respectively. All the three ladies have been doing very useful work and are striving zealously for the improvement and efficiency of the Girls' schools in their respective divisions.

120. The Training College for Women, as stated in the previous reports, was founded in 1882 with the object, as its title suggests, of preparing trained women teachers for the girls' schools. During the year under report, the number of stipendiary scholars, under training, was 118 as against 137 of the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that some pupil teachers of long standing, being found incapable of studying further and showing no signs of progress, have had to be asked to take up service in the girls' schools.

121. Out of the total number of 118 scholars studying in the College, 11 were in the 5th year, 13 in the 4th, 23 in the 3rd, 24 in the 2nd, 23 in the 1st, and 19 in the preparatory class, the remaining 5 studying in the Vernacular IV Standard. Classifying them according to castes, 55 were Brahmans, 18 Kshatriyas, 9 Banias, 6 Patidars, 3 Jains, 1 Lohana, 1 Mahomedan, 9 non-Aryans, and 16 of other classes of Hindus. Again, of the 118, 52 were widows, 59 married women and 7 unmarried girls. Although the maximum budgetted number of 150 stipendiary scholars has not yet been reached, still, in view of the steady increase in the number of admissions during the past four or five years, and in view of the popular demand for staffing girls' schools with women teachers, there is every reason to believe that the deep-rooted prejudice against the teaching profession for women is gradually dying out, and that in the course of a few more years, we shall have at least a majority of women teachers on the staffs of girls' schools.

122. At the annual examination 91 appeared and 80 passed, as against 74 and 38 of the last year, which shows highly satisfactory progress. Out of the 10 scholars of the College who competed for the different examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, 3 were successful. One girl who was sent as a State scholar to study for the Drawing Teacher's certificate examination passed that examination, and on her return she was employed, as a Drawing Teacher in one of the City Girls' schools. Another Maratha lady scholar is studying in the Sir J. J. School of Arts for the higher course in painting and she is reported to be doing very good work. Again, of the 14 students who

appeared at the Ambulance and First-Aid Examination, only one passed, whereas of the 7 who competed for the Nursing Examination 6 came out successful.

123. Women teachers are naturally reluctant to go to other districts, particularly to distant places. To avoid this difficulty and to encourage local women to take to the teaching profession, a Branch of the Training College was opened at Amreli last year. The class did satisfactory work. During the year under report, there were 21 scholars studying in this class, of whom 10 were in the 1st year, and 11 in the 2nd year. The results of the examination were satisfactory.

Amreli Training Class
for women.

124. With a view to securing a larger number of women teachers for the lower grades of service in Girls' Schools, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,240 per year for awarding scholarships to encourage girls to study in the higher classes of girls' schools in large towns. Like the scholars of the Training College for Women, these girls have also to enter into an agreement to serve as teachers in the girls' schools on the successful termination of their studies. During the year under report, there were in all 32 such girl-scholars, 25 of whom were in the Baroda Division, 2 in Kadi, 3 in Amreli and 2 in Navsari. Adding this number of 32, together with 21 of the Amreli Training Class, to 118 of the Training College for Women, there were in all 171 women scholars receiving Government scholarships and preparing for the teaching profession.

Special scholarships for
girls in Girls' Schools.

125. To the Training College for Women is attached a hostel which is housed in a spacious building properly equipped and decently furnished. There were, during this year, 48 Women Scholars living in this hostel. The head-mistress of the Training College worked as Matron of the hostel. All the charges of the up-keep of the hostel are born by Government, the scholars paying only the food charges out of the stipends given to them.

Hostel attached to the
Training College for
Women.

126. The annual grant of Rs. 300 for this College for Excursions was renewed for three years more. This year an Excursion party of 17 scholars in charge of the Lady Superintendent went to Bombay and Poona.

Excursions.

127. On the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of all the girls' schools in the Baroda City was held in which this College took the prominent part. The function was a great success.

Annual prize distribu-
tion.

128. The total annual expenditure on the Training College for Women amounted to Rs. 23,231-5-3 including scholarships &c. against Rs. 20,690-4-2 of the last year, which gives an average annual cost of Rs. 196-14-0 per head, against Rs. 151-0-4 per head last year.

Expenditure.

129. The College continued to be incharge of Miss J. B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., its Lady Superintendent. Miss S. S. Homawalla, a trained lady, was appointed Head-Mistress.

Lady Superintendent.

130. The College and the Girls' High School were inspected by the Inspection by a Special Committee. Special Inspection Committee, on whose recommendations several improvements were effected.

131. Provision has been made in all the High and First Grade A. V. Schools, and in 44 Vernacular Schools, for the teaching of Physical Education. Gymnastics and Drill. In all these schools special Gymnasium teachers are appointed. In the other Vernacular schools trained teachers teach ordinary drill and simple gymnastics. Exercises in bar-bells, and dumb-bells are introduced in the Higher Vernacular Girls' schools, the work of teaching these being done by the women teachers who receive training in this subject in the Training College for Women. Indian in-door and out-door games are introduced in the curriculum of Primary schools. The teaching of gymnastics is supervised, inspected and examined by the Gymnasium Inspector.

132. With the help of stories from the Ramayan and Mahabharat and some of the books published by the Moral Education League, moral and religious instruction is imparted in all Secondary Schools. In Primary Schools the Nitishikshana published by this Department is used for this purpose. The introduction of religious instruction is contemplated, and a text-book for that purpose is in preparation.

133. In most of the bigger Primary schools, or what may now be called the Central Schools, there are small school museums consisting of models, diagrams, charts and such other educational materials as are necessary for illustrating the lessons in the Readers, particularly those on Science and Natural History.

134. In the Departmental Budget a sum is set apart for the distribution of prizes, out of which books worth Rs. 13,651 were distributed to Primary school children. The prizes are usually distributed immediately after the examination by the examining Officer himself who holds a gathering to which the people of the locality concerned are invited. Text-books are mostly given as prizes so that they may be useful to the winners when promoted to higher standards. Along with these, people of different villages also give prizes to school children in the form of books and other articles, and a list of donors with the amounts contributed by them is published from time to time by the Department in the Departmental Adnya-Patrika. During the year under report the people's contributions towards prizes amounted to Rs. 9,830. This testifies to the popularity primary education has gained with the people not only in urban areas but also in small villages.

135. The Teachers' Associations held in the principal central primary schools for the purpose of discussing educational topics, numbered 111 during this year. They are generally presided over by members of the Inspecting Staff. The associations are doing useful work.

CHAPTER III.

Technical Instruction.

136. Technical instruction is imparted in the following institutions: --
Technical institutions.

(i) Kala-Bhavan or Central Technical Institute.

(ii) The District Industrial Schools.

(iii) The Manual Training Classes.

(iv) The Reformatory.

THE KALA-BHAVAN.

137. The Kala-Bhavan, started about twenty-six years ago, is the main institution, all the other institutions being its branches. During the year under report, the courses of instruction in this institution remained the same as those of the last year. The following table shows the six different courses or schools, as they are called, with the number of pupils in each :—

Table XXIII.

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF BOYS IN	
		1914-15.	1915-16.
1	School of Art	97	83
2	School of Civil Engineering	146	114
3	School of Mechanical Engineering	92	114
4	School of Chemical Technology	17	20
5	School of Textile Manufacture	27	48
6	School of Commerce	22	29
	TOTAL ..	391	408

138. The above table shows an increase of 17 pupils over that of the last year, the increase being particularly noticeable in Mechanical Engineering and Textile Manufacture.

139. Of the total number of 408 students, 106 belonged to the Baroda State and 271 to places outside the State. Out of the 106 belonging to the State, 53 were from Baroda City and 53 from the districts. Out of the 302 outsiders, 210 hailed from the Bombay Presidency, 17 from Rajputana, 30 from Madras, 5 from the Central Provinces, 17 from Central India, 7 from the Punjab, 1 from Goa and 1 from Behar. The continued increase of outsiders from year to year is an indication of the wide-spread popularity of this institution outside the State, and to some extent, of the growing demand for Technical Education.

140. The institution holds two kinds of examinations, *viz*: (1) Internal, (2) External, the former being held by the Kala-Bhavan itself, and the latter held by other organizations, the Kala-Bhavan being a centre for them. The final Diploma Examinations of the Kala-Bhavan proper are conducted by a Committee of external examiners, the first and second year examinations being conducted chiefly by the teachers. During the year under report, 84 Students appeared for the Final Diploma Examination, out of whom 52 passed. In the first and second year examinations, out of the total number of 188 who appeared, only 52 came out successful.

141. At the external examinations the following results were obtained:—

External examinations:—
(1) Boiler Act and
(2) Drawing.

(A) In the Bombay Boiler Act Examinations, 1 passed the first class certificate test, 5 passed the second class Engineer's Examination, and 9 the third class examination.

(B) In the Sir J. J. School of Arts examinations, 3 out of 7 passed the Elementary, 12 out of 27 the Intermediate in Drawing, and 1 appeared and passed in the Elementary and 3 out of 4 in the Intermediate in Architecture.

142. In the Commerce Examinations, 22 out of 41 Students passed the National Union of Teachers Examinations, and 5 out of 9 passed the Chamber of Commerce Examinations. The results, on the whole, have been satisfactory.

External Examinations:—
Commerce.

143. The Government grant of Rs. 100 per month for competitive scholarships was continued, out of which scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 to 4 per month were awarded. In addition to these there are the eight District Board scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 7 per month, awarded to two scholars of the Artisan classes of each Prant. The four scholarships of the average value of Rs. 15 each tenable for 3 to 4 years sanctioned by Government last year, were awarded this year.

Scholarships.

144. The hostel attached to the Kala-Bhavan had 115 students in residence during the year under report. A member of the teaching staff is appointed as resident Superintendent.

Hostel

145. As in the previous years, the Third year Civil and Mechanical Engineering students went for a week to study the buildings, docks, water works, Railway construction, &c., in and near Bombay. Attempts are being made to place the students during vacations as voluntary learners or apprentices in mills and factories.

Excursions.

146. Mr. C. H. Vora, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., continued to work as Principal of the Kala-Bhavan, during the year under report. Mr. Naravane, Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, resigned during the year under report to join a business firm in Bombay. Mr. Budhwarkar, the Head-Master of the Arts School, went on a long leave owing to continued chronic ill-health. The other staff remained as before.

Staff.

147. Mr. C. N. Vevai continued to work as Superintendent of the Nazar Paga Workshops attached to the Kala-Bhavan. These shops combine in them both the practical teaching side as well as the business side, the latter being its major part. Students belonging to the different courses get the necessary practical training in these shops. On the business side, the work-shops executed a number of orders in furniture and other articles, mainly for the different Departments of the State. The total value of the work done was Rs. 65,035 against Rs. 55,150 of the last year, the gross profit amounting to Rs. 8,266.

