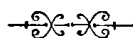


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REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
BARODA STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.



Baroda :

Printed at the "Baroda Printing Works.

1919.

Price Re. 1-0-0.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
BARODA STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

I.—General Summary.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS;	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		Expenditure, 1916-17.	Receipts, 1916-17.
	1916-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
English Education.						
(1) Arts College	1	1	636	575	1,33,647- 3- 6	33,716-13- 4
(2) Government High Schools for boys	5	6	2,479	2,743	} 2,44,731-10- 8	} 62,591- 6- 3
(3) Government High Schools for girls	1	1	142	137		
(4) Aided High Schools	5	5	1,498	1,378		
(5) Government A V Schools.	25	24	4,004	4,184		
(6) Aided A. V. Schools	6	6	538	875		
(7) Aided Classes, &c.	13	12	269	258		
(8) Unaided High School	1	1	167	326		
(9) Unaided A. V. Schools	4	4	290	282		
(10) Unaided Class .. ..	..	1	..	12		
(11) Princes' School	1	1	3	3			14,613- 7- 7	..
(12) Special Institutions .. ..	..	2	..	45	..	..
(13) Scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,055- 2- 9	..
TOTAL (Eng. Edu.) ..	62	64	10,026	10,818	3,97,047- 6- 6	96,308- 3- 7
Vernacular Education.						
(1) Direction and Inspection.	..	..	..	..	1,47,447- 4- 0	1,127- 1- 5
(2) Primary Boys' Schools ..	2,226	2,650	1,92,342	1,86,537	8,90,869- 9-10	} 12,011- 3- 2
(3) Primary Girls' Schools ..	357	403	39,791	38,047	1,95,880-10- 9	
(4) Fund Schools	3	6	395	426	..	..
(5) Aided Primary Schools ..	21	24	2,098	1,894	1,747- 2- 3	..
(6) Unaided Primary Schools.	26	26	1,688	1,610	..	..
(7) Technical Schools	4	4	558	602	74,116-13- 2	13,841- 7- 5
(8) Special Schools	19	21	2,062	2,070	91,214-12-11	806- 6- 1
(9) Orphanage	1	1	66	62	4,765- 8- 8	..
TOTAL ..	2,657	3,135	2,39,000	2,31,248	14,06,041-13- 7	27,786- 2-1
Encouragement, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,529- 5- 1	..
Book-Depot .. ..	..	..	..	..	144- 0- 0	8,000- 4- 6
Expenses of Education of Students sent abroad .. ..	..	..	..	..	54,989- 5- 9	..
Scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	..	49,833-13- 7	..
TOTAL (Ver. Edu.) ..	2,657	3,135	2,39,000	2,31,248	15,20,538- 6- 0	35,786- 6- 7
Library Department .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,05,746-1- 1	667- 4- 5
Museum .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,754-4- 1	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,719	3,199	2,49,026	2,42,066	20,43,086- 3- 8	1,32,761-14- 7

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 1916-17 the total number of Educational institutions in the State was 3,199 as against 2,719 in the preceding year. There were 1 Arts College, 7 High Schools; 24 Anglo-Vernacular Schools; 23 Aided Schools or Classes; 6 Unaided Schools; 1 Prince's School; 1 Secondary Teachers' Training College; 1 Sloyd Training Class; 3,053 Primary Schools; 25 Special Institutions; 6 Fund Schools; 24 Aided Primary Schools; 26 Unaided Primary Schools; and 1 Orphanage. As compared with the previous year there is, in the year under report, an apparent increase of 480 institutions. This is mainly due to the fact that, under Huzur orders, classifying schools as Primary or Higher Primary, as they teach only the 4 compulsory standards, or are extended to the V and VI standard, the same school is regarded as consisting of two schools if it is of the latter class. In the number of 3,199 there are 595 Higher primary schools. 124 village schools having failed consistently to show the minimum attendance required for their existence, had to be closed. The Department is utilising every possible means to re-open them.

3. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,42,066 as against 2,49,026 of last year. Of these, 575 were in the Arts College, against 636 of the last year; 10,195 in the Secondary Schools against 9,390 of the last year; and the remaining 2,31,871 attended the Primary Schools and Special Institutions. Out of the total number of children 1,56,254 were boys and 85,812 were girls. The decrease in the number of children is due to the following causes:—

- (a) By Huzur order it was decided that, except in the case of Antyaja Schools, no Primary Schools should be maintained unless the minimum number of pupils on the register is 30, and the average attendance at least 20. In the case of Antyaja Schools the minimum number on the register should be 20 and the average attendance at least 15. This order brought about the closing, it is hoped temporarily, of 124 schools.
- (b) Some of the primary schools used to teach vernacular standard V and VI though the class was composed of three, two and sometimes even one student. Keeping the object of efficiency in view such classes were discontinued.
- (c) The raising of the lowest compulsory age limit of admission from 6 years to 7 years complete. These, amongst other causes, have caused a fall in the total number of children under instruction in Vernacular schools. There has been, however, distinct improvement in efficiency and regularity. At the same time the Department is alive to the importance of affording, as soon as possible, facilities for Primary instruction to every child of school going age in the Raj. The number of pupils in Anglo-Vernacular schools and High Schools has steadily increased.

4. Comparing the number of Institutions with the number of towns and villages in the whole State there is an average of one institution per town or village.

Comparison of the number of institutions with that of towns.

5. Taking 15% of the total male population as the average number of boys of school going age, the number of boys registered in schools during the year is 90·5 percent of the school going male population.

No. of boys attending schools compared with those of school going age.

6. Taking 12% as the average of girls of school-going age compared with the total female population, girls in our schools are 73·1 percent of the school-going female population.

Number 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 11·8.

The percentage of school-going children to the total population.

8. The total expenditure incurred on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 19,17,585-14-6 against Rs. 19,69,963-12-3 of the last year; whereas the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,32,094-10-2 against Rs. 1,28,737-12-7 of the last year. Of this the net expenditure on English Education amounted to Rs. 3,00,739-4-11 against Rs. 2,56,992-3-9 of the previous year, giving the net average cost of educating each pupil as Rs. 27-12-9 against Rs. 25-10-1 of the last year. The net expenditure on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 14,84,751-15-5 against Rs. 15,84,233-11-11 of the last year, the average net cost per pupil being Rs. 6-6-8 against Rs. 6-10-1 per pupil last year. Taking all the institutions and pupils together the total net expense amounts to Rs. 17,85,491-4-4 against Rs. 18,41,225-15-8 bringing the average annual cost per head to Rs. 7-6-8 against Rs. 7-6-3 of the previous year.

The 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 shewn 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's Government 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, as it did 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 1917 :—

Subject of the Report.

1. General.
2. Collegiate Education,—Baroda College.

3. Secondary Education :—

- I. (a) Six Government High Schools for boys, one at each of the towns of Baroda, Bhadran, Patan, Visnagar, Bilimora, and Amreli.
 - (b) One Government Maharani High School for girls at Baroda.
 - II. 24 Anglo-Vernacular Schools mainly at Taluka towns, one at each of the following places :—
 Baroda, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Sinor, Savli, Padra, Petlad, Sojitra, Vaso, Dehgam, Kalol, Vijapur, Unjha, Chanasma, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Kadi, Mehsana, Sidhpur, Kathor, Vesma, Vyara, Kodinar and Dwarka.
 - III. 23 Aided High and A. V. Schools with higher standard classes as shewn below :—
 (a) 5 High Schools—2 at Baroda, 1 each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi.
 (b) 6 A. V. Schools—one each at Nar, Pij, Navsari, Maroli, Palsana and Mahuva.
 (c) 3 Matriculation Classes—one each at Petlad, Sojitra and Sidhpur.
 4 Standard VI Classes—one each at Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Vaso and Mehsana.
 5 Standard V Classes—one each at Sinor, Vijapur, Unjha, Kathor and Vyara.
 - IV. Six Unaided Schools and Classes as follows :—
 1 High School at Navsari.
 4 A. V. Schools—one each at Karjan, Ladol, Navsari and Dhamadachha.
 1 Standard V Class at Dehgam.
 - V. English teaching in 20 Vernacular Schools.
 - VI. Miscellaneous.
4. Special Institutions.
 - 1 Secondary Teachers' Training College at Baroda.
 - 1 Sloyd Training Class at Baroda.
 5. School Buildings.
 6. Princes' School at Motibag.
 7. Special Appointments for efficiency.
 8. Scholarships by Government and by Their Highnesses for encouragement.
 9. Important features of the year.
 10. Baroda State Museum.

1. GENERAL.

11. The following table shows the numerical strength of the Departmental teaching staff :—

Departmental Staff.

INSTITUTIONS.	Professors and teachers in 1915-16.	1916-17.			
		Graduates.	Under Graduates.	Specialist s.	TOTAL.
32 Government	238	97	210	27	334
23 Aided	135	40	57	19	116
6 Unaided	21	6	20	7	33
20 English Classes in Vernacular Schools	27	..	20	..	20
TOTAL ..	521	143	307	53	503

12. The following table shews the number of students at the end of 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 1916-17.	Institutions.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917.
1	Baroda College.. .. .	410	550	601	636	575
6	High Schools for boys	1,775	1,858	2,134	2,479	2,743
1	„ „ , Girls	33	101	122	142	137
24	A. V. Schools.	3,310	3,478	3,549	4,004	4,184
3	Special Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
35	TOTAL ..	5,528	5,987	6,406	7,261	7,687
23	Aided Schools and Classes	2,509	2,390	2,231	2,305	2,511
6	Unaided Schools and Classes	282	252	399	457	620
29	TOTAL ..	2,791	2,642	2,630	2,762	3,131
64	GRAND TOTAL ..	8,319	8,629	9,036	10,023	10,818

13. The number of English Teaching Institutions went up from 62 to 64 which is due to the fact that during the year under report two new institutions, the Secondary Teachers' Training College and the Sloyd Training Class were opened. The number of pupils also increased from 10,023 to 10,818. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools is steadily on the increase from year to year, and is now

Remarks.

approximately thrice what it was in 1907. Including the boys and girls learning English in 22 Primary Schools, the total number of students receiving English Education comes to 11,474 (11,318 boys and 156 girls) as against (11,443 boys and 163 girls) in the previous year.

14. The average monthly number on the roll rose from 8,979 to 9,036 and the daily average attendance from 7,704 to 7,812.
The average monthly number on the roll and average daily attendance.

15. The total expenditure on these institutions imparting higher and secondary education was Rs. 3,97,047 against Rs. 3,48,715 of the last year. While the receipts from fees &c., were Rs. 96,308 against Rs. 91,723 of the preceding year as shown in the following table :—
Expenditure and income.

Table II.

No.	INSTITUTION.	Expenditure.				Income.	Average cost of educating each pupil annually.	
		Salary.	Contingent.	Scholarship.	Dead-Stock.			Total.
1	Baroda College.	1,03,738- 7-7	13,867-10- 0	1,335-0-0	16,041-1-11	1,34,982- 3-6	33,716-13-4	123- 9- 2
31	Secondary Schools ..	1,44,338- 4-1	16,865- 7-10	2,720-2-9	7,597-6- 6	2,09,691-14-9	62,591- 6-3	..
	Temp. Est.	38,170- 9-7	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Aided Schools and Classes ..	37,759-14-8	..	..	..	37,759-14-8	..	14-12- 0
1	Princes' School.	8,140-12-7	3,745- 1- 9	..	2,727-9- 3	14,613- 7-7	..	..
56	TOTAL ..	3,32,148- 0-6	34,478- 3- 7	4,055-2-9	26,366-1- 8	3,97,047- 8-6	96,308- 3-7	

II. BARODA COLLEGE.

16. The Baroda College was founded in the year 1882 for imparting higher University Education and was recognised for the full course in Arts and Science in 1890. It maintained a large and augmented staff and achieved as usual, satisfactory results at the University Examinations.
Baroda College.

17. Principal A. B. Clarke was appointed Minister of Education, and Mr. A. M. Masani took his place in the College as Principal from 1st. February 1917. Owing to this transfer a post of an extra Professor of English was created, and Mr. A. X. Soares was appointed to it on a special salary. Mr. Kazi was appointed as Persian Munshi in place of Mr. Quadri. On the Science side a graduate demonstrator to assist the Professor of Chemistry was added to the staff. The whole staff, therefore, consists of the Principal and sixteen Professors besides Lecturers in French, Persian, Sanskrit and Logic, a Shastri, a Munshi, two College Fellows, 3 Laboratory Assistants, 4 Student Demonstrators in Physics and 1 Graduate Demonstrator in Chemistry with the usual clerical staff, and a Librarian.
College Staff.

18. The number of students in the College in the new Academic year is 575 including 13 lady students against 636 of the last year. During the year under report the admissions to the First Year Class were less because the number of successful students in the last Matriculation was greatly reduced. Out of 575 students, 555 were Hindus, 8 Mahomadens, 8 Parsees and 4 others. The total annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,34,982-3-6 while the receipts were Rs. 33,716-13-4. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was therefore Rs. 123-9-2 against Rs. 113-3-7.

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

19. The library is well stocked and contains 10,111 volumes, including 268 books purchased or received as gifts during the current year. A number of books useful for School purposes has been handed over to the High School Library. The number of books issued was about 6,000 irrespective of the books issued from the Seminar. The students made use of the Central Library in addition.

Library.

20. At present the three College Hostels accommodate 160 students and 50 more reside in a convenient hired house in the vicinity. The Hostels are supervised by resident Professors.

Hostel Accommodation.

21. Cricket, Lawn Tennis and Foot-Ball were much enjoyed by students. There was greater activity in the Cricket Field, several matches being arranged with local and outside teams.

Games.

22. The Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions, under the guidance of Professor Widgery has continued to progress during the year. It has succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and in securing the co-operation of workers in the same field outside Baroda. As a result of the activity of the Seminar the first volume of the Indian Philosophical Review was out in July 1917, edited by Prof. Widgery and Prof. Ranade of Poona.

Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions.

23. The Observatory which is of third class rank was established in 1891 under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The management was first entrusted to the Jail Medical Officer, and was subsequently placed under the direction of the Prof. of Physics, Baroda College. Readings are taken three times a day at 8-36, 10-36 A. M. and 4-36 P.M. A daily register of which is kept and published every week in the Adna Patrika. Mr. Amritram Shastri who was specially deputed to Madras to study the subject, supervises periodically the work.

Observatory.

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

Table III.

Name of the Institution.		When established.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 31st July.				Average No. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Yearly rate of fees.	Monthly rate of Establishment.	Receipts.				Disbursements.				Average annual cost of Educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of Educating each pupil last year.	REMARKS.			
1	2		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.					6	7	8	9	10	11	From Govern-ment.	From Fees, Rent &c.				Total.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Baroda College.		1st, January 1882.	555	8	8	4	575	627	609	Rs. 60-0-0	Rs. 11,208-14-3	Rs. 1,34,506-10-10	Rs. 35,421-13-4	Rs. 1,69,928-8-2	Rs. 1,16,744-3-5	Rs. 17,762-7-5	Rs. 35,421-13-4	Rs. 1,69,928-8-2	Rs. 123-9-2	Rs. 113-3-7	1. Repairs to the Buildings were done by the P. W. D. 2. Ordinary expenditure after the College Seminar Rs. 3,517-3-0 and after the Observatory Rs. 324-9-7, total Rs. 3,841-12-7 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 up to 31-7-17.	REMARKS.
	1915		1916			
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.		
M.A.	9	5	3	2	..	44
B.A.	69	46	85	51	2 in 1st Class and 15 in 2nd Class.	670
B. Sc.	4	2	3	3	1 in 2nd Class.	52
Intermediate Arts ..	181	99	179	87	13 in 2nd Class.	
Intermediate Science.	7	3	13	6	1 in 1st Class and 2 in 2nd Class.	
First Year's Course ..	284	167	276	134	..	
Previous Science ..	..	..	5	2	..	
Diplomates in Agriculture.	..	..	..	..	..	15
TOTAL..	554	322	564	285	..	781

26. The above results are on the whole very satisfactory, 3 students having passed in the First class, and 32 in the Second class.

Remarks.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

I. Government High Schools.

27. The following table gives information regarding the number of students, their race and average attendance in six 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 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.	Mahomadens.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baroda High School.	1871	813	17	15	9	854	775.1	647.7	VII. 2-4-0 VI. & V. 2-0-0 IV. 1-0-0	3,350-5-0
2	Maharani High School.	1905	114	..	22	1	137	123.0	88.5	Nil.	790-9-3
3	Amreli High School.	1879	529	75	..	..	604	552.5	471.8	V. to VII. 1-4-0 I. to IV. 0-10-0	1,392-4-10
4	Patan High School.	1879 1890	531	18	..	4	553	535.2	442.7	Do. Do.	1,472-12-9
5	Visnagar High School.	1882 1915	210	3	..	38	251	236.75	193.9	Do. Do.	689-12-11
6	Bhadran T. B. High School.	1906 1916	251	1	..	..	252	209.0	176.5	VI. & VII. 2-0-0 V 1-0-0 I to IV. 0-10-0	429-4-2
7	Sheth M. R. Tata High School, Bilimora.	1895 1916	130	30	69	..	229	222.0	176.0	V. to VII. 1-4-0 I. to IV. 0-10-0	499-11-2

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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	40,203-12-5	13,175-9-6	53,379-5-11	35,542-11-4	4,601-1-1	13,175-9-6	53,379-5-11	28-13-9	28-4-4
2	9,486-15-5	0-12-6	9,487-11-11	8,187-13-8	1,299-1-9	0-12-6	9,487-11-11	66-9-0	63-4-9
3	16,707-10-7	4,766-11-3	21,474-5-10	16,607-10-7	100-0-0	4,766-11-3	21,474-5-10	21-6-10	23-2-10
4	17,673-9-1	4,760-10-3	22,434-3-4	17,473-15-7	199-9-6	4,760-10-3	22,434-3-4	23-12-1	19-1-1
5	8,277-6-10	2,349-14-0	10,627-4-10	8,107-12-1	169-10-9	2,349-14-0	10,627-4-10	24-5-5	25-3-9
6	5,236-11-3	2,065-13-0	7,302-8-3	5,151-2-3	85-9-0	2,065-13-0	7,302-8-3	14-12-2	17-0-11
7	5,996-6-0	1,659-10-0	7,656-0-0	5,644-12-6	351-9-6	1,659-10-0	7,656-0-0	17-5-3	14-10-7

(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 854 students against 805 students in the last year. The school has maintained its usual high position amongst the other first class schools of the Presidency.

Baroda High School.

2. TULSIBHAI BAKORBHAI HIGH SCHOOL
BHADRAN.

29. Mr. Tulsibhai Bakorbhai, a leading townsman of Bhadran, gave a sum of Rs. 10,000; and a further Rs. 8,000 were raised by public subscription. This sum was accepted by His Highness's Government, and the Bhadran A. V. School was thus converted into Government High School from 1st April 1917 under the name of "The Tulsibhai Bakorbhai High School." His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to go to Bhadran and perform the opening ceremony. The number of students on the roll was 252. Mr. C. M. Trivedi was appointed as Head Master.

T. B. High School,
Bhadran.

3. PATTAN HIGH SCHOOL.

30. The Pattan High School had 553 students against 587 of the last year. The school remained in charge of the Head Master, Mr. Girjashanker R. Thakar, B.A. The school has a Hostel attached to it, which is supervised by a graduate teacher. Proposals for a New Hostel building are before Government. Besides the Government Hostel there is a Jain Boarding House accommodating 35 students.

Pattan High School.

4. THE GOCULBHAI DOLATCHAND HIGH SCHOOL,
VISNAGAR.

31. The Goculbhai Dolatchand High School, Visnagar, had on its roll 251 students against 268 in the last year. The Head Master, Mr. N. K. Parikh, B.A., S.T.C.D., continued in charge of the school. The School which formerly occupied a hired building, was in the year under report enabled to remove to its own building provided by a generous local lady by name Chunibai, the widow of Sheth Goculbhai Dolatchand. This school is now named "The Gokalbhai Dolatchand High School". There are three Hostels for the use of the High School boys; The High School Boarding House, Sheth Goculbhai Mulchand Boarding House and R. B. Vrijrai Purushottam Nagar Boarding House; accommodating 28, 43, and 18 students respectively. The last two are maintained privately, and the first is conducted on the Grant-in-aid principles.

Gocalbhai Dolatchand
High School, Visnagar.

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

32. The Sheth Mancherji and Ratanji Tata High School, Bilimora, had on its roll 229 students as against 233 of the last year. Mr. D. A. Joshi, B.A., the Head Master, continued in charge of the school. During the year under report Messrs Tata took up in earnest the question of starting a Boarding House

Sheth M. and R. Tata
High School, Bilimora.

and accordingly offered to pay Rs. 20 per mensem as half the maintenance charges, and Rs. 200 as half the initial cost. This proposal having been approved the Boarding House was started on 1st. December 1916, under the name of the Sheth Muncherji and Ratanji Tata Boarding House. There are at present 18 boarders.

6. AMRELI HIGH SCHOOL.

33. This is one of the most popular High Schools in Kathiawar showing a steady increase in the number of students; this was 604 in the year under report, including three girls, as against 586 of the previous year. In this school accommodation is very insufficient, and the question of extension must soon be taken up. The school Hostel is a Government Building, the number of inmates of which was 46. There is a graduate Superintendent. Besides this Hostel, there are three private Boarding Houses for Kapol Banias, Luhanas and Jains.

Amreli High School.

(b) THE MAHARANI HIGH SCHOOL, BARODA.

34. The Maharani High School for girls, Baroda, has grown out of a High School which until this year sat in the Female Training College. It had no Principal of its own, being in the charge of the Superintendent of the Training College. As it was felt that this arrangement militated against the efficiency of both institutions, the sanction of His Highness's Government was obtained to the creation of a separate post of Principal, Maharani High School, and Miss Mabel Needham, B.A. (Honours) London, S.T.D. (Cantab.), was appointed to hold it. Miss Needham has had excellent experience in the best types of the English Schools, and has been Principal of a College for Hindu Girls in Ceylon. An additional appointment was made of Miss Buchanan, B.A., of Queen's University, Toronto, as Vice-Principal. In the teaching of English throughout the school and specially in the lower classes greater attempts have been made to induce the pupils to express themselves in word and action, even at the expense of less rapid apparent progress. The number of students on the roll was 137 as against 142 of the last year. It is hoped that the women of Baroda will take full advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them by the liberal policy of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and that the Maharani High School may at some future date, develop into a great College for Women.

The High School

35. The High Schools, besides preparing students for the Matriculation and School Final Examination, teach voluntary Drawing. Students were prepared for the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing examinations of the 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 for Examinations conducted by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Other Examinations of High Schools.

36. The following table gives the results of these seven High Schools at the Matriculation, School Final, and the Sir J. J. School of Art and Drawing Examinations.

Table VI.

