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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1939-40.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

1(1). The report of this year, it will be noticed, has been considerably curtailed. All those items which recur year after year and do not pertain specifically to the year under report have been weeded out so far as possible. I have merely reported progress and added a few remarks on matters which appear to call for special notice.

General features of Education in the Province. The year in educational matters has not greatly differed from its predecessor. Primary Education has continued to maintain the progress made possible by the funds spent upon it and the numbers have actually increased at a higher rate than last year. This increase is mainly due to the opening of new aided Primary schools in villages. Expenditure on Education has risen to Rs. 4·39 crores about half of which comes from Provincial funds, while about 39 per cent. is contributed from fees and endowments and 16 per cent. from Local funds. About 45·6 per cent. of this expenditure is on Primary Education.

1(2). The main features as revealed by statistics may be summed up as follows :—

Educational institutions increased in number by 3,593 to 22,322.

Institutions. Of these, 21,856 were recognised and 466 unrecognised, as against 18,211 and 518 in the preceding year. The recognised institutions comprised, besides the University School of Economics and Sociology, 18 Arts and Science Colleges, 14 Professional Colleges, 790 Secondary schools, 19,115 Primary schools and 1,918 Special schools. The three new Collegiate institutions are the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, the College for Secondary Teachers and the Law College at Belgaum, an account of which appears in Chapters IV and V. Sixty new Secondary schools and 2,680 new Primary Schools came into being—the latter were almost all approved Primary schools. The opening of classes for adults mainly accounts for the increase of 902 in Special schools.

Of the 21,600 towns and villages 13,400 have schools, which shows an increase of 1,500 villages with schools. It is gratifying to note that now only 33 large villages have no schools. It is hoped that in a year or two all such villages will have a school. Of the 8,000 villages without a school, it must be remembered that many of these are but small scattered hamlets.

1(3). The total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions rose from 1,566,441 to 1,782,072, i.e. an increase of 215,631, or 13·8 per cent., during the year. The percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 12·70 to 14·30 and that of female scholars from 4·48 to 5·25.

Of the 1,782,072 pupils under instruction, 1,753,701 (1,310,058 boys and 443,643 girls) were in recognised institutions and 28,371 in unrecognised institutions. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 8.58 to 9.79.

Of the 1,753,701 pupils in recognised institutions 1,500,456 were in Primary schools, 168,587 in Secondary schools, 17,787 in Colleges and 66,871 in Special institutions. The "General summary of Institutions and Scholars" published at the end of this Report gives further details of the distribution of the pupils under instruction in various kinds of institutions.

The following table gives the number of pupils of the various communities under instruction in recognised institutions and their percentages to the population of the respective communities :—

Race or Creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under instruction.		
			1939-40.	1938-39.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	1,313,744	7.3	348,870	323,849
	Intermediate ..	10,536,967	58.8	833,697	716,528
	Backward ..	3,752,221	21.0	240,280	195,306
Total ..	15,602,932	87.1	1,422,847	1,235,683	
Muslims	1,583,259	8.8	210,731	198,222	
Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	32,204	0.2	5,284	5,412	
Indian Christians ..	267,460	1.5	47,234	44,701	
Parsis	85,662	0.5	18,278	17,734	
Other Communities ..	344,801	1.9	49,277	45,011	
Grand Total ..	17,916,318	100.0	1,753,701	1,536,763	

Race or Creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.		Percentage of pupils to population.		
		1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	
1	2	6	7	8	9	
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	1,313,744	19·9	21·1	26·6	24·7
	Intermediate ..	10,536,967	47·5	46·6	7·9	6·8
	Backward ..	3,752,221	13·7	12·7	6·4	5·2
Total ..	15,602,932	81·1	80·4	9·1	7·9	
Muslims ..	1,583,259	12·0	12·2	13·3	11·9	
Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	32,204	0·3	0·4	16·4	16·8	
Indian Christians ..	267,460	2·7	2·9	17·7	16·7	
Parsis ..	85,662	1·1	1·2	21·3	20·7	
Other Communities ..	344,801	2·8	2·9	14·3	13·1	
Grand Total ..	17,916,318	100·0	100·0	9·8	8·6	

It will be seen that all the Indian communities shewed the increase in the number of pupils, the Anglo-Indians and Europeans, however, recorded a decrease of 128. This decrease appears to be due partly to certain members of the community having left the Province with their families owing to the general business slump and partly to the transfer of some of the day scholars to Boarding schools in other places outside the Province in consequence of the father or guardian being called to Military duty.

1(4). The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year increased to Rs. 438·8 lakhs from Rs. 410·4 lakhs and was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.	1939-40.		1938-39.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government funds ..	1,97,01,200	44·9	1,82,01,859	44·4
Board funds ..	69,75,484	15·9	67,58,902	16·5
Fees ..	1,20,25,838	27·4	1,08,83,453	26·5
Other sources ..	51,77,412	11·8	51,93,002	12·6
Total ..	4,38,79,934	100·0	4,10,37,216	100·0

It will be seen that while the Government share of the expenditure increased by 0·5 per cent., there was a corresponding decrease in the percentage from Boards funds. Similarly increase in fees is an offset to the decrease from other sources.

The following table compares the distribution of Provincial expenditure on various classes of institutions during the last two years :—

1	1939-40.		1938-39.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education.	9,71,640	4·9	10,51,556	5·8
Secondary Education ..	20,62,515	10·5	19,90,368	10·9
Primary Education ..	1,22,22,124	62·0	1,16,16,611	63·8
Special Education ..	13,39,634	6·8	10,45,473	5·8
Total, Direct ..	1,65,95,913	84·2	1,57,04,008	86·3
Direction and Inspection	10,77,928	5·5	10,71,617	5·9
Buildings, etc. ..	9,74,817	4·9	5,24,145	2·9
Miscellaneous ..	10,52,542	5·4	9,02,089	4·9
Total, Indirect ..	31,05,287	15·8	24,97,851	13·7
Grand Total ..	1,97,01,200	100·0	1,82,01,859	100·0

1(5). Among the events of general interest may be
Main events of the mentioned—
year.

1. The opening of a Government Training College for Secondary teachers at Belgaum, particularly for the Kannada and Marathi speaking graduates.

2. The revival of the Deccan College, Poona, as a Postgraduate and Research Institute.

3. The opening of a Government Institution for Kannada Research at Dharwar.

4. The conversion of five Government High Schools into Vocational High Schools :—

The Northcote High School, Sholapur, into a Technical High School.

The R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, into a Commercial High School.

The Government High Schools at Satara, Godhra and Bijapur into Agriculture High Schools.

5. The conversion of the Government High Schools at Surat and Ratnagiri into Primary Training Colleges for Men.

6. The Appointment of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education and of women Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses for the inspection of girls' schools.

7. The introduction of a Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools.

8. The constitution of a Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani.

9. The constitution of a Provincial Board for Primary Education.

10. The introduction of the scheme of Basic Education in selected compact areas in the three linguistic Divisions of the Province.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

2(1). The strength and composition of the various branches of the Educational Service on 31st March, 1940, stood as under :—

All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service.

Service.	Branch	(Direction,		No. of posts.
Administrative	Inspection, etc.)	..	..	4
Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	17
				21

Bombay Educational Service Class I.

Administrative	Branch	(Direction,		
Inspection, etc.)	..	..	..	12
Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	23
				35

Bombay Educational Service Class II.

Teaching, Inspecting, and General	..	..	..	103
Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	63
				166

Subordinate Educational Service.

Inspecting	..	..	..	209
Teaching	..	..	..	651
Clerical	..	..	..	333
Others	..	..	..	94
				1,287

Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular service.

Gazetted appointments	..	..	..	26
Non-Gazetted appointments	..	..	..	77
				103

Grand Total .. 1,612

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools was 32,675 against 31,153 in the preceding year, of whom the number of teachers in Government schools was 220 against 236 in the preceding year.

The permanent members of the All-India (I.E.S.) Service numbered 16, of whom 5 were Europeans and 11 Indians. There were 24 permanent B. E. S. Class I officers during the year under review, all of whom were Indians. Three posts were held in abeyance and replaced by contract appointments.

The principle that educationally backward communities should have a fair representation in the Educational Department was constantly kept in view in filling vacancies during the year.

Mr. W. Grieve, C.I.E., I.E.S., continued to hold the post of Director of Public Instruction almost throughout the year and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from 9th February 1940, from which date I took over charge. Mr. M. L. Tannan retired from the Indian Educational Service during the year.

2(2). The Provincial expenditure on Direction was Rs. 1,69,898 and Direction and on Inspection Rs. 9,08,030 which together amounted Inspection. to Rs. 10,77,928 representing 5.5 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education. After the amendment of the Primary Education Act in 1938 the inspecting staff of the Local Authorities was taken over by the Department and the whole of the expenditure on Inspection is now met from Provincial funds.

2(3) A Departmental Conference of Inspecting Officers was held at Poona in November, 1939 to discuss matters of Conferences. inspection and administration. A similar Conference of Principals of Colleges was held in January, 1940.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

3(1). At the end of the year 1939-40 there were 25 Arts and Science Institutions and 18 Professional Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay, against 25 and 16 respectively in the previous year. In addition, the University maintains a School of Economics and Sociology and a Department of Chemical Technology.

Two new colleges were started during the year —

(1) the Government Secondary Training College, Belgaum, affiliated to the University for the teaching of the B.T. degree for a period of three years from June 1939, and

(2) the Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belgaum, affiliated to the University for the teaching of the LL.B. degree course up to 31st May, 1942.

As a result of the institution of the new University Diploma in Teaching for undergraduates, the affiliation of the following colleges was extended for the teaching of the Diploma course:—

- (1) The Fergusson College, Poona.
- (2) The Sir Parashurambhan College, Poona.
- (3) The Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.
- (4) The St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
- (5) The Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.
- (6) The Maganlal Thakordas Balmukundas College, Surat.
- (7) The Lingaraj College, Belgaum.
- (8) The Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda.

The following table gives the distribution of colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the University Department of Chemical Technology, and the number of students in them:—

1	British Dis- tricts.		Indian States.		Sind.		Total.	
	2 Colleges.	3 Students.	4 Colleges.	5 Students.	6 Colleges.	7 Students.	8 Colleges.	9 Students.
Arts and Science ..	18	12,690	5	3,423	3	1,914	26	18,027
Commerce ..	2	1,340	..	..	..	..	2	1,340
Teaching ..	2	207	2	153	..	..	4	360
Engineering ..	1	243	..	..	1	201	2	444
Agriculture ..	1	199	..	..	..	..	1	199
Chemical Technology ..	1	63	..	..	..	..	1	63
Law ..	5	1,756	1	211	1	167	7	2,134
Medicine ..	2	1,279	..	..	..	..	2	1,279
Total ..	32	17,777	8	3,787	5	2,282	45	23,846

There was a total increase of 3,365 in the number of students from 20,481 to 23,846 in all the affiliated colleges including the two University institutions. The number of students in the 32 colleges in the British Districts of this Province increased from 15,320 to 17,777. Of the 23,846 students, 18,027 were in the Arts and Science Colleges and 5,819 in the Professional Colleges. There is no separate college for women affiliated to the University. The number of women students in all affiliated colleges increased from 2,199 to 2,809, of whom 2,537 were in the Arts and Science Colleges and 272 in the Professional Colleges.

Provision for the annual medical inspection of students in the affiliated colleges has been made by the University since 1931. Physical training is compulsory for students in the first and second year classes in Arts, Science and Commerce colleges.

An account of the Arts and Science and the Professional colleges in this Province is given in Chapters IV and V respectively.

3(2). There was an increase in the total receipts of the University from Rs. 15,70,064 to Rs. 16,15,968, and a decrease in the total expenditure from Rs. 14,27,882 to Rs. 14,12,517. The Government grant paid to the University was Rs. 1,50,436, consisting of the annual grant of Rs. 1,17,000 and a grant of Rs. 33,436 for the Department of Chemical Technology.

3(3). The results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1939-40 are given in the following table:—

Examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.				Percentage of passes.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Pass Class.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	231	11	57	39	157	67.0
B.A. (Honours)	798	65	316	323	704	88.22
B.A. (Pass)	1,135	..	..	799	799	70.43
Inter Arts	3,280	9	278	1,981	2,268	69.1
F. Y. Arts	3,882	..	..	..	3,320	85.52
M.Sc. (By papers) (Mathematics and Physics) ..	25	3*	3	8	14	56.0
B.Sc.	749	84†	252	265	601	80.4
Inter. Science	2,152	87	663	547	1,297	60.3
F. Y. Science	3,410	..	..	..	2,633	77.21
Matriculation	23,178	..	..	..	11,892	51.3

*Includes one with distinction.

†Includes 28 with distinction.

3(4). Post-graduate teaching and research work are controlled by the University in the various centres through teachers recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Board of Post-graduate teaching. The total amount paid to research workers at various centres during the year under report was Rs. 10,087.

3(5). The University School of Economics and Sociology had 116 students at the end of the year, of whom 40 were engaged in research. Besides these, 28 post-graduate students belonging to different colleges in Bombay attended lectures delivered in the School. Two students submitted theses for the Ph.D. degree and one for the M.A. degree. Of the 20 students who appeared for the M.A. examination by papers, 16 were successful, 5 getting the second class. Of the 28 students from other colleges who attended lectures in the school, 6 appeared for the M.A. examination, of whom 2 passed.

3(6). There were 40 students in the Department of Chemical Technology at the end of the year, of whom 25 took the course in Textile Chemistry and 15 the Chemical Engineering course. In addition, there were 16 research students and 7 occasional researchers. Nineteen students appeared for the B.Sc. (Tech.) examination held in March, 1940, 12 in Textile Chemistry and 7 in Chemical Engineering. Eleven of the former and all of the latter passed. Of the 18 students who passed the B.Sc. (Tech.), 10 are reported to be engaged in research and industrial investigations in the Department and 8 in industry. Graduates of this Department have continued to receive a substantial measure of assistance at the hands of industrialists, and it is reported that many of the former graduates in employment have obtained rapid preferment.

During the year under report, two theses were submitted for the M.Sc. (Tech.), two patents were applied for, 11 papers were published and 7 papers were forwarded for publication. Sir Ness Wadia has continued the fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem for a third year for research on wetting agents.

The facilities offered by the Department in analytical work and technical investigations are now widely known, and work was received not only from places in the Province of Bombay, but also from other parts of the country. The income from this source during the year amounted to about Rs. 8,000 and the increasing amount of work has led to the expansion of the analytical section and the appointment of an additional analytical assistant.

3(7). The number of recruits enrolled at the beginning of the year was 351, and the total number embodied for training in the Training Corps. the Camp was 637. All recruits and trained cadets were medically examined before the commencement of training. The battalion was up to establishment in officers and other ranks.

The Commandant reports—

“ A cadre course for N. C. Os. was run in June for 14 days. This course was attended by 48 N.C.Os. and proved very valuable.

“ The annual camp was held at the Deccan College buildings as no tentage was available. A demonstration of Field Works was given by the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners which was of value.

“ All companies could carry out company drill movements correctly. A Guard of Honour was furnished to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

“ The new course as laid down in Small Arms Training, Volume 1, Pamphlet No. 17 was fired for the first time. The standard of shooting appeared to be satisfactory. All parts were completed before Camp.

“ Company and Battalion training was carried out in camp, including night operations. The Signal Section and Intelligence Section were capable of carrying out their duties during a battalion exercise.”

3(8). The Foreign Universities Information Bureau is composed of the Vice-Chancellor and 7 other members representing the various branches of University education. The Bureau received 12 applications for admission to educational institutions in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, against 137 in the previous year.

During the year the Bureau received 645 personal enquiries and 930 in writing, making a total of 1,575 enquiries, against the total of 3,058 in the previous year.

The decrease in the number is due to the outbreak of War.

In regard to the enquiries made by the Bureau as to the position, during the progress of the War, of students who were already in Great Britain or who contemplated going there for study, Dr. Thomas Quayle, Secretary of the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India, sent a detailed reply and the substance of his letter is as below:—

(1) The question of the safety of sailing for England should be decided by each student personally for himself.

(2) Most of the London University schools and colleges as well as the Universities and Colleges situated in what are regarded as “evacuation areas” have been moved to “reception areas”.

(3) Such students as arrive in Great Britain a month or even longer after the opening of the session will receive the most sympathetic consideration.

(4) Though students who have been offered admission for 1939-40 will receive the most sympathetic consideration for 1940-41 and even later, still students should be advised that they should not leave India until rulings in their particular cases have been obtained.

(5) Dr. Quayle will be always prepared to give all the assistance in his power to students who wish a transfer to American Universities.

3(9). Among the important events connected with the University the General. following may be mentioned :—

(a) The Diploma in Teaching was instituted.

(b) The Government of Bombay amended the recruitment rules of the Bombay Educational Services by placing degree holders of the Indian Universities on a footing of equality with those holding corresponding degrees of foreign Universities.

(c) A conference of a few representatives of the Bombay University and of Government presided over by the Honourable the Prime Minister was held in Poona in June, 1939, when questions involving the amendment of the Bombay University Act, 1928, were discussed. It was decided that instead of making minor amendments the question of the amendment of the Act as a whole should be considered by this Conference after the report of the University Committee appointed to examine this question, was ready.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.

4(1). The number of Arts and Science colleges in the Province of Bombay affiliated to the Bombay University remained the same, viz., 17. Of these 17 colleges, 5 are maintained by Government, 2 by Christian Missions and 10 by other Bodies. Of the 12 non-Government colleges, 10 are aided by Government and 2 are unaided.

4(2). The number of students in all the Arts and Science colleges in the British Districts (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, an account of which has been given in Chapter III) increased by 1,786 to 12,584. Although this increase in the total number of students was shared by all communities, the most pleasing feature was the increase in the number of students belonging to the Backward classes from 116 in 1938-39 to 191 in 1939-40, which means an increase of about 64 per cent. This was apparently due to the fact that all Backward class students in Government and non-Government colleges are granted exemption from the payment of tuition fees. It is also gratifying to note that the number of women students attending the Arts colleges increased from 1,497 in 1938-39 to 1,974 in 1939-40, which means an increase of about 32 per cent. The number of students in Government colleges increased from 2,600 to 3,058, while that in the non-Government colleges increased from 8,198 to 9,526. The distribution of the number of students in all the Arts and Science colleges by communities is given in Appendix I of this Report.

4(3). The total expenditure on Arts and Science colleges in the British Districts (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased from Rs. 26,21,390 in 1938-39 to Rs. 26,74,421 in 1939-40. It was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage in 1939-40.	Percentage in 1938-39.
	Rs.		
Provincial Revenues	4,71,121	17·6	19·2
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	250	0·0	0·0
Fees	18,68,473	69·9	60·9
Other sources	3,34,577	12·5	10·9
Total ..	26,74,421	100·0	100·0

While the percentage of the expenditure from Provincial revenues and other sources decreased by 1·6 and 7·4 respectively, the percentage of the expenditure from fees increased by 9·0. Details of (i) the total expenditure on Government and non-Government Arts and Science colleges, (ii) the average annual cost of educating a student, and (iii) the cost to Government, appear in Subsidiary Form No. 1 published in the Supplement to this Report.

4(4). As stated in the last year's Report, the year 1938-39 was the last year of the triennium 1936-39 for which Grants-in-aid block grants were sanctioned in 1936. During the year under report, the grants payable to colleges were reassessed and the allotment for grants-in-aid was increased from Rs. 1,39,800 to Rs. 1,57,000. This amount was distributed among the 10 non-Government Arts colleges subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 for a college in Bombay and of Rs. 25,000 to a college outside Bombay.

4(5). In addition to these 10 Arts colleges, the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, receives aid from Government. Government have undertaken to maintain the Institute subject to their right to increase or decrease the amount of grant-in-aid according to financial requirements. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 64,516 was paid to the council of Management of the Institute.

Forty-two students had applied for admission to the Institute—9 for the M.A. and 33 for the Ph. D. degree. As the Institute started work rather late, only 12 students joined the Institute as under :—

1. Indo-European Philology	..	..	..	4
2. Sanskrit Literature	..	..	..	1
3. Dravidian Philology	..	..	..	1
4. Semitic Languages and Literature	..	..	..	1
5. Proto-Indian and Ancient Indian History	..	..	..	2
6. Sociology	..	..	..	3
Total ..				12

All the members of the staff and the students were engaged in research work in their own subjects and during the short time at their disposal, about 35 research papers were published either in the Bulletin of the Institute or in such other journals.

An amount of Rs. 12,000 was also paid as a grant-in-aid for the Post-Graduate and Research Department of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, for research work in Gujarati literature.

During the year under report Government sanctioned the scheme for research work in Kannada Literature drawn up by the Committee appointed by Government in 1938. For research work in Kannada

literature Government have created a post of Director in the scale of Rs. 250—25/2—400 and to advise the Director of Kannada Research, Government have established an Advisory Board consisting of:—

- (1) The Principal, Lingaraj College, Belgaum,
- (2) The Lecturer in Kannada, Rajaram College, Kolhapur,
- (3) One representative of the Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar,
- (4) One representative of the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar,
- (5) One reputed scholar in Kannada,
- (6) The Lecturer in Kannada, Karnatak College, Dharwar,
- (7) The Director of Kannada Research (Secretary).

During the short period of five months, the Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar, was able to establish close association with the Archæological and Epigraphical Departments that are carrying on research work in the Ancient History of India. Similarly attempts were made to enlist the co-operation of scholars in securing Kannada Literary Manuscripts lying uncared for in the possession of Maths and private individuals in villages.

The Director and his two Fellows undertook a number of tours to look for research material, and as a result, the following material was secured:—

(1) Impressions of inscriptions and one set of copper-plates	100
(2) (a) Palm leaf manuscripts	25
(b) Paper manuscripts	17
(3) Bronze and copper Jain images	45
(4) Sculptures	5
(5) Coins—Vijayanagar and post-vijayanagar period ..	100

The Director has prepared and sent two research papers for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

4(6). The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is the only purely Royal Institute of Science institution in the Province of Bombay Sciences. for research work in Science. Research is carried on in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. The total number of students in the Institute increased from 232 in 1938-39 to 243 in 1939-40. The students were distributed as under:—

Junior B. Sc.	70
Senior B. Sc.	70
M. Sc.	81
Ph. D.	22
Total ..	243

The number of post-graduate students increased from 91 in 1938-39 to 103 in 1939-40.

Research work continued to be carried out both by the members of the staff and the post-graduate students. During the year 48 papers were published as against 52 in 1938-39. Of these, 7 were in Physics, 3 in Mathematics, 34 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany and 1 in Zoology.

The total expenditure of the Institute decreased from Rs. 1,99,378 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,94,313 in 1939-40, and it was met as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	84,574
Fees	30,856
Endowments	78,108
Subscriptions and other sources	775
Total ..	1,94,313

The average annual cost per student decreased from Rs. 838 in 1938-39 to Rs. 787 in 1939-40 and the cost to Government decreased from Rs. 377 to Rs. 342.

4(7). The following table compares the number of students who appeared and passed the B.A. and B.Sc. Examination results. examinations of 1938-39 and 1939-40 and the percentage of passes :—

	1938-39.			1939-40.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percent- age.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percent- age.
B.A. ..	2,254	1,672	74.2	1,933	1,503	77.8
B.Sc. ..	722	548	75.9	745	598	80.26

A marked disparity has begun to appear between the F. Y. and the Inter. results of some of the affiliated colleges. The full details appear in the annual report of the University. It would be a serious menace to the maintenance of adequate academic standards if affiliated colleges entered into rivalry in the liberality of their F. Y. results. It is difficult to believe that 90 per cent. of the F. Y. students of our Colleges grapple successfully with the F. Y. curriculum and that the standard of teaching and of scholarship is so much higher in the mofussil than in Bombay City as the figures appear to shew.

4(8). Discipline in all colleges was satisfactory. There was no disturbance of any kind and the relations between the staff and the students were excellent.

Discipline and College
Life.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

5(1). The number of Professional Colleges in this Province affiliated to the University of Bombay increased by 2, during the year under Report, by the opening of two Colleges at Belgaum viz. (1) the Government Secondary Training College, and (2) the Raja Lakhmagauda Law College. There are now in the Province 14 Professional Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University—1 for Engineering, 2 for Commerce, 1 for Agriculture, 2 for Medicine, 5 for Law and 2 for the training of Secondary teachers and the University Department of Technology. Of these, the College of Agriculture and the two Medical Colleges are under the control of the Departments of Agriculture and Medicine respectively. An account of the Department of Chemical Technology maintained by the University and classified as a Professional College is given in Chapter III.

Details of attendance, expenditure, etc. of these colleges appear in Subsidiary Form No. 1 in the Supplement to this Report.

5(2). The College of Engineering, Poona, is the only institution of its kind in this Province. The College provides **Engineering.** courses for the B.E. degree and for the Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. An account of the Diploma classes is given in Chapter IX.

The general tendency of students is to choose the Civil Engineering branch, though many take the Electrical course. To meet the increasing demand for the Civil Engineering branch, 5 additional students were admitted to the F. E. (Civil) class as in the previous year, thus raising the total number of new admissions to the College from 70 to 75.

During the year under report one woman student was admitted to the F. E. (Civil) class for the first time in the history of the College.

The usual instructional tours were undertaken during the year. The B.E. (Civil) class visited several irrigation and road works at various places in Hyderabad State, the Girna Canal System in the Nasik District and the Bridge newly constructed at Karad; the S.E. (Civil) class saw important works of various Engineering firms, the Bombay Port Trust and the Docks, etc. A Geological tour to Gokak and Belgaum was also undertaken by the students.

The B.E. Mechanicals and Electricals went on a combined tour to Mysore, Bangalore, and Shiva Samudram and other places of interest around them.

The B.E. Electricals visited important works like the G. I. P. Railway Electric Shed at Kalyan and the All India Radio Transmitter etc. at Bombay.

5(3). There are two Commerce colleges in this Province of which the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, **Commerce.** Bombay, is a Government institution and the Hargovandas Laxmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, is maintained by a private body.

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics received 400 applications for admission and could admit 250 only to the First Year Class. Twenty-nine graduates in Economics and 2 other eligible students joined the Junior B. Com. class in June.

During the year Government sanctioned the following proposals for the expansion and development of the activities of the college.

Arrangements have been made for Practising business men to serve on the staff to give the students some practical knowledge of Cotton Judging and of Commercial practice.

Diploma Courses in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice have been instituted. The former will meet the demand for a diploma in Accountancy of a status similar to the Government Diploma in Accountancy, and the latter the demand for training in Secretarial work. The fee is Rs. 50 per term for each Diploma course. Students taking both courses pay a fee of Rs. 75 per term only.

Special evening classes to prepare students for these two Diplomas have been started at the college. The Sydenham College Diplomas in Accountancy as well as in Secretarial Practice will be awarded to those who undergo the prescribed course of study at the college for a period of two years and pass the final examination held by the college.

Visits of observation to places of commercial and industrial importance constitute an important feature in the college courses. Such visits tend to bring students into touch with practical conditions and enlarge their general outlook. Among the places visited were the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Technological Laboratory, the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., the office of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., the British Tabulating Machine Company Ltd., etc.

Physical training including organised games and callisthenics continued to be an important branch of the college activities. Towards the end of the academic year inter-group tournaments were held.

The College Platoon in the University Training Corps was maintained at full strength throughout the year and continued to maintain its record for efficiency in shooting and athletics. The Principal reports that the platoon won the Guard Mounting Competition in C Company.

The Students' Union and the other students' associations in the College held debates and arranged lectures by public men.