The Nazar Paga Work-shops.

148. The net annual expenditure on the Kala-Bhavan including the Work-shops amounted to Rs. 61,354 against Rs. 51,192 of the last year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 4,879-8-0, against Rs. 4,856-8-0 of the last year.

Expenditure on the Kala-Bhavan.

The average annual cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 150-6-0 against Rs. 130-14-6 of the last year.

149. The only important event of the year under report was that the Kala-Bhavan was inspected by a Special Committee consisting of Mr. A. B. Clarke, as Chairman, and R. B. Hargovandas Kantawalla and Mr. S. V. Pendse, as members. Out of the recommendations of this Committee, which were sanctioned, the one most important referred to the appointment of a Board of Visitors to visit the Kala-Bhavan once every quarter, and to advise the Huzur on all matters pertaining to the advancement of technical education. This Board paid two visits and held nearly eight meetings during the year under report.

Important events.

(2) DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

150. During the year under report, there were 3 District Industrial Schools, two of which, *viz*: those at Amreli and Dabhoi were Government institutions and one, *i. e.*, the Tata Hunnar-Shala at Navsari was an aided one.

District Industrial Schools.

151. In the Amreli Industrial School dyeing, weaving and carpentry are taught, and there were during this year 19 boys studying dyeing, 31 weaving and 23 carpentry, making a total of 73 against 83 of the last year. Out of these, 28 belonged to the Artisan classes, against 12 of the last year, which is an indication of the growing popularity of this school among the artisan classes for whose benefit the school is chiefly intended. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,249 against Rs. 3,347, of the previous year, which gives an average cost of Rs. 71-14-5 per head. A scheme of re-organisation and improvement is sanctioned for this school, but owing to want of provision in the budget its execution is postponed to the next year. Mr. Yusuf, M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester) continued to work as Superintendent of this school.

Amreli Industrial School.

152. The Dabhoi school teaches only weaving for which there were 31 students this year. against 49 of the last year. The annual expenditure came to Rs. 1,254-8-0 during the last year which gives an average of Rs. 42-6-10 per head.

Dabhoi School.

153. The J. N. Tata Hunnar-Shala of Navsari is a Grant-in-aid industrial school, receiving an annual grant of Rs. 3,400 from the State. The subjects of instruction are Mechanical Engineering, Cabinet-making and Drawing. The number of students studying in these branches was 33, 13 and 4 respectively. Out of these, 5 passed the Third class and 1 passed the Second class Mechanical Engineering test respectively under the Bombay Boiler Act; and 1 out of 2 passed the Elementary and 1 out of 2 passed the Intermediate, Drawing Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

J. N. Tata Hunnar-Shala of Navsari.

(3) THE MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES.

154. The same six Manual Training Classes attached to Primary schools continued their work as in the previous year. Small fees are charged for tuition in these classes. The following table shows the state of these classes:—

Manual Training.

Table XXIV.

No.	NAME.	Boys on 31-7-16.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
1	Bhadran	210	203	136	66.9
2	Sojitra	207	188	157	83.5
3	Visnagar	296	243	173	71.2
4	Patan	458	399	244	61.1
5	Billimora	119	96	66	68.7
6	Gandevi	149	134	92	68.6
	TOTAL	1,439	1,263	868	68.7

155. At the end of the year under report, the scheme for the introduction of Sloyd Training in our schools and the starting of Sloyd Training Classes to train secondary and Manual Training Class Teachers for that purpose was sanctioned. Arrangements are being made to start the Sloyd Training Class from the beginning of the next official year under Mr. Shri Nivas Rao whose services are borrowed from the Mysore Government. It is intended to replace Manual Training by Sloyd.

156. In all High Schools, in most of the A. V. Schools and in some select Primary schools, and in the Training Colleges, elementary drawing is taught as a compulsory as well as a voluntary subject. Some of these schools, particularly the High Schools and the Training College prepare students for the examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

(4) THE REFORMATORY.

157. During the year under report, there were 22 juvenile convicts, against 27 in the previous year, in the Reformatory School founded in 1912: In addition to the Primary instruction given to these juvenile offenders, carpentry and ordinary farming are also taught, the field work being done in the Model Farm. Three of these attended the weaving class in the Kala-Bhavan. The expenditure on this school during this year amounted to Rs. 3,059-6-6 against Rs. 2,986-12-9 of the last year.

CHAPTER IV.

Other Institutions.

158. Under this head are included the following institutions :—

Other institutions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Baroda City Schools. | (b) Marathi Schools. |
| (c) Urdu Schools. | (d) Antyaja Schools. |
| (e) Schools for forest Tribes. | (f) Deaf-Mute Schools. |
| (g) Military Schools. | (h) Baroda Jail School. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Aided Schools. | (j) Unaided Schools. |
| (k) Sanskrit Schools. | (l) Sanskrit Pathashala. |
| (m) Music Schools. | (n) Night Schools. |
| (o) Orphanage. | (p) Kindergarten Classes. |

159. In the City of Baroda there were, during this year, 71 institutions of different kinds against 70 of last year, with 12,818 pupils against 12,618 of the previous year. Of these, 9 were special institutions, 1 Zenana Class and 1 Sanskrit registered school, the remaining being purely Primary Schools. In addition to these, there were 7 Military Schools, supervised by regimental Officers, having 230 pupils on the rolls.

Baroda City Schools.

160. The total Marathi speaking population of the State is 36,145 made up of 19,483 males and 16,662 females, the largest part of which belongs to the Baroda City, the rest being scattered all over the Raj. The total number of Marathi schools was 29 against 30 of the last year, of which 9 for boys and 7 for girls were in the Baroda City, The total number of pupils was 3,724, of which the number of boys was 2,360 and that of girls 1,364 against 2,555 boys and 1,360 girls in the last year, giving a percentage of 10.3 to the total Marathi speaking population.

Marathi Schools.

161. Although the Mahomedan population of the State consists of 82,465 males and 77,647 females, the actual number of Mahomedans, speaking Urdu in their homes, is only 64,806. During the year under report, there were 79 Urdu boys' and 33 Urdu girls' schools with 8,584 boys and 2,984 girls in them, against 78 and 33 of the last year with 8,527 boys and 3,183 girls. The number of other Mahomedan children attending ordinary Gujarati Schools was 8,543. Thus altogether 20,111 Mahomedan children attended schools against 21,114 of the last year. This gives a percentage of 12.5.—The Urdu Schools are supervised, inspected and examined by the Urdu Inspector, assisted by the Urdu Deputy Inspector. They are also visited and inspected by other officers of the Department.

Urdu Schools.

162. The total Antyaja population was 1,74,289. During the year under report, there were 247 Antyaja boys' schools with 10,872 children in them, of whom 4,250 were girls. There were 5 Antyaja girls' schools with 352 girls. In addition to these there were 7,131 Antyaja children learning in Gujarati and Urdu Schools. Thus there were altogether 18,355 Antyaja children receiving Primary education.

Antyaja Schools.

163. The Baroda and Patan Antyaja Boarding Houses, started for the amelioration of the intellectual and social condition of the Depressed Classes, had 42 (34 boys and 8 girls) and 27 children respectively. Free lodging, boarding and other necessaries of life are provided in these hostels at Government expense. The hostels are under the direct supervision of Mr. Atmaram, the Antyaja Schools Inspector, who has been working in the cause of the education of the Depressed Classes with remarkable enthusiasm. The progress of both these institutions is satisfactory. The teaching of English has been introduced in the Baroda and Patan Antyaja Schools, and some boys have been studying in the High Schools in both these places.

Antyaja Boarding Houses.

164. The Garoda Path-Shala, a class for the boys of the priests of Antyajias, founded in 1913 with the object of giving religious instruction, had 18 Garoda students, 12 in the first and 6 in the second year class. The curriculum of this institution is mainly confined to the study of Sanskrit and performance of the ritual. Each student gets a stipend of Rs. 8 in the first and Rs. 9 in the second year class. The institution, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. Atmaram, is working satisfactorily.

165. The following table shows the number of children in the four Boarding Schools for the Forest Tribes in Navsari Division:—

Table XXV.

NAME.	No. allowed by rules.	Actual number.	Average attendance.	No. presented for examination	No. passed.	PERCENTAGE
Songadh Boys' School ..	100	100	83.5	93	72	77.4
Vyara	100	93	81.4	89	62	69.7
Mahuva	100	79	69.3	74	62	83.8
Songadh Girls' School ..	50	49	37.0	46	17	36.9
TOTAL ..	350	321	271.2	302	213	70.5

166. In the three boys' schools at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa there were altogether during this year, 65, 80, 88 and 31 boys in the VI, V, IV and III standard, of whom 58, 66, 51 and 21 passed the annual examination. The standard for admission remained the same as in the last year. In the Boarding School for girls at Songadh there were 2, 7, 7, 18, 12 girls in standards VI to II respectively. The results were satisfactory. The children learning in all these four schools get boarding, lodging, clothing and every other requisite, free of charge. These children are brought up, as a matter of fact, entirely at Government expense. The effect of education on this community is marked, and it has considerably tended to improve their mental calibre and social status.

167. Out of these four Boarding Schools, the Songadh and Vyara Schools have special provision for teaching carpentry. The teaching is mainly confined to the making and repairing of agricultural implements. There were this year 55 and 70 boys respectively learning carpentry in these two schools, out of whom 50 and 51 respectively passed the examination in this subject.

168. Again, there is one Model Farm attached to each of the Boarding schools at Songadh and Vyara. The farms measure 80 and 50 bighas respectively, out of which 36 and 11 bighas are reserved for growing grass for the farm cattle, and the rest is utilised for agricultural work. The boarders receive instruction in theoretical agriculture in the school, and practice on the farm. At the annual examination in agriculture 69 and 52, out of 74 and 64, passed at Songadh and Vyara respectively.

169. The expenditure was Rs. 10,430-9-7, Rs. 6,430-11-7 and Rs. 5,993-14-2 respectively on the boys' Boarding Schools at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuva and Rs. 1,488-3-2 on the Girls' Boarding School at Songadh making a total of Rs. 24,343-6-6, against Rs. 16,802-15-0 of the last year, the increase being mainly due to the extra-ordinary rise in the price of food-stuffs, and to the supply of new clothing to the boarders. The produce of the farms at Songadh and Vyara amounted to Rs. 3,338-11-10. The net average annual cost per each boarder came to Rs. 75-13-2. It must be noted here that both the farms are not only self-supporting, but they also make a small profit. The experiment is certainly successful and encouraging and deserves to be extended to other localities, where the social conditions are more or less the same.