No.	SCHOOL.	Number of Students								Total number of students passed the Matriculation upto 31-7-1917	Total number of students that passed the School Final Examination upto 31-7-1917.
		Matriculation.		School Final.		Drawing					
						Elementary.		Intermediate.			
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.		
1	Baroda High School	105	52	5	1	4	1	..	..	1,305	195
2	Maharani High School for girls.	5	1	..	..	1	1	8	2	10	..
3	Amreli High School	27	9	..	..	11	4	4	..	145	3
4	Patan High School	53	6	..	..	3	3	3	1	188	36
5	Visnagar High School	21	5	..	..	3	2	1	..	5	..
6	T. B. High School, Bhadran ..	21	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	12	3
7	Sheth M. R. Tata High School, Billimora	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..

II. GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

37. The following table gives information concerning the 24 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 regarding
A. V. Schools.

Table VII.

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

Table

Serial Number.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	When Established.	NO. 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 Establishment.
			Hindus.	Mahomadens.	Parsces.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baroda A. V. School	.. 11- 9-83	856	32	11	1	900	768	652	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
2	Dabhoi "	.. 14-10-78	144	7	1	..	152	155	114	0-12-0 1- 0-0	871- 5- 7
3	Padra "	.. 21- 1-96	171	4	..	..	175	154	130	1- 4-0 0-10-0	205- 9- 9
4	Petlad "	.. 6- 1-73	354	20	..	..	374	340	278	Do.	273- 2- 6
5	Sojitra "	.. 1-10-78	388	1	..	..	389	328	272	1-12-0 1- 4-0 0-10-0	791- 8-10
6	Vaso "	.. 1- 6-87	262	3	..	..	265	232	179	1- 4-0 0-10-0	601-13- 4
7	Savli "	.. 2- 8-09	74	2	..	..	76	44	33	0-10-0	420- 3- 7
8	Sinore "	.. 2- 8-09	125	4	..	..	129	93	71	Do.	134- 9- 4
9	Sankheda "	.. 2- 8-09	88	4	..	..	92	78	61	Do.	142-12- 4
10	Kadi "	.. 1- 2-79	118	13	..	61	192	170	139	1- 4-0 0-10-0	174- 0- 4
11	Mehsana "	.. 1- 9-86	153	5	2	..	160	126	106	Do.	300- 7- 5
12	Sidhpur "	.. 1- 7-81	154	6	..	..	160	145	121	Do.	235-15-11
13	Vadnagar "	.. 1- 8-94	93	..	..	..	93	92	75	0-10-0	279- 9- 1
14	Unjha "	.. 1- 6-96	115	1	..	..	116	115	81	Do.	178- 5- 5
15	Dehgam "	.. 2- 8-10	129	3	..	..	132	129	111	Do.	191-12- 3
16	Kalol "	.. 2- 8-09	94	4	..	..	98	87	72	Do.	175-11- 5
17	Vijapur "	.. 2- 8-09	103	6	..	..	109	99	89	Do.	179- 1- 8
18	Chanasma "	.. 2- 8-09	72	..	..	..	72	67	53	Do.	168-14- 0
19	Kheralu "	.. 2- 8-09	50	16	..	..	66	61	48	Do.	163-14- 0
20	Dwarka "	.. 28- 9-86	101	1	..	..	102	88	71	1- 4-0 0-10-0	168-14- 5
21	Kodinar "	.. 2- 8-09	60	3	..	..	63	54	42	0-10-0	253-12- 8
22	Kathor "	.. 2- 8-09	87	26	..	..	113	77	51	Do.	168- 7- 1
23	Vesma F. I. "	.. 1- 7-14	67	7	..	..	74	66	54	Do.	158-15- 0
24	Vyara A. V. School	.. 19- 2-15	76	1	5	..	82	62	51	Do.	120-14- 4

VII.

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.
10 456- 3- 7	5,822- 4- 0	16 278- 7- 7	10,334- 4- 1	121-15-6	5,822- 4-0	5-14- 0	6- 0- 9
3,777- 5- 6	1,310- 0- 0	5,087- 5- 6	3,748- 5- 6	20- 0-0	1,310- 0-0	15-11- 8	13-11- 8
3,247-14- 3	1,141-15- 0	4,389-13- 3	3,188- 9- 3	59- 5-0	1,141-15-0	13- 4- 8	15-11- 9
9,498- 9- 2	3,073- 6- 6	12,571-15- 8	9,448- 9- 8	49-15-6	3,073- 6-6	18-12- 0	18- 9- 3
7,222- 0- 1	3,037- 9- 6	10 259- 9- 7	7,172- 0- 1	50- 0-0	3,037- 9-6	12- 9- 8	14-11-10
5,111- 8- 7	1,899- 7- 0	7 010-15- 7	5,042-11- 1	68-13-6	1,899- 7-0	13- 8- 3	13- 4-10
1,648- 6- 3	311- 5- 6	1,959-11- 9	1,555- 9- 3	60- 0-0	311- 5-6	28- 4- 5	40- 3- 4
1,715-15-11	677-13- 6	2,393-13- 5	1,686- 0-11	29-15-0	677-13-6	10-13- 5	16-13- 2
2,088- 4- 3	513-12- 6	2,602- 0- 9	2,019-10- 3	68-10-0	513-12-6	19- 4-11	20-12-10
3,605- 4- 6	1,209-11- 0	4,814-15- 6	3,558- 5- 9	29-14-9	1,209-11-0	13-10- 2	14- 0- 3
3,431-15- 0	952- 1- 9	4,384- 0- 9	3,356-14- 3	75- 0-9	952- 1-9	19- 1- 4	17-11- 9
3,384-12-11	1,225-12- 0	4,610- 8-11	3,354-12-11	30- 0-0	1,225-12-0	14- 1-11	11- 2- 7
2,140- 1- 3	629- 2- 0	2 769- 3- 3	2,093- 1- 3	47- 0-0	629- 2-0	15-14- 7	17- 3- 4
2,331- 3- 5	749-14- 0	3:081- 1- 5	2,272-13- 5	58- 6-0	749-14-0	13- 3-10	15-14- 4
2,108- 9- 3	898-11- 0	3,007- 4- 3	2,070- 1- 3	38- 8-0	898-11-0	10- 2- 8	10-14-10
2,149- 4- 0	576-13- 0	2,726- 1- 0	2,119- 8- 0	29-12- 0	576-13-0	17 12- 6	21- 2- 3
2,026- 8- 1	696- 4- 0	2,722-12- 1	1,996- 8- 1	30- 0-0	696- 4-0	13- 1- 6	14-11- 9
1,967- 1- 9	445-15- 0	2413- 0- 9	1,937- 1- 9	30- 0-0	445-15-0	22- 3- 6	32- 2- 7
2,026-12- 7	277-11- 0	2,304- 7- 7	1,991-11- 7	35- 1-0	277-11-0	28- 3- 5	33-13- 3
3,045- 6-10	652- 3- 0	3,697- 9-10	2,975-10-10	69-12-0	652- 3-0	26- 6- 5	31-14- 1
2,021- 4- 6	370- 1- 6	2,391- 6- 0	1,991- 4- 6	30- 0-0	370- 1-6	30- 0- 4	32- 0-11
1,946- 4- 5	381- 8- 0	2,327-12- 5	1,916- 4- 5	30- 0-0	381- 8-0	19-14- 9	17-11- 6
1,450-12- 1	351- 4- 6	1,802- 0- 7	1,421- 1- 7	29-10-6	351- 4-6	16- 3- 4	17-10- 1
1,505-13-10	434- 4- 0	1,940- 1-10	1,474- 0-10	29-13-0	434- 4-0	16-12-10	21-14- 7

38. At the end of the year there were 24 A. V. Schools against 25 of the last year, Bhadran A. V. School having been included in the High Schools. The total number studying in them was 4,184 against 4,004. It is clear that the schools in general shew steady progress and development. The average daily attendance of students in these schools was 2,954.

Progress and numerical strength.

39. The total expenditure in connection with these 24 schools and 7 High Schools amountéd to Rs. 2,06,972-12-0 as against Rs. 1,74,094-0-0 and the fee receipts Rs. 61,697 as against Rs. 56,703. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 29-4-9 this year. The school fees charged in these schools are markedly lower than those charged in British Districts and in view of the requirements of essential Primary Education, it is certain that in the near future they will have to be revised.

Expenditure and income.

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. The question of the proper housing of students has excited considerable attention and there is a growing recognition of the fact that it is alike the duty of the managers of institutions and the interest of the State to see that the student population lives in a wholesome environment. Though nothing can adequately replace the influence of a good home, it is agreed that an extension of the Hostel system is necessary for the benefit of those who do not live with their parents or guardians. Most of these are supervised by Head Masters; and the advantages of properly supervised Hostels are clear enough. They promote *esprit-de-corps* and discipline, encourage games, and provide good food, opportunities for undisturbed and regular study, and protection from unhealthy surroundings. Hostels exist at the following places:—

Hostels.

Padra, Dabhoi, Karjan, Mehsana, Sidhpur, Kedi, Vijapur, Kethor, and Maroli.

41. The results of the annual examination of these 24 schools are shewn in the following table:—

Examination results.

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.	
						1916-17.	1915-16.
1	Baroda A. V. School	1-3	790	706	370	50.3	52.0
2	Dabhoi	1-5	139	121	70	57.8	75.8
3	Padra	1-5	148	139	69	50.	58.1
4	Petlad	1-6	332	287	97	33.7	36.
5	Sojitra	1-6	330	315	163	51.7	40.
6	Vaso	1-5	225	218	84	38.5	61.2
7	Savli	1-4	34	30	23	76.6	86.4
8	Sinor	1-5	97	80	34	42.5	76.1
9	Sankheda	1-4	73	69	62	89.	84.11
10	Kadi	1-5	159	154	100	64.9	73.6
11	Mehsana	1-5	118	106	80	75.5	88.
12	Sidhpur	1-5	167	160	70	43.8	78.7
13	Vadnagar	1-4	86	77	38	49.4	77.9
14	Unjha	1-4	114	92	36	39.5	59.7
15	Dehgam	1-4	134	130	112	86.1	73.7
16	Kalol	1-4	82	80	64	80.	70.8
17	Vijapur	1-4	98	96	78	81.3	82.9
18	Chanasma	1-4	68	67	51	76.1	90.9
19	Kheralu	1-4	60	59	37	62.7	70.
20	Dwarka	1-5	80	76	39	51.3	61.3
21	Kodinar	1-4	51	39	23	59.0	72.5
22	Kathor	1-5	91	80	55	67.8	81.81
23	Fojdar Indarji A. V. S. Vesma	1-4	67	53	38	60.31	66.66
24	Vyara A. V. School ..	1-4	67	64	52	78.9	67.5

42. The annual Examinations of these schools as well as of aided and unaided schools were conducted by Divisional Inspectors, Examination work. Taluka Deputy Inspectors, and some of the trained and experienced senior graduate teachers and other members of the Department. The High Schools were examined as usual by their own Head Masters assisted by experienced graduate Assistants. The work was promptly and simultaneously finished within a fortnight.

43. The Medical Department, as usual, deputed the Medical Officers Assistance of other in charge of the Hospitals to lecture in schools in Home Departments. Hygiene, Physiology and Ambulance.

3. AIDED SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

44. The Schools and classes in receipt of grant-in-aid from Govern- Aided schools and ment at the end of the year were the following :— classes.

- (a) 5 High Schools
(1) Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.

- (2) The Maharani Chimnabai 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) Nar A. V. School.
- (7) Pij A. V. School.
- (8) Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan.
- (9) D. K. Tata A. V. School, Navsari.
- (10) Palsana A. V. School.
- (11) Mahuwa A. V. School.
- (c) 12 Higher Standard Classes.
- (12) Matriculation Class, Petlad.
- (13) Do. Sojitra.
- (14) Do. Sidhpur.
- (15) Standard VI Class, Sidhpur.
- (16) Standard VI Class, Mehsana.
- (17) Do. Vaso.
- (18) Do. Dabhoi.
- (19) Standard V Class, Unjha.
- (20) Do. Sinor.
- (21) Do. Vijapur.
- (22) Do. Kathor.
- (23) Do. Vyara.

45. The following table gives detailed information concerning these institutions:—

Detailed information regarding Aided Institutions,

Table IX.

Table showing the details about the Aided Schools and Classes
with regard to the number of students &c.

Table

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	
8											
1	Shree Sayaji High School ..	1-11-06	360	5	2	..	367	336.9	286.5	VII. 2-8-0 VI-V. 2-0-0 IV. 1-0-0 I-III. 0-12-0	
8											
2	Maharani Chimmabai High School	3-11-11	274	..	..	..	274	290.5	251.	VII. 2-4-0 VI-V. 2-0-0 IV. 1-0-0 I-III. 0-12-0
8											
3	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madresa, Navsari	6-10-56	135	6	171	..	312	321.58	280.61	VII.VI.V. 2-0-0 IV. 1-8-0	
4	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	1-12-79	140	7	44	..	191	210.	183.	IV-VII. 2-0-0 I-III 1-0-0	
5	Dharmaj High School	2- 1-04	233	1	..	..	234	221.	196.	V-VII. 1-4-0 I-IV. 0-10-0
6	Matriculation Class, Petlad ..	5-11-08	50	1	..	..	51	63.7	58.4	1-4-0
7	„ „ Sojitra ..	25-11-12	29	..	..	..	29	26.1	23.7	1-4-0
8	„ „ Sidhpur ..	26- 3-15	55	2	..	..	57	57.16	39.8	1-4-0
9	Nar A. V. School	1- 6-86	192	2	..	..	194	148.4	119.9	V-VI. 1-4-0 I-IV. 0-10-0
10	Pihij A. V. School	1-11-09	80	..	..	..	80	53.92	55.5	I-IV 10-0-0
11	Maroli A. V. School	16- 3-07	108	..	..	..	108	91.0	67.7	V-VI. 1-4-0 I-IV. 0-10-0
12	Palsana A. V. School	19- 3-06	45	..	..	..	45	45.3	35.9	III. 1-8-0 II. 1-4-0 I. 1-0-0
13	Mahuva A. V. School	14- 2-10	41	3	13	3	60	50.	25.8	IV. 1-8-0 III. 1-0-0 II. 0-12-0 I. 0-8-0	
14	Tata A. V. School, Navsari ..	1- 1-81	70	7	101	..	178	178.	147.	I-III 1-0-0	
15	Mehsana Sixth Std. Class ..	20-11-11	11	..	..	4	15	13.1	10.1	1-4-0
16	Dabhoi „ „ „ ..	10-11-13	17	..	..	..	17	11.5	9.6	1-5-0
17	Sidhpur „ „ „ ..	17-11-13	Included in the Matic Class.								1-4-0
18	Vaso „ „ „ ..	16- 1-15	17	..	..	..	17	21.15	16.7	1-4-0
19	Kathore Fifth Std. Class ..	21-11-12	15	4	..	..	19	15.5	9.7	1-4-0
20	Vijapur „ „ „ ..	18-11-12	12	..	..	4	16	16.5	13.6	1-4-0
21	Unjha „ „ „ ..	17-11-13	17	..	..	..	17	17.0	14.0	1-4-0
22	Sinor „ „ „ ..	5- 1-14	10	..	..	..	10	9.0	6.3	1-4-0
23	Vyara „ „ „ ..	4- 9- 6	8	..	..	2	10	10.75	7.3	1-4-0

IX.

Monthly rate of establishment.	RECEIPTS.			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.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
865- 1- 5	3,327- 0-0	7,348-15-9	10,675-15- 9	10,198- 3- 2	182-14- 0	8-11- 6	11- 9- 8	..
829- 8- 5	3,600- 0-0	4,695-10-0	8,295-10- 0	9,608- 6- 6	345-14- 3	16-15- 0	16-13- 4	..
1,593-11- 2	5,400- 0-0	14,924- 5-2	20,324- 5- 2	17,751- 4- 4	1,373- 2- 6	31-13- 7	28-10- 5	..
581- 2- 6	1,800- 0-0	5,722-11-9	7,522-11- 9	6,754-11-11	219- 3- 0	4-14- 7	7-12- 8	..
677- 1- 6	3,026-12-0	5,098- 5-8	8,125- 1- 8	7,381-13- 1	28- 0- 0	35- 1- 8	32- 9- 6	715- 1-1
354- 4- 0	1,236- 0-0	3,015- 0-0	4,251- 0- 0	3,531- 0- 0	720- 0- 0	66- 1- 7	66- 2- 1	..
213-15- 2	1,440- 0-0	1,256- 3-0	2,693- 3- 0	2,439- 0- 1	128- 6- 0	98- 5- 0	148-10- 7	336- 1-0
488-14- 7	2,179- 0-0	3,687-14-10	5,866-14-10	4,788-14- 5	229- 2- 0	102-14-10	75-14- 1	848-14-5
354-14- 7	1,680- 0-0	2,578-15-3	4,258-15- 3	4,016- 8- 0	88- 0- 0	17-13- 6	22- 5- 6	..
123-13- 0	1,485-11-9	458- 6-0	1,945- 1- 9	1,455-11- 9	30- 0- 0	18- 7- 3	17- 8- 0	459- 6-0
247- 4- 8	2,160- 0-0	1,616- 8-3	3,776- 8- 3	2,787- 8- 3	180- 0- 0	12-13-10	13- 7- 0	809- 0-0
107- 0- 2	540- 0-0	744- 2-1	1,284- 2- 1	1,284- 2- 1	..	11-14- 9	11- 0- 4	..
153- 8- 8	720- 0-0	339- 0-0	1,059- 0- 0	1,828- 5- 4	14- 3- 0	29-12- 6	32- 5-10	..
381- 0- 0	1,800- 0-0	4,936- 0-0	6,736- 0- 0	6,808- 2- 0	234-12- 0	16- 6- 0	13- 9- 0	..
80- 1- 4	540- 0-0	421- 0-0	961- 0- 0	959- 8- 0	1- 8- 0	59-14- 9	42- 1- 4	174- 9-0
75-14- 1	445- 4-3	609-12-6	1,065- 0- 9	910- 8- 9	..	65-11-11	69- 5- 4	154- 8-0
..
154-10-11	600- 0-0	1,295- 9-9	1,895- 9- 9	1,550-12- 3	32-15- 3	74- 5-10	99- 7- 1	272- 8-0
30- 0- 0	360- 0-0	527- 8-0	887- 8- 0	720- 0- 0	..	12-13- 4	5-13- 9	167- 8-0
76- 2- 1	480- 0-0	356-10-0	836-10- 0	713- 4- 9	1- 8- 0	33-12- 0	50- 7- 6	198-12-0
80- 7- 0	480- 0-0	712-10-3	1,192-10- 3	965- 4- 3	..	56-12- 3	63- 7- 2	227- 6-0
26- 8- 7	159- 3-7	297- 4-1	456- 7- 8	318- 7- 2	..	18- 0- 8	49- 2- 0	138- 0-6
67- 7- 4	360- 0-0	246-12-0	606-12- 0	809- 8- 9	..	18-13- 0	15- 6- 4	246-12-0

46. The number of aided institutions at the end of the year was 23 as against 24 of the last year, and the total number of students attending them rose from 2,305 to 2,511. The decrease in the number of institutions is due to one Matriculation class at Bhadran being converted into a Government one.

47. The total grant given by Government to these institutions amounted to Rs. 37,760 against Rs. 37,046 of the last year. The average annual cost of educating each pupil to Government was Rs. 14-12-0 against Rs. 17-3-6 of the 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 1916-17.

Table X (a).

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL.	Standards Taught.	RESULTS.			Percent- age of the passed students.	Percent- age of the last year.
			No. on the roll.	No. examined.	Number passed.		
1	Nar A. V. School	1-6	146	143	76	53.2	51.3
2	Pij Do.	1-4	18	18	10	55.55	92.6
3	Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School, Maroli	1-6	104	99	63	63.6	56.6
4	Palsana A. V. School	1-4	46	36	27	75.	54.9
5	Mahuva Do.	1-4	48	39	17	43.5	64.8
6	D. K. Tata A. V. School, Navsari	1-3	162	156	80	51.3	67.
7	Mehsana Standard VI. ..	6	12	10	5	50.	41.
8	Dabhoi Do.	6	10	10	2	20.	69.2
9	Sidhpur Do.	6	26	26	14	53.8	50.
10	Vaso Do.	6	22	22	2	9.	69.73
11	Kather Standard V. ..	5	12	12	8	66.6	83.3
12	Vijapur Do.	5	16	16	13	81.25	92.8
13	Unjha Do.	5	16	15	8	53.3	54.5
14	Sinor Do.	5	10	7	1	14.3	72.
15	Vyara Do.	5	10	10	6	60.	70.

Table X (b).

No.	INSTITUTION.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.								Total number of Students passed the Matriculation upto 31-7-1917.	Total number of students that passed the School Final Examination upto 31-7-1917.
		Matriculation.		School-Final.		Drawing.					
						Elementary.		Intermediate.			
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.		
1	Shree Sayaji High School.	52	9	..	..	6	3	6	..	168	..
2	Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda	34	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
3	Dharmaj High School ..	10	5	..	..	3	..	3	3	30	..
4	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari	37	18	18	6	13	2	6	2	421	96
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	12	3	..	..	8	2	4	..	81	11
6	Matriculation Class, Petlad.	75	22	6	4	1	1	5	4	211	34
7	.. .. Sojitra,	27	8	1	..	4	3	..	..	33	3
8	.. .. Sidhpur	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
9	G. B. Institute, Navsari ..	32	10	15	3	..	..	..	..	12	3

49. Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda, continued to be under the Head Mastership of Mr. M. J. Anjaria, B.A., S.T.C.D. A Board of Management of nine gentlemen with Mr. Hariprasad B. Desai as Secretary has been appointed to look after the affairs of the School. The number of students rose from 354 to 367.

Shree Sayaji High School,

(2) The Maharani Chinnabai High School, Baroda, continued under the management of the Head Master Mr. K. V. Sahasrabudhe, B.A. L.T. The School has made excellent progress during its short period of existence, and consequently the Government grant was increased. The Managers of the School have already begun to make strenuous efforts in collecting funds for the erection of a building. This High School is doing very good work indeed.

Maharani Chinnabai High School.

(3) Dharmaj High School remained in charge of the Head Master Mr. H. C. Shah, B.A., S.T.C.D., Mr. J. D. Patel, B.A., LL.B., working as Secretary. The number of students remained the same as in the previous year, 234. A movement is on foot to make the High School a Government one and a sum of about Rs. 30,000 has already been collected for the purpose.

Dharmaj High School.

(4) Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa was started in 1856. It continued to be in charge of its Head Master Mr. Dhanjishah E. Patel, B.A. The number on the roll was 312 against 348 last year. This is one of the best Aided High Schools in the State. The University result was good. The number of Boarders in Dabu's Students-quarters rose from 50 to 58.

Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa,

(5) Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney High School at Gandevi had 181 students on the roll as against 230 last year. The fall in number is due to the raising of fees by the Trustees. It continued to work under the Head Mastership of Mr. M. C. Koyaji, B.A.

Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.

(6) These classes at Petlad, Sojitra and Sidhpur had respectively 51, 29 and 26 students on the roll against 57, 25 and 30 students respectively in the previous year. The classes continued to be in charge of experienced senior graduate teachers. University examination result on the whole were satisfactory.

Matriculation Classes.

(4) *Unaided Schools.*

50. The following table gives detailed information regarding the six unaided institutions recognized by the Department:—

Unaided Secondary Schools.

Table XI.

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	Standards taught.	Hindus.	Mahomaders.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.	Average monthly number on the roll.	Average daily attendance on the roll.
1	Shree Gulabdas Bhaidas Institute ..	IV-VII	251	3	12	60	326	275	200
2	Shreemant Maharaja Sayajirao A. V. School, Dhamdacha, Navsari ..	I-IV	55	..	..	..	..	50	45
3	Shree Sayaji Silver Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan.	I-IV	66	3	3	..	72	60	55
4	Sheth R. J. J, A. V. School, Navsari.	I-III	39	4	94	..	127	144	127.5
5	A. V. School, Ladol (Vijapur) ..	I-III	15	..	..	..	15	12	10
	TOTAL ..		426	10	109	60	605	..	..

51. These institutions are under private management but are under the general supervision of this Department. They were examined by the Inspectorial Staff and the working and results were satisfactory. The Ladol A. V. School seems to be doing well though as yet it is in its infancy.

Remarks.

The Gulabdas Bhailas Institute.

52. The Gulabdas Bhaidas Institute was managed by the Head Master Mr. R. P. Davda, M.A., LL.B. The proprietor, Mr. Gulabdas has spent generously of his time and his money in seeing that the school works on right lines. The number on the roll has rapidly increased from 167 to 326. Besides preparing the students for Matriculation and School Final Examination the Institute prepares students for the examinations of the National Union of Teachers and London Chamber of Commerce.

G. B. Institute.

(5) *English Teaching in Vernacular Schools.*

53. English Education is greatly demanded by the villagers. It is met and satisfied by giving 1 Under-graduate teacher in Vernacular School, who teaches the English course in Vernacular Standards IV, V. and VI.. The study of English in these classes is voluntary. Those who attend the class are required to pay annas 8 per month as fees. There are 22 such classes in Primary Schools at the following places:—

English taught in
Primary Schools

Miyagam, Bahadarpur, Rupal, Mehlav, Karkhadi, Sadhi, Bhaili, Ban'hani, Atarumba, Kanipur, Langhana, Linch, Kherwa, Mangrol, Velachha, Shampura, Damnagar, Chalala, and at Baroda and Patan Antyaja Schools. The total number of boys learning English in these classes was 656 against 1,420.

(6) *Miscellaneous.*

54. Most of the schools possess Science Laboratories and Museums which though on a small scale, and hampered in growth on account of the War, may be regarded as potentially satisfactory. In Standards V, VI, and VII practical lessons are given in Physics. Mr. Pratt's note-books are introduced and these are sent for corrections and suggestions to a specially appointed Science Instructor.

Laboratories.

55. Drawing is taught at the following places where students are prepared for the Sir J. J. School of Arts Examination, Bombay, according to the new course:—

Teaching of Drawing.

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

56. A Gymnasium Teacher is supplied to all the A. V. Schools teaching Standard V. and upwards. The Gymnasium Inspector, Mr. Nimbalkar visited these schools and instructed the Gymnasium Teachers in physical exercises. The Department is alive to the need for development in this direction, and it is hoped that very shortly marked progress may be noted.

Physical Education.

IV. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

57. All Government High Schools have Government Buildings. Out of 24 A. V. Schools, 14 have been located in Government Buildings while the remaining ten meet in hired buildings. Government buildings for the following A. V. Schools are under construction:—

School Buildings.

T. B. High School, Bhadran, and laying out of garden in the Baroda High School compound.

In many of the aided schools the accommodation is insufficient. During the year under report the Building of the Tulsidhai Bakorbhai Bhadran High School was completed and handed over to the Department.

V. SPECIAL APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALISTS.

58. Mr. Motilal U. Almaula, B.A., B.Sc., continued as Science
Science Instructor. Instructor. He visited 11 Secondary schools and 15
 Primary schools. He also examined science note-books
 of practical work received from schools. He also worked as lecturer in
 Science at the Secondary Teachers' Training College and as Science Master
 at the Maharani High School.

Appointment of Chief Inspector.

59. Towards the end of the year under report, Government was
Appointment of Chief Inspector. pleased to sanction a new post of Chief Inspector.
 Mr. N. K. Dixit was placed in charge of the new office
 of which much is hoped, especially in connection with
 the co-ordination of the efforts of the various branches of the Department.
 Mr. Ratilal Desai relieved Mr. Dixit as Principal, Secondary Teachers'
 Training College.

60. The question of training teachers of Secondary Schools and
S. T. T. College. Deputy Inspectors having been raised during the delibe-
 rations of the Special Education Committee, it was re-
 solved that a College for training Secondary School Teachers should be started.
 The institution was a necessity because most of the teachers in the Depart-
 ment were untrained. At the same time the Bombay and Madras Colleges
 had closed their doors to outsiders. The staff as at present constituted
 consists of the Principal and the Vice-Principal. When the College was
 started an European or American Principal was contemplated. Pending
 his arrival Dr. Thakorlal R. Pandya, B.Sc., A.M. Ph. D. Columbia was
 appointed Principal as a temporary measure. Within a fortnight of his
 appointment he was replaced by Mr. Nandnath Kedarnath Dixit,
 B.A.M.C.P. Mr. Ratilal Ichharam Desai, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxford),
 was appointed as Vice-Principal. Arrangements were made to admit 12
 Graduate teachers, 3 Deputies, 15 Under-graduate teachers 5 fresh candi-
 dates out of whom 2 were to be graduates. The working of this new Insti-
 tution will be watched with interest.

61. Under Huzur Orders a class was started in Baroda for training
Sloyd Training teachers in Sloyd work and the services of an expert in
 this subject from Mysore have been borrowed. The first
 class was formed on 4th September 1916 and consisted of 19 teachers with
 six graduates, six manual training Teachers selected from different schools
 in the State. The work of teachers in Paper Sloyd was exhibited in the last
 Industrial, Agricultural and Educational Exhibition held in Baroda in
 January last with demonstration classes of both boys and girls. A Certi-
 ficate of merit has been awarded by the Exhibition Committee to the
 Sloyd class.

VI. SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

63. Four Pilajirao Gaekwad and four Damajirao Gaekwad scholarships
Scholarships for Artisan students. for technical and secondary education respectively are
 awarded to sons of artisan and craftsman class people.

64. 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 under report four of the six backward class scholarships for Collegiate Education were given to students studying in Baroda and Wilson Colleges.

Koli, Bhil and Antyaja Scholarships.

65. Thirty-five Scholarships are given in A. V. Schools to poor deserving students who pass creditably in District schools to enable them to study further.

District Scholarships.

66. Four scholarships are given to students learning Pali in the Fergusson College, and two Commercial Scholarships to Baroda State Students learning in Sydenham College of Commerce.

Pali, Commercial.

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

Merit Scholarships.

68. Every year a number of scholarships is given by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb out of his private purse for the encouragement of poor and deserving students irrespective of caste or creed. The table given below shews the number of students receiving these Khangri Scholarships at the end of the year.

Khangri Scholarships.

Table XII.

No. of Scholarships.	Where held.	Monthly Amount Rs.
2	Deccan College, Poona	35
5	Baroda High School.. .. .	145
1	Maharani Chimnabai High School for boys, Baroda	12
1	Abu High School	35
1	Tehri Garwal High School	25
1	Kalabhavan, Baroda	25
3	Marathi Boys' School, Baroda	26
1	Marathi Girls' School, Baroda	3
3	Gujarati Girls' School, Baroda	50
1	Gujarati Boys' Schools, Baroda	6
1	Antyaja School, Baroda	2-8-0
1	Potlad Vyakaran Shala	20
1	Yagnik study, Baroda	13
1	Bahaudin College, Junagadh	25
2	Maharani High School for Girls	22
1	Sloyd Class	50
		8
25	TOTAL ..	494-8-0

69. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has founded an endowment fund of Rs. 1,50,000 for the giving of scholarships to Maratha students from the interest of which the following disbursements were made :—

Rs. 2,854- 0- 0 Amount paid in giving scholarships to poor Maratha students. These Scholarships were awarded at Baroda by a Committee formed of Mr. Gunajirao Nimbalkar, Mr. Khaserao Jadhav, Dr. Mane and the Minister of Education.

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

Rs. 898- 3- 1 Amount given to the Secretary of the Maratha Education Conference, Bombay, also for the benefit of Maratha students.

Rs. 6,152- 3- 1 Total.

VII. FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

70. Amongst the important measures adopted during the year under report, for the improvement of Education and dissemination of knowledge may be mentioned the following :—

(1) A Secondary Teachers' Training College was started in Baroda with Mr. N. K. Dixit and Mr. Ratilal I. Desai as Principal and Vice Principal respectively.

(2) A class was started in Baroda for training teachers in Sloyd Work. The services of an expert Mr. Shrinivas Rao were borrowed from the Mysore Government.

(3) The grant-in-aid Matriculation Class at Bhadran was converted into a Government Class and the School was thus raised to the status of a full-fledged High School. For this purpose Mr. Tulsibhai Bakorbhai Patel had offered Rs. 18,000. This offer was thankfully accepted and the school is named after him. The opening ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who was graciously pleased to go to Bhadran for that purpose on 28th February 1917.

(4) The offer of a spacious and well-ventilated building made by Chuni, the widow of the late Sheth Goculbhai Dolatram of Visnagar, for the High School and Boarding House there, was accepted with thanks, and the School was named after the deceased husband of the owner.

(5) The High School for girls was separated from the Female Training College and was accommodated in a new building near the Sur Sagar. Misses M. A. Needham and R. C. Buchanan have been appointed as Principal and Vice-Principal respectively, and the School has been named the Maharani High School for Girls.

- (6) The Secondary Education Code has been prepared and sanctioned, and will soon be published.

Secondary Education
Code.

71. The Princes' School, a special institution for the instruction of the Grand Children of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and certain selected companions, continued to do highly useful work. Miss. Marsden severed her connection with the State in March. She was succeeded as Head Mistress by Miss. E. F. Woods. During the year under report Sloyd Teaching was introduced and the teaching of Swedish Drill and Gymnastics was undertaken by the Head Mistress. Progress was satisfactory in all subjects.

Princes' School.

VIII. MUSEUM.

72. During the year under report the management of the Museum remained unchanged. Dr. M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S., continuing the Director.

Museum.

73. College students reading for the Science Degree examinations of the University of Bombay freely took advantage of the collections in the Museum Gallery. Some instruments and pieces of apparatus were occasionally loaned out to local institutions. Students from schools in the adjoining British Districts also took advantage of the Science Collections of the Museum.

Utility.

74. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 2,92,365 giving an average of 801 visitors per day. There were large crowds of visitors on great public holidays. His Highness the Raja of Cochin, His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon were amongst the distinguished visitors of the year.

Visitors.

75. A fairly large collection of Spanish and Mogul coins was acquired during the year.

Numismatics.

76. At the Mysore Exhibition certain specimens in art were exhibited. They consisted of Sankheda Lacquer work, Bilimora Sandal-wood and Ivory work, Baroda and Unjha carved wood work and Amreli Silver-work. Some articles from the Museum were given away to the Navsari Municipal Museum. A few specimens of old Baroda Coinage were presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

Loaned Exhibits.

77. During the year 8 books in Science and 3 in Arts were added to the already interesting collection of reference books in the Museum Library.

Library.

78. A Sales Depot opened in connection with the Museum is working satisfactorily. Specimens of Visnagar, Vijapur and Unjha wood-work, those of Bilimora Ivory inlaid work and carved work, of Sankheda lacquer work, of Visnagar metal work, of Baroda and Amreli silver work, and of Baroda and Patan Textiles are displayed for sale. The future of the Sales Depot is under consideration.

Sale Room.

PART II.

Vernacular Education Department.

CHAPTER I.

Primary Education.

78. Amongst important measures adopted during the year the following Fixed Budget obtained. may be mentioned:—

Unlike other Departments, the Education Department had to get its budget sanctioned annually, a process involving much waste of time and energy. This practice came to an end in the year under report and sanction was obtained for a permanent budget.

(2) At the instance of the Education Committee, the offices of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, which were hitherto separate, were abolished; and the administrative work of the districts was centred in the offices of the Divisional Inspectors.

(3) Hitherto the examinees for the "Shravanmas Daxina" Examinations were at liberty to answer question papers in the Vernacular. Their knowledge of Sanskrit could not, however, be thus properly tested and it was, therefore, ruled that the papers should be answered in Sanskrit.

(4) Revised rules in connection with the translation of useful books into the Vernaculars were brought into force in the year under report and a special Assistant was attached to the Vidyadhikari's Office in order to expedite the work.

(5) Under Huzur Orders the different rules in force pertaining to the Education Department have been codified and submitted for sanction.

(6) A Vernacular School Final Class has been opened with a view to turning out suitable candidates for the lower subordinate service of the State, and at the same time to encourage Vernacular culture.

(7) In the Industrial Exhibition held at Baroda during the year under report, the Exhibition arranged by the Education Department attracted much interested attention.

(8) This year His Highness the Maharaja Sahab visited the Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathashala twice. On the second occasion he was pleased to distribute the prizes. In February 1917, His Highness went to Bhadran to perform the opening ceremony of the Gujarati Girls' School and the High School Buildings there. Mr. Tulsibhai Bakorbhai, a Public Works Contractor, resident of Bhadran, contributed Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 18,000 respectively towards these buildings and consequently they have been named after him. His Highness also went to Sinor, Songadh, Navsari and Billimora, where prizes and sweets were distributed to the school children.

(9) His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and His Highness the Distinguished visitors. Raja Saheb of Cochin, as also their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Central Library, the Museum and the Female Training College. Besides these, Rajkumar Captain Amarjit Singhji was deputed by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala to study the working of this Department in detail.

(10) The Sloyd class was started under the Sloyd Specialist whose services were borrowed from the Mysore Government, and 19 teachers including six graduates were deputed to study sloyd under him.

79. On 31st July 1917, there were 3,053 Government, 24 aided, and 26 unaided, 6 Fund Schools, 1 Orphanage, and 25 No. of Vernacular Institutions. Special Institutions, (including 3 Training Colleges, 2 for Men and one for Women ; 4 Technical Schools including the Kala-Bhavan at Baroda and 3 Industrial schools ; 1 at Dabhoi, 1 at Navsari and 1 at Amreli ; 1 Reformatory at Baroda, 5 Music Schools, 2 Antyaja Boardings, 1 Vernacular School Final Class, 1 Sardar Boarding House, 2 Deaf and Dumb Schools, 1 Rajakiya Sanskrit Pathashala, 1 Garoda School, 4 Sanskrit Schools), thus making a total of 3,135 institutions against 2,657 of the preceding year. The apparent increase is due to counting classes above the IV Standard in Vernacular Schools as separate Higher Primary Schools, though managed by the same Head Master, and accommodated in the same building. As a matter of fact, however, leaving 595 Higher Primary Schools out of consideration for the sake of finding the correct figure of increase or decrease, there were 2,540 Vernacular Institutions showing a decrease of 117 over the figure for the last year. This decrease, as already mentioned, was mainly due to the fact that some of the schools had to be closed as they had merely a nominal existence, the number of pupils therein falling short of that prescribed by rules. They will be re-opened if and when the number rises to the sanctioned strength. During the year under report, 1 Marathi Boys' School, 1 Antyaja Boys' School, 3 Fund Schools and 2 Special Institutions (1 Sardar Boarding, 1 School Final Class), thus 7 institutions were newly opened during the year under report and 120 Gujarati Boys' schools, 1 Vernacular Night School, 1 Vernacular Girls' School, 1 Urdu Boys' School, 1 unaided Boys' School were closed ; thus 124 Vernacular Institutions in all were closed. Subtracting the increase of 7 institutions from the closing of 124, there remains]the net decrease of 117 institutions over the last year.

80. The classification of Vernacular Schools into (1) Higher Primary Classification of Schools. (2) Lower Primary, remained unchanged this year. From this year, however, they are considered to be separate institutions, for statistical purposes only.

81. The total number of pupils enrolled in all these schools was Total No. of pupils, 2,31,248, against 2,39,000 of the previous year. The decrease in the number of pupils is already explained in para 3.

82. According to the census of 1911, the total number of towns and Comparison of the number of Institutions with the number of towns and villages. villages in the State is 3,095. Of these, 1,737 have been provided with Primary Schools, nearly 300 are served with schools in neighbouring villages. Nearly 900 villages which are mere hamlets have no chances of getting schools under

existing conditions. The problem of the provision of schools for these microscopic settlements is receiving anxious attention. The remaining 158 will obtain schools as soon as the requisite number of children, satisfactory school buildings, and teachers can be secured for them.

83. The following table shows the extent of each Taluka, its population, the number of different kinds of schools, 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 III.

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 EASTERN DIVISION.								
1	Baroda City	8	1	95,867	1	51,342	44,525	95,867
2	Baroda Taluka	269	108	66,202	77	31,499	25,202	56,701
	TOTAL ..	277	109	1,62,069	78	82,841	69,727	1,52,568
3	Dabhoi	216	103	55,210	53	22,493	14,653	37,151
4	Sinore	129	46	34,063	38	16,702	15,207	31,909
	TOTAL ..	345	149	89,273	91	39,200	29,860	69,060
5	Sankheda	215	207	51,471	65	17,131	15,349	32,480
6	Tilakwada	34	33	7,539	8	2,223	2,069	4,292
	TOTAL ..	249	240	59,010	73	19,354	17,418	36,772
7	Karjan	234	98	56,334	77	26,014	24,184	50,198
	TOTAL BARODA EASTERN DIVISION ..	1,105	596	3,66,686	219	1,67,409	1,41,189	3,08,598
BARODA WESTERN DIVISION.								
8	Potlad	182	75	1,28,008	74	70,953	56,813	1,27,766
9	Bhadran	84	32	43,670	29	23,838	19,505	43,343
10	Savli	188	77	44,339	42	19,005	17,175	36,180
11	Waghodia	143	73	24,467	42	9,953	9,110	19,063
	TOTAL ..	331	150	68,806	84	28,958	26,285	55,243
12	Padra	195	83	76,252	76	39,283	35,732	75,015
	TOTAL BARODA WESTERN DIVISION ..	792	340	3,16,736	263	1,63,032	1,38,335	3,01,367
	TOTAL BARODA DIVISION ..	1,897	936	6,83,422	582	3,30,441	2,79,524	6,09,965
KADI DIVISION.								
KADI NORTHERN DIVISION.								
13	Patan	408	144	1,05,894	60	40,485	38,700	79,185
14	Harij	157	42	15,947	18	5,820	5,229	11,049
	TOTAL ..	665	186	1,21,841	78	46,305	43,929	90,234
15	Visnagar	172	56	63,053	45	30,613	30,104	60,717
16	Kheralu	246	93	70,641	45	28,249	28,093	56,342
	TOTAL ..	418	149	1,33,694	90	58,862	58,197	1,17,059
17	Sidhpur	254	80	89,648	58	40,706	39,188	79,894
18	Chanasma	332	115	68,661	64	28,257	26,463	54,720
	TOTAL KADI NORTHERN DIVISION ..	1,569	530	4,13,844	290	1,74,130	1,67,777	3,41,907

XIII.

of Vernacular Education at one view.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.						NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF JULY 1917.			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
16	47	11	19	11	104	7,741	4,275	12,016	14.5	9.6	12.5
28	69	7	8	..	112	4,579	2,525	6,904	13.9	10.0	12.1
44	116	18	27	11	216	12,110	6,800	18,920	14.6	9.7	12.4
17	49	12	5	1	84	3,257	2,006	5,263	14.4	13.6	14.1
8	42	7	7	1	65	2,399	1,470	3,869	14.3	9.6	12.1
25	91	19	12	2	149	5,656	3,476	9,132	14.5	11.6	13.2
27	44	4	4	..	79	2,920	1,435	4,355	17.0	9.3	13.4
3	6	2	..	..	11	396	172	568	17.8	8.3	13.2
30	50	6	4	..	90	3,816	1,607	4,923	17.1	9.2	13.3
11	86	10	11	..	118	4,025	2,767	6,792	15.4	11.4	13.5
110	343	53	54	13	573	25,117	14,650	39,767	15.0	10.3	12.8
32	123	25	22	1	203	10,806	5,914	16,720	15.2	10.4	13.0
8	44	10	8	..	70	3,534	2,099	5,633	14.8	10.7	13.9
16	43	3	9	..	71	2,887	1,706	4,593	15.1	9.9	12.6
15	21	..	2	..	38	1,387	706	2,093	13.9	7.7	10.9
31	64	3	11	..	109	4,274	2,412	6,686	14.7	9.1	12.1
28	97	11	18	..	154	6,167	3,669	9,836	15.6	10.2	13.1
99	328	49	59	1	536	24,789	14,994	39,875	15.2	10.1	12.8
209	671	102	113	14	1,109	49,898	28,744	78,642	15.0	10.2	12.8
20	78	12	11	3	124	6,770	3,686	10,456	16.7	9.5	13.2
4	14	..	1	..	19	834	478	1,312	14.3	9.1	11.8
24	92	12	12	3	143	7,604	4,164	11,768	16.4	9.4	13.0
16	63	13	7	..	99	4,846	3,080	7,926	15.8	10.2	13.0
26	45	11	6	..	88	4,757	2,650	7,407	16.8	9.4	13.1
42	108	24	13	..	187	9,603	5,730	15,333	16.3	9.8	13.0
29	76	14	5	..	124	6,487	3,948	10,435	15.9	10.0	13.0
12	64	12	5	..	95	4,741	2,711	7,452	16.7	10.2	13.6
107	340	62	25	3	547	28,435	16,553	44,988	16.3	9.3	13.1