On the employment of Commerce graduates the Principal remarks—

“It is gratifying to find that the graduates of this college continue to be well received in business houses and their work is well appreciated. However, as the number of commerce graduates goes on

“growing every year there is a possibility that all of them will not be able to find suitable employment and there is likely to be some unemployment among commerce graduates, although not to the same extent as in the case of arts graduates. Perhaps one reason for this is that the number of subjects in which students of this college can specialize is very limited. The great majority of student take ‘Advanced Accounting, and Auditing’ and ‘Advanced Banking’ as their special subject. There was at one time a very good field for the employment of persons who had specialized in these two subjects, but the number of commerce graduates has steadily increased in recent years and it is becoming more difficult for them to secure suitable employment. One reason for this state of affairs is that the majority of our students qualify for the same class of work. In my opinion the time has come when the college should offer facilities for specialization in a greater variety of subject. Another reason is that commercial firms do not always prefer commerce graduates when recruiting men to their staffs. I am trying to interest as many business men as possible in the college and I hope that business executives will, in future, approach me when they require the services of capable assistants on their staffs.”

The Hargovandas Laxmichand College for Commerce, Ahmedabad, maintained and conducted by the Ahmedabad Education Society was first affiliated to the Bombay University for a period of 3 years from June, 1936. During the year the College was affiliated for a further period of 5 years from June, 1939, for (a) the Intermediate Commerce Examination and (b) the B. Com. Examination in all the compulsory subjects and in the following optional subjects :—

- (i) Advanced Accounting and Auditing.
- (ii) Advanced Banking.
- (iii) Organisation of Cotton Industry.

The Principal reports that at the beginning of the academic year there was rush for admission to the First Year Commerce class and he had to obtain the permission of the University to open a second division of the First Year Class. The number of students increased considerably and at the end of the year the number enrolled was 593 as against 407 in the previous year.

5(4). The College of Agriculture, Poona, is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. It prepares Agriculture. students for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree examination of the University.

The Principal reports that large sums were spent during the year on the library and the college laboratories. In addition to the teaching of the degree courses the college conducts agricultural research. Thirteen post-graduate students were working of which one was studying for the Ph.D. degree, four for the M.Sc. degree and eight for the M.Sc. (Agriculture) degree.

The Revenue Officer's training class continued to function for 12 days in September, 1939, and 6 Assistant and Deputy Collectors attended the class. Eight Forest Ranger students completed their second year's course in the Forest Rangers' Training Class attached to the college. All of them passed successfully.

The Principal reports that during the year under report there were 25 members on the register of the Agricultural Graduates' Employment Board. Thirteen enquiries for employment are received from the employing agencies and these were promptly circulated to the registered members of the Board.

5(5). There are two Medical colleges in the Province. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, is a Government institution and is under the control of the Medical Department. The Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College is maintained by the Bombay Municipality. These colleges had students studying for the M.B.B.S. course. In addition, the colleges undertake instruction in post-graduate studies and research work.

The Principal, Grant Medical College, reports that with effect from the year 1939-40, the B.Hy. course was discontinued and replaced by the D.P.H. and that there were 8 students taking instruction in Part I of the course. Fifteen candidates attended the D.O. and D.O.M.S classes. Other post-graduate classes were carried out as usual. The Annual Report of the college printed and published separately gives detailed information about the college for the year under report.

A "Refresher Course" for Registered Medical Practitioners has been organised under the joint auspices of the two colleges and associated hospitals. It is reported that this course has proved useful and was attended by 18 practitioners.

5(6). During the year under report the Karnatak Law Society, Belgaum, started a Law College at Belgaum. There are now six Law colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Five of these are in British districts and one in Kolhapur State. The statistical details of these colleges are given in the Subsidiary form No. 1 of the Supplement to the Report.

Owing to the introduction of the new courses of study in law since 1938, students were enrolled during the year under Report for the L.B. Examinations, some for the new and others for the old course.

Notwithstanding the revised Ordinances and Regulations governing the courses of study in Law for LL.B. Examinations, the existing Ordinances and Regulations continue to be in force till 1941. The First LL.B. Examination under the old course was held for the last time in April, 1940, and the Second LL.B. Examination will be held in April, 1941.

Under the revised regulations, candidates for the degree of LL.B. are required to pass the Inter. Arts, Inter. Science or the Inter. Commerce Examination of the University or the Inter. Arts, Science or Commerce examination of any other University or Board of Intermediate Education.

recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examination of this University, and also to pass two examinations in Law, the first to be called the First LL.B. Examination and the second, the Second LL.B. Examination. Under the new regulations the first LL.B. Examination was held for the first time in April, 1939, and the Second LL.B. in April, 1940.

As a result of the conversion of the Government Law College into a full-time institution, the personnel of the Teaching staff during the year was, one full-time Principal, two full-time Professors and nine part-time Professors.

In order to meet the requirements of the full-time Law College, some additional rooms in the Elphinstone College building were placed at the disposal of the college as a temporary measure. During the year, Government selected the site for a new building for the college on the Back Bay Reclamation Area and approved the plans and estimates of the new building costing about Rs. 2,96,000. In the beginning of October, 1939, the foundation stone of the college building was laid by the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay.

A sum of Rs. 4,383 was spent on Law books, journals, legal magazines, etc. The Principal reports that the Law Library was kept open for longer hours than before and that this arrangement has been much appreciated by the students and subscribers. The system of lending books to selected students, including those studying for the LL.B. course and to subscribers for home reading has proved to be beneficial. It is reported that the past members of the teaching staff, other distinguish persons, Government Departments such as Legal, Educational etc. have also taken advantage of the Library.

5(7). During the year under Report one more college has been added to the list, making a total of four viz. (1) the Secondary Training College, Bombay, (2) the Secondary Training College, Belgaum, (3) the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' Training College, Kolhapur and (4) the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda. Of these, the first two are maintained by Government and the other two by the States concerned.

No fees were charged in the Secondary Training College, Bombay till the end of the academic year 1938-39. From June, 1939, however, Government decided to charge a tuition fee of Rs. 120 per term in both Government Secondary Training Colleges.

During the year under report 4 candidates for the M.Ed. degree were admitted to the Secondary Training College, Bombay. Thesis of one student from this college was accepted for the Master's degree.

The bi-weekly lectures for the benefit of the S.T.C. students were given by certain members of the staff and it is reported that they were popular and well attended.

It was originally proposed to start a Government Secondary Training College at Poona as part of the scheme for the revival of the Deccan College, but in deference to strong public feeling in the Karnatak, Government decided to open the college at Belgaum for the benefit of both Maratha and Kannada graduates. The college began its work in June, 1939. It has been affiliated to the Bombay University for a period of 3 years from June, 1939. The college had a full complement of students from the beginning. The college uses the Sardars' High School as its main Practising School. Arrangements have also been made for students to do some of their practice lessons under the supervision of the members of the college staff in other recognised schools in Belgaum.

The hostel attached to the Sardars' High School, Belgaum is now used for the students of this college.

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

6(1). In this Province the Educational Department has hitherto classified as Secondary those schools and classes in which English is taught, while in other Provinces, the figures for Secondary education include pupils in Primary Middle schools. This chapter deals with Secondary Schools for boys. An account of Secondary Schools for girls appears in Chapter XII and of European Schools in Chapter XIII. The tables at the end of the report summarise the statistics about all Secondary Schools.

6(2). During the year under review, the number of Secondary Schools for boys rose from 584 to 631 [excluding Secondary (English) Schools] and the number of pupils from 116,134 to 128,523 i.e., 10·7 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of these schools and the number of pupils by divisions :—

Division.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Percentage increase in the number of pupils during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Division..	107	102	209	40,532	9,754	50,286	11·7
Central Division ..	61	79	140	23,609	4,941	28,550	7·3
Northern Division	69	130	199	29,040	6,620	35,660	10·7
Southern Division	39	44	83	11,695	2,332	14,027	14·0
Total ..	276	355	631	104,876	23,647	128,523	10·7

Of the 128,523 pupils in Secondary Schools for boys 59,017 (or a percentage of 45·9) were in the High School stage and 69,506, or 54·1 per cent. in the Middle school stage. The number of candidates from the British Districts in this Province who sat for the Matriculation examination in 1940 was 15,504, of whom 8,002, or 51·6 per cent., passed.

The following table compares the distribution of Secondary Schools by Management :—

—	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Percentage increase or decrease in the number of pupils.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	19	2	21	5,737	303	6,040	— 9·3
District Board Local ..	..	134	134	..	4,195	4,195	+ 7·5
Municipal ..	24	37	61	7,639	2,613	10,252	+11·3
Aided ..	221	141	362	85,936	14,205	100,141	+14·5
Unaided ..	12	41	53	5,564	2,331	7,895	—11·1
Total ..	276	355	631	104,876	23,647	128,523	+10·7

The increase in the attendance at Local Board, Municipal and Aided Schools exceeds the decline in attendance at Government and Unaided Schools. More schools have now been brought on the aided list, and the fall in the number of pupils attending Government schools is the result of the policy of Government to turn the Boys' Secondary Schools into Training institutions, Girls' Schools or Vocational High Schools.

The following table classifies by communities the boys attending Secondary Schools :—

—	1938-39.	1939-40.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4
Advanced ..	58,867	65,201	10·8
Hindus, .. Intermediate ..	29,917	32,655	9·2
Backward ..	3,378	3,559	17·5
Total ..	92,162	101,825	10·5
Muslims ..	10,286	11,547	12·3
Parsis ..	4,274	4,350	1·8
Others ..	9,412	10,801	14·8
Grand Total ..	116,134	128,523	10·7

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of pupils belonging to all communities but the most striking increase is in the Backward Hindu classes which is 17·5, against 14·6 for the preceding year—a tribute to the success of Government's efforts to stimulate education among the Backward classes.

6(3). The total expenditure of all Secondary Schools for boys rose by Rs. 4,65,173, or 7·4 per cent., to Rs. 67,87,270. It was met from the following sources:—

—	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Provincial Revenues	12,49,784	18·4
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	1,67,527	2·5
Fees	43,88,400	64·6
Other Sources	9,81,559	14·5
Total ..	67,87,270	100·0

Of the total expenditure of about Rs. 68 lakhs, the expenditure on Government schools was over 6 lakhs, or 9 per cent., of which Rs. 2·1 lakhs, or 33·9 per cent., was met from fees.

The following table compares the average cost per pupil for two years:—

1	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	108 1	70 12	104 13	68 4
Board	37 6	5 3	35 11	4 12
Aided	51 2	7 15	60 15	7 12
Unaided	69 8	....	67 14	....
Total ..	54 2	10 9	52 12	9 11

It will be seen from the table above that the total annual average cost per pupil in an ordinary Secondary School decreased from Rs. 54-2 to Rs. 52-12 and the average cost to Government from Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 9-11. As has already been reported in previous years, the decrease is due, to some extent, to an increase in the number of pupils. This is a normal development which it is possible to regard with complacency. Another contributory factor has been a progressive reduction in teachers' salaries, which cannot fail ultimately to have a deleterious effect on the progress of education. Comparisons of the cost to Government of educating a pupil in a Government school with that in an aided school have elicited criticism of Government institutions. It is worth remembering, however, that the former Government salary-scales have done the Province a very necessary service by encouraging some of the abler products of our University to take to teaching. Another cause for the difference is Government's generous policy of admitting to their own schools large numbers of the privileged classes either free or at greatly reduced fee rates.

6(4). The special facilities provided by Government for pupils of the various communities attending Secondary Schools include freestudentships, scholarships, fee-grants, remission of room-rent in hostels, etc. Freestudentships in Government Secondary Schools are admissible for 5 per cent. of the pupils of the Advanced classes, 22·5 per cent. of the pupils of the Intermediate classes, 75 per cent. of the pupils of the Backward classes, and 20 per cent. of the Muslim pupils. Under the scheme of freestudentships, the total financial liability of Government is limited to 16·6 per cent. of the number of pupils in Government Schools in each Division.

In addition to the freestudentships available for the Backward classes (including Scheduled classes) pupils of the Scheduled classes are admitted free provided they are otherwise eligible. Provision also exists for the admission for children of the Konkani Maratha communities, Indian soldiers and followers, and school mistresses, the financial loss sustained by non-Government schools on this account being made good to them by Government by the payment of fee-grants. The expenditure to Government on this account amounted to Rs. 34,850 during the year. In addition, several sets of special scholarships have been provided by Government tenable in High and Middle schools for pupils belonging to the non-Advanced communities.

To enable pupils of various communities to gain admission, Government have fixed a certain percentage to enable the schools to deal fairly with all applications.

6(5). The following table gives the total number of men teachers in Secondary Schools for boys and girls during the year 1939-40:—

1	Total number of teachers.	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	2	3	4	5	6
Government	337	189	56.1	266	78.0
District Local Board and Municipal	642	138	21.4	233	36.3
Aided	5,370	1,094	20.4	2,667	50.0
Unaided	480	66	13.8	212	44.2
Total—Non-Government ..	6,492	1,298	20.0	3,132	48.2
Grand Total ..	6,829	1,487	21.8	3,398	49.8

The total number of men teachers was 6,829, an increase of 613 over the preceding year. There were in service, as teachers, 304 more graduates and 96 more professionally trained men than in the previous year. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in non-Government Schools rose from 19.6 to 20.0, maintaining the steady increase in the number of teachers of superior qualifications. Apart from the Training Colleges preparing candidates for the B. T. degree, teachers also receive some professional training in recognised training classes, which prepare teachers, mostly non-graduates, for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The opening of training classes for Secondary Teachers' Certificate candidates will, it is hoped, produce better teachers than have been hitherto available. In these classes candidates receive lectures on educational psychology and methods, and observe demonstration lessons.

6(6). The number of Government Secondary schools for boys decreased from 22 to 21, the Sorabji J. J. High School, Government Schools. Surat, having been converted into a Primary Training Institution for Men. Of these, 19 were High Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The Anglo-Urdu School, Sholapur, was raised to the status of a High School during the year.

Government have had under their consideration the question of introducing vocational training in Secondary Schools. After a careful survey of the position and after consulting the Board of Secondary

Education and the local opinion, Government decided in the year under review to convert gradually five of their High Schools into Vocational Schools as follows :—

- (1) The R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, into a Commercial High School.
- (2) The Northcote High School, Sholapur, into a Technical High School.
- (3) The Government High School, Satara,)
- (4) The Government High School, Bijapur, } into Agricultural High
- (5) The Telang High School, Godhra, } Schools.

According to the plan for the introduction of vocational training approved by Government, a vocational bias was introduced in standard IV of these schools in June, 1939, and all the higher standards will be brought gradually under the vocational scheme year by year.

In view of the recommendation made by the Committee on the training of Primary teachers, Government decided to convert the Government High Schools at Surat, Ratnagiri and Nasik into Primary Training Institutions. According to this decision the Surat High School, as stated above, was wholly converted into a Training College for Men, some of the classes in the Ratnagiri High School were closed and a Training Institution for Men with four classes (two 1st year and two 2nd year) was opened, and the classes in the Nasik High School were reduced to prepare the way for a Training College for Women from June, 1940. To meet the growing demand for Girls' Secondary education at Dharwar, Government decided to close gradually the Government High School at the place and to develop the Anglo-Kannada Girls School into a full-fledged High School.

The Government Secondary Schools continue to maintain their general level of efficiency and their popularity. They now occupy an important place in the system of Secondary education in this Province with the introduction of a vocational bias.

6(7). The number of recognised Secondary Schools rose by 60 from 701 to 761. The number of non-Government High Schools was 245 and of Middle Schools 312. Of the non-Government recognised schools, 134 schools were under the control of District Local Boards and 24 High Schools and 37 Middle Schools under Municipalities. The rest were under private management.

To distribute financial aid on an equitable basis to all recognised schools Government introduced a scheme to limit grants-in-aid to 20 per cent. of the admitted expenditure in the case of the Boys' schools and to 25 per cent. in the case of the Girls' schools. The scheme sanctioned is to be fully operative within three years from 1938-39. It is premature to estimate the results of the scheme at this stage.

Government, in response to an oft-voiced request, inaugurated this year a Provident Fund subsidised by Government for the benefit of Secondary teachers. Provision for old age is essential and a teacher

cannot be expected to devote himself whole-heartedly to the welfare of his pupils unless he is assured of adequate provision for old age. The institution of a Provident Fund, it is hoped, will stabilise the position of teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools and will create in them an abiding interest in their professional work.

6(8). Secondary Schools follow generally the courses of studies laid down for the various standards in Schedule D Courses and of the Grant-in-aid Code. Schools are, however, Examinations. allowed to modify the courses with the previous approval of the Department. The standards followed in Secondary (English) Schools are those laid down in Schedule C to the Grant-in-aid Code. The question of evolving courses of studies common to both Secondary Schools and Secondary (English) Schools is before Government.

Secondary Schools in this Province for the present prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination only but the question of instituting a general Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination to serve the requirements of the University and Secondary education generally is before Government.

6(9). During the year under report the Hindustan Scout Boy Scouts. Association, Bombay Province, was paid a grant of Rs. 21,700. The number of scouts on the roll of the Association was 32,525.

The original Boy Scouts Association was readmitted to Government grant and a grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the Association during the year under review. The total number of scouts and scouters of all ranks recorded by the Association in this Province during the year, was 12,000.

Schools are now at liberty to affiliate their scout-troops to either of the Associations and the expenditure incurred by aided schools on scouting is admitted for the assessment of the Government grant for Physical education.

6(10). Government maintain a Training Institute for Physical Physical Education. Education at Kandivli mainly to train specialist teachers in Physical education which is now compulsory for all pupils. An account of the institute is given in Chapter IX of this Report.

Special grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools for Physical education continued to be paid as in the previous year.

6(11). The work of medical inspection of pupils in Government Medical Inspection of School Children. Schools is entrusted to Government medical officers, who receive a small honorarium for the work. Expenditure incurred by non-Government Secondary Schools on medical inspection is held admissible for the purposes of Government grant for Physical education.

The question of placing the system of medical inspection of school children on a uniform and general basis is being considered.

6(12). The five School Book Committees for regional languages and the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani Text Books and the School Book Committees. continued to function during the year under report. A detailed account of these Committees is given in the Chapter on Primary Education.

The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is the President, considers books intended for Secondary Schools. The number of books considered by this committee during the year is given in the table below :—

Number of Books received including the opening balance.	Number of Books disposed of		Books sanctioned as			Balance.
	Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Text Books.	Pupils' Library Books.	Teachers' Library Books.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
244	186	11	62	105	19	47

Secondary (English) Schools. •

6(13). There was no change in the total number of Secondary (English) Schools which was 41, but the number of Schools and Pupils. pupils in them increased by 1,144 to 16,925 (10,236 boys and 6,689 girls). Of these 41 schools, 39 are aided by Government. The following table gives details of these schools and the pupils attending them :—

		Schools.	Pupils.
High Schools for	Boys	16	9,716
	Girls	12	5,167
Middle Schools for	Boys	4	550
	Girls	9	1,492
Total ..		41	16,925

6(14). The total expenditure on Secondary (English) Schools increased by Rs. 1,22,610 to Rs. 13,42,214, which was met from the following sources :—

				Amount.	Percentage.
				Rs.	
Government Funds	..	..	..	2,26,152	16·8
Fees	..	..	..	8,78,277	65·4
Other Sources	..	..	..	2,37,785	17·7
			Total	13,42,214	100·0

6(15). The number of trained teachers in Secondary (English) Schools during the year under report was 363 Teachers. (140 men and 223 women). The average pay of teachers in Secondary (English) Schools was Rs. 80-2-0 per mensem. The St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate class attached to the St. Sebastian Goan High School, Bombay, continued to prepare candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. Both these institutions are recognised by the Department.

The most important event affecting these schools is that Government decided after a full investigation of the position that there was no justification for granting the Primary departments of these schools the same aid as the departments of ordinary Secondary Schools. Government have accordingly directed that the Primary departments of these schools (Standards I—IV, including classes maintained below Standard I) should from the year 1940-41 be treated as "Primary" and recognised and aided by the Local Authorities concerned in the usual manner. They should cease to receive aid directly from Provincial funds as Secondary Schools.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

7(1). The year under report shows an increase of 2,680 in the number of Primary schools and of 177,788 in the number of pupils enrolled—an increase shared by all the Divisions. On 31st March, 1940, there were 19,115 Primary schools in the Province with an attendance of 1,500,456 pupils. The following table compares for the last two years the number of schools and pupils by managements :—

		Number of Schools		Number of pupils	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
Government	Boys ..	30	27	5,373	4,341
	Girls ..	10	12	1,233	1,403
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	8,840	9,145	641,797	686,400
	Girls ..	750	758	55,744	62,266
Municipal ..	Boys ..	1,101	1,143	253,485	279,682
	Girls ..	536	547	109,634	121,444
Aided ..	Boys ..	4,607	7,053	215,341	308,321
	Girls ..	243	239	24,467	27,438
Unaided ..	Boys ..	293	129	13,840	7,868
	Girls ..	25	12	1,754	1,293
Total ..	Boys ..	14,871	17,497	1,129,836	1,286,612
	Girls ..	1,564	1,618	192,832	213,844
Total ..		16,435	19,115	1,322,668	1,500,456

The transfer of the aided Industrial School at Jalgaon to the Criminal Tribes Settlement in the East Khandesh District and the closure of two Government Primary schools in the Southern Division account for a decrease of one in the number of Government Primary schools, while the increase of 53 in the number of Municipal schools is due to the opening of new schools.

There was an increase of 313 in the number of District Local Board schools, of which 25 are in villages with a population of over 1,000 and the rest in villages with a population of 700-1,000. Government made a special provision of Rs. 1,00,000 to aid Local Boards to provide schools in villages with a population of 700-1,000. The response from Local Boards has been encouraging and in a year or two, it is hoped, all the large villages in the Province with a population of 700 and over will have a school.

Private enterprise has added 2,492 new aided Primary schools under the scheme for the removal of mass illiteracy. Government provided Rs. 9½ lakhs for the extension of the scheme and though various considerations hindered the public from taking full advantage of this provision, the response made cannot be called unsatisfactory. The registration rules framed for these schools originally contemplated payment of a direct grant only in the first year of their existence. Government's decision now to continue payment of grants direct to schools in villages with a population of less than 700, has created in the public mind an atmosphere of confidence and stability which promises well for the future. The extension of the scheme seems to promise a gradual expansion of Primary education without unduly straining the financial resources of the Boards or the State.

The average area served by a boys' Primary school declined from 5·2 to 4·4 square miles, and there was one school for every 1·2 towns and villages, against 1·5 in the previous year. Of the total male population, 11·9 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools, as against 10·6 in the preceding year.

There are 21,688 inhabited towns and villages in the Province, of which 13,358, or 61·6 per cent., have schools, an increase of 1,496 during the year. On 31st March, 1940, there were only 33 villages with a population of 1,000 and over without schools, as against 58 in the previous year, and it is hoped that in a year or two no such village will be without a school. Though only 61·6 per cent. of the villages are provided with schools, it must be remembered that many villages which have no school of their own can take advantage of schools within easy reach, and moreover, a number of these so-called villages are nothing but scattered hamlets. Details of villages with and without schools will be found in Appendix IV to this Report.

7(2). The following table gives the distribution of pupils in Primary Stages of Instruction, schools by standards :—

— I	Boys. 2	Percentage to total. 3	Girls. 4	Percentage to total. 5
Infants	405,225	36·8	180,630	45·7
Standard I	200,586	18·1	71,566	18·1
Standard II	155,838	14·1	53,085	13·5
Standard III	126,872	11·5	39,083	9·9
Standard IV	104,677	9·5	28,020	7·1
Total—Lower Primary Stage..	993,198	89·8	372,384	94·3
Standard V	50,599	4·6	11,696	2·9
Standard VI	32,763	3·0	6,968	1·8
Standard VII	28,928	2·6	3,920	1·0
Total—Upper Primary Stage..	112,290	10·2	22,584	5·7
Grand Total—Lower and Upper Primary Stages ..	1,105,488	100·0	394,968	100·0

7(3). The expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 8,06,840 to Rs. 2,00,00,076. The sources from which it was met during the year under report and the year preceding are given below :—

— 1	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Amount. 2	Percent- age. 3	Amount. 4	Percent- age. 5
Government funds	Rs. 1,16,16,611	60·5	Rs. 1,22,22,124	61·1
Board funds	54,03,198	28·2	55,32,444	27·7
Fees	7,73,685	4·0	8,02,424	4·0
Other sources	13,99,742	7·3	14,43,084	7·2
Total ..	1,91,93,236	100·0	2,00,00,076	100·0

The total expenditure on Primary schools increased by about Rs. 8 lakhs, but over Rs. 6 lakhs of this came from Provincial funds. The expenditure under the other heads recorded only minor increases. The increase of Rs. 6 lakhs in the Provincial expenditure was due mainly to the grants paid to schools opened under the scheme for mass literacy, and partly to the payment of non-recurring block grants to Local Authorities on their admissible but unsanctioned expenditure and the payment of duty pay to teachers under training.

The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys by different managements will be found in Subsidiary forms Nos. 4 and 5 printed in the Supplement to this Report. The total average cost per pupil for all managements fell from Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 12-14-0 and the cost to Government from Rs. 8-14-0 to Rs. 8-5-0. The opening of a large number of aided Primary schools was responsible for the reduction in the average cost per pupil.

7(4). Fee receipts increased by Rs. 28,739 to Rs. 8,02,424 representing 4.01 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary schools. This increase is not proportionate to the increase in the number of Primary schools, as most of them were voluntary schools under the mass literacy scheme and charged low fees or none at all.

7(5). Appendix V gives particulars of the housing arrangements for District Local Board, Municipal and Aided Primary schools for boys and girls in the Province, and shows that 24 per cent. of the boys' schools and 23 per cent. of the girls' schools have their own buildings, while 47 per cent. of the boys' schools and 14 per cent. of the girls' schools are in rent-free buildings, temples, chavdis, etc. Again, 24 per cent. of the boys' schools and 60 per cent. of the girls' schools are in rented buildings, the rest of the school-houses being partly owned and partly rented.

The District Building Committees established in 1938 continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Government provided for these Committees Rs. 5 lakhs which have been well utilised. Fifty-one school houses were actually completed during the year, and it is reported that 81 were under construction. It is hoped that as time goes on buildings will be constructed more rapidly.

The District Local Boards, Ahmednagar and East Khandesh, carried on their usual annual programme, erected a few buildings of their own and extended more than 10 buildings.

Under the Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Cheap Building Fund Scheme for the Ahmedabad District, 7 buildings were constructed at a total cost of about Rs. 13,000, and under the Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Building Scheme in Surat 6 new buildings were constructed and extantions made to two at a cost of nearly Rs. 34,000. Eight buildings were also under construction for the backward areas of the Surat District. The Purshottamdas Thakurdas scheme has been extended also to the Panch Mahals, where one building was put up during the year.

7(6). The total number of teachers in Primary schools under all managements rose by 4,176 (10·5 per cent.) to 43,993. Teachers. Of these, 37,201 were men and 6,792 women. Although the number of trained teachers rose by 189 to 18,230, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers fell from 45·3 to 41·4. This was due, as in the previous year, to the large number of untrained teachers employed in the voluntary schools started during the year. The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls will be found in Appendix VIII to this Report.

The expansion of the Government Training institutions and the financial encouragement now extended to private Training institutions will, it is hoped, increase the trained element appreciably at least in District Local Board schools.

7(7). The pay of Primary teachers in the Province remained unchanged. Towards the end of the year, however, Pay of Primary teachers. to remove anomalies in the pay of teachers trained after April, 1935, Government directed that they should get either the old scale (*plus* increments for periods spent in training) or the minimum pay for new entrants, whichever was greater. Government also accepted the recommendation of the 'Moos-Paranjpe Committee in regard to the Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances which had been withdrawn. These allowances were recommended to be continued in the form of personal pay in the case of those teachers who were getting them, or were entitled to get them, for a full year prior to 1st April, 1939, and merged in their future increments. This has helped to remove discontent among a section of the teachers, but though some Local Authorities have agreed to grant personal pay to the affected teachers, others have refused to do so. Government are doing all that is possible to persuade the Local Authorities to grant personal pay to their employees.

The whole question of the pay-scales of teachers is under consideration, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will soon be found when Government issues orders on the recommendations of the Moss-Paranjpe Committee.

