

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
Education and Social Welfare Department



EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Annual Administration Report

1959-60

Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur, and
by the Director, Government Printing and Stationery,
Maharashtra State, Bombay-4.

[Price—Rs. 7-14 uP.]

EDUCATION
IN
BOMBAY STATE
1959-60
(ending on 30th April 1960)

Annual Administration Report
on Education
for the area
of MAHARASHTRA STATE

The Annual Administration Report on Education for the year 1959-60 pertains to bilingual State of Bombay of 43 districts. Consequent on the formation of the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat on the 1st May 1960, Government of Maharashtra in the General Administration Department by Resolution No. ADR-1060/B, dated 15th September 1960 (24 Bhadra 1882), directed that "the Report for the year 1959-60 should be for the period ending 30th April 1960 only, and divided into two parts, viz., one for the area now included in Maharashtra and the other for the territory now forming State of Gujarat".

This, the first part of the Report, is issued only within the area of Maharashtra State to which it pertains.

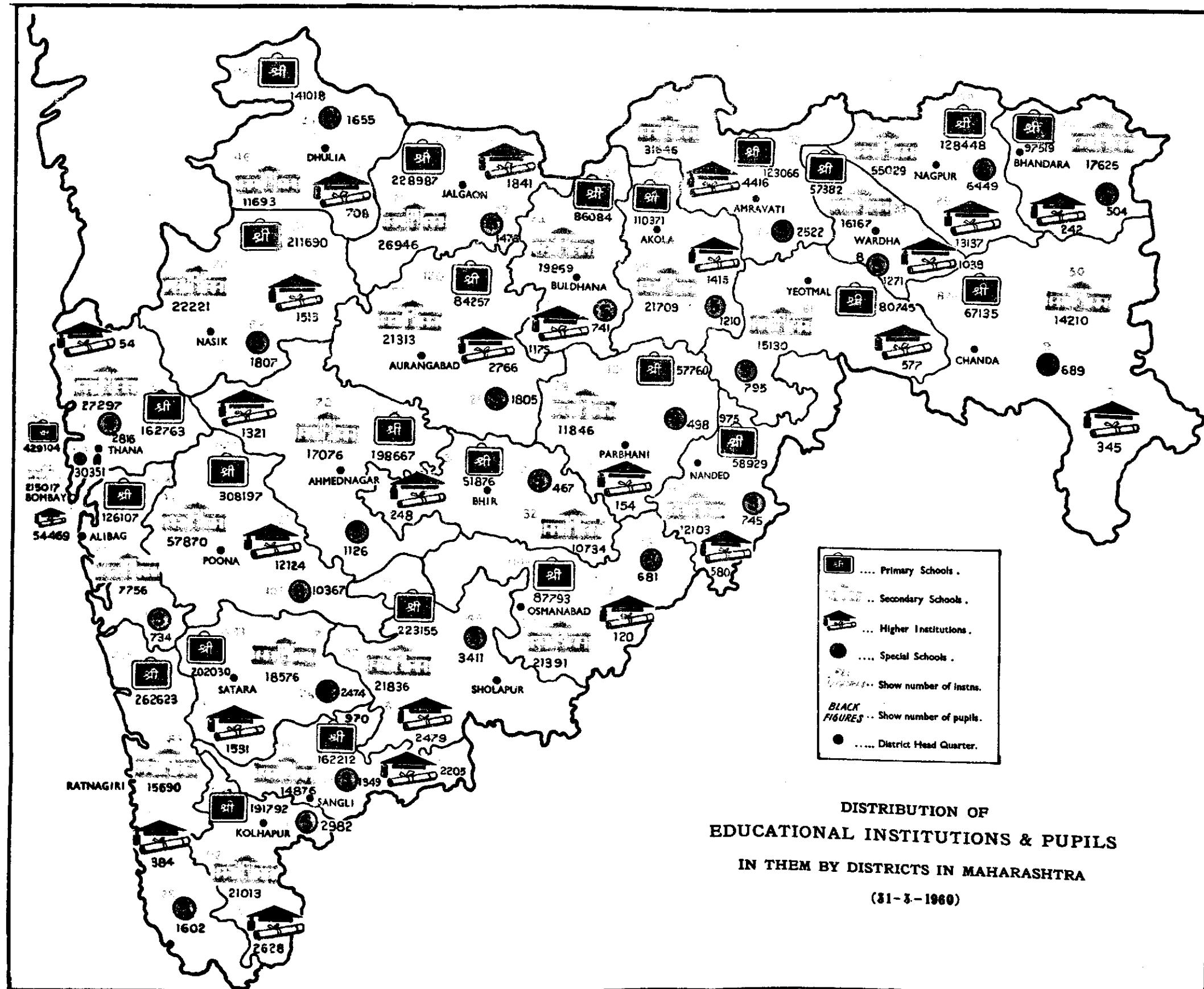
July, 1962.
Sravana, 1884.

E. R. DHONGADE,
Director of Education.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	General Progress	1
II	Educational Personnel and Organization	45
III	Primary Education	47
IV	Basic Education	90
V	Secondary Education	104
VI	University Education	143
VII	Training of Teachers	183
VIII	Professional and Special Education	201
IX	Social Education	235
X	Physical Education	251
XI	Education of Girls	264
XII	Education of the Backward Classes	274
XIII	Education of Atypical Children	295
XIV	Other educational Activities	303
 TABLES		
I	General summary of educational institutions, scholars and teachers.	348
II	General summary of expenditure on education ...	352
III	Educational institutions by management	356
IV-A	Distribution of scholars in educational institution for boys.	364
IV-B	Distribution of scholars in educational institution for girls.	380
V-A	Expenditure on educational institution for boys ...	396
V-B	Expenditure on educational institution for girls ...	424
VI-A	Distribution of scholars receiving General education by classes and age-groups.	452
VI-B	Distribution of scholars receiving professional and special education by age-groups.	460
VII-A	Teachers in schools for general education	468
VII-B	Teachers in schools for professional and special education.	474
VIII-A	Examination Results (Annual)	476
VIII-B	Examination Results (Supplementary)	—
IX	Progress of compulsory education	488

TABLES		PAGE
X	Education in rural areas	492
XI	Scholarships, stipends, free-studentship and other financial concessions to students in different of types of institutions.	500
XII-A	Education of adults	516
XII-B	Libraries and reading-room for adults	518
XII I-A	Educational institutions and teachers for the handi-capped children.	520
XIII-B	Enrolment in educational institutions and scholarships, etc., for the handicapped children.	522
XIII-C	Expenditure (direct and indirect) on educational institu-tions for the handicapped children.	524
XIV	Enrolment, stipend and examination results for the education of the Backward Classes.	526
XV	Special Government staff for education and other social welfare activities of scheduled castes and other backward communities as on 31st March 1960.	530
XVI	State Education Service, Maharashtra, 1959-60 ...	532
XVII	Directorate of Technical Education	534
XVIII	State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate, 1960...	537
APPENDIX		
I	Number of pupils in all educational institutions ...	542
II	Table showing the towns and villages with and without schools during the year 1959-60.	550
III	Statement showing the statistics of compulsory primary education introduced by local authorities in Maharashtra State for the year 1959-60.	554
IV	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure incurred by local bodies on primary education during 1959-60.	562
V	Statement showing the details of expenditure by objects incurred during the year 1959-60.	582



DISTRIBUTION OF
 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS & PUPILS
 IN THEM BY DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA
 (31-3-1960)

EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

Annual Administration Report for the year 1959-60

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

The STATE OF MAHARASHTRA extends between North Latitudes 15° 36' and 22° 6', and between East Longitudes 72° 40' and 80° 53', covering an area of 1,18,459 square miles or 3,54,192 square Kms. The estimated population of the State during 1959-60 is :—

Males	196.30 lakhs.
Females	184.73 lakhs.
Total	381.03 lakhs.

In the context of the Indian Union of 14 States and 6 Union Territories, Bombay State has the distinction of being the largest in area and the *second* largest in population next only to Uttar Pradesh, while, its component Maharashtra ranks third amongst the 15 States, in area as well as in population.

Maharashtra State, during the year under report, consisted of 26 Marathi-language districts—13 of West Maharashtra, being the districts of old Bombay State ; 8 of Vidarbha of *ex*-Madhya Pradesh State and 5 of Marathwada of *ex*-Hyderabad State. As, however, the educational standing of these three regions forming the State varied in administrative as well as educational patterns, the data in the report is presented in convenient sub-units as below :—

Greater Bombay	} West Maharashtra Region.
Rest of Bombay Division	
Poona Division	} Vidarbha Region.
Nagpur Division	
Aurangabad Division	Marathwada Region.

In presenting the overall general progress of education in the State, only the broad categories of institutions and their related data are presented in this Chapter.

The classification of schools of general education as per Government of India nomenclature is as below :—

Primary	Standards I—IV or less (with infant class, if any).
Middle .. {	Primary .. Standards I—VII or less.
	Secondary .. Standards V—VII/VIII or less.

High Schools	.. ..	Having Standard VIII and above.
Higher Secondary Schools	.. ..	With Standard VIII/IX and above having the Higher Secondary diversified courses.

The State educational *data* in Form A has been furnished to Government of India on the basis of the above classification. The recording of institutions in this report, however, has followed the State nomenclature of institutions which, though at slight variance with that of Government of India, conforms to the pattern followed in earlier years :—

Primary Schools	.. ..	Standards I—VII or less (with infant class, if any).
Secondary Schools—		
Middle	.. ..	Standards V—VII or less.
High	.. ..	With Standard VIII/IX and above.
Higher Secondary	.. ..	With Standard VIII/IX and above following diversified courses leading to the Higher Secondary Examination and then to the 3-year degree course.

Within Maharashtra, the above nomenclature is exhibited in three different patterns in the three regions of the State :—

	West Maharashtra	Vidarbha	Marathwada
Lower Primary Stage	Standards I—IV	Standards I—IV	Infant Standards I—IV.
Full Primary Stage ..	Standards I—VII	Standards I—VII	Infant and Standards I—VII.
Middle Stage—			
Primary	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VII.
Secondary ..	Standards V—VII	Standards V—VIII	Standards V—VII.
High School Stage ..	Standards VIII—XI	Standards IX—X	Standards VIII—X.
Higher Secondary Stage.	.. ..	Standards IX—XI	Standards VIII—XI.

Secondary T. C. institutions preparing candidates for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination have been included under 'Special Colleges Professional' in the Statistics supplied to Government of India but are shown under "Other Schools" in the appropriate Tables in this report. But, as in previous years, they have been dealt with in Chapter VII (7.6) "Training of Teachers", with other training institutions, Primary and Secondary.

The statistical data presented in this report and the progress of education reviewed herein, give the overall educational situation in the State as on 31st March 1960. No attempt has been made and can be made to separate the progress achieved as part of normal development and under Plan Schemes. The innovation introduced in the previous year of appending to this Chapter a brief review of Plan Schemes has however, been continued.

1.1. Educational Institutions—

The Table (1) shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report.

The total number of educational institutions of all categories has increased by 3,067, from 46,148 in 1958-59 to 49,215 in 1959-60 of which 3,103 is the increase in recognised institutions and a decrease of 36 in unrecognised institutions. The decrease in unrecognised institutions is explained by 36 of them receiving recognition during the year under report.

Under Higher Education there is significant expansion an increase of one Research Institution, of 6 Arts and Science Colleges and of 8 Professional and Special Colleges. The new Professional Colleges are: Medical, Technology and Commerce, one each and 3 of Education. The increase in Special Colleges is accounted by a Home Science institution and an Oriental one.

Secondary Schools increased by 360 (boys' 343 and girls' 17), from 1,750 in 1958-59 to 2,110 in 1959-60. The increase in Primary Schools is in the order of 1,294 (boys' 1,141 and girls' 153), from 31,640 in 1958-59 to 32,934 in 1959-60. As all boys' institutions (except Social Education classes) are open to girls also, the increase of 1,108 girls' institutions as against an increase of 1,959 in boys' institutions shows the commendable expansion achieved in institutions meant for girls. In terms of percentages, girls' institutions increased by 1,108 from 3,888, *i.e.*, 28.4 per cent and boys' institutions by 1959 from 42,260 *i.e.*, 4.6 per cent.

1.2. Educational Institutions in Rural Areas

The Table (2) compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

It will be seen from the Table that the number of educational institutions in rural areas increased by 1,371, from 36,844 in 1958-59 to 38,215 in 1959-60. The number of institutions in rural areas represented

Table No. I (1)
Educational Institutions by Type
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Universities	4	1	5	4	1	5	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	15	..	15	16	..	16	+1	..	+1	
Arts and Science Colleges	53	5	58	59	5	64	+6	..	+6	
Professional and Special Colleges.	65	1	66	71	3	74	+6	+2	+8	
Secondary Schools ..	1,537	213	1,750	1,880	230	2,110	+343	+17	+360	
Primary Schools	30,064	1,576	31,640	31,205	1,729	32,934	+1,141	+153	+1,294	
Social Education Classes	9,305	1,864	11,169	9,682	2,772	12,454	+377	+908	+1,285	
Other Schools	1,067	223	1,290	1,190	249	1,439	+123	+26	+149	
Total	Recognised ..	42,110	3,883	45,993	44,107	4,989	49,096	+1,997	+1,106	+3,103
	Unrecognised..	150	5	155	112	7	119	-38	+2	-36
Grand Total ..	42,260	3,888	46,148	44,219	4,996	49,215	+1,959	+1,108	+3,067	

Table No. I (2)
Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Universities: .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Professional and Special Colleges.	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Secondary Schools ..	530	3	533	728	7	735	+198	+4	+202	
Primary Schools	26,937	518	27,455	27,825	578	28,403	+888	+60	+948	
Social Education Classes	7,358	1,248	8,606	7,530	1,305	8,835	+172	+57	+229	
Other Schools	144	8	152	140	3	143	-4	-5	-9	
Total	Recognised	34,975	1,777	36,752	36,229	1,893	38,122	+1,254	+116	+1,370
	Unrecognised	88	4	92	87	6	93	-1	+2	+1
Grand Total ..	35,063	1,781	36,844	36,316	1,899	38,215	+1,253	+118	+1,371	

about 77.6 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the rural areas, about 86.1 and 70.9 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes, respectively. A closer examination of the Table will show that post-Primary education is not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one Research Institution out of 16 located in rural areas ; 5 out of 138 colleges were situated in rural areas, and only 735 out of 2,110 Secondary Schools were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of educational facilities at the lower levels in rural areas, the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in these areas in coming years, especially as greater incentives are held out to managements in this regard.

1.3. Educational Institutions by Management.

The Table (3) shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments conducted only 6,201 or 12.6 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. A large number of these institutions were in Marathwada where it was the policy of *ex-Hyderabad* Government to directly manage all types of educational institutions. In the remaining areas of the State, Government may be said to play a fairly large part in the management of educational institutions at the University level, particularly in the management of Professional colleges, private enterprise sharing the honours. The District School Boards, the Janapada Sabhas and the Municipalities conducted 24,459 institutions or about 49.8 per cent of the total number of institutions. Most of these were Primary Schools and Social Education Classes. The remaining 18,436 institutions (or 37.6 per cent of the total number of institutions) were managed by private agencies. Of the institutions managed by private agencies, 17,618 or about 95.6 per cent were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes and Secondary Schools, while the District and Municipal School Boards conducted majority of Primary Schools.

1.4. Scholar in all Educational Institutions.

The Table (4) shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The statistics in the Table show that the total number of scholars in all types of Educational Institutions increased by 3,90,221 from 47,68,622 in 1958-59 to 51,58,843 in 1959-60. The increase was shared by all

Table No. I (3)
Educational Institutions by Management
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Management						Total (8)
	Central Govern- ment (2)	State Govern- ment (3)	District Boards (4)	Municipal Boards (5)	Private		
					Aided (6)	Un-Aided (7)	
Universities					5	..	5
Research Institutions	1	3	..	..	11	1	16
Arts and Science Colleges		8	..	..	53	3	64
Professional and Special Colleges	1	27	..	3	32	11	74
Secondary Schools		192	59	54	1,686	119	2,110
Primary Schools	11	5,568	21,963	2,321	2,849	222	32,934
Social Education Classes		137	..	..	12,313	4	12,454
Other Schools	3	250	31	28	669	458	1,439
Total (Recognised)	16	6,185	22,053	2,406	17,618	818	49,096

N.B.—(1) Institutions conducted by Janapad Sabhas in Vidarbha are included under " District Boards"

(2) Institutions conducted by Cantonment Boards are included under " Municipal Boards."

Table No. I (4)
Scholars in all Educational Institutions
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities	1,949	316	2,265	2,170	374	2,544	+221	+58	+279	
Research Institutions ..	184	71	255	269	75	344	+85	+4	+89	
Arts and Science Colleges	51,189	15,677	66,866	55,661	17,424	73,085	+4,472	+1,747	+6,219	
Professional and Special Colleges.	23,791	2,393	26,184	25,849	3,168	29,017	+2,058	+775	+2,833	
Secondary Schools	4,72,506	1,70,291	6,42,797	5,48,178	1,98,461	7,46,339	+75,672	+28,170	+1,03,842	
Primary Schools	24,40,696	13,02,043	37,42,739	25,47,417	13,92,293	39,39,710	+1,06,721	+90,250	+1,96,971	
Social Education Classes	1,52,482	30,231	1,82,713	1,96,323	51,704	2,48,027	+43,841	+21,473	+65,314	
Other Schools	63,185	33,466	96,651	72,690	38,831	1,11,521	+9,505	+5,365	+14,870	
Total	Recognised ..	32,05,982	15,54,488	47,60,470	34,48,557	17,02,330	51,50,887	+2,42,575	+1,47,742	+3,90,417
	Un-Recognised	6,533	1,619	8,152	5,795	2,161	7,956	-738	+542	-196
Grand Total	32,12,515	15,56,107	47,68,622	34,54,352	17,04,491	51,58,843	+2,41,837	+1,48,384	+3,90,221	

types of educational institutions. The largest increase in enrolment has naturally occurred at the Primary level, due mainly to the opening of schools in schoolless villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. While the increase noticed during 1958-59 was about 3.50 lakhs of pupils, during the year under report it was 3.90 lakhs.

The only noticeable decrease is under boys in unrecognised institutions. This is a favourable sign indicating a decrease in unrecognised institutions and hence of boys in them.

1.5. Scholars from Rural Areas.

The Table (5) shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. Columns (2), (3) and (4) give the total enrolment in institutions located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly ever go to rural institutions, this enrolment could all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns (5), (6) and (7) give the enrolment of rural children in institutions located in urban areas and columns (8), (9) and (10) give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural.