TABLE

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
KADI SOUTHERN DIVISION.								
19	Mehsana	195	84	73,837	66	37,372	34,680	72,052
20	Kalol	267	90	81,187	68	38,558	36,454	75,012
21	Kadi	331	122	76,198	77	34,549	32,711	67,260
	TOTAL ..	593	212	1,57,385	145	73,107	69,165	1,42,272
22	Vijapur	346	112	1,10,913	65	49,733	48,221	97,954
23	Dehgam	239	96	55,211	57	24,523	23,205	47,728
24	Atarumba	76	56	20,922	29	9,168	8,238	17,406
	TOTAL ..	315	152	76,133	86	33,691	31,443	65,134
	TOTAL KADI SOUTHERN DIVISION ..	1,454	560	4,18,318	362	1,93,903	1,83,509	3,77,412
	TOTAL KADI DIVISION ..	3,023	1,090	8,32,162	652	3,68,033	3,51,286	7,19,319
NAVSARI DIVISION.								
25	Navsari	125	61	55,270	47	24,768	26,910	51,678
26	Songadh	782	210	42,446	24	7,121	6,794	13,915
	TOTAL ..	907	271	97,716	71	31,889	33,704	65,593
27	Gandevi	46	30	33,058	29	16,141	16,043	32,184
28	Mahuva	143	69	39,741	61	18,719	17,966	36,685
	TOTAL ..	189	99	72,799	90	34,860	34,009	68,869
29	Palsana	91	52	24,908	34	9,617	9,499	19,116
30	Vyara	321	152	57,477	66	18,724	18,402	37,126
	TOTAL ..	412	204	82,385	100	28,341	27,901	56,242
31	Kamrej	157	76	41,969	49	19,743	18,721	38,464
32	Mangrol	249	118	40,598	34	12,012	11,341	23,353
	TOTAL ..	406	194	82,567	83	31,755	30,062	61,817
	TOTAL NAVSARI DIVISION ..	1,914	768	3,55,467	344	1,26,845	1,25,676	2,52,521
AMRELI DIVISION.								
33	Amreli	255	59	54,579	47	26,781	25,535	52,316
34	Bhimcutta	6	1	1,048	1	535	513	1,048
35	Damnagar	113	26	19,125	23	9,733	8,891	18,624
36	Ratanpur	54	9	4,531	7	2,260	2,075	4,335
	TOTAL ..	428	95	79,283	78	39,309	37,014	76,323
37	Dhari	295	61	28,751	29	13,594	12,802	26,396
38	Khambha	148	31	11,366	10	3,711	3,382	7,093
	TOTAL ..	443	92	40,117	39	17,305	16,184	33,489
39	Kodinar	201	69	33,471	30	13,699	12,940	26,639
40	Okhamandal	275	45	25,398	12	9,036	8,452	17,488
	TOTAL ..	476	114	58,869	42	22,735	21,392	44,127
	TOTAL AMRELI DIVISION ..	1,347	301	1,78,269	159	79,349	74,590	1,53,939
	GRAND TOTAL ..	8,181	3,095	20,29,320	1,737	9,04,668	8,31,076	17,35,744
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR.	8,181	3,095	20,29,320	1,883	9,22,915	8,55,669	17,78,584

XIII.—Concluded.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS					NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF JULY 1917.			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
17	85	17	13	2	134	6,156	3,479	9,635	16.4	10.0	13.3
14	85	17	13	..	129	6,174	3,335	9,709	16.5	9.1	12.9
13	83	14	12	..	122	4,229	3,103	8,332	15.1	9.4	12.3
27	163	31	25	..	251	11,603	6,433	18,041	15.8	9.3	12.6
4	93	15	27	..	139	8,770	4,722	13,492	17.6	9.7	13.7
10	69	11	12	..	102	4,236	2,812	7,048	17.2	12.1	14.7
6	29	3	4	..	42	1,526	1,055	2,581	16.6	12.8	14.3
16	93	14	16	..	144	5,762	3,867	9,629	17.1	12.2	14.7
64	444	77	81	2	668	32,291	18,506	50,797	16.6	10.0	13.4
171	784	139	116	5	1,215	60,726	35,059	95,785	16.5	12.8	13.3
20	62	7	13	2	104	4,981	2,764	7,745	20.1	10.2	14.9
22	5	1	2	..	30	959	458	1,417	13.4	6.7	10.1
42	67	8	15	2	134	5,940	3,222	9,162	18.6	9.5	13.9
16	30	5	4	..	55	2,713	1,657	4,370	16.8	10.3	13.5
14	51	6	1	..	72	2,975	1,764	4,739	15.8	9.8	12.9
30	81	11	5	..	127	5,688	3,421	9,109	16.3	10.0	13.5
10	29	5	1	..	45	1,744	1,143	2,887	18.1	12.0	15.1
39	34	4	3	..	80	3,208	1,979	5,187	17.1	10.7	13.9
49	63	9	4	..	125	4,952	3,122	8,074	17.4	11.1	14.3
16	52	11	8	..	87	3,164	1,953	5,117	16.0	10.4	13.3
15	25	6	1	..	47	1,699	1,035	2,734	14.1	9.1	11.7
31	77	17	9	..	134	4,863	2,988	7,851	15.3	9.9	12.7
152	288	45	33	2	520	21,443	12,753	34,196	16.9	10.1	13.5
10	66	9	8	4	97	4,521	3,013	7,534	16.8	11.7	14.4
..	3	1	..	..	4	101	58	159	18.8	11.3	15.1
2	28	5	2	..	37	1,605	1,148	2,753	16.4	12.9	14.7
..	8	1	..	..	9	396	275	671	17.5	13.2	15.4
12	105	16	10	4	147	6,623	4,494	11,117	16.8	12.1	14.5
5	25	7	2	..	49	2,209	1,416	3,655	16.2	11.2	13.8
1	11	..	1	..	13	555	397	952	14.7	11.7	13.4
6	46	7	3	..	62	2,764	1,843	4,607	15.9	11.3	13.7
4	42	5	2	..	53	2,600	1,935	4,535	18.9	14.9	17.0
1	21	5	2	..	29	1,538	828	2,366	17.0	9.7	13.5
5	63	10	4	..	82	4,138	2,763	6,901	13.1	12.9	15.6
23	214	33	17	4	291	13,525	9,100	22,625	17.0	12.2	14.6
555	1,957	319	279	25	3,135	1,45,592	85,656	2,31,248	16.0	10.3	13.3
1,250	687	444	253	23	2,657	1,48,765	90,235	2,39,000	16.1	10.5	13.4

84. Out of the total population of 20,29,320, a population of 17,35,744 had Primary Schools provided for them. The percentage of school children to the total population of villages and towns having schools was 13-3. This percentage shows a slight decrease over that of the last year.

85. Standard IV is fixed as the Compulsory Standard Limit and the age limit for boys is fixed from 8 to 14 and that for girls from 8 to 12. Local Bodies and Municipalities continued, as usual, to do the work of imposition of fines on defaulting parents. 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 irrecoverable fines remained in the hands of Vahivatdars as before. From the amount of fines recovered 5 per cent is given to Patels and Talatis as remuneration, 35 per cent is devoted towards helping the children of poor parents and 60 per cent is utilised towards the construction of school houses. The attention of those concerned has been drawn to the urgent need of greater effort in the carrying out of the provisions of the Law.

86. During the year under report, there were 555 schools teaching upto Standard III with 76,821 pupils; 1,957 upto Standard IV, with 1,35,726 pupils; 319 upto Standard V with 6,417 pupils, and 279 teaching the highest standards; and 25 special schools with 8,477 pupils. Thus the total number of schools and pupils amount to 3,135 and 2,31,248 respectively. The following table gives the number of pupils and the average attendance in each Taluka and Division :—

Table XIV.

Number.	NAME OF TALUKAS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF JULY 1917 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 S.chools.	Unaided Schools.	TOTAL.			
		Teaching up to Standard III.	Teaching up to Standard IV.	Teaching up to 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 ..	8,013	1,383	765	389	1,185	276	..	..	12,016	11,139.2	7,427.8	66.6
2	Baroda Taluka ..	6,079	538	199	88	..	..	..	..	6,904	6,620.2	3,962.7	59.8
3	Dabhoi ..	4,444	535	209	56	19	..	..	..	5,263	4,329.8	2,747.1	56.8
4	Sinore ..	3,243	367	138	109	12	..	..	..	3,869	3,482.0	2,523.4	72.4
5	Sankheda ..	3,910	295	100	50	..	..	..	..	4,355	3,913.2	2,400.1	61.3
6	Tilakwada ..	497	41	30	..	..	..	..	..	568	558.0	336.0	60.2
7	Karjan ..	5,770	672	210	108	..	32	..	..	6,792	6,871.1	4,277.2	65.0
8	Potlad ..	1,742	13,463	901	366	33	..	..	215	16,720	16,208.7	10,538.9	65.0
9	Padra ..	1,176	8,069	339	204	..	48	..	..	9,836	9,241.8	6,483.6	70.1
10	Savli ..	638	3,725	125	105	..	..	..	..	4,593	3,982.9	2,755.6	69.1
11	Bhadran ..	383	4,894	266	90	..	..	..	..	5,633	5,238.7	3,360.9	64.1
12	Waghodia ..	579	1,467	33	14	..	..	..	..	2,093	1,765.6	1,185.7	67.1
TOTAL OF BARODA DIVISION ..		36,474	35,454	3,315	1,579	1,249	356	..	215	78,642	73,551.2	47,999.0	65.2
KADI DIVISION.													
13	Patan and Harij..	1,466	8,722	459	491	526	..	..	104	11,768	10,018.7	6,718.1	67.0
14	Visnagar ..	885	6,540	278	139	..	84	..	..	7,926	7,330.0	4,347.4	59.8
15	Kheralu ..	1,518	5,559	249	31	..	..	..	..	7,407	6,945.5	4,340.6	62.4
16	Sidhpur ..	2,086	7,258	303	106	..	682	..	..	10,435	9,528.8	5,717.0	60.0
17	Chanasma ..	887	6,056	177	79	..	..	253	..	7,452	6,247.4	3,971.2	63.5
18	Mehsana ..	635	8,220	97	416	209	..	..	58	9,635	9,049.7	5,601.9	61.8
19	Kadi ..	755	7,138	88	351	..	..	..	..	8,332	7,666.0	4,692.2	61.2
20	Vijapur ..	214	12,298	102	729	..	149	..	..	13,492	12,791.1	7,834.3	61.2
21	Kalol ..	688	8,414	128	479	..	..	..	..	9,709	9,445.0	5,788.2	61.2
22	Dehgam including Atarumba ..	747	8,411	80	391	..	..	..	..	9,629	8,993.9	5,189.3	57.7
TOTAL OF KADI DIVISION ..		9,881	78,616	1,961	3,262	735	915	253	162	95,785	88,016.1	54,200.5	61.5
NAVSARI DIVISION.													
23	Navsari ..	5,549	622	234	131	329	103	..	707	7,745	6,694.0	4,762.5	71.1
24	Gandevi ..	3,586	360	129	38	..	43	..	199	4,370	4,430.2	2,271.0	51.2
25	Kamrej ..	4,059	437	217	127	..	277	..	..	5,117	4,362.4	2,476.1	56.7

Table XIV.—Concluded.

Number.	NAME OF TALUKAS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF JULY 1917 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 up to Standard III.	Teaching up to Standard IV.	Teaching up to Standard V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAVSARI DIVISION. —Concluded.													
26	Mangarol ..	2,500	162	54	18	..	..	..	..	2,734	2,073·9	1,337·4	64·4
27	Mahuva ..	4,304	305	79	51	..	..	..	..	4,739	4,262·3	2,706·9	63·4
28	Palsana ..	2,604	216	53	14	..	..	..	..	2,887	2,907·3	1,576·8	54·2
29	Songadh ..	1,289	61	34	33	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,427·2	1,012·1	70·9
30	Vyara ..	4,713	212	84	60	..	..	..	118	5,187	4,976·4	3,027·9	60·8
TOTAL OF NAVSARI DIVISION ..		28,604	2,405	884	467	329	423	..	1,084	34,196	31,133·7	19,170·7	61·5
AMRELI DIVISION.													
31	Amreli ..	968	5,863	79	221	259	203	..	..	7,693	7,085·7	5,223·8	73·7
32	Damnagar ..	98	3,199	61	66	..	..	..	..	3,424	3,065·2	2,227·6	72·6
33	Kodinar ..	325	4,118	34	58	..	..	..	..	4,535	4,403·4	2,827·5	64·2
34	Dhari ..	286	4,138	56	127	..	..	..	..	4,607	4,758·3	2,668·7	56·0
35	Okhamandal ..	185	1,933	27	25	..	..	173	23	2,366	2,285·4	1,354·0	59·2
TOTAL OF AMRELI DIVISION ..		1,862	19,251	257	497	359	203	173	23	22,625	21,598·0	14,301·6	66·2
GRAND TOTAL ..		76,821	135,726	6,417	5,805	2,672	1,897	426	1,484	2,31,248	2,14,299·0	1,35,671·8	63·3
TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..		73,183	55,589	50,113	53,515	2,419	2,098	395	1,688	2,19,000	2,37,343·3	1,61,168·3	67·9

87. The above table shows 63.3 as percentage of average school attendance as against 67.9 of the last year.

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. 77,376 as against Rs. 76,695 of the last year. The amount of fines written off was Rs. 8,288.

89. The following table shows the number of higher and lower Primary Schools of various kinds and the number of children learning therein in each division.

Table showing No. of higher and lower Primary Schools of various kinds,

Table XV.

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

Table
Number of Schools of various kinds with the number of

Number.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	BARODA CITY.		BARODA EASTERN DIVISION EXCLUDING BARODA CITY.		BARODA WESTERN DIVISION.		BARODA DIVISION.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Government Schools.								
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Higher Schools	6	534	69	1,238	93	2,229	168	4,001
	(a) Do. Lower Schools	13	2,586	320	21,642	252	24,643	585	48,871
	TOTAL	19	3,120	389	22,880	345	26,872	753	52,872
	(b) Gujarati Boys' Higher Night Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Do Lower Night Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Gujarati Girls' Higher Schools	5	74	2	19	8	130	15	223
	(a) Do. Lower Schools	11	1,958	26	2,495	65	6,456	102	10,909
	TOTAL	16	2,032	28	2,514	73	6,586	117	11,132
	(b) Gujarati Higher Zanana Classes	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	8
	(b) Gujarati Lower Zanana Classes	1	56	..	..	..	..	1	56
	TOTAL	2	64	..	..	..	..	2	64
	Marathi Boys' Higher Schools	7	299	2	7	1	6	10	312
	Do. Lower Schools	10	1,535	2	62	1	38	13	1,635
	TOTAL	17	1,834	4	69	2	44	23	1,947
	Marathi Girls' Higher Schools	3	111	..	..	..	..	3	111
	Marathi Girls' Lower Schools	7	1,001	..	..	..	..	7	1,001
	TOTAL	10	1,112	..	..	..	..	10	1,112
	Urdu Boys' Higher Schools	3	60	4	33	1	31	8	124
	Urdu Boys' Lower Schools	6	767	10	979	18	1,487	34	3,233
	TOTAL	9	827	14	1,012	19	1,518	42	3,357

XV.

Pupils attending them in each Division.

KADI NORTHERN DIVISION.		KADI SOUTHERN DIVISION.		KADI DIVISION.		NAVSARI DIVISION.		AMRELI DIVISION.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
70	1,893	142	2,742	212	4,635	63	1,217	39	630	482	10,483	
300	29,110	357	35,556	657	64,666	350	25,980	162	14,522	1,754	1,54,039	
370	31,003	499	38,298	869	1,11,301	413	27,197	201	15,152	2,236	1,64,522	
..	
..	
..	
9	118	6	48	15	166	4	35	5	70	39	494	
54	6,926	76	8,321	130	15,247	32	2,732	44	4,386	308	33,274	
63	7,044	82	8,369	145	15,413	36	2,767	49	4,456	347	33,768	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	64	
1	11	1	10	2	21	2	26	1	11	15	370	
1	56	2	51	3	107	3	115	2	63	21	1,920	
2	67	3	61	5	128	5	141	3	74	36	2,290	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	2	5	122	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	50	9	1,091	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	49	2	52	14	1,213	
7	72	3	34	10	106	6	47	2	31	26	308	
17	1,499	8	762	25	2,261	14	1,237	5	904	78	7,635	
24	1,571	11	796	35	2,367	20	1,284	7	935	104	7,943	

Table

Number.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	BARODA CITY.		BARODA EASTERN DIVISION EXCLUDING BARODA CITY.		BARODA WESTERN DIVISION.		BARODA DIVISION.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Urdu Girls' Higher Schools ..	1	13	..	..	..	..	1	13
	Urdu Girls' Lower Schools ..	5	509	4	343	2	154	11	1,006
	TOTAL ..	6	522	4	343	2	154	12	1,019
	Antyaja Boys' Higher Schools ..	2	50	..	..	5	47	7	97
	Do. Lower Schools ..	3	441	27	870	80	3,358	110	4,669
	TOTAL ..	5	491	27	870	85	3,405	117	4,766
	Antyaja Girls' Higher Schools ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5
	Do. Lower Schools ..	1	96	..	..	..	..	1	96
	TOTAL ..	2	101	..	..	..	..	2	101
	Kindergarten Classes ..	3	452	..	..	..	..	3	452
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT HIGHER SCHOOLS ..	29	1,154	77	1,297	108	2,443	214	4,894
	Do. LOWER SCHOOLS ..	60	9,401	389	26,391	418	36,136	867	71,928
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS..	89	10,555	466	27,688	526	38,579	1,081	76,822
2	Aided Schools :—								
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Higher Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Do Lower Schools ..	2	181	1	32	1	48	4	261
	(b) Marathi Boys' Higher Schools.	1	11	..	..	..	..	1	11
	(b) Marathi Boys' Lower Schools.	1	84	..	..	..	..	1	84
	(c) Urdu Boys' Higher Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Urdu Boys' Lower Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Urdu Girls' Higher Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Urdu Girls' Lower Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Urdu Zanana School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Sanskrit Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL AIDED HIGHER SCHOOLS	1	11	..	..	..	..	1	11
	Do. LOWER SCHOOLS ..	3	265	1	32	1	48	5	345
	TOTAL ..	4	276	1	32	1	48	6	356

XV.—Concluded.

KADI NORTHERN DIVISION.		KADI SOUTHERN DIVISION.		KADI DIVISION.		NAVSARI DIVISION.		AMBELI DIVISION.		TOTAL.		Remarks
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	
9	571	4	311	13	882	5	318	4	456	33	2,662	
9	571	4	311	13	882	5	318	4	456	34	2,675	
6	52	5	19	11	71	2	15	1	10	21	193	
49	2,679	59	2,527	108	5,206	18	515	12	466	248	10,856	
55	2,731	64	2,546	119	5,277	20	530	13	476	269	11,049	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	
4	226	..	..	4	226	..	..	..	..	5	322	
4	226	..	..	4	226	..	..	..	..	6	327	
1	126	..	..	1	126	1	77	1	140	6	795	
93	2,146	157	2,853	250	4,999	78	1,349	49	754	591	11,993	
435	41,193	506	47,528	941	88,721	424	31,014	231	20,987	2,463	2,26,650	
528	43,339	663	50,381	1,191	93,720	502	32,363	280	21,741	3,054	2,24,646	
1	5	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	
4	154	1	149	5	303	1	43	1	121	11	728	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	84	
..	
1	277	..	..	1	277	3	335	1	82	5	694	
1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	
1	255	..	..	1	255	..	..	..	..	1	255	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	..	1	42	
2	71	..	..	2	71	..	..	..	..	2	71	
2	9	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	3	20	
8	757	1	149	9	906	5	20	2	203	21	1,874	
10	766	1	149	11	915	5	420	2	203	24	1,894	

Table

Number.	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	BARODA CITY.		BARODA EASTERN DIVISION EXCLUDING BARODA CITY.		BARODA WESTERN DIVISION.		BARODA DIVISION.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Unaided Schools :—								
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Higher Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Do. Lower Schools	..	..	..	..	1	98	1	98
	(b) Gujarati Girls' Higher Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Do Lower Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Urdu Boys' Higher Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Urdu Boys' Lower Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Sanskrit Schools	..	..	..	..	2	26	2	26
	(e) Antyaja Schools	..	..	..	..	5	91	5	91
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	8	215	8	215
4	Fund Schools :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Special Schools :—								
	(a) Training College for Men teachers	1	238	..	..	..	..	1	238
	(b) Training College for Women teachers	1	122	..	..	..	..	1	122
	(c) Kala-Bhavan	1	433	..	..	..	..	1	433
	(d) Industrial Schools	..	..	1	19	..	..	1	19
	(e) Reformatory	1	27	..	..	..	..	1	27
	(f) Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	49	..	..	..	..	1	49
	(g) Garoda Sanskrit School	1	21	..	..	..	..	1	21
	(h) Other Sanskrit Schools	..	..	1	12	1	33	2	45
	(i) Music Schools	1	139	..	..	..	..	1	139
	(j) Deaf and Dumb Schools	1	26	..	..	..	..	1	26
	(k) Antyaja Boarding Schools	1	43	..	..	..	..	1	43
	(l) Baroda School-final Class	1	80	..	..	..	..	1	80
	(m) Sardar Boarding	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	7
	TOTAL	11	1,185	2	31	1	33	14	1,249
	GRAND TOTAL HIGHER SCHOOLS.	30	1,165	77	1,297	108	2,443	215	4,905
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER SCHOOLS	74	10,851	392	26,454	428	36,432	894	73,737
	GRAND TOTAL	104	12,016	469	27,751	536	38,875	1,109	78,642

Of these 2,31,248 children, 1,45,592 boys learn in Boys' Schools and 39,098 girls learn in Girls'

XV.—Concluded.

KADI NORTHERN DIVISION.		KADI SOUTHERN DIVISION.		KADI DIVISION.		NAVSARI DIVISION.		AMRELI DIVISION.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	560	..	..	7	658	
1	15	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	15	
1	89	..	..	1	89	5	524	..	..	6	613	
..	
..	
..	..	2	58	2	58	..	..	3	149	7	233	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	91	
2	104	2	58	4	162	11	1,084	3	149	26	1,610	
4	253	..	..	4	253	..	..	2	173	6	426	
1	263	..	..	1	263	..	..	..	..	2	501	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	122	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	433	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54	1	96	3	169	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	129	4	174	
1	233	1	186	2	419	1	275	1	134	5	967	
..	..	1	23	1	23	..	..	..	..	2	49	
1	30	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	2	73	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	
3	526	2	209	5	735	2	329	4	359	25	2,672	
96	2,170	157	2,853	253	5,023	78	1,349	49	754	595	12,031	
451	42,818	511	47,944	932	90,762	442	32,847	242	21,871	2,540	2,19,217	
547	44,988	668	50,797	1,215	95,785	520	34,196	291	22,625	3,135	2,31,248	

Schools and the remaining 46,558 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 Eastern Division ..	573	1,216	..	803	1,659	3,877	5,491	10,007	16,714	38,551	39,767	
Do. Western Division..	536	33	..	779	1,664	3,705	5,783	11,261	15,650	38,842	38,875	
TOTAL ..	1,109	1,249	..	1,582	3,323	7,582	11,274	21,268	32,364	77,393	78,642	82,219
Kadi Northern Division ..	547	526	..	680	1,505	3,535	5,682	11,741	21,319	44,462	44,988	
Do. Southern Division..	668	209	..	1,011	1,850	4,524	7,268	13,596	22,339	50,588	50,797	
TOTAL ..	1,215	735	..	1,691	3,355	8,059	12,950	25,337	43,658	95,050	95,785	96,779
Navsari Division.	520	329	31	489	962	2,604	4,163	8,836	16,782	33,867	34,196	36,797
Amreli Division..	291	359	8	227	554	2,056	3,546	6,008	9,867	22,266	22,625	23,205
TOTAL ..	3,135	2,672	39	3,989	8,194	20,301	31,923	61,449	1,02,671	2,28,576	2,31,248	2,39,000
TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	2,657	2,620	62	3,412	8,224	16,524	26,625	44,141	1,37,392	2,36,380	2,39,000	

91. The above table shows that there were 1,02,671 pupils in the first standard against 1,37,392 of the last year and it shows an increase in Standards II, III, IV, and in higher standards. So there is proportionately corresponding increase in the number of pupils in all the higher standards. This is satisfactory.