7(8). Many Local Authorities have adopted the shift system. Detailed comments have been made on this aspect of Primary education in the last year's Report. The Shift System. The shift system is yet in an experimental stage and it is too early to estimate its practical utility. It has prevented over-crowding and has, to a certain extent, solved the difficulties of accommodation and additional assistants. Whatever the objections, the shorter hours of work prescribed for the Infants class and standard I, to which standards the shift system is generally confined, cannot be regarded as prejudicial to the progress of the children for whom the longer school session is not absolutely necessary.

7(9). The draft revised syllabus referred to in the previous year's Report continued to be successfully followed in the Courses of study. Practising schools of Training institutions. It seems to give a more realistic and practical turn to every day teaching. Children take a keen interest in the various occupations included in the syllabus. Government, therefore, decided to extend the revised syllabus to all Primary schools from June, 1940, and to begin with, to introduce it in the Infants class and standard I. As more and more trained teachers handling the new course issue from the Training institutions, it is hoped the revised syllabus will bear fruit.

A simplified course for the use of small village schools has also been sanctioned.

Government have introduced Basic education in 88 schools in the Province. Compact areas were selected for the purposes of this experiment on a linguistic basis as shown below :—

One in the Surat District for Gujarat.

Two in the East Khandesh and Satara Districts for Maharashtra,
and

One in the Dharwar District for the Kannada speaking population.

The teachers of these schools received special training at the Basis Training Centres. The Basic craft selected is spinning and carding. Weaving is to be introduced at a later stage. It is too early to judge of the results of the experiment, but it is becoming more and more evident that in the absence of text-books and other teaching aids the teachers find it extremely difficult to handle the course laid down. The Basic syllabus also seems to need revision in the light of the experience gained. The question of using other crafts, in addition to spinning and carding, is engaging the attention of the Department.

Government appointed in January, 1939, an Advisory Committee for Basic education to advise them on—

1. questions relating to the training of teachers and supervisors for Basic schools ;
2. the location of Basic schools in the Province, and
3. questions relating to the courses of study to be followed in the Basic schools.

The Committee held three meetings during the year and made recommendations to Government on various problems connected with Basic education.

The First All-India Basic Education Conference met in Poona in October, 1939, at the invitation of the Government of Bombay. The Conference enabled workers in the field of Basic education in the several Provinces to meet and discuss the results achieved. As the dates of the Conference synchronised with the meeting of the Central Advisory

Board of Education which was also held at Poona, the Basic Conference was visited by several Ministers of Education and Directors of Public Instruction from other Provinces.

This year saw the introduction of Hindustani in the upper standards of Primary schools. This has led to some controversy particularly in regard to the text-books prescribed for use, and Government are considering the question of making suitable changes in their original orders to meet the objections.

7(10). The number of Agricultural bias classes during the year remained as before, namely 79, but they recorded an increase of 459 pupils, bringing the total number under instruction to 3,618. The syllabus for these classes is generally well-planned and the work done in them has a practical demonstrative value for the Agricultural communities. It is, however, reported that the classes are unpopular in the Northern Division and the Konkan Districts of the Bombay Division.

7(11). The resumption of full control of the Inspecting staff by Government has radically changed the whole system of inspection and examination in Primary schools. Examinations. The examination work of Primary schools is now organised by the School Board Administrative Officer in consultation with the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, and with the co-operation of the Government Inspecting staff. The examinations of big taluka schools or full Primary schools are left to the Headmasters concerned, while the examinations of the smaller schools are entrusted to selected Headmasters. At the time of the inspection of the schools, Government Inspecting Officers have to scrutinise the examination results of the schools concerned and this acts as an effective check against injudicious promotions.

During the year under report, as stated elsewhere, an additional standard (VII) was added to girls' schools to raise gradually the standard of teaching in girls' schools and bring it on to the level of the standard in boys' schools. The first examination for girls under the new course was held in 1940, a separate examination being held for girls who had failed under the old course. It is hoped ultimately to hold a common examination for both girls and boys. As however the change must evolve gradually, the present practice of holding separate examinations for boys and for girls will continue up to 1942, when the position will be reviewed.

The number of candidates for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination is increasing from year to year. In the year under report 32,000 children were examined, showing an increase of 1,071 candidates over the preceding year. The following table gives details of the Examination held in 1939-40 at the various centres :—

1		Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination with			
		Regional Languages		Urdu.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
		2	3	4	5
B o m b a y Division.	Examination for Boys ..	4,616	2,274	308	159
	„ for Girls ..	1,163	501	45	20
Central Divi- sion.	Examination for Boys ..	10,600	4,741	412	278
	„ for Girls ..	989	510	50	33
N o r t h e r n Division.	Examination for Boys ..	5,358	2,175	400	135
	„ for Girls ..	1,484	465	55	12
S o u t h e r n Division.	Examination for Boys ..	5,797	2,493	321	120
	„ for Girls ..	335	155	35	14
Grand Total	Examination for Boys ..	26,371	11,683	1,501	692
	„ for Girls ..	3,971	1,631	185	79
Total ..		30,342	13,314	1,686	771

1		Primary School Leaving Examination with— <i>contd.</i>		Percentage of passes.
		Total.		
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	
		6	7	8
B o m b a y Division.	Examination for Boys ..	4,924	2,433	49.4
	„ for Girls ..	1,208	521	43.1
Central Divi- sion.	Examination for Boys ..	11,012	5,019	45.6
	„ for Girls ..	1,039	543	52.3
N o r t h e r n Division.	Examination for Boys ..	5,818	2,310	39.7
	„ for Girls ..	1,539	477	31.0
S o u t h e r n Division.	Examination for Boys ..	6,118	2,613	42.7
	„ for Girls ..	370	169	45.7
Grand Total	Examination for Boys ..	27,872	12,375	44.4
	„ for Girls ..	4,156	1,710	41.1
Total ..		32,028	14,085	44.0

7(12). Physical education has assumed the importance legitimately due to it in any scheme of secular education.

Physical Education. Organised efforts are being made to encourage physical instruction in Primary schools. Indigenous games and mass exercises of national origin are fostered and developed in the schools. Teachers specially trained in physical culture, whenever available, have charge of regular drill in the schools. Most Local Authorities have also well-organised Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements of their own.

Physical education has thus become an integral part of instruction in the Primary schools. The expenditure of Local Authorities in purchasing apparatus for physical exercises, on scouting, camping, and medical inspection of school children is admitted for a Government grant just as any other item of Primary education. A regular syllabus in physical education has also been incorporated in the revised syllabus for the Primary schools introduced from June, 1940.

In each Division, two Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education have been appointed and it is part of their duty to inspect the Physical training in Primary schools and, where possible, to organise short-term training courses for Primary teachers.

7(13). The number of School Co-operative Societies increased during the year by 20 to 664. These societies are managed

School Co-operative Societies. by the pupils themselves under the guidance of the teachers and demonstrate to growing minds the importance of self-help, co-operation and thrift.

7(14). School libraries play an important part in the growth and development of the children in our Primary schools.

School Libraries. Besides giving the pupils opportunities for reading outside the regular prescribed course, libraries foster in the pupils a taste for reading which endures after they leave school and prevents their lapsing into illiteracy. Financial considerations have been largely responsible for the lack of proposed library facilities in a majority of Primary schools. But there are notable exceptions. The East Khandesh District maintains 77 libraries for school children, and 25 central libraries for its teachers; Ahmednagar and Sholapur Municipalities maintain a few libraries for their school children and their teachers. The Surat District is particularly fortunate in the possession of 390 libraries under the Sir Purshottamdas Circulating Bal Library Scheme. There are also 8 other circulating libraries in the District. In the Panch Mahals District popular contributions have established a few village libraries.

7(15). A School Book Committee for each of the regional languages and the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani advise the Department on the suitability of books for use in schools. The work done during the year under report by the four

School Book Committees in the Regional Languages.

Committees and the Board is tabulated below:—

1	Number of books received including the opening balance.	Number of books disposed of.		Balance.
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	
	2	3	4	5
Urdu School Book Committee ..	159	138	12	9
Marathi School Book Committee ..	304	261	43	..
Gujarati School Book Committee ..	474	359	43	72
Kannada School Book Committee ..	130	122	7	1
Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani ..	139	46	22	71
Total ..	1,206	926	127	153
Total for 1938-39 ..	844	558	51	235

This year Government ordered that all the Departmental books in use in the Primary schools in this Province should be removed from the list of text-books and the contract for the publication of these books terminated. In the place of those books that were being generally used, the School Boards were asked to use other books on the sanctioned list. As the question of text-books was an important one, Government called a small informal conference, to which some non-official educationists were also invited, and the problem was discussed. As a result of this informal conference, Government appointed in June, 1939, a Special Committee with Mr. D. C. Pavate, Educational Inspector, Central Division, as Chairman, to consider the whole policy in regard to text-books in schools and advise Government on the preparation, publication and sale of suitable text-books for the schools. The Committee had not concluded its deliberations by the end of the year.

7(16). The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls in Bombay City, both Municipal and approved, increased by 19 to 551 and the number of pupils in them increased by 20,114 to 1,35,300. Of these, 7,463 were in the Upper Primary stage and the rest, namely, 1,27,837 in the Lower Primary stage, as against 6,528 and 1,08,658 respectively in the preceding year.

There were 2,803 ordinary teachers in the Municipal schools for boys and girls, as against 2,384 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,542, or 55 per cent., were trained, 1,132, or 40·4 per cent., qualified and 129, or 4·6 per cent., unqualified. The percentage of trained teachers increased by 0·8.

The number of special teachers for Drawing, Music, Drill, etc., stood unchanged at 130.

The total direct expenditure on Primary schools, both on Municipal and approved schools, was Rs. 44,12,433, as against Rs. 41,89,671 in the preceding year. The Corporation received a maintenance grant from Government of Rs. 8,95,000 in respect of its expenditure of Rs. 34,94,214.

7(17). The six Cantonments in this Province have made adequate provision for the educational needs of their residents.
Cantonment Schools. They either maintain their own schools or pay grants to approved schools and all these schools are inspected by Government Inspecting Officers. Particulars of these schools, the number of pupils, the expenditure incurred, etc., will be found in Appendix VI to this Report.

7(18). The Bombay Municipality this year extended compulsion to wards A to E and has thus introduced compulsion in all wards of the City. Eight other Local Authority Municipalities and two District Local Boards have introduced complete or partial compulsion. A table summarising the effects of the introduction of compulsory elementary education on the number of children attending schools in those areas appears as Appendix VII to this Report.

The progress revealed by the figures leaves much to be desired. Some of the Municipalities appear to be now making an effort to enforce compulsion. The absence of figures of coercive measures of the Bombay Municipality shows that so far the Municipality has done very little to enforce compulsion.

The unwillingness of Local Authorities to resort to coercive measures under the Act is mainly responsible for the unsatisfactory progress shown. The necessity of taking such measures has been duly impressed on the Local Authorities and the various officers concerned.

Government had made during the year a special provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for financing schemes of compulsion, but, owing to the absence of any proposals, the provision remained unutilised except for a small amount of Rs. 655 paid to the Dharwar Municipality for its scheme for the Bazaar Lines.

7(19). There are manifest signs of improvement in almost all directions. The bifurcation of Administration and Working of the Primary Education Act. Inspection has perceptibly improved the work of the Primary schools. The further strengthening of the Inspecting staff during the year has made it possible to increase

and intensify inspection and to watch and guide the work of teachers. The teachers themselves under the new order of things have much greater peace of mind and security of tenure than in the past, and this has had a salutary effect on their work generally.

On the other hand, the work of the School Boards was not free from friction owing to the Administrative Officer having definite powers in his hands independent of the School Board. Occasionally, Administrative Officers were charged with having non-co-operated with the Board, mainly because in the discharge of their duties, they did not find it possible to comply with the wishes of the members of the Board. School Boards are jealous of their own powers and unfortunately display suspicion of the actions of the Administrative Officer and the executive orders issued by the Department. It is hoped that as time goes on things will settle and there will be greater co-operation between the School Board and the Administrative Officer.

On the whole, however, the School Boards have continued to evince considerable interest in the various schemes relating to the expansion of Primary education; viz., the opening of new schools, the introduction of the new syllabus, physical training, school buildings and the innumerable other activities that the reorganised scheme of Primary education has ushered in.

At the time of the All-India Basic Conference as all interested in Primary education were in Poona, the Department took the opportunity of holding a Conference of the Chairmen of School Boards and the Inspecting Officers of the Department to discuss general problems arising out of the amended Primary Education Act. The Conference served a useful purpose in removing some of the misunderstanding that there was regarding the powers and privileges of Administrative Officers and Chairmen, and it is hoped to hold such Conferences periodically.

7(20). During the year under report, Government appointed a Provincial Board of Primary Education for the Province as contemplated in section 2 A of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. As it was constituted fairly late in the year, the Board could meet only twice during the year. Useful suggestions, however, were made by the Board in regard to building grants to approved Primary schools, school hours, play grounds, educational survey of the Province, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

I. *Training of Secondary School Teachers.*

There are in all five institutions (including two in Indian States) for the training of graduate teachers of Secondary schools of which one is an institution for Physical Education. Of these, three are Government institutions and are dealt with in Chapters V and IX. Besides these Training colleges there are two normal schools which train mistresses for European and Secondary (English) schools, and an account of them is given in Chapter XIII.

II. *Training of Primary School Teachers.*

8(1). The Primary Training institutions increased from 27 to 37, of which 17 are Government, 3 Municipal and 17 aided. Of these, 20 are for men and 17 for women. The following table gives comparative figures for the last two years of the number of students trained:—

	1938-39.			1939-40.			Increase.
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	
Institutions for men .	881	171	1,052	1,777	569	2,346	1,294
Institutions for women ..	307	557	864	333	834	1,167	303
Total ..	1,188	728	1,916	2,110	1,403	3,513	1,597

During the year under report ten new institutions were started and the existing Training institutions, both Government and non-Government, were considerably expanded. There has, therefore, been a large increase in the number of students attending these institutions, the total number under training being 3,513, showing an increase of 1,597. Of the 3,513 students under training 2,616 (including 158 students of the Scheduled classes) were Hindus, 374 Muslims, 431 Indian Christians, and 92 others.

Of the ten newly started Training institutions eight are for men and two for women. The eight new training institutions for men include five started by Government and three by private bodies. Of the five Government Training institutions two are ordinary Training institutions

started by the conversion of the Government Boys' High Schools at Ratnagiri and Surat, the remaining three being Basic Training Centres started in order to supply trained teachers for Basic schools. The three ordinary Training institutions started by private bodies include two institutions for Marathi teachers, viz., the Maharshi Shinde Training College, Nasik, opened by the Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj, the Gandhi Training College, Poona, started by the Poona City Municipality for the training of its own teachers, and one institution for Kannada teachers, viz., the Karnatak Education Board's Training College, Dharwar.

The number of Training institutions for women has increased by 2 to 17. One of the two new institutions is the Archbishop Roberts Training College, Bandra, started for the benefit of teachers working in the Primary schools where the medium of instruction is English. The other additional Training institution for women (viz. Z. B. M. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur) is not, however, altogether a new institution, but one, which had been temporarily closed during the previous year but was reopened during the year under report.

8(2). It was pointed out in the last year's report that the Committee appointed by Government to consider and report on the question of the training of Primary Teachers had emphasised the need for training as many of the teachers already in service as possible. It was, therefore, decided by Government to train all teachers within a period of ten to fifteen years. As a result of this policy, the total number admitted for training increased from 1,900 to 3,500 and the total number of trained teachers turned out was 1,066 i.e. 466 in excess of the number trained in the previous year.

On the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed by Government the courses of studies were also revised both in the case of men and women teachers, the third year classes in the Primary Training institutions were abolished, and the former intermittent training replaced by a course of continuous training for 2 years.

For women teachers, however, the course continues to be one of three years for the present. In view of the fact that standard VII has been added to Primary Schools for girls and the standard of Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for Boys and Girls is proposed to be brought to the same level, the question of having only a two year course of training for women teachers will have to be considered in the near future.

8(3). The expenditure on Primary Training Institutions increased by Rs. 1,64,990 to Rs. 6,35,983. The substantial increase was the result of the additional expenditure incurred on the expansion of Government institutions, additional grants to old aided institutions and fresh grants to newly started private Training institutions. Of the total expenditure, 84.9

per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 2·1 per cent. from Municipal funds, 4·3 per cent. from fees and 8·7 per cent. from other sources. The cost of educating a student in a Government Training institution for men was Rs. 202, of which Government contributed Rs. 201, while in the case of women the cost was Rs. 428, of which an amount of Rs. 423 was paid by Government. The cost per student in aided institutions for men was Rs. 95, of which an amount of Rs. 63 was paid by Government. The cost per student in aided institutions for women was Rs. 137, of which an amount of Rs. 54 was contributed by Government.

The classification by languages of the training institutions for men and women and of the students receiving training therein is shown below:—

	Number of Institutions.							Number of students.							
	For Men.			For Women.				Grand Total.	For Men.			For Women.			Grand Total.
	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Government.		Non-Government.	Total.	Government.	Non-Government.	Total.		
1. Marathi	5	5	10	1	7	8	18	811	507	1,318	112	485	597	1,915	
2. Gujarati	3	1	4	1	3	4	8	434	23	457	86	255	341	798	
3. Kannada	2	1	3	1	..	1	4	315	39	354	70	..	70	424	
4. Urdu	3	..	3	1	2	3	6	217	..	217	65	35	100	317	
5. English	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	59	59	59
Total	13	7	20	4	13	17	37	1,777	569	2,346	333	834	1,167	3,513	

Of the 37 Training institutions for men and women, four are Basic Training Centres, two train Kindergarten teachers, and one is a vocational Training school. The remaining 30 are ordinary Training institutions.

The Vocational Training school is a non-Government Training institution for men at Ankleshwar which has a rural bias and teaches a special course including agriculture, carpentry, etc.

The two Kindergarten Training schools, viz. (1) the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur, and (2) the Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, prepare teachers for pre-primary and Kindergarten schools.

Basic Training Centres were newly opened this year to meet the requirements of the experimental Basic Primary Schools started in certain compact areas in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnatak. These Training Institutions follow a specially devised course of training for one year the main object being to train teachers to teach through a craft. The craft selected so far is Spinning and Weaving, but the question of introducing Agriculture as a Basic Craft is under consideration. These institutions are still in an experimental stage and their future will depend upon the success of Basic Primary Schools.

8(4). The general policy adopted at present is to train all untrained teachers already in service and who are between 22 and 40 years of age in about 10 to 15 years' time. Teachers in service within the above age-limits are, therefore, selected for training provided they are certified to be medically fit and are otherwise eligible. In the past, candidates for training were selected by the School Board. Under the amended Primary Education Rules the School Board Administrative Officers have been empowered to recommend to the Educational Inspectors candidates for training. The Educational Inspectors, therefore, select teachers for training from among those recommended by the Administrative Officers according to age groups. Teachers senior in age, pay and service are, as a rule, given preference. This change in the method of selection for training has made it difficult for the prescribed communal quota in the matter of admissions to Training Institutions to be strictly adhered to. In view, however, of the fact that all teachers are to be trained in due course, the change is not likely to result in any injustice or hardship to teachers of any particular community. Nevertheless instructions have been issued to ensure that an adequate number of Backward Class teachers are selected for training, even if they are not ordinarily eligible for admission according to seniority in age, pay, etc.

In the past aided Training Institutions used to admit either fresh candidates, or teachers working in private aided institutions. From the year 1939-40 Local Authority teachers have been permitted to be deputed to private Training Institutions, and the institutions concerned are given special fee grants for Local Authority teachers.

8(5). Up to last year, teachers admitted on behalf of District Local Grant of Stipends Board Local Authorities were given only stipends and Duty pay. at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem for men and Rs. 15 per mensem for women. With effect from June, 1939, Government, however, sanctioned the payment of stipends at the above rates to teachers deputed by Municipal Local Authorities also.

The decision to admit teachers to the Training Institutions by age groups involved some hardship as many of the teachers admitted for training were men of advanced age with large families to support. While under training, these teachers have to support themselves and in addition to maintain their families at home. As in the majority of cases additional training does not involve additional pay a number of senior teachers

express their reluctance to go up for further training. The Moos-Paranjpe Committee considered this aspect of the case and recommended the payment of full pay to teachers under training and Government advised the Local Authorities to grant full duty pay in lieu of stipends to permanent Local Authority teachers in service for the period of their training, with effect from June, 1939. Many of the Local Authorities have accordingly given duty pay to teachers deputed for training. The Local Authorities which have not sanctioned payment of duty pay on account of financial or other reasons are being again advised to sanction the grant of duty pay to their teachers under training.

8(6). With the introduction of the system of giving two years' continuous training, the courses of studies for the
General Remarks. Primary Training Institutions for Men and Women were modified as stated above. The revised courses were introduced with effect from the academic year commencing from June, 1939. The new courses of studies have worked satisfactorily. As the period of training extends over a period of two years and is continuous, the training has become much more effective and it has become possible to lay proper stress on practice in teaching and to give adequate intensive training in multiple class teaching to teachers undergoing training.

Hand-work and Hindustani with a knowledge of both the Nagari and the Urdu scripts continued to be taught in all the Training Institutions for men and women.

The special concession of being admitted direct to the Second year class granted to matriculates has attracted a good number of matriculates to Primary schools. These teachers are reported to have done well. They shewed better progress and better grasp of general principles of education than the ordinary Primary School Leaving Certificate teachers.

In connection with the scheme of Voluntary Primary schools certain private individuals and Associations organised Training Camps for the benefit of teachers employed in these schools. These camps were, however, mostly confined to the Southern Division and provided a Short-term course of training ranging from 15 days to about 3 months. The attendance varied from about 20 to about 100 at each Camp. The object of these courses was to give an idea to the teachers concerned of the elements of Physical Education and of the various subjects included in the syllabus, in addition to some training in Hygiene, Medical aid, Communal unity, etc. These camps were subsidised by Government.

CHAPTER IX.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

9(1). Professional Schools and Classes are institutions which impart instruction in technical and allied subjects. The standards of instruction and of admission to these institutions vary according to the nature and duration of the courses. Some are under the control of other Departments. A statistical summary of these institutions is given below :—

1	Number of institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
			Provincial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Commercial Schools ..	33	2,078	2,665	1,19,721	59	1
Engineering and Technical and Industrial Schools ..	88	6,109	2,65,028	8,50,429	111	34
Agricultural Schools ..	4	131	14,572	29,185	216	108
Medical Schools ..	3	700	64,109	1,51,254	216	92
Art Schools ..	3	782	60,101	1,10,569	157	85
Language Schools ..	49	2,040	5,170	76,462	37	3
Music Schools ..	12	491	..	14,483	25	..
Other Special Schools ..	7	414	58,038	93,143	225	142
Gymnasia ..	147	10,669	42,064	1,46,549	11	3

The language schools mostly comprise Maktabs, and Sanskrit Pathashalas.

A—Commercial Institutions.

9(2). The number of institutions increased from 30 to 33, but the number of pupils decreased from 2,164 to 2,078. These institutions provide instruction in various Commercial subjects and cater for students appearing for the examinations held by the London Chamber of Commerce or for the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations and also for those who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in Commercial subjects.

Detailed statistical information on account of the 33 Commercial schools and classes appears in the Supplement to this Report.

The London Chamber of Commerce holds three examinations: (i) Elementary, (ii) Certificate and (iii) Higher Certificate. The number of candidates for the Higher Certificate Examination of 1939 was 760, as against 746 in 1938, and the number of passes was 288, as against 309. As usual most of the candidates appeared for "Book-keeping and Accountancy". Of the 9 girls who appeared at the Higher Certificate Examination, 6 passed in one or more subjects. One of the candidates passed in all the four subjects in which she appeared and obtained distinction in one.

9(3). The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations were held, as usual, at Bombay, Poona and Karachi. At the Diploma Examination held in 1940, 189 candidates appeared (as against 169 in 1939), and 64 passed. At the Certificate Examination 275 candidates appeared and 187 passed in individual subjects.

To encourage greater proficiency in Shorthand, a Higher Certificate Examination in Shorthand has been instituted. This examination was held for the first time in April, 1940, when 24 candidates appeared and 20 passed the test.

In the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, there are both Day and Evening classes in Commercial subjects. The number of pupils admitted was 94-83 in the Evening class and 11 in the Day class. Of the 20 candidates sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, 11 passed, and of the 26 appearing at the Certificate Examination, 12 were successful.

In the J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach, the number of pupils declined from 42 to 38. Of the 2 candidates sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, 1 passed, and of the 27 candidates for the Certificate Examination, 18 passed.

B—Technical and Industrial Schools.

9(4). The only Engineering classes under the control of the Educational Department are the Diploma classes attached to the College of Engineering, Poona. The number of students of these Diploma classes increased from 263 to 266 and the results of the examinations held in March, 1940, were as under:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	30	23
Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering	36	31

The total expenditure on the Diploma Classes was Rs. 50,834, as against Rs. 49,307 in 1938-39.

9(5). The Technical and Industrial schools of the Province are under the control of the Department of Industries. Details of the progress of these institutions will be found in the Report of the Director of Industries. The tables attached to this Report contain some significant details about them.

The V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, is the premier Technical Institute in this Province.

Candidates from different parts of India apply for admission and there has been an increasing demand for admission to the Electrical Engineering course in recent years. At the Entrance examination for admission in June, 1939, there were 322 candidates; of these 174 were granted admission of whom 120 belonged to Bombay Province.

Victoria Jubilee
Technical Institute,
Bombay.

The results of the Final Sessional examinations were as under :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Mechanical Engineering	40	40
Electrical Engineering	43	42
Textile Manufacture	22	22
Technical and Applied Chemistry	11	11
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	7	7

9(6). The general control of the Technical and Industrial education is in the hands of the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training of which the Director of Industries is the Chairman. In order to maintain contact between the Educational Department and the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction or his nominee is a member of the Committee.

During the year under report the Committee had under its control 78 schools in the Province of Bombay. There are 25 different courses of instruction followed by the various institutions under the control of the Committee.

Of the 2,338 pupils who appeared for the annual examinations, 1,886 were successful. In the final examinations 984 candidates appeared and 730 candidates satisfied the examiners.

The total expenditure of the Committee was Rs. 16,080, of which Rs. 3,005 was incurred on establishment, Rs. 3,703 on inspection and Rs. 9,371 on examinations. An amount of Rs. 40,676 was paid as recurring grants-in-aid to schools under its control. The non-recurring grants amounted to Rs. 2,985 and a recurrent *pro forma* grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,339 was also made to the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharamji Industrial School for the Blind conducted by the Blind Relief Association.

9(7). The Government Technical institutions under the Department of Industries are the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Government Leather Working School and the Tanning Institute, Khar, and the Central Handweaving Institute, Poona.

In addition to the above institutions, the Department of Industries maintained during the year 5 peripatetic cotton-weaving schools for *bona fide* weavers, 2 weaving schools for Agriculturists, one wool-weaving school for training dhangars and wool-weavers, 7 peripatetic cotton weaving demonstrations, 3 wool-weaving demonstrations, 3 dyeing demonstrations, and 6 tanning demonstrations.

The Department also extended its activities to the following cottage industries :—

- (1) Cane and Bamboo Work.
- (2) Lacquer Work.
- (3) Coir Manufacture.
- (4) Art Crafts.
- (5) Match Making.

9(8). The scheme of apprenticeship, to which a reference was made in the previous Report, was continued during the year with a view to mitigating the evil of unemployment. Of the 244 candidates who appeared for the entrance examination held in Bombay and 57 at Ahmedabad, 102 and 31 respectively were admitted and placed in Mills and other industrial concerns as apprentices. Of the 102 candidates in Bombay, 54 were apprenticed to Mills and 48 to workshops, while all the 31 candidates at Ahmedabad were absorbed by the various local mills.