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural, was 30,01,067 in 1959-60. This works out at 58.2 per cent of the total enrolment in all the institutions of the State. This high percentage of 58.2 per cent is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes that are located in rural areas as against a comparatively smaller number in urban areas. The percentages of rural scholars to the total enrolment in the different types of institutions are as below :—

Universities	16.6
Research Institutions	2.0
Arts and Science Colleges	23.6
Professional and Special Colleges	21.5
Secondary Schools	25.7
Primary Schools	66.3
Social Education Classes	59.9
Other Schools	18.9

The enrolment from rural areas is very meagre at the collegiate level (23,934 out of a total of 1,04,990 or 22.8 per cent) and it is equally small even at the Secondary stage (1,91,519 out of a total enrolment of 7,46,639 or 25.6 per cent). Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located rural areas, some children from the

Table No. I (5)
Scholars from Rural Areas
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholars enrolled in Educational Institutions located in Rural Areas			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas			Total number of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	405	18	423	405	18	423
Research Institutions ..	10	2	12	..	..	..	7	..	7
Arts and Science Colleges	1,419	229	1,648	14,057	1,557	15,614	15,476	1,786	17,262	
Professional and Special Colleges.	855	7	862	5,146	234	5,380	6,001	241	6,242	
Secondary Schools ..	1,04,870	14,217	1,19,087	68,298	4,134	72,432	1,73,168	18,351	1,91,519	
Primary Schools	17,43,521	7,95,956	25,39,477	44,919	28,003	72,922	17,88,440	8,23,959	26,12,399	
Social Education Classes	1,29,330	19,300	1,48,630	..	..	..	1,29,330	19,300	1,48,630
Other Schools	5,701	1,934	7,635	10,557	2,926	13,483	16,261	4,862	21,123	
Total	Recognised ..	19,85,706	8,31,645	28,17,351	1,43,382	36,872	1,80,254	21,29,088	8,68,517	29,97,605
	Unrecognised	2,036	1,426	3,462	2,036	1,426	3,462
Grand Total ..	19,87,742	8,33,071	28,20,813	1,43,382	36,872	1,80,254	21,31,124	8,69,943	30,01,067	

villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate education. Further, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas, being less than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very considerable leeway to make in the post-Primary field as well as in respect of education of girls from these areas.

1.6. Enrolment of Scholars according to Age-Groups.

The enrolment figures dealt with above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in school, they have to be related to the total number of children of the different age-groups in the estimated general population. As the age-groups approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-group enrolled in the corresponding stage of education.

The following Table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 in the estimated general population for the year 1959-60 under report :—

Table No. 1 (6)
Children of School-going age by Age-groups
(1959-60)

Age-group	Estimated number of children			Percentage to population
	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6-11	25,93,123	25,36,343	51,29,466	13.47
11-14	12,54,357	11,97,050	24,51,407	6.43
14-17	11,52,281	10,88,063	22,40,344	5.88
Total	49,99,761	48,21,453	98,21,214	25.78

The following Table shows the actual enrolment of children in the age-group of 6—11 in all types of educational institutions during the year under report :—

Table No. I (7)
Children in the Age-group 6—11
(1959-60)

—	Estimated population of children in the age-group of 6—11	Number of children enrolled in schools in					Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children in the age-range 6—11
		Nur-sery Schools	Classes I—V	Classes VI—XI/ XII	Profes-sional and Special Schools	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Boys ..	25,93,123	336	17,05,416	21,022	780	17,27,554	66.62
Girls ..	25,36,343	273	10,56,392	9,552	511	10,66,728	42.06
Total ..	51,29,466	609	27,61,808	30,574	1,291	27,94,282	54.47

From the above Table, it will be seen that about 54.47 per cent of the children in the age-group 6—11 were actually studying in the different educational institutions, the percentage of boys being 66.62 and that of girls being 42.06. This low percentage of attendance is due to the poor facilities for Primary education available in some parts of the new components of the State and also due to the non-introduction of compulsion in these areas. However, the increase in enrolment during the year under report is more than can be accounted for under normal development in relation to the increased population and, therefore, of children in the age-group. During the preceding year (1958-59), the percentages* of boys, girls and total pupils in schools were 61.2, 38.4 and 50.1, respectively of the estimated number of children in the age-group. The year under report, therefore, shows a positive gain of 5.4, 3.7 and 4.4 per cent, respectively of additional number of children brought into schools over the percentages of last year.

*Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11—14 in all educational institutions during the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. I (8)

**Children in the Age-group 11—14
(1959-60)**

I	Estimated population of children in the age-group 11—14 years. (1)	Number of children enrolled in						Total. (8)	Percentage of children enrolled to Estimated population of children (11—14 years). (9)
		Schools in Stds. below VI. (2)	Schools in Stds. VI-VIII. (3)	Schools in Stds. IX-XI (XII). (4)	Colleges for General Education. (5)	Professional and Special Colleges (6)	Professional and Special Schools. (7)		
Boys ..	12,54,357	5,04,871	2,09,652	11,239	61	..	1,988	7,27,811	58.02
Girls ..	11,97,050	2,37,202	93,051	4,711	9	..	916	3,35,889	28.05
Total ..	24,51,407	7,42,073	3,02,703	15,950	70	..	2,904	10,63,700	43.39

This age-group 11—14, it should be noted, falls outside the range of compulsion on the one hand, and, the facilities for the next stage (Standards V and above) are, on the other, not as widely diffused as the lower. The percentage of children of this age-group in schools is 58.02 for boys 28.05 for girls and 43.39 for all pupils. Here, again, there have been significant gains in raising the percentages* from the preceding year, the increases being 3.7, 3.4 and 3.5, respectively. The progress, therefore, appears satisfactory on the whole.

But a closer scrutiny of the figures in the Table will reveal that out of 10,63,700 children of the age-group 11—14 actually on rolls, as many as 9,42,093 or about 69.76 per cent were retarded in their progress and were reading in Standards below VI. This is due to two main reasons :—

1. Large number of children, particularly in rural areas, begin their education late and not at 6 years as desired, and

*Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

2. There is much stagnation in the lower Primary standard especially in Standard I.

It has been noted above that there is a considerable fall in the number of children enrolled in schools from the age-group 6—11 to 11—14. In the next age-range 14—17, the number of children enrolled in schools is still less as the children now come within the scope of Secondary Education, which, in rural areas, is not easily accessible.

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14—17 in all educational institutions during 1959-60 :—

Table No. I (9)
Children in the Age-group 14—17 years
(1959-60)

	Estimated population of children in the age-group 14—17 years.	Number of Children Enrolled in					Total.	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children (14—17 years).
		Schools in Stds. below IX.	Schools in Stds. IX-XI (XII).	Colleges for General Education.	Professional and Special Colleges.	Professional and Special Schools.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boys ..	11,52,281	2,95,252	99,929	5,634	1,951	34,448	4,37,214	37.94
Girls ..	10,88,060	81,218	38,647	2,662	199	13,945	1,36,671	12.56
Total ..	22,40,341	3,76,470	1,38,576	8,296	2,150	48,393	5,73,885	25.62

The percentage of boys, girls and all pupils of the age-range 14—17 years in educational institutions is 37.94, 12.56 and 25.62, respectively of the estimated total number of boys, girls and children in the population. The corresponding percentages* for the preceding year were 33.8, 10.5 and 22.5, the gains in the percentages during the year under report being 4.1, 2.1 and 3.1, respectively. Here again, there is considerable retardation

*Refer to Bilingual Bombay State.

in educational progress, 3,76,470 children out of a total of 5,73,885 or about 66·7 per cent reading in Standards below IX. The girls, more than in the lower age-groups, make a comparatively poorer showing indicating the leeway that is yet to be made up by girls to be on par with boys.

The percentage of children in the three age-groups enrolled in schools during two consecutive years and the increase in percentages during the year under report are summarised below :—

Age-group	Particulars			1959-60 1958-59*	Gain in 1958-59
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)
6—11	..	Boys	.. ..	66·6 61·2	5·4
		Girls	.. ..	42·1 38·4	3·7
		Total	.. ..	54·5 50·1	4·4
11—14	..	Boys	.. ..	58·0 54·3	3·7
		Girls	.. ..	28·1 24·7	3·4
		Total	.. ..	43·4 39·9	3·5
14—17	..	Boys	.. ..	37·9 33·8	4·1
		Girls	.. ..	12·6 10·5	2·1
		Total	.. ..	25·6 22·5	3·1

*Refers to Bilingual Bombay State.

1·7. Progress of Education in the Districts.

The regions of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress, the regional educational situation being determined by that of the districts composing it. Urban and highly industrialised areas like Greater Bombay,
J-1482—2-A

Table No. I (10)

Statement showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised of pupils attending them on 31st March 1960

District	Recognised					
	Higher Education		Secondary Education		Primary Education	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Gr. Bombay ..	75	54,469	400	2,15,017	1,093	4,29,104
2. Dhulia ..	4	708	46	11,693	1,168	1,41,018
3. Jalgaon ..	2	1,841	71	26,946	1,407	2,28,987
4. Kolaba ..	..	..	33	7,756	1,368	1,26,107
5. Nasik ..	7	1,513	70	22,221	1,840	2,11,690
6. Ratnagiri ..	2	384	83	15,690	2,584	2,62,623
7. Thana ..	1	54	74	27,297	1,652	1,62,763
Bombay Division	91	58,969	777	3,26,620	11,112	15,62,292
8. Ahmednagar ..	3	1,321	72	17,076	1,666	1,98,667
9. Kolhapur ..	9	2,628	92	21,013	1,515	1,91,792
10. Poona ..	25	12,124	135	57,870	1,872	3,08,197
11. Sangli ..	5	2,205	72	14,876	970	1,62,212
12. Satara ..	9	1,531	97	18,576	1,433	2,02,030
13. Sholapur ..	6	2,479	77	21,836	1,541	2,23,155
Poona Division ..	57	22,288	545	1,51,247	8,997	12,86,053
14. Akola ..	4	1,416	59	21,709	1,165	1,10,371
15. Amravati ..	9	4,416	97	31,646	1,092	1,23,066
16. Bhandara ..	1	242	54	17,625	796	97,519
17. Buldana ..	2	1,179	64	19,869	968	86,084
18. Chanda ..	3	345	50	14,210	876	67,135
19. Nagpur ..	29	13,137	135	55,029	982	1,28,448
20. Wardha ..	4	1,038	39	16,167	625	57,382
21. Yeotmal ..	2	577	61	15,130	1,052	80,745
Nagpur Division ..	54	22,350	559	1,91,385	7,556	7,50,750
22. Aurangabad ..	10	2,766	62	21,313	1,206	84,257
23. Bhir ..	1	248	32	10,734	900	51,876
24. Nanded ..	3	580	47	12,103	975	58,929
25. Osmanabad ..	2	120	59	21,391	1,144	87,793
26. Parbhani ..	1	154	29	11,846	1,044	57,760
Aurangabad Division	17	3,868	229	77,387	5,269	3,40,615
State ..	219	1,07,475	2,110	7,46,639	32,934	39,39,710

Table No. I (10)—*cont.***Institutions in each district of the Maharashtra State and number**

Institutions							
Other Special Schools		Pre-Primary Schools		Social Education		Total	
Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
279	30,351	99	8,800	1,817	44,553	3,763	7,82,294
23	1,655	4	263	235	4,945	1,480	1,60,282
23	1,476	15	839	623	7,523	2,141	2,67,612
13	734	4	274	84	1,259	1,502	1,36,130
28	1,807	4	275	359	6,594	2,308	2,44,100
28	1,602	7	377	440	8,253	3,144	2,88,929
39	2,816	16	1,486	218	5,017	2,000	1,99,433
433	40,441	149	12,314	3,776	78,144	16,338	20,78,780
16	1,126	8	433	715	8,073	2,480	2,26,696
42	2,982	18	1,160	826	13,493	2,502	2,33,068
103	10,367	22	1,859	816	16,246	2,973	4,06,663
25	1,349	11	542	534	2,457	1,617	1,83,641
28	2,474	23	1,442	3,262	55,839	4,852	2,81,892
45	3,411	15	942	387	22,613	2,071	2,74,436
259	21,709	97	6,378	6,540	1,18,721	16,495	16,06,396
16	1,210	19	974	129	2,081	1,392	1,37,761
30	2,522	31	1,416	140	3,423	1,399	1,66,489
9	504	9	591	152	3,152	1,021	1,19,633
18	741	13	562	84	1,747	1,149	1,10,182
9	689	14	605	242	4,720	1,194	87,704
71	6,449	59	3,062	99	2,109	1,375	2,08,234
8	1,271	14	803	195	4,539	885	81,200
19	795	18	1,003	203	4,184	1,355	1,02,434
180	14,181	177	9,016	1,244	25,955	9,770	10,13,637
25	1,805	4	300	90	2,394	1,397	1,12,835
6	467	2	65	189	4,897	1,130	68,287
16	745	1	115	213	6,331	1,255	78,803
13	681	4	277	340	9,890	1,562	1,20,152
11	498	2	44	62	1,695	1,149	71,997
71	4,196	13	801	894	25,207	6,493	4,52,074
943	80,527	436	28,509	12,454	2,48,027	49,096	51,50,887

Table No. I (10)—cont.

Statement showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised of pupils attending them on 31st March 1960

District	Increase or decrease over the last year		Unrecognised Institutions	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Greater Bombay ..	+ 430	+ 61,580	2	124
2. Dhulia	- 11	+ 96	1	19
3. Jalgaon	- 310	- 9,221	..	..
4. Kolaba	- 474	+ 2,675	7	408
5. Nasik	+ 46	+ 14,370	..	..
6. Ratnagiri	+ 27	+ 13,704	..	..
7. Thana	- 210	- 3,595	..	..
Bombay Division ..	- 502	+ 98,051	10	551
8. Ahmednagar ..	- 64	+ 2,874	4	189
9. Kolhapur	+ 81	+ 18,932	1	49
10. Poona	+ 42	+ 16,382	16	735
11. Sangli	- 41	+ 9,066	..	..
12. Satara	+ 1,978	+ 57,206	9	336
13. Sholapur	- 750	+ 16,218	24	1,264
Poona Division ..	+ 1,372	+ 120,678	54	2,573
14. Akola	+ 122	+ 10,695	..	..
15. Amravati	+ 125	+ 12,550	1	15
16. Bhandara	+ 88	+ 9,377	..	..
17. Buldana	+ 69	+ 640	4	305
18. Chanda	+ 214	+ 6,953	2	53
19. Nagpur	+ 12	+ 9,448	12	2,360
20. Wardha	- 185	+ 9,844	..	..
21. Yeotmal	- 187	+ 4,342	3	357
Nagpur Division ..	+ 1,002	+ 69,249	22	3,090
22. Aurangabad ..	+ 158	- 1,323	14	675
23. Bhir	+ 142	+ 14,406	11	634
24. Nanded	+ 235	+ 13,662	8	433
25. Osmanabad ..	+ 292	+ 24,849	..	..
26. Parbhani	+ 155	+ 11,593	..	..
Aurangabad Division	+ 982	+ 63,187	33	1,742
State	+ 2,854	+ 3,51,165	119	7,956

Table No. I (10)—cont.

Institutions in each district of the Maharashtra State and number

Area in Square miles	Population (Census 1951) population in 000s	Percentage of pupils in columns 15 and 19 to population in column 21	Number of towns and inhabited villages	Number of towns and villages with schools	Average area in square miles to each town or village with school
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
186	2,996	26.11	1	1	186
5,091	1,061	15.11	1,357	808	6.30
4,575	1,471	18.19	1,452	1,115	4.10
2,715	909	15.02	1,788	1,051	2.58
6,021	1,430	17.07	1,677	1,371	4.39
5,021	1,712	16.88	1,528	1,385	3.62
3,612	1,281	15.27	1,609	1,184	3.05
27,221	10,860	19.15	9,412	6,915	3.94
6,612	1,411	16.07	1,332	1,252	5.28
2,900	1,308	17.82	1,097	1,018	2.85
6,029	1,951	20.88	1,502	1,279	4.71
3,494	1,000	18.36	529	518	6.74
4,034	1,175	24.02	1,167	1,023	3.94
5,692	1,505	18.32	948	941	6.05
28,701	8,351	19.27	6,574	6,031	4.76
4,095	951	14.48	1,487	1,011	4.05
4,723	1,032	16.13	1,584	879	5.37
3,582	1,072	11.16	1,495	745	4.81
3,746	870	12.70	1,197	842	4.45
9,200	977	8.98	2,501	823	11.17
3,842	1,234	17.06	1,680	647	5.93
2,429	539	15.06	937	544	4.46
5,246	932	11.03	1,642	962	5.45
36,863	7,607	13.36	12,523	6,453	5.71
6,314	1,179	9.63	1,864	1,235	5.11
4,261	826	8.34	1,037	831	5.13
4,690	959	0.83	1,561	908	5.16
5,559	1,210	9.93	1,391	1,095	5.08
4,850	1,011	7.12	1,512	967	5.01
25,674	5,185	8.75	7,365	5,036	5.10
118,459	32,003	16.12	35,874	24,435	4.85

Poona, Nagpur show a high level of educational progress ; richer agricultural areas, especially those that produce money-crops, or are largely irrigated like, Jalgaon, Akola, Buldana come next ; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Chanda, Bhandara, Parbhani come last. There are, again, fairly large tracts in some of the districts, for example in Dhulia, Thana, Chanda, Amravati, inhabited by aboriginal and hill-tribes, which are classified as 'Scheduled Areas' whose educational progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more favoured districts.

As the number of institutions of the different types and the number of scholars studying in them is a fair index of the educational standing of a district, the following Table 10 presents this statistical data about the districts in the State together with the regional and State totals, as on 31st March 1960, under the heads :—

Institutions for and pupils in	... Higher Education.
	Secondary Education.
Area in square miles.	Primary Education.
Population (Census 1951).	Special Schools.
Percentage of Pupils (Total) to Population.	Total (all institutions).
Number of Towns and Villages.	
Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.	

1-8. Marital Status of scholars.