Comparative progress
of pupils in different
standards.

92. The following table gives the number and percentage of children of principal castes and communities attending schools compared to the number and per-centage of their population:—

Pupils arranged
according to castes.

lation:—

Table XVII.

CASTE.	Total Population of the Caste, (Census 1911).	Percentage to the total Population.	Number of children attending schools	Percentage to the total number of children attending schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Brahmins	1,13,132	5.5	15,458	6.7	
Kshatriyas. Warriors {	Writer Class	4,531	2	906	4
	Marathas	14,782	7	2,068	9
	Vaghers	4,277	2	530	2
	Others	68,316	3.4	8,440	3.6
Lavanas and Bhatias	12,121	6	2,077	9	
Banijs	38,951	1.8	8,078	3.5	
Patidars and Kanbis	4,00,917	19.7	54,300	23.5	
Non-Brahmins and religious mendicants.. .. .	31,008	1.5	4,401	1.9	
Wandering and low-profession classes	4,58,829	22.6	26,506	11.4	
Unclean Castes	1,74,289	8.7	17,710	7.8	
Other Hindus	3,75,992	18.5	50,311	21.7	
TOTAL HINDUS ..	16,97,146	83.5	1,90,815	82.5	
Arya Samajis	598	..	68	..	
Jains	43,462	2.1	5,610	2.4	
Animistic	1,15,411	5.7	13,955	6.1	
Parsis	7,955	4	1,199	0.5	
Mahomedans	1,60,887	7.9	19,422	8.4	
Christians	7,203	4	109	0.1	
Others	136	..	40	0.0	
TOTAL ..	20,32,798	100	2,31,248	100	

93. The above table shows the extent to which each community is represented at schools. The number of Hindu and Non-Hindu is proportionate and constant as that of the last year. The Antyajias and the Mahomedans maintained a fair proportion in the percentage.

The progress of the different communities.

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.

No.	AGE OF PUPILS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			PERCENTAGE.		
		No. of boys.	No. of girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Above 20 years	695	139	834	0·5	0·1	0·4
2	Of 20 "	217	24	241	0·1	0·1	0·1
3	" 19 "	191	24	215	0·1	0·1	0·1
4	" 18 "	383	16	399	0·3	0·0	0·2
5	" 17 "	667	45	712	0·5	0·1	0·3
6	" 16 "	1,328	88	1,416	0·9	0·1	0·6
7	" 15 "	4,253	184	4,437	2·9	0·2	1·9
8	" 14 "	6,565	514	7,079	4·5	0·6	3·1
9	" 13 "	13,571	4,006	17,577	9·3	4·7	7·6
10	" 12 "	17,011	10,562	27,573	11·7	12·3	11·9
11	" 11 "	19,739	13,784	33,523	13·6	16·1	14·5
12	" 10 "	21,662	16,590	38,252	14·9	19·4	16·5
13	" 9 "	23,825	18,784	42,609	16·4	21·9	18·4
14	" 8 "	26,022	19,007	45,029	17·9	22·2	19·5
15	" 7 "	8,925	1,632	10,557	6·1	1·9	4·6
16	" 6 "	320	155	475	0·2	0·1	0·2
17	" 5 "	218	102	320	0·1	0·1	0·1
	TOTAL ..	1,45,592	85,656	2,31,248	100	100	100

95. As will be seen from the above table, the number of children of the age of 5 to 7 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 a decided increase in the number of children of the regular compulsory age and particularly in the case of girls there is 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 No. of children according to professions.

Table XIX.

	Government or Private servants.	Zamindars or cultivators.	Teachers.	Traders or shop-keepers.	Petty traders or Gumastas.	Artisans.	Priests.	Others.	Without occupation.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number	13,168	1,20,993	1,651	20,920	1,385	19,976	2,495	46,181	4,479	2,31,248
Percentage.. ..	5·6	52·3	1·0	9·0	0·6	8·6	1·1	19·9	1·9	100

97. During the year under report the Sixth Standard examination— a qualification for entrance into the lower grade public service—was held in the month of April at 52 different centres in the State. Out of 2,753 candidates who presented at this examination including 42 girls, 681 passed including 9 girls. Table XX gives the result 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 ..	57	9,982	..	..	9	5	309	75	465	285	881	629
2	Baroda Mahals..	825	64,964	..	..	..	..	874	214	1,940	1,134	3,674	2,208
3	Kadi Division ..	1,032	87,116	..	..	..	..	1,071	273	2,339	1,318	4,241	2,572
4	Navsari Division	423	32,223	..	..	..	..	292	72	630	422	1,369	855
5	Amreli Division.	231	20,182	..	..	8	5	207	47	368	216	1,063	622
6	Fund Schools ..	3	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	16	23	12
7	Aided Schools ..	21	1,891	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	29	117	80
8	Unaided Schools	9	445	16	16	8	8	15	15	26	25	50	40
	Special Institutions ..	18	2,305	1,789	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	2,619	2,19,500	1,805	1,304	25	18	2,768	696	5,840	3,445	11,518	7,018
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	2,812	2,48,219	1,800	1,255	48	33	3,017	1,576	6,301	3,900	11,371	7,112

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.		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.					
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	Baroda City ..	1,112	850	1,557	1,238	2,679	1,888	7,912	4,970	49.7	70.8	71.1		
2	Baroda Mahals..	5,734	4,039	10,766	6,637	23,699	13,313	46,687	27,545	42.4	58.9	56.8		
3	Kadi Division ..	7,399	4,971	12,370	8,254	28,356	14,509	55,876	31,897	36.6	57.0	50.3		
4	Navsari Division.	2,363	1,534	3,797	2,510	11,389	6,226	19,840	11,619	36.0	58.5	57.9		
5	Amreli Division.	1,903	1,259	3,549	2,345	6,829	3,520	13,927	8,014	39.7	57.5	45.4		
6	Fund Schools ..	37	30	53	37	91	46	237	141	35.9	59.4	42.9		
7	Aided Schools ..	240	145	348	304	636	418	1,380	976	51.3	70.7	71.9		
8	Unaided Schools.	55	45	78	58	44	44	292	251	56.4	85.9	74.9		
	Special Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,789	1,288	55.8	71.9	60.6
	TOTAL ..	18,843	12,873	32,518	21,383	73,723	39,964	1,47,040	86,701	39.5	58.9	54.1		
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	17,947	10,284	28,237	15,142	1,13,260	59,299	1,81,981	98,601	39.7	54.1	52.0		

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN TEACHERS.

98. There were two Training Colleges for Men at work, the history of which is interesting. In the year 1885 a "Training School" was opened for the first time at Baroda and was attached to the Kala-bhavan. It was, however, closed in 1898, it being then held that it had served its purpose. It had, however, to be re-opened in 1905 to meet the increasing demand for trained teachers, which was enhanced by the enactment of the Compulsory Education Act. Its status was raised from a "School" to that of a College and it was made independent of the Kala-Bhavan. In the year 1908 arrangements were made to admit 200 teachers every year in the College to meet the increasing need. Even this was, however, found to be inadequate and in 1913 a separate Training College had to be opened at Patan, in the Kadi District. At Patan there were only the First and Second years' Classes, while in the Baroda Male Training College the full course of three years was kept, teachers from all the districts coming to Baroda for the Senior Class of the Training College. The teachers under training are given practical lessons in the Art of teaching by means of Practising Schools attached to both the Training Colleges. All the Assistant Masters in these Practising Schools are specially selected senior trained men. At the close of the year, there were 501 teachers receiving training in these Training Colleges as against 580 of the last year. The fall in the number is due to (a) the reduction in the number of scholarships, (b) the institution of the normal classes in different centres and (c) to the general rise in prices.

99. At the end of the academic year there were 3 classes, consisting of 83 scholars for the first, 3 of 115 for the second and 1 of 41 for the Third year, teaching in all 239 stipendary scholars, in the Baroda Training College; while in the Patan Training College the total number of students was 162; out of whom 79 were in the First year and 83 in the Second year Classes. According to the districts they came from, 135 belonged to the Kadi Prant, 23 to the Amreli Prant and 4 to the Baroda Prant.

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

101. In Baroda, the College Classes assembled in the new Kareli Bag Building outside the city in comparatively open country. A small garden is now being laid out which, when complete, will add to the utility and beauty of the building. At Patan, however, the best available rented building had to be used. Both the Colleges are well equipped.

102. The total expenditure of the Baroda Training College for the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,677 against Rs. 40,762 for the preceding year. The cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 103 as against Rs. 135 for the preceding year.

103. The total expenditure on the Patan Training College was Rs. 25,950-12-9. The cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 105-14-8 as against Rs. 108-7-8 of the last year.

104. Formerly all teachers attending the Training College were paid maintenance allowances. This practice was, however, stopped and the number of such allowances was limited to 83 of Rs. 7 p.m. for the First year, 81 of Rs. 8 p.m. for the Second year, and 21 of Rs. 9 p.m. for the Third year at Baroda. These were awarded to the most deserving, allowing others to join the Colleges without allowances if they so chose. The maximum attendance was, however, limited to 163, 121 and 41 respectively in the three years at Baroda.

Scholarships.

105. The Bombay University having decided to begin its Academic Year in June instead of in January, all Educational Institutions in the Bombay Presidency changed their terms accordingly. The Baroda Training College followed suit and besides the usual examination in November 1916, another examination was held in May 1917. The annual examination was as usual conducted by a Committee of examiners appointed by the Department. The question papers were common for both Colleges. The following table gives the results :—

	BARODA.		PATAN.	
	No. presented.	No. passed.	No. presented.	No. passed.
First year	402	266	607	386
Second year	177	146	553	218
Third year	115	87	..	..
TOTAL ..	694	499	860	604

106. The following were the recipients of the Dalal Memorial Medal for proficiency in Pedagogies :—

The K. B. Dalal Memorial.

October Examination : Mafatlal Ranchhodlal

May Examination : Jamnashanker Laloobhai.

107. Each of the two Colleges has a Hostel attached. These hostels are under the general supervision of a resident Superintendent selected from the College Staff. The number in Baroda was 180 while in Patan it was 100.

Hostels.

108. Amongst other activities of the Training Colleges may be mentioned Reading Rooms, Debating Societies, and branches of the Social Service League.

College Union and its activities.

109. Government makes an annual grant of Rs. 200 towards the expenses incurred in the taking of selected students of the Training Colleges on visits to places of historical interest. These visits have been found highly valuable.

Excursions.

CHAPTER II.

Female Education.

110. The following table gives 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 1917.	No. of pupils at the end of July 1917.	No. of schools examined.	NO. OF GIRLS ON THE ROLL AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION.			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 ..	349	33,832	337	31,520	..	31,520	17	14	7	64	47	19	294	208	130	1,335	935	534
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	14	1,213	14	1,220	..	1,220	..	..	..	38	23	20	75	59	44	110	81	60
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ..	34	2,675	34	2,673	..	2,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	39	20	14
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ..	6	327	6	341	..	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	10	7	5
5	Special Girls' Schools ..	1	122	1	110	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aided Girls' Schools ..	3	301	2	237	..	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ..	7	628	5	300	34	334	9	8	8	16	15	15	30	26	25	50	43	36
	TOTAL ..	414	39,098	399	36,401	34	36,435	26	22	15	118	85	54	408	300	204	1,550	1,090	653
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	366	40,766	378	25,643	16,722	42,365	56	51	36	156	128	90	711	582	424	1,871	1,496	986

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 ..	3,313	2,296	1,414	7,204	4,893	3,103	19,293	11,067	5,915	..	..	..	11,122	..	11,122
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	172	124	103	283	193	160	562	324	229	..	..	..	616	..	616
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ..	186	110	65	424	230	130	2,019	1,083	428	..	..	..	641	..	641
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ..	26	22	16	66	40	22	235	116	44	..	..	..	88	..	88
5	Special Girls' Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63
6	Aided Girls' Schools ..	41	21	13	68	46	40	122	88	63	..	..	..	120	..	120
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ..	51	44	30	68	62	49	76	63	57	34	28	28	226	28	254
	TOTAL ..	3,789	2,617	1,647	8,093	5,464	3,504	22,307	12,741	6,736	34	28	28	12,876	28	12,904
	TOTAL OF THE LAST YEAR ..	3,534	2,816	1,737	7,076	5,424	2,943	12,127	8,959	4,732	16,722	11,606	5,888	11,028	5,888	16,916

111. The total number of Girls' Schools was 414 as against 366 in the preceding year, and the number of girls learning in them was 39,098 as against 40,766. This number, when added to that of girls learning with boys in mixed schools, shows the total of girls taking Vernacular instruction to be 85,656 as compared with 90,235 of the last year. If we consider the Higher and Lower Primary schools separately for statistical purposes, there were, in the year under report, 414 schools for girls, as compared with the 366 of the preceding year. As a matter of fact, there was a decrease of 1 in the total as compared with the figures of the previous year, one school having less than 75 girls on the rolls having to be closed. The apparent discrepancy in the figures is due to causes which have already been stated. (See paragraph 3).

112. The following table shows the progress of girls' schools during the last five years :—
 Table showing the progress of Girls' Schools during the last five years.

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.
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
1916-17	414*	39,098	46,558	85,656

113. Out of the three Zenana Classes of the last year, those at Petlad and Mehsana had to be closed owing to a fall in the attendance. Only one class now exists in the Baroda City which is composed of the Higher and the Lower Primary School under the present regulations. The class is conducted by trained women teachers in the after-noon from 2 to 5, when the women who attend are free from their home duties. Included in those who study in this class are many elderly women, who show great eagerness to learn the rudiments of reading and writing. There were 64 women on the roll.

114. Besides the ordinary subjects of study, those of Domestic Science, such as needle-work, Embroidery, Drawing, are taught to girls in the principal girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Gandevi, Petlad, Visnagar, and Amreli. Under existing rules, needle-work and embroidery are not taught in Primary Schools unless the expenses are met by voluntary contributions. It is gratifying to note that in a few places, requests have come from the people on the above lines.

115. The girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Mehsana, Amreli and Navsari have special provision made for the teaching of music.

* Higher Primary Girls' Classes are included in the above number.

116. Mrs. Thakur, Miss Gajdur and Mrs. Khory continued to work as Educational Inspectresses of Kadi, Baroda and Navsari Prants respectively. The work done by them was satisfactory.

117. This Institution was first started in 1882 for training women teachers. The College continued under the management of Miss J. B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., till the 23rd of March 1917, when she left the service and Miss S. S. Homawala, Head Mistress of the Training College was put in charge of the Institution as Acting Lady Superintendent. She continued to work as such upto the end of the year. The Lady Superintendent was assisted in her work by one graduate, two under-graduates and six trained teachers. The number of women under training during the year was 122 as against 118 of the preceding year.

118. Out of the total number of 122 students studying in the College, the number of scholars was 67 against 115 of the last year. Of these, 18 were in the 1st year, 14 in the 2nd year, 15 in the third year, 10 in the fourth year, and 10 in the fifth year. Classifying students according to castes, 66 were Brahmins, 16 Kshatriyas, 15 Banias, 3 Patidars, 2 Jains, 6 Non-Aryans, 1 Lavana, 1 Mahomedan, and 12 from the other classes of Hindus. Again, out of 122 students, 7 were unmarried, 59 were married and the remaining 56 were widows. Of these 122 students, 65 were above the age of 20, while the remaining 57 were of and under the age of 20, including 8 students under 15. All possible inducements of pay and prospects are held out to women to join the Training College, as there is a pressing demand for female teachers; but they have not been successful in attracting young and intelligent women of good social position in sufficient numbers. There is ample provision for training 150 scholars, but under present conditions it will take a long time before this maximum number is reached. There are altogether 227 female teachers in service at present showing an increase of only 7 over the figure of the last year.

119. At the Annual Examination, 104 appeared and 63 passed as against 91 and 80 of the last year, which shows satisfactory progress. Of the three students of the Training College for Women who presented themselves at the Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 2 were successful. Of the 17 students who appeared for the examination in Home Hygiene, 7 were successful. Of the 21 students, who appeared for the examination in Home Nursing, 10 students were successful. Of the 30 students who appeared for the St. John's Ambulance Examination, 11 were successful.

120. To secure women from Kathiawar, who would take up the profession of teaching, a Branch of the Training College was opened at Amreli in the year 1913-14. During the year under report, there were 24 scholars studying in this Class against 21 in the last year, of whom 16 were in the 1st year and 8 in the second year. The examination results were satisfactory.

121. In order to add to the number of women teachers, Government has sanctioned scholarships to encourage girls to take to the teaching profession. These girls have to enter

into an agreement to serve as teachers after they finish their studies. During the year under report, there were in all 19 such girl-scholars, 16 of whom were in the Baroda Division, 3 in Amreli and Kadi and Navsari had none. In this last Prant, great difficulty is experienced in securing women as teachers. The Department will use all endeavour to deal with this problem satisfactorily.

122. The Training College for Women has a Hostel attached to it, affording comfortable accommodation for 52 scholars. There is a separate post of a Superintendent of the Hostel, but in the absence of a suitable person to fill it up, Miss Homawala combined its duties with her own. All the charges of the up-keep of the Hostel are borne by the Government and the food charges are paid by the scholars.

123. The annual grant of Rs. 300 for excursions was not utilised during the year under report.

124. The total expenditure on the Training College for Women amounted to Rs. 17,925-2-1, against Rs. 23,231-5-3 of the last year which gives the cost per head as Rs. 146-14-9, as against Rs. 196-4-10 last year.

125. Complete provision is made for games and exercises.

126. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was made for the equipment of a Museum for the College, out of which a sum of Rs. 929-10-6 was spent.

127. The Dalal Home Hygiene Medal, the Prince Fatehsing Rao Drill Prize, the Miss Wiltshire Prize, and the Miss Bhore Prize were duly awarded at the Annual Examination.

CHAPTER III.

Technical Education.

128. Technical Education in the State consists of :—

- (i) The Central Polytechnic School or the Kala-Bhavan.
- (ii) A few Industrial Schools in district towns.
- (iii) Manual Training Drawing and Sloyd Instruction Classes.
- (iv) The Juvenile Reformatory School.

THE KALA-BHAVAN.

The Kala-Bhavan, started about twenty-seven years ago under Professor T. K. Gajjar, continued its work in the same six branches or

Courses of study as in the previous years. The number of students in each of these branches was as follows :—

Table XXIII.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of BOYS IN	
		1915-16.	1916-17.
1	Art (Fine and Industrial)	83	87
2	Civil Engineering	114	89
3	Mechanical Engineering	114	115
4	Chemical Technology : (Dyeing, Bleaching, and Calico Printing)	20	40
5	Textile Manufacturing	48	57
6	Commerce	29	45
	TOTAL ..	408	433

129. The above table shows an increase of 25 pupils over that of the last year, the increase being particularly noticeable in Chemical Technology and Commerce. The schools of Dyeing and Weaving have again begun to prosper after some five years' fall in numbers.

Progress in the different branches.

130. Out of 433 students, only 96 came from Baroda State, while the remaining 337 were from outside. It is hoped that means will be taken to induce a larger number of the State subjects to take advantage of the facilities offered to them in this field. Out of the 96 Baroda State students, as compared to 106 of the previous year, 60 belonged to Baroda City, and 36 came from the districts. Of the 337 outsiders, 232 belonged to the Bombay Presidency, 68 came from Central India, the C. P., Punjab and Upper India generally, 36 came from Southern India, and 1 from Goa. It is a matter of satisfaction that the School is able to attract students from such a large area.

Details about the students.

131. The Internal Examinations of the Kala-Bhavan are its final or Diploma Examinations and its first and second year annual examinations. In the Diploma Examinations of 1916-17, 103 students appeared, out of whom 59 passed against 52. At the first and second year classes' annual examinations, 218 appeared and 77 passed.

Internal Examinations.

132. Of the external Examinations the most important are the Bombay Government Boiler Act Examinations. No mechanic can take charge of Engines or Boilers unless holding a license from the Provincial Government. These examinations are held four times a year in Bombay, and the Mechanical Branch is recognised for the purpose of training up for these examinations. During the year under report, 5 passed in the Second Class and 4 in the Third class as against 5 and 9 respectively in the previous year. In the Drawing Examinations, held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay, 9 students appeared for the Elementary course and 20 for the Intermediate

External Examinations.

and 3 and 3 respectively were successful. In the 1st and 2nd year Draftsman's examinations, 17 appeared and 14 passed. At the National Union of Teachers' Examination 27 students appeared from the school of Commerce, their number of subject entries was 96 out of which 68 passes were secured, while at the London Chamber of Commerce examination 12 appeared and 5 passed.

133. The scholarships continued as in the previous year. From the Institute, there are only a few scholarships of small value but there are several awarded from the District Boards, as well as from the Government Artisan Scholarships and many students come with Scholarships from their Native States, or caste organisations or individual patrons.

134. In the Hostel at the end of the year under report, there were 115 resident students as compared to 105 last year. The building is a hired one. The Hostel is supervised by one of the teaching staff.

135. During the year under report, the third year Mechanical students were taken to Bombay and were shown the large Railway Workshops, Engineering works, Cotton Mills, Dock-yards, Steamers, Electric Tramway Power-house, and the other Power house of the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme at Lonavla—Khapoli. The Architecture senior students went on a week's sketching tour to Ahmedabad. Similarly, the Civil Engineering senior students were sent to see a survey project and to see bridge building, irrigation works, and stone quarries near Jojwa and Motipura.

136. Mr. C. H. Vora, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., continued to work as the Principal. Mr. M. L. Dutt, M.Sc., (University of Illinois, America) was appointed in place of Mr. Naravne.

137. The Nazar Paga Workshops, under the management of Mr. Vevai, afford practical training in the use of Engines, lathes, tools, and machines to the students of the Kala-Bhavan, who have also an opportunity of watching the manufacture on a business scale, of articles of wood, metal, and cast iron prepared to order for the various departments and public bodies. The work turned out in these shops was estimated at Rs. 58,257, against Rs. 65,035 in the last year. Attached to the workshops, there are 3 classes of applied art for repousse work, enamelling and wood-carving. Sons of artisans only attend them and their number is yet small, but efforts are being made to attract them by the payment of a small daily wage.