170. The number of children of the other Backward Classes such as Koli, Bhil &c., was 67,976 of whom 42,514 were boys and 25,462 were girls. This aspect of the educational system is equally as encouraging as that of the Antyajas.

171. The two Deaf-Mute Schools, one at Baroda and the other at Mehsana, continued to be under the management of Messrs Nandurbarkar and Trivedi, who were specially trained for the work. They had respectively 30 and 21 deaf-mute children, against 27 and 15 of the last year. The defectives are taught to speak, and in addition they receive instruction in Manual Training and Drawing. The working and the results of these schools are satisfactory.

172. In addition to the 7 Military Schools in the City of Baroda, there were two other schools at Dhari and Dwarka having 142 and 115 pupils respectively.

173. The Baroda Central Jail School had 14 young convicts during the year under report.

174. The number of Aided Schools was 21 with 2,098 children in them, against 20 with 1,947 children of the last year. The Government grant-in-aid received by these schools amounted to Rs. 2,054.

175. The number of Un-aided Schools was 26 with 1,688 children of which 7, 6, 12 and 1 were in Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Divisions respectively. Out of these 26 unaided schools 6 are for girls amongst which the Tata Girls' School at Navsari and the Jail Girls' School at Patan are the best. Of the remaining schools 5 were Sanskrit and 15 Gujarati boys' schools. These schools receive no grant from Government, but they are inspected and examined by the Department.

176. During the year under report there were 14 Sanskrit Schools, 4 Government, 5 Aided and 5 Un-aided. Of these 3 taught the Vedas, 6 Grammar and Literature and 5 Astrology. The following table gives the number of students &c., in these schools:—

Table XXVI.

Number.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NO. ON THE ROLLS AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION.		EXAMINATION RESULTS.		Percentage.	Date of opening.
		1914-1915.	1915-16.	No. of students presented.	No. of pupils passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.							
1	Petlad Vyakaran Shala	36	37	23	13	56.5	1- 5-90
2	Karnali Rigveda Shala	27	19	14	5	35.7	29- 7-88
3	Dwarka Veda Shala	72	78	63	37	58.7	1- 2-96
4	Beyt Pathashala	26	20	17	12	70.6	5- 3-93
<i>Aided.</i>							
5	Sidhpur Sanskrit Shala	33	32	29	15	51.7	1- 6-97
6	Do. do. No. 2	72	69	43	17	39.5	1- 8-14
7	Sidhpur Rushikul .. ..	..	78	52	31	59.6	1- 1-15
8	Baroda Sanskrit Shala	36	43	24	19	79.2	1- 4-02
9	Petlad Veda Shala	21	22	18	12	66.7	1- 6-06
<i>Unaided.</i>							
10	Petlad Jyotish Shala	18	21	..	..	..	21- 5-09
11	Mehsana Jain Boys' Sanskrit Shala	34	49	..	..	..	28-11-97
12	Mehsana Jain Girls' Sanskrit Shala	33	50	..	..	..	3-11-02
13	Kadi Pathashala	20	28	28	25	89.3	24- 1-12
14	Dwarka Pathashala	38	39	35	25	71.4	1- 7-94
TOTAL ..		466	585	346	211	60.9	

177. The Rajakiya Sanskrit Pathshala at Baroda, specially founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb after the Sanskrit Conference in 1915, for the encouragement and revival of Sanskrit learning and research, had made a start with only 14 students. But in the course of a few months the number of students rose to 43. The course as projected at present is divided into three divisions, Elementary, Higher and the Special Pandit Course, each extending over three years. The Pathshala began the first year's elementary course, which was finished a little before the end of the year under report, and a start was made in the second year's elementary course with some of the most advanced students who got through the first year examination. Side by side with this, the ritual and the performances of various ceremonies are taught as voluntary subjects to those who wish to qualify themselves as Purohits. The institution is as yet in its infancy, but promises to develop soon into an important Pathshala embracing all the branches of Sanskrit studies. A hostel is attached to the institution for the convenience of outsiders. The total expenditure on the institution including stipends of Rs. 7 p. m. each to 18 students, and the cost of the maintenance, &c., of the hostel, amounted to Rs. 3,223-13-9. The work of all the members of the staff was satisfactory.

178. There were 5 Music Schools; one each at Baroda, Navsari, Patan, Mehsana and Amreli. These schools are held in the evening from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. They are attended mostly by ordinary school-students. There was in addition the Special Sanai Class started at Baroda last year, and it continued to be conducted by Mr. Ganpatrao Piraji, the Sanai expert. Scholarships are given to the students studying in this class. The following table gives details about the Music Schools :—

Table XXVIII.

NAME.	No. of boys on the roll at the end of July 1916.	No. of boys presented for examination.	No. of boys passed.	PERCENTAGE.
Baroda.. .. .	121	193	154	79.7
Patan	280	238	181	76.0
Mehsana	108	156	124	79.5
Navsari	210	134	121	90.3
Amreli	151	73	61	83.5
TOTAL ..	960	794	641	80.7

179. During the year under report, there was only one Night School at Mehsana, of which 46 men mainly belonging to the labouring classes took advantage. Of these 28 presented themselves for examination and 15 passed.

180. The Orphanage at Amreli had, during the year under report, 66 orphans. One of these was sent out to the Antyaja Boarding House, two attended the Local Industrial School and the rest were attached as apprentices to local tailors, and shoe-makers. For want of a Reformatory School at Amreli, 6 Juvenile offenders were sent to this orphanage. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,734-4-9.

181. Of the 6 Kindergarten Classes that existed during the year under report, 3 were at Baroda with 304 boys and 109 girls, one at Patan with 77 boys and 79 girls, one at Navsari with 36 boys and 32 girls, and one at Amreli with 119 boys and 16 girls. Thus the total number was 772. These classes are attended by children of ages between 4 and 6. All the classes are provided with the necessary appliances. Arrangements are made to feed children during the recess hour in one of the classes at Baroda and in the one at Amreli for which small fees are charged. All these classes are showing satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

182. The fixed building grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for Primary and Rs. 50,000, for Secondary Schools has been and is being tully utilised towards the construction of school buildings. Upto this time the programme of buildings to be constructed in different localities selected by the Department was made annually. But from this year

His Highness' Government has directed that a programme of buildings to be constructed within the next five years should be fixed before-hand in consultation with the P. W. Department and the work should be expedited. Accordingly a programme has been made and the construction is being undertaken in the order fixed in the programme. The selection of villages is made on the principles hitherto followed and those which need school houses most, have been given precedence, special consideration being given to those villages whose inhabitants have contributed towards the cost of constructing school-houses.

183. The total number of school buildings constructed out of the No. of school houses fixed grant and the special additional grants sanctioned built by Government. by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb from time to time, was 330 at the end of the year, under report. 44 buildings are under construction some of which are nearing completion, and 117 are to be taken up for construction within the next five years. Local Boards in consultation with the Subas of their respective Prants have also taken up the work of construction of school-houses out of the sixty percent of the amount of fines collected. There are nearly 35 such buildings under construction. The work is, however, proceeding very slowly, and the Department has this constantly in mind. It is to be hoped that the work may be expedited.

184. The Shraavan Masa Dakshina Examinations were as usual held this year, and the candidates were examined in the Shraavan Masa Dakshina Examinations. various subjects by a Special Committee of Examiners consisting of Shastris and graduates. Fresh candidates have to submit to a Preliminary test in general knowledge and the successful ones are admitted to examinations in special subjects or groups of subjects. This year the number of fresh candidates was 184 out of whom 168 were successful. The amount of Dakshina given to the successful candidates was Rs. 3,433, the honorarium to examiners amounted to Rs. 735 and other incidental expenses came to Rs. 590, making a total of Rs. 4,758. The following table shows the results of these examinations :—

Table XXVIII.

SUBJECT:	No. of candidates that appered.	No. of candidates that passed.	Amount of Dakshina.
Vedas	14	14	555
Vedhashya	2	2	77
Law	13	12	136
Advaita Philosophy	1	1	20
Vishistadvaita	2	1	10
Dvaita .. .. .	..	..	..
Shuddha Advaita	3	3	19
Purva Mimansa .. .. .	..	..	..
Grammar	9	7	197
Logic	1	1	15
Rhetorics	7	7	90
Poetry Dramas	69	63	886
Astrology	11	11	260
Astronomy	10	10	360
Medicine	12	9	205
Mythology	26	23	682
Kirtan	4	4	210
TOTAL ..	184	168	3,722

185. During the year under report, 189 School masters did the postal work. The remuneration received by them from the Postal Department varied from Rs. 3 to 8 in proportion to the volume and responsibility of work. This work is done by the school masters concerned beyond the regular school hours.

186. The number of State scholars studying in Foreign Countries was 9, of whom 5 were in America and 4 in England. With one exception, all are studying at State expense. The following list gives the names and the courses they have taken:—

1. Mr. R. R. Pawar, B.A. LL.B., was reading for the course of Systematisation and organisation under the supervision of Mr. G. M. Gest, in America.
2. Mr. C. V. Sane, B.Ag., studied Higher Agriculture in America and obtained the degree of M.Sc., in the University of Wisconsin. He specialises in Practical Farm work.
3. Mrs. Radhabai Pawar, a Maratha Girl, a student of the Intermediate Arts class at Baroda College, has taken courses in Pedagogy in the Columbia University. She gets a scholarship of 11 \$ 150 for two years from the Columbia University.
4. Mr. B. R. Ambedkar, B.A., an Antyaja student, reads for Ph. D. in the Columbia University the subjects of Finance, Commerce and Political Science. He has taken the degree of A. M.
5. Mr. S. M. Pagar reads for Ph. D. in Columbia University having already taken the A. M. degree, in the same subject as No. 4.
6. Mr. K. C. Gaekwad is preparing for Entrance at Cambridge.
7. Mr. U. B. Poonekar was preparing for the Cambridge Entrance under the supervision of Mr. J. Gardiner.
8. Mr. A. B. Pandhre continued his studies in Craingleigh Public School under the guidance of Mr. J. Gardiner.
9. Mr. B. S. Patel continued his study in Dairying and Cattle-breeding at Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a loan scholarship from the State.

187. During this year the following books were published under State patronage and the total amount spent on them by way of remuneration only, including that spent out of the interest of the munificent grant of two lacs so generously set apart by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the translation of useful European publications, came to Rs. 4,414.