9(9). Apart from the Technical and Industrial schools, which are under the control of the Department of Industries, there are 35 schools or classes recognised by this Department. Most of these institutions are for girls or women and provide instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, first-aid, fancy work, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,260 were paid to them in 1939-40, as against Rs. 10,520 in 1938-39.

9(10). A number of scholarships are awarded annually by the Department of Industries in the different technical institutions under its control. In addition to these, 2 scholarships are ordinarily available for research in Technical Chemistry and one for practical training in Electrical Engineering.

One of the two scholarships awarded in 1938-39 for research work tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, was extended for one year more. Two new scholarships in Technical Chemistry were awarded during the year—both tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

The scholarship for practical training in Electrical Engineering awarded in 1938-39 terminated as it was sanctioned for one year only. One new scholarship was awarded during the year under report at the workshop of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

The three State Technical scholarships of £ 216 each per annum awarded in 1938-39 were continued during the year under report.

The scholarship awarded to a Scheduled class student for the Tanning course in England was also continued for the major portion of the year.

C—Agricultural Schools.

9(11). There are two Primary Agricultural schools maintained by the Agricultural Department—one at Dhulia in the West Khandesh District and the other at Devihosur in the Dharwar District. These schools impart instruction in Agriculture on modern and practical lines.

In addition to the above two schools, there are two other Agricultural schools under private management—one at Rajapur managed by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Rajapur, and the other at Puntamba in the Ahmednagar District. They were paid by this Department a grant of Rs. 2,900 and Rs. 250 respectively during the year under report.

D—Medical Schools:

9(12). In addition to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, the Medical Department maintains two Medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad, with an attendance of 236 and 226 students respectively. Of these, the number of women students was 42 and 15 respectively. These schools prepare students for the L.C.P.S. Examination. In addition to these schools there is the National Medical College, Bombay, which is recognised for sending candidates for the L.C.P.S. Examination.

E—Veterinary College.

9(13). The Veterinary College, Bombay, which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, teaches a course of three years leading to the G.B.V.C. For practical training the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital is used. There were 138 students in the College, of whom 43 were in the first year, 44 in the second year and 51 in the third year. Thirty-eight students passed the final examination and secured the Diploma during the year.

The total expenditure of the College amounted to Rs. 61,671, of which Rs. 45,692 was met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 15,578 from fees and Rs. 401 from other sources.

F—Art Schools.

9(14). The Sir J. J. School of Art is under the control of the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art and details of its progress appear in his report.

The number of students on the rolls of the School on the 31st March, 1940, was 615, as against 527 of the preceding year. The number of students in the various classes was as under :—

Name of class.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Drawing and Painting Classes	229	219
Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Classes ..	18	55
Modelling Classes	21	22
Normal Classes for Drawing Teachers	40	40
Architectural Classes	126	131
Commercial Arts Section	93	148
Total ..	527	615

Many students of the different sections of the School exhibited their work in the various exhibitions held in India and received well-merited recognition in the form of money prizes and medals. A number of the students did particularly well in the Art Exhibition held in Calcutta. The Mural Decoration Class produced some very successful work during the year.

The number of students in the School of Sculpture was 22, as against 21 during 1938-39, and there were 142 students in the Architectural section of the School.

9(15). The number of students in the Reay Art Workshops was 114 as against 109. The craft section of the School continues to do pioneer work in maintaining the consummate skill of the Indian hereditary craftwork. During the year under report 24 orders were received to be executed by this section.

9(16). Under the control of this Department were the Drawing and Design classes in Ahmedabad and Surat.

There were 30 pupils on the roll of the Drawing and Design Class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad. They received training in the different branches as shown below :—

Class.	Carpentry and Metal Work.	House Decoration.	Others.	Total.
Elementary	8	5	4	17
Advanced	7	3	3	13
Total ..	15	8	7	30

The Drawing and Design Class, Surat, under the management of the Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat, had on its roll 27 pupils as against 20 pupils in 1938-39.

G—Music Schools.

9(17). Music forms part of the curriculum of Primary schools (both for boys and girls) and is taught as an optional subject in some Secondary schools. It is also included in the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for Girls and for the Primary Training College Certificate Examination.

There were also 12 private classes for instruction in Music, both vocal and instrumental, with 567 pupils attending them. As a measure of retrenchment, Government have discontinued paying grants to these classes since the year 1933-34.

H—Gymnasia.

9(18). The number of gymnasia recognised during the year increased from 124 to 147. The number on the rolls in these gymnasia was 15,395 as against 12,811 during the year 1938-39. Out of the 15,395 pupils, 4,726 attended other institutions as well. A total grant of Rs. 9,780 was paid to the gymnasia during the year.

9(19). The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, is a Government institute under the direct control of this Department. It is a residential Institute with separate arrangements for women students, and is primarily intended for the training of teachers in Physical Education. Tuition at the Institute is free, and about 10 per cent. of the students under training receive stipends of Rs. 25 per mensem. The teaching is both practical and theoretical. •

Training Institute for
Physical Education,
Kandivli, Bombay.

The number of students in the Institute was 75 (including 9 women), of whom two were from outside the Province.

The Institute organised a ten days' scout training camp at Marwara and a three days' Safety First Course for the students.

Two Short Term courses for Secondary school teachers and one for the Heads of Secondary schools and Training institutions were arranged by the Institute during the year under report. The number of teachers completing these courses was—

Course.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1st Short Term course	83	10	93
2nd Short Term course	122	23	145
Short Term course for Heads of Secondary schools and Training institutions ..	20	6	26
Total ..	225	39	264

The total direct expenditure on the Institute was Rs. 35,814, of which Rs. 32,284 came from Provincial revenues. The total cost per student during the year was Rs. 431, while the cost to Government was Rs. 389.

The Board of Physical Education constituted during the preceding year held 7 meetings during the year under report and gave advice to all Government and non-Government institutions on matters connected with physical education.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

10(1). The study of a Classical language begins in Standard IV of a Secondary school and continues throughout the school course. Candidates at the Matriculation examination have the option of choosing an oriental classical language, and although a large majority of the pupils taking a classical language prefer Sanskrit or Persian, provision for instruction in other Oriental languages exists in some schools. Of the candidates who passed the Matriculation examination of 1940 with an oriental language, 7,743 passed with Sanskrit, 1,908 with Persian, and 74 with Arabic, while 649 passed with other oriental languages.

For the higher examination in Arts, Sanskrit and Persian also retain their popularity. The results of the examinations of 1940 shew that of the 123 candidates who took the B.A. degree 86 took Sanskrit, 14 Persian, 12 Ardha-magadhi while the remaining 11 took other Oriental languages. The corresponding figures for the M.A. were 29, 20, 6, 1 and 2 respectively.

Apart from the instruction in Oriental languages imparted in ordinary schools and colleges, there are special institutions known as Pathashalas for the study of Sanskrit and Madressahs for the study of Persian or Arabic. There were 54 Pathashalas and 36 Madressahs during the year attended by 2,007 and 2,580 pupils. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,175 were paid to Pathashalas and Rs. 1,671 to Madressahs during the year.

With the exception of a few institutions which maintain a comparatively higher standard of instruction, Pathashalas generally follow an elementary course in Sanskrit in addition to Vedic studies. English is also taught in some Pathashalas, and pupils from higher standards of Secondary schools attend the Sanskrit classes of some institutions.

A few Pathashalas send up candidates for the examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, while a few other prepare for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Among these, the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathashala, Bombay, the Warad Sanskrit Pathashala, Sholapur and the Gangadhar Sanskrit College, Hubli, deserve special mention.

The Poona Sanskrit College aims at an advanced study of Sanskrit and is doing useful work for the preservation of the old traditional Shastric learning. It has an enrolment of 20 students, including 11 in the preparatory classes.

10(2). Among the Institutions which aim exclusively at the advancement of Oriental learning and scholarship, the Oriental Institutes. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch

of the Royal Asiatic Society, may be specially mentioned. These Institutes maintain valuable libraries of rare manuscripts, books, etc., which are lent to scholars from India and abroad. Scholarships and prizes are awarded for original research. These Institutes frequently invite eminent scholars to deliver lectures on oriental subjects.

Apart from these special institutes, there are others which are doing useful work in their own fields. The Indian Historical Research Institute at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, the Karnatak Historical Research Society, the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandala, Poona, aim at Original research in Historical subjects, and the Mimamsa Vidyalyaya, Poona, is interested in a critical study of the Mimamsa Shastra.

During the year a Kannad Research office was established at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, for work in connection with research in Kannada literature. It aims at collecting and publishing basic material for the study and interpretation, of the ancient culture of Karnatak. The Gujarat Research Society is doing useful work along similar lines at Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

11(1). The Department of Visual Instruction is in the charge of a special Deputy Educational Inspector in the B.E.S. Class II. Previous reports contain full details of the work of this sub-Department.

11(2). The Department has 87 Magic lanterns in its charge. Of these 87 lanterns, 26 were in Government Secondary schools, 16 in Government Training Institutions, and 42 in the charge of Government Inspecting Officers, while 3 were in the charge of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

Seven District School Boards, 14 Municipal School Boards and 92 non-Government institutions had lanterns of their own. The total number of lanterns in use during the year was thus 200.

11(3). The Department now has 36,512 slides comprising 570 sets. Seven sets of 678 slides were added during the year. These new sets deal with current topics such as Basic Education, Air Raid Precautions, Temperance, etc.

The Cinema has now proved popular as an effective visual aid and 15 non-Government schools, the Bombay Schools Committee and the District School Board, Sholapur, have Cinema projectors. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction also has an excellent Cinema outfit equipped with an electric lighting set and it is proving useful. The Department bought ten educational films, mostly travel pictures, during the year. These films are lent to institutions which have Cinema projectors.

11(4). Government Educational institutions made good use of the lantern. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction reports that although some officers did excellent work, the Government Inspecting Officers only just maintained the minimum limit prescribed for lantern lecturing work. He, however, attributes this partly to the time required for taking possession of the lanterns lent to the School Boards and partly to the time spent on repairing the lanterns many of which came back from the Boards in an unserviceable condition.

Twelve out of the 19 Municipal School Boards, including the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, had lanterns of their own, but with the exception of only 4, the work done by these bodies was poor.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction reports increasing interest in the non-Government schools in Visual Instruction work, a few of these schools having acquitted themselves as creditably as some of the best Government schools.

11(5). The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction conducted as usual a Training Course in Visual Instruction for Secondary Teachers deputed to the Secondary Training College, Bombay. He also delivered magic lantern lectures in educational institutions and in public places in Bombay and the suburbs and prepared new slides and lecture-notes on certain sets of slides. During the course of his tour he inspected 36 Government lanterns, observed the lectures delivered by various officers and institutions and held 10 Conferences of Primary Teachers. He also delivered more than 200 lantern lectures on a variety of subjects. His services were in constant demand not only in Educational Institutions but also at public functions and festivals, educational conferences and exhibitions. Of the 96 public lectures delivered by him during the year, 77 were on adult education and 19 on Village Uplift.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

12(1). The remarkable increase in the enrolment of girls was not only maintained during the year, but there was a further increase in the number of girls receiving education.

The total number of institutions for girls increased by 235 to 2,064 and the number of pupils in them by 27,830 to 253,485. The number of girls under instruction in all kinds of institutions increased by 66,672, or by 17·3 per cent., to 453,060, as against an increase of 38,539, or 11·1 per cent., during the previous year. The following table gives further details :—

	No. of institutions for girls.	No. of pupils in institutions for girls.	No. of boys in institutions for girls.	No. of girls in institutions for girls (Column 3-4).	No. of girls in institutions for boys.	Total number of girls under instruction (Column 5+6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division.	609	81,255	3,248	78,007	67,275	145,282
Central Division.	553	65,082	1,411	63,671	67,289	130,960
Northern Division.	497	64,749	1,708	63,041	39,896	102,937
Southern Division.	368	32,836	302	32,534	31,527	64,061
European Schools.	16	2,904	407	2,497	634	3,131
Secondary (English) Schools.	21	6,659	1,287	5,372	1,317	6,689
Total ...	2,064	253,485	8,363	245,122	207,938	453,060

The number of girls attending the different kinds of educational institutions appears in appendix I of this Report. The

following table shews the extent to which girls from the various communities took advantage of the educational facilities provided for them :—

1	Total number under instruction.	Percentage to total.	Percentage to female population of the community.
1	2	3	4
European and Anglo-Indians	2,810	0·6	22·2
Indian Christians	18,899	4·2	15·5
Hindus	Advanced	131,834	29·1
	Intermediate	169,324	37·4
	Backward	39,336	8·7
Muslims	65,569	14·5	9·0
Parsis	8,389	1·8	20·3
Others	16,899	3·7	10·5
Total ..	453,060	100·0	5·3

Although the percentage of girls belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes is still low, it is noteworthy that they are attending schools in larger numbers. The increase in the percentage of Muslim girls under instruction to the total female population of the community from 7·9 to 9·0 during the year is a pleasing feature, indicating the increasing desire of the Muslim community for the education of their girls.

12(2). It is not possible to frame a correct estimate of the total amount spent on the education of girls, as 45·9 per cent. of the girls under instruction attend institutions for boys. The expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls during the year increased by Rs. 3,43,320 to Rs. 70,42,596 and was met from the following sources :—

	Amount, Rs.	Percentage.
Government Funds	27,52,528	39·1
District Local Board and Municipal Funds.	16,54,926	23·5
Fees	14,88,502	21·1
Other sources	11,46,640	16·3
Total ..	70,42,596	100·0

12(3). There are no separate colleges for women affiliated to the Bombay University but women from all parts of the Province take advantage of the various Arts and Professional Colleges at various places. The following table compares the number of women attending the Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University :—

	1939-40.	1938-39.
Arts Colleges	1,981	1,510
Professional Colleges—		
Secondary Training Colleges ..	60	26
College of Commerce	12	12
Law Colleges	16	15
Medical Colleges	169	189
College of Engineering	1	..
College of Agriculture	1	2

The increase in the number of women in the Secondary Training Colleges is due to the increase in the number of places reserved for women to remove, as far as possible, the disparity between the number of trained men and women teachers. Of the 60 women under training, 10 were attending the Secondary Training College, Belgaum. The number of women who passed the various important examinations will be found in Government of India table VIII published with this Report.

12(4). The Indian Women's University, which is not a statutory body, had on the rolls of its four affiliated colleges at Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda 252 women, as against 199 in the preceding year. The main characteristics of this University have been described in previous reports.

The degrees conferred by the University have been recognised by Government for the purpose of appointments to Government and semi-Government service. The University was given a recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 during the year.

The 21 Secondary schools affiliated to the University were attended by 5,378 pupils. Five of these schools, with 1,214 pupils, were either in the Indian States or in other Provinces.

12(5). The number of recognised Secondary schools for girls increased by 11 to 123 and the number of pupils in them by 2,859 to 26,955, of whom 25,148 were girls. In addition to these girls, there were 11,111 in boys' schools, giving a total of 36,259 girls under instruction in

Secondary schools as against 31,478 in the preceding year. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	Secondary Schools for girls.		Girls under instruction in Secondary schools.	
	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.
Indian	110	98	33,286 (10,477 in Boys' schools).	28,554 (8,650 in Boys' schools).
Anglo-Indian and Europeans.	13	16	2,973 (634 in Boys' schools).	2,924 (518 in Boys' schools).
Total ..	123	112	36,259 (11,111 in Boys' schools).	31,478 (9,168 in Boys' schools).

Of the 123 Secondary schools for girls, 7 are maintained by Government and 6 (English classes) by Local Authorities, while 110 are maintained by private bodies or individuals. In addition to the Anglo-Urdu High School for girls at Poona, Government maintain full High Schools for girls at Ahmedabad and Nasik, and Middle Schools for girls at Thana, Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Bijapur. During the year these Middle Schools opened higher standards with a view to developing gradually into full High Schools.

Nearly one-third of the girls under instruction in Secondary schools attend boys' schools. It is reported that despite the fact that girls are unable to take any real part in the corporate life of a boys' school, they attend them partly because of the absence of adequate provision for higher Secondary education in smaller towns and partly through the desire of parents who have greater confidence in the efficiency of boys' schools. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, remarks that there is some justification for this tendency as girls' schools are of more recent growth and their development has suffered from financial difficulties and from a dearth of qualified women teachers, especially in the mofussil areas.

The following table compares the number of girls belonging to the various communities under instruction in Secondary schools :—

Community.	Number of Girls under instruction.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.
1	2	3
Anglo-Indian and Europeans	2,726	2,628
Indian Christians	4,804	5,247
Hindus { Advanced	15,219	18,194
{ Intermediate	2,359	2,878
{ Backward	106	147
Muslims	997	1,259
Parsis	3,836	4,107
Others	1,431	1,799
Total ..	31,478	36,259

It will be seen that the increase of 4,781 girls under instruction during the year was shared by all communities except the Anglo-Indians and Europeans who recorded a drop of 98 during the year. This decrease appears to be due to conditions arising from the War.

12(6). No separate provision for the training of women teachers for Secondary schools exists in this Province. Women Teachers. teachers desiring the requisite professional qualification attend the Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. The total number of women teachers in all Secondary schools increased by 97 to 1,703, of whom 920 were in ordinary Secondary schools, 525 in Secondary (English) schools and 258 in European schools. Of the 920 women teachers in ordinary Secondary schools, 236, or 25·7 per cent., were trained, and 406, or 44·1 per cent., were graduates.

Most of the women graduates from year to year gravitate to schools in big cities with the result that girls' schools in the mofussil find it difficult to secure well qualified or trained women and have consequently to supplement their staff of men teachers by the appointment of matriculated and untrained women. The majority of the Secondary schools have now introduced scales of pay for their teachers

and the institution of a Government Provident Fund Scheme, which is to be introduced for teachers in non-Government Secondary schools, is likely to generate a sense of security and to improve prospects for the future. These measures will, no doubt, go a long way to stabilize the staff of Secondary schools and will eventually reflect on the efficiency of these schools.

12(7). With the exception of a few schools which follow a special curriculum, the majority of the Secondary schools follow the course prescribed in Schedule D of the Grant-in-aid Code. Recognised High Schools prepare for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, while some of them also send up candidates for the entrance examination of the Indian Women's University. There has been no change in the curriculum for Secondary schools during the year except the introduction of Hindustani in the first three standards.

12(8). The number of Primary schools for girls increased by 54 to 1,618 and the number of pupils in them by 21,012 to 213,844. The following table compares the number of Primary schools for girls under different managements and the number of pupils in them :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Government	10	12	1,233	1,403
District Local Board	750	758	55,744	62,266
Municipal	536	547	109,634	121,444
Aided	243	289	24,467	27,438
Unaided	25	12	1,754	1,293
Total	1,564	1,618	192,832	213,844

-Aided schools show the largest increase in the number of schools. This is due partly to the opening of new approved schools and partly to certain unaided schools having been taken on the list of aided

schools. The largest increase in the number of pupils was in Municipal schools. The following table compares the percentage of increase in enrolment in each Division :—

Division.	Number of pupils.		Percentage increase.
	1933-39.	1939-40.	
Bombay Division	56,495	65,183	15·4
Central Division	53,819	58,856	9·4
Northern Division	54,231	58,169	7·3
Southern Division	28,287	31,636	11·8
Total ..	192,832	213,844	10·9

Of the 213,844 pupils under instruction in girls' schools, 5,598 were boys and 208,246 girls. In addition to the 208,246 girls in Primary schools for girls, there were 186,722 girls in Primary schools for boys, giving a total of 394,968 girls under instruction in Primary schools, as against 336,718 in the preceding year. The increase of 58,250 girls under instruction in Primary schools during the year is noteworthy, particularly as it is shared by all the main communities. Details of the girls belonging to the various communities under instruction in Primary schools will be found in Appendix I of this Report.

Of the 394,968 girls under instruction in Primary schools, 372,384, or 94·3 per cent., were in the Lower Primary stage, and only 22,584, or 5·7 per cent., in the Upper Primary stage of instruction. There was an increase of about four thousand girls in the Upper Primary stage which is mainly due to the addition of standard VII. The number of girls under instruction in each standard of Primary schools have been given side by side with similar figures for boys in Chapter VII.

12(9). The opening of standard VII in girls' schools and the introduction of the new course for that standard Curriculum. has resulted in certain consequential changes in the curriculum for standards VI and V. The old curriculum was followed in the Lower Primary standards, except in a few selected schools in which the revised curriculum, which has since been finally approved by Government, was introduced as an experimental measure.

The women teachers in charge of 1st grade schools for girls experienced some difficulty with certain subjects of the curriculum for standard VII which demand a good deal of general knowledge. Special Refresher courses were held by the Local Authorities for the

benefit of such teachers wherever possible and in other cases the Head Master from the local boys' school was asked to help these women teachers to cope efficiently with the new curriculum.

The introduction of practical domestic Science in the new curriculum is a welcome addition but the Inspecting Officers report that unless the requisite facilities for practical work are provided the object of the introduction of practical work in domestic Science will not be achieved.

12(10). The total number of girls appearing for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination for girls from the British Districts decreased during the year by 2,716 to 4,156, of whom 185 had appeared for the Urdu Primary School Leaving Certificate, as against 318 in the preceding year. The fall is reported to be due to the fact that owing to the opening of standard VII in girls' schools during the previous year, girls who were promoted to that standard were not able to prepare themselves for the examination. A separate examination for candidates who had failed during the previous year was also held under the old course.

Of the 4,156 girls who appeared for the examination in the various regional languages, 1,710, or 41·1 per cent., passed. Full details of the result of this examination have been given side by side with the results for the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination for boys in Chapter VII.

12(11). The total number of women teachers in all kinds of Primary schools for boys and girls increased during the year by 716 to 6,792, of whom 3,398, or 50·0 per cent., were trained, as against 3,172, or 52·2 per cent., in the preceding year. The total number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 547 to 4,886, of whom 2,610, or 53·4 per cent., were trained, as against 2,404, or 55·4 per cent., during the preceding year. Although the number of trained women teachers actually increased by 206, their percentage to the total number shewed a decrease of 2 which was due to a corresponding increase in the number of qualified (untrained) teachers which were employed by the Local Authorities to cope with the increase in the number of pupils.

Further statistical details of women teachers in Primary schools will be found in Government of India table VI-B and in appendix VIII published with this Report.

12(12). With the introduction of physical education as a compulsory subject, greater attention is now being paid by girls' Secondary schools to the physical welfare of their pupils. Almost all girls' schools provide for some sort of drill, but want of a play-ground or at least an adequate open space in or around the school is a great handicap, and, except in a few cases, girls have to go without out-door games or sports. Women teachers trained at the Physical Training Institute,

Kandivli, who have since returned to their schools, are reported to be doing useful work towards an improvement in this important school activity.

The condition of Primary schools continues to be much the same as in previous years and the reason lies very largely in the generally unsatisfactory housing of girls' schools where there is little or no space for physical exercises. Moreover, women teachers show little aptitude or capacity for organizing games. There has, however, been among parents and pupils, in recent years, a gradual awakening to the necessity for physical education and greater attention is also being paid by Local Authorities to this important factor of education. Special grants are paid by Government to these bodies towards the expenditure incurred by them on physical apparatus and the Educational Inspectors' reports shew that a gradual progress in the attainments of girls in physical education is noticeable.

12(13). The Provincial Girl Guide Association had, in addition to 594 Commissioners and guiders, a total strength of 6,353, comprising 3,608 blue-birds, 2,431 guides and 314 Rangers. The Girl Guide section of the Hindustan Scout Association had a total of 5,970 of all ranks on 31st March, 1940.

Ten training weeks and six long tours in the rural areas, in addition to a good deal of local training work, were undertaken by the Provincial Girl Guide Association. Camping among guides and rangers continues to be popular and several camps were held during the year. It is reported that with the outbreak of the War a very large number of Commissioners, guiders and rangers joined the Women's Auxiliary Corps and many are engaged in Air Raid Precaution and Red Cross work and in allied activities.

12(14). The housing problem both for Secondary and Primary schools for girls still continues to be difficult. Some of the schools in Bombay and elsewhere have been fortunate in having excellent buildings of their own, although some of them fail to meet the specific requirements of a school and are deficient in certain essential needs, such as the provision of satisfactory sanitary arrangements or of an open space for physical exercises. A large majority of the schools, however, meet in rented or rent-free buildings designed for residential or other purposes and they do not, therefore, meet the requirements of a school.

Of the 961 District Local Board Primary schools for girls, 694 are at present held in rented or rent-free buildings, while of the 344 Municipal schools for girls, 283 are housed in rented or rent-free buildings. With the limited funds at their disposal the Local Authorities are unable to cope with the increasing demand for school buildings. Except in the case of certain Districts which are fortunate in having building schemes

financed by public-spirited bodies or individuals, the housing problem of a very large number of Primary schools remains as difficult as ever. The District Building Committees, which have recently been formed, are dealing with the question and it is hoped that the funds placed at their disposal would help gradually to solve the problem to some extent.

12(15). Apart from the Training Institutions for women teachers, an account of which is given in Chapter VIII, there are other special institutions which cater mainly for grown up girls and women. These institutions impart instruction in various useful Crafts, such as knitting, embroidery, zig, bead and other fancy work. The number of these institutions at the end of the year was 45, in addition to 189 schools or classes for grown-up girls or women who could not attend ordinary Primary schools.

12(16). The number of women teachers, both in Secondary and Primary schools, has increased and the reports of the Inspecting Officers record an improvement not only in numbers but in the general tone and progress of girls' education in its various branches. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, remarks—

“ The tendency to subordinate everything to the exactions of the Matriculation examination while still very strong, shows perceptible signs of weakening, Needle-work, Drawing, Painting, Music, and in an increasing number of schools, a little practical Domestic Science are now taking up space on the school time table which before was devoted exclusively to purely academic subjects. I think that it is safe to say that this departure from the old regime has not been found to have any adverse effect on the work in other subjects. On the contrary, both those who eventually matriculate and those who do not, are benefitted by the wider field of knowledge and skill which has been opened to them.”

The progress of girls' education depends on a careful and sympathetic understanding of the problems peculiar to girls belonging to the various communities and the lines on which their education is planned. The appointment of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectresses in the various Districts of the Province has facilitated a free discussion of these problems with the parents and the teachers and has created a feeling of confidence among women teachers.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

13(1). These schools cater mainly for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities but they admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 40 per cent.

13(2). There are in all 32 institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans (29 schools, 2 Training institutions and one Special school). All these institutions received a grant-in-aid except the Railway school at Dhond which has only been recently recognised. The number of scholars in these 32 institutions increased by 229 to 5,747 of whom 4,074 were Anglo-Indians and Europeans, while the remaining 1,673 belonged to various non-European communities. In addition to these, there were 1,241 Europeans and Anglo-Indians in other institutions, raising the total number under instruction to 5,315, which formed 16·5 per cent. of the total Anglo-Indian and European population of this Province.

Government of India Table VII published with this Report gives a statistical summary of Anglo-Indian and European Education, while the details of separate schools appear in the Supplement to the Report.

13(3). The total expenditure on institutions for Anglo-Indians and Europeans increased by Rs. 1,00,201 to Rs. 14,75,481 of which Rs. 4,78,255, or 32·4 per cent., was met from Government funds, Rs. 7,53,515, or 51·1 per cent., from fees, and Rs. 2,43,711, or 16·5 per cent., from other sources.

13(4). Of the 30 Anglo-Indian and European students receiving higher education during the year, 21 were reading in Arts Colleges and 9 in Professional Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University.

13(5). The number of Secondary schools for Europeans was 29, the same as last year, of which 16 were for boys and 13 for girls. These schools were attended by 5,589 pupils, an increase of 219 during the year.

The expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 31,063 to Rs. 9,51,621 of which 34·8 per cent. was met from Government funds, 49·6 per cent. from fees and 15·6 per cent. from other sources. The increase was due to normal growth in the salary of the staff and to additional equipment.