The following Table shows the civil condition of scholars enrolled in different types of educational institutions :—

Table No. 1 (11)
Civil condition of scholars
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Percent to total Male enrolment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married	Percent to total Female enrolment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Universities	305	14.1	39	10.4
Research Institutions	150	55.1	22	29.3
Arts and Science Colleges	2,469	4.4	717	4.4
Professional and Special Colleges	2,761	10.7	295	9.3
Secondary Schools	6,605	1.20	1,493	0.75
Primary Schools	981	0.04	1,311	0.09
Social Education Classes	1,40,596	71.6	35,602	68.8
Other Schools	9,095	12.5	5,356	13.8
Total (Recognised)	1,62,962	4.7	44,835	2.6
Unrecognised	7	0.01	..	..
Grand Total	1,62,969	4.7	44,835	2.6

As is to be expected, the percentage of married scholars was highest (71.6 for men, 68.8 for women) in Social Education Classes, percentage of scholars in post-graduate research institutions and 'Other Schools' coming next. On the whole, the percentages are consistently lower in the case of women scholars in every type of institution except in "Other Schools" indicating thereby that women rarely prosecute further studies after marriage. Married women who percentage 13.8 in "Other Schools" are mostly in "Arts and Crafts" Schools in which tailoring and cutting of garments forms the main courses of instruction. Above the level of the Primary the highest percentage of 29.3 for married women scholars is under Reserach Institutions. The percentages are fairly low in all other institutions.

1.9. Teachers in Educational Institutions

The following Table gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of institutions.

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 6,995 from 142,592 in 1958-59 to 149,587. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution, the largest increase being in Secondary schools. The percentage of women teachers increased from 21.8 in 1958-59 to 22.7 in 1959-60.

The only decrease in the number of teachers is under Research Institutions. This is due to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research having been deleted from the list of Reserach Institutions as this institution is open only to departmental personnel and not to others.

In University Departments and Professional and Special Colleges, the proportion of women teachers on the staff is very low, being only 6.9 and 8.7 per cent, respectively. The Research Institutions have a greater percentage of women teachers, the number of women teachers being 12 out of a total of 83 teachers or about 14.4 per cent of the total number of teachers. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, viz., 17.1 per cent in the Arts and Science Colleges; 23.8 per cent in Secondary Schools; 22.0 per cent in Primary Schools and 34.7 per cent in Special Schools.

A point worthy of comment is the greater percentage of trained women teachers in Primary* and Secondary† schools. Out of 23,613 women teachers in Primary Schools, as many as 17,435 or 73.8 percent were trained. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 58.5 only. Similarly, 74.8 per cent of women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained, as against 58.7 per cent trained men teachers.

*Vide Chapter III. †Vide Chapter V.

Table No. 1 (12)
Teachers in Educational Institutions
 (1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
Universities	175	13	188	230	17	247	+55	+4	+59
Research Institutions ..	80	15	95	71	12	83	-9	-3	-12
Arts and Science Colleges	2,400	489	2,889	2,544	523	3,067	+144	+34	+178
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,069	158	2,227	1,302	124	1,426	-767	-34	-801
Secondary Schools	20,495	6,364	26,859	23,364	7,297	30,661	+2,869	+933	+3,802
Primary Schools	82,395	22,006	1,04,401	83,731	23,613	1,07,344	+1,336	+1,607	+2,943
Special Schools	3,929	2,004	5,933	4,415	2,344	6,759	+486	+360	+826
Total ..	1,11,543	31,049	1,42,592	1,15,657	33,930	1,49,587	+4,114	+2,881	+6,995

1-10. Educational Expenditure

The following Table compares the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. 1 (13)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Sources
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59		1959-60		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Central Funds. Government	1,06,31,659	3.98	1,36,30,650	4.46	+29,98,991
State Funds. Government	12,52,69,376	46.88	14,68,80,066	48.04	+2,16,10,690
Board Funds	2,85,44,887	10.68	2,91,62,775	9.54	+6,17,888
Fees	7,99,74,088	29.93	8,86,41,517	28.99	+86,67,429
Other Sources	2,27,84,196	8.53	2,74,17,562	8.97	+46,33,366
Total	26,72,04,206	100.00	30,57,32,570	100.00	+3,85,28,364
For the month of April 1960 (estimated) ..			2,54,77,714		
Total for 13 months (up to 30th April 1960) ..			33,12,10,284		

It will be seen from the above Table that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 26,72,04,206 in 1958-59 to Rs. 30,57,32,570 in 1959-60. Of the total increase of Rs. 3,85,28,634 as much as Rs. 2,16,10,690 (or 56.09 per cent) was met from State Government Funds.

The Table 14 on facing page gives the classification of direct expenditure by type of educational institutions for two consecutive years.

It will be seen from the opposite Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by Rs. 3,79,02,687 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increases have naturally occurred under Primary and Secondary Education.

Table No. 1 (14)
Educational Expenditure
(1959-60)

Type of Institution (1)	1958-59			1959-60			Total Increase(+) or Decrease(-) (8)
	For boys (2)	For girls (3)	Total (4)	For boys (5)	For girls (6)	Total (7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ..	1,00,50,964	3,90,615	1,04,41,579	1,20,93,064	3,83,920	1,24,76,984	+20,35,405
Research Institutions.	15,77,343	..	15,77,343	17,91,701	..	17,91,701	+2,14,358
Arts and Science Colleges.	1,83,05,888	8,20,103	1,91,25,991	2,06,53,741	9,04,803	2,15,58,544	+24,32,553
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,55,65,921	71,170	1,56,37,091	1,89,98,351	1,89,612	1,91,87,963	+35,50,872
Secondary schools.	5,91,25,067	1,14,81,846	7,06,06,913	7,10,14,461	1,30,43,573	8,40,58,034	+1,34,51,121
Primary schools	11,11,55,341	1,62,81,255	12,74,36,596	12,27,39,651	1,71,54,115	13,98,93,766	+1,24,57,170
Social Education Classes.	5,43,875	1,49,742	6,93,617	6,63,991	2,03,756	8,67,747	+1,74,130
Other Special and Professional Schools.	1,52,20,490	27,02,879	1,79,23,369	1,77,73,152	37,37,295	2,15,10,447	+35,87,078
Total (Direct) ..	23,15,44,889	3,18,97,610	26,34,42,499	26,57,28,112	3,56,17,074	30,13,45,186	+3,79,02,687

An expenditure of Rs. 43,87,384 was incurred on the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona and on the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education. Hence, the total direct expenditure on Education during 1959-60 was Rs. 30,57,32,570. In addition to this, indirect expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,26,68,098 was incurred during 1959-60 as shown below :—

Table No. 1 (15)
Indirect Expenditure
(1959-60)

Indirect Expenditure on (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	10,07,275	10,87,411	+80,136
Inspection	37,18,643	38,49,897	+1,31,254
Buildings	2,08,74,645	3,82,03,595	+1,73,28,950
Scholarships	1,33,10,059	2,70,77,594	+1,37,67,535
Hostels	31,64,312	40,23,442	+8,59,130
Miscellaneous Items	85,15,698	2,84,26,159	+1,99,10,461
Total ..	5,05,90,632	10,26,68,098	+5,20,77,466

1-11. Educational Expenditure in rural areas

The following Table shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas during 1959-60 :—

Table No. 1 (16)
*Expenditure on Educational Institutions in rural Areas
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions	1959-60
Universities .. .. .	..
Research Institutions	8,700
Arts and Science Colleges	526,351
Professional and Special Colleges	666,763
Secondary Schools	10,763,981
Primary Schools	79,810,833
Social Education Classes	395,000
Other Professional and Special Schools	2,414,464
Total (Direct only)	94,586,092

*Expenditure figures for 1958-59 are not quoted as they pertain to total expenditure (Direct and Indirect), while figures for 1959-60 are only Direct as per Government of India instructions, revised in 1959-60.

The total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1959-60 was Rs. 9,45,86,092 or 30.9 per cent only of the total educational expenditure. Obviously, this expenditure is inadequate; but this deficiency is mainly due to the non-development of post-primary education in rural areas. However, it is hoped that with the new policy of emphasising rural development which has now been adopted by Government, the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas will gradually increase in the coming years with wider facilities at higher stages of education springing up in the countryside.

Summary of Main Events

Free Education to the Economically Backward Classes

Article 46 of the Constitution requires the State Government to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Hitherto the practice was to equate the weaker sections of the people with the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes, while there can be no doubt that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute the weaker sections of the people, it cannot be said that the castes so far known as the Other Backward Classes alone constitute such weaker sections. Poverty generally results in backwardness of every kind and there are classes like landless labourers, village artisans, petty land holders etc., who are equally backward and who, consequently, equally need the assistance from the State funds for their advancement. Logically, therefore, all people who are economically weak have claims on the State for furthering their educational and economic advancement. Besides, when the declared policy of Government is to establish a casteless society, it has to be considered whether it would be appropriate to adopt caste as the criterion for classifying backwardness of a section of the people. To give full effect to the directive principle embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution, income and not caste will have to be accepted as the basis for giving State aid under that Article.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Bombay State in November, 1956, the unification of the different lists of Backward Classes in the component units of the bilingual Bombay State raised complicated issues. While the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes could be classified with fair accuracy, lists of Other Backward Classes presented various criteria of classification, some based on caste and some on economic status. It was, therefore, an opportune moment to review the position with regard to Other Backward Classes and evolve a new and more rational criterion for their classification in tune with the directive principle of the Constitution.

Government in their Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department No.-OBC 1759-E, dated the 18th May 1959, therefore, directed that the existing classification of Other Backward Classes based on caste should be abolished with effect from 1st April 1959 and it should be replaced by a new classification based on income. All persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 900 should, irrespective of religion, caste or community to which they belong, be treated as belonging to the Other Backward Classes and, further, that pupils belonging to this new class should receive free education at all stages *i.e.* Primary, Secondary, Collegiate, Professional, Technical, etc., as the case may be. Very liberal rules were also appended to the Resolution for implementing the scheme.

This was a very progressive measure innovated by Government whereby the facility of free education was thrown open to a very large section of the people which otherwise would have been deprived of the benefits of education. The Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes, however, continued to be offered, in addition to access to free education, other ameliorative concessions as enjoined by the Constitutional safeguards. In the first year of the implementation of this scheme over 1.64 lakhs of pupils in all types of educational institutions in Maharashtra received free education, the fees on their account amounting to over Rs. 62.76 lakhs having been reimbursed by Government to the institutions concerned. In years to come, greater numbers moving up into higher stages and still greater numbers entering educational institutions will enjoy the facility of free education under the new section of Economically Backward Classes in place of the old "Other Backward Classes".

Primary Education

The year under review was characterised by a substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 31,640 in 1958-59 to 32,934 in 1959-60 while the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 37,42,739 on 31st March 1959, to 39,39,710 on 31st March 1960, and represented about 10.3 per cent of the total population in the State. The number of teachers in Primary schools increased from 1,04,401 in 1958-59 to 1,07,344 in 1959-60. The direct expenditure on Primary education was about Rs. 13.99 crores or 45.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education.

Out of the 35,874 places (369 towns and 35,505 villages) in the new Maharashtra State, as many as 24,435 places had schools. Out of the remaining 11,439 villages, educational facilities of 6,016 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 5,423 villages without schooling facilities. Most of the villages without schools were situated in the Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions.

In Marathwada and Vidarbha compulsion has been introduced only in a few selected towns and villages. In the areas of West Maharashtra, however, out of the 15,986 places, compulsion has been introduced in as many as 15,182 places and all the remaining villages have a population of less than 500 each. Compulsion is made applicable progressively in the age-range 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11. As far as the areas of old Bombay State are concerned, *all* the children in the age-group 7-11 will be brought under compulsion by the end of the Second Five Year-Plan, *i.e.* by 1960-61.

The different components of the State are at different levels of educational development. For example, in the areas of West Maharashtra over 14.82 per cent of the total population was in Primary Schools by the end of the year under review whereas the corresponding percentages for Marathwada and Vidarbha were 6.57 and 9.86 respectively. Moreover, the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education.

The Integration Committee for Primary Education appointed by Government of Bombay under their Chairmanship of Shri J. P. Naik followed the first part of its Report submitted in January 1958 with the concluding second part in October 1959. The comprehensive and far-reaching recommendations of this Committee are under the active consideration of Government.

The pay scales of Primary teachers were revised and upgraded as from 1st April 1958. These revised scales have brought greater contentment and satisfaction in the teaching fraternity which is expected to show qualitative improvement in the standard of instruction in Primary Schools.

Basic Education

Basic Education being the accepted pattern of the State educational system, the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with a productive craft like spinning and weaving, kitchen-gardening, agriculture, wood-work, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the production of literature on Basic Education and training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out.

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 3,439 in 1958-59 to 3,709 in 1959-60 giving an increase of 270 schools during the year under report.

The number of pupils in basic schools increased from 8,69,701 on 31st March 1959 to 9,12,501 on 31st March 1960. It may be pointed out, however, that Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards, and the number of pupils actually under Basic instruction was only 5,65,048.

The total number of teachers working in basic schools was 34,427 of whom 13,679 were basic trained and 5,200 ordinary trained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,77,84,299 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,79,05,442 in 1959-60. About 76.4 per cent of the expenditure on basic schools during the year under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation through sale of articles produced in basic schools was about Rs. 2.97 lakhs.

Several improvements have been made with regard to Craft teaching in basic schools. One of the measures taken is to standardise the type of equipment required for basic schools for spinning and weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. Another important step taken in this direction is the construction of craft-sheds in basic schools. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of craft-sheds. The cost of one craft-shed is estimated at Rs. 4,400. Till now, about 17 craft-sheds have been sanctioned for different schools in the State.

Secondary Education

The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1,750 in 1958-59 to 2,110 in 1959-60. About 85.5 per cent of the schools were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 103,842 pupils, from 642,797 in 1958-59 to 746,639 in 1959-60. The total number of teachers increased by 3,802 from 26,859 in 1958-59 to 30,661. The percentage of trained teachers remained constant at 62.5. The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 7.06 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 8.41 crores in 1959-60 and represented about 27.5 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education. Major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grants.

At the end of the year under report, there were 101 Multi-purpose schools. Of these, 41 were Government schools and the rest were conducted by private agencies. The Multi-purpose schools are substantially aided by Government of India.

The Government of Bombay had appointed, during 1957-58, a Committee under their Chairmanship of Shri L. R. Desai to deal with the integration problems connected with Secondary Education in the State. The Committee surveyed the existing provision of educational facilities in the different regions of the State at the Secondary stage and have made proposals for bringing the different areas of the State to a common level of development. It also surveyed the existing pattern of educational administration at the Secondary stage in the different regions and has made proposals for their integration.

Government accepted some of the important recommendations of the Committee and issued orders under Government Resolution, Education Department No. INS-1059-I, dated the 1st December 1959 revising the salary scales of Secondary teachers in non-Government Schools effective from 1st November 1959 and enhancing the rate of grant-in-aid from 1959-60. Particulars of these measures are detailed in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

The State Advisory Board for Secondary Education constituted in 1957-58 continued to function vigorously during the year under report. The Board advises Government on the reorganisation, co-ordination and expansion of Secondary Education and on the correlation of Secondary Education with the system of Education as a whole and generally on all important matters relating to Secondary Education arising out of the day-to-day administration.

The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, continued to conduct the S. S. C. Examination for the pupils of Secondary Schools of 13 districts of West Maharashtra (of old Bombay State) and the H. S. C. Examination for the pupils of 5 districts of Marathwada, as well as the H. S. (M. P.) C. Examination for the pupils from Higher Secondary Multi-purpose Schools of Marathwada. The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education introduced the scheme of awarding 20 per cent weightage for the year's work in all subjects offered by candidates at the external public examinations conducted by the Board.

University Education

The report of the Palnitkar Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of establishing a separate University for Marathwada was accepted by Government and the Marathwada University Bill was passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March 1958. The provisions of the Bill follow the model of the Poona University Act, 1948. The University established in October 1959, has completed a year of useful service to the five districts of Marathwada. A Review of this infant University is to be found in Chapter VI—University Education.

The number of Statutory Universities in the State remained constant at 5 during the year. Government spent about Rs. 30.72 lakhs on the payment of grants including matching grants to these Universities. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 1,86,202 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for replacement of apparatus, instruments, etc., and as depreciation grant on buildings.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University and S. T. C. Institutions imparting Higher Education in the various fields of knowledge was 219. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1960, was 1,07,475. Corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 192 and 97,356 respectively. The 219 institutions include 60 Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutions with 2,485 students in them on 31st March 1960.

Further particulars of each of the Universities in the State are given in Chapter VI—University Education.

Conclusion

The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils attending them. The year 1959-60 was the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan and the measure of expansion and development achieved during the year was partly due to the impact of Plan Schemes that raised the pace of development. The resume of general progress reviewed above is the totality of development achieved under the normal budget of the Department supplemented and geared by the Schemes implemented under the Plan. A brief review of the Plan Schemes follows:

The tempo of educational development is likely to rise during next year, the last year of the II Plan. The pace set during the year under review would not only be maintained but accelerated to add increasingly to the record of achievements already made in the educational field.

The recommendations made by the Integration Committees for Primary and Secondary Education are now before Government and under their close study and consideration. The measures recommended by these Committees when implemented will tend to bring a large measure of uniformity not only in educational administration but also in the complete educational integration of the diverse regions forming the State. The Department is aware and is alert to the needs of the situation in the different regions of the State and the inequalities and inequities are slowly and steadily being levelled up. The future is full of bright promise and educational achievements will ride the tide to yet greater heights.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1959-60

Developmental activities controlled by the Director of Education relate to the education of pupils from the Pre-Primary to the Post-Graduate level excluding Technical and Higher Art Education. The broad categories are as follows :—

- I. Pre-primary and Primary Education
- II. Secondary Education including Vocational Education
- III. University and Higher Education
- IV. Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes
- V. Miscellaneous.

Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan falling broadly under the above categories are briefly reviewed below :—

I. Pre-Primary and Primary Education.

The Second Five-Year Plan Schemes cover the following aspects :—

1. Compulsory Primary Education and Expansion of Primary Education.
2. Training of Primary Teachers.
3. Conversion of ordinary Primary Schools into Basic Schools.
4. Construction of school buildings for Primary schools.
5. Miscellaneous schemes relating to the opening of Pre-Primary Schools, training of Pre-Primary teachers, improvement in the salaries of teachers, and expanding the inspectorate to ensure efficient inspection and supervision.