138. The net annual expenditure on the Kala-Bhavan including the Work-shops amounted to Rs. 64,975-13-8, against Rs. 61,354. The receipt from fees amounted to Rs. 4,403-4-6 against Rs. 4,879-8-0 of the last year. The average annual cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 150-0-11 against Rs. 150-6-0 of the last year.

139. During the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb visited the school building as well as the Work-shop building on two separate occasions, and looked

through the work very carefully. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, visited the institute during his visit to Baroda in February 1917. The only other important event to record for the year is that the report of the Kala-Bhavan Board of Visitors was submitted to Government in July 1917 after a year and a half's deliberation.

(2) DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

140. During the year under report, there were three District Industrial schools, 2 of which *viz.*, those at Amreli and Dabhoi were Government Institutions and 1 *i.e.*, Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari was conducted on grant-in-aid principles. In the Amreli Industrial school Carpentry, Weaving and Dyeing, and at Dabhoi Weaving and Dyeing are taught. Besides these, the Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari teaches Mechanical Engineering and Cabinet making. Lastly, the Department of Commerce has started several Weaving Demonstration Stations in the State to train up people in fly-shuttle hand-loom weaving.

141. Amreli Industrial School had 96 students as against 73 of the preceding year. Of these, 17 studied Dyeing, 32 Carpentry and 47 Weaving. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,632 as against Rs. 5,249 of the preceding year. The Institution continued to be under the management of Mr. Usuf, M.Sc. (Tech. (Manchester)). The average cost of educating each pupil is Rs. 48-4-0 against Rs. 71-14-5 in the previous year.

142. The Weaving School at Dabhoi had 19 students in July 1917, compared to 31 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,108, compared with Rs. 1,315 of the previous year. This gives an average of Rs. 58 per student.

143. The Tata Industrial School at Navsari received Rs. 3,400 as an annual Government Grant. Out of 54 students on the roll, 47 were Hindus, 6 Parsees, 1 Mahomedan. The number of students has increased in the year as compared to that of the previous year, which was 8 only. For the Drawing Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 15 students were for the Elementary Examination and 2 for the Intermediate Examination, out of which 4 passed in the former and 1 in the latter. Of the students who appeared from the school for the Mechanical Engineering Certificate Examination held at Bombay, 3 got the 3rd class and 1 the 2nd class Certificate. This school is making good progress.

(3) MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES.

144. During the year under report, the Manual Training Classes in Primary Schools remained opened only for a month and then in the beginning of September 1916, they were closed as the Drawing and Manual Teachers, there, were ordered to go to receive Training in the Special Sloyd Class opened at Baroda.

145. 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 Voluntary subject. Most of these schools prepare students for the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

(4) REFORMATORY.

146. The Children's Court Act necessitated the opening of a Reformatory for juvenile offenders, and one has been opened at Baroda since August 1913. It is under the control of the Principal of the Baroda Kala-Bhavan. It continued its useful work under the Superintendent who lives on the premises and looks after its entire management. The Reformatory was shifted from the Farm Boarding House to the adjoining old Ice Factory Building, after making necessary changes and repairs therein, and is now more favourably located. There were 27 juvenile offenders at the end of the year. The inmates are taught reading, writing, carpentry, practical agriculture and field work. The total expense incurred on this account is Rs. 3,601 giving an average of Rs. 133 per head.

CHAPTER IV.

Other Institutions.

147. Under this heading are included the following institutions :—

(a) Baroda City Schools	(i) Aided Schools
(b) Marathi Schools	(j) Unaided Schools
(c) Urdu Schools	(k) Sanskrit Schools
(d) Antyaja Schools	(l) Sanskrit Pathashala
(e) Schools for Forest Tribes	(m) Music Schools
(f) Deaf-Mute Schools	(n) Night Schools
(g) Military Schools	(o) Orphanage
(h) Baroda Jail School	(p) Kindergarten Classes.

148. In the City of Baroda, there were, during the year under report, 74 different institutions against 71 of the last year with 12,016 pupils against 12,818. Of these 11 were special institutions, 1 Zenana Class, 3 Kindergarten Classes and the remaining were purely Primary Schools. In addition to these, there were 7 Military Schools, supervised by Regimental Officers having 257 pupils on the roll.

149. 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 is in the Baroda City, the rest being scattered all over the Raj. The total number of Marathi Schools was 30 against 29 of the last year of which 10 for boys and 7 for girls were in Baroda City. The total number of pupils was 3,503 of which the number of boys was 2,290 and that of girls 1,213, against 2,360 boys and 1,364 girls in the last year, giving a percentage of 9.6 to the total Marathi-speaking population.

150. 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 in all 104 Urdu Schools for boys, out of which 26 were Higher Primary Classes, thus leaving 78 net

Urdu Schools for boys as against 79 of the last year. The number of Urdu Girls' Schools remains the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 33, only with this difference that to one of these schools Higher Primary Classes have, this year, been added. The total attendance in Urdu Schools is 7,943 boys and 2,675 girls. Taking into consideration 8,804 Mahomedan children attending various Gujarati Schools, the total number of Mahomedan children receiving Primary Education is 19,422 against 20,111 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 12.1 against 12.5 in the preceding year. The inspection and examination of these schools were conducted by a Mahomedan Inspector assisted by a Deputy.

151. According to the last census, the population of Dheds, Chamars, Antyaja Schools. Khalpas and others known as the Antyajias or Depressed Classes, number 1,74,289. For the education of their children there were 275 separate Antyaja Schools together with 22 Higher Primary Classes. There was an increase of 1 Antyaja School. Out of the above schools 248 were for boys and five exclusively for girls. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 11,183 (10,856 boys and 327 girls). Besides these 6,527 children of the Antyaja classes were receiving their education in other Primary Schools. Thus the total number of Antyaja children in schools was 17,710, *i.e.*, 10 per cent. of their population. The first Standard English class at the Baroda Antyaja School shows an attendance of five girls against three of the last year. This is a welcome advancement. There are eleven Antyaja boys in the Baroda High School and 3 in the Kala-Bhavan. School requisites and books are given free by Government to these children and scholarships of an aggregate amount of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded in the principal Antyaja Schools to students in Higher standards. Eight scholarships of Rs. 5 each are given to students studying in IV, V and VI Standard classes of the Baroda High School. In the Training College, along with high class Hindus, 15 Antyaja scholars received training. They were prepared for the teaching work in Antyaja Schools.

152. The Baroda and Patan Antyaja Boarding Houses. amelioration of the intellectual and social condition of the Depressed Classes had 43 (35 boys and 8 girls) and 30 boys respectively. Free lodging, boarding and other necessaries of life are provided in these hostels at Government expense. The Baroda Hostel is under the direct supervision of Mr. Atmaram, the Antyaja Schools' Inspector, who has been working in the cause of the Depressed Classes with remarkable enthusiasm. The progress of both these institutions is satisfactory.

153. The Garoda Pathashala is a unique Institution, founded in August 1913, with a view to teach Sanskrit to the sons of the Garoda or the priest class of the Antyajias and initiate them in the proper performance of religious rites and ceremonies. This school enrolled 21 Garoda students, 15 in the first year and 6 in the second year against 12 and 6 respectively in the preceding year, with a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 and 9, in the first and second year respectively.

154. With a view to encourage higher study and explain the benefits of general education to their own community, four Antyaja senior trained teachers were appointed to work as Sub-Deputy Inspectors. They convene parents' meetings at important centres, lecture on educational and social problems and advise them to send their children regularly to school.

The work of the Antyaja Sub-Deputies.

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

Table XXIV.

Name.	Number allowed by rules.	Actual number.	Average attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Songadh Boys' School ..	100	100	85	86	60	69
Vyara ..	100	88	73	86	62	70
Mahuva ..	100	100	68	84	64	76
Songadh Girls' School ..	50	50	34	42	21	50
Total ..	350	338	260	298	207	69

156. In the three boys' schools at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa, there were altogether during this year 96, 83, 84 and 25 boys in the VI, V, IV and III Standards of whom 88, 75, 73 and 20 were presented at the annual examination, and 67, 58, 50 and 11 passed, respectively. The standard of admission remained the same as in the last year. In the Boarding School for girls at Songadh, there were 15, 8 and 27 girls in Standards IV, III, and II and 6, 5 and 10 passed respectively. These children are brought up, as a matter of fact, entirely at Government expense. These schools for the Forest tribes such as the Chodharas, Dhankas, Nayaks, Bhills and Gamats, etc., continued their useful work in the Rani Mahals of Navsari Prant and showed satisfactory progress during the year. Every one of the Boarding Schools had on the roll the maximum number of students, viz., 100 at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa and 50 at the Girls' Dhanka Boarding School of Songadh. These schools now teach higher vernacular standards, as boys seeking admission into them have learnt the lower standards in their own village schools. The course of studies included both practical and theoretical training in methods of agriculture and field work at the Model Farms at Songadh and Vyara. The Dhanka girls in the Songadh Boarding School, besides learning practical work at the farm, get an opportunity of learning drawing.

Boys' schools at Songadh Vyara and Mahuwa.

157. Carpentry forms an additional subject of study, being selected with a view to teach the students the art of repairing agricultural tools and implements and other wooden articles of husbandry. In the Annual Examination in Carpentry, out of 59 boys on the roll at Songadh, and 83 at Vyara, 44 and 59 respectively appeared and 28 and 38 passed.

Carpentry classes in Songadh and Vyara Schools.

158. In agriculture, both theoretical and practical, there were respectively 88 and 83 on the roll at Songadh and Vyara, out of which 68 and 71 appeared for the examination and 61 and 60 passed. The children of the Forest tribes are generally educated in the ordinary Primary Schools.

159. Dhanka Boarders, as a rule, are very obedient, quiet, and hard-working. The pick of the Kali-paraj boys have joined English schools at Mahuwa and Vyara which shows their decided advance in education. Some Dhanka students, after finishing the Vernacular school course, accept school or other clerical service. Many of them, however, prefer to carry on their hereditary profession of agriculture with more intelligent interest.

160. The expenditure was Rs. 4,956, Rs. 3,216 and Rs. 5,266, respectively, on the Boys' Boarding Schools at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa and Rs. 1,962 on the Girls' Boarding School at Songadh, making a total of Rs. 15,400 against Rs. 24,343 of the last year. The receipts from the sale of farm products and other sundries amounted to Rs. 870. The net average annual cost of educating each Dhanka student amounted to Rs. 441.

161. The number of children of other backward classes such as Koli Bhil, etc., was 67,302, of whom 42,724 were boys and 25,578 were girls.

162. The two Deaf-Mute Schools at Baroda and Mehsana have proved a real blessing to this class of unfortunates. The total number of pupils attending them was 26 and 23 respectively against 30 and 21 of the preceding year. Out of the total number of 26 pupils at Baroda, 19 were boys and 7 girls. Both these schools are under the management of specially trained teachers.

163. There were 8 Military Schools (7 in Baroda and 1 at Dwarka). In the 7 Baroda Military Schools, there were 257 pupils at the end of the year.

164. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of youthful convicts had 21 pupils during the year. As the sentences are of short duration, no lasting benefit can be derived from attending the school unless there are continuation classes outside.

165. There were 21 Aided Primary Schools and 3 Higher Primary Classes under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these schools came up to Rs. 1,747.

166. The number of unaided schools was 25 and 1 Higher Primary Class in Kadi Division, and the number of children attending these 26 institutions was 1,610. Eight schools with 215 students were in Baroda Division, 3 schools with 162 students were in Kadi Division, 11 schools with 284 students were in Navsari Division, and 3 schools with 149 students were in Amreli Division. Out of these 25

schools, 6 are for girls amongst which the Tata Girls' School is the best ; of the remaining 7 were Sanskrit, 5 were Antyaja and 7 Gujarati Boys' Schools.

167. During the year under report, there were 12 Sanskrit Schools against 14 of the last year, 2 being closed : 4 Government, 2 aided, 6 unaided. Of these 3 taught the Vedas, 6 Grammar and Literature and 3 Astrology. The following table gives the number of students, etc., in these schools:—

Table XXV.

No.	Name of School.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION.		EXAMINATION RESULTS.		Percent- age.	Date of opening.
		1915-16.	1916-17.	Number of students presented.	Number of pupils passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.							
1	Karnali Rigveda Shala ..	19	11	7	1	14·3	29- 7-88
2	Petlad Vyakaran Shala ..	37	33	20	12	60·0	1- 5-90
3	Dwarka Veda Shala	78	79	58	43	74·2	1- 2-96
4	Beyt Path Shala	20	18	16	16	100·0	5- 3-93
AIDED.							
5	Sidhpur Sanskrit Shala ..	32	70	32	11	34·3	1- 6-97
6	Ditto No. 2 ..	69	51	28	12	42·8	1- 8-14
UNAIDED.							
7	Petlad Veda Shala	22	11	..	..	..	1- 6-06
8	Petlad Jyotish Shala ..	13	15	..	..	..	21- 5-09
9	Mehsana Jain Boys' Sanskrit Shala ..	49	19	17	17	100·0	28-11-97
10	Mehsana Jain Girls' Sanskrit Shala. ..	50	39	30	24	80·0	3-11-02
11	Dwarka Path Shala	39	44	39	23	59·0	1- 7-94
12	Amreli Sanskrit Path Shala .	52	61	..	..	..	13-5 -18
Total ..		480	451	247	159	64·3	

168. This Pathashala was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in September 1915 to aid in the revival of Sanskrit learning and in the education of priests. The number of students was 49 against 43 of the last year. Rules of admission were revised and the passing of the Vernacular V Standard was made compulsory for admission. Under Huzur orders a new branch of Karm Kand was introduced as a voluntary subject. In place of free boarding and lodging 25 scholarships of Rs. 8 each were given to deserving students. The supervision of the Pathashala was entrusted to the special care of Mr. Chatterji, who was appointed as Dharmadhyaksha on 5th April 1917.

The Rajakiya Sanskrit
Pathashala.

169. The five Music Schools at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Amreli and Mehsana, continued to work during the year. The hours of practice are from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The total number of boys regularly learning music in these schools was 967 as against 960 of the previous year. At the annual examination 608 appeared and 508 passed. In addition to these Music Schools, music as a separate subject is taught in the 3 Training Colleges and in the larger of the Girls' Schools at Baroda, Navsari, Patan, Amreli and Mehsana. The Sarnai class started at Baroda continued to do good work under Mr. Ganpatrao—the Sarnai expert. The following table gives the details about the Music Schools :—

Table XXVI.

Name.	Number of boys on the roll.	Number of boys presented for examination.	Number of boys passed.	Percentage.
Baroda	172	136	117	86
Patan	225	159	123	77
Mehsana	141	92	73	79
Navsari	189	118	112	94
Amreli	140	103	83	80
Total ..	867	608	508	83

170. The State continues to maintain one Orphanage for boys at Amreli. Besides bringing up the orphans, it gives facilities of residence to the juvenile offenders of the Amreli Division. There were 61 orphan boys and 6 juvenile offenders. The orphans study first in the Vernacular Schools and on completing that course, they are trained up in such practical arts and crafts as will enable them to earn a living when they attain majority and leave the orphanage. They learn weaving, carpentry, tailoring, dyeing and printing according to their natural aptitude, in the Amreli Technical School. Some serve as apprentices to local artisans, and others prosecute their studies further in the English Schools. To associate the orphans with juvenile offenders is unsound for obvious reasons, but it is inevitable under present conditions. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,765-8-8.

171. Kindergarten classes are generally attended by children of ages between 4 and 7. The number of such classes was 6, which is the same as that of the last year. The total number of children attending these six classes was 795 as compared with 772 of the previous year. There is an increasing demand for opening more of these classes, which can only be met as specially trained teachers become available. The Department is making every effort to cope with the demand which is a healthy symptom of educational progress. In some of these classes, satisfactory arrangements are made to feed the young children during school hours. The classes are particularly well equipped with specially designed appliances, in accordance with the latest theories on the subject. Of these six classes, 3 were at Baroda, having 452 children (334 boys and 118 girls), 1 at Patan, having 126 children (51 boys and 75 girls),

1 at Navsari having 77 children (40 boys and 37 girls), and 1 at Amreli with 140 children (116 boys and 24 girls). Thus the total number of boys was 541 and that of girls was 254, making a total of 795 as shown above.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

172. The annual grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for Primary and Rs. 50,000 ^{Grant for School Buildings.} for Secondary School buildings continued to be utilised towards the construction of new buildings. Under Huzur orders, the Public Works Department, in consultation with this Department, prepared a programme of buildings to be erected during the next five years. The programme will be brought into force from the next official year 1918-19.

173. The prices of building materials having become almost prohibitive, ^{Number of Buildings Constructed.} the erection of several new school-houses had to be postponed. During the year under report, 16 new buildings were completed, 26 were under construction, and sanction was accorded to the erection of 44 small village school-houses out of the collected amount of compulsory fines. The total number of Government School buildings was 344 at the end of the year.

174. During the year under report, 145 candidates presented themselves for the various Shraavan Mas Dakshina Examinations, ^{Shraavan Mas Dakshina Examinations.} out of whom 126 passed. The amount of Dakshina given to the successful candidates was Rs. 3,349 and honorarium to the examiners Rs. 714. The following table gives the results of these examinations:—

Table XXVII.

Subject.	Number of candidates that appeared.	Number of candidates that passed.	Amount of Dakshina.
Vedas	9	9	122
Veda-bhashya	2	2	60
Law	7	2	12
Advaita Philosophy	1	1	6
Vishishta -Advaita	1	..	..
Shuddha Advaita	8	7	74
Grammar	7	6	121
Logic	7	7	166
Rhetorics	5	3	40
Poetry Dramas	36	37	519
Astrology	6	6	225
Astronomy	4	4	50
Medicine	18	12	506
Mythology	14	10	695
Kirtan	8	8	440
Arithmetic	12	12	313
Total ..	145	126	3,349

175. The number of school-masters doing Postal work was 189, the same as that of last year. They continued to receive remuneration varying from Rs. 3 to 8 per month from the Postal Department.

176. The following scholars were studying in England and America during the year under report :—

Scholars studying
Abroad.

1. Mr. R. R. Pawar, B.A.,LL.B., completed his course of Economics and Commerce in N.Y. and C.U. and obtained the degree of M.A.A.M. He returned to India in August 1917.
2. Mr. G. V. Sane, B.Ag., having completed the course of Practical Farm Work in America, returned to India in February 1917.
3. Miss Radhabai Pawar, now Mrs. Snehalata Pagar, obtained a diploma (M.A.) in Pedagogics at the Columbia University and returned to India in June 1917.
4. Mr. S. M. Pagar, (A.M.Col.) obtained the Ph.D. Degree in Political Science at the Columbia University, and returned to India in August 1917.
5. Mr. B. R. Ambedkar completed his course of Finance and Sociology in America and returned to India in August 1917.
6. Mr. K. G. Gaekwad continued his studies under Mr. Rudge in Cambridge and passed the second part of the Previous Examination in December 1916.
7. Mr. U. B. Poonekar continued his studies at Cambridge under Mr. Gardiner and passed the second part of his Previous Examination for Cambridge in June 1917.
8. Mr. B. S. Patel, who prosecuted studies in Dairy work and Cattle Breeding in Edinburgh and Glasgow with a loan scholarship, returned in the beginning of the year 1917.
9. Mr. A. B. Pandhre continued his studies at Cranleigh School under the guardianship of Mr. Gardiner.
10. Mr. Babasaheb Anandrao Gaekwar continued his studies at Oxford under the guardianship of the Rev. S. W. Howe and passed his B. A. Examination in March 1917. He is now preparing for the Bar Examination.
11. Mr. Shankerrao Anandrao Gaekwar continued his studies at Cambridge under the guardianship of the Rev. S. W. Howe and passed the first part of the Economics Tripos in June 1917. He is now preparing for the Final Examination.
12. Mr. Aminudin Sadrudin Nabob continued his studies at Cambridge under the guardianship of Mr. Gardiner. He is now preparing for the Bar Examination.
13. Mr. Damajirao Vithalrao Gaekwar continued his studies in Oxford under the guardianship of Mr. C. L. Bernes.

177. Out of the grant of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for the publication of old Gujarati Poetical works (Prachin Kavya-Mala), the following two books were published and five more under preparation :—

(i) Books published in Prachin Kavya-Mala Series.

Name of the book.	Editor.	Amount of patronage.
Unpublished Poems by Dayaram.	Vyas Pranshanker Vaijanath.	Rs. 350.
Babruvahan Akhyan.	Bhanusukhram Nir- gunram Mehta.	„ 200.

(ii) Books under preparation in Prachin Gujarati Kavya-Mala Series.

Kadambri by Bhalan, Part II.	Keshavlal	Rs. 500.
Ashvamedh by Tulsi.	Narsinghrao.	„ 500.
Virat Parva by Nakar.	B. K. Thakore.	„ 500.
Poems by Kevalpuri.	R. B. H. D. Kantawala.	„ 400.
Panchopakhyan.	H. V. Shroff.	„ 400.

178. To accelerate the translations and publications in the Series called the “Sayaji Sahitya Mala” for financing which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has donated the munificent sum of Rs. 2,00,000, steps were being taken by the Department to organise a special Translation Branch in the Head Office. At the end of the year under report, the scheme was ready to be put into effect. The following books were either published or in press or under preparation in this Series :—

List of Books selected for Translation out of the Translation Fund of Rs. 2,00,000.

Volumes Published.

No.	Name of the book.	Translator or Writer.	Language.
1.	Physiography.. ..	Mr. K. N. Joshi ..	Gujarati.
2.	Classical Myths	„ J. P. Joshipura ..	„
3.	Dharma-Varnan	Prof. A. B. Dhruva ..	„
4.	History of Sanskrit Literature	Mr. S. V. Pendse ..	Marathi.

Volumes in the Press.

1.	Gods of India	Mr. K. P. Trivedi ..	Gujarati.
2.	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	„ J. P. Joshipura..	„
3.	Story of the World	„ G. M. Shah.	„
4.	Our Little English Cousin ..	„ J. P. Joshipura ..	„
5.	Napoleon Buonaparte	„ G. M. Shah ..	„
6.	Era of Protestant Revolution	„ R. V. Limaye ..	Marathi.
7.	Civilisation and Progress ..	„ D. N. Apte ..	„
8.	Sagoonopasana	„ S. M. Phadke	„
9.	Sunadi Madhukari	„ G. P. Vasaikar. ..	„
10.	Dighami Kaya	„ C. V. Rajwade ..	„

Volumes ready for the Press.

No.	Name of the book.	Translation or Writer.	Language.
1.	Intensive Farming in India..	Mr. M. G. Desai ..	Gujarati.
2.	School Management	„ S. M. Patel ..	„

Volumes in Preparation.