13(6). The total number of teachers in European Secondary schools decreased by 11 to 338, the decrease being due to a readjustment of the staff as a measure of economy. Of the 338 teachers, 259 were trained and 79 were untrained. During the

year a passage grant of Rs. 347 was paid to the Cathedral High School and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay, for teachers recruited in England. Provision for the training of teachers in European schools exists at St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay. Both these institutions prepare candidates for the Bombay European schools Teachers' Diploma examination and the Departmental Kindergarten Examination. St. Margaret's Training College also prepares candidates for the S. T. C. Examination. The total number of students under training in these institutions was, as last year, 100. Of the 20 stipends of Rs. 40 each awarded annually at these institutions, 15 are available at St. Mary's and 5 at St. Margaret's Training College.

A stipend of Rs. 60 p.m. was awarded to a teacher from the Cathedral and John Connon Boys' High School under training at the Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragalli.

13(7). The Cambridge Local examinations were held, as usual, in December, at the Bombay, Poona, Panchgani, Deolali, and Karachi centres. The following table gives the results of these examinations:—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	
			1939.	1938.
Cambridge School Certificate ..	229	195	85.1	70.1
Junior	266	181	68.0	73.6
Preliminary	8	7	87.6	68.6

The Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination was held in July, 1939, at Bombay, Poona, and Karachi. Of the 22 candidates who appeared for the examination, 10 were successful. The Departmental Kindergarten examination was also held at five centres in and outside the Province. Twenty-four candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 14 passed. No candidate appeared at the Bombay Centre, while of the seven candidates who appeared at the Poona Centre, five passed.

The Bombay European Schools Teachers' Diploma examination was held at the two Training Institutions for Europeans in this Province and at the newly opened centre at Karachi. Thirteen candidates appeared for this examination, and 8 passed.

The Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination is intended mainly for non-graduate teachers from Secondary schools. Graduate teachers

who are unable to join a Secondary Training College also appear for the Examination. St. Mary's Training College presented 17 candidates for the examination of whom 16 passed.

13(8). An account of the scheme regulating the award of Scholarships. scholarships in European schools has been given in previous Reports. Four fresh senior scholarships and nine junior scholarships were awarded during the year on the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations. All the Junior and Senior scholarships available for the year were awarded. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 7,050, as against Rs. 7,446 in the preceding year.

13(9). The Commercial school for girls maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay, is the Special Institutions. only institution of its kind in this Province. This school caters for girls who wish to take up secretarial work and instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, etc., is provided. Girls from this school usually take Pitman's Certificate and find no difficulty in securing employment.

13(10). Of the twenty-two schools which had hostels attached to them, 8 were for boys and 14 for girls. The total Hostels. number of boarders in these hostels was 1,605, a decrease of 18. Under Articles 40 and 42-A of the Code of Regulations for European schools, boarding grants to orphans and destitute children are paid by Government. The total grants paid to boarders and day scholars during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,864, as against Rs. 1,05,685 in the preceding year. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association continue to maintain hostels for the benefit of apprentices working in business firms, etc., in Bombay. These hostels serve a very useful purpose and receive grants from Government.

Satisfactory arrangements for the medical supervision are made in all the hostels.

13(11). Subjects like Manual training, domestic Science, needle-work and dress-making receive special attention in some of the European schools. Physical training is in the majority of cases entrusted to qualified members on the staff and adequate provision is made for games, sports, etc. Practically every school has a Scout-troop, or a Guide Company.

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

“ The European Schools in this Province meet the special needs of the communities for which they are intended. At the same time, offering a definite type of education which has its pattern in the

“ West, they attract a large number of Indian pupils. For this reason
“ the maximum number of non-Europeans admissible was raised, in
“ January 1939, from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

“ The year under report may be regarded as one of steady work and
“ progress. These schools are fairly constant in type, standard and
“ staffing. The efficiency and equipment, however, are improving
“ from year to year. The enthusiastic co-operation of the Heads
“ and Managers with the Department in carrying out the suggestions
“ made to them must be regarded as the most pleasing feature of these
“ schools.”

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

14(1). Muslims constitute 8·8 per cent. of the total population of the Province. There was an increase in the total number of Muslim pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions by 23,770, or 11·8 per cent. to 225,912. Of these, 210,781, or 93·3 per cent., were in recognised institutions, while 15,131, or 6·7 per cent., were in unrecognised institutions. The increase in unrecognised institutions was due to some of the Maktabas in the Northern Division having been struck off the list of recognised institutions during the year owing to unsatisfactory progress. The increase in the number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions, which formed a pleasing feature of the preceding year's review, was well maintained during the year under report.

Details of the number of Muslim pupils attending different types of institutions will be found in Appendix I printed at the end of this Report.

The following table gives the numbers of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muslim pupils to total pupils of all castes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muslim population to total population.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	
Bombay Division ..	56,255	63,448	12·9	12·6	8·6
Central Division ..	49,477	53,713	9·6	9·2	6·2
Northern Division ..	47,398	50,094	14·7	14·2	11·6
Southern Division ..	34,595	41,786	13·9	14·4	11·2
European and Secondary (English) Schools.	1,497	1,740	7·0	7·7	....
Total ..	188,222	210,781	12·2	12·0	8·8

The remarkable increase in the number of Muslim pupils in recognised institutions which was noticed in the preceding year's report constitutes also a happy feature of the year under review.

The following table compares the position of the education of Muslims with that of other communities on the basis of pupils under instruction to total population :—

Year.	Hindus.				Muslims	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1938-39 ..	25.2	6.8	5.2	8.0	12.0	15.9	8.7
1939-40 ..	27.0	7.0	6.4	9.2	14.3	16.8	9.9

These figures disclose the remarkable advance which the Advanced Hindu communities have made and the ground which the other communities, including the Muslims, have to cover before they can come into line with the educationally advanced classes. The progress achieved by the Muslims, however, so far, is very satisfactory and places them ahead of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus.

14(2). Of the total number of Muslim pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, nearly 29 per cent. were under instruction in ordinary schools.

Expenditure. It is not, therefore, possible to frame a correct estimate of the expenditure on Muslim Education. The expenditure may, however, be estimated roughly at Rs. 52,74,000 of which Rs. 23,67,000 come from Government funds.

14(3). The number of Muslim students in Arts and Science colleges increased from 497 to 577, and that in Professional colleges from 275 to 299. The

Higher Education. The Ismail College, Andheri, now known as the Ismail Yusuf College, is primarily intended for the Muslim community and had 153 Muslim students out of a total enrolment of 281 students. Special facilities have been provided for Muslim students such as scholarships in Arts and Professional colleges and reservation of places in Government Professional colleges, to encourage Muslims to take to higher education. In addition to Government scholarships, there are a number of endowment funds for scholarships to Muslim students.

Eleven Muslim students took the B. T. degree during the year, as against 9 in the preceding year, and this is a matter for satisfaction, as more trained teachers are required for Muslim schools.

14(4). The number of Muslim pupils attending Secondary schools increased from 12,229 to 13,845, i.e. by 13·2 per cent. against an increase of 11·2 per cent. during the preceding year. The following table gives the percentage to population of pupils of different communities attending Secondary schools :—

	Hindus.				Muslims.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
1938-39 ..	5·32	0·30	0·09	0·67	0·77	4·79	0·85
1939-40 ..	5·94	0·32	0·11	0·75	0·87	5·19	0·94

Although the Advanced communities have outdistanced all the other classes in Secondary Education, the Muslims hold a position which is satisfactory as compared with that of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus. Of the 13,845 Muslim pupils in Secondary schools, 9,263 or 66·9 per cent. were in the Middle school stage, and 4,582 or 33·1 per cent. in the High school stage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 67·5 per cent. and 32·5 per cent.

Of the 13,845 Muslim pupils in Secondary schools, 4,561, or 32·9 per cent., were in 54 Secondary schools and classes teaching through the medium of Urdu.

Government maintains Anglo-Urdu High Schools for boys at Poona, Sholapur and Hubli, and an Anglo-Urdu Middle school for Boys at Nasik, and an Anglo-Urdu High School for Muslim girls in Poona. All these institutions, which impart instruction through the medium of Urdu, were attended by 705 Muslim pupils. In addition to these, 49 Anglo-Urdu Secondary schools and classes with 3,856 pupils were maintained by public bodies, private societies, individuals, etc.

The number of Secondary schools teaching through the medium of Urdu is limited and the need for more such institutions is realised, but no efforts are being made by Muslim leaders to start private institutions and supplement the efforts which Government are making in providing Secondary schools teaching through the medium of Urdu. If the endowment funds available for education were properly canalised and the right type of men came forward to start Urdu institutions, the results

would indeed be remarkable. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, in this connection reports that there is an awakening among the Muslims in some of the Districts in the Central Division. The leading Muslims of Ahmednagar have established a Society called "The Young Muslim Society" and have started an Anglo-Urdu Middle School with 33 pupils. Propaganda work is also reported to have started in the Satara and East Khandesh Districts, and there is a possibility of some more Anglo-Urdu Middle schools being opened in these Districts in the near future.

Besides the special institutions maintained for the benefit of Muslims, Government has provided special facilities in ordinary Government schools in the shape of reserved places, freestudentships and special Provision for the teaching of Persian also exists in all Government High scholarships. Schools, while Arabic is taught in the Government schools at Nasik, Jalgaon and Poona.

Hostels are attached to Government Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli, and separate boarding arrangements are made for Muslim pupils in other Government High Schools which have hostels attached to them. Some non-Government Secondary schools also have hostel arrangements for Muslim pupils. In the Bombay Division, the Anjuman High School, Bombay, and the Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi, have provided hostel accommodation, while the Konkan Muslim Education Society maintain a hostel for Muslim boys attending the S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. A hostel for some 30 pupils is maintained by the Muslim Education Society at Nasik. In the Central Division, the Badriya High School, Poona, and the Darul Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani, have hostels attached to them.

14(5). The total number of Muslim pupils in Primary schools increased by 16,308 or by 9.6 per cent., to 186,220. Of these, 138,722, or 74.5 per cent. were in schools specially meant for Muslims and the remaining 47,498 or 25.5 per cent. were in ordinary schools. The bulk of the increase was in aided schools and was due mainly to the opening of a number of voluntary Primary schools.

14(6). In Urdu Primary schools the following two alternative curricula are followed at the choice of the local members of the Muslim community :—

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

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

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

District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools teaching the first alternative curriculum increased by 14 to 860 while the number of pupils in them increased by 6,703 to 87,654. The number of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools teaching the Primary-Urdu curriculum increased by 21 to 453 and the pupils in them by 2,132 to 27,723.

Urdu schools teaching the Urdu-Primary course are more popular in urban areas than in rural areas. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, in this connection reports that the Primary-Urdu course is more popular in rural areas. The Muslims in villages prefer the Primary-Urdu course as a good knowledge of the regional language helps them in their every day life.

The following table gives the number of Muslim candidates who passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination in regional languages and in Urdu during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 :—

	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination in			
	Regional Languages.		Urdu.	
	1938-39.	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
Bombay Division	50	43	158	176
Central Division	142	158	121	305
Northern Division.. ..	76	98	145	147
Southern Division.. ..	63*	102	65*	131
Total ..	331*	401	489*	759

The number of Muslim pupils passing the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination has increased considerably this year. The increase is more marked in the Central Division and the Southern Division.

14(7). The total number of trained and untrained Muslim teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased from 4,003 to 4,204. Of these, 2,216, or 52·7 per cent., were trained, 1,769, or 42·1 per cent., were qualified, and 219, or 5·2 per cent., were unqualified. The percentage of trained teachers has slightly decreased during the year by 1·9. This decrease is probably due to the fact that during the year a large number of 1st year trained teachers were under training and qualified teachers were appointed in their place.

14(8). The total number of Muslim girls under instruction in all kinds of recognised institutions increased by 8,553, or by 16·5 per cent., to 60,197. They were distributed as under :—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
Colleges	39	53
Secondary schools	997	1,259
Primary schools	50,394	56,940
Special schools	214	1,945
Total ..	51,644	60,197

It is clear from the figures that the increase in the number of Muslim girls is marked and well distributed. The progress of education among Muslim girls is, however, still far from satisfactory. As remarked in the preceding year's report the dearth of Muslim women teachers and the prevalence of the Purdha system among the Muslim community are some of the main factors which retard progress. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division, reports that the lack of Muslim women teachers would be minimised to a certain extent, if other District Local Boards followed the example of the East Khandesh District and opened Central Urdu schools for Muslim girls.

14(9). The number of special institutions meant for Muslim boys increased by 327 to 1,738 and that for Muslim girls by 78 to 441. The total number of pupils in these institutions was 150,312, as against 131,703 in the preceding year. The total number of Maktabas on 31st March, 1940, was 61, and the number of pupils in them was 4,441. These are mostly Primary schools imparting religious instruction.

14(10). The number of Primary schools and classes specially maintained for Muslims by District Local Boards increased by 6 to 819 and the number of pupils in such schools by 3,768 to 46,368. The number of similar institutions maintained by the Local Authority Municipalities increased by 7 to 482 and of pupils attending them increased by 4,965 to 65,511. Although these figures do not record any great or rapid progress, they provide an indication of the fact that within the limited funds at their disposal, the Local Authorities are doing what they can to meet the requirements of the Muslim community.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION OF INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

15(1). The Intermediate classes comprise (1) the Marathas, (2) the Cultivating classes, (3) the Artisans and (4) the Lingayats, while the Backward classes comprise (1) the Schedule classes, (2) the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and (3) Other Backward classes.

Introduction.

15(2). The Intermediate and Backward classes form 59 and 21 per cent. of the total population of the Province, while the percentages of pupils of these communities to the total number of pupils under instruction were 47·0 and 13·5 respectively. The percentages which the pupils of certain main communities under instruction bear to the total population of those communities are given in the table embodied in the Chapter on General Progress of this Report.

The following table gives the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes in various kinds of recognised institutions during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 :—

Kind of Institution.	Intermediate classes.			Backward classes.		
	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase.	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase.
Colleges ..	1,705	1,865	160	173	258	85
Secondary Schools.	31,632	34,730	3,098	3,448	4,061	613
Primary Schools	667,827	773,685	105,858	182,870	222,218	39,348
Training Institutions.	605	1,171	566	174	248	74
Other Special Schools.	14,759	22,246	7,487	8,641	13,495	4,854
Total ..	716,528	833,697	117,169	195,306	240,280	44,974

The total number of pupils of the Intermediate classes shows an increase of 117,169 or 16·4 per cent., during the year, as against an increase of 82,588 or 13·0 per cent. in the preceding year. In the case of the Backward classes the pupils increased by 44,974, or 23·0 per cent. during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year

were 42,199, or 27·6 per cent. The largest increase, in both the cases, is in Primary and Special schools, which is reported to be due, as in the last year, to the opening of a number of approved Primary schools and Adult Education classes. Full details of the enrolment of pupils belonging to the various sub-sections of the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various kinds of institutions will appear in Appendix I published with this Report.

Intermediate Classes (Hindus).

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

	Number of pupils in		Percentage of increase.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	
Marathas	244,558	293,394	20·0
Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes ..	261,067	302,882	16·0
Artisans, etc.	116,955	130,361	11·5
Lingayats	93,948	107,060	13·9
Total	716,528	833,697	16·4

It will be seen that the increase is shared by all the sub-sections, the largest increase being in the case of the Maratha community. The general tendency of the Agriculturist in Maharashtra is to call himself a Maratha and the increase in the numbers representing the Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes may, therefore, be regarded as particularly noteworthy. These figures indicate the growing desire for education among these classes.

15(4). The special facilities provided by Government for the education of the Intermediate classes have been mentioned in previous Reports. The same facilities were continued during the year. Apart from the special facilities given by Government, certain other facilities are extended to these classes by private bodies or individuals. In the Central Division boarding houses are maintained in almost all the towns for the benefit of pupils belonging to the Intermediate classes. These boarding houses provide board and lodging at a low cost.

In the Northern Division, a special school known as the "Bariya Kshatriya Boarding school" with a boarding house attached to it, is maintained at Ambali in the Panch Mahals District for pupils of the Dharala community. The school teaches the full Primary course with an agricultural bias and had 49 boarders on 31st March, 1940.

In the Southern Division, the Lingayat Association maintains an Arts College and four High Schools which are chiefly intended for the Lingayat community. The Association also awards scholarships to Lingayat students studying in colleges and Secondary schools.

Backward Classes.

15(5). The following table compares the number of pupils of the General remarks and Backward classes attending the various types of special facilities. recognised Institutions :—

	Number of pupils in		Percentage of increase.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	
Scheduled Classes	92,026	111,682	21·4
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	53,084	63,889	20·4
Other Backward Classes	50,196	64,709	28·9
Total	195,306	240,280	23·0

It will be seen that there has been an appreciable increase in the number of pupils belonging to these classes during the year.

The special facilities provided by Government for these classes mainly comprise (a) exemption from the payment of fees in Primary schools and in Government Secondary schools, (b) special Government scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools and in Arts and Professional colleges, (c) exemption in deserving cases, from the payment of room-rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools. In addition to these facilities, financial help is given by the Backward Class Department in the form of lump scholarships to poor and deserving pupils of the Backward classes.

Government maintain a hostel for the Backward classes in Poona under the control of the Backward Class Department. There were 62 boarders in the hostel on 31st March, 1940. In addition to this hostel, a number of hostels are maintained by private bodies for the benefit of children of the Backward classes. In some of the hostels maintained for other communities, Backward class children are admitted. Grants are paid to all such hostels by the Backward Class Department.

15(6). The total number of pupils belonging to the Scheduled classes under instruction in all kinds of recognised institutions increased during the year by 19,656 or by 21·4 per cent., to 111,682, the corresponding increase for the previous year being 14,180, or 18·3 per cent. There was an all round increase in the number of pupils attending various kinds of institutions and especially in Primary and Special schools. In addition to the special facilities provided by Government, the School Boards also award scholarships to deserving pupils in Primary schools and provide them with books, and slates free of cost.

Every effort is made by Local Authorities and the Departmental Officers to see that no disability is imposed upon the pupils of the Scheduled classes. They are allowed to sit in the class-room along with caste Hindus and the orders issued by Government in this connection are enforced with firmness.

Of the 103,132 pupils of the Scheduled classes attending Primary schools, 13,187 were in 295 special Primary schools meant for children of these classes. The number of such special schools decreased by 46 during the year in consonance with the policy of Government that scheduled classes should receive instruction along with the children of other communities in common schools and that no separate schools for these classes should be maintained except under very special circumstances.

15(7). The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes mostly consist of Mahadeo, Kolis, Thakurs, Katkaris, and Bhils inhabiting the slopes of the Sahyadris. As these tribes lead a nomadic life and wander from place to place the problem of bringing their children to school is a difficult one. A number of central schools with boarding houses attached to them have been maintained by the District Local Boards concerned for the benefit of the children of these Tribes.

The total number of pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes attending all kinds of recognised institutions increased by 10,805, or 20·4 per cent., to 63,889, as against an increase of 21,747 or 69·4 per cent. during the preceding year. The largest increase was in Primary schools. The number of Primary schools and classes exclusively meant for children of these tribes increased from 307 to 704 and the pupils in them from 9,552 to 20,684. The increase was mainly due to the opening of a number of approved Primary schools by the Bhil Seva Mandal in the Bhil tracts of the West Khandesh District.

With a view to spreading literacy among these tribes 15 central schools with boarding houses attached to them are maintained by the District Local Boards at various places in the Bombay, Central and Northern Divisions. The Head-Masters of these schools supervise the hostels and are paid a special allowance for the purpose. Stipends ranging in value from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem are paid to boarders in the Central Division. A special itinerent teacher is appointed at each of the central schools at Neral and Point. These teachers look after the education of the pupils in the schools and induce parents to send their children to school. These schools teach a full Primary course and an agricultural bias has been introduced in some of them.

In addition to these schools, a few boarding houses are maintained by private bodies for the benefit of children of these tribes.

The Bhil Seva Mandal in the West Khandesh district and the Bhil Seva Mandal started by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society are doing useful work for the education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

15(8). There are a number of Settlements and free-colonies established by Government under the Criminal Tribes Act, where Day and Night schools are maintained for the benefit of the children of the Criminal Tribes living in these settlements. They are under the control of the Backward Class Department.

Education in these Settlements and free-colonies is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13. Of the total population of 12,709 in the Settlements, 3,163 attend the Settlement schools, while 441 attend outside schools. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population works out at 27·6. Pupils studying in Primary Standards V and above are sent to neighbouring District Local Board or Municipal Primary schools, and some of the children attend English schools also. The Backward Class Officer reports that one Girni-Waddar boy and one Lamani boy appeared for the Matriculation examination and one Berad girl passed the Kannad School Leaving Certificate examination.

In addition to secular instruction, Industrial classes are maintained for instruction in various trades, such as carpentry, masonry, weaving, agriculture, book-binding, tanning, flower-making, etc., for boys and spinning, sewing, needlework, etc., for girls. Some of the boys are also sent as apprentices to mills, workshops, etc. During the year under Report, special efforts were made to promote literacy among the adult settlers.

15(9). The total number of pupils of these classes attending various kinds of recognised institutions increased by 14,513 or 28·9 per cent. to 64,709. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 14·3 per cent. Only children of these classes are eligible for those special facilities which are provided for the Backward classes as a whole.

15(10). Places are reserved for the Intermediate and Backward classes in various types of educational institutions as under :—

	Percentage of places reserved.
(i) Government Secondary Schools—	
Intermediate	30
Backward	20
(ii) College of Engineering, Poona	25
(iii) Professional Colleges	10
(iv) Government Training Institutions—	
Intermediate	60
Backward	15

15(11). The following table compares the number of trained and untrained teachers belonging to the Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 :—

		1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase.
<i>Advanced</i>				
Trained	.. .. .	6,951	7,003	52
Untrained	.. .. .	5,835	6,216	381
	Total ..	12,786	13,219	433
<i>Intermediate</i>				
Trained	.. .. .	5,541	5,636	95
Untrained	.. .. .	5,029	5,554	525
	Total ..	10,570	11,190	620
<i>Backward</i>				
Trained	.. .. .	932	965	33
Untrained	.. .. .	1,220	1,482	262
	Total ..	2,152	2,447	295
	Total .. {			
	Trained ..	13,424	13,604	180
	Untrained ..	12,084	13,252	1,168
	Total ..	25,508	26,856	1,348

The total number of teachers belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes shows a steady increase. The percentage increase in the case of these two classes was 5·9 and 13·7 respectively, as against an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the case of the Advanced classes. These figures show that while recruiting candidates for employment as Primary teachers by the Local Authorities preference is given to candidates from the Intermediate and the Backward classes.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCHOOLS CERTIFIED UNDER THE BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT, 1924.

16(1). The Juvenile Branch Administration Report published by the Backward Class Officer deals with the various aspects of Certified schools which are governed by the provisions of the Bombay Children Act. The remarks in this Chapter are confined to the purely educational work of these schools.

16(2). There are three principal Certified schools and 14 Junior Certified schools in this Province which are under the control of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. The Willingdon Boys' Home and the Junior Certified School of the Children's Aid Society in Bombay were closed in October, 1939, and a Children's Home at Chembur was opened during the year. The following table gives the enrolment and the average cost of the principal Certified schools :—

Name.	Management.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1940.	Average annual cost per pupil. •	
			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Industrial School, Yeravda.	Government	241	186	171
2. David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, Bombay.	Committee of Management.	379	204	175
3. Children's Home, Chembur.	Children's Aid Society, Bombay.	375	101	101

16(3). Provision is made for instruction up to Primary Standard IV or V in all the three schools and in the first two, English is also taught. Instruction in various Vocational subjects is also imparted so that during the period of detention a boy may acquire knowledge of a useful trade or craft. The educational organisation of these schools is based on two shifts so that each boy gets an opportunity of learning at least one craft in addition to ordinary instruction in the mother-tongue. Half the number of boys attend the Industrial classes while the other half receive secular instruction.

The 14 Junior Certified schools have an enrolment of 1,039. Six of these schools have their own schools or classes for secular instruction, while children from the remaining institutions attend ordinary Primary or Secondary schools. These children are also taught certain useful industries or are sent as apprentices to mills or workshops.

These schools are no longer regarded as penitentiaries but as normal institutions maintained for the mental and physical development of the children who are admitted to them as a result of uncongenial surroundings or of neglect. Every effort is made to maintain an atmosphere of happiness and cheer and to create a sense of self-respect and self-reliance.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

Provision is made in this Province for the education of the blind and of deaf-mutes and the remarks in this Chapter are, therefore, confined to such defectives only.

17(1). The existing provision for the education of defective children consists of three schools for the blind with 122 pupils and nine schools for deaf-mutes with 291 pupils. The Poona School and Home for the Blind, Professor Date's School for Deaf-Mutes at Nasik and the Dumb and Deaf School at Pen were recognised during the year. The following table gives a statistical summary of the schools for defectives:—

1	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1940.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
		Provincial.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>For Blind.</i>					
1. Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.	75	2,150	10,755	29	147
2. Dadar School for the Blind, Bombay.	29	3,345	9,605	115	331
3. Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	18	..	4,731	..	296
<i>For Deaf-Mutes.</i>					
4. Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay.	47	3,900	10,045	77	214
5. Professor Date's Dumb and Deaf Institution, Bombay.	39	1,200	5,467	29	133
6. New Dumb and Deaf Institution, Kakadwadi, Bombay.	26	200	1,699	10	85
7. Dumb and Deaf School, Pen.	11	..	808	..	101

1	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1940.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
		Provincial.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8. Dumb and Deaf School, Ratnagiri.	12	100	1,004	8	84
9. Professor Date's Dumb and Deaf School, Nasik.	21	514	1,694	34	113
10. N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	36	400	1,790	11	51
11. Dumb and Deaf Institute, Sholapur.	20	100	1,170	6	69
12. School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad.	79	3,800	9,919	53	138
Total ..	413	15,409	58,687	38	144
Total for 1938-39 ..	344	12,944	53,546	37	152

All these schools are maintained by private bodies, and, with the exception of the new school at Pen, receive grants from Government or Local Bodies. The majority of these schools provide board and lodging for their pupils.

17(2). The blind receive instruction in the three R's in the regional languages by means of a Braille Code. Efforts are being made to devise a common braille suited to the needs of Indian schools. The braille devised by the late Dr. Nilkanthrai is being tried in the Victoria Memorial School.

In addition to ordinary instruction, regular and systematic training in certain crafts is taken up. Cane and bamboo work, knitting, mat-work and bidi-making are some of the crafts taken up. Music, both vocal and instrumental, provides a special attraction for the blind and provision for the teaching of Music exists in these schools. The Music teacher at the Victoria Memorial School for the blind has formed an orchestra which is reported to have given several public performances.

In the case of deaf-mutes lip-reading and articulation form the main features of instruction. As in the case of the blind, deaf-mutes also receive practical instruction in various useful crafts. Drawing, sign-board

painting, carpentry and tailoring are popular. In some cases, after some preliminary instruction, the pupils are apprenticed to good sign-board painters, tailors or carpenters.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of pupils are made in all schools and physical drill and games suited to the conditions of each place are encouraged. Excursions to places of interest are made wherever possible and every effort is made to keep the children happy and cheerful.

Advantage was taken of the presence of Sir Clutha Mackenzie of St. Dunstan's in Bombay and he was requested to visit schools for the blind in Bombay. He made valuable suggestions and his visit was greatly appreciated by the managers of the schools.

17(3). In each school a record is maintained of all past students and efforts are made to secure employment for them or to help them in other ways. Considerable difficulty is being experienced to find employment for the blind, but useful work in this connection is being done by the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home, Bombay, the Happy Home for the Blind and the Blind Relief Association, Bombay.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ADULT EDUCATION.