In the old Bombay State area of 24 districts (13 of Maharashtra and 11 of Gujarat) Compulsory Primary Education was introduced on an organised basis from the year 1947-48, when compulsion was introduced in certain selected areas. The scheme covered 15 out of the 19 original (pre-merger) districts and included all places with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1941 census for children of the age-group 7-8. This scheme was extended progressively and covered the age-range 7-11 in 1950-51. Further extension of the scheme to the age-range 7-11 in the remaining 4 of the 19 original districts was taken in hand during the Second Five-Year Plan period. During the First Five-Year Plan, the growth of Primary education received considerable impetus due to additional expenditure on it by way of grants to local Bodies either for provision of increased facilities on a voluntary basis or for the introduction of compulsion as provided in the Plan. During this period, 12,979 Primary teachers were appointed under Government of India scheme

to relieve educated unemployment, which gave a further impetus to the spread of Primary Education. The total number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from about 34.36 lakhs in 1950-51 to over 41 lakhs by the end of 1955-56. The number of Primary Schools also went up from about 28,500 to about 35,000 during the First Plan period while the number of trained primary teachers increased from about 42,000 to about 61,000 and the percentage of trained teachers from about 48 to 58 during the same period. The number of Primary School buildings owned by the District School Boards similarly went up from about 6,624 to more than 8,000 mainly on account of the scheme of giving loans to the School Boards for the construction of school buildings. The number of schools in which craft was introduced increased from about 2,674 to about 3,000 during this Plan period. The following table presents the progress of Primary education up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan period:—

(1)	1947-48 (2)	1950-51 (3)	1955-56 (4)
1. Number of schools	21,084	28,554	35,681
2. Number of pupils	20,78,913	34,36,429	41,71,288
3. Number of teachers—			
(i) Trained	24,942	42,247	81,338
(ii) Untrained	31,180	46,744	46,819
4. Average daily attendance	14,88,931	21,51,032	30,76,253

The above information is for the old Bombay State of 24 districts 13 of Maharashtra and 11 of Gujarat.

Educational schemes of the II Five-Year Plan were formulated in— order to maintain the tempo of development on all fronts within the limited funds that were available. In the programme of development of Primary Education, the scheme of compulsory Primary education and expansion of Primary education was, therefore, kept as the nucleus.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, the scheme for expansion of Primary education envisaged introduction of compulsory Primary education by stages in the former Bombay State area, full compulsion in urban and some N. E. S. areas in Vidarbha, and expansion of facilities for Primary education in Marathwada. In the Maharashtra districts of the old Bombay area, compulsory Primary education has been extended to pupils of the age-group 7-10 in villages with population of less than 1,000 excepting a few stray villages having less than 200 souls. During the first two years of the Plan, children of age-range 7-9 were brought

under compulsion. But in 1958-59, the extension of the scheme for the children of the age-range 7-10 had been deferred. Up to the end of 1959-60, 3,499 teachers were sanctioned for this purpose. During 1960-61, it is proposed to extend compulsion to the age-group 7-11 in the villages having a population of 500—999. Adequate help under the Government of India scheme of offering 'relief to the educated unemployed' has been taken. Under the scheme, 1,913 teachers and 36 A. D. E. Is. have been sanctioned to Maharashtra area of Bombay State. It is proposed to utilise 2,500 teachers and 50 A. D. E. Is. now for development in Marathwada and Vidarbha areas where there are a larger number of villages and habitations without schools.

In Vidarbha, to overcome the shortage of Primary teachers, 503 teachers have been appointed so far, and it is proposed to appoint 2,200 teachers next year for opening new schools as well as to staff the existing ones. A suitable complement of inspectorial staff will also be appointed. These proposals are calculated to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs. Janapada Sabha and Municipal Committees have received increased grants for Primary Education during the year 1959-60 and adequate provision is also proposed for the year 1960-61 in this behalf.

In Marathwada, the scheme of expansion of Primary Education contemplates taking over voluntary aided schools, opening of new single teacher schools and provision of extra staff in the existing under-staffed schools. During the period 1956—59, 1,012 teachers were appointed. These will be continued during 1960-61. Realising the shortfalls of the previous year, 630 additional posts of Primary school teachers have been sanctioned during 1959-60 and will be continued during 1960-61. It is also proposed to appoint 412 teachers during 1960-61.

Training of Primary Teachers

In the existing process of rapid expansion of Primary education, the need to have properly trained teachers, especially oriented towards Basic Education, has been constantly kept in view. Suitable measures have been taken in the old Bombay State to open additional classes at three Primary Training Colleges, and encouragements has been given to non-Government Primary Training Colleges for men and women by raising the rate of grant from 50-60 per cent to a common pattern of 62 2/3 per cent. Since hostel residence is compulsory, grant at liberalised rates were paid to 31 non-Government Primary Training Colleges in the Marathi speaking districts of the old Bombay State. Under the Government of India scheme, 13 new Primary Training Colleges were opened in 1959-60 in the Maharashtra area with cent per cent Central assistance. During 1960-61, it is proposed to open five more Training Colleges in the Marathi

speaking districts of the old Bombay State, four in the Vidarbha and two in Marathwada. In Vidarbha, grants were paid to eight private Primary Training Colleges and facility has been given for training Telugu teachers at the Government Training College for Men, at Chanda. In Marathwada, the Plan scheme envisages the training of 276 teachers in each year of the plan. This has been implemented during the first four years and will be continued in 1960-61 also.

Basic Education

In consonance with the policy of Government, 99 full-grade schools and 735 single teacher schools in the Marathi speaking districts of the old Bombay State have so far been converted to the Basic pattern.

A revised syllabus in Crafts and Community Living has been introduced from June 1957. The 163 Community Centres, which are intended to act as a link between the schools and the community, were opened in 1959-60 in the Maharashtra region. It is proposed to continue them during 1960-61. In Marathwada, the process of converting schools into Basic schools is receiving active consideration.

Construction of Primary School Buildings

The scheme of sanctioning building loans to District School Boards in old Bombay State for this purpose is in operation since 1953-54. Up to 1959-60, 2,883 class rooms were constructed and special repairs to 149 schools were carried out in the year 1959-60. During 1960-61, 600 class rooms are proposed to be constructed. In Vidarbha, grants were paid to private Primary Schools for building and equipment. Building grants to Local Bodies on the basis of 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred by them have also become necessary. Necessary grants are proposed to be paid during the year 1960-61. In Marathwada also programme of construction of Primary school buildings has been undertaken.

II. Secondary Education

In the field of Secondary Education apart from expansion, efforts are being made to diversify and enrich Secondary Schools in the State of Maharashtra. The policy of Government has been and continues to be that of encouragement to voluntary enterprise in the sphere of Secondary Education by affording such financial assistance to private bodies as the State resources permit. On the basis of the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education which was appointed with a view to surveying the existing pattern of educational administration at the Secondary stage, as also to examining different educational courses and administrative practices including problems of pay of teachers,

grant-in-aid, etc., at the Secondary school stage, the scales of pay of teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools have been revised with effect from 1st November 1959. The details of the main features of the programme and the appraisal of the progress made so far are given in the following paragraphs :

Training of Secondary Teachers.

It has been decided to organise Short Term Courses of the duration of about four months each for teachers of diversified subjects in order to train teachers from Multipurpose High Schools. Two such courses were organised during 1958-59—one at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the other at the S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur, and 16 teachers teaching diversified subjects were trained. During the year 1959-60, two Short Term Courses of four months' duration—one at the S. T. College, Bombay, and the other at the S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur were organised. On the same lines, four courses are proposed to be organised at these two colleges in 1960-61. Thirty teachers are to be admitted to each course. Stipends are to be paid to the teachers deputed for training.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education has started an Extension Service Department at the S. T. College, Bombay, S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur, Tilak College of Education, Poona, and University Training College, Nagpur for providing in-service training and organising other projects designed to improve the efficiency of teachers in Secondary Schools. The total cost for the scheme during the year 1960-61 on account of T. A. and D. A. of deputed teachers is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

To meet the increased demand for trained graduates, the B. T. College, Akola, in Vidarbha region was opened in the year 1956-57. In addition to the expenditure on staff, 64 stipends have been sanctioned to trainees at this college. These stipends will be continued during 1960-61 also.

The scheme of reorganisation of B. Ed. College in Marathwada envisages the increase in the intake capacity from 50 to 111 during the Plan period and provision of additional staff and upgrading the existing staff. Three posts of Assistant Lecturers in B. E. S. Class III have been upgraded to B. E. S. Class II in 1958-59, to meet the University requirements. During 1959-60, the strength of the college was increased from 50 to 80. Three additional posts of Assistant Lecturers and recurring and non-recurring contingencies have been sanctioned. Provision has been made during the current year for the continuance of the staff and the contingencies. As it is proposed to increase the strength of the college

from 80 to 100 during the year 1960-61 two additional posts of Lecturers in Education—one post of Junior Clerk and one post of peon and also grants under contingencies will be provided.

Establishment of Multipurpose Schools.

In the Marathi-speaking districts diversified courses in Agriculture, Home Science, Fine Arts and Commerce have been started in Government as well as non-Government Secondary Schools. Non-recurring grants for purchase of equipment and furniture and for erection of buildings to enable the schools to start teaching of diversified courses have been sanctioned. In addition to the abovementioned activities, 2 courses viz.- Fine Arts and Commerce have been allotted to the H. C. P. High School, Poona, to convert it into a model Multipurpose school. These activities will continue during 1960-61 also.

In Vidarbha, Multipurpose courses have been introduced in 5 Government High Schools and in 5 non-Government High Schools and these will be continued next year. 10 diversified courses have been allotted to 5 non-Government High Schools for their conversion into Multipurpose High Schools. These courses have been started during 1959-60. The construction of the Multipurpose High School building at Pandharkawada and Washim is in progress. During 1959-60, expenditure was incurred for the purchase of equipment in 4 Government High Schools in Vidarbha for teaching 13 diversified courses. All these activities will continue during 1960-61 also.

In Marathwada, Government High School, Jalna, was converted into a Multipurpose High School in 1956-57. During 1959-60, equipment for the teaching of diversified courses in Commerce and Home Science in Government Secondary Schools was purchased. Similarly, 2 non-Government Secondary Schools were paid building and equipment grants for the introduction of Fine Arts and Science courses. During 1960-61 it is proposed to start more diversified courses like Agriculture, Fine Arts and Commerce in Government and non-Government Schools to meet the increased demand on the part of the public for the introduction of these courses.

Expansion of facilities for Secondary Education and improvement in Existing Secondary Schools.

In order to extend facilities for Secondary Education, provision has been made for upgrading the existing schools and for increased grants to non-Government Secondary Schools. Under the programme of expansion of Secondary education, schools were upgraded in Vidarbha and

additional classes have been attached to Government Secondary Schools in Marathwada. The programme of expansion will continue during the year 1960-61 also.

With a view to meeting the demand for more Secondary Schools in Marathwada region in which private agencies have not come forward in adequate measure to open new Secondary Schools, these agencies were assisted by way of liberalised grant-in-aid during 1959-60. These grants will be continued during 1960-61 also.

Construction of Buildings.

With the increase of number of pupils in Secondary Schools the need for additional buildings for Secondary Schools has been acutely felt. For construction of new school buildings and extension of existing school buildings, the State Government has sponsored a scheme of advancing loans to the managements of private Secondary Schools. Accordingly, loans have been sanctioned to the schools in the Maharashtra districts of the old Bombay State as well as to Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada.

In order to promote the spread of Secondary education among the rural population the need for hostel accommodation for pupils in rural areas was badly felt. Accordingly, loans have been sanctioned to schools in the Marathi-speaking districts of the old Bombay State from the year 1958-59. In Vidarbha, financial aid was given to non-Government Secondary Schools towards construction of school buildings and purchase of equipment. In Marathwada, the programme of construction of class rooms for Secondary Schools is being carried out. During 1959-60, 232 non-Government Secondary Schools in the Marathi-speaking districts of the old Bombay State were given grants for construction of schools and/or extension of existing schools or hostel buildings at liberalised rates on moderate terms and conditions.

III. University and Higher Education.

The establishment of Regional Universities figures prominently in the programme of Higher Education in the Post-War Reconstruction Period and during the First Five-Year Plan. But the various phases of reorganisation of the Bombay State entailed corresponding changes in the number of Universities within the State jurisdiction. The Universities serving the educational needs of Gujarat and Karnatak regions have now gone out of jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra, while the Nagpur University and the Marathwada University the latest to represent the

regional aspirations of the people, have come under the jurisdiction of this State. Thus, there are the following Universities in the State of Maharashtra :—

1. Bombay.
2. Poona.
3. S. N. D. T. Women's University.
4. Nagpur.
5. Marathwada.

All the Universities mentioned above are participating in the development programme of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The development programmes of the Universities are approved by the University Grants Commission, for which the Commission sanctions grants to Universities directly and the State Government provides matching grants to Universities for the approved schemes. The University Grants Commission has approved certain schemes of the Universities in the Marathi-speaking districts of the old Bombay State amounting to Rs. 83,30,000 and the State Government proposes to make a suitable provision for paying its share of these grants.

Similar matching grants are paid to the Nagpur University for its developmental schemes which are accepted by the University Grants Commission.

The University of Bombay was given a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1956-57 which was its Centenary Year. This University is expected to finance its developmental schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period from this grant and the grants it will receive from the Government of India, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and donations from the public which are to be pooled into a Centenary Fund.

The Marathwada University was established in 1958-59 and grants are being paid from the Second Five Year-Plan provision of the Marathwada Region, both for its maintenance as well as for developmental activities.

In order to encourage the text-book publication programme of the Universities, interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 1 lakh were sanctioned during 1959-60. A suitable provision has also been made for 1960-61.

Provision of essential facilities at Government Colleges.

The scheme in the Maharashtra State aims at providing certain essential amenities at various Government Colleges, such as provision of hostels, canteens, pavilions, improvement of libraries, extension of

laboratories, etc. The following works are already in progress and necessary provision has been proposed during the current year:—

1. Additions and alterations to the building of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
2. Construction of hostel for students in Government Colleges at Bombay.
3. Rewiring and converting the electric installation from D.C. to A.C. at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Provision has been made for the new work of construction of a compound wall at the I. Y. College, Andheri.

In Vidarbha, provision for works in progress on account of construction of hostel buildings for the College of Science, Nagpur, and Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, has been made during the current year.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made under '81—Civil Works' for the construction of a new building for the Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad. A total provision of Rs. 14.74 lakhs has been made for improving conditions in Government Colleges under '81—Civil Works'.

Expansion of Post-graduate teaching and Research in Government Colleges.

Additional facilities for post-graduate education and research have been provided in the Institute of Science, Bombay, and 33 post-graduate students have been admitted. The scheme will continue during 1960-61 also. Special provision for subjects like Music, Psychology, Hindi, Statistics and English in Government Colleges in Vidarbha have also been made. Introduction of the 3-Year Degree Course in Government Colleges in Vidarbha has also been proposed. Special measures for opening additional classes in some Government Colleges have also been included.

Non-Government Colleges.

The needs of non-Government Colleges in all the regions of the Maharashtra State were well looked after by a provision of building loans to the extent of Rs. 14.56 lakhs during the current year. During 1959-60, these Colleges were also given help by way of liberalised grants for building, equipment and library and for construction of Ladies' Hostels to the tune of about Rs. 26.47 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1960-61 also.

Expansion of the Department of the Department of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

With a view to organising the introduction of M.A. Degree in linguistics and Diploma and M.A. degree courses in Anthropology, certain departments of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute were strengthened and paid grants.

Building equipment and maintenance grants to Research and Cultural Institutions.

Under this scheme grants are paid to recognised Research and Cultural Institutions. The grant is ordinarily payable at 25 per cent of the admissible recurring expenditure. It is proposed to increase the percentage of grant from 25 to 50 per cent. Grants at the enhanced rate were paid during 1959-60 and will be paid during 1960-61.

Scholarships.

An adequate provision for scholarships and loan scholarships to serve the needs of poor but deserving students studying in all branches of Higher education has been made.

IV. Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes.

The following schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes are dealt with at present by the Education Department.

1. Development of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

The target fixed for the year 1959-60 was development of 24 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes. Of these, 23 Ashram Schools were developed gradually during the year 1959-60. During 1960-61 all the Ashram Schools except those transferred to the State of Gujarat are being developed according to the scheme.

2. Maintenance of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under II Five-Year Plan.

The target fixed for 1959-60 was of maintenance of 15 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under the II Five-Year Plan. All the Ashram Schools were maintained during that year. These Ashram Schools (15) plus additional Ashram Schools opened in the year 1959-60 will be maintained during 1960-61 except those transferred to Gujarat State.

3. Opening of Additional Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

Government had sanctioned the opening of 5 Ashram Schools in the year 1959-60. Non-recurring grants were sanctioned to all the five Ashram Schools. Of these, three Ashram Schools were started in 1959-60 and the remaining will be started during 1960-61. In the year 1960-61, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 1,60,000 for this purpose. But final orders of Government in this respect are awaited.

4. Short-term training courses for teachers serving in Scheduled areas.

In 1959-60, one course was held in Nasik district. It is expected to hold such courses this year also. A special pay is paid to teachers who have undergone the course. This special pay will also be paid in 1960-61.

5. Non-pensionable special pay to primary teachers in scheduled areas.

This non-pensionable special pay was given to teachers serving in Scheduled areas in 1959-60. This will be continued in 1960-61 also.

6. Development of Ashram Schools for Vimochit Jatis.

All the three Ashram Schools for Vimochit Jatis were developed gradually during the year 1959-60. All Ashram Schools in the Maharashtra State will be developed during the current year.

7. Maintenance of Ashram School for Vimochit Jatis.

One Ashram School for Vimochit Jatis at Gendavale, District North Satara, was maintained in the year 1959-60. It will also be maintained during 1960-61.

8. Maintenance of Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes.

The target fixed for the year 1959-60 was the maintenance of three Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes.

9. Maintenance of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under Centrally sponsored programme

Of the 12 Ashram Schools, eleven Ashram Schools were maintained in the year 1959-60. One Ashram School could not yet be started. It is proposed to be started during 1960-61. All the Ashram Schools in the State are to be maintained in 1960-61 also.

V Miscellaneous Schemes

Expansion of Vocational Guidance Bureau.

Under this scheme the Vocational Guidance Bureau, Bombay, has been expanded and a sub-bureau at Poona has been opened. The activities will be continued during 1960-61 also.

Expansion of N. C. C. Senior Division and A. C. C.

The programme of expansion of N. C. C. and A. C. C. has been stepped up. During 1959-60, 7 Infantry Units, 3 Technical Units, 4 Girls troops in Maharashtra, one Technical Unit and one girls troop in Vidarbha and one Technical Unit in Marathwada were raised. During 1960-61, 3 technical units of the Senior Division, N. C. C., and 30 troops of Junior Division, N. C. C., are proposed to be raised in Maharashtra. More active measures to encourage young students for entry into Armed Forces as Commissioned officers are being actively considered. A suitable beginning has been made by raising an Officers Training Unit of the Senior Division, N. C. C.