1.	Comparative Religion ..	Mr. S. V. Pendse ..	Marathi.
2.	Myer's General History ..	Messrs. Tambe & Randive ..	„
3.	Our Little Japanese Cousin	Mr. C. D. Dalal ..	Gujarati.
4.	Niti Vivechan	Prof. A. G. Widgery ..	„
		„ A. K. Trivedi ..	
		Mr. M. M. Jhala. ..	
5.	Rashdall's Ethics ..	Prof. A.K. Trivedi ..	Gujarati.
6.	Russia	Mr. J. P. Joshipura ..	„
7.	The State in relation to Education.	Dr. T. R. Pandya ..	„
8.	Miranbai, (a monograph on).	Mr. B. N. Mehta ..	„
9.	Narsinh Mehto, (do.) ..	Mr. J. D. Modi ..	„
10.	Girdhar do. ..	„ ..	„
11.	Dayaram do. ..	„ ..	„
12.	Krishnaram do. ..	„ ..	„
13.	Samal do. ..	„ ..	„
14.	Switzerland ..	Mr. S. V. Pendse ..	Marathi.
15.	Italy ..	„ ..	„
16.	Rag Darpana ..	Prof. Nawab Alli ..	Hindustani.
17.	Naghmati Asafia ..	„ ..	„

179. In addition to publications directly undertaken in the two Series named above, Government has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 2,200 for patronising and encouraging private literary attempts. Out of this grant, 176 books received encouragement: out of which 81 were Gujarati, 41 Marathi, 14 Hindi, 12 Urdu, 4 Sanskrit, 3 Sanskrit-Marathi, 1 Sanskrit-Gujarati, 3 Sanskrit-Hindi, 3 Sanskrit-English, 13 English, and 1 Marathi-English.

180. The Book-Depôt continued to be satisfactorily managed by the contractors, Messrs. Laxmilal, Mohanlal, Parikh and Company under the conditions laid down in the contract.

CHAPTER VI.

Officers of the Department.

181. Mr. A. M. Masani, who continued to work as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari, was transferred to the Baroda College as Principal, during the year under report, and was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Clarke, B. A. (Cantab), who took charge of the office of the Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari on February 1, 1917. The Departments of Libraries, Museum and Picture Gallery continued to be controlled and supervised by the Minister of Education.

182. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar, who was deputed to this Department as Special Educational Officer, reverted to his original post as Huzur Kamdar in March during the year under report. His stay in the Department was highly profitable.

183. On the reversion of Mr. Padgaokar, a new post under the designation of Chief Inspector of Schools was created, and Mr. N. K. Dixit was appointed to it in the last month of the official year under report.

184. Mr. M. C. Desai, Educational Inspector, Navsari Division, was transferred to Baroda Eastern Division, and Mr. P. M. Dave was appointed to act in his place. Messrs. G. M. Shah, C. K. Patel and K. M. Shringarpure, continued to work as Inspectors of Baroda Western, Kadi Northern and Amreli Divisions respectively. Mr. G. N. Kazi, Inspector, Kadi Southern Division, was retired on pension and Mr. U. L. Patel was appointed to act in his place. Mr. L. B. Patel, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Baroda Eastern Division, was retired on pension owing to ill-health. Messrs. Daimy and Mandiwalla, Urdu Inspector and Deputy Inspector, respectively, resigned. There were no other changes in the Inspecting staff. The work of the Inspecting staff was satisfactory.

185. There was no change in the staff of the Head Office during the year under report, except that Mr. N. S. Shastri, Head Clerk (English Branch), was transferred to the Baroda High School, his place being filled up by the appointment of Mr. P. C. Shah. The work of the office was very satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

186. The General Summary prefixed to the Report shows the expenditure both on the English and Vernacular Branches of the Department under main heads. The sub-joined table* gives the details under the different sub-heads. Vernacular Instruction being free, there are no sources of income in the Vernacular Branch. All money recovered from fines under the Compulsory Education Act is directly diverted to the construction of village school-houses, affording relief to the children of the poor and such other educational purposes.

187. There is apparent decrease of a little less than a lakh in expenditure this year. A reference to the Report of the last year will, however, show that the expenditure of last year was greater by Rs. 2,00,000 than that of the preceding year. The increase in expenditure last year was mainly due to the appointments of special additional officers and Deputations. These extra items having disappeared, the expenditure naturally shows some decrease. But as compared with that of the year before last, it shows an increase of nearly three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. The decrease during the year is mainly due to (1) the conversion of several temporary grants in the budget into fixed permanent grants actually needed, (2) the abolition of the establishments attached to the Deputy Inspectors, (3) the amalgamation of small schools with larger ones in the same locality, (4) the reduction of some small and utterly

* Table XXVIII.

inefficient schools which, owing to very meagre attendance, failed to justify their independent existence, and (5), to the reduction of the Dakshana grants. It will thus be evident that the decrease has, in no way, affected the general Educational Policy.

Table XXVIII.

Actual expenditure under different heads for two years.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1915-16.	1916-17.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction and Inspection.				
	Officers' Salary	Rs. a. p. 1,15,908- 3- 6	Rs. a. p. 1,04,195- 3- 5	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 11,713- 0- 1
	Contingencies, etc. ..	43,761-13- 2	32,903- 7- 9	..	10,858- 5- 5
	Temporary Establishment ..	12,150- 5- 0	10,348- 8-10	..	1,801-12- 4
	Total ..	1,71,820- 5-10	1,47,447- 4- 0	..	24,373- 1-10
2	Primary Boys' Schools.				
	Salaries	6,83,775-12- 0	6,84,791-12-11	1,016- 0-11	..
	Dead-Stock	28,478-13- 9	22,980- 7-11	..	5,498- 5-10
	Contingencies, etc. .. .	1,41,124-10-10	1,38,199-15- 9	..	2,924-11- 1
	Temporary Establishment ..	47,327- 0- 0	4,44,897- 5- 3	..	2,429-11- 1
	Aided Primary Boys' Schools	2,045- 9- 8	1,547- 2- 3	..	498- 7- 5
	Total ..	9,02,751-14- 7	8,92,416-12- 1	1016- 0-11	11,351- 3- 5
3	Primary Girls' Schools.				
	Salaries	1,83,108- 9- 9	1,55,494- 6- 6	..	27,614- 3- 3
	Dead-Stock	7,607- 8- 3	109-15- 0	..	7,497- 9- 3
	Contingencies, etc. .. .	34,332-5- 11	29,682-13- 9	..	4,649- 8- 2
	Temporary Establishment ..	15,038- 9- 1	10,593- 7- 6	..	4,445- 1- 7
	Aided Primary Girls' Schools	9- 4- 0	200- 0- 0	190-12- 0	..
	Total ..	2,40,096- 5- 0	1,96,080-10- 9	190-12- 0	44,206 6 3
4	Technical Education.				
	Salaries	41,276-15- 4	40,546- 8- 9	..	730- 6- 7
	Dead-Stock	5,587- 2- 3	3,473-12- 1	..	2,113- 6- 2
	Contingencies, etc. .. .	21,516-13- 4	20,599- 6- 9	..	917- 6- 7
	Temporary Establishment ..	8,129- 6- 3	6,097- 1- 7	..	2,032- 4- 8
	Aided Technical Schools	3,400- 0- 0	3,400- 0- 0	..	..
	Total ..	79,910- 5- 2	74,116-13- 2	..	5,793- 8- 0
5	Special Institutions, etc.				
	Male Training Colleges for men teachers.	50 604- 4- 8	54,988-12- 5	4,384- 7- 9	..
	Training College for women teachers.	20,102-15- 4	17,925- 2- 1	..	2,177-13- 3
	Sanskrit Schools	2,947-14- 4	4,939-13- 1	1,991-14- 9	..
	Music Schools	8,444- 0-10	9,706- 5- 4	1,262- 4- 6	..
	Deaf and Dumb Schools ..	3,230-13- 3	4,765- 8- 8	1,534-11- 5	..
	Orphanages	4,734- 4- 9	3,654-12- 0	..	1,079- 8- 9
	Aided Special Institutions	106-13- 0	..	..	106-13- 0
	Total ..	90,171- 2- 2	95,980- 5- 7	9,173- 6- 5	3,364- 3- 0

Table XXVIII.—concl'd.

Actual expenditure under different heads for two years.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1915-16.	1916-17.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6	Scholarships.				
	Foreign Scholarships ..	48,398- 9- 1	54,989- 5- 9	6,590-12- 8	..
	Scholarships in Primary Schools	4,650- 8- 5	2763-13- 1	..	1,886-11- 4
	Do. in Technical Institutions	1,506-13- 6	1918-14- 8	412- 1- 2	..
	Do. in Special Institutions	50,108- 9- 6	36,058-15- 6	..	14,049-10- 0
	Do. in others	7,025- 0- 8	9,092- 2- 4	2,067- 1- 8	..
	Total ..	1,11,689- 9- 2	1,04,823- 3- 4	9,069-15- 6	15,936- 5- 4
7	Book-Depot.				
	Salaries	1,711- 6- 9	96- 0- 0	..	1,615- 6- 9
	Contingencies, etc.	597-10- 9	48- 0- 0	..	549-10- 9
	Temporary Establishment ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,309- 1- 6	144- 0- 0	..	2,165- 1- 6
8	Encouragement to Sanskrit Learning, etc.	17,072-14- 0	4,510- 9- 1	..	12,562- 4-11
9	Encouragement to Authors ..	5,426-12- 6	5,018-12- 0	..	408- 0- 6
	Total ..	16,21,248- 5-11	15,20,538- 6- 0	19,450- 2- 1	1,20,160- 2- 9
10	Central Library.				
	Salaries	14,856-15- 6	18,031-13- 3	3,174-13- 9	..
	Dead-Stock	21,722- 2-10	17,837- 4- 5	..	3,884-14- 5
	Contingencies etc.,	9,158- 1- 9	12,254- 15- 5	3,096-13- 8	..
	Temporary Establishment ..	8,474-12- 3	8,790-13- 2	316- 0-11	..
	Travelling Libraries	2,995- 8- 0	2,999-10- 0	4- 2- 0	..
	Grant-in-aid Libraries	44,942-10- 6	44,326-15- 4	..	615-11- 2
	All other Libraries	1,797- 4- 0	1,504- 9- 6	..	292-10- 6
	Purchase of Books.	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,03,947- 6-10	1,05,746- 1- 1	6,591- 14-4	4,793- 4- 1
	Grand Total	17,25,195-12- 9	16,26,284- 7- 1	26,042- 1- 2	1,24,953- 6-10

PART III.

Libraries.

188. 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.

189. The activities of this Department are divided into four 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.

190. The Central Library was open for 286 days during this year. The number of readers registered was 3,000 against 3,297 in the preceding year. The number of books and manuscripts was 65,091 against 59,335 of the previous year. Of this 65,091 total, 59,506 were printed books and 5,585 Oriental, mainly Sanskrit manuscripts. The total number of books and magazines circulated during the year in the Central Library was 52,768 as against 61,758 of the previous year, giving a daily average circulation of 185·0 against 190·6 of the previous year. Of the books circulated 28,545 were Vernacular and 24,223 English.

191. The total number of papers and magazines subscribed for during the year was 255 as against 227 of the last year, of which 161 were English and 94 Vernacular. Of these 165 Indian Papers and Periodicals, 56 English, 31 American, and 3 Japanese. Of the total number of 255 periodicals, 22 were quarterlies, 140 monthlies, 66 weeklies, 14 dailies, and 13 miscellaneous. The average number of readers who visited the Reading Room daily was about 526.

192. At the end of the year, the total number of Sanskrit works in this section was 9,831 of which 4,246 were printed books and 5,585 were manuscripts. The Department was able to add during this year 289 new printed books and 1,788 manuscripts bringing the total of the latter to 2,077. The manuscript-researches were made in parts of Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, and Southern India, including Madras, Madura, Tinnevely, and Trivendrum. The amount spent on the purchase of books and manuscripts during the year was Rs. 2,505-15-0.

193. 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. "Tarkasangraha" of Anandjnana, "Parthaparakrama of Prahladanadeva," and Rashtraudha-Vamsamahakavya were added to the series by the end of the year; 8 more

were being printed. In this way the Department helped to carry out His Highness' wishes for preserving the ancient literature in India from oblivion.

194. The children's Library and Play-room continued to attract large numbers of children from the City. It was attended this year by 20,196 children as against 20,100 in the previous year. It was open for 271 days. Thus the daily average attendance was 75.1. To make it more educative, Story-telling parties and Cinema-shows were arranged. The children's Library has a specially selected collection of literature and games.

195. The Central Library continued to send books and games to the Ladies' Club in the City, the number of books sent being 4,816 against 3,861 of the last year.

196. 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 214 readers who read 1,906 books in this branch, and the small reading room attached to it found 2,606 readers.

(2) DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

197. 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. 750, Rs. 300 and Rs. 50, respectively for maintenance both from His Highness' Government and the Panchayat on condition of their raising equal sums by public subscription and donation.

198. Under this scheme there were 3 Prant, 39 Town, and 454 Village Libraries, and 52 Reading-rooms as compared to 3 Prant, 39 Town and 428 Village Libraries, and 62 Reading-rooms in the previous year. All these had in all 238,717 books. The circulation of books came to 210,369. Of the 454 Village Libraries, 385 raised necessary contributions for maintenance, while the remainder remained contented with the stock of books they possessed. Out of one Prant Library and four Town Library buildings and extensions to three old ones that had been sanctioned during the year 1915-16, buildings of the Amreli Prant Library, of the Padra and Vyara Libraries, and extensions of the Palsana, Navsari and Bilimora Libraries have been already completed while the remaining 2 Town Library buildings at Sidhpur and Gandevi are likely to be finished in the year 1917-18. Moreover, during the year under report, 4 Town Library buildings at Sankheda-Bahadarpur, Dharmaj and Dhari, have been sanctioned. Thus the total number of buildings for Prant and Town Libraries already erected and under erection comes to 42.

199. In accordance with the Town Libraries Scheme, ten Libraries were supplied with books to meet the growing demands from the Public at a cost of Rs. 8,449-0-0 contributed equally by the State, the Panchayats and the people. During the year, 25 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 Bhashantar Store.

200. The total circulation of books in the Town and Village Libraries was 145,943, and 64,426 against 141,162 and 68,526 respectively in the last year. The total number of readers was respectively 18,790 and 24,794. In the four districts (excepting Baroda City) there was a stock of 238,717 books which had a total circulation of 210,369.

201. In addition to these Free State-aided Libraries, there were 19 independent Libraries conducted and maintained entirely by private enterprise. Eleven of these possess excellent buildings of their own.

202. 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 :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Baroda Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..15,000-	0-	0
Kadi „	..	..	..	..	..11,290-	11-	9
Navsari „	..	..	..	..	.. 8,839-	0-	0
Amreli „	..	..	..	..	.. 6,940-	12-	11
Total					..42,070-	8-	8

(3) TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

203. 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 275 Travelling Libraries were in circulation in 159 different centres. The number of books in stock for these was 13,950 and the books in circulation numbered 7,226. The number of readers was 3,381.

(4) VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

204. 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 153 exhibitions were given at 21 different places in the Raj, which were attended by 93,790 people and 80 were given in Baroda City, and 73 in the four Prants.

205. The total expenditure on the Department of Libraries amounted to Rs. 1,05,746- 1- 1, against Rs. 1,03,947- 6-10, of the preceding year, the details being as under :

Items.						Rs.	as.	p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..18,031-	13-	3
Dead-stock	..	..	..	..	..	..17,837-	4-	5
Contingent	..	..	..	..	..	..12,254-	15-	5
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	.. 8,790-	13-	2
Other Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1,504-	9-	6
Travelling Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2,999-	10-	0
Grant-in-aid Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	..44,326-	15-	4

Total .. 1,05,746-1-1

Important Features of the Year. 206. Among important features of the year, the following may be noted :—

- (1) The visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.--As a souvenir of this visit, His Highness presented Their Excellencies with a rare copy of Monier Williams' translation of "Shakuntala," and a copy of Dhurandhar's picture "Shakuntala," in the Indian Golden Series, and the Library presented a special artistically prepared Travelling Library Box.
- (2) The Library Exhibit at the Baroda Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in January 1917 :—

It was arranged in nine sections illustrating the following phases of the Library :—

- (1) Library Progress in Baroda ;
- (2) Children's Library ;
- (3) Library Architecture ;
- (4) Library Furniture ;
- (5) Library Appliances ;
- (6) Book-binding ;
- (7) Curiosities in the Book-World ;
- (8) Technical Literature ; and
- (9) Visual Instruction. Apparatus.

The Exhibition Court, 52 by 20 ft. in dimensions, attracted much interested attention.

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

Question of Site for the Library under Consideration.

S. V. P.
BARODA,
9th July, 1918.

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

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Table I.

Showing expenditure under different heads.

						1915-16.	1916-17.
University Education	Arts College					1,26,743	1,33,647
School Education, General	{	Secondary Schools				1,71,520	2,06,972
		Primary Schools				11,12,640	10,65,649
Do. Special	{	Training Schools				70,707	72,914
		Other Special Schools				90,267	97,184
Buildings and Apparatus						1,50,000	1,50,000
Direction and Inspection						1,29,770	1,47,591
Scholarships						1,15,614	1,08,878
Miscellaneous						2,38,169	1,75,884
Princes' School						9,481	14,613
TOTAL						22,23,911	21,73,332

Table II.

Abstract Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the Baroda State at the end of the official year 1916-17.

Area and Population.			Public Institutions.								Private Institutions.		Percentage of		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Arts College.	Princes' School.	School Education, General.	School Education, Special.	Total of Public Institutions.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
8,181 Square Miles.	Towns 41	Males 1,053,661	Institutions	For Males	1	1	30	2,656	2	25	2,715	29	40	2,784	Institutions to number of towns and villages } *103.3
				For Females	..	..	1	403	1	..	405	..	10	415
				Total ..	1	1	31	3,059	3	25	3,120	29	50	3,199	
	Villages 3,054	Females 975,659	Scholars.	Males	562	1	6,923	140,405	501	2,156	150,548	3,131	2,575	156,254	Male scholars to male population of school-going age } 98.8
				Females	13	2	141	84,605	122	..	84,883	..	929	85,812	Female scholars to female population of school-going age } 58.6
				Total ..	575	3	7,064	225,010	623	2,156	235,431	3,131	3,504	242,066	

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 per cent. 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 ..	1,33,647	14,613	1,97,485	8,69,768	54,989
	{ For Females	9,487	1,95,881	17,925
	Total ..	1,33,647	14,613	2,06,972	10,65,649	72,914
2. Percentages of Total Expenditure in Columns 2 to 13 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction. ..	6·1	·7	9·5	49·0	3·4	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN :—						
Government Institutions. { Cost to Government Revenues.	232	4,871	29	4	117	
Aided Institutions. { Cost to Government Revenues.	..	..	15	..	..
Unaided Institutions. } Total Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..
All Institutions .. { Cost to Government Revenues.	232	4,871	25	4	117	

III.

in the Baroda State for the Official year 1916-17.

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
97,184	13,67,686	1,47,591	1,08,878	1,50,000	1,75,884	5,82,353	21,73,332
..	2,23,293						
97,184	15,90,979	1,47,591	1,08,878	1,50,000	1,75,884	5,82,353	21,73,332
4.5	73.2	6.8	5.0	6.9	8.1	26.8	100
47							
..							
..							
47							

Table

Return of the College, Schools and Scholars, in the Baroda

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						Grand Total of Public Institutions.		
	Under Public management.		Under Private management.						
	Managed by Government.		Aided by the Department.		Unaided.				
	Number of Institutions.	Numbers 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	8		
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>									
Arts College	1	575	..	..	..	..	1
Princes' School	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>									
School Education, General.	For Boys' {	High Schools	6	2,743	5	1,378	1	326	12
		Middle Schools	24	4,184	18	1,133	5	294	47
	For Gir's' {	High Schools	1	137	1
		Middle Schools
<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
For Boys'	2,656	1,86,963	21	1,593	19	982	2,696		
For Girls'	403	38,047	3	301	7	628	413		
Total	3,090	2,32,074	47	4,405	32	2,230	3,169		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	3	527	3	
	Training School for Mistresses	1	122	1	
	Kala-Bhavan	1	433	1	
	Technical and Industrial Schools	3	169	3	
	Other Schools	20	1,528	20	
Total	28	2,779	..	..	..	..	28
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	3,120	2,35,431	47	4,405	32	2,230	3,199		

IV.

State for the Official Year 1916-17.

Grand Total of Scholars on 31st July.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF JULY, LEARNING :—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST JULY ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					Numbers of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Parsis.	Others.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
575	575	..	..	..	555	8	8	4	13	..
3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
4,447	4,447	..	..	..	3,932	163	301	51	4	..
5,611	5,611	..	..	..	5,073	284	226	25	..	..
137	137	..	..	..	114	..	22	1	..	..
..
1,89,538	..	239	1,89,299	108	1,88,319	19,363	1,182	19,542	46,558	..
38,976	..	..	38,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,38,709	10,195	239	2,28,275	108	1,97,441	19,810	1,731	19,619	46,562	..
1,527	26	..	501	..	484	13	..	30	..	..
122	..	..	122	..	113	1	..	8	..	..
433	..	..	433	1	408	9	..	15	..	..
169	..	..	169	..	143	14	6	6	..	..
1,528	19	244	1,265	..	1,393	22	11	102	..	..
2,779	45	244	2,490	1	2,541	59	17	161	..	..
2,42,066	10,818	483	2,30,765	109	2,00,540	19,877	1,756	19,784	46,577	..

Table

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.		PUBLIC					
		Under Public					
		Managed by Government.				Aided by the	
		State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and other Sources.	TOTAL.	State Revenue.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>							
Arts College	1,00,866	32,781	..	1,33,647	..	..
Princes' School	14,613	..	..	14,613	..	..
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
School Education, General.	For boys .. { High Schools .. } { Middle Schools .. }	1,07,515	61,697	..	1,69,212	37,760	..
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
	For boys	8,67,015	1,206	..	8,68,221	1,547	..
For girls	1,95,681	..	..	1,95,681	200	..	
TOTAL ..	11,70,211	62,903	..	12,33,114	39,507	..	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>							
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ..	54,989	..	..	54,989	..	..
	" " " , Mistresses ..	17,925	..	..	17,925	..	..
	Kala-Bhavan	60,573	4,403	..	64,976	..	..
	Technical and Industrial Schools ..	5,741	..	..	5,741	3,400	..
	Other Schools	23,025	42	..	23,067	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,62,253	4,445	..	1,66,698	3,400	..	
Buildings	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000	..	..
Direction and Inspection	1,47,591	..	..	1,47,591	..	..
Scholarships held in.	Arts College	1,335	..	..	1,335	..	..
	Secondary Schools	2,720	..	..	2,720	..	..
	Special Schools	1,00,140	..	..	1,00,140	..	..
	Primary Schools	2,764	..	..	2,764	..	..
	Technical and Industrial Schools ..	1,919	..	..	1,919	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,75,884	..	..	1,75,884	..	..
TOTAL ..	5,82,353	..	..	5,82,353	..	..
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction	20,30,296	1,00,129	..	21,30,425	42,907	..	