18(1). Adult Education in this Province originated in towns and cities where public spirited workers and organisations of a missionary character attempted to provide facilities to industrial workers and others to acquire the three R's. Prior to 1937, although there were a fairly large number of night schools, those attending such schools were grown-up lads who could not attend day schools. The classes meant for illiterate adults were limited and restricted to big towns and cities. In subsequent years the special provision made in the budget for Adult Education gave a definite impetus to literacy classes for adults, and various associations interested in Adult Education Classes took full advantage of the grants-in-aid provided to develop their activities.

Introduction. During the year under report the special provision made for Adult Education was increased, and over Rs. 1,50,000 utilised in consultation with the Provincial Board for Adult Education. Under the scheme sanctioned for literacy classes Adult Education workers were registered by the Provincial Board for Adult Education, and the literacy classes opened by these workers registered for grant-in-aid by the Department. The inspection of the classes, the holding of literacy tests and the payment of grants-in-aid, remained in the hands of the District Educational Officer. The grant paid was a basic grant of Rs. 5 per mensem if the average daily attendance of the class was not less than 15. In addition a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 40 was given for each class.

During the year the number of classes increased from 432 to 2,300 with an enrolment of 58,000 adults of whom 13,000 were made literate during the year. The total amount of grant paid to these classes was Rs. 86,500 of which an amount of Rs. 27,000 was paid by way of an equipment grant. The average cost came to about Rs. 6-8-0 per adult made literate. During the course of the year, the Provincial Board of Adult Education, in view of the heavy cost involved, decided to reduce the rate of grant for future classes. The grant sanctioned was a capitation grant of As. 10 for every adult made literate (or Re. 1 in places where there was no local board school), plus an equipment grant of Rs. 12 per class. This reduction in the rate of grant proved a damper to the classes, and by the end of the year nearly 50 per cent. of the classes were closed.

18(2). The following figures give an idea of the number of literacy classes for Adults maintained during the year in the Province other than the City of Bombay :—

Total number of classes on 31st March, 1939	..	432
Total number on the rolls on 31st March, 1939	..	13,700
Maximum number of classes working in 1939-40	..	2,336
Maximum number on rolls	..	53,378
Average attendance for all classes	..	40,000
Average attendance of a class	..	19
Number made literate during 1939-40	..	13,208
Total Cost	..	..Rs. 86,558*
Number of classes on 31st March, 1940	..	1,085

*Including about Rs. 27,000 paid for equipment.

In regard to the city of Bombay, the following figures shew the progress made :—

Session.	Number of classes.			Number on roll.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From May, 1939 to February, 1940.	874	86	960	17,199	1,439	18,638
From January, 1940 to June, 1940.	321	113	434	6,442	1,781	8,223

Sessions.	Number of adults made literate.			Percentage of Literate adults to the number of adults on roll.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From May, 1939 to February, 1940.	13,465	1,023	14,488	78.3	71.1	77.7
From January, 1940 to June, 1940.	Classes started in 1939-40 but completed their course in 1940-41. Therefore figures for those who achieved literacy in these classes are not given.					

With limited funds at its disposal, the Bombay Committee find it difficult to pay the workers and extend the scope of the work. So far it has depended mainly on Government and Municipal aid. The response of the public to the appeal made by the Committee cannot but be regarded as disappointing.

18(3). The total number of schools and classes for Adults increased during the year by 830 to 1,503 and the number of Schools and Pupils. pupils by 15,958 to 38,053.

Of the 1,503 institutions, 2 with 131 pupils are secondary, 1,495 with 37,571 pupils are primary and 6 with 1,125 pupils are special schools.

The following table shows the number of Primary schools and classes for adults in each division as they stood on 31st March, 1940 :—

	Number of schools and classes.		Number on rolls.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Bombay Division ..	117	580	4,224	12,696
Central Division ..	237	432	7,491	12,348
Northern Division ..	157	128	5,495	3,639
Southern Division ..	154	355	4,475	8,888
Total ..	665	1,495	21,685	37,571

During the year there was a marked increase in the number of classes and the number of adults attending these classes as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the greater provision made in the budget, the introduction of the scheme for registering workers and the payment of a grant to these classes on a fairly liberal scale, during the greater part of the year 1939-40.

Of the special classes intended for women, particular mention may be made of the four special industrial classes conducted by the Seva Sadan, Bombay, and the five classes of the Seva Sadan, Poona. These classes provide instruction in sewing, tailoring, music and English.

18(4). The total expenditure during the year under report on schools, classes, etc., for adults amounted to Rs. 3,00,794 of which an amount of Rs. 1,10,914 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,51,799 from Board funds Rs. 5,080 from fees and Rs. 33,001 from other sources.

18(5). A large proportion of those employed after completing their elementary or secondary school course are in need of facilities for further education. A good number attend commercial classes after office hours to get a better grounding in their profession. This system might well be extended to other forms of professional and technical education. Experiments have now been made with a fair amount of success in Bombay and it is on these lines that progress appears to be possible and necessary in large industrial towns.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association is doing work of this type and has been established with the object of providing higher education on a broad and liberal basis. The Association conduct extension courses, free literacy classes, and free libraries and reading rooms. The extension courses are conducted at three centres and the work consists of a graded two year course in Philosophy, Economy, Political Theory and Languages. For the language course Russian was introduced during the year in addition to French, German, Italian and Spanish. Over 380 students took advantage of these special courses. For literacy the Association maintain in various parts of the city 15 classes which were attended by 374 students. Over 4,000 readers every month took advantage of the free libraries and reading rooms.

Apart from regular schools and classes for Adult Education, attempts are also being made to spread ideas of better housing, better sanitation and better and brighter living by means of lectures and talks on topics of everyday interest to the villagers under the auspices of various village societies and rural uplift committees. The giving of lantern lectures and cinema shows in public forms a part of the work entrusted to the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction. During the year under report, he delivered 95 lectures, and other District Educational Officers delivered over 1,000 lantern talks during their tours. These talks were on a variety of topics of vital importance to the villager, such as health, child-welfare, agriculture, sanitation, co-operation, etc.

CHAPTER XIX.

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.

19(1). The foregoing Chapters of this Report deal exclusively with Recognised Institutions under public or private management which conform to the regulations and standards prescribed by Government and the University. The remarks in this Chapter are confined to the state and progress of Unrecognised institutions which do not necessarily follow a course of studies recognised by the Department and which do not submit to inspection by officers of the Department. Most of these institutions are Primary or Special schools which impart elementary education. The following table compares the statistics of schools and pupils for two years :—

	1939-40		1938-39		Increase or decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bombay Division.	129	6,649	183	9,011	-54	-3,262
Central Division..	30	1,501	41	1,608	-11	-107
Northern Division.	290	19,608	263	16,776	+27	+2,832
Southern Division.	17	613	31	1,393	-14	-770
Total ..	466	28,371	518	29,678	-52	-1,307

There was a drop of 52 in the number of schools which was apparently due to these institutions having been taken on the list of recognised schools. The Northern Division records an increase of 27 institutions and 2,832 pupils which the Educational Inspector attributes to the unreliability of the figures returned by unrecognised schools.

The number of pupils in Unrecognised schools formed 1·6 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction as against 1·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the 28,371 pupils under instruction in Unrecognised institutions 10,694 or 37·7 per cent. were Hindus, 15,131 or 53·3 per cent. were Muslims and 2,546 or 9·0 per cent. belonged to various other communities.

The 466 Unrecognised institutions may be classified as follows :—

			Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.
Colleges	..	..	3	186
Secondary schools	..	..	82	7,023
Primary and Special schools		..	381	21,162
		Total ..	466	28,371

The three Collegiate institutions are the Shree L. U. Mahila Pathashala, Ahmedabad, and the S. N. D. T. Arts Colleges in Bombay and Poona, which are affiliated to the Indian Women's University. These institutions provide for a course leading to the G. A. degree of the University.

Among the Unrecognised Secondary schools the Samarth Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, and the Maharashtra High School of the Ananth Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, are reported to be well managed on the whole.

A large majority of the Unrecognised Primary schools teach an elementary course which is generally confined to the three R's. They are mostly situated in villages which have no schools maintained by the Local Authorities.

Unrecognised special schools mainly comprise Pathashalas or Maktabas. Pathashalas generally cater for Vedic studies while Maktabas impart elementary instruction in addition to instruction in the Koran. Some of the Unrecognised special schools impart instruction in subjects like Music and Physical Culture, while there are a few schools which provide a graded course of instruction in the Ayurvedic as well as the Western system of medicine and surgery.

Poona,
15th January, 1941.

S. N. MOOS,
Director of Public Instruction.

BOMBAY PROVINCE.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1939-40.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

		Percentage of scholars to population					
		Recognised Institutions		All Institutions			
		1940	1939	1940	1939		
Area in square miles ...	77,221						
Population—[Census of 1931]—							
Males ...	9,291,930	Males ...	14.10	13.49	14.30	13.70	
Females ...	8,624,388	Females...	5.14	4.37	5.25	4.48	
Total ...	17,916,318	Total ...	9.79	8.58	9.95	8.74	

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1940	1939	Increase or decrease	1940	1939	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities ...	1	1	...	116	118	-3	(a) 116
<i>For Males</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	18	17	+1	12,584	10,798	+1,786	(a) 4,281 (b) 8,303
Professional Colleges ...	14	13	+1	5,087	4,403	+684	(a) 4,266 (b) 821
High Schools ...	299	273	+27	116,725	104,698	+12,027	(c) 116,725
Middle Schools ...	368	346	+22	24,207	23,462	+1,445	(c) 24,207
Primary Schools ...	17,497	14,871	+2,626	1,238,618	1,129,836	+108,782	(d) 1,238,618
Special Schools ...	1,680	930	+750	58,790	42,121	+16,669	.....
Total ...	19,657	16,449	+3,208	1,504,821	1,315,437	+189,384	.....
<i>For Females</i>							
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
High Schools ...	74	66	+8	21,979	19,551	+2,428	(e) 21,979
Middle Schools ...	49	45	+4	4,976	4,545	+431	(e) 4,976
Primary Schools ...	1,618	1,564	+54	213,644	192,838	+20,806	(d) 213,644
Special Schools ...	258	96	+162	8,082	4,598	+3,484	.....
Total ...	1,999	1,769	+230	248,580	221,325	+27,255	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
<i>For Males</i> ...	401	451	-50	33,766	35,349	-1,583	.....
<i>For Females</i> ...	65	67	-2	4,505	4,329	+176	.....
Total ...	466	518	-52	28,271	29,678	-1,407	.....
Grand Total ...	23,222	18,729	+3,593	1,783,072	1,586,441	+196,631	.....

(a) Graduate and post-graduate classes.
(e) Secondary stage.

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

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
General Summary of

				Total expenditure		
				1940	1939	Increase or decrease
				1	2	3
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	12,51,293	13,72,163	-20,870
Universities	...	...	...	11,60,889	11,48,898	+11,991
Miscellaneous*	...	...	...	42,80,850	35,19,173	+7,51,677
			Total	67,93,032	69,40,234	+7,52,798
<i>Institutions for Males</i>						
Universities	...	...	...	59,987	59,305	-18
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	26,74,421	26,21,390	+53,031
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	14,93,799	14,45,744	+48,054
High Schools	...	...	...	70,31,741	65,33,571	+4,98,170
Middle Schools	...	...	...	9,22,971	8,74,354	+48,617
Primary Schools	...	...	...	1,61,81,949	1,55,49,176	+6,32,673
Special Schools	...	...	...	23,57,171	19,61,946	+4,05,225
			Total	3,07,21,238	2,90,35,486	+16,85,752
<i>Institutions for Females</i>						
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	...	...	...	18,03,808	16,54,342	+1,49,466
Middle Schools	...	...	...	2,70,555	2,60,897	+9,658
Primary Schools	...	...	...	38,18,227	35,44,060	+1,74,167
Special Schools	...	...	...	4,73,064	4,02,197	+70,867
			Total	63,65,664	59,61,496	+4,04,168
			Grand Total	4,38,79,934	4,10,37,216	+28,42,718

* Includes expenditure

† Includes both District

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Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79.8	20.2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
5.6	.....	22.4	2.0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
47.4	13.2	15.0	24.4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
46.7	12.4	25.2	15.7	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
88.0	.....	12.0	.....	449	.....	62	.....	511
17.6	.....	69.6	12.5	37	.....	149	26	212
25.7	9.5	51.9	12.9	76	28	152	88	294
19.9	1.6	65.8	12.7	12	1	40	7	60
14.1	8.1	54.8	25.0	5	2	21	9	37
64.5	24.5	4.3	6.7	8	3	1	1	13
47.2	11.2	24.5	17.1	19	4	10	7	40
45.5	14.8	29.4	10.3	9	3	6	2	20
.....
.....
25.9	0.5	53.9	19.7	21	1	44	16	82
24.5	1.4	34.4	39.7	13	1	12	21	54
46.9	40.8	2.9	- 2.4	6	7	1	2	18
47.9	2.5	17.3	32.2	23	2	10	19	69
40.1	24.9	12.7	15.3	11	6	5	4	26
44.9	15.9	27.4	11.8	11	4	7	3	25

on buildings.
Board and Municipal Funds.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities			1
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5		
Law	1		
Medicine	1		1
Education	2		
Engineering	1		
Agriculture	1		
Commerce	1		
Technology			
Total	12		1
High Schools	19		24
Middle Schools (English)	2	134	87
Primary Schools	27	9,145	1,143
Total	48	9,279	1,204
Special Schools—			
Art	2		
Law			
Medical	2		
Normal and Training	15		2
Engineering	1		
Technical and Industrial	5	3	4
Commercial	5		
Agricultural	2		
Reformatory	1		
Schools for Defectives			
Schools for Adults	14	8	55
Other Schools	3		5
Total	48	11	56
Total for Recognised Institutions	106	9,290	1,371
Unrecognised Institutions			1
Grand Total, all Institutions	106	9,290	1,372

* Includes

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Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
11	2	18	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
12	7	32	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
948	18	399	4	.....	.....	67	8	74
153	42	368	3	1	5	80	10	49
7,053	199	17,497	12	758	547	259	12	1,618
7,449	184	18,164	19	759	552	386	25	1,741
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
5	11	31	4	.....	1	14	3	22
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
31	22	55	.....	.....	.....	26	6	32
.....	22	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1,208	29	1,314	.....	.....	1	182	5	189
124	60	202	.....	.....	.....	6	7	18
1,383	152	1,660	4	.....	2	231	21	253
8,845	343	19,357	23	759	554	617	48	1,999
.....	400	401	.....	.....	1	..	64	65
8,845	743	20,253	23	759	555	617	110	2,064

no Oriental Colleges.

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

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Sciences (b) & (c).	3,068	2,072	536	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	756	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	719	633	373	...	...	...	500	300	163
Education	207	194	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	243	201	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	199	191	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	747	641	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,989	5,446	1,284	...	...	...	500	300	163
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	5,737	5,158	330	...	...	...	7,639	6,373	19
.. Middle Schools (English).	303	277	...	4,135	3,560	40	2,613	2,326	6
.. Primary Schools	4,341	3,566	153	656,400	526,619	560	279,682	219,150	21
Total	10,381	9,001	483	690,695	590,269	590	292,934	238,849	46
In Art Schools	759	614	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Medical Schools	462	450	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Normal and Training Schools.	1,777	1,533	1,547	...	...	...	149	132	...
.. Engineering Schools...	266	216	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Technical and Industrial Schools.	364	336	35	332	266	...	347	283	23
.. Commercial Schools...	165	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Agricultural Schools...	70	64	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Reformatory Schools	241	241	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Adults	420	277	...	187	79	...	1,764	1,061	...
.. Other Schools	331	206	153	...	...	...	270	134	...
Total	4,736	4,076	3,212	469	345	...	2,530	1,640	23
Total for recognised institutions	21,105	18,523	3,979	691,064	590,614	590	292,964	230,379	227
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males	21,105	18,523	3,979	691,064	590,614	590	292,990	230,399	227

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes 232 scholars
(c) Includes no scholars

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Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
116	86	56	...	...	...	116	86	56	7
9,028	8,299	1,803	498	423	75	12,584	11,624	1,914	1,974
...	...	...	1,000	860	133	1,755	1,545	193	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	1,022	525	169
...	...	...	...	...	...	207	194	94	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	243	201	82	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	189	191	123	1
...	...	...	593	524	116	1,340	1,165	168	12
63	53	...	...	...	...	68	63	...	...
9,207	8,438	1,859	2,091	1,807	829	17,787	16,081	3,125	2,240
97,464	89,175	3,214	5,888	5,370	466	116,725	106,576	4,029	8,791
15,440	13,800	611	2,356	2,118	103	24,907	22,166	760	2,320
308,321	249,293	1,194	7,668	6,043	...	1,285,612	1,004,671	1,918	186,732
421,225	352,268	5,019	16,109	13,526	569	1,428,244	1,133,418	6,707	197,838
23	15	...	...	...	...	782	629	1	108
...	...	...	238	211	40	700	631	192	89
420	358	113	378	239	...	2,519	2,262	1,556	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	265	215	24	...
1,298	1,203	224	1,130	830	79	2,471	2,018	376	103
...	...	...	1,923	1,308	...	2,078	1,447	...	101
61	57	97	...	...	...	131	121	127	...
754	652	754	...	...	...	995	893	925	...
373	235	195	...	...	...	384	328	195	...
30,810	23,815	...	11	8	...	34,120	25,821	...	79
9,956	6,931	43	959	659	...	12,174	8,375	812	641
...	...	...	2,727	2,047	117	...	...	...	1,053
43,795	33,376	1,401	7,261	5,302	285	58,790	44,729	8,377	2,245
474,227	394,082	7,779	25,451	20,635	1,124	1,504,921	1,194,233	18,709	202,818
...	...	...	23,740	17,379	...	23,766	17,399	...	5,620
474,227	394,082	7,779	49,201	38,014	1,124	1,528,687	1,211,632	18,709	207,938

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

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st 1	Average daily attendance 2	Number of residents in approved hostels 3	Scholars on roll on March 31st 4	Average daily attendance 5	Number of residents in approved hostels 6	Scholars on roll on March 31st 7	Average daily attendance 8	Number of residents in approved hostels 9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education (a).</i>									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	744	652	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Middle Schools (English) ...	439	390	...	89	32	...	180	138	...
.. Primary Schools ...	1,493	1,320	23	62,266	46,715	...	121,444	95,043	...
Total ...	2,566	2,289	32	62,305	46,747	...	121,604	95,181	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Normal and Training Schools ...	338	308	296	...	...	...	26	23	...
.. Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
.. Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	338	308	296	...	...	...	40	37	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	2,919	2,570	328	62,305	46,747	...	121,644	95,218	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	2,919	2,570	328	62,305	46,747	...	121,644	95,214	...
Grand Total, all Institutions—Males and Females ...	24,034	21,093	4,807	753,369	577,361	690	414,974	325,913	327

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Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...
...
...
20,706	18,648	1,701	599	482	42	21,979	19,777	1,752	1,406
3,618	3,169	327	720	647	...	4,976	4,376	927	401
27,438	22,325	1,160	1,298	1,006	...	213,844	166,319	1,178	5,598
51,768	44,147	3,178	2,542	2,135	42	240,799	190,472	2,252	7,405
...
906	806	424	52	48	...	1,219	1,125	720	21
2,023	1,502	156	349	915	...	2,372	1,717	156	...
58	29	...	...	...	...	58	29	...	...
29	25	...	...	...	...	29	25	...	14
3,688	2,925	51	161	118	...	3,863	3,127	51	...
128	127	...	254	214	10	440	371	10	115
6,692	5,624	631	315	596	10	8,081	6,464	927	150
58,654	49,671	3,809	3,358	2,730	52	248,890	196,936	4,129	7,555
...	...	...	4,265	3,351	...	4,605	3,647	...	809
58,654	49,671	3,809	7,623	6,081	52	253,495	200,583	4,129	8,363
532,821	442,753	11,528	56,824	44,025	1,128	1,732,072	1,412,215	17,928	...

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,46,880 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Scholarships	...	...	...	...	5,55,830
(2) Hostel Charges	...	...	...	...	2,06,694
(3) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	...	...	...	...	15,930
(4) Travelling allowance to Members of School Book Committees	...	...	...	...	5,424
(5) Grants for the Encouragement to Literature	...	...	...	...	33,917

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges	2,58,610	.....	.....	4,52,519	1,33,338	8,54,367
Professional Colleges—						
Law	.....	.....	.....	60,579	.....	60,579
Medicine	85,356	.....	.....	1,84,941	23,730	2,98,427
Education	71,714	.....	.....	44,230	462	1,16,406
Engineering	85,820	.....	.....	72,350	596	1,59,466
Agriculture	1,07,493	.....	.....	33,175	.....	1,45,668
Commerce	.....	.....	.....	97,344	18,499	1,15,743
Technology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,18,693	.....	.....	9,50,438	1,81,525	17,50,656
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools	3,80,375	.....	.....	2,02,954	5,315	5,98,154
Middle Schools—English.	14,538	.....	.....	6,581	.....	21,475
Primary Schools	97,549	.....	.....	2,303	.....	99,851
Total	5,02,019	.....	.....	2,12,147	5,315	7,19,481

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Education for Males.

	Rs.
(6) Examination Charges	74,938
(7) Grant to the Boy Scouts' Association	22,700
(8) Special Committees of Enquiry	6,340
(9) Expenditure on Provincial Board of Secondary Adult, Physical Education and Education in Hindustani	24,052
(10) Short-term courses for Physical Education	24,741

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	1,17,000	.....
.....	2,02,511	.....
.....
.....	1,42,567	1,19,647	.....	2,62,214	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	39,486	.....
.....	1,42,567	1,19,647	.....	2,62,214	3,52,947	.....
.....
55,815	78,821	2,21,568	4,980	3,55,684	9,53,419	560
12,595	9,585	37,401	94,842	4,135	1,58,560	1,02,991	562
92,39,371	8,10,416	29,39,126	2,33,562	1,40,581	1,24,13,066	10,44,307	52,472
93,57,781	8,20,002	30,49,848	5,49,972	1,49,697	1,29,27,300	21,00,717	53,584

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

Direction ...
 Inspection ...
 Buildings, etc. ...
 Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect ...

	Aided Institutions— <i>consolid.</i>				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION—<i>consolid.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	10,80,812	20,864	12,20,176	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	250	13,89,206	1,35,581	16,77,549	76,748	65,758	1,42,506
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	...	...	...	1,04,792	9,214	1,14,006
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	41,501	...	41,501
Technology ...	...	11,140	1,35,212	1,79,788	...	...	...
Total ...	250	24,80,668	2,93,687	30,77,512	2,23,041	74,972	2,98,013
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	40,345	33,95,512	7,08,084	66,97,210	3,08,159	1,71,841	4,79,993
Middle Schools—English.	8,684	3,62,849	1,76,341	6,57,477	35,518	49,990	85,508
Primary Schools ...	1,70,925	4,38,372	8,44,246	25,40,529	29,383	99,330	1,28,613
Total ...	2,19,954	46,92,740	17,28,671	87,95,665	3,73,053	3,21,051	6,94,114

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Education for Males—contd.

Total Indirect expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,69,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,69,898
8,40,667	69,108	1,48,777	.....	.....	10,68,652
9,59,017	2,09,002	50,121	63,587	2,77,029	15,61,756
9,33,954	2,69,663	41,117	8,44,930	5,95,981	21,75,005
29,03,536	5,30,673	2,40,015	4,08,677	8,72,410	49,55,211

Total Direct expenditure from

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,17,000	.....	.....	10,80,512	22,864	12,20,176
4,71,121	.....	250	18,68,473	3,34,577	26,74,421
.....	.....	.....	1,65,371	9,214	1,74,585
85,356	.....	1,42,567	3,03,983	28,730	5,80,641
71,714	.....	.....	44,230	462	1,16,406
85,520	.....	.....	73,350	596	1,69,466
1,07,493	.....	.....	83,175	.....	1,45,668
.....	.....	.....	1,38,745	18,499	1,57,244
83,436	.....	.....	11,140	1,35,313	1,79,788
9,71,640	.....	1,42,817	37,23,784	5,60,154	53,88,395
13,99,109	550	1,13,666	46,22,196	8,90,220	70,31,741
1,30,181	10,148	45,085	5,06,090	2,30,487	9,22,971
1,04,31,327	8,82,888	31,10,051	5,98,626	10,84,057	1,61,31,549
1,12,60,517	8,73,626	32,69,802	58,27,912	22,04,744	2,41,36,561

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Special</i>						
Art Schools ...	59,615	.....	.....	48,789	388	1,08,792
Medical Schools ...	64,109	.....	.....	49,805	635	1,13,049
Normal and Training Schools.	3,39,495	.....	.....	2,046	1,327	3,39,868
Engineering Schools ...	29,224	.....	.....	22,550	60	50,834
Technical and Industrial Schools.	69,515	.....	.....	6,642	6,475	82,632
Commercial Schools ...	2,655	.....	.....	11,431	1,613	15,699
Agricultural Schools ...	11,429	100	.....	.....	626	12,148
Reformatory Schools ...	41,272	.....	.....	.....	3,960	45,132
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	1,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298
Other Schools ...	88,832	.....	.....	21,609	401	1,10,841
Total ...	5,90,447	100	1,67,351	15,985	8,73,293
Grand Total Direct ...	18,11,159	100	13,29,946	2,02,225	32,48,430

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1939-40.

Education for Males.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	.....
.....
5,949	.....	5,205	.....	.....	11,154	95,113	.....
.....
23,885	18,686	47,638	7,021	11,765	1,09,000	1,40,963	1,560
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,371	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,064	80
1,534	976	1,39,288	1,543	.....	1,42,621	96,623	146
405	.....	20,048	.....	60	20,513	14,865	537
31,773	18,972	2,12,154	8,564	11,825	2,83,288	3,20,759	2,222
93,89,554	8,88,974	34,04,569	6,73,183	1,61,522	1,44,72,802	28,44,423	55,876

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-A—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions— <i>consolid.</i>				Recognized (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Special—consolid.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	800	170	681	1,777	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	33,070	5,135	38,205
Normal and Training Schools.	...	8,155	4,616	37,595	21,827	1,285	23,112
Engineering Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	8,400	1,38,359	55,667	8,55,977	66,421	72,416	1,58,837
Commercial Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	89,901	14,121	1,04,022
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	13,387	17,037	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	500	500	9,981	1,08,453	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	5,155	1,133	28,673	48,374	21	787	808
Schools for Adults ...	10,911	501	17,161	1,35,367	123	4,068	4,210
Other Schools ...	4,831	17,013	82,030	1,20,826	3,924	52,467	56,391
Total ...	80,147	1,65,653	2,25,955	8,15,005	2,35,286	1,30,999	3,65,585
Grand Total Direct ...	2,50,351	72,89,250	23,48,283	1,26,88,183	8,31,360	5,45,532	13,77,712
Grand Total [Direct and Indirect.]

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1939-40.

Education for Males—concl.

Total, direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60,101	.....	800	48,959	1,909	1,10,569
64,100	.....	.....	81,575	5,700	1,51,354
3,60,567	.....	5,905	32,039	7,222	4,05,089
22,934	.....	.....	22,550	60	50,834
2,84,282	20,255	56,033	2,22,353	1,57,323	7,05,346
2,665	.....	.....	1,01,322	15,734	1,19,721
14,572	100	.....	.....	14,512	20,185
1,38,543	.....	500	600	13,841	1,53,584
12,064	50	5,155	1,154	20,559	40,082
99,460	422	1,50,179	2,165	21,259	2,73,496
1,04,202	537	24,929	42,545	1,25,358	3,06,071
11,12,979	21,364	2,42,201	5,77,063	4,02,464	22,57,171
1,40,45,185	8,94,950	26,54,220	1,01,22,759	21,52,262	2,12,89,127
1,69,42,673	14,25,823	22,94,925	1,05,27,226	40,20,772	2,62,87,328

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 9,127 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	31,195
(2) Hostel charges	4,34,063
(3) Examination charges	14,237
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association	9,500

	Government Institutions :					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
<i>General</i>						
High Schools ...	60,681	.....	.....	7,995	10	68,686
Middle Schools— English.	33,633	.....	.....	4,494	14	37,991
Primary Schools...	37,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,481
Total ...	1,31,595	.....	.....	12,489	24	1,44,108
<i>Special</i>						
Normal and Training Schools.	1,33,309	.....	.....	.....	1,773	1,35,082
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,33,309	.....	.....	.....	1,773	1,35,082
Total (Direct) for Females.	2,64,904	.....	.....	12,489	1,797	2,79,190
Total (Direct) for Males.	13,11,159	100	.....	13,29,946	2,02,325	33,43,430
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	20,76,063	100	.....	13,42,435	2,04,022	36,22,630

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Education for Females.