(i) Books published in Prachin Gujarati Kavya-Mala series:—

NAME OF THE BOOKS.	Editor.	Amount of patronage.
Bhalan's Kadambari, Part I	Mr. K. H. Dhruva.	Rs. 599
Vaitala Panchavishi	„ J. D. Modi.	„ 460
Bhalan's Dashama-Skandha	„ H. D. Kantawala.	„ 460
TOTAL ..		Rs. 1,519

(ii) Books published out of the Translation Fund of two lacs:—

NAME OF THE BOOK.	Editor.	Amount of remuneration.	Language into which translated.
Dharma Varnan	Prof. A. B. Dhruva.	..	Gujarati.
Thiley's History of Philosophy.	Messrs. A. K. Trivedi and Jhala. (This book was left incomplete).	Rs. 180.	Do.
Gods of India	Mr. K. P. Trivedi.	Rs. 800.	Do.
Classical Myths	Mr. Joshipura.	Rs. 525. (for publication only).	Do.
Story of the World	Mr. G. M. Shah.	Rs. 390.	Do.
History of Sanskrit Literature..	Mr. S. V. Pendse.	Rs. 750. (published at his own cost).	Marathi.

Books in the Press in this series:—

NAME OF THE BOOK,	Editor.	Language into which translated.
Gods of India	Mr. K. P. Trivedi,	Gujarati.
Alices's Adventures	Mr. Joshipura.	Do.
Story of the World	Mr. Shah.	Do.
Our little English Cousin	Mr. Joshipura.	Do.
Physiography	Mr. Kalyanrai Joshi.	Do.
Dhigani-kaya	Prof. Rajwade.	Marathi.

Books in preparation:—

History of Castes.	Comparative Religion.
Crizier's History.	Our little Japanese Cousin.
Intensive Farming.	

188. In addition to the publications directly undertaken or patronised by Government, authors are given encouragement by way of purchasing copies of their publications out of a grant of Rs. 2,200 annually allotted in the departmental budget. The books received are examined by the members of the Book-

Encouragement to Literature.

Committee, and those that are found deserving are marked out for encouragement. During this year, out of 230 books received for encouragement 102 were Gujarati, 46 Marathi, 37 Hindi, 7 Urdu, 14 Sanskrit, 6 Sanskrit-Marathi, 2 Sanskrit-Gujarati, 2 Sanskrit-Hindi, 1 Gujarati-Marathi and 13 English.

189. During the year under report, the question of maintaining the Book-Depot by the Department was carefully considered. Government decided that the business should be handed over to some publishing firm by contract. In accordance with this order, the management of the Store was entrusted to Messrs Laxmilal Mchanlal Parikh & Co., Book-sellers of Baroda, with a contract for five years on certain conditions, and on payment to the State of a sum of Rs. 6,500 annually as royalty for the copy-right of the departmental publications.

190. Arrangements are being made to dispose of the large stock of books in the Bhashantar Store in a similar way. Negotiations are going on with local as well as with outside book-sellers.

191. In addition to the important events of the year noticed at length in the foregoing pages of this report, the following deserve mention :—

(1) A special monthly part of the Adnya-Patrika (State Gazette) called Kelavani Vibhag was sanctioned for the publication of orders, circulars &c., of this Department, to replace the Kelavani Magazine patronized by the Department with a large grant.

(2) Nearly 300 large vernacular schools were organized as Central Schools and arrangements were made to send correspondence, disburse salaries &c., through these schools to the village schools in their vicinity.

(3) The salaries and grades of clerks of this Department were revised and improved.

(4) Arrangements were made to provide the clerks of Deputy Inspectors' Offices, which were disbanded, with employment in other Departments of the State.

(5) The offices of Inspectors were re-organized and their establishments were increased in proportion to the increase in work due to the disbanding of Deputy Inspectors' Offices.

(6) Proposals were made for improving the prospects of Vernacular teachers by increasing the salaries of nearly 150 posts of Head and Assistant masters from between Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

(7) Messrs Fattekhhan Jamalkhan and Amthabhai Govindbhai Head Masters of Songadh and Mehesana Schools respectively were awarded *Bronze Medals* of the Raj Ratna order in recognition of their meritorious services. These medals were awarded for the first time to the members of the Education Department, and were much prized by the general body of teachers.

(8) Continuation classes were sanctioned to be opened in places having schools teaching upto Standard IV only.

CHAPTER VI.

Officers of the Department.

192. During the year under report, Mr. A. M. Masani continued as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari, the Department of Education, exercising general control over the Departments of Libraries, Museum and Picture Gallery.

193. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar, specially deputed to this Department as Special Educational Officer, submitted several schemes for the re-organisation and improvement of the Department. He gave valuable assistance in every way.

194. Messrs. N. K. Dikshit and S. V. Pendse who were placed on special duty as Special Inspectors worked in that capacity for about eight months, and as a result they both and particularly the latter officer submitted a number of proposals many of which were adopted. In the beginning of the last quarter of the year Mr. N. K. Dikshit was appointed Inspector of the Baroda Division (East) and Mr. S. V. Pendse Naib Vidyadhikari in the Head Office.

195. The splitting up of each of the two Prants of Baroda and Kadi into two Educational Divisions necessitated some changes in the Inspecting staff. Mr. N. K. Dikshit being appointed Inspector of the Baroda Eastern Division, Mr. G. M. Shah, who worked as Assistant in the Head Office for nine years and then as Inspector of the Baroda Division, was transferred to the newly formed Baroda Western Division with his Head-quarters at Petlad. Mr. G. N. Kazi was placed as Inspector of Kadi Southern Division and Mr. C. K. Patel was transferred from Amreli and posted as Inspector of the second Division of Kadi (North) with his Head-quarters at Patan. Mr. K. M. Shringarpure was appointed to act in place of Mr. C. K. Patel as Inspector of the Amreli Division, and Mr. M. C. Desai continued to work as Inspector of Navsari.

196. Mr. Gogate was appointed to act in place of Mr. Shringarpure as Marathi Inspector. Messrs. Daimy and Mandiwalla continued to work as Urdu Inspector and Urdu Deputy Inspector respectively. Mr. Atmaram worked as Inspector of Antyaja schools. There were not many changes in the staff of the Deputy Inspectors. The posts of low paid Sub-Deputies were abolished and in their stead six new posts of the Third Grade of Deputy Inspectors were created to which six of the most experienced and capable Head-Masters of Vernacular Schools, were appointed. All these officers discharged their various duties very satisfactorily.

197. The task and responsibility of putting into execution the various new measures and schemes adopted by His Highness' Government, devolved on the Head Office. The Head Office and the Inspectors' Offices were to be organized, schools were to be re-classified and a number of other things was to be done before the end of the year. All this was done by the Head of the Department with the assistance and co-operation of Mr. W. B. Padgaokar, the Special Educational Officer and Mr. S. V. Pendse, the Naib Vidyadhikari.

CHAPTER VII.

Expenditure and Income.

198. The General Summary prefixed to this report shows the expenditure incurred both on the English and the Vernacular branches of the Department under the main heads. Expenditure and income. The sub-joined Table gives the details of expenditure on Vernacular instruction including the Department of Libraries, under the different sub-heads. It will be seen from the following table that the total expenditure on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 17,25,195-12-9 against Rs. 15,51,326-8-2 in the last year, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,73,869-4-7. Vernacular Education being free there are not any great sources of income, except the small fees levied in the Kala-Bhavan, the profits of the work-shops, and the money realised from sale of old articles. It is important to remember that the word "income" when used in connection with the sum realised from the fines levied for breaches of the Compulsory Education Act is a misnomer; for it is entirely utilised partly in affording relief to poor and needy parents of school children and partly in the construction of village school-houses.

Table XXIX.*Actual expenditure under different heads for two years.*

No.	HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1914-15.	1915-16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction and Inspection :—				
	Officers' Salary	1,06,002- 0- 4	1,15,908- 3- 6	9,906- 3- 2	..
	Contingencies &c.	46,086- 1- 4	43,761-13- 2	..	2,324- 4- 2
	Temporary Establishment ..	9,373-12- 7	12,150- 5- 2	2,776- 8- 7	..
	TOTAL ..	1,61,461-14- 3	1,71,820- 5-10	12,682-11- 9	2,324- 4- 2
2	Primary Boys' Schools :—				
	Salaries	6,68,234- 3- 6	6,83,775-12- 0	15,541- 8- 6	..
	Dead-Stock	21,238-11- 8	28,478-12- 9	7,240- 2- 1	..
	Contingencies, &c.	1,02,530- 6- 4	1,41,124-10-10	38,594- 4- 6	..
	Temporary Establishment ..	30,379-15- 6	47,327- 0- 4	16,947- 0-10	..
	Aided Primary Boys' Schools.	2,202-10- 2	2,045- 9- 8	..	157- 0- 6
	TOTAL ..	8,24,585-15- 2	9,02,751-14- 7	78,322-15-11	157- 0- 6
3	Primary Girls' Schools :—				
	Salaries	1,60,962-11- 1	1,83,108- 9- 9	22,145-14- 8	..
	Dead-Stock	9,950-10- 9	7,607- 8- 3	..	2,343- 2- 6
	Contingencies, &c.	31,793- 3-10	34,332- 5-11	2,539- 2- 1	..
	Temporary Establishment ..	14,320-12- 1	15,038- 9- 1	717-13- 0	..
	Aided Primary Girls' Schools.	..	9- 4- 0	9- 4- 0	..
	TOTAL ..	2,17,027- 5- 9	2,40,096- 5- 0	25,412- 1- 9	2,343- 2- 6
4	Technical Education :—				
	Salaries	40,229-15- 9	41,276-15- 4	1,046-15- 7	..
	Dead-Stock	3,275-10- 6	5,587- 2- 3	2,311- 7- 9	..
	Contingencies, &c.	14,756- 6- 5	21,516-13- 4	6,760- 6-11	..
	Temporary Establishment ..	7,873- 4- 3	8,129- 6- 3	256- 2- 0	..
	Aided Technical Schools ..	3,400- 0- 0	3,400- 0- 0	..	..
	TOTAL ..	69,535- 4-11	79,910- 5- 2	10,375- 0- 3	..
5	Special Institutions, &c. :—				
	Male Training Colleges for men teachers	41,878- 3-10	50,604- 4- 8	8,726- 0-10	..
	Training College for women teachers	20,690- 4- 2	20,102-15- 4	..	587- 4-10
	Sanskrit Schools	4,238-15- 8	2,947-14- 4	..	1,291- 1- 4
	Music Schools	8,673-11- 3	8,444- 0-10	..	229-10- 5
	Deaf and Dumb Schools ..	1,352- 5- 0	3,230-13- 3	1,878- 8- 3	..
	Orphanage	4,935-10- 3	4,734- 4- 9	..	201- 5- 6
	Aided Special Institutions ..	..	106-13- 0	106-13- 0	..
	TOTAL ..	81,769- 2- 2	90,171- 2- 2	10,711- 6- 1	2,309- 6- 1

TABLE XXIX.—Concluded.