National Discipline Scheme.

The N. D. S. Scheme sponsored by the Government of India has been introduced in the new State with the help of the State Government. Physical Training Instructors have also been appointed under this scheme. This scheme aims at inculcating self-reliance, leadership and discipline among the younger generation. By the end of 1959-60, the number of P. T. Is. appointed by the Government of India and the State Government was 397 and 342, respectively. During 1960-61, it is proposed to conduct two in-service training courses—one refresher course for the existing P. T. Is. and one orientation course in N. D. S. Scheme for Headmasters.

Besides these activities in Physical Education, the State Council for Sports has been established to plan and promote all-round development of sports in the State, payment of suitable grants-in-aid to sports organisations in the State being one of its main functions. In Vidarbha, grants are also paid to institutions for organising District and Divisional tournaments.

Propagation of Hindi.

The Short-term Courses in Hindi of four months' duration for trained Primary teachers were sanctioned and eight classes were started from 1955. Every year 240 teachers are being trained under this scheme so as to enable them to teach Hindi in Primary Schools. Besides organising the short-term courses, grants are paid to big and small selected Secondary Schools and some selected Colleges for purchase of books each

year of the Plan in the Marathi-speaking districts of the old Bombay State. In Marathwada, 51 Hindi teachers have been appointed in Government Secondary Schools and 72 schools have been provided with Hindi books. The teachers so far appointed will be continued during 1960-61. Grants are also paid to Hindi Shikshak Sanad classes for running the courses in Hindi.

Libraries.

Under the scheme of expansion of libraries in Vidarbha, 80 libraries were established during the year 1956-57, at the rate of 10 libraries per district in the region. Eighty more libraries were sanctioned during the year 1958-59 and 80 more libraries were added during the year 1959-60. During the year 1960-61 also same rate of opening libraries is proposed to be maintained. In Vidarbha during the year 1960-61 it is proposed to enrich district libraries with a view to providing adequate stock of books for pilot projects at Rs. 2,000 per library.

Social Education.

In Vidarbha 1,000 Social Education Classes were conducted during 1959-60 and 1,500 classes are proposed to be conducted during the year 1960-61.

Four District Social Education Officers have also been appointed for the work of Social Education in the regions of Poona, Bombay, Marathwada and Vidarbha.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

2.1. The following statement gives comparative figures as regards the strength of the various educational services during the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

	1958-59	1959-60
M. E. S., CLASS I		
Administrative Branch—		
(i) Direction	10	11
(ii) Inspection	27	28
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts	14	14
Collegiate Branch	63	51
Total ..	114	104
M. E. S., CLASS II		
Administrative Branch—		
(i) Teaching	120	132
(ii) Inspection	49	48
(iii) General	9	11
Collegiate Branch	307	306
Total ..	485	497
M. E. S., CLASS III		
(i) Inspecting	727	727
(ii) Teaching (Collegiate)	211	214
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Institutions)	3,693	3,976
(iv) Clerical	1,205	1,320
(v) Others	127	127
Total ..	5,963	6,364
Miscellaneous or special appointments outside the regular Service—		
(i) Gazetted appointments	63	63
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments	87	96
Total ..	150	159
Grand Total (All Services) ..	6,712	7,124

Kumari S. Panandikar, M.A., M.Litt. (Cantab.), T.D. (Lond.), held the post of the Director of Education till 9th April 1959 when she retired from Government service. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), was appointed as Director of Education and he held the post till the end of the year under report.

2.2. During the year under review, the scheme for improvement of Science teaching in Primary Schools was undertaken at the instance of the Government of India and an officer in M.E.S., Class II, designated as Science Consultant was appointed under this scheme.

2.3. With a view to meeting the need of trained teachers for a number of Primary Schools to be opened in the Third Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the programme of universal, free and compulsory Primary Education, 13 Government Basic (Primary) Training Colleges were opened during the year under report.

2.4. The State expenditure on Direction and Inspection was Rs. 49,10,793 which formed 1.20 per cent of the total expenditure on education from all sources.

CHAPTER III PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.1. System of School Classes.

The system of school classes at the Primary and Secondary school stage constitutes the basic frame work which largely influences the system of education of a country. A brief description of the existing pattern of school education in each region of the State is given below :—

(i) *West Maharashtra.*—In the 13 districts of the old Bombay State forming West Maharashtra, the total duration of school education is eleven years. This includes an integrated Primary course of seven years which is further sub-divided into four years of the Lower Primary or Junior Basic (Standards I—IV) and three years of the Upper Primary or Senior Basic (Standards V—VII). This is followed by a High School course of four years (Standards VIII—XI). But several schools have the full Secondary course of seven years covering Standards V—XI. Thus, Standards V—VII have a dual administrative status. They may form part of a Primary School or of a Secondary School, but their syllabus is the same and does not depend upon their administrative status. At the end of the full Primary School course, the Department holds a public examination known as the Primary School Certificate Examination. The S. S. C. Examination Board, which is a statutory body, holds the S. S. C. Examination at the end of the Secondary School course.

(ii) *Vidarbha.*—The Primary course in 8 districts of Vidarbha extends over a period of four years, Standards I—IV. At the end of the Primary School course, there is an external examination called the Primary Certificate Examination which is conducted by the Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. This certificate is a pre-requisite for admission to the Secondary stage. The full Secondary course covers a period of six (Standards V—X) or seven years (Standards V—XI) as the case may be. Secondary Schools are divided into Middle Schools (Lower Secondary) and High and Higher Secondary Schools (Upper Secondary). There are three types of Middle Schools :—

1. The Indian Middle Schools
 2. The Senior Basic Schools
 3. The Indian English Middle Schools teaching Standards V—VIII.
- } Both teaching Standards V to VII with Standards I—IV attached to them, and

English is not included as a subject in the course of studies in Standards V—VII of Indian Middle Schools and the Senior Basic Schools, while English is a compulsory subject in the Indian-English Middle Schools. In recent years, however, several Indian-Middle Schools and Senior Basic Schools have opened Standard VIII to meet a growing demand of pupils wanting to continue further studies at the Upper Secondary stage.

The Upper Secondary course from Standard IX onwards is divided into the High School stage and the Higher Secondary stage. The High School course is spread over two years, *i.e.*, Standards IX and X and is intended for those who do not want to prosecute studies after the Secondary stage so that the stage is terminal. The Higher Secondary course, which is spread over three years, is taught in Standards IX, X and XI, and is intended for those who want to continue their studies in colleges leading to the three-year integrated Degree course. Those passing the High School stage Examination at the end of Standard X have to join Pre-Degree classes and then proceed to the Degree stage.

The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, which is a statutory body, conducts examinations at the end of the Secondary stages the Secondary School Certificate and the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

(iii) *Marathwada*.—The Primary School course in the 5 districts of Marathwada extends over a period of 5 years from Infant class to Standard IV. At the end of this course there is no public examination. The next stage from Standard V to Standard VII is called the Middle School stage, in which English is taught as a compulsory subject. This is followed by the High School or the Higher Secondary stage. The former offers a course of three years, Standards VIII—X, while the latter of four years, Standards VIII—XI, of which Standard VIII is an exploratory or delta standard. At the end of the Secondary stage there are two public examinations, both conducted by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona. The students of High Schools at the end of Standard X appear for the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination which is equivalent to the S. S. C. Examination in that it leads to the Pre-Degree course and not to the three-year Degree course.

The students of Higher Secondary Schools at the end of Standard XI appear for the Higher Secondary Certificate (Multipurpose) Examination which directly leads to the Three-Year Degree course.

Some of the Primary Schools in Marathwada have the Middle School classes (*viz.*, V, VI and VII) attached to them. Such schools are termed Primary-*cum*-Middle Schools.

Similarly there are Middle-*cum*-High Schools, in which High school standards are attached to Middle Schools. Such schools are treated as High Schools and they are dealt with in Chapter V.

Up to 1957-58, the classification of schools in statistical recording was—

Schools with	Classified as
Standards I—VII or less (with or without an infant class)	Were .. Primary Schools.
Standards V—VIII, IX	Were . Middle Schools.
Standards V—X, XI, VIII—X, XI.	Were .. High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools. } Secondary Schools.

Secondary Schools were classified as such on the criterion of the highest standard in them, even when they had lower Standards I—IV (or above) as a single unit with the higher standards.

From last year (1958-59), however, the classification has been revised as per Government of India's instructions as under :—

Schools with	Classified as
(i) Standards I—IV or less (with or without an infant class).	Are .. Primary Schools.
(ii) Standards I to V, VI, VII	Are .. Middle Schools (Primary).
(iii) Standards V—VII or less	Are .. Middle Schools (Secondary).
(iv) Standards V—VIII and above or VIII and above.	Are .. High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools.

If High Schools have Standards I—IV as a composite unit of the school, the school is classified as High for all its Standards I—VIII and above. Statistical data has been submitted to the Ministry of Education on the above classification specified by them and the same is adopted for departmental recording in this report. The following paragraphs give an account of Primary Schools (including Basic) and Primary Education as defined above.

Basic Education will be dealt with in detail in Chapter IV, while a similar account of Secondary Education will be found in Chapter V.

3.2. Administration and Control of Primary Education

Primary Education in the *area of West Maharashtra* is administered under the Primary Education Act, 1947, except in Greater Bombay, where administration is carried on under the City of Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1950. The Bombay Corporation is given a fixed grant-in-aid from State funds on account of Primary Education, but it spends large amounts annually from its own resources and also wields large powers. The administration of Primary Education in Bombay City is carried on by the Municipal Commissioner who is assisted by an Education Officer. The Education Officer controls and manages all the activities of Primary Schools, Municipal and Aided. Powers for controlling the establishment schedule of the Primary Education Department of the Corporation being vested in Government, Government also has powers to give directions to the Corporation regarding subjects, curricula, text-books and qualification of teachers. All Primary Schools maintained or aided by the Corporation are open to inspection by Officers of the State Government appointed for the purpose, and the approval of the State Government is obligatory prior to any change which the Corporation may wish to make in the Grant-in-aid Code. In all other respects the control of the Corporation over Primary Education is absolute.

In cities and larger towns of West Maharashtra, administration of Primary Education is entrusted to some Municipalities on a grant-in-aid basis; they have also been given fairly large powers. These Municipalities are known as "Authorised Municipalities," and they exercise most of their powers in this respect through "Municipal School Boards". For the administration of Primary Education in the rural areas, "District School Boards" have been constituted for each district and they manage Primary Schools in all rural areas as well as in the areas of "Non-Authorised Municipalities" (the expression includes all Municipalities other than the Authorised Municipalities), which are required to make a prescribed contribution for the purpose to the District School Boards.

The School Boards, both District and Municipal, administer Primary Education in accordance with the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, the Rules made thereunder, and the instructions of the Department.

There are five Cantonment Boards in this area constituted under the Cantonment Act, 1924. They are generally treated as Authorised Municipalities for the purposes of Primary Education and are paid grants at the same rates as the adjoining Authorised Municipalities.

Each District School Board has a Chief Executive Officer called the Administrative Officer. He is a Government Officer in M. E. S., Class II. Each Municipal School Board too has an Administrative Officer appointed by Government, or by the Authorised Municipality if it has been

authorised by Government to appoint such an Administrative Officer. The Administrative Officer not only discharges his duties in relation to the meetings of the School Board but is also responsible for the general administration of all Primary Schools maintained by the District School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be, and in particular, for determining and satisfying, as far as possible, the requirements of such schools in regard to accommodation, staff, furniture, equipment, repairs and other general supplies, for the conduct and discipline of these schools as educational institutions, for the organisation of annual examinations in such schools, and for their periodical inspection with a view to checking their day-to-day working. He is also required to determine and pay grant-in-aid to approved private schools on behalf of the School Board. His other duties include—

- (i) duties with regard to schemes of expansion of Primary Education ;
- (ii) duties with regard to financial matters of the School Board ;
and
- (iii) duties with regard to general administrative matters of the School Board.

In his capacity as the Secretary of the Staff Selection Committee, he estimates the number of vacancies likely to arise in the course of the ensuing year among the staff (excluding the inferior staff) maintained by the District School Board or among the posts of Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors and teachers maintained by an Authorised Municipality. He also issues orders of appointment of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Committee for posts of teachers and other staff of the School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be. He has power to supervise, control and co-ordinate the work of the staff maintained by the District School Board or the Authorised Municipality. There is, however, an Appellate Tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector, which hears appeals against the disciplinary orders passed by the Administrative Officer in respect of his subordinate staff. All matters coming before the Tribunal are to be decided unanimously and, in the case of difference of opinion, the matter is to be referred to the Director of Education. The State Government is empowered to call for and examine the record of an order made by the Director or the Tribunal in such cases.

The State Government has a right to appoint such Officers (including Inspecting Officers) as it may deem necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. If, in the opinion of the State Government, a School Board is not competent to perform or is not properly performing the duties imposed on it by or under the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, or exceeds

or abuses its powers, or is acting or has acted contrary to the provisions of the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, it may dissolve the Board or supersede it for a specified period.

The administration of Primary Education in *Vidarbha* is entrusted to the Local Authorities, though Government manages directly a few schools especially those for girls. The following are defined as Local Authorities entrusted with the administration of Primary Education :—

- (1) the Municipal Corporation of Nagpur,
- (2) all Municipal Committees, and
- (3) all Janapad Sabhas (a Janapad has been constituted for each Tahsil).

There is no separate Act for the administration of Primary Education in Vidarbha. The Local Authorities are given a large measure of freedom in the administration of Primary Education, and the role of Government Officers is restricted mainly to advise and inspection.

Primary Education in *Marathwada* is administered directly by Government. There are, however, a number of schools run by private agencies on a grant-in-aid basis. The private schools—both aided and unaided—are required to follow the curriculum prescribed by Government, and are inspected at regular intervals by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department.

3.3. Primary Schools.*

The Table I compares the number of Primary Schools in the State according to management, during two successive years.

It will be seen that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 31,640 in 1958-59 to 32,934 in 1959-60. The increase in the boys' Primary Schools was 1,141 (or 3·8 per cent) and that in the Girls' Primary Schools was 153 (or 9·7 per cent). It is permissible to open separate girls' Primary Schools in places where the number of girls in mixed schools is so large that it can be organised economically into a separate unit or a separate girls' schools so as to continue their education in higher standard and is intended to meet the demand for a separate girls' school and to attract more girls in Standards V—VII. Boys can be admitted in the lower standards of girls' schools. Until 1957-58 institutions were classified as boys' or girls' according as the number of boys or girls

This Chapter on Primary Education deals with 32,934 Primary Schools in Maharashtra and with the consolidated data on their account as recorded in Form A prescribed by Government of India. In addition, there were 27 centrally administered single-teacher Railway Primary Schools on account of which data was collected as supplementary to the earlier data. The statistics of these 27 schools is not incorporated in this Report.

Table No. III (1)
Primary Schools According to Management
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59—Number of Primary Schools			1959-60—Number of Primary Schools			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government ..	7	1	8	9	2	11	+2	+1	+3
State Government ..	4,366	361	4,727	5,210	358	5,568	+844	—3	+841
District School Boards ..	20,322	399	20,721	21,464	499	21,963	+1,142	+100	+1,242
Municipal School Boards	1,623	584	2,207	1,712	609	2,321	+89	+25	+114
Private Aided	3,583	203	3,786	2,618	231	2,849	—965	+28	—937
Private Unaided	163	28	191	192	30	222	+29	+2	+31
Total ..	30,064	1,576	31,640	31,205	1,729	32,934	+1,141	+153	+1,294

N.B.—(1) The Janapad Sabha Schools and their Statistics in this and in subsequent Tables are shown under the Schools managed by the District School Boards.

(2) The Schools shown under Municipal School Boards include schools managed by the Cantonment Boards also.

attending them was in the majority. This resulted in some schools being considered as boys' one year and girls' next year if the majority of boys of the preceding year decreased to a minority in the next year. To avoid such change-overs, from last year (1958-59), only institutions exclusively meant for girls are being classified as girls' institutions, and all others irrespective of the majority number in them as boys' institutions.

There were 11 Primary Schools managed by the Central Government*. All of these were Railway Schools. Of the 11 Railway Schools, 7 were in West Maharashtra, 1 was in Vidarbha and 3 were in Marathwada.

The number of schools managed by the State Government increased from 4,727 in 1958-59 to 5,568 in 1959-60. The total increase of 841 schools is the net result of an increase of 833 in Marathwada and 9 in Vidarbha and a decrease of 1 from 20 to 19, in the Bombay Division. The 19 State Government schools in the districts of West Maharashtra including practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions for Primary teachers and a few schools for fishermen conducted by the Director of Fisheries.

In West Maharashtra, voluntary agencies closed down a large number of their aided Primary Schools with the result that the aided Primary Schools in these areas decreased from 3,252 in 1958-59 to 2,582 in 1959-60. In order that the people of the villages concerned should not lose the educational facilities which were formerly available to them, the Department sanctioned the opening of independent schools managed by the District School Boards in such villages. Those having less than 500 inhabitants were provided with educational facilities through either an independent school or a group school or a peripatetic-teacher school. In addition, a number of schools were opened by the District School Boards because of the extension of compulsory education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District School Boards in this area increased from 14,598 in 1958-59 to 15,609 in 1959-60. An increase of 231 District School Board Schools (*i.e.*, the Janapad Schools) was also noticed in the Vidarbha region. Thus, the total number of schools managed by Local Authorities increased by 1,242, from 20,721 in 1958-59 to 21,963 in 1959-60.

The increase of 114 schools managed by the Municipalities was due to an increase of 91 schools in West Maharashtra and of 23 in Vidarbha.

The Table 2 gives the distribution of Primary Schools as on 31st March 1960, by regions.

*This Chapter on Primary Education deals with 32,934 Primary Schools in Maharashtra and with the consolidated data on their account as recorded in Form A prescribed by Government of India. In addition, there were 27 centrally administered single-teacher Railway Primary Schools on account of which data was collected as supplementary to the earlier data. The statistics of these 27 schools is not incorporated in this Report.