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,06,908	500
108	.....	1,619	1,125	982	3,835	33,735	.....
16,34,550	1,12,364	13,81,509	2,179	13,754	31,24,356	1,18,866	2,768
16,34,658	1,12,364	13,63,123	3,305	14,736	31,23,191	5,57,669	3,328
2,250	.....	6,938	.....	.....	8,468	63,705	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,422	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,345	.....
5	.....	41	.....	.....	46	11,449	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,970	.....
2,365	.....	6,279	.....	.....	8,534	91,091	.....
16,36,913	1,12,364	13,69,407	3,805	14,736	31,38,725	6,48,990	3,268
93,82,554	8,33,974	34,04,569	6,73,183	1,61,522	1,44,73,803	28,44,423	55,876
1,10,96,467	2,61,388	47,73,976	6,81,483	1,76,263	1,76,09,527	34,93,333	59,144

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Inspection ...

Buildings, etc. ...

Miscellaneous ...

Total, Indirect ...

	Aided Institutions— <i>consolid.</i>				Recognised (Un-aided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>General</i>							
High Schools ...	8,875	9,43,295	3,47,818	17,06,196	21,511	7,665	29,976
Middle Schools—English.	2,225	75,714	97,654	2,09,368	10,653	8,698	19,351
Primary Schools...	62,864	1,04,390	3,15,739	6,24,557	2,299	29,534	31,833
Total ...	69,964	11,94,329	7,00,711	25,40,141	24,263	45,897	80,160
<i>Special</i>							
Normal and Training Schools.	2,060	29,581	56,464	1,50,800	7,644	432	8,076
Technical and Industrial Schools.	2,551	19,308	53,408	82,634	7,187	11,378	18,565
Commercial Schools.	.....	5,700	.....	8,900	...	...	.....
Schools of Defectives.	.....	78	6,122	9,605	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults.	1,157	2,914	11,451	26,971	...	281	281
Other Schools ...	50	2,904	9,450	15,374	4,794	2,498	7,292
Total ...	5,808	62,395	1,35,950	2,95,234	10,625	14,599	24,914
Total (Direct) for Females.	99,772	11,86,714	8,96,661	28,35,375	53,688	60,485	1,14,374
Total (Direct) for Males.	2,50,351	72,89,950	22,48,223	1,26,58,183	8,21,380	5,45,332	13,77,712
Grand Total (Direct) for all.	3,50,123	84,76,664	31,44,944	1,55,23,558	8,85,268	6,06,818	14,92,086
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females ...						
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males ...						
	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all ...						

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Education for Females—concl'd.

Total Indirect expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
67,868	790	54,660	.....	.....	1,32,848
15,900	497	5,928	2,791	19,250	44,966
1,18,588	1,251	6,959	2,29,315	1,53,710	5,09,823
2,01,751	2,538	67,577	2,32,106	1,72,960	6,76,932

Total Direct expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,65,839	500	8,875	9,79,601	3,54,993	18,03,808
66,366	.....	3,844	92,987	1,07,343	3,70,566
17,90,897	1,15,183	14,44,378	1,06,798	3,59,027	28,15,327
23,24,122	1,15,632	14,57,093	11,74,385	8,21,368	58,92,600
1,99,264	.....	8,328	37,225	57,569	3,02,446
8,422	.....	2,551	26,495	64,781	1,02,249
2,300	.....	.....	5,700	.....	8,300
3,245	.....	.....	78	6,182	9,605
11,454	.....	1,198	2,914	11,733	27,299
1,970	.....	50	8,598	11,948	22,566
2,25,655	.....	19,087	82,010	1,52,312	4,73,064
25,50,777	1,15,632	14,69,179	12,56,326	9,73,680	63,65,664
1,40,45,136	8,94,950	36,54,920	1,01,28,759	31,58,362	3,28,62,127
1,65,95,918	10,10,532	51,24,099	1,13,85,135	41,32,043	3,82,47,731
27,52,528	1,18,170	15,36,755	14,88,502	11,46,640	70,42,596
1,69,48,672	14,25,623	38,94,235	1,05,37,326	40,30,772	3,68,37,328
1,97,01,900	15,43,733	54,31,691	1,20,25,838	51,77,412	4,38,79,534

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
IV-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus.*			Total
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†	
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Male Population ...	19,532	145,463	702,830	5,441,101	1,997,294	8,041,155
School Education						
Classes—						
Primary						
I ‡	668	3,142	30,542	233,317	88,709	342,558
II	948	4,020	22,546	110,896	35,914	169,456
III	976	3,416	22,192	86,478	21,991	130,651
IV	977	2,836	21,214	69,746	15,309	106,269
V	931	2,681	19,929	55,939	11,286	87,103
Middle						
VI	215	1,335	19,414	36,421	6,473	62,908
VII	171	1,363	15,887	23,661	3,972	43,520
VIII	181	1,325	15,763	20,968	3,792	40,479
High						
IX	96	572	8,948	4,710	659	14,217
X	67	223	7,833	3,543	389	11,765
XI	3	227	6,689	2,758	300	9,787
XII	1	198	6,406	2,406	268	9,068
Total ...	2,432	26,868	197,462	640,901	189,832	1,027,195
University and Intermediate Education.						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year	9	176	2,618	566	100	3,194
2nd year	5	128	1,977	317	50	2,244
Degree classes—						
1st year	1	61	975	123	16	1,190
2nd year	.....	72	949	140	17	1,106
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year	1	19	328	42	2	370
2nd year	1	17	246	23	...	274
Research students	.....	5	83	4	2	90
Total ...	17	477	6,974	1,226	182	8,388
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,449	27,335	204,436	642,127	189,920	1,036,588
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	19	480	4,166	2,917	645	7,721
Grand Total ...	2,468	27,774	208,594	645,044	189,866	1,044,304

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

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	77,033	3,442	328
(2) Marathas ...	216,041	10,266	283

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

receiving General Education.

Mustims	Bud- dhists	Parais	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
867,713	1,599	44,298	1,874	180,267	9,291,930	.....	.....	.....
49,717	18	884	163	5,930	408,089	294,100	2,302	143
23,713	8	609	39	3,920	202,013	145,834	2,224	61
18,488	10	834	47	3,631	157,363	104,290	2,366	65
14,707	5	748	36	3,436	123,314	81,128	2,730	79
11,997	4	842	22	3,349	106,235	64,751	3,156	78
8,471	2	840	21	2,973	76,663	41,179	2,907	109
5,660	...	740	10	2,183	53,567	26,732	2,352	918
4,817	...	676	8	1,844	49,324	23,802	2,043	778
1,517	...	705	10	1,128	18,245	4,205	488	186
1,104	...	608	3	844	14,614	3,564	579	302
952	...	492	4	679	12,134	2,695	644	537
823	...	591	2	572	11,255	2,123	732	643
141,866	47	8,559	370	30,469	1,237,816	734,404	23,339	3,448
195	1	231	8	277	4,080	577	256	266
143	...	179	4	168	2,671	547	214	213
66	1	100	1	68	1,418	277	154	154
56	...	102	4	61	1,401	230	147	147
37	...	21	...	28	476	91	139	139
27	...	16	1	16	353	49	91	91
9	...	12	1	4	121	13	46	46
533	2	661	19	622	10,719	2,084	1,047	1,045
142,899	49	9,220	889	31,111	1,248,535	736,483	24,376	4,463
2,752	...	170	6	840	18,954	2,242	341	323
152,158	49	9,390	895	31,951	1,267,489	804,720	24,717	4,816

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

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

‡ Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Inter-mediate	Back-ward	Total
			1	2	3a	3b	3c	3
Total Female Population ...	12,679	121,967	610,914	5,006,866	1,854,997	7,561,777
School Education						
Classes—						
Primary						
I ‡	661	6,314	30,662	34,476	33,352	133,390
II	974	2,553	19,408	30,041	6,173	65,621
III	300	2,011	17,964	30,464	3,494	41,912
IV	277	1,705	15,395	18,850	2,090	31,325
V	279	1,426	12,507	9,123	1,183	22,818
Middle						
VI	245	1,113	10,037	4,555	657	15,949
VII	225	994	6,695	2,510	329	9,534
VIII	184	783	5,014	1,561	236	6,811
High						
IX	117	347	2,464	367	20	2,861
X	82	187	1,337	249	6	2,092
XI	.....	80	1,396	175	7	1,578
XII	.....	69	1,182	143	6	1,331
Total ...	2,647	17,435	124,551	127,514	37,447	329,512
University and Intermediate Education.						
Intermediate classes—						
1st year	1	72	523	34	3	566
2nd year	1	50	367	21	2	390
Degree classes—						
1st year	1	26	184	8	.....	192
2nd year	1	25	154	5	.....	159
Post-graduate classes—						
1st year	.....	13	20	1	1	32
2nd year	.....	2	14	.....	.....	14
Research students	.....	2	7	.....	.....	7
Total ...	4	900	1,228	69	6	1,360
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,651	17,635	125,836	127,533	37,453	329,872
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	12	408	2,313	367	273	2,973
Grand Total ...	2,663	18,043	128,149	127,970	37,726	332,845

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

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts and Science Colleges.
(1) Lingayats	22,323	122	7
(2) Marathas	63,427	1,113	22

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

receiving General Education.

Muslims	Bud- dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number o married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
725,547	449	41,354	504	160,108	8,624,388	.....	.....	.....
31,512	25	915	119	4,947	183,083	106,950	2,027	88
10,736	11	607	41	2,823	73,678	35,465	1,214	29
6,977	6	693	38	2,256	54,223	23,919	901	45
4,307	5	742	26	1,785	40,172	15,031	861	33
2,341	6	819	19	1,417	29,125	10,181	745	165
1,014	1	814	6	1,023	19,470	4,690	604	274
534	1	630	5	690	12,613	2,570	541	347
290	...	594	2	404	2,068	1,253	547	428
99	...	515	2	191	4,122	171	61	55
42	...	397	6	128	2,887	95	53	51
27	...	249	...	69	2,003	81	46	43
18	...	293	2	77	1,783	51	70	69
59,199	55	7,258	256	15,845	431,227	201,457	7,570	1,578
17	...	104	3	27	790	65	29	29
12	...	87	1	21	562	39	31	31
5	...	55	...	7	296	19	17	17
6	...	40	...	5	235	13	19	19
2	...	5	...	3	55	2	6	6
2	...	10	...	1	29	2	5	5
...	...	4	...	...	18	.....	2	2
44	...	305	4	64	1,981	140	109	109
58,948	55	7,573	270	15,909	433,208	201,597	7,779	1,787
5,372	...	233	6	412	2,417	2,753	121	108
63,615	55	7,906	276	16,322	442,625	205,350	7,900	1,895

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

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

‡ Class I represents the infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	• Hindus *			
			Advanced	Inter-mediate	Back-ward †	Total
			3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
1	2					
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools	5	35	437	90	12	539
Medical Schools ... ..	.....	18	448	59	2	509
Normal and Training Schools...	.....	116	968	962	211	2,131
Engineering Schools...	2	4	196	93	1	229
Technical and Industrial Schools.	8	297	1,570	764	122	2,446
Commercial Schools...	7	363	1,075	115	15	1,206
Agricultural Schools...	.....	1	44	81	3	128
Reformatory Schools ... ..	.....	35	119	270	227	609
Schools for Defectives	2	26	116	93	16	224
Schools for Adults ... ..	.....	251	1,186	15,847	10,648	27,681
Other Schools	7	105	5,812	3,779	880	10,471
Total ...	31	1,251	11,932	22,074	12,137	46,173
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law	1	32	1,160	166	40	1,365
Medicine	2	80	574	126	13	713
Education ... ..	.....	6	103	24	1	127
Engineering	3	11	109	44	1	154
Agriculture ... ..	.....	6	117	49	2	168
Commerce ... ..	.....	22	837	149	3	989
Technology ... ..	.....	1	52	1	...	53
Total ...	6	157	2,951	559	60	3,570
Grand Total ...	37	1,408	14,913	22,633	12,197	49,743

* The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Lingayats	3,532
(2) Marathas	2,400

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
43	3	28	7	19	679	137	76	76
13	1	8	.....	67	611	154	181	181
278	.....	8	.....	41	2,569	1,422	1,820	1,807
8	.....	11	5	7	266	25	25	25
272	1	250	14	80	3,368	848	421	357
85	1	261	5	49	1,977	126	248	237
1	.....	.....	.....	1	131	87	.....	.....
340	.....	1	.....	10	925	103	13	.....
35	.....	13	.....	13	313	75	5	4
5,506	.....	1	2	108	33,549	22,025	16,230	15,636
1,313	.....	45	13	278	12,231	1,562	2,131	2,516
7,895	6	616	45	678	56,695	26,564	22,160	20,898
105	.....	70	2	154	1,740	370	628	628
86	.....	69	1	159	1,110	173	230	230
9	.....	3	.....	9	147	.....	120	120
25	.....	35	.....	14	242	12	90	90
16	.....	5	.....	4	198	109	11	11
48	.....	100	1	168	1,322	502	141	140
1	.....	4	.....	4	53	8	19	19
990	.....	286	4	515	4,828	1,174	1,169	1,168
8,185	8	902	49	1,193	61,523	27,738	23,319	22,006

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

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

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Inter-mediate	Back-ward†	Total
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
<i>School Education.</i>						
Art Schools ...	7	9	46	7	...	53
Medical Schools ...	1	9	57	13	...	70
Normal and Training Schools	81	344	510	219	37	766
Engineering Schools	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	262	1,214	327	25	1,566
Commercial Schools	53	65	14	1	...	15
Agricultural Schools	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	.....	15	42	17	4	63
Schools for Adults...	.....	71	635	617	1,461	2,718
Other Schools ...	9	42	1,045	142	79	1,266
Total ...	144	817	3,563	1,348	1,606	6,619
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>						
Law ...	.....	1	10	...	...	10
Medicine ...	9	23	75	11	4	90
Education ...	1	14	31	...	...	31
Engineering ...	.....	...	1	...	...	1
Agriculture ...	.....	...	1	...	...	1
Commerce ...	.....	1	4	...	...	4
Technology ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	3	39	122	11	4	137
Grand Total ...	147	856	3,685	1,354	1,610	6,649

*The following are included under "Hindus" :—

(1) Lingayats	...	117
(2) Marathas	...	666

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muslims	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	55	.....	6	103	.....	11	11
1	6	.....	3	89	1	6	6
100	52	.....	25	1,359	471	431	431
...
166	360	6	113	2,475	63	773	773
...	18	.....	8	159	.....	9	3
...
...
7	3	.....	6	94	7	3	3
1,658	45	1	13	4,504	733	2,337	2,343
8	16	.....	49	1,383	93	136	101
1,945	537	7	224	10,176	1,357	4,256	4,170
...	5	.....	...	16	.....	2	2
7	35	.....	12	169	8	6	6
2	9	...	3	60	.....	15	15
...	1	.....	.....	.....
...	1	.....	1	1
...	7	.....	...	12	.....	1	1
...
9	56	.....	15	259	8	25	25
1,954	533	7	239	10,435	1,365	4,331	4,195

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

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

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Metric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifica- tions
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	117	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	5	43	.....	13,835	6
Aided	15	14	.....	720	32
Unaided	1	5	.....	31	8
Total ...	21	65	.....	14,703	46
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	19	6	1	8	1
Aided	56	31	3	8	15
Unaided	6	4	.....	6	4
Total ...	88	41	4	22	31
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	158	17	2	2	2
Local Board and Municipal ...	89	7	5	6	4
Aided	833	178	26	55	61
Unaided	29	6	1	9	2
Total ...	1,109	208	34	71	69
Grand Total ...	1,318	309	38	14,796	156

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
<i>Possessing a degree,</i>		<i>Possessing no degree</i>				
Certifi- cated 6	Uncertifi- cated 7	Certifi- cated 8	Uncertifi- cated 9			
.....	.....	.....	82	117	38	149
.....	3	292	13,351	13,839	13,656	27,545
7	38	23	8,360	781	8,498	9,209
2	1	1	249	45	253	298
9	42	316	22,002	14,832	22,369	37,201
.....	6	3	1	8	10	18
9	21	69	126	28	227	255
66	204	148	478	113	596	1,009
9	19	21	100	22	149	171
84	250	941	707	171	1,262	1,433
3	53	13	30	181	133	319
50	52	60	115	110	277	387
618	1,104	634	1,319	1,171	3,575	4,746
33	119	19	99	47	270	317
704	1,367	726	1,463	1,509	4,950	6,459
797	1,659	1,283	24,173	16,512	27,911	44,423

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-B—Women

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Primary Schools</i>					
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Local Board and Municipal	.....	6	.....	2,544	1
Aided	11	17	.....	791	4
Unaided	3	1	.....	99	.....
Total ...	14	24	.....	3,355	5
<i>Middle Schools</i>					
Government	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aided	14	58	18	17	3
Unaided	1	6	.....	7	.....
Total ...	23	65	18	24	3
<i>High Schools</i>					
Government	18	.....	.....	2	.....
Local Board and Municipal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	186	222	16	37	81
Unaided	5	8	1	1	.....
Total ...	204	240	17	40	81
Grand Total ...	241	329	35	3,419	39

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
<i>Possessing a degree</i>		<i>Possessing no degree</i>				
Certifi- cated 6	Uncertifi- cated 7	Certifi- cated 8	Uncertificated 9			
.....	.....	.....	10	61	10	71
.....	2	4	2,353	2,551	2,359	4,910
8	20	28	893	753	968	1,711
1	.....	3	63	33	67	100
9	31	35	3,319	3,393	3,394	6,789
.....	4	1	4	8	9	17
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
6	27	39	79	110	151	261
4	3	6	8	14	21	35
10	34	46	92	133	169	302
1	13	5	4	15	23	37
.....
83	158	235	291	502	797	1,299
2	8	6	21	15	37	52
86	206	246	316	532	656	1,188
105	273	327	3,727	4,063	4,432	8,495

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VII.—Anglo-Indian and

Total Anglo-Indian and European population		{ Male	... 19,639	
		Female	... 12,673	
		Total	... 32,304	
	Institu- tions	Scholars on roll on 31st March 1940	Number of females in institu- tions for males and vice versa	Number of Non-Euro- pean on rolls
	1	2	3	4
<i>Institutions for Males</i>				
Arts Colleges
Training Colleges
High Schools	...	7	2,133	370
Middle Schools	...	9	710	264
Primary Schools
Training Schools
Technical and Industrial Schools
Other Schools
Total	...	16	2,843	634
<i>Institutions for Females</i>				
Arts Colleges
Training Colleges
High Schools	...	11	3,569	938
Middle Schools	...	2	177	69
Primary Schools
Training Schools	...	2	100	97
Technical and Industrial Schools
Commercial Schools	...	1	58	6
Other Schools
Total	...	16	2,904	407
Grand Total for all Institutions	...	32	5,747	1,041

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :-		Rs.
(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	4,13,315
(2) Scholarships	...	9,795
(3) Examination charges	...	815
Total	...	<u>4,23,925</u>

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

European Education.

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school. (Males ... 19.8
Females... 22.2

Total ... 16.5

Teachers		Direct Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	*Board funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74	38	1,51,713	1,200	2,32,304	51,607	4,48,724
28	9	14,848	.....	21,757	23,306	59,906
.....
.....
.....
.....
97	47	1,66,556	1,200	2,60,961	74,913	5,03,630
.....
.....
153	30	1,60,092	800	2,07,281	63,574	4,31,747
9	2	4,038	.....	3,851	8,255	16,244
.....
10	1	19,760	.....	12,288	8,256	40,304
.....
1	3	3,200	.....	6,700	.....	8,900
.....
173	36	1,86,090	800	2,30,120	80,185	4,97,195
.....
270	83	3,52,645	2,000	4,91,081	1,55,099	10,00,825
Indirect Expenditure—						
Inspection		4,548	.....	5,212	.....	4,548
Buildings, etc.		27,973	.....	.....	13,639	46,123
Miscellaneous		93,789	.....	2,57,222	72,974	4,23,965
Total, Indirect		1,25,509	.....	2,63,434	86,613	4,74,656
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)		4,78,255	2,000	7,53,515	2,41,711	14,75,481

* Board Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VIII—Examination

Examinations	MALES					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
<i>Arts and Sciences</i>						
D.Litt.	1	...	1†	...	...	...
Ph.D.	15	...	15	12	...	12‡
D.Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	168	...	168	113	...	113
M.Sc.	48	...	48	39	...	39
B.A. (Honours)	492	32	524	435	25	460
B.Sc. (Honours) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	366	274	640	254	186	440
B.Sc. (Pass)	464	66	530	388	42	430
<i>Law</i>						
Master of Law	12	...	12	8	...	8
Bachelor of Law	1,150	...	1,150	698	...	698
<i>Medicine</i>						
M.D.	24	...	24	6	...	6
M.B., B.S.	497	...	497	189	...	189
F.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	1	...	1	...	...	...
D.O.M.S. (Bombay)	19	...	19	9	...	9
M.S.	17	...	17	4	...	4
D.O.	11	...	11	6	...	6
B.Hyg.	16	...	16	7	...	7
D.P.H. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.G.O. (Bombay)	3	...	3	2	...	2
<i>Engineering</i>						
Master of C.E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	33	...	33	20	...	20
Bachelor of M.E.	25	...	25	18	...	18
Bachelor of E. E.	46	...	46	31	...	31
<i>Education</i>						
M.Ed.	1	...	1	...	...	...
B.T.	170	...	170	144	...	144
<i>Commerca</i>						
Master of Commerce	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Commerce	391	...	391	134	...	134
<i>Technology.</i>						
Master of Technology	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Technology	19	...	19	18	...	18
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Master of Agriculture	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Science (Agriculture)	46	...	46	34	...	34

* i.e., Appearing from
† The result of one
‡ The result of three

Examinations	MALES					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,482	200	1,682	995	138	1,133
Intermediate in Science	1,266	68	1,334	809	36	844
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S.T.O.)	656	...	656	458	...	458
Intermediate in Commerce	428	...	428	237	...	237
First Year Science (Agriculture)	93	...	93	60	...	60
Second Year Science (Agriculture)	75	...	75	65	...	65
Veterinary Examination (G.B.V.O.)	46	...	46	38	...	38
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course</i>						
Matriculation	11,438	2,160	13,598	6,057	732	6,789
Do. Service Government	...	...	...	...	...	...
European High School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate	100	...	100	76	...	76
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course</i>						
Cambridge Junior	113	...	113	71	...	71
European Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	18,649	...	18,649	16,305	...	16,305
Vernacular Middle (Final)	24,570	3,000	27,570	11,576	653	12,229
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course</i>						
Upper Primary	20,168	1,775	21,943	12,419	257	12,676
Lower Primary	24,144	...	24,144	62,775	...	62,775
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course</i>						
For Teacher's Certificates--						
Vernacular, Higher	1,476	54	1,530	1,340	40	1,380
Vernacular, Lower ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	19	...	19	18	...	18
At Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.O.P.S.)	477	...	477	189	...	189
At Engineering Schools	60	...	66	54	...	54
At Technical and Industrial Schools	123	...	123	122	...	122
At Commercial Schools	1,047	370	1,417	487	100	587
At Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public* 7	Private 8	Total 9	Public* 10	Private 11	Total 12
444	43	487	368	13	381
107	1	108	68	.....	68
.....
181	.....	181	107	.....	107
5	.....	5	5	.....	5
.....
.....
.....
1,751	155	1,916	1,145	68	1,213
.....
.....
129	.....	129	119	.....	119
161	.....	161	117	.....	117
.....
4,190	.....	4,190	3,655	.....	3,655
3,899	559	4,458	1,704	153	1,857
3,275	185	3,461	2,260	66	2,326
24,233	.....	24,233	19,481	.....	19,481
637	127	764	541	108	649
.....
.....
.....
74	.....	74	30	.....	30
.....
.....
31	1	32	12	.....	12
.....
.....

recognised institution.

IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scho- lars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	1	423	1	423
Professional Colleges ...	1	199	...	...	...	...	1	199
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	29	6,192	29	6,192
Middle Schools ...	...	...	116	3,642	66	6,298	162	8,935
Primary Schools ...	8	669	8,930	659,079	6,633	342,491	15,671	902,239
Training Schools ...	11	1,462	...	...	4	381	15	1,843
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	2	61	2	61
Schools for adults ...	6	234	8	137	849	22,179	863	22,550
Other Schools ...	1	8	...	...	28	1,188	29	1,196
Total ...	27	2,672	9,054	662,858	7,112	278,208	16,693	942,632
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	97	1	97
Middle Schools ...	...	...	1	39	1	48	2	82
Primary Schools ...	2	62	667	56,118	124	5,983	803	61,158
Training Schools ...	3	283	...	...	4	319	7	582
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	12	265	12	265
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	325	668	56,152	152	6,707	825	62,184
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	32	3,097	9,722	718,010	7,264	284,915	17,518	1,005,822
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	9,718
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,780
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	11,498
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,741	1,017,320

* Aided and unaided.

PROVINCE.

1939-40.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect).				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
8,665	.....	87,015	95,680	.....	.....	16	16
1,12,933	.....	38,419	1,51,352	19	.....	.....	19
72,363	2,300	3,12,450	3,87,113	.....	.....	373	373
37,901	5,041	2,21,710	2,64,652	.....	118	337	455
82,62,456	13,25,255	6,47,475	1,02,35,186	18	18,779	5,025	23,822
3,21,133	848	13,779	3,35,765	113	.....	47	160
3,150	.....	22,846	25,996	.....	.....	9	9
80,340	389	2,101	82,830	13	8	865	886
14,582	2,558	24,027	41,167	2	.....	66	68
89,13,525	13,36,391	13,69,822	1,16,19,741	165	18,905	6,788	26,808
.....
1,705	.....	9,002	10,707	.....	.....	14	14
515	.....	3,011	3,526	.....	1	5	6
6,16,162	1,07,844	47,015	7,70,023	4	1,409	216	1,631
1,30,525	707	22,384	1,53,616	32	.....	48	80
.....
656	.....	141	827	.....	.....	13	13
.....
7,48,593	1,08,551	81,554	9,38,698	36	1,410	297	1,743
95,62,121	14,44,942	14,51,375	1,25,58,439	201	20,315	7,035	27,551

Explanatory Notes :—

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

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

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University	...	...	8	...	49	2
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>							
Arts and Science	17	4	474	200	4,429	763	
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>							
Law	1	...	32	1	732	5	
Medicine	9	2	80	22	336	47	
Education	...	1	6	14	96	13	
Engineering	2	...	11	...	84	...	
Agriculture	...	...	5	...	75	1
Commerce	...	...	22	1	388	3
Technology	...	...	1	...	30	...
Total, Professional Colleges	6	3	167	39	1,790	74	
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	23	7	634	239	6,267	839	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for	Boys	1,583	306	6,421	1,055	31,689	3,920
	Girls	325	1,842	439	2,933	57	5,638
Middle Schools for	Boys	386	225	678	203	4,562	918
	Girls	85	225	162	1,066	45	1,462
Total	2,399	2,638	7,700	5,247	36,273	11,938	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys	Upper Primary.	1,760	145	13,896	984
	Lower Primary.	48	18	16,674	6,960	60,598	21,996
For Girls	Upper Primary.	10	1,141	2	6,112
	Lower Primary.	...	1	814	3,942	706	33,099
Total	Upper Primary.	1,770	1,286	13,898	7,096
	Lower Primary.	48	10	17,368	10,902	61,293	55,095
Total	48	19	19,158	12,188	75,191	63,191	
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Art Schools for Men	...	6	7	36	9	197	19
Medical Schools for Men	1	18	9	219	36
Normal and Training Schools for	Men	114	8	827	24
	Women	...	81	2	336	9	363
Engineering Schools for Boys	...	9	...	4	...	168	...