No.	HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1914-15.	1915-16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Scholarships :				
	Foreign Scholarships.. ..	19,566- 5- 0	48,398- 9- 1	28,832- 4- 1	..
	Scholarships in Primary Schools ..	21,074- 6- 0	4,650- 8- 5	..	16,423-13- 7
	Do. in Technical Institutions ..	1,255- 2- 3	1,506- 13- 6	251-11- 3	..
	Do. in Special Institutions ..	44,522- 0- 3	50,108- 9- 6	5,586- 9- 3	..
	Do. in others. ..	..	7,025- 0- 8	7,025- 0- 8	..
	TOTAL ..	86,417-13- 6	1,11,689- 9- 2	41,695- 9- 3	16,423-13- 7
7	Book-Depot :				
	Salaries.. ..	1,985-14- 3	1,711- 6- 9	..	274- 7- 6
	Contingencies, &c. ..	1,682- 7- 0	597-10- 9	..	1,084-12- 3
	Temporary Establishment ..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	3,668- 5- 3	2,309- 1- 6	..	1,359- 3- 9
8	Encouragement to Sanskrit Learning, &c. . . .	18,419- 1- 1	17,072-14- 0	..	1,346- 3- 1
9	Encouragement to Authors ..	2,927-10- 3	5,426-12- 6	2,499- 2- 3	..
	TOTAL ..	14,65,812- 8- 4	16,21,248- 5-11	1,81,698-15- 3	26,263- 1- 8
10	Central Library :				
	Salaries	15,141- 3- 0	14,856-15- 6	..	284- 3- 6
	Dead-Stock	1,239- 6- 6	21,722- 2-10	20,482-12- 4	..
	Contingencies, &c. ..	3,608- 7- 9	9,158- 1- 9	5,549-10- 0	..
	Temporary Establishment ..	6,280-11- 3	8,474-12- 3	2,194- 1- 0	..
	Travelling Libraries ..	..	2,995- 8- 0	2,995- 8- 0	..
	Grant-in-aid Libraries ..	43,951-10- 1	44,942-10- 6	991- 0- 5	..
	All other Libraries ..	1,850- 0- 6	1,797- 4- 0	..	52-12- 6
	Purchase of books ..	13,442- 8- 9	..	..	13,442- 8- 9
	TOTAL ..	85,513-15-10	1,03,947- 6-10	32,212-15- 9	13,779- 8- 9
	GRAND TOTAL ..	15,51,326- 8- 2	17,25,195-12- 9	2,13,911-15- 0	40,042-10- 5

PART III.

Libraries.

199. The Library Department continued to be directed and controlled by Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, the Curator of State Libraries, assisted by Mr. Newton Dutt, as State Librarian, supervising the Central Library, and by Mr. M. N. Amin, as Assistant for District Libraries.

200. The activities of this Department are divided into three main branches, viz:—(1) the Central Library at Baroda with all its allied institutions, (2) The District Libraries, (3) The Travelling Libraries and (4) Visual Instruction.

(1) THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

201. The Central Library was open for 324 days during this year. The number of readers registered was 3,297 against 2,500 in the preceding year. The number of books was 59,335 against 53,790 of the previous year. Of the 5,545 new accessions, 1,580 books were received by way of gifts, nearly three-fourths of these (1,130), being a sort of loan from the Bhashantar Store of the Education Department, which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to make over to this Library. These 1,130 books form an important collection of Vernacular books as being the result of the most generous patronage given by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb: on these His Highness has spent over three lacs of rupees during the last twenty-five years. Of the total number of books purchased, 2,101 were English, 190 Gujarati, 176 Marathi, 480 Sanskrit, 1,014 Sanskrit Manuscripts and 4 miscellaneous. The total number of books and magazines circulated during the year in the Central Library was 61,758, against 58,144 of the last year, giving a daily average circulation of 190.6 against 177.28 of the previous year. Of the books circulated, 31,950 were Vernacular and 29,808 English.

202. The total number of papers and magazines subscribed for during the year was 227, against 153 of the last year, of which 148 were English and 79 Vernacular. Of these, 128 were Indian papers and periodicals, 57 English, 39 American and 3 Japanese. Of the total number of 227 periodicals, 21 were quarterlies, 122 monthlies, 57 weeklies, 16 dailies and 11 Miscellaneous. The Reading Room had 1,55,873 readers, against 1,21,175 of the previous year, giving an average daily attendance of 426 readers. The number of magazines issued for home use totalled 1,506. The expenditure on periodicals amounted to Rs. 1,350.

203. At the end of the year, the total number of Sanskrit works in this section was 5,261, of which 2,855 were printed books and 2,406 were manuscripts. To this the Department was able to add, during this year, 516 new printed books 1,106 manuscripts, bringing the total of the latter to 1,622. The acquisition of this large number of Sanskrit Manuscripts, some of which are very rare and invaluable, is mainly due to Messrs. Anant Shastri and C. D. Dalal, who are specially employed for the purpose.

204. As a result of the search for and the acquisition of these manuscripts, the publication of some of the rarest of them was undertaken under the express orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. They are being published in a series, called the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series" under the general editorship of Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, the Curator of State Libraries. Rajashekhar's "Kavyanmimansa" and Vastupala's "Naranarayananand" were published before the end of this year, 3 were in the press, and 4 more were in course of preparation.

The Gaekwad's Oriental Series,

205. The children's Library and Play-room continued to attract large numbers of children from the city. It was attended this year by 20,100 children, as against 19,543 in the previous year. To make it more educative, Story-telling parties and Cinema Shows were arranged. The children's Library has a collection of literature and games specially suited to its patrons.

Children's Library.

206. The Central Library continued to send books, games, &c., to the Ladies' Club in the city, this year the number of books sent being 3,861 against 2,080 of the last year.

Ladies' Clubs,

207. To give special facilities to pardah ladies, a branch of the Central Library, called the Mahila Library, was opened in a suitable locality in the heart of the city. There were during the year about 155 readers who read 955 books in this branch, and the small reading room attached to it found 2,351 readers.

The Mahila Library.

(2) DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

208. Under the Free Public Libraries Scheme- all public libraries are divided into three groups: (i) Prant, (ii) Town and (iii) Village Libraries. They receive annual grants of Rs. 700, Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 respectively, both from His Highness' Government and the Panchayat on condition of their raising equal sums by public subscription and donation.

Free Public Libraries.

209. Under this scheme there were during this year 3 Prant, 39 Town and 428 Village Libraries, and 62 Reading rooms as compared to 3 Prant, 35 Town and 385 Village Libraries and 62 Reading rooms in the previous year. All these had in all 1,94,470 books. The circulation of books came to 1,64,331. Of the 428 Village Libraries, 340 raised necessary contributions for maintenance, while the remainder remained contented with the stock of books they possessed. In addition to the six new Town Library buildings erected last year, three more were constructed at Sinor, Kadi and Tilakwada and extensions to three others were made during this year. Most of the Town Libraries are housed in suitable buildings, and arrangements are being made to construct buildings next year for those that have not yet got them.

Towns and Villages having Libraries.

210. During the year 40 new Village Libraries having raised Rs. 25 each according to rules were presented with books to the value of Rs. 100 each in addition to those presented by the Education Department from its

Grant of books to new Village Libraries.

Bhashantar Store.

211. The total circulation of books in the Town and Village Libraries was 1,41,162 and 68,526 against 1,21,060 and 43,271 respectively in the last year. The total number of readers was 17,488.

Circulation of books in District Libraries.

212. In addition to these free State-aided libraries there were 14 independent libraries conducted and maintained entirely by private enterprise. Nine of these possess excellent buildings of their own.

Private Libraries.

213. The success of the library movement owes a great deal to the sympathy and co-operation of Revenue Officers, Local Bodies, and school-masters, who are interested in the movement. The following contributions from the Panchayats were received this year:—

Donations from Panchayats.

					Rs.	a.	p.
Baroda Panchayats	...	...	...	...	15,400-	0-	0
Kadi do.	...	...	...	...	10,395-	5-	9
Navsari do.	...	...	...	...	9,488-	13-	0
Amreli do.	...	...	...	...	7,205-	7-	9
Total					42,489-	10-	6

(3) TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

214. The experiment of Travelling Libraries introduced for the first time in this State in 1912 having proved successful, it was continued with greater zeal and vigour. During this year 248 Travelling Libraries were in circulation in 118 different centres. The number of books in stock for these was 11,450 and the books in circulation numbered 9,529.

Travelling Libraries.

(4) VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

215. The Visual Instruction branch started at the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, continued its useful activities with encouraging results. During the year 76 exhibitions were given at 72 different places in the Raj, which were attended by 57,035 people, and 31 were given in Baroda City, including those given in the Children's library, of which 7,013 persons took advantage.

Visual Branch.

Instruction

216. The total expenditure on the Department of Libraries amounted to Rs. 1,03,947, against Rs. 83,664 of the preceding year, the details being as under:—

Expenditure.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	14,856-	15-	6
Dead-stock	...	...	...	...	...	21,722-	2-	10
Contingent	...	...	...	...	...	9,158-	1-	9
Temporary establishment	...	...	...	...	...	8,474-	12-	3
Other Libraries	...	...	...	...	...	1,797-	4-	0
Travelling Libraries	..	...	...	...	...	2,995-	8-	0
Grant-in-aid Libraries	...	...	...	...	...	44,942-	10-	6
Total					...	1,03,947-	6-	10

217. Among the important features of the year the following may be noted:—
Important features of the year.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to open the new building of the Public Library at Dabhoi erected at a cost of Rs. 15,000.
- (2) Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja of Mysore and the Raja of Kollengode, visited the Central Library.
- (3) An exhibition of periodicals in the new Reading Room was held where 500 periodicals were exhibited.
- (4) The Shakespeare-Tercentenary Exhibition where books, pamphlets, periodicals, pictures, &c., on Shakespeare were exhibited.

218. The question of the selection of a suitable site for the Central Library Building is still under consideration.

S. V. P.

BARODA,

21-7-17.

}

A. B. CLARKE,
Minister of Education,
(Vidyadhikari)
Baroda State,
Baroda.

Review of the Report on Public Instruction in the Baroda State for the year 1915-16.

1. The Report of the Educational Department for the year 1915-16 is an interesting record of useful work done during the year on the lines of educational policy of the State.
Report—a record of useful work done.