Table No. III (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Management	Number of Primary Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Central Government	1	4	2	1	3	11
State Government	1	11	7	402	5,147	5,568
District School Boards .. ..	..	8,598	7,011	6,354	..	21,963
Municipal School Boards ..	679	490	539	613	..	2,321
Private Aided	337	863	1,382	165	102	2,849
Private Unaided	75	53	56	21	17	222
Total	1,093	10,019	8,997	7,556	5,269	32,934
Average Area served by a Primary School (sq. miles).	0.17	2.70	3.19	4.88	4.87	3.60
Average Population served by a Primary School (estimated).	3,263	934	1,105	1,199	1,172	1,157

Table No. III (3)
Languagewise Distribution of Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Language	Number of Primary Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Marathi	337	9,372	8,516	6,887	5,233	30,345
(2) Gujarati	281	56	14	18	2	371
(3) Kannada	42	1	138	..	..	181
(4) Urdu	140	526	247	316	31	1,260
(5) Hindi	86	15	21	272	1	395
(6) Sindhi	28	39	14	1	..	82
(7) Others	179	10	47	62	2	300
Total ..	1,093	10,019	8,997	7,556	5,269	32,934

From the Table it is seen that out of 32,934 schools as many as 24,284 (or 73·8 per cent) were managed by Local Authorities, 21,963 by the District School Boards and Janapad Sabhas and 2,321 by the Municipalities. The percentage of schools managed by private agencies was 9·4. State Government directly managed 5,568 (or 16·8 per cent) schools. Of these as many as 5,147 were in Marathwada. Percentage of Central Government schools was negligible, *i.e.*, 0·03.

The average area served by a Primary school during 1959-60 was 3·6 square miles as against 3·9 square miles in the preceding year and the average estimated population served by a school was 1,157. Areas of West Maharashtra had the largest facilities for Primary Education as can be seen by comparing the average area and the average population served by a Primary School given in the Table. Vidarbha had also fairly satisfactory provision for Primary Education, but Marathwada had comparatively lesser educational facilities.

The medium of instruction in Primary Schools is generally the local regional language which is usually the mother-tongue of the children. There were 30,345 (or 92·1 per cent) schools teaching through Marathi. The number of schools teaching through Gujarati was 371 (or 1·1 per cent) and through Urdu was 1,260 (or 3·8 per cent).

The Table 3 gives the distribution of Primary Schools by language and by regions as on 31st March 1960.

3·4. Villages with and without Schools.

Mere statistics of increase in the total number of Primary schools do not give a correct picture of the extent of Primary Education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and villages in the State.

Compulsory Primary Education has now been accepted as a goal of State Education policy. Hence, unless physical conditions make it impossible, it is the intention of Government to provide a school in or within easily accessible distance, not more than a mile of every village.

In West Maharashtra, Government launched, in 1953-54, an intensive drive to provide schools to as many schoolless villages as possible. Three programmes were undertaken for this purpose. The first was the opening of independent schools in schoolless villages with a population of 500 or over. Under the second scheme known as the *group-school scheme* small villages which could not be given independent schools of their own were grouped with a neighbouring village where a school existed already or where a new school was specially opened for the purpose. The third scheme, known as the scheme of *peripatetic-teachers*, was introduced with the object of providing schools for small villages which were separated from each other by such long distances as to make the

establishment of a group school impossible. In addition, independent schools were also opened in small villages preferably having 200 and more souls which could not be brought within the purview of group schools or peripatetic-teacher scheme. Such schools were manned by "Volunteer" teachers on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 40 per month.

As a result of these far reaching measures, the number of schoolless villages has decreased considerably since 1953-54. Out of the 15,986 towns and villages in West Maharashtra 12,946 towns and villages have now been provided with independent schools. Out of the remaining 3,040 schoolless villages, the educational needs of as many as 2,457 villages are met by a school in a neighbouring village, 2,216 villages under the group-school scheme and 191 villages under the peripatetic-teacher and other schemes. Thus, there were only 583 villages which had no facilities whatever for Primary Education. All these villages were either very small in population or isolated in their location.

In Vidarbha 20.1 per cent of the villages had no schooling facilities. The corresponding percentage for Marathwada region was 31.6.

The following Table shows the total number of towns and villages without schools or schooling facilities, by regions for the year under report :—

Table No. III (4)
Villages with and without Schools
(1959-60)

Region	Total number of places		Total number of places with schools		Number of villages having no schools but having educational facilities (6)	Number of villages having no schools and no educational facilities (7)
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bombay Division ..	112	9,299	112	6,802	2,011	486
Poona Division ..	120	6,454	120	5,911	446	97
Nagpur Division ..	75	12,448	75	6,378	3,559	2,511
Aurangabad Division ..	61	7,304	61	4,975	..	2,329
Total ..	369	35,505	369	24,066	6,016	5,423

It may be pointed out that some of the villages with schools shown in the Table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary School in the village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and, therefore, contain more than one school. The opening of new schools in villages should,

Table No. III (5)
Enrolment in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Management	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Number of students in			Number of students in			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Central Government.	1,113	98	1,211	1,477	247	1,724	+364	+149	+513	+42.36
State Government.	2,90,906	45,867	3,36,773	3,40,210	47,545	3,87,755	+49,304	+1,678	+50,982	+15.14
District School Boards.	2,09,651	77,387	2,173,897	2,202,261	92,943	2,295,204	+1,05,751	+15,556	+1,21,307	+5.58
Municipal School Boards.	6,15,344	2,20,774	8,36,118	6,54,707	2,31,541	8,86,248	+39,363	+10,767	+50,130	+6.00
Private Aided ..	3,23,302	43,425	3,66,727	2,83,565	47,343	3,30,908	-39,737	+3,918	-35,819	-9.77
Private Unaided	23,575	4,438	28,013	32,207	5,664	37,871	+8,632	+1,226	+9,858	+35.19
Total ..	3,3,50,750	3,91,989	3,7,42,739	3,5,14,427	4,25,283	39,39,710	+1,63,677	+33,294	+196,971	+5.26

therefore, depend mainly on the population of the village. The State Government, in collaboration with the Government of India, had, therefore, undertaken a thorough study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State particularly to find out the most favourable locations of future schools. The Report of the Educational Survey of Bombay State (of 43 districts) was printed and published in March 1960. Future expansion of Primary Education will depend on the information available from this report.

3.5. Enrolment in Primary Schools.

The Table 5 presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in Primary Schools during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

It will be seen that the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 3,742,739 on 31st March 1959, to 3,939,710 on 31st March 1960 giving an over-all increase of 196,971 pupils which gives a percentage increase of 5.26. The largest increase is naturally observed in Primary Schools managed by the District School Boards. The only schools showing decrease in enrolment are:—

Private Aided Boys' Schools—39,737.

Under Private Aided Boys' Schools, there has been a decrease of 965 in their number accounting for the decrease of 39,737 boys in enrolment. It may also be noticed that though there was a decrease of 3 in State Government Girls' Schools, still the enrolment has increased by 1,678 in these schools. The Private Unaided Girls' Schools increased by 2 to 30. Thus, the decreases are only apparent, these being compensated by increases in other schools of the same or other categories. The following Table gives the enrolment as on 31st March 1960 in Primary Schools by regions.

Table No. III (6)
Enrolment in Primary Schools by Regions
(31-3-1960)

Region	Number of pupils			Percentage of pupils to total estimated population	Average No. of pupils per school
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	2,37,855	1,91,249	4,29,104	12.03	393
Bombay Division	7,14,127	4,19,061	1,1,33,188	12.10	113
Poona Division	8,50,340	4,55,713	1,2,86,053	12.93	143
Nagpur Division	5,02,253	2,48,497	7,50,750	8.29	99
Aurangabad Division ..	2,62,842	77,773	3,40,615	5.52	65
Total	2,5,47,417	1,3,92,293	3,9,39,710	10.34	120

From the above Table it is seen that out of 3,939,710 children in the Primary Schools in the State, as many as 2,547,417 (*i.e.*, 64.7 per cent) were boys and only 1,392,293 (*i.e.*, 35.3 per cent) were girls. Against these overall figures, the different regions of the State give the following percentages of boys and girls in Primary Schools :—

	Boys	Girls
Greater Bombay	55.4	44.6
Bombay Division	63.0	37.0
Poona Division	64.6	35.4
Nagpur Division	66.9	33.1
Aurangabad Division	77.2	22.8
Total	64.7	35.3

Marathwada has the least percentage of girls, 22.8, in Primary Schools as against 44.6 per cent, the highest, in Greater Bombay, and 37.0 the second highest, in the other districts of the Bombay Division. Vidarbha gives a percentage of 33.1, indicating rather low representation of girls in Primary Schools.

The percentage of children in Primary Schools to the total estimated population was 10.3. The percentage of boys in Primary Schools to the total estimated male population was 13.0 and the percentage of girls in Primary Schools to the total estimated female population was 7.5. The year under report shows no appreciable increase in these percentages over those of the preceding year. This comparison also reveals that the education of girls has not progressed at the same pace as that of boys. Government is aware of the slow progress in girls' education and is making special efforts to bring as large number of girls into Primary Schools as possible.

The average number of pupils in a Primary School was 120. The number of pupils per school was highest in Greater Bombay, 393, and least in Marathwada, 65. The corresponding figures for 1958-59, were 118, 379 and 63.

3.6. Compulsory Primary Education.

A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education in the areas of the old Bombay State appears in the Centenary Report of the Education Department. Briefly stated, Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced since 1947-48 in all places with a population of 1,000 and above (according to the 1941 Census) situated in the premerger areas of

the 19 Districts of the Bombay State and it was applied progressively to children in the age-group 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11 from year to year, so that by the end of the year 1951-52, children of the age-range 7-11 in the places concerned were brought under compulsion. The merged areas, however, were left out for the time being, till 1954. During the First Five Year Plan beginning with 1951-52, *status quo* was maintained in respect of compulsion till the year 1954-55. From 1st August 1954, compulsion was extended to all places including those of merged states with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1951 Census. Compulsion was progressively applied from year to year, beginning with the age range 7-8, so that during the period of 4 years, Children in the age-range 7-11 were to be covered. Hence, by the end of the year 1957-58 all children in the age-range 7-11 in these places were brought under compulsion.

The next stage in the introduction of compulsion is in respect of children in the age-range 7-11 in all places with a population of less than 1,000. A beginning in this direction was made during the year 1956-57 by introducing compulsion in places with a population of 500 to 999, and also in places with a population of less than 500, which had been provided with schooling facilities. This is the first stage of the scheme of compulsion to be extended under the Second Five Year Plan. Compulsion, as in the past, applies progressively under this scheme to children in the age-range 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11, so that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, all children in the age-range 7-11 are expected to be brought under compulsion.

During the year under report, Compulsory Primary Education for children of the age-group 7-10 years was extended to villages having a population of less than 1,000 souls except a few stray villages with less than 200 souls.

On the basis of the latest census, the number of children of school-going age in the areas of compulsion was 2,326,618 of whom 1,904,992 were enrolled up to 31st March 1960, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year under reference was 81.9. In 1959-60, 210,196 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion.

Attendance orders passed during the year were 28,172. The number of prosecutions lodged was 2,157 for non-enrolment and 1,262 for non-attendance. Backward Class communities are not fined as it is the policy of Government to use persuasive measures in their case rather than have recourse to legal action. The amount of fines realised during the year was Rs. 851.

Table No. III (7)
Progress of Compulsory Education
 (1959-60)

Region	Total number of Towns and Villages	Number of Town and Villages under compulsion	Total estimated Population of the Children of School-going-age in areas under compulsion	Number of pupils on Rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentage of enrolment (column 5) to total population of school-going Children (column 4)	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rs.
Greater Bombay	1	1	4,50,000	294,770	65.50	1,00,90,146
Bombay Division	9,411	8,753	1,130,737	714,286	63.17	2,44,37,424
Poona Division	6,574	6,428	1,102,016	772,515	70.10	1,81,05,614
Nagpur Division	12,523	230	1,56,563	108,623	69.38	23,34,106
Aurangabad Division	7,365	191	26,776	14,798	55.27	643,675
Total	35,874	15,603	28,66,092	19,04,992	66.47	5,56,10,965

Compulsory Primary Education in *Vidarbha* is governed by the Primary Education Act, 1920. Compulsion has been under way in the *ex-C. P. State* since 1927, but the progress of compulsion has not been satisfactory, since only 36 towns and 194 villages have so far been brought under compulsion. Of these, only two towns have introduced compulsion for both boys and girls. The remaining 34 towns and 194 villages have compulsion for boys only. Out of 1,56,563 children to whom compulsion is applicable, as many as 1,08,623 (or 69.3 per cent) attend schools. The number of notices issued during the year in *Vidarbha* was 13,618 of which 8,397 were issued in urban areas and 5,221 were issued in rural areas. The amount of fines collected was Rs. 560 only.

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1952. The Act provides for Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the State of Hyderabad, and for the constitution of Local Committees for each area of compulsion or for two or more such areas. The main functions of these Committees include :—

1. Carrying on propaganda,
2. Maintaining up-to-date lists of children liable for compulsion,
3. Rendering all the necessary help to Government officials engaged in the work of compulsory education,
4. Issuing of attendance orders, and
5. Granting exemptions from compulsory attendance.

At the end of 1959-60, there were one town and 190 villages under Compulsion in the *Marathwada region* and the number of children on rolls in areas under Compulsion was 14,798 which represented about 55.3 per cent of the total estimated school-going population in these areas.

A peculiar feature of the compulsion scheme in this region is that compulsion is not introduced age-wise, with the result that all the children between the ages of 6 and 11, who do not attend schools are collected together in the Infant Class. Also only persuasive measures are used to bring children to schools.

The Table (7) summarises the progress of compulsory education in the different components of the State. Further details will be found in Table No. (IX) of Government of India Tables—Form A.

3.7. Stages of Instruction.

The following Table shows, by regions the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1960, in the different standards of Primary Schools.

J-1482-5-B,

Table No. III (8)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31-3-1960)

Standards	Greater Bombay			Bombay Division			Poona Division		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Infant	26	10	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	56,614	48,336	1,04,950	2,31,230	1,87,214	4,18,444	2,73,494	2,19,813	4,93,307
II	48,497	40,038	88,535	1,37,213	82,987	2,20,200	1,59,220	89,482	2,48,702
III	45,315	36,801	82,116	1,06,315	55,051	1,61,366	1,19,539	55,473	1,75,012
IV	41,379	32,368	73,747	94,342	43,472	1,37,814	1,07,566	41,990	1,49,556
V	19,592	14,580	34,172	65,821	24,594	90,415	74,092	22,878	96,970
VI	14,138	10,027	24,165	44,955	14,800	59,755	54,870	15,134	70,004
VII	12,294	9,089	21,383	34,251	10,943	45,194	41,559	10,943	52,502
VIII .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,37,855	1,91,249	4,29,104	7,14,127	4,19,061	1,133,188	8,30,340	4,55,713	12,86,053

Table No. III (8)—(contd.)

Standards	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division			Total			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	36	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1,49,560	89,774	2,39,334	1,20,899	44,800	1,65,699	8,31,797	5,89,937	14,21,734	32.65	42.37	36.09
II	1,10,901	62,338	1,73,239	44,674	13,812	58,486	5,00,505	2,88,657	7,89,162	19.65	20.73	20.03
III	97,700	47,892	1,45,592	32,074	8,530	40,604	4,00,943	2,03,747	6,04,690	15.74	14.63	15.35
IV	78,726	34,840	1,13,566	27,298	5,770	33,068	3,49,311	1,58,440	5,07,751	13.71	11.38	12.89
V	26,050	6,476	32,526	25,182	3,775	28,957	2,10,737	72,303	2,83,040	8.27	5.19	7.18
VI	18,861	3,798	22,659	6,737	649	7,386	1,39,561	44,408	1,83,969	5.48	3.19	4.67
VII	15,470	2,850	18,320	3,526	294	3,820	1,07,100	34,119	1,41,219	4.20	2.45	3.58
VIII	4,985	529	5,514	2,452	143	2,595	7,437	672	8,109	0.29	0.05	0.21
Total	5,02,253	2,48,497	7,50,750	2,62,842	77,773	3,40,615	2,547,417	13,92,293	39,39,710	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B.—In Aurangabad Division, pupils in Infant Class are shown under Std. I, those in Std. I in Std. II, and so on.

Table No. III (9)
Examinations in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Standard	Boys				Girls			
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1960	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of Examination	No. of pupils promoted to the next Standard	Percentage of passes (Col. 4 to Col. 3)	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1960	No. of pupils on roll at the time of Examination	No. of pupils promoted to the next Standard	Percentage of passes (Col. 8 to Col. 7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Infant	26	26	26	100.0	10	10	10	100.0
I	8,31,797	7,92,329	4,87,439	61.52	5,89,937	5,44,487	2,79,180	51.27
II	5,00,505	4,81,829	3,51,229	72.89	2,88,657	2,73,616	1,93,664	70.78
III	4,00,943	3,85,202	3,00,299	77.96	2,03,747	1,96,035	1,49,237	76.13
IV	3,49,311	3,37,376	2,57,245	76.25	1,58,440	1,55,305	1,17,278	75.51
V	2,10,737	2,06,449	1,57,022	76.06	72,303	70,084	55,344	78.97
VI	1,39,561	1,36,778	1,12,994	82.61	44,408	43,463	36,462	83.89
VII	1,07,100	1,04,342	85,247	81.70	34,119	32,883	27,577	83.86
VIII	7,437	7,324	4,862	66.38	672	659	445	67.53
Total ..	25,47,417	24,51,655	17,56,363	71.64	13,92,293	13,16,542	8,59,197	65.26

From Table (No. III-8) it can be seen that as many as 84.4 per cent of the boys in Primary Schools were studying in Standards below V. In the case of girls this percentage was still higher; the number of girls studying in Standards V—VIII being only 10.9 per cent of the total. The low percentage of pupils studying in upper Primary classes is due to several reasons, among which the following may be mentioned :—

1. A large number of the pupils who pass Primary Standard IV join Secondary Schools.
2. Compulsory Primary Education is not enforced beyond a period of four years at any place.
3. On account of financial difficulties many children leave school before they complete the lower Primary stage and engage themselves in some occupation for the family, either at home or outside.
4. Several villages have schools teaching only the first four standards.
5. In the case of girls, besides the above, social factors operate strongly and girls are withdrawn early from school.

3.8. Stagnation and Wastage .

Stagnation is defined as the retention of a pupil in the same class for more than one year, and if a pupil leaves school before attaining permanent literacy, he is regarded as a case of wastage. These two features have been the greatest evils of the system of Primary Education in all parts of India.

The Table (9) shows the results of the examinations in Primary Schools held during the year under report.

A scrutiny of columns 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 reveals that the number of pupils on roll at the time of the examination in April 1960, is considerably less than the number on roll a month earlier on 31st March 1960. With the approaching examination those who have been irregular in attendance and neglectful in their studies appear to drop off in April, the examination month.