V.

in the Baroda State for the Official Year 1916-17.

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,866	32,781	..	1,33,647
..	..	..	..	..	..	14,613	..	..	14,613
..	37,760	..	..	..	..	1,45,275	61,697	..	2,06,972
..	1,547	..	..	..	..	8,68,562	1,206	..	8,69,768
..	200	..	..	..	..	1,95,881	..	..	1,95,881
..	39,507	..	..	..	..	12,09,718	62,903	..	12,72,621
..	..	..	..	..	..	54,989	..	..	54,989
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,925	..	..	17,925
..	..	..	..	..	..	60,573	4,403	..	64,976
..	3,400	..	..	..	..	9,141	..	..	9,141
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,025	42	..	23,067
..	3,400	..	..	..	..	1,65,653	4,445	..	1,70,098
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,591	..	..	1,49,591
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,335	..	..	1,335
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,720	..	..	2,720
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,140	..	..	1,00,140
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,764	..	..	2,764
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,919	..	..	1,919
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,75,884	..	..	1,75,884
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,82,353	..	..	5,82,353
..	42,907	..	..	..	..	20,73,203	1,00,129	..	21,73,332

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	6,927	1,479	4	1,483	5,444	..	5,444
	Aided English ..	23	2,511	1,014	..	1,014	1,497	..	1,497
	Unaided English ..	6	620	206	..	206	414	..	414
	TOTAL ..	59	10,058	2,699	4	2,703	7,355	..	7,355
For Girls..	Government English	1	137	..	29	29	..	108	108
	Aided English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	1	137	..	29	29	..	108	108
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ..	60	10,195	2,699	33	2,732	7,355	108	7,463
<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
For Boys..	Government	2,681	1,89,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	21	1,593	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ..	19	982	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	2,721	1,92,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls..	Government	404	38,169	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	3	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ..	7	628	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	414	39,098	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ..	3,135	2,31,248	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	3,195	2,41,443	2,699	33	2,732	7,355	108	7,463

VI.

General Education in the Baroda State at the end of the Official Year 1916-17.

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,923	4	6,927
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,511	..	2,511
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	..	620
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,054	4	10,058
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	137
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,054	141	10,195
30,581	..	30,581	1,12,668	..	1,12,668	..	..	..	1,43,249	..	1,43,249
146	..	146	1,447	..	1,447	..	..	..	1,593	..	1,593
181	..	181	801	..	801	..	..	..	982	..	982
30,908	..	30,908	1,14,916	..	1,14,916	..	..	..	1,45,824	..	1,45,824
..	4,201	4,201	..	80,294	80,294	..	..	..	..	84,495	84,495
..	23	23	..	278	278	..	..	..	..	301	301
..	63	63	..	565	565	..	..	..	..	628	628
..	4,287	4,287	..	81,137	81,137	..	..	..	..	85,424	85,424
30,908	4,287	35,195	1,14,916	81,137	1,96,053	..	..	..	1,45,824	85,424	2,31,248
30,908	4,287	35,195	1,14,916	81,137	1,96,053	..	..	..	1,55,878	85,565	2,41,443

Table VII.

The Distribution of Schools throughout the Baroda State is as under.

DISTRICT.	Areas in Square Miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st July 1917.	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	1,136	84,405	174	..	..	3,122	..	..	..	582	3.2
Kadi	3,023	1,090	8,32,162	1,234	97,922	245	..	..	1,057	..	..	..	652	4.6
Navsari	1,914	768	3,35,467	535	36,345	23	..	..	2,238	..	..	..	344	5.5
Amreli	1,347	301	1,78,269	294	23,394	38	..	..	543	..	..	..	159	8.4
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,181	3,095	20,29,320	3,199	2,42,066	480	..	..	6,960	..	..	..	1,737	4.7

Table VIII.

The List of Institutions for boys in each Division and the figures contrast with those of the Previous Year are as under.

DIVISIONS.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	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	813	70,967	966	68,786	17	1,696	16	1,629	8	281	3	287	838	72,944 -16,276	991	70,702 -15,194
														56,668		55,508
Kadi Division.	821	80,487	1,050	80,189	12	836	14	761	6	287	4	88	839	81,610 -18,599	1,068	81,038 -18,173
														63,011		62,863
Navsari Division	446	32,387	465	30,056	12	1,392	12	1,511	10	942	9	1,078	468	34,721 -10,199	486	32,645 -9,053
														24,522		23,592
Amreli Division	204	18,563	234	18,075	2	235	2	203	1	22	3	149	207	18,820 -43,95	239	18,427 -4,136
														14,425		14,291
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,284	2,02,404	2,715	1,97,106	43	4,159	44	4,104	25	1,532	25	1,602	2,352	2,08,095 -49,469	2,784	2,02,812 46,558
														1,58,626		156,254

Table IX.

A comparative table showing Schools closed on account of Plague.

KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	BARODA DIVISION.				KADI DIVISION.				NAVSARI DIVISION.				AMRELI DIVISION.				TOTAL.			
	1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	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	18	19	20	21
Arts College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	75	10,125	2	174	14	1,849	8	1,000	11	1,003	45	4,144	..	..	..	..	100	12,977	55	5,318
Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	75	10,125	2	174	14	1,849	8	1,000	11	1,003	45	4,144	..	..	..	..	100	12,977	55	5,318

Table X.

The list of Institutions for girls in each Division and the figures contrast with those of Previous Year are as under.

DIVISION.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	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	124	14,583	145	13,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	14,583	145	13,703
														+16,276		+15,194
														30,859		+28,897
Kadi Division	148	17,066	162	16,521	1	189	2	259	1	114	2	104	150	17,369	66	16,884
														+18,599		+18,175
														35,968		35,059
Navsari Division	58	3,308	43	3,134	1	55	1	42	5	499	5	524	44	3,862	49	3,700
														+10,199		+9,053
														14,061		12,753
Amreli Division	49	5,117	55	4,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5,117	55	4,967
														+4,395		+4,136
														9,512		9,103
GRAND TOTAL	359	40,074	405	38,325	2	244	3	301	6	613	7	628	367	40,931	415	39,254
														+49,469		+46,558
														90,400		85,812

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.	1,109	78,642	1,249	10,790	1,697	12,487	38,012	26,894	64,906	..	..	..	49,929	28,713	78,642
Kadi Division.	1,215	95,785	735	11,728	1,377	13,105	48,304	33,641	81,945	..	..	..	60,767	35,018	95,785
Navsari Division.	520	34,196	329	3,532	554	4,086	17,699	12,082	29,781	..	..	..	21,560	12,636	34,196
Amreli Division.	291	22,625	359	2,308	537	2,845	10,901	8,520	19,421	..	..	..	13,568	9,057	22,625
TOTAL	3,135	2,31,248	2,672	28,358	4,165	32,523	1,14,916	81,137	1,96,053	..	..	..	1,45,824	85,424	2,31,248

Table XII.

Statement showing Primary Schools within Municipal towns on 31st July 1917.

Towns or Villages.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH- IN 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	89	10,555	4	276	88,307
Dabhoi	12	1,317	..	..	8,417
Petlad	15	1,660	2	26	12,254
Pattan	32	3,924	2	104	22,682
Sidhpur	16	1,343	8	682	7,486
Visnagar	13	1,304	2	84	8,964
Navsari	15	2,278	5	870	11,527
Gandevi	6	928	3	142	6,128
Billimora	7	801	2	100	3,585
Amreli	19	2,400	2	203	15,428
Total	224	26,510	30	2,487	1,84,778

Table XIII.

**Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for
Boys and Girls for the official year 1916-17.**

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, 1917.			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	625	229	854	775	647
" ..	Maharani High School for Girls ..	1	29	108	137	127	88
" ..	T. B. High School, Bhadran ..	1	67	185	252	209	176
Kadi ..	Pattan High School	1	149	404	553	535	442
" ..	G. D. High School, Visnagar ..	1	96	155	251	236	193
Amreli ..	Amreli High School	1	160	444	604	552	471
Navasari ..	M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora	1	78	151	229	222	176
Total ..		7	1,204	1,676	2,880	2,652	2,193
<i>High Schools, Aided.</i>							
Baroda ..	Shree Sayajee H. S., Baroda ..	1	204	163	367	337	286
" ..	Maharani Chinnabai H.S., Baroda ..	1	106	168	274	290	251
" ..	Dharmaj High School	1	51	183	234	221	196
Navasari ..	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navarari ..	1	266	46	312	321	28
" ..	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	1	71	120	191	210	183
Total ..		5	698	680	1,378	1,379	1,197
<i>Matric Classes, Aided.</i>							
Baroda ..	Matric Class, Petlad	1	51	..	51	63	58
" ..	" Sojitra	1	29	..	29	26	23
Kadi ..	" Sidhpur	1	57	..	57	57	39
Total ..		3	137	..	137	146	120
<i>A. V. Schools, Government.</i>							
Baroda ..	Baroda A. V. School	1	..	900	900	768	652
" ..	Dabhoi	1	17	135	152	155	114
" ..	Padra	1	9	166	175	154	130
" ..	Petlad	1	108	266	374	340	278
" ..	Sojitra	1	78	311	389	328	272
" ..	Vaso	1	21	244	265	232.8	188
" ..	Savali	1	..	76	76	44	33
" ..	Sinor	1	..	129	129	93	71
" ..	Sankheda	1	..	92	92	78	61

XIII.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A PUPIL.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees, etc.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
40,203-12- 5	13,175- 9- 6	..	53,379- 5-11	....	28-13- 9	....
9,486-15- 5	0-12- 6	..	9,487-11-11	....	66- 9- 0	....
5,236-11- 3	2,065-13- 0	..	7,302- 8- 3	....	14-12- 2	....
17,673- 9- 1	4,760-10- 3	..	22,434- 3- 4	....	23-12- 1	....
8,277- 6-10	2,349-14- 0	..	10,627- 4-10	....	24- 5- 1	....
16,707-10- 7	4,766-11- 3	..	21,474- 5-10	....	21- 6-10	....
5,996- 6- 0	1,659-10- 0	..	7,656- 0- 0	....	17-15- 3	....
1,03,582- 7- 7	28,779- 0- 6	..	1,32,361- 8- 1	....	39- 0-11	....
3,300- 0- 0	7,375-15- 9	..	10,675-15- 9	31-11- 1	8-11- 6	3,300- 0- 0
3,600- 0- 0	4,695-10- 0	..	8,595-10- 0	29-10- 2	16-15- 0	3,600- 0- 0
3,026-12- 0	5,098- 5- 8	..	8,125- 1- 8	36-12- 2	35- 1- 8	3,000- 0- 0
5,400- 0- 0	14,924- 5- 2	..	20,324- 5- 2	63- 5- 0	31-13- 7	5,400- 0- 0
1,800- 0- 0	5,722-11- 9	..	7,522-11- 9	35-13- 1	4-14- 7	1,800- 0- 0
17,126-12- 0	37,817- 0- 4	..	54,943-12- 4	39-13- 6	12- 6- 9	....
1,236- 0- 0	3,015- 0- 0	..	4,251- 0- 0	66- 1- 7	19- 9- 1	1,200- 0- 0
1,440- 0- 0	1,256- 3- 0	..	2,696- 3- 0	98- 5-10	55- 6- 1	1,440- 0- 0
2,179- 0- 0	3,687-14-10	..	5,866-14-10	102-14-10	38- 3- 7	1,920- 0- 0
4,855- 0- 0	7,959- 1-10	..	12,814- 1-10	87-12- 3	33- 4- 0	....
10,456- 3- 7	5,822- 4- 0	..	16,278- 7- 7	....	5-14- 0	....
3,777- 5- 6	1,310- 0- 0	..	5,087- 5- 6	....	15-11- 0	....
3,247-14- 3	1,141-15- 0	..	4,389-13- 3	....	13- 4- 8	....
9,498- 9- 2	3,073- 6- 6	..	12,571-15- 8	....	18-12- 0	....
7,222- 0- 1	3,037- 9- 6	..	10,259- 9- 7	....	12- 9- 8	....
5,111- 8- 7	1,899- 7- 0	..	7,010-15- 7	....	13- 8- 3	....
1,648- 6- 3	311- 5- 6	..	1,959-11- 9	....	28- 4- 5	....
1,715-15-11	677-13- 6	..	2,393-13- 5	....	10-13- 5	....
2,088- 4- 3	513-12- 6	..	2,602- 0- 9	....	19- 4-11	....

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, 1917.			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	1	20	172	192	170	139
"	Mehsana	1	19	141	160	126	106
"	Sidhpur	1	28	132	160	145	121
"	Vadnagar	1	..	93	93	92	75
"	Unza	1	..	116	116	115	81
"	Dehgam	1	..	132	132	129	111
"	Kalol	1	..	98	98	86	72
"	Vijapur	1	..	109	109	99	88
"	Chanasma	1	..	72	72	66	53
"	Kheralu	1	..	66	66	60	48
Amreli	Dwarka	1	8	94	102	88	71
"	Kodinar	1	..	63	63	54	42
Navasari	Kathore	1	..	113	113	77	50
"	Vesma Fouzdar Indarji A.V. School.	1	..	74	74	66	53
"	Vyara A. V. School	1	..	82	82	62	51
	Total	24	308	3,876	4,184	3,620	2,668
	<i>A. V. Schools, Aided.</i>						
Baroda	Nar A. V. School	1	31	163	194	148	120
"	Pij	1	..	80	80	54	55
Navasari	Maroli	1	27	81	108	91	67
"	Palsana	1	..	45	45	45	36
"	Mahuwa	1	..	60	60	50	25
"	D. K. Tata	1	..	388	388	393	326
	Total	6	58	817	875	781	629
	<i>Classes, Aided.</i>						
Baroda	6th Standard, Vaso	1	17	..	17	21	16
"	" Dabhoi	1	17	..	17	11	9
Kadi	" Sidhpur						
"	" Mehiana	1	15	..	15	13	10
Baroda	5th Standard, Sinor	1	10	..	10	9	6

XIII.—Continued.

for Boys and Girls for the Official year 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A PUPIL.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees, etc.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost of Governmentments.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
3,065- 4- 6	1,209-11- 0	..	4,814-15- 6	....	13-10- 2	....
3,431-15- 0	952- 1- 9	..	4,334- 0- 9	....	19- 1- 4	....
3,384-12-11	1,225-12- 0	..	4,610- 8-11	....	14- 1-11	....
2,169- 1- 3	629- 2- 0	..	2,798- 3- 3	....	16- 3- 8	....
2,331- 3- 5	749-14- 0	..	3,081- 1- 5	....	13- 3-10	....
2,108- 9- 3	898-11- 0	..	3,007- 4- 3	....	10- 2- 8	....
2,149- 4- 0	576-13- 0	..	2,726- 1- 0	....	17-12- 6	....
2,026- 8- 1	696- 4- 0	..	2,722-12- 1	....	13- 1- 6	....
1,967- 1- 9	445-15- 0	..	2,413- 0- 9	....	22- 3- 6	....
2,026-12- 7	277-11- 0	..	2,304- 7- 7	....	28- 3- 5	....
3,045- 6-10	652- 3- 0	..	3,697- 9-10	....	26- 6- 5	....
2,021- 4- 6	370- 1- 6	..	2,391- 6- 0	....	30- 0- 4	....
1,946- 4- 5	381- 8- 0	..	2,327-12- 5	....	19-14- 9	....
1,150-12- 5	351- 4- 6	..	1,802- 0- 7	....	16- 3- 4	....
1,505-13-10	434- 4- 0	..	1,940- 1-10	....	16-12-10	....
79,936- 6- 0	27,638-12- 3	..	10,7,575- 2- 3	....	14- 5-11	....
1,689- 0- 0	2,578-15- 3	..	4,258-15- 3	17-13- 6	11- 5- 7	1,680- 0- 0
1,485-11- 9	459- 6- 0	..	1,945- 1- 9	18- 7- 3	4-13- 0	720- 0- 0
2,169- 0- 0	1,616- 8- 3	..	3,776- 8- 3	21-11-11	12-13-10	2,160- 0- 0
540- 0- 0	744- 2- 1	..	1,284- 2- 1	28- 8- 6	11-14- 9	540- 0- 0
720- 0- 0	1,122- 8- 4	..	1,842- 8- 4	29-12- 6	14- 6- 5	720- 0- 0
1,800- 0- 0	5,342-14- 0	..	7,142-14- 0	16- 6- 0	4- 9- 3	1,800- 0- 0
8,385-11- 9	11,864- 5-11	..	20,250- 1- 8	24- 4-10	8- 2- 1	....
600- 0- 0	1,295- 9- 9	..	1,895- 9- 9	74- 5-10	15- 8- 6	600- 0- 0
455- 4- 3	609-12- 6	..	1,065- 0- 9	65-11-11	26- 2- 5	455- 4- 3
540- 0- 0	595- 9- 0	:	1,135- 9- 0	59-14- 9	35- 0- 0	540- 0- 0
159- 3- 7	297- 4- 1	..	456- 7- 8	20- 0- 9	2- 4- 4	159- 3- 7

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, 1917.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Classes, Aided.—Contd.</i>						
Kadi ..	5th Standard, Unza	1	17	..	17	17	14
" ..	" Vijapur	1	16	..	16	16	13
Navsari ..	" Kathore	1	19	..	19	15	9
" ..	" Vyara	1	10	..	10	10	7
	Total ..	8	121	..	121	114	87
	<i>Unaided Institutions.</i>						
Navsari ..	Shree G. B. Institute, Navsari ..	1	194	132	326	275	200
" ..	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Navsari	1	..	137	137	144	127
" ..	Shrimant Maharaja Sayajirao A. V. School, Dhamadachha ..	1	..	55	55	50	45
Baroda ..	Shree Sayaji Silver Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan	1	..	72	72	60	55
Kadi ..	Ladol A. V. School	1	..	15	15	12	10
" ..	Dehgam 5th Standard	1	12	..	12	11	10
	Total ..	5	206	414	620	552	447

Table XIV.

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.	1915-16.				1916-17.				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.	962	56,668	30,859	87,527	1,136	55,508	28,897	84,405	174	..	..	1,160	..	1,962	..	3,122
2	Kadi Division.	989	63,011	35,968	98,979	1,234	62,863	35,059	97,922	245	..	..	148	..	909	..	1,057
3	Navsari Division.	512	24,522	14,061	38,583	535	23,592	12,753	36,345	23	..	..	930	..	1,308	..	2,238
4	Amreli Division.	256	14,425	9,512	23,937	294	14,291	9,103	23,394	38	..	..	134	..	409	..	543
	TOTAL..	2,719	1,58,626	90,400	2,49,026	3,199	1,56,254	85,812	2,42,066	480	..	..	2,372	..	4,588	..	6,960

Table XV.

Number of Students presented from Vernacular Schools and passed in Drawing Examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of 1916-17, 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	10	5	27	12	37	17
2	Kadi ,, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Navsari ,,	1	1	3	2	4	3
4	Amreli ,, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	11	6	30	14	41	20

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BARODA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

The total number of Educational Institutions of all kinds was 3,199 (or under the old classification 2,604) and the number of pupils attending them was 242,066 as against 2,719 and 249,026 respectively of the previous year.

The increase in the number of schools is only apparent owing to the revised classification of schools into Lower Primary and Higher Primary. Thus in comparing the two years' figures, the year under review discloses a decrease of 115 schools mainly due to the want of the prescribed number of pupils for the maintenance of a school. As a natural result the number of pupils also shows a fall. In spite of this decline Government are pleased to note that the number of boys registered in schools represents 90·5 of the school-going male population and that of girls 73·1 of the female population.

2. The total expenditure on State Education was Rs. 20,43,086 representing one-tenth of the total receipts of the State ; and the average cost of education of each student Rs. 7-6-8 as against Rs. 7-6-3 of the previous year.

3. Secondary Education is making a steady advance. The total number of Secondary Schools was 63 imparting education to as many as 10,815 pupils as against 61 and 10,023 respectively of the preceding year. There was an addition of one High School during the year.

4. The number of students receiving education at the College was 575 as against 636 of the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 1,34,982 while the receipts were Rs. 33,717. The average cost of educating a student was therefore Rs. 123-9-2 against Rs. 113-3-7 of the preceding year. Though the percentage of the College Examination results was a little less than last year, the results were on the whole good since 3 students could attain the 1st class distinction and 31 the 2nd class.

5. It is gratifying to note that the Seminar for the comparative study of religions which was started in 1916 has been making a steady progress and that with the co-operation of outside workers Baroda has given a tangible proof of its activities in the shape of a publication of the *Indian Philosophical Review*.

6. The Matriculation results of the Baroda High School, the Maharani Girls' High School, the Tata High School, Dharmaj High School and the Sir C. J. N. B. Madressa show satisfactory percentages of "passes ;" but the other High Schools show extremely poor results ; and it is hoped that the attention of the Head Masters concerned has been drawn to this.

7. Government note with satisfaction the attempts made by the Department for raising the tone of education, by starting institutions like the S. T. T. College and the Sloyd Class. The results achieved by them during the year were quite satisfactory.

8. The educative value of an institution like the Museum cannot be belittled, and Government are pleased to note both the students and the general public amply availed themselves of its use.

9. There are in all four technical institutions in the Raj imparting instruction in industrial and mechanical subjects. All these institutions have shown good work. It must be remarked that the Kalabhavan presents a curious feature in this, that the larger attendance was of outside students while the Baroda subjects represents less than 25% of the pupils.

10. The special institutions such as the Orphanage, the Music Schools, the Sanskrit Pathashalas, the Deaf-Mute institutions and the Kindergarten classes have all shown a satisfactory record of work. The Department has been happily paying special attention to physical culture by trying to place it on a systematic basis. Government trust the special efforts of the Department to impart moral and religious education will bear fruit in spite of the increasing materialism and scepticism of the times.

11. Government are glad to note with satisfaction the work turned out by the "Sayaji Sahitya Mala." There were in all 16 books either translated or adapted and 17 more under preparation out of the fund reserved for the Mala.

12. The total number of books rose from 59,335 to 65,091 but the number of registered readers fell from 3,297 to 3,001. The circulation during the year was 52,768 as against 61,758 of the previous year. The work in respect of the publication of the Gaekwar's Oriental Series appears to be done with zeal. The Children's Library, the Mahila Library and District Libraries are being efficiently managed and do credit to the Department.

13. Thanks of His Highness's Government are due to Messrs. Masani and Clarke for the satisfactory working of the Department during the year.

(Sd.) S. K. N.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO GAEKWAD,
Naib Dewan (J.)