2. The total number of Educational Institutions of all kinds was 2,719 and the number of pupils attending them was 2,49,026 showing a decrease over the preceding year of 422 and 9,222 respectively. The apparent decrease is in main due to the re-adjustment in every Branch of the Department: a number of inefficient schools were eliminated, others of smaller magnitude which could hardly exist by themselves as individual units were amalgamated together and some of the girls' schools, being too small, were absorbed with those of boys. By a sort of coincidence the year also records a decrease in the number of school children. The principle reason for this appears to be the closing of some schools by way of relief to the labouring classes owing to the quasi famine conditions of the year. Again there was raising of the age of admission from the completion of the sixth to the completion of the 7th year. With all that the number of school children bears a percentage of 12.2 to the total population of the State and this can be pronounced to be satisfactory.
Educational Institutions.

3. The number of students on the College roll was 636, showing an increase of 35 over that of the last year. Compared with the figures of the last 5 years, the number shows a steady increase in—as-much as it is double of what it was in 1911.
Baroda College.

4. The report makes mention of the Seminar for the comparative study of religions having commenced its researches in August 1916. Government will be pleased to hear some results by next year from that learned body.
The Seminar.

5. The progress of Secondary Education in the State during the year under review is satisfactory. The total number of Secondary Schools is 61, imparting instruction to as many as 9,390 pupils as against 8,435 in the previous year. Out of the total 61, 30 schools owe their existence to private enterprise, and this fact is a clear proof of the growing desire on the part of the people to give higher education to their children.
Secondary Education.

6. The Matriculation results in the various High Schools of the State, were, on the whole, good; those of the Baroda High School being highly satisfactory. Other High Schools, such as the Patan High School and the Sayaji High School of Baroda ought to endeavour to raise their prestige by showing better results.
High School results

7. Government note with satisfaction the good work done by the scout system introduced at Amreli. If the system is found to work successfully at Amreli attempts may be made to introduce it in other schools.
Scout System.

8. During the year under review, with the object of placing the whole system of education on a more secure footing, a committee was appointed to closely investigate into the existing system and to make suggestions and improvements based upon the experience of the last decade. As a result of the recommendations of the
Primary Schools.

Committee, every branch of the Department, was readjusted, schools were put on a firmer basis with the ideal of quality in preference to quantity alone. The total number of towns and villages in the State is 3,095. Of these, 1,885 have the benefit of primary schools, 300 are served with schools in the adjoining villages, while the rest of the villages are mere hamlets of insignificant magnitude which cannot command even a dozen school children apiece.

9. The total number of girls receiving education in the primary schools was 91,834 as against 95,410 of the preceding year. Education of girls. The cause for decrease in number needs no special remarks in view of what has been said above (para 2). This number, though less than that of the year preceding, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of 1911-12, thus showing that there has been a steady advance in female education. It is gratifying to note that both the Girls' High School at Baroda and the Female Training College are doing good work. On the recommendation of the Special Committee, physical culture has been added to the curriculum of primary schools and moral instruction to that of secondary schools, and this innovation will, Government hope, bear undoubtedly good results in the near future.

10. The number of students receiving instruction at the Kala-Bhavan has, during the year under review, risen from 391 to 408, Kala-Bhavan. the increase being particularly noticeable in two Sections, viz. Mechanical Engineering and Textile. It is an interesting fact that out of the total number, as many as 302 were outsiders, coming from various parts of India. The Bhavan proper provides for theoretical instruction while practical training is given at the workshops which has turned out good work during the year under review. The District Industrial Schools as also the Manual Training classes did satisfactory work. Government are thinking of replacing the Manual Class training by the Sloyd System and with that view the teachers are being trained in that system.

11. The work done by the Department, towards the elevation of Antyaja population, the forest tribes and other backward classes such as Kcli, Bhils, &c., is worthy of note. Elevation of the Depressed and backward classes. Out of the total Antyaja population of 1,74,289, 18,355 children are receiving the benefits of education. The results in respect of the forest tribes and other backward classes of whom 69,976 children are being educated are not less encouraging.

12. The Libraries form necessary adjuncts to our educational system and as such they have been doing good work. The number of registered readers of the Central Library rose from 2,500 to 3,297 and the number of books from 53,790 to 59,335, the circulation during the year being 61,758 against 58,144 of the preceding year. The increase in the number of District Libraries and the briskness of circulation indicate the growing desire for reading even in rural areas and attempts of the Department to stimulate the same are highly commendable. Libraries.

13. Thanks of His Highness' Government are due to Mr. Masani for the successful and satisfactory working of the Department during the year and to Messrs. Padgaokar and Pendse for their help and co-operation in the work. Thanks to Mr. Masani.

21st September 1917.

S. K. N.

GANPATRAO GAEKWAD,

Naib Dewan.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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Table I.*Showing expenditure under different heads.*

		1914-15.	1915-16.
University Education	Arts College. ..	90,590	1,26,743
School Education, General	{ Secondary Schools. ..	1,61,188	1,71,520
	{ Primary Schools. ..	9,88,097	11,12,640
Do. Special	{ Training Schools. ..	62,568	70,707
	{ Other Special Schools. ..	1,18,389	99,267
Buildings and Apparatus.		1,50,000	1,50,000
Direction and Inspection.		1,17,362	1,29,770
Scholarships.		71,174	1,15,614
Miscellaneous.		2,25,441	2,38,169
Princes' School. .. .. .		..	9,481
TOTAL		19,84,809	22,23,911

Table II.*Abstract Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the Baroda State at the end of the official year 1915-16.*

Area and Population.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Private Institutions.		Percentage of		
Total Area in Square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population	Collegiate Education		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced	Elementary.	Grand Total.			
			Arts College.	Princes' School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
8,181 Square Miles.	Towns 41	Males 10,53,661	Institutions.	For Males.	1	1	30	2,229	2	21	2,284	29	39	2,352	Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 87.8
				For Females.	..	..	1	357	1	..	359	..	8	367
	Villages 3,054	Females 9,75,659	Scholars.	Total..	1	1	31	2,586	3	21	2,643	29	47	2,719	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. } 100.3*
				Males ..	626	1	6,472	1,43,268	580	1,988	1,52,935	2,762	2,929	1,58,626	
	Total 3,095	Total 20,29,320	Total ..	Females..	10	2	153	89,260	118	..	89,543	..	857	90,400	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. } 61.7
				Total ..	636	3	6,625	2,32,528	698	1,988	2,42,478	2,762	3,786	2,49,026	

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as town.

The population of school-going age is taken at 15 percent of the whole population in the above table.

* The percentage is high because the number includes over-age male scholars.

Table

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC					
	Collegiate Education.	Princes' School.	School Education, General.		School Special.	
	Arts College.		Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Institutions :—	For Males	1,26,743	9,481	1,62,948	8,72,553	50,604
	For Females	8,572	2,40,087	20,103
TOTAL	1,26,743	9,481	1,71,520	11,12,640	70,707	
2. Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2 to 13 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5.7	4	7.7	50.0	3.2	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN :—						
Government Institutions. { Cost to Government Revenues	199	3,160	25	4	115	
Aided Institutions .. { Cost to Government Revenues .. ..	..	..	16	..	..
Unaided Institutions .. { Total Cost .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
All Institutions .. { Cost to Government Revenues	199	3,160	23	4	115	

III.

in the Baroda State for Official Year 1195-16.

Instruction.		TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
Education.	TOTAL.	Direction and Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
All other Special Schools.							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
99,267	13,21,596	1,29,770	1,15,614	1,50,000	2,38,169	6,33,553	22,23,911
..	2,68,762						
99,267	15,90,358	1,29,770	1,15,614	1,50,000	2,38,169	6,33,553	22,23,911
4.5	71.5	5.9	5.2	6.7	10.7	28.5	100
49							
..							
..							
49							

Table

Return of the College, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
		Under Public management.		Under private management.				
		Managed by Government.		Aided by the Department.		Unaided.		
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>								
Arts College	1	636	..	..	..	..
Princes' School	1	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
School Education, General. {	For Boys. {	High Schools	5	2,479	5	1,498	1	167
		Middle Schools	25	4,004	19	807	4	290
	For Girls. {	High Schools	1	142
		Middle Schools
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
		For Boys	2,230	1,92,803	19	1,854	20	1,075
	For Girls	357	39,791	2	244	6	613	
TOTAL ..		2,618	2,39,219	45	4,403	31	2,145	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
School Education, Special. {	Training Schools for Masters	2	580	..	..	..	..
	Training School for Mistresses	1	118	..	..	..	..
	Kala-Bhavan	1	408	..	..	..	..
	Technical and Industrial Schools	3	150	..	..	..	..
	Other Schools	16	1,364	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		23	2,620	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		2,643	2,42,478	45	4,403	31	2,145	

IV.

Baroda State for the Official Year 1915-16.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st July.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF JULY, LEARNING :—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31st OF JULY ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	636	636	..	..	..	609	6	15	6	10	..
1	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
11	4,144	4,144	..	..	..	3,641	154	332	17	..	..
43	5,101	5,101	..	..	..	4,640	226	208	27	11	..
1	142	142	..	..	..	112	1	27	2	..	..
..
2,269	1,95,732	..	416	1,95,316	147	1,95,178	20,037	1,244	19,774	49,469	..
365	40,648	..	..	40,648							
2,694	2,45,767	9,387	416	2,35,964	147	2,03,571	20,418	1,811	19,820	49,480	..
2	580	..	..	580	..	539	22	..	19	..	..
1	118	..	..	118	..	105	1	..	12	..	..
1	408	..	..	408	1	381	8	..	18	..	..
3	150	..	..	150	..	116	22	10	2	..	..
16	1,264	..	262	1,102	..	1,174	21	12	157	..	..
23	2,620	..	262	2,358	1	2,315	74	22	208	..	..
2,719	2,49,026	10,026	678	2,38,322	148	2,06,498	20,468	1,848	20,034	49,492	..

Table

Return of the College, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
		Under Public management.		Under private management.						
		Managed by Government.		Aided by the Department.		Unaided.				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>										
Arts College	.. .. .	1	636	..	..	..	..
Princes' School	.. .. .	1	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
School Education, General.	For Boys.	{	High Schools	5	2,479	5	1,498	1	167
			Middle Schools	25	4,004	19	807	4	290
	For Girls.	{	High Schools	1	142
			Middle Schools
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
	For Boys	2,230	1,92,803	19	1,854	20	1,075		
For Girls	.. .. .	357	39,791	2	244	6	613		
TOTAL		..	2,618	2,39,219	45	4,403	31	2,145		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	2	580		
	Training School for Mistresses	1	118		
	Kala-Bhavan	1	408		
	Technical and Industrial Schools	3	150		
	Other Schools	16	1,364		
	TOTAL		..	23	2,620	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		..	2,643	2,42,478	45	4,403	31	2,145		

V.