From columns 5 and 9 it is noticed that in Infants' class and Standard II, the percentage of passes among girls is nearly equal to the percentage of passes among boys. It will also be noticed that the decrease in enrolment in Standards I and II in the case of girls is steeper than in the case of boys. It appears from the figures that once the girls are set in Standards V and above, their performance at the examinations is better than that of boys.

Table No. III (10)
Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Year	Boys			Girls		
	No. on rolls in Std. I on 31st March	No. on rolls in Std. IV on 31st March	Percentage of (Col. 3 to Col. 2)	No. on rolls in Std. I on 31st March	No. on rolls in Std. IV on 31st March	Percentage of (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	.. 1,167,204	..	..	804,465	..	..
1958-59	.. ..	505,609	43.3	..	216,608	26.9
1956-57	.. 717,794	..	..	496,546	..	..
1959-60	.. ..	349,311	48.7	..	158,440	31.9

} Bilingual Bombay State.

It will be seen that 61.52 per cent of boys and 51.27 per cent of girls appearing for Standard I examination are promoted to Standard II, while the percentage of passes shows significant increases in higher standards. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I, particularly in the case of girls, is very heavy.

The main reason which leads to stagnation in Standard I is late admissions and irregularity of attendance. Attempts are being made to eradicate these by educating parents, enforcing compulsory attendance, restricting admissions to the first two months and by improving teaching methods. Another reason is that children who have completed five years of age are also admitted to this class along with those who are six years old. The former, being comparatively immature, generally lag behind.

Separate statistics for wastage are not collected, but a combined measure of the evil results of stagnation and wastage is obtained by comparing the number of pupils reading in Standard IV with those that were enrolled in Standard I four years earlier.

From the Table (10) it will be seen that the wastage in the case of girls is much higher than in the case of boys. This is due to the fact that a girl being considered to be more useful at home, either for taking care of a younger child or for assisting the mother, is often withdrawn from the school at an early age as well as two general feeling that a boy is more likely to profit from education than a girl.

The enrolment in Standard IV during 1959-60 indicates that 48.7 per cent of boys and 31.9 per cent of girls in Standard I during 1956-57 moved through three standards and reached Standard IV. The consequent stagnation and wastage is represented by percentage figures of 51.3 for boys and 68.1 for girls. Though comparable figures for Maharashtra for the preceding year are not available, the corresponding figures for Bilingual Bombay State were 56.7 and 73.1, respectively. There is thus a significant improvement of 5.4 and 5.0 per cent in losses suffered due to the combined effects of stagnation and wastage during the year under report.

3.9. Public Examinations in Primary School.

There are no public examinations at the end of the Primary course in the Marathwada region. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course in West Maharashtra, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in a Primary School, for admission to Primary Training institutions and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. In Vidarbha, there is an external examination known as the Primary Certificate Examination at the end of 4 years' course in a Primary School.

The passing of this examination is a prerequisite for entrance to a Secondary School. But there is no examination corresponding to the P. S. C. Examination of West Maharashtra. The following Table compares the results of these examinations for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. III (11)
Public examinations in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

	Number appeared (1)	Number passed (2)	Percentage of passes (3)
P. S. C. Examination—			
1958-59—			
Boys	88,781	56,672	63.8
Girls	31,142	13,690	43.9
1959-60—			
Boys	94,658	52,178	55.1
Girls	30,547	15,363	50.3
Primary Certificate Examination—			
1958-59—			
Boys	76,347	61,658	80.8
Girls	30,103	24,607	81.7
1959-60—			
Boys	78,167	61,405	78.5
Girls	34,692	26,690	76.9

Compared to the P. S. C. Examination of 1958-59, there was an increase of 5,877 boys and a decrease of 595 girls who appeared for the examination in 1959-60. The percentage of passes show a drop from 63.8 to 55.1 in the case of boys and a spurt from 43.9 to 50.3 in the case of girls, though in 1959-60 the performance of the boys (55.1 per cent) still maintains a lead over that of girls (50.3 per cent).

At the Primary Certificate Examination in Vidarbha in 1959-60 there has been a larger increase (4,599) in the case of girls than in the case of boys (1,820) over the figures of the preceding year. The percentage of passes, however, show a fall in the case of boys as well as of girls, the percentage of decrease being 2.3 and 4.8, respectively.

3.10. Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies .

The question of grant-in-aid to local bodies, whether urban or rural, does not arise in Marathwada since Primary Education is directly managed by the State Government in this region, except for a few aided institutions.

As already described in paragraph 3.2, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has wide powers in the administration of Primary Education. Government grant to the Corporation is calculated at 25 per cent of its approved expenditure subject to an upper limit of Rs. 33,00,000, which was paid to the Corporation during 1959-60. The rates of grant-in-aid to other Municipalities in the areas of the old Bombay State are regulated by the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the rules made thereunder. According to this Act the richer Municipalities are required to contribute more liberally to the cost of Primary Education. The grants fixed under the Act are as follows :—

Municipality (1)	Grant-in-aid (2)
1. Poona and Sholapur	33-1/3 per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
2. Other Authorised Municipalities	50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on Primary Education.

The non-Authorised Municipalities are required to contribute only 3/8 per cent of the total rateable value based upon the capital value (or 5 per cent of the total rateable value based upon the annual letting value) of the real property situated within their limits.

The only source of revenue that the *District Local Boards* can make available for the spread of Primary Education within their districts is the local fund cess. This revenue is meagre and is of an inelastic nature. Government has, therefore, to bear a very large share of the expenditure on Primary Education in rural areas. Under the Primary Education Act, 1947, each District Local Board is required to levy the local fund cess at three annas in a rupee and to earmark 5/12th of the proceeds for Primary Education. Once they do so, Government agrees to bear all the additional expenditure required, from its own funds. In practice, this basis implies that Government has to pay about 96 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the District Boards on Primary Education.

Grants given to Municipal Committees (including the Nagpur Corporation) in *Vidarbha* are of two types, viz.—

1. Voluntary Primary Grant and
2. Compulsory Education Grant.

The first is fixed at 50 per cent of the total expenditure on Primary Education and the following items of expenditure are held admissible for grant-in-aid :—

- (a) Teachers' pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 p. m. ; Provident Fund or Pension Contribution.
- (b) Contingencies at a flat rate of Rs. 200 per school.

Under the Compulsory Education Grant, Government pays an annual grant equal to one-half of the additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the introduction of Compulsory Education within the limits of the Municipal Committee.

Grants to *Janapad Sabhas* on account of Voluntary Primary Education are given at 75 per cent of the approved expenditure. Some of the Janapad Sabhas which are in backward areas receive grants as high as 90 per cent of the approved expenditure. Grants on account of Compulsory Primary Education are given at 75 per cent of the additional expenditure.

3.11. Grant-in-aid to Private Primary Schools.

In West Maharashtra all eligible private Primary Schools except the practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges, are aided by the District or Municipal School Board, as the case may be. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, all such schools are paid a maximum maintenance grant at Rs. 12 per girl or Backward Class pupil and at Rs. 10 per capita for other pupils. In addition, a special dearness allowance grant at two-thirds of the rates sanctioned by Government is also paid. In the case of associations conducting a number of voluntary schools, another special grant for over-head expenses at 75 per cent of the approved expenditure is also sanctioned. It is laid down, however, that the total grant to any school should not exceed its normal admissible expenditure *minus* the fee receipts. The grant is also proportionately reduced if the standard of instruction maintained in the school is not satisfactory.

Private Primary Schools are also given the following kinds of grants according to rules laid down in that behalf :—

Quinquennial Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 25 per month per teacher to a school which has been in existence for more than five years.

Trained Teachers' Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 5 per month per trained teacher.

Equipment Grant.—An equipment grant equal to the expenditure incurred for school purposes but subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per teacher is paid to schools having an attendance of 20 pupils or more.

An Additional equipment grant equal to the expenditure incurred but not exceeding Rs. 25 for each class in Standards above Standard IV is paid to schools teaching standards above Standard IV.

Bad Climate Allowance Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. 3 per month per teacher in Private Primary Schools situated in backward areas. This is subject to the condition that those Private Primary Schools which have an average attendance of at least 18 pupils from the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Backward Classes, of whom at least 10 belong to Aboriginal or Hill tribes. The districts for payment of this allowance are determined by Government.

Practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges are paid grants up to 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. These grants are paid by the Education Inspectors from the allotments placed at their disposal for the purpose by the Director of Education.

All Private Primary Schools in *Vidarbha* are aided by the Department direct, and not by the local bodies as in West Maharashtra. According to the rules now in force, grants-in-aid to rural private Primary Schools are assessed at 75 per cent of their approved expenditure and to the urban private Primary Schools at 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. The payment of these grants is subject to the condition that no tuition fees are charged in the schools and that the teachers are given the prescribed basic scales of pay. In addition to the recurring grants stated above, the rules provide for the payment of building grants limited to one-third of the total expenditure, and for special grants for the purchase of equipment, etc., limited to one-half of the total approved expenditure.

The grants paid to schools in *Marathwada* are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the revised rules of grant-in-aid issued by the Education Department of Hyderabad State in 1952. According to these rules, all Primary Schools would get grant-in-aid on the basis of two-thirds of the salaries (inclusive of Dearness and House Rent allowances) of teachers and other staff at the scales sanctioned by Government minus all the income from fees calculated on the basis of the standard scale

of fees laid down by Government, after making allowance for the concessions prescribed. The grants-in-aid payable to schools on this basis are subject to certain ceilings. The rules also lay down certain conditions to be fulfilled by the school management receiving aid from the Department such as :—

- (1) the maintenance of reasonable standards of instruction, discipline, etc. ;
- (2) the production of evidence that the school management concerned has sufficient resources of its own to meet the expenditure not covered by grant-in-aid ;
- (3) the maintenance of a minimum strength of 25 pupils in each class ;
- (4) the levy of standard rates of fees for grant purposes ;
- (5) the grant of leave to the teaching personnel according to the rules laid down by the Department ;
- (6) the execution of written agreements embodying service terms of schools teachers ; and
- (7) introduction of a provident fund for permanent teachers.

3.12. Fees in Primary Schools—

In West Maharashtra fees were introduced in the upper Primary standards (V—VII) with effect from 1954-55, but very liberal concessions were allowed in order that the measure should not cause any hardship to poor parents. From June 1959, however, these fees were totally abolished so that Primary education is now free throughout the seven years in West Maharashtra. These orders do not, however, apply to schools conducted by Cantonment Boards and Private Primary Schools.

In *Vidarbha*, all children in the age-group 6—14 years are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. The following concessions are also given to children above the age of 14 :—

- (1) Exemption from the payment of tuition fees to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (2) Exemption from the payment of tuition fees to the children of Government and Local Body servants.
- (3) Exemption from payment of tuition fees to the children of political sufferers.
- (4) Exemption from payment of tuition fees to the children of teachers of recognised schools.

The loss on account of the above concessions is re-imbursed by Government. With these liberal concessions, in practice, education during the first seven years of schooling is without cost to the parents.

In the Government Primary Schools no fees are charged in Marathwada.

The following Table gives the regionwise annual fee per pupil and the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne by fees for the year under report :

Table No. III (12)
Fees in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Region	Average annual fee per pupil	Percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Greater Bombay	14.60	23.91
Bombay Division	0.36	1.18
Poona Division	1.15	3.87
Nagpur Division	1.44	4.32
Aurangabad Division	0.19	0.67
Total	2.36	6.65

3.13. Expenditure.

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 12, 74, 36, 596 in 1958-59 to Rs. 13, 98, 93, 766 in 1959-60, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 1, 24, 57, 170. A little over 62 per cent of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

The direct expenditure on Primary Education stood at 45.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education as a whole. The corresponding percentage for the year 1958-59 was 47.7.

The following Table gives the sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Table No. III (13)
Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Education
(1959-60)

Funds (1)	1958-59 (2) Rs.	1959-60 (3) Rs.
Central Government Funds	65,06,158 (5.1)	77,14,151 (5.5)
State Government Funds	7,79,98,393 (61.2)	8,68,97,867 (62.2)
District School Board Funds	68,43,523 (5.4)	65,16,185 (4.7)
Municipal School Board Funds	1,97,36,216 (15.5)	2,05,94,843 (14.7)
Fees	94,03,245 (7.4)	93,04,872 (6.6)
Other Sources	69,49,061 (5.4)	88,65,848 (6.3)
Total	12,74,36,596 (100.0)	13,98,93,766 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	1,16,57,814
Total for 13 months (up to 30th April 1960)	..	15,15,51,580

There was a slight increase in the per capita expenditure on Primary Education from Rs. 34.05 in 1958-59 to Rs. 35.51 in 1959-60. The table below gives the regionwise per capita expenditure on Primary education for the year under report :—

Table No. III (14)
Regionwise percapita Expenditure on Primary Education
(1959-60)

Region (1)	Number of pupils in Primary Schools (2)	Direct expenditure on Primary Education (3) Rs.	Per capita expenditure on Primary Education (4) Rs. nP.
Greater Bombay	4,29,104	2,62,09,742	61.08
Bombay Division	11,33,188	3,45,07,797	30.45
Poona Division	12,86,053	3,83,11,016	29.79
Nagpur Division	7,50,750	2,94,84,815	39.27
Aurangabad Division	3,40,615	1,13,80,396	33.41
Total	39,39,710	13,98,93,766	35.51

Table No. III (15)
Teachers in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Management	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government Schools.	15	28	43	6	13	21	21	43	64
State Government Schools.	2,537	999	3,536	6,715	788	7,503	9,252	1,787	11,039
District School Board Schools.	33,738	3,939	37,677	22,168	2,198	24,366	55,906	6,137	62,043
Municipal School Board Schools.	10,554	8,975	19,529	2,266	1,436	3,702	12,820	10,411	23,231
Private Aided Schools ..	1,925	2,952	4,877	3,289	1,424	4,713	5,214	4,376	9,590
Private Unaided Schools ..	240	542	782	278	317	595	518	859	1,377
Total ..	49,009	17,435	66,444	34,722	6,178	40,900	83,731	23,613	107,344
Total for 1958-59 ..	47,008	16,133	63,141	35,387	5,873	41,260	82,395	22,006	1,04,401
Increased (+) or Decrease (-) ..	+2,001	+1,302	+3,303	-665	+305	-360	+1,336	+1,607	+2,043

3.14. Size of Classes.

The size of the class is always a compromise between educational and financial considerations. On educational grounds, the class should be as small as possible, but financial considerations lead inevitably to an increase in its size. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949 the number of pupils to be managed by a teacher is restricted to 40, although this limit is often exceeded in practice, owing to inadequacy of available staff. For the State as a whole, however, the average number of pupils per teacher increased by 1, from 36 in 1958-59 to 37 in 1959-60 the enrolment still being usually below expectation of the norm of 40, while in cities, etc., it is sometimes more than 40, leading to over crowding.

3.15. Teachers.

The Table (15) gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools during two consecutive years.

The total number of teachers increased from 104,401 in 1958-59 to 107,344 in 1959-60, the increase being met from various schemes sanctioned by Government. Under the unemployment relief scheme among the educated, Government of India sanctioned an additional staff of 725 teachers. The State Government sanctioned 1,685 teachers for manning the under-staffed schools of District School Boards in West Maharashtra. Opening of new schools in place of approved private Primary Schools received a further sanction of 848 teachers. The teachers appointed under these measures thus account for the increase of 2,943 teachers during the year under report.

The percentage of trained teachers also rose from 60.5 (57.0 for men and 73.3 for women) to 61.9 (58.5 for men and 73.3 for women). Women teachers represented 22.0 per cent of the total number of teachers, while the percentage of girls in Primary Schools was 35.3 of the total enrolment.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is not uniform in the different components of the State. The percentage is highest in Greater Bombay (82.97) and is least in Marathwada (24.20).

About 73.84 per cent of the women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 58.53 only. It is also observed that the proportion of trained teachers was higher in all the regions except in Marathwada.

The following Table gives the regionwise percentage of trained teachers for the year under report :—

Table No. III (16)
Percentage of Trained Teachers
(1959-60)

Region	Percentage of Trained Men teachers	Percentage of Trained Women teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers to total teachers	Average Number of pupils per teacher
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay	78.21	86.19	82.97	35
Bombay Division	63.52	64.54	63.71	40
Poona Division	66.10	72.19	67.36	40
Nagpur Division	53.72	77.46	56.88	30
Aurangabad Division	23.49	30.17	24.20	36
Total	58.53	73.84	61.90	37

The average number of pupils per teacher was 37 for the State as a whole. The number was highest in the Districts of West Maharashtra. This is mainly because of the introduction of shift system in Standards I and II in all schools in the areas of compulsion.

One of the important policies of the Department is to improve the general education of Primary teachers. With this object in view, preference is being given to those who have passed the S. S. C. Examination or an equivalent examination or a higher examination in recruiting Primary teachers. This policy is meeting with great success, except in rural areas, and the percentage of matriculated teachers in service is continuously increasing. The following Table shows the proportion of Primary teachers who possess higher educational qualification :—

Table No. III (17)
Primary Teachers with Higher Qualifications
(1959-60)

	Men		Women	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Graduates	454	531	420	568
Number of Matriculates and Under Graduates	21,476	24,619	6,319	7,393
Total	21,930	25,150	6,739	7,961
Percentage to total number of teachers	26.6	30.1	30.6	33.7

Pay Scales—

The Bombay Corporation offers the best remuneration in the State to its Primary teachers so that its teaching staff is much better qualified than that under any other Local Authority in the State. The scales of pay of Municipal teachers are as follows :—

Trained Graduates	Rs. 100—10—200.
Matric; S. S. C. passed	Rs. 60—3—125.
Second Year trained	Rs. 70—5—175.

In addition, grades are also prescribed to other trained teachers as well as qualified but untrained and unqualified teachers. In larger cities like Bombay, Poona, with the availability of S. S. C. holders, only those who have completed the Secondary stage of education are preferred in recruitment to the posts of Primary teachers.

In the remaining districts of the entire Maharashtra State the following scales introduced with effect from 1st April 1958 are in force :—

(i) Qualified but untrained	Rs. 40.
(ii) Trained Teachers—	
(a) Senior Trained	Rs. 56—1½—65—2½—70—S.G.—3—100 (S.G. for 20 per cent of the cadre).
(b) Junior Trained	Rs. 50—1½—65—2½—70—S.G.—2½—90 (S. G. for 15 per cent of the cadre).

In addition to these basic scales, dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for Government servants, and house rent allowance at prescribed rates, are also given to Primary teachers in all parts of the State.

Old-age Provision.—The problem of old-age provision of the Primary teachers is as important as their remuneration.