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British on 31st March, 1940.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
27	4	76	6	...	...	4	...
2,470	516	6,898	1,279	883	33	371	19
438	5	1,150	10	84	...	53	...
188	28	574	75	21	5	59	2
6	13	103	31	10	...	...	...
25	1	109	1	13	...	13	...
42	...	117	1	16	...	19	...
449	1	837	4	12	...	121	...
13	...	52	...	1	...	...	...
1,361	48	2,951	122	107	5	265	2
3,658	568	9,925	1,407	490	48	640	21
19,837	1,637	51,426	5,547	8,374	342	8,304	342
257	8,583	314	9,221	4	610	...	502
3,511	328	8,023	1,246	1,987	77	2,599	85
21	718	66	2,180	1	84	5	124
23,636	6,256	59,899	18,194	10,266	1,118	10,808	953
8,058	330	21,954	1,314	20,243	417	22,378	629
53,659	12,265	114,247	35,261	197,235	33,229	205,311	31,704
.....	8,630	2	9,742	1	1,411	2	1,983
655	26,241	1,360	60,040	569	18,970	337	20,578
8,058	3,960	21,956	11,056	20,244	1,898	22,880	2,812
54,314	40,206	115,607	95,301	197,797	51,599	205,648	62,282
52,372	44,166	127,563	106,357	218,041	53,427	228,228	54,694
240	27	437	46	26	2	13	1
122	21	448	57	12	7	41	6
125	20	253	44	348	9	307	...
6	84	15	466	...	70	...	25
27	...	195	...	27	...	...	...

		III.—Hindus					
		B.—Intermediate—consolid.					
		Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
University	... ..	9	...	...	...	6	...
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>							
Arts and Science	... ..	138	6	328	7	1,220	69
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>							
Law	... ..	50	...	29	...	166	...
Medicine	... ..	35	4	11	...	126	11
Education	... ..	...	...	14	...	24	...
Engineering	... ..	12	...	6	...	44	...
Agriculture	... ..	1	...	13	...	49	...
Commerce	... ..	10	...	6	...	149	...
Technology	... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, Professional Colleges	...	108	4	79	...	559	11
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	... ..	245	9	407	7	1,785	80
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools for	{ Boys	6,139	130	2,695	75	25,312	789
	{ Girls	...	316	...	68	4	1,495
Middle Schools for	{ Boys	1,192	87	747	29	6,525	248
	{ Girls	6	110	...	27	11	345
Total	...	7,336	618	3,442	199	31,852	2,878
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys	{ Upper Primary.	10,306	157	9,906	101	62,833	1,304
	{ Lower Primary.	75,394	10,584	67,007	10,295	545,037	85,812
For Girls	{ Upper Primary.	1	1,536	...	459	4	5,409
	{ Lower Primary.	246	21,636	30	11,527	1,175	72,111
Total	{ Upper Primary.	10,307	1,713	9,906	560	62,837	6,713
	{ Lower Primary.	75,640	32,220	67,127	21,822	546,212	157,923
Total	...	85,947	33,933	77,033	22,382	609,049	164,636
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Art Schools for Men	... ..	51	3	...	1	90	7
Medical Schools for Men	... ..	...	...	6	...	59	13
Normal and Training Schools for	{ Men	117	1	120	2	959	13
	{ Women	...	74	...	27	...	207
Engineering Schools for Boys	... ..	...	...	6	...	33	...

I--continued.

--contd.

C.—Backward								Total Hindus	
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	85	6
118	4	11	...	55	2	185	6	8,303	1,354
31	...	...	...	2	...	40	...	1,366	10
1	...	...	...	12	4	13	4	713	90
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	81
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	154	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	169	1
2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	959	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
35	...	...	...	25	4	60	4	3,570	187
155	4	11	...	81	6	248	10	11,958	1,497
1,944	26	102	6	1,034	30	3,060	52	79,818	6,388
...	34	...	1	...	31	...	56	318	10,773
491	13	62	1	275	5	828	19	15,446	1,513
6	11	...	2	...	7	6	20	83	2,545
2,441	84	164	10	1,309	63	3,914	147	95,665	91,919
6,748	152	1,891	33	3,105	80	11,745	274	95,582	2,892
77,161	13,268	50,797	6,759	44,609	6,575	173,567	25,502	831,851	147,575
2	479	22	72	...	289	24	840	30	15,091
298	5,024	188	738	95	3,822	582	2,584	3,117	141,735
6,750	631	1,913	105	3,106	378	11,769	1,114	95,562	18,823
77,459	18,292	50,985	7,497	44,705	10,397	173,149	35,185	834,958	289,410
84,309	18,923	52,893	7,602	47,811	10,775	184,913	37,300	951,580	308,293
5	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	539	53
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	509	70
141	1	31	...	39	1	211	2	2,116	88
...	16	...	1	...	16	...	35	15	708
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	290	...

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Persis		Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION									
University ...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Men.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	525	44	655	204	19	4	2	...	
<i>Professional Colleges for Men.</i>									
Law ...	105	...	70	5	2	...	...	...
Medicine ...	85	7	69	26	1	...	...	...
Education ...	9	3	3	9	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	48	...	100	7	1	...	...	...
Technology ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	290	9	286	55	4	...	...	...
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	823	53	947	361	23	4	2	...	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>									
High Schools for ...	Boys ...	8,614	159	5,144	250	84	3	2	...
	Girls ...	102	784	172	3,419	18	41	...	1
Middle Schools for ...	Boys ...	3,845	48	340	206	18	2	3	1
	Girls ...	25	268	11	240	2	5
Total ...	12,586	1,259	5,667	4,107	122	51	5	2	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
For Boys...	Upper Primary.	11,461	132	38	5	4	...	2	...
	Lower Primary.	116,885	23,648	2,272	761	236	100	40	21
For Girls...	Upper Primary.	12	1,097	1	61	...	5	...	2
	Lower Primary.	922	82,063	551	2,334	8	110	...	30
Total ...	Upper Primary.	11,473	1,229	39	66	4	5	2	2
	Lower Primary.	117,807	55,711	2,823	3,095	244	210	40	51
Total ...	129,280	56,940	2,862	3,161	248	215	42	53	
<i>Special Education.</i>									
Art Schools for Men ...	43	3	28	25	7	...	3	...	
Medical Schools for Men ...	13	1	3	5	...	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools for ...	Men ...	277	1	...	2	...	...	...
	Women ...	1	99	3	50	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys.	8	...	11	...	5	...	...	...

I—continued.

VI—Others						Total of pupils of all castes	Total number of institu- tions on 31st March, 1940.		
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.	
8	...	...	...	8	...	106	7	116	1
570	43	44	21	635	68	10,610	1,974	12,584	18
155	...	8	...	165	...	1,740	18	1,756	5
154	7	5	5	160	12	1,110	169	1,279	2
2	1	...	2	3	3	147	60	207	9
5	...	9	...	14	...	242	1	243	1
4	...	...	...	4	...	198	1	199	1
168	...	...	...	169	...	1,328	12	1,340	2
4	...	...	...	4	...	63	...	63	1
493	8	22	7	519	15	4,928	259	5,067	14
1,071	51	66	22	1,162	83	15,547	2,240	17,787	23
5,500	314	768	316	6,354	633	107,934	8,791	116,725	209
1	540	31	247	50	829	1,406	90,573	21,979	74
1,821	100	50	23	1,892	126	22,587	2,320	24,907	368
...	175	23	21	25	211	401	4,575	4,976	49
7,322	1,129	872	617	8,321	1,799	132,328	8,259	168,587	790
2,427	58	13	12	2,446	70	112,957	3,244	116,481	17,407
13,942	3,938	810	302	20,028	4,416	987,653	133,478	1,171,131	
...	971	...	72	...	1,050	63	19,340	19,393	1,618
72	8,192	31	499	111	8,831	5,545	168,906	194,461	
2,427	1,029	18	84	2,446	1,120	112,390	22,584	134,874	...
19,014	12,155	841	801	20,139	13,247	993,198	372,884	1,565,682	
21,441	13,214	854	885	22,585	14,367	1,103,498	204,968	1,500,456	19,115
19	3	7	3	29	6	679	103	782	3
67	3	...	...	68	3	611	89	700	3
41	1	...	1	41	2	2,548	71	2,619	31
...	10	...	14	...	24	21	1,298	1,319	23
5	...	2	...	12	...	266	...	265	1

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	<i>Special Education—concl.</i>					
Technical and Industrial Schools for	{ Boys ... 8	... ..	297	15	860	54
	{ Girls ... ..	... ..	...	247	...	453
Commercial Schools for	{ Boys ... 7	3	363	63	617	11
	{ Girls	50	...	2	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	... ..	...	1	...	41	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	... ..	...	35	...	44	...
Schools for Defectives for...	{ Boys ... 2	...	17	7	67	30
	{ Girls ... ..	...	9	8	...	2
Schools for Adults for	{ Men ... ..	...	251	61	164	11
	{ Women ... ..	...	...	10	...	439
Other Schools for	{ Boys ... 7	...	100	25	4,009	545
	{ Girls	2	5	16	60	169
Total (Special Schools)	81	144	1,851	817	7,382	2,155
Total, Recognised	2,486	2,796	23,743	18,491	125,113	77,123
Unrecognised Institutions for	{ Boys ... 19	19	427	335	2,151	370
	{ Girls ... ..	...	13	73	40	534
Total, Unrecognised	19	21	439	408	2,191	904
Grand Total	2,505	2,810	24,182	18,899	127,304	78,027

I—continued.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolls, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
710	17	1,570	51	318	5	393	17
...	710	...	1,163	...	173	...	100
458	8	1,075	14	49	1	53	...
...
8	...	44	...	36	...	27	...
58	...	112	...	120	...	75	...
47	10	114	40	28	8	42	10
1	...	1	9	1	1	...	...
1,022	1	1,186	12	6,911	15	5,335	67
...	184	...	623	...	313	...	125
1,733	305	5,741	850	1,678	41	861	23
11	26	71	125	6	16	3	8
4,590	1,409	11,962	3,563	9,353	661	7,149	390
94,336	52,399	219,349	122,591	233,150	55,244	246,624	56,258
1,934	354	4,085	724	810	56	1,146	47
33	1,055	73	1,589	4	25	1	130
1,937	1,409	4,158	2,313	814	81	1,146	197
96,202	53,807	223,507	131,334	233,964	55,325	247,770	56,455

							III.—HINDU					
							B.—Intermediate—conold.					
							Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Special Education—conold.</i>												
Technical and Industrial Schools for	{	Boys	...	115	4	29	...	754	25			
		Girls	...	...	14	...	14	...	301		
Commercial Schools for	{	Boys	...	9	...	12	...	116	1			
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys		...	1	...	17	...	81	...				
Reformatory Schools for Boys		...	52	...	23	...	970	...				
Schools for Defectives for	{	Boys	...	22	2	...	1	92	16			
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Schools for Adults for	{	Men	...	1,278	4	2,423	9	15,847	85			
		Women	...	...	43	...	36	...	522		
Other Schools for	{	Boys	...	461	16	776	24	3,766	104			
		Girls	...	4	14	1	3	13	38			
Total, Special Schools			...	2,100	175	3,473	117	22,074	1,343			
Total, Recognised			...	95,631	34,730	84,355	22,705	664,760	168,937			
Unrecognised Institutions for	{	Boys	...	759	47	195	19	2,910	169			
		Girls	...	...	43	2	1	7	218		
Total, Unrecognised			...	759	89	197	20	2,917	387			
Grand Total			...	96,390	34,819	84,553	22,725	667,677	169,324			

I-continued.

C.—Backward									
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total (Backward)		Total Hindus	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
76	1	8	4	38	...	122	5	2,446	82
...	4	...	...	...	16	...	20	...	1,484
5	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	1,206	15
...
9	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	128	...
121	...	18	...	88	...	227	...	609	...
11	...	1	...	3	2	15	2	231	58
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5
4,020	62	2,822	292	3,506	39	10,648	392	27,681	499
...	963	...	6	...	100	...	1,069	...	2,914
946	11	21	...	489	16	866	27	10,363	981
24	52	...	...	...	...	24	52	108	285
4,753	1,112	2,901	303	4,482	191	12,127	1,606	45,173	6,512
91,559	20,123	55,974	7,915	53,684	11,025	201,217	39,063	1,065,325	337,521
303	38	130	16	178	14	611	68	7,606	961
22	150	...	...	13	55	25	206	115	2,012
225	188	130	16	191	69	640	273	7,721	2,973
91,884	20,311	56,104	7,931	53,875	11,094	201,833	39,336	1,063,047	340,494

	IV.—Muslims		V.—Parais		Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	<i>Special Education—concl.</i>								
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	272	...	260	4	14	...	1	...
	Girls ...	...	168	...	356	...	6	...	...
Commercial Schools for	Boys ...	85	...	261	18	5	...	1	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	240	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Detentives for	Boys ...	34	5	19	3	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	Men ...	5,508	79	1	...	2	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	1,579	...	48	...	1	...	...
Other Schools for	Boys ...	1,812	7	45	4	12	...	...	...
	Girls ...	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	7,295	1,945	616	527	45	7	6	...	
Total, Recognised	150,584	60,197	10,123	8,156	488	277	55	55	
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ...	9,141	4,201	129	34	5	4	...	...
	Girls ...	618	1,171	41	199	1	2	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	9,759	5,372	170	233	6	6	...	...
Grand Total	160,343	65,569	10,293	8,389	444	283	55	55	

I.—concluded.

VI—Others						Total of pupils of all castes			Total number of Institutions on 31st March, 1940.
Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)		Boys	Girls	Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
59	...	21	2	95	2	3,368	102	3,471	55
...	55	...	56	...	117	...	2,372	2,372	32
41	...	8	2	55	2	1,977	101	2,078	33
...	...	...	6	...	6	...	58	58	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	181	...	181	4
4	...	6	...	10	...	995	...	995	3
17	6	1	...	18	6	305	79	384	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	29	1
102	2	6	...	110	2	33,549	641	34,190	1,314
...	5	...	6	...	12	...	3,833	3,833	130
223	37	54	3	289	40	12,116	1,058	13,174	203
1	8	...	1	1	9	115	335	440	13
573	130	105	94	729	231	55,595	10,175	65,771	1,918
30,407	14,524	1,697	1,624	33,797	16,480	1,310,053	445,643	1,755,701	21,856
795	61	24	11	824	76	18,146	5,620	23,766	401
20	335	1	6	22	343	806	3,797	4,603	65
815	396	25	17	846	419	18,954	9,417	28,371	466
31,222	14,920	1,923	1,641	33,643	16,599	1,329,012	453,060	1,782,072	22,322

Table showing details of Special Institutions for
the year

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Colleges ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	1	149	4	674	49
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	4	611	5	810	4
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	11	324	4	181	1
Municipal ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	10	656	10	726	11
Aided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	17	2,373	2	6,005	161
Unaided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	7	284	9	489	...
Total ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	49	4,248	30	8,911	177
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
Government ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	5	403	...	269	34
District Local Board ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	724	33,037	8,088	21,069	2,578
Municipal ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	311	42,076	4,589	8,379	456
Aided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	422	13,233	8,191	8,940	1,755
Unaided ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	7	670	271	210	18
Total ...	{ Boys ... Girls ...	1,469	89,479	19,139	39,867	4,641
		361	704	29,400	430	3,760

*Muslims in the Bombay Province during
1939-40.*

pupils.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total
Boys. 7	Girls. 8					
		9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
823	53	77,754	.....	32,372	.....	1,17,126
...
1,421	9	46,138	.....	19,632	26	64,796
...	112	17,360	.....	.....	2	17,362
505	5	703	1,065	3,076	1,541	5,385
...
1,392	21	1,135	16,965	9,271	.....	27,371
..	60	.....	1,443	67	.....	1,510
378	163	22,967	1,100	57,694	84,508	1,67,269
137	878	4,829	.....	5,170	5,327	15,326
778	9	.....	.....	1,513	7,043	8,556
..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,452	207	70,943	19,130	91,686	93,118	2,74,677
127	1,052	22,169	1,443	5,227	5,329	34,168
732	34	32,553	.....	144	.....	32,697
5	222	6,277	.....	.....	.....	6,277
54,106	10,466	4,46,020	1,23,515	4,373	1,677	5,86,325
73	6,245	46,591	13,611	1	150	60,353
60,455	5,045	3,08,173	6,11,409	9,425	11,447	9,30,454
171	19,739	1,58,688	2,30,512	662	3,562	3,93,324
22,173	7,946	64,072	27,556	4,957	89,206	1,86,691
676	6,427	11,077	8,270	84	24,136	53,567
860	229	.....	.....	.....	22,026	22,026
10	407	.....	.....	.....	8,106	8,106
122,346	23,730	2,42,612	6,62,480	22,899	1,80,625	17,58,622
934	23,160	2,22,133	2,52,398	747	45,954	5,22,322

APPENDIX

Class of institutions and management.	Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muslim				
		In special institutions.		In other institutions.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Training and other Special Institutions.</i>						
Training Institutions ...	{	3	217	...	60	1
	{	2	...	91	1	8
Other Institutions ...	{	216	5,381	47	2,233	48
	{	78	...	1,140	3	610
Total ...	{	219	5,598	47	2,233	49
	{	75	...	1,281	4	618
Grand Total ...	{	1,738	99,474	19,920	50,045	4,916
	{	441	704	90,914	351	5,147
Total ...		2,179	100,178	50,184	50,406	10,063

II—continued.

pupils.		Direct expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
277	1	46,706	250	25	490	47,412
1	99	30,545	5,238	.....	10	35,793
7,614	95	9,370	2,640	1,640	22,115	35,765
3	1,760	2,425	800	.....	290	3,515
7,891	96	56,076	2,890	1,665	22,545	83,177
4	1,849	32,970	7,038	.....	300	40,308
149,519	24,126	11,47,391	6,84,600	1,55,623	2,46,286	22,33,892
1,065	36,061	2,78,292	2,60,874	5,974	51,593	5,96,733
150,584	60,197	14,25,683	9,45,474	1,61,597	2,97,881	28,30,535

APPENDIX III.

BOMBAY PROVINCE—1939-40.

(a) *Maktabs and Mulla Schools.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	25	.....	119	144
	Girls ...	36	.....	34	70
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	1,972	.....	6,698	8,610
	Girls ...	2,463	.....	3,039	5,508
		Rs. .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds ...		10,517	.....	.....	10,517
4. District Local Board Funds.		6,376	.....	.....	6,376
5. Municipal Funds ...		388	.....	.....	388
6. Fees ...		45	.....	.....	45
7. Other sources ...		27,633	.....	.....	27,633
* Total expenditure ...		44,959	.....	.....	44,959

(b) *Pathshalas.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	.....	37	14	51
	Girls ...	.....	1	2	3
2. Pupils in in- stitutions for	Boys ...	.....	1,406 (164)	311	1,717 (164)
	Girls ...	.....	29	97	126
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Expenditure from—					
3. Provincial Funds ...		.....	3,175	.....	3,175
4. District Local Board Funds.		.....	272	.....	272
5. Municipal Funds ...		.....	2,604	.....	2,604
6. Fees ...		.....	1,148	.....	1,148
7. Other sources ...		.....	56,042	.....	56,042
* Total expenditure ...		.....	63,241	.....	63,241

* For Recognised institutions only.

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing the villages with and without Primary schools on 31st March, 1940.

1	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of									Total number of towns and villages.
		1,000 and over.	Between 1,000 and 900.	Between 900 and 800.	Between 800 and 700.	Between 700 and 600.	Between 600 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay Division	3,075	26	23	32	39	76	131	216	2,461	3,006	6,081
Central Division	5,003	7	7	12	13	33	113	952	1,403	2,589	7,549
Northern Division	2,251	.....	4	.....	.....	42	60	98	854	1,056	3,307
Southern Division	3,029	.....	.....	2	4	5	10	48	1,640	1,709	4,739
Total	13,358	33	34	46	56	155	314	1,314	6,358	8,310	21,668

APPENDIX V.

Table showing the housing arrangements for District Local Board, Municipal and Aided Primary Schools for Boys and Girls—1939-40.

1	Number of Primary school on 31st March, 1940.	Number of schools held in					Total (columns 3 to 6).	Remarks.
		Own buildings.	Buildings partly owned and partly rented.	Rented buildings.	Rent free buildings, i.e., temples, chavdis, Dharmashalas, etc.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A.—Primary schools maintained by—								
* District Local Boards	Boys ...	9,589	2,524	627	1,885	4,558	9,589	
	Girls ...	961	240	27	542	152	961	
			25.0	2.8	56.4	15.8		
† Local Authority Municipalities.	Boys ...	699	121	28	540	10	699	
	Girls ...	344	50	11	280	3	344	
			14.5	3.2	61.4	0.9		

B.—Primary schools aided by—

* District Local Boards	Boys	2,047	248	16	881	1,404	2,047
	Girls	185	25	1	58	56	185
† Local Authority Municipalities.	Boys	290	70	5	207	8	290
	Girls	90	48	1	44	2	90
Total A and B	Boys	12,625	2,963	676	3,013	5,973	12,625
	Girls	1,580	358	40	919	218	1,580

* Including Non-Local Authority Municipalities.

† Including cantonments.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the statistics of Primary Schools in Cantonment areas.—1939-40.

Name of the Cantonment.	Schools.			Pupils.			Expenditure (recurring).			
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Cantonment Funds.	Other sources.	Total.
<i>Bombay Division.</i>										
Deolali	Cantonment	1	1	823	145	468	1,157	4,883	141	5,681
	Unaided	1	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	624	624
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Poona	Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aided	14	5	29	1,681	1,131	2,812	6,974	14,999	32,939
Kirkce	Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aided	6	.....	6	752	300	1,052	445	1,338	8,710
Ahmednagar	Cantonment	2	2	554	190	744	2,151	4,912	1,111	8,174
	Aided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedabad	Cantonment	1	.....	1	122	27	149	509	1,338	1,797
	Aided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum	Cantonment	2	.....	2	414	128	542	1,532	4,169	1,456
	Aided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX VII

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Statistics of Compulsory

Name of Local Authority and area of compulsion.	Date on which compulsion was introduced.	Whether for Boys or for Girls.	Date of latest census.	Population of compulsory area.	
				Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Local Authority Municipalities.</i>					
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.</i>					
1. Surat	1st January 1920.	Both	22nd April 1935.	79,977	70,999
2. Bandra	14th June 1920.	Both	15th January 1940.	23,026	17,623
3. Satara City	1st July 1921...	Boys	22nd February 1940.	12,618	11,409
4. Dhulla	1st March 1923.	Both	31st March 1940.	20,767	18,889
<i>City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.</i>					
6. Bombay City	F and G wards ...	Both	30th September 1939.	204,642	118,647
	A to E wards ...	Both	30th September 1939.	542,739	495,355
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>					
6. Ahmednagar City	1st June 1927	Boys	23rd December 1939.	21,502	20,417
7. Broach	1st September 1927.	Boys	1 to 15th October 1940.	21,865	...
8. Sholapur City (In three wards)...	1st November 1927.	Boys	31st June 1939.	27,036	...
9. Poona City (In five Pethas) ...	2nd December 1929.	Both	July to October 1939.	17,027	15,534
<i>District Local Boards.</i>					
<i>Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.</i>					
10. District Local Board, West Khandesh. (In villages with a population of 1,000 and over and non-local Authority Municipalities).	1st June 1920	Boys	6th December 1939.	138,668	137,002
11. District Local Board, Ratnagiri. (In village Murdi, taluka Dapoli).	1st March 1938.	Both	15th August 1935.	258	317

VII.

Education introduced by Local Authorities—1939-40.

Total No. of children of school-going age in the area of compulsion on basis of the latest census.		Number of children of school-going age actually in school in the area of compulsion on 31st March, 1940.		Percentage of enrolment.		Percentage of average daily attendance.		Coercive measures taken.				
								Notices issued.	Attendance orders passed.	Prosecutions.			Fines realised.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			For non-enrolment.	For non-attendance.	Rs. a p.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16,188		9,025	6,226	94.2		81.5	78.1	686	227	2	12	97 0 0
2,736	1,887	2,379	1,607	87.1	83.0	79.0	91.0	649	19	...	10	3 0 0
2,106	...	1,944	...	92.3	...	84.8	...	67	22	...	...	...
2,835	2,165	2,643	1,889	93.2	87.3	80.7	75.5	870	272	13	12	10 12 0
20,578	15,821	19,360	13,631	94.0	86.1	85.6	84.6	...	...	...	...	...
28,487	32,325	35,046	26,824	91.1	83.0		
3,681	...	3,225	...	92.0	...	80.7	...	527	145	76	99	65 8 0
2,975	...	2,800	...	94.1	...	81.1	...	45	...	...	...	...
4,057	...	3,673	...	88.1	...	75.7	...	645	...	...	...	...
1,257	1,293	1,230	1,258	92.6	97.5	86.8	87.3	476	228	37	...	22 0 0
16,271	...	15,257	...	93.7	...	78.2	...	5,640	1,019	...	523	78 4 10
50	53	45	41	90.0	77.4	68.2	41.0	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Table showing the number of men and women teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools for Boys and Girls—1939-40.

1	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand Total.
	III year.	II year.	I year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Men Teachers.</i>								
Bombay Division	488	942	1,899	3,274	2,940	200	3,140	6,414
Percentage to total	6.8	14.6	29.6	51.0	45.9	8.1	49.0	100.0
Central Division	488	1,522	3,158	5,168	5,051	180	5,181	10,349
Percentage to total	4.7	14.7	80.5	49.9	48.8	1.8	50.1	100.0
Northern Division	596	708	1,617	2,856	3,010	49	3,059	5,915
Percentage to total	9.1	11.9	27.8	49.3	50.9	0.8	51.7	100.0
Southern Division	687	990	1,100	2,777	2,028	48	2,071	4,848
Percentage to total	14.2	20.4	22.7	57.3	41.7	1.0	42.7	100.0
Total	2,144	4,157	7,774	14,075	18,024	427	18,451	27,526
Percentage to Total	7.8	15.1	28.2	51.1	47.3	1.6	48.9	100.0

		<i>Women Teachers.</i>									
Bk No 29-12	Bombay Division	...	184	316	382	882	599	129	728	1,610	
	Percentage to total	...	11.5	19.6	23.7	54.8	37.2	8.0	45.2	100.0	
	Central Division	...	99	217	304	620	692	65	757	1,377	
	Percentage to total	...	7.2	15.7	22.1	45.0	50.8	4.7	55.0	100.0	
	Northern Division	...	229	186	300	715	509	28	582	1,247	
	Percentage to total	...	18.4	14.9	24.0	57.3	40.8	1.9	42.7	100.0	
	Southern Division	...	77	139	183	393	225	34	259	652	
	Percentage to total	...	11.8	20.4	28.1	60.8	34.5	5.2	39.7	100.0	
	Total	...	589	852	1,169	2,610	2,025	251	2,276	4,886	
	Percentage to Total	..	12.1	17.4	28.9	58.4	41.5	5.1	46.6	100.0	
	Grand Total	Men	...	2,144	4,157	7,774	14,075	13,024	427	13,451	27,526
		Women	...	589	852	1,169	2,610	2,025	251	2,276	4,886
Total	...	2,733	5,009	8,943	16,685	15,049	678	15,727	32,412		
Percentage to Total	...	8.4	15.5	27.6	51.5	46.4	2.1	48.5	100.0		