Baroda State for the Official Year 1915-16.

INSTITUTIONS.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.
Management.						State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	
Department.		Unaided.							
Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	92,327	34,416	..	1,26,743
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,481	..	..	9,481
..	37,047	..	..	..	..	1,14,983	56,537	..	1,71,520
..	2,045	..	..	..	..	8,70,419	2,134	..	8,72,553
..	9	..	..	..	..	2,40,087	..	..	2,40,087
..	39,101	..	..	..	..	12,25,489	58,671	..	12,84,160
..	..	..	..	..	..	50,604	..	..	50,604
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,103	..	..	20,103
..	..	..	..	..	..	65,067	4,879	..	69,946
..	3,400	..	..	..	..	9,921	43	..	9,964
..	107	..	..	..	..	19,264	93	..	19,357
..	3,507	..	..	..	..	1,64,959	5,015	..	1,69,974
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,29,770	..	..	1,29,770
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	..	1,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,574	..	..	2,574
..	..	..	..	..	..	50,108	..	..	50,108
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,651	..	..	4,651
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,507	..	..	1,507
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,93,593	..	..	2,93,593
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,33,553	..	..	6,33,553
..	42,608	..	..	..	..	21,25,809	98,102	..	22,23,911

Table

Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st July.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			
			Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>									
For Boys.	{ Government English..	30	6,483	1,467	11	1,478	5,005	..	5,005
	{ Aided English..	24	2,305	1,006	..	1,006	1,299	..	1,299
	{ Unaided English ..	5	457	138	..	138	319	..	319
	TOTAL ..	59	9,245	2,611	11	2,622	6,623	..	6,623
For Girls.	{ Government English ..	1	142	..	121	121	..	21	21
	{ Aided English..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	1	142	..	121	121	..	21	21
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS..	60	9,387	2,611	132	2,743	6,623	21	6,644
<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
For Boys..	{ Government ..	2,252	1,95,305	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Aided ..	19	1,854	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Unaided ..	20	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	2,291	1,98,234	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls.	{ Government ..	358	39,909	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Aided ..	2	244	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Unaided ..	6	613	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	366	40,766	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS..	2,657	2,39,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,717	2,48,287	2,611	132	2,743	6,623	21	6,644

VI.

General Education in the Baroda State at the end of the Official Year 1915-16.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
						Reading printed books.			Not Reading printed books.		
Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,472	11	6,483
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,305	..	2,305
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	..	457
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,234	11	9,245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	142
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,234	153	9,387
25,837	..	25,837	1,19,999	..	1,19,999	..	..	..	1,45,836	..	1,45,836
156	..	156	1,698	..	1,698	..	..	..	1,854	..	1,854
191	..	191	884	..	884	..	..	..	1,075	..	1,075
26,184	..	26,184	1,22,581	..	1,22,581	..	..	..	1,48,765	..	1,48,765
..	4,559	4,559	..	84,819	84,819	..	..	..	..	89,378	89,378
..	26	26	..	218	218	..	..	..	..	244	244
..	73	73	..	540	540	..	..	..	..	613	613
..	4,658	4,658	..	85,577	85,577	..	..	..	..	90,235	90,235
26,184	4,658	30,842	1,22,581	85,577	2,08,158	..	..	..	1,48,765	90,235	2,39,000
26,184	4,658	30,842	1,22,581	85,577	2,08,158	..	..	..	1,57,999	90,388	2,48,387

Table VII.

The Distribution of Schools throught out the Baroda State is as under.

DISTRICT.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st July 1916.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE YEAR.				Number of Schools not yet recognised by the Department and shown in columns 11 and 12 of Table II.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to population.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
						SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baroda Division	1,897	936	6,83,422	962	87,527	..	74	..	426	..	..	..	621	3.1
Kadi Division ..	3,023	1,090	8,32,162	989	98,979	..	171	..	4,033	..	..	..	655	4.6
Navsari Division.	1,914	768	3,35,467	512	38,583	..	93	..	3,185	..	..	..	440	4.3
Amreli Division.	1,347	301	1,78,269	256	22,937	..	84	..	1,568	..	..	..	169	7.9
GRAND TOTAL..	8,181	3,095	20,19,320	2,719	2,49,026	..	422	..	9,222	..	..	..	1,885	4.3

Table VIII.

The list of Institutions for boys in each Division and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under.

DIVISIONS.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15		1915-16		1914-15		1915-16		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	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	16	17
Baroda Division.	888	72,045	813	70,967	17	1,562	17	1,696	7	169	8	281	912	73,776	838	72,944
												Girls in Mixed Schools.	- 17,152	- 17,152		- 16,276
														56,624		56,668
Kadi Division.	979	84,197	821	80,487	12	705	12	836	6	248	6	287	997	85,150	859	81,610
														- 20,314		- 18,599
														64,836		63,011
Navsari Division.	531	35,137	446	32,387	14	1,422	12	1,392	10	884	10	942	555	37,443	468	34,721
														- 11,351		- 10,199
														26,092		24,522
Amreli Division.	270	19,338	204	18,563	2	243	2	235	1	28	1	22	273	19,609	207	18,820
														- 4,457		- 4,395
														15,152		14,425
GRAND TOTAL.	2,668	2,10,717	2,284	2,02,404	45	3,932	43	4,159	24	1,329	25	1,532	2,737	2,15,978	2,352	2,08,095
														- 53,274		- 49,469
														1,62,704		1,58,626

Table IX.

A comparative table showing Schools closed on account of Plague.

KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	BARODA DIVISION.				KADI DIVISION.				NAVSARI DIVISION.				AMRELI DIVISION.				TOTAL.			
	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts College..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools.	98	15,451	75	10,125	5	783	14	1,849	12	2,544	11	1,003	7	805	..	..	122	19,583	100	12,977
Special Schools.	8	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,155	..	..
TOTAL..	106	16,606	75	10,125	5	783	14	1,849	12	2,544	11	1,003	7	805	..	..	130	20,738	100	12,977

Table X.

The list of Institutions for girls in each Division and the figures contrast with those of previous year as under.

DIVISION.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Baroda Division ..	124	14,187	124	14,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	14,187	124	14,583
														+17,152		+16,276
														31,339		30,859
Kadi Division ..	161	17,555	148	17,066	1	177	1	189	1	130	1	114	163	17,862	150	17,369
														+20,314		+18,599
														38,176		35,968
Navsari Division ..	44	3,761	38	3,308	1	69	1	55	5	495	5	499	50	4,325	44	3,862
														+11,351		+10,199
														15,676		14,061
Amreli Division ..	67	5,896	49	5,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	5,896	49	5,117
														+4,457		+4,295
														10,353		9,512
GRAND TOTAL ..	396	41,399	359	40,074	2	246	2	244	6	625	6	613	404	42,270	367	40,951
														+53,274		+49,469
														95,544		93,400

Table XI.*The Divisional Returns for all Primary Schools.*

DIVISION.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Special Institutions Pupils.	UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			NOT READING PRINTED BOOKS.			TOTAL.		
				Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baroda Division.	936	82,219	1,160	9,318	1,727	11,045	41,159	23,855	70,014	..	..	..	51,519	30,700	82,219
Kadi Division.	971	96,779	835	9,292	1,745	11,037	50,687	34,220	84,907	..	..	..	60,814	35,965	96,779
Navsari Division.	497	36,797	256	3,058	524	3,582	19,423	13,536	32,959	..	..	..	22,737	14,060	36,797
Amreli Division	253	23,205	369	2,014	544	2,558	11,312	8,966	20,278	..	..	..	13,695	9,510	23,205
TOTAL..	2,657	2,39,000	2,620	23,682	4,540	28,222	122,581	85,577	208,158	..	..	..	148,765	90,235	239,000

Table XII.*Statement showing Primary Schools within Municipal towns on 31st July 1916.*

TOWNS OR VILLAGES.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS INCLUDING AIDED OR UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		Annual Expenditure.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda City	58	11,369	4	376	78,804
Dabhoi.. .. .	10	1,526	..	..	7,986
Petlad	10	1,725	2	59	12,204
Pattan.. .. .	24	4,136	1	114	22,188
Sidhpur	11	1,376	5	688	8,699
Visnagar	9	1,578	2	92	9,172
Navsari	12	1,700	5	887	13,255
Gandevi	4	910	3	137	6,749
Billimora	5	662	2	102	4,037
Amreli	13	2,561	2	235	15,918
TOTAL.. .. .	156	27,543	26	2,690	1,79,012

Table XIII.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for
Boys and Girls for the official year 1915-16.

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

DISTRICT.	Name or Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST JULY 1916.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>High Schools, Government.</i>							
Baroda ..	Baroda High School for Boys	1	599	206	805	712	676
Do. ..	Do. Do. for Girls	1	121	21	142	131	101
Kadi ..	Patan High School	1	178	409	587	540	452
Do. ..	Visnagar High School	1	109	159	268	223	181
Amreli ..	Amreli High School	1	177	409	586	502	428
Naosari ..	Billimora High School	1	67	166	233	182	160
TOTAL ..		6	1,251	1,370	2,621	2,290	1,988
<i>High Schools, Aided.</i>							
Baroda ..	Shree Sayaji H. S., Baroda	1	140	214	354	347	297
Do. ..	Maharani Chimnabai H. S., Baroda ..	1	143	189	332	274	236
Do. ..	Dharmaj High School	1	52	182	234	206	183
Naosari ..	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Naosari ..	1	271	77	348	323	277
Do. ..	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi ..	1	88	142	230	216	170
TOTAL ..		5	694	804	1,498	1,366	1,163
<i>Matric Classes, Aided.</i>							
Baroda ..	Matric Class, Petlad	1	57	..	57	71	52
Do. ..	Do. Bhadran	1	15	..	15	17	15
Do. ..	Do. Sojitra	1	25	..	25	22	19
Kadi ..	Do. Sidhpur	1	30	..	30	43	30
TOTAL ..		4	127	..	127	153	116
<i>A. V. Schools, Government.</i>							
Baroda ..	Baroda A. V. School	1	..	777	777	733	625
Do. ..	Dabhoi do.	1	21	147	168	154	123
Do. ..	Padra do.	1	11	138	149	115	99
Do. ..	Petlad do.	1	99	242	341	333	292
Do. ..	Sojitra do.	1	85	258	343	327	283
Do. ..	Vaso do.	1	18	200	218	202	164
Do. ..	Bhadran do.	1	47	154	201	167	141
Do. ..	Savli do.	1	..	38	38	39	30
Do. ..	Sinor do.	1	..	84	84	69	56
Do. ..	Sankheda do.	1	..	84	84	70	56

XIII.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A PUPIL.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33,830- 0- 3	13,174- 8- 0	..	33,830- 0- 3	..	28- 4- 4	..
8,572- 4- 3	..	..	8,572- 4- 3	..	63- 4- 9	..
16,130- 5- 9	4,921- 3- 0	..	16,130- 5- 9	..	19- 1- 1	..
8,024 14- 6	2,241- 3- 6	..	8,024-14- 6	..	25- 3- 9	..
16,899- 7-10	4,467- 1- 3	..	16,899- 7-10	..	23- 2-10	..
8,105- 3- 1	1,345-11- 0	..	8,105- 3- 1	..	14-10- 7	..
91,562- 3- 8	26,149-10- 9	..	91,562- 3- 8	..	24-15- 4	..
4,500- 0- 0	7,285-12- 0	..	11,785-12- 0	33- 4- 8	11- 0- 8	3,600- 0- 0
2,600- 0- 0	4,185- 6- 0	..	7,785- 6- 0	35- 9- 0	16-13- 4	3,600- 0- 0
3,224- 2- 0	5,160- 1- 9	..	8,384- 3- 9	35- 9- 0	32- 9- 6	3,000- 0- 0
5,400- 0- 0	14,241- 9- 3	..	19,641- 9- 3	56- 7- 0	28-10- 5	5,400- 0- 0
1,800- 0- 0	3,540- 0- 3	..	5,340- 0- 3	23- 3- 5	7-12- 8	1,800- 0- 0
18,524- 2- 0	34,412-13- 3	..	52,936-15- 3	65-13- 6	35- 5- 5	..
1,290- 0- 0	2,979- 4- 3	..	4,269- 4- 3	60- 2- 1	12- 2- 8	1,200- 0- 0
720- 0- 0	1,424- 2- 3	..	2,144- 2- 3	133- 2- 3	42- 5- 8	720- 0- 0
1,455- 0- 0	1,981-14- 1	..	3,436-14- 1	148-10- 0	66- 2- 1	1,920- 0- 0
1,965- 0- 0	3,070- 3-10	..	5,035- 3-10	75-14- 1	45-11- 2	1,920- 0- 0
5,230- 0- 0	9,455- 8- 5	..	14,685- 8- 5	95-15- 8	34- 2- 3	..
10,103-6- 0	5,488-14-10	..	15,592- 4-10	..	6- 0- 9	..
3,185- 7- 6	1,040-13- 6	..	4,226- 5- 0	..	13-11- 8	..
2,829- 2- 6	925-15- 6	..	3,753- 2- 0	..	15-11- 9	..
9,266-14-11	2,920- 9- 6	..	12,187- 8- 5	..	18- 9- 3	..
8,235- 1- 3	3,090- 5- 8	..	11,325- 6-11	..	14-11-10	..
4,381-11- 6	1,638- 6- 0	..	6,020- 1- 6	..	13- 4-10	..
4,441-13- 8	1,456-11- 0	..	5,898- 8- 8	..	17- 0-11	..
1,860- 5- 9	262- 4- 0	..	2,122- 9- 9	..	40- 3- 4	..
1,725- 1- 6	535- 6- 9	..	2,260- 8- 3	..	16-13- 2	..
1,964-14- 0	478- 8- 6	..	2,443- 6- 6	..	20-12-10	..

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

DISTRICT.	Name or Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST JULY 1916.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. V. Schools, Government.—Contd.</i>							
Kadi	.. Kadi A. V. School	1	18	164	182	147	117
Do.	.. Mehsana do.	1	11	121	132	108	95
Do.	.. Sidhpur do.	1	20	183	203	173	141
Do.	.. Vadnagar do.	1	..	106	106	79	70
Do.	.. Unjha do.	1	..	124	124	89	74
Do.	.. Dehgam do.	1	..	136	136	103	92
Do.	.. Kalol do.	1	..	96	96	71	62
Do.	.. Vijapur do.	1	..	105	105	90	78
Do.	.. Chanasma do.	1	..	70	70	49	39
Do.	.. Kheralu do.	1	..	63	63	49	42
Amreli	.. Dwarka do.	1	18	75	93	85	79
Do.	.. Kodinar do.	1	..	53	53	48	39
Naosari	.. Kathor do.	1	..	92	92	85	75
Do.	.. Vesma Fouzdar Indarji A. V. School ..	1	..	74	74	70	56
Do.	.. Vyara A. V. School	1	..	72	72	58	48
TOTAL ..		25	348	3,656	4,004	3,513	2,876
<i>A. V. Schools, Aided.</i>							
Naosari	.. Maroli A. V. School	1	18	61	79	87	64
Do.	.. Palsana do.	1	..	51	51	49	39
Do.	.. Mahuwa do.	1	..	54	54	46	29
Do.	.. D. K. Tata do.	1	..	170	170	162	133
Baroda	.. Nar do.	1	25	103	128	122	93
Do.	.. Pij do.	1	..	56	56	57	50
TOTAL ..		6	43	495	538	523	408
<i>Classes, Aided.</i>							
Kadi	.. 6th Standard, Mehsana	1	11	..	11	17	16
Do.	.. Do. Sidhpur	1	34	..	34	Included in the Matric Class.	
Baroda	.. Do. Vaso	1	19	..	19			14	11
Do.	.. Do. Dabhoi	1	9	..	9	12	10
Navsari	.. 5th Standard, Kathor	1	15	..	15	21	18
Do.	.. Do. Vyara	1	10	..	10	9	6

XIII.—Continued.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A PUPIL.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,136-12-9	1,035-5-0	..	4,172-1-9	..	14-0-3	..
2,952-5-3	884-15-0	..	3,837-4-3	..	17-11-9	..
3,716-10-9	1,281-5-9	..	4,998-0-6	..	11-2-7	..
1,989-2-0	575-5-0	..	2,564-7-0	..	17-3-4	..
2,063-2-3	618-4-0	..	2,681-6-3	..	15-14-4	..
2,006-7-6	710-4-0	..	2,716-11-6	..	10-14-1	..
2,061-12-9	479-5-0	..	2,541-1-9	..	21-2-3	..
1,988-9-9	595-6-0	..	2,583-15-9	..	14-11-9	..
1,938-11-9	326-9-3	..	2,265-5-0	..	32-2-7	..
1,954-7-3	266-14-0	..	2,261-5-3	..	33-13-3	..
2,534-4-5	624-4-9	..	3,158-9-2	..	21-14-1	..
1,943-8-8	296-4-0	..	2,239-12-8	..	33-0-11	..
2,002-4-4	451-14-8	..	2,454-3-0	..	17-11-6	..
1,662-4-8	379-10-6	..	2,041-15-2	..	17-10-1	..
1,677-4-2	402-10-0	..	2,079-14-2	..	21-14-7	..
81,621-10-7	23,565-15-2	..	1,05,187-9-9	..	29-15-4	..
2,160-0-0	2,169-5-2	..	4,329-5-2	13-7-0	24-13-3	2,160-0-0
540-0-0	817-11-10	..	1,357-11-10	27-11-4	11-0-4	540-0-0
720-0-0	379-12-0	..	1,099-12-0	32-5-10	15-10-5	720-0-0
1,800-0-0	4,891-8-0	..	6,691-8-0	13-9-0	11-1-9	1,800-0-0
1,655-0-0	2,584-7-0	..	4,239-7-0	22-5-6	13-9-0	1,620-0-0
1,415-6-6	387-4-0	..	1,802-10-6	17-8-0	24-13-1	760-0-0
8,290-6-6	11,229-15-2	..	19,520-5-8	37-5-2	15-13-8	..
529-5-3	437-14-9	..	967-4-0	42-1-4	31-2-2	540-0-0
..	Shown along	with Matric	Class expenditure.	..	..	..
600-0-0	1,039-1-3	..	1,639-1-3	99-7-1	42-13-8	600-0-0
415-15-9	564-5-0	..	980-4-9	69-5-4	34-10-8	480-0-0
329-3-0	762-1-6	..	1,091-4-6	50-13-9	15-10-9	360-0-0
360-0-0	215-12-0	..	575-12-0	63-6-4	40-0-0	360-0-0

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

DISTRICT.	Name or Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST JULY 1916.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attend- ance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Classes, Aided.—Concid.</i>							
Kadi ..	5th Standard, Unjha	1	21	..	21	13	11
Do. ..	Do. Vijapur	1	12	..	12	13	10
Baroda ..	Do. Sinor	1	11	..	11	10	7
TOTAL ..		9	142	..	142	109	89
<i>Unaided Institutions.</i>							
Naosari ..	Shree G. B. Institute, Naosari	1	128	29	167	120	115
Do. ..	Seth J. J. A. V School, Naosari	1	..	138	138	142	126
Do. ..	Shrimant Maharaja Sayajirao A. V. School, Dhamadachiha	1	..	53	53	49	46
Baroda ..	Shree Sayaji Silver Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan	1	..	79	79	76	44
Kadi ..	Ladol A. V. School	1	..	20	20	20	18
TOTAL ..		5	138	319	457	407	349

Table XIV.

A Comparative Statement showing Number of Institutions, Number of Boys, Number of Girls and Increase or Decrease of the last year.

Serial Number.	NAME OF THE DIVISION.	1914-15.				1915-16.				INSTITUTIONS.		BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.	
		Number of Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Number of Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Baroda Division.	1,036	56,624	31,339	87,963	962	56,668	30,859	87,527	..	74	44	..	..	480	..	436
2	Kadi Division.	1,160	64,830	38,176	1,03,012	989	63,011	35,968	98,979	..	171	..	1,825	..	2,208	..	4,033
3	Navsari Division.	605	26,092	15,676	41,768	512	24,522	14,061	38,583	..	93	..	1,570	..	1,615	..	3,185
4	Amreli Division.	340	15,152	10,353	25,505	256	14,425	9,512	23,937	..	84	..	727	..	841	..	1,568
	TOTAL..	3,141	1,62,704	95,544	2,58,248	2,719	1,58,626	90,400	2,49,026	..	422	44	4,122	..	5,144	..	9,222

Table XV.

Number of Students presented from Vernacular Schools, and passed in Drawing Examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of 1915-16. in each Division.

Serial Number.	NAME OF THE DIVISION.	ELEMENTARY.		INTERMEDIATE.		TOTAL.	
		Number of pupils sent up.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils sent up.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils sent up.	Number of pupils passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda Division.. ..	18	7	31	15	49	22
2	Kadi Division	8	4	4	1	12	5
3	Navsari Division.. ..	3	1	2	1	5	2
4	Amreli Division .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	29	12	37	17	66	29

With best compliments of

A. B. CLARKE,

Commissioner of Education,

Baroda State.