In West Maharashtra, teachers serving in Local Authority Schools, recruited after 1923 excluding those hailing from *ex*-States are generally given the privilege of Provident Fund only, but the teachers recruited before 1923 were allowed to opt for pension.

So far as Government Primary teachers in Marathwada are concerned they are pensionable as in the rest of the State. In addition, every Government servant used to be insured by the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Company, on confirmation, and the premium at 2 per cent was deducted from the monthly salary. In the event of promotion, a Government servant was given an additional policy in proportion to the additional premium he was required to pay. This scheme, however, is now restricted to those Government servants who were confirmed prior to the reorganisation of States.

Training of Primary Teachers.—Training of Primary teachers is discussed in detail in Chapter VII.

3-16. Curriculum in Primary Schools.

In West Maharashtra a revised syllabus was introduced in all schools Primary (including Basic) and Secondary from June 1955. As a result of this revision the syllabus for Standards I—IV was made considerably simpler. Besides, a common curriculum was adopted for Basic and other Primary Schools in so far as academic subjects, cleanliness, civics, physiology and hygiene, community life, etc., were concerned. This revision of the syllabus for Standards I—IV naturally necessitated the revision of the syllabus for Standards V—VII of Primary and Secondary Schools. Here also, the primary objective of the revision was simplification, but special emphasis was laid on stimulating the powers of observation and independent thinking on the part of pupils and on arousing their curiosity about their environment. Moreover, a special feature of the entire revised course was the prominence given to the study of the Mother-Tongue or the regional language, and Arithmetic. A large number of children leave school at the end of the Primary course and, therefore, it is important that they should enter life with a good knowledge of their mother-tongue and the elementary operations of Arithmetics applied to practical life.

Since June 1954, what is known as Modified Syllabus is being followed in Primary Schools in the *Vidarbha Region*. This syllabus emphasizes training in self-reliance as well as the training of the individual for social responsibility through a variegated activity programme, and has tried to relate the school system to the surroundings of the child and to the life of the community. For this purpose principles of Basic Education have been adopted and the general framework for Standards I—IV has been prepared largely on the basis of the syllabus for Basic Education prepared by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram.

The syllabus of studies for Middle and High Schools is laid down by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha. According to the reorganised scheme published by the Board in 1956, the students in Indian Middle Schools are required to study Languages, Social Studies, General Science, Mathematics, Fine Arts, Physical and Moral Education besides a craft of local importance.

Special syllabuses were also prepared by the *ex-Madhya Pradesh* State for Primary Schools in Tribal Welfare Areas and for Indian Middle Schools in rural areas. An important aspect of the syllabus for Primary Schools in Tribal Areas was that though the medium of instruction in these schools was Hindi or Marathi, teachers were asked to make free use of the aboriginal language in the first two standards.

Table No. III (18)
Accommodation in Primary Schools
(1959-60)

Management	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1960	Number of pupils on 31st March 1960	Owned Buildings		Rented Buildings		Rent free Buildings		Total Buildings	
			Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in	Number	Number of pupils accommodated in
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Central Government.	11	1,724	13	1,589	..	..	1	135	14	1,724
State Government.	5,568	387,755	1,162	130,735	1,033	112,035	3,458	144,985	5,653	387,755
District School Board.	22,546	2,519,236	10,452	1,028,262	6,373	540,259	16,118	950,715	32,943	2,519,236
Municipal School Board.	1,738	662,216	926	306,212	964	342,239	73	13,765	1,963	662,216
Private Agencies	3,071	368,779	590	75,418	1,000	202,629	1,878	90,732	3,468	368,779
Total ..	32,934	3,939,710	13,143	1,542,216	9,370	1,197,162	21,528	1,200,332	44,041	3,939,710

N.B.—Schools situated in Non-Authorised Municipal Areas are shown as District School Board Schools.

Table No. III (19)
Housing Arrangements of Primary Schools by Regions
(1959-60)

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools on 31st March 1960	Number of Primary Schools housed in			Total Buildings
		Owned Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent free Buildings	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	1,093	252	796	45	1,093
Bombay Division	10,019	2,996	2,957	6,934	12,887
Poona Division	8,997	3,976	3,637	8,019	15,632
Nagpur Division	7,556	5,135	994	3,002	9,131
Aurangabad Division	5,269	784	986	3,528	5,298
Total ..	32,934	13,143	9,370	21,528	44,041

In Marathwada, modified syllabus was introduced in all Primary Schools in 1954. The syllabus lays greater stress on manual work and is showing good results.

3-17. Primary School Buildings—

Primary Schools are housed in three types of buildings owned, rented and rent-free. Buildings owned by School Boards or Corporations are those that have been specially constructed for the purpose and they generally provide adequate facilities regarding floor-space, lighting and ventilation. Rented buildings are not, as a rule, satisfactory for school purposes although some of them, specially constructed for the purpose, are as good as owned buildings. Rent-free buildings include *temples, Chavadis, Dharmashalas*, etc., and they may be said to provide the least satisfactory accommodation for schools. The Table (18) on page 83 shows how the Primary Schools were housed during the year under report :

It may be seen from this Table that the 32,934 Primary Schools were accommodated in 44,041 school buildings, and of these only 13,143 (or 29.8 per cent) were owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 21.3 and as many as 21,528 (or 48.9 per cent) were rent-free buildings. The accommodation provided by private agencies was least satisfactory, there being only 590 out of 3,468 (or 17.0 per cent) owned school buildings. The buildings owned by the District School Boards were fairly large, *vis.*, 10,452 out of 32,943 (or 31.7 per cent). The percentage of school buildings owned by State Government was about 20.6 per cent of the total number of school buildings and that by the Municipal Boards was about 47.2 per cent.

The Table 19 on page 84 shows the housing arrangement of Primary School by regions.

It will be noted that the number of school buildings is invariably in excess of the number of Primary Schools. This is because many of the schools are housed in more than one building.

In Vidarbha the housing arrangement of schools was fairly satisfactory, the percentage of owned buildings to the total being 56.2. In West Maharashtra only 24.4 per cent of the school buildings were owned, while the percentage of owned buildings in Marathwada was 14.8.

Approved number of class-rooms are being constructed in the rural areas through the District Building Committees of the districts in West Maharashtra by the joint efforts of the public and Government under the regular District Building Committee scheme, Ratnagiri and uniform

schemes. An amount of Rs. 23,75,716 has been sanctioned as building loan to 12 districts in Maharashtra State area for the construction of 300 buildings of 919 rooms during 1959-60.

In view of the high cost of building materials, Government sanctioned an *ad hoc* increase of 15 per cent on the ceiling cost of Primary School buildings in West Maharashtra. With a view to bringing uniformity in the plans and construction work, Government made the type plans and estimates in force in West Maharashtra applicable to Marathwada and Vidarbha regions also. An allotment of Rs. 98,580 was sanctioned to Marathwada district for constructing 28 class rooms. A grant of Rs. 3,01,301 was sanctioned to Janapad Sabhas and Municipal Committees for the construction of Primary School buildings in the districts of Vidarbha.

The question of providing residential accommodation for teachers is being actively solved. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2,17,500 for 87 quarters has been sanctioned to the districts in Maharashtra State area during the year under report, under the scheme "to relieve educated unemployment".

Likewise an amount of Rs. 2,89,130 has been distributed among the districts of Maharashtra State area during 1959-60 for 98 women's quarters (each containing 2 residential quarters, 2 urinals and 1 latrine).

3-18. Miscellaneous.

The following comments are offered regarding other developments in Primary Education :—

1. *Single-Teacher Schools*.—Out of 32,934 Primary Schools in the State in 1959-60, 15,155 (or about 46.02 per cent) were Single-Teacher Schools. The percentage of Single-Teacher Schools was highest, 68.19, in Marathwada and least, 5.03, in Greater Bombay.

The total number of pupils in Single-Teacher Schools was 561,169 giving an average of 37 pupils per school.

The following Table gives further details about these schools :—

Table No. III (20)
Single-Teacher Schools
(1959-60)

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools	No. of Single-Teacher Schools	Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to total No. of Primary Schools	Average No. of pupils per School
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay	1,693	55	5.03	38
Bombay Division	10,019	5,226	52.16	38
Poona Division	8,997	3,838	42.66	41
Nagpur Division	7,556	2,443	33.33	29
Aurangabad Division ..	5,269	3,593	68.19	36
Total	32,934	15,155	46.02	37

2. *School Co-operative Societies.*—There were 954 School Co-operative Societies in Primary Schools in the State during the year under report. Of these, 40 were in Greater Bombay, 855 in the remaining districts of West Maharashtra and 58 in Vidarbha. There was only one School Co-operative Society in Marathwada.

The Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers, and afford opportunities to pupils to acquire practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

3. *School Libraries.*—Most of the first-grade Primary Schools are equipped with Pupils' libraries. Central and circulating libraries for the school children are also maintained by some of the District School Boards.

The total number of Primary Schools having libraries was 7,916 during the year under report.

4. *State Board of Primary Education.*—The Board held three meetings during the year under report. Besides routine matters, the Board discussed among other important educational issues the following :—
- (i) Introduction of local crafts in Single-Teacher Schools for Aboriginal and Hill tribes,
 - (ii) Introduction of English in Standards V—VII of Primary and Secondary Schools,
 - (iii) Programme of orientating Primary Schools to the Basic pattern,
 - (iv) Short Refresher courses for Primary teachers,
 - (v) Development of Libraries of Primary Schools,
 - (vi) Re-employment of retired teachers to staff, in particular, schools in backward areas.

The recommendation made by the Board in 1958-59 suggesting the abolition of fees in Standards V—VII in all recognised schools, whether Primary or Secondary, since these standards constituted the Primary stage of education was partly accepted by Government. Orders were issued by Government abolishing fees in Standards V—VII of all public Primary Schools with effect from June 1959. These orders do not, however, apply to schools run by Cantonment Boards and Private Primary Schools.

3-19. **Integration Committee for Primary Education.**

The Government of Bombay under their Resolution, Education Department, No. PRE 7057, dated 14th January 1958, had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. P. Naik to deal with the integration problems connected with Primary Education in the then Bombay State. The Committee had surveyed the present position of Primary (including Basic) and Pre-Primary Education in the different regions of the State for suggesting measures necessary for evolving a uniform but flexible system of education at the Primary and Pre-Primary stages in the whole State, with particular reference to the following :—

1. Administration of Primary Education.
2. Aims, organisation and content of Primary Education,
3. Expansion of Primary Education.
4. Training of Primary teachers.
5. Financial assistance to private bodies managing Primary Schools and Training Colleges.
6. Programmes for the expansion of Basic Education.
7. Extension of the M. P. Vidya Mandir Act to the other areas of the State.

8. The extent to which Government should take direct responsibility in respect of Pre-Primary Education and the question of financial assistance to private bodies working in this field.

The Committee submitted the first part of its report to Government in 1958-59 and the second part in October 1959. A summary of the recommendations, in English and Marathi, have been published by Government during the year under report. Government have decided to publish a Marathi summary of the text of the Report and the full text of the report in English.

The Committee has examined the question of administration of Primary Education in all its aspects in the different regions of Bombay State and has made detailed recommendations which, if accepted, will effect far reaching changes. Government is actively considering the Committee's Report and their recommendations.

3.20. Conclusion.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that Maharashtra State has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools have increased from 31,640 in 1958-59 to 32,934 in 1959-60. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 37.43 lakhs in 1958-59 to 39.40 lakhs in 1959-60 and stood on the 31st March 1960, at about 10.3 per cent of the total population. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 63,141 in 1958-59 to 66,444 in 1959-60, an increase of 3,303 during the year. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over 13.99 crores of rupees, and represented 45.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education, as against 12.74 crores and 47.7 per cent respectively during the preceding year.

The above account also reveals that the different components of the new Maharashtra State are at different levels of educational development. For example, in the areas of West Maharashtra (which is the most advanced in this respect) over 12.5 per cent of the total population was in Primary Schools, whereas the corresponding percentage for Marathwada (which is the least advanced) was only 5.5. Moreover, the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government is aware of this lack of uniformity in educational development and in the machinery for the administration of Primary Education, and is actively considering the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating measures for the unification and integration of Primary Education in all its aspects—academic, administrative, financial and other concomitants.

CHAPTER IV BASIC EDUCATION

4.1. Historical Review.

Basic Education was introduced in the then Bombay State in the year 1939. In the beginning, four compact areas of schools in the three language regions of the State, *viz.*, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad, were selected and schools in these areas were converted into basic. Each area had about 10 to 12 schools and the total number of schools converted was about 50. Of these four areas, one was located in Gujarat, one in Karnatak, and the remaining two in the present West Maharashtra. To facilitate conversion, special Basic Training Centres were started for these areas. The one meant for Gujarat was started at Katargaon near Surat, the one meant for Karnatak was started at Dharwar and the centre meant for Maharashtra area was started at Loni near Poona. These training centres prepared teachers for basic schools in the selected compact areas and special supervisory staff was also appointed separately for each area.

In 1949, however, it was decided that schools outside the compact areas should also be changed into the basic pattern and the number of compact areas should also be increased. Accordingly, 5 more compact areas were selected for experimentation. As regards schools outside the compact areas, fairly large schools were selected for the introduction of craft as a subject of instruction. The craft selected was mainly Spinning and Weaving and this was taught as an additional subject. Short-term training courses for teachers were organised to prepare them as craft-teachers of newly converted basic schools. It was not possible to provide adequate number of basic-trained teachers for all these schools as the number of such schools was about 2,000. These craft schools were treated as an intermediate or transition stage in the process of conversion. Simultaneously, all Primary Training Institutions were converted into Basic Training Institutions. Post-graduate Basic Training Centres, for training Inspecting Officers and Teachers of Primary Training Colleges, were started in the different regions of the State. By 1955, a fairly large number of teachers had been trained in the Basic Training Colleges and were available to man the craft schools. Accordingly, all the craft schools were converted into the basic pattern in the year 1955. It was also decided thereafter that non-basic schools should straightway be converted into basic schools and that there should be no intermediate stage of craft schools. Since then, year by year, conversion of schools into basic is being effected both in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, as well as outside these blocks.

4.2. Basic Schools.

As a result of the decision to convert craft schools into basic, the number of basic schools increased and stood at 3,709 on 31st March 1960. Their distribution by regions is given in the following Table .

Table No. IV (1)
Regionwise Distribution of Basic Schools
(1959-60)

Year	Number of Basic Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay (2)	Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	1,437	1,321	484	197	3,439
1959-60	1,496	1,532	512	169	3,709

It will be seen that the number of basic schools increased from 3,439 in 1958-59 to 3,709 in 1959-60. The largest increase has naturally occurred in the areas of West Maharashtra where the number of basic schools increased by 270 to 2,028 an increase of about 10.0 per cent of the total number of Basic Primary Schools in that area.

In Vidarbha, during 1959-60, 28 more schools were converted into basic. The total number of Primary Schools in the Vidarbha region at the end of 1959-60 was 7,556 out of which 512 were Basic Schools. Thus the percentage of basic Primary Schools was only about 6.7 of the total number of Primary Schools. In Marathwada, out of 5,269 Primary Schools, 169 (or 3.2 per cent) have so far been converted into the basic pattern. The decrease of 28 in Basic Schools in Marathwada is explained by the fact that these have classified as Secondary Schools as they were upgraded by the addition of Standard VIII during the year.

The following Table gives the craftwise classification of basic schools as on 31st March 1960 :—

Table No. IV (2)
Craftwise Classification of Basic Schools
(1959-60)

Crafts Used	Number of Basic Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay (2)	Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Purely Spinning	246	156	302	..	704
Spinning and Weaving	945	754	115	159	1,973
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	178	480	95	10	763
Purely Card-Board, Modelling	8	..	..	..	8
Card Board Modelling and Woodwork	119	142	..	..	261
Total	1,496	1,532	512	169	3,709

From the above Table it will be seen that the craft used in about 72.2 per cent of the basic schools was either Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. Only about 20.6 per cent of the schools had Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture as craft. The remaining 7.2 per cent of schools had Card-Board Modelling and Woodwork as craft.

4.3. Pupils in Basic Schools.

The following Table gives the regionwise distribution of pupils in Basic Schools for two consecutive years :—

Table No. IV (3)
Pupils in Basic Schools
(1959-60)

Year	Number of pupils in Basic Schools in					Total	Average number of pupils per school
	Geater Bombay	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958-59	350,275	392,216	87,544	39,666	869,701	253
1959-60	367,472	417,344	92,261	35,424	912,501	243

It is seen that the number of pupils increased from 869,701 in 1958-59 to 912,501. The average number of pupils per school came down from 253 to 243 during the same period. The average number was highest in the area of the West Maharashtra (*viz.*, 259) and lowest in Nagpur Division (*viz.*, 180). In Aurangabad Division the average number of pupils per school was 210.

There is an apparent fall in the number of pupils attending Basic Schools in Marathwada. This is accounted for by the fact that many senior Basic Schools were upgraded into High Schools so that such schools and the pupils in them are recorded under Secondary education. They were in all 23 schools which have been classified as Secondary during the year under report. The pupils in these 23 schools were 93,648.563 boys and 801 girls, which accounts for the decrease of 4,242 pupils in Basic Schools in 1959-60.

Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils *actually* under basic instruction was 565,048.

The following Table gives the distribution of these pupils by craft :

Table No. IV (4)
Distribution of Pupils Actually under Basic Instruction
(1959-60)

(1)	Number of pupils under Basic instruction in					Total (7)
	Geater Bombay (2)	Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	
Purely Spinning	5,310	4,044	44,402	..	53,756
Spinning and Weaving	136,531	162,439	6,535	16,414	321,919
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture.	26,233	96,721	5,880	1,105	129,939
Purely Card-Board, Modelling.	468	..	..	..	468
Card-Board, Modelling and Woodwork.	20,732	38,234	..	..	58,966
Total	189,274	301,438	56,817	17,519	565,048

4.4. Teachers.

The following Table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report —

Table No. IV (5)
Teachers in Basic Schools (1959-60)

Craft (1)	Basic and Craft Trained Teachers (2)	Ordinary Trained Teachers (3)	Untrained Teachers (4)	Total (5)
Purely Spinning	1,098	680	917	2,695
Spinning and Weaving ..	8,690	2,706	3,039	14,426
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture ..	2,760	1,234	1,035	5,029
Purely Card-Board, Modelling	9	3	3	15
Card-Board, Modelling and Woodwork ..	1,122	577	563	2,262
Total for 1959-60 ..	13,679	5,200	5,548	24,427
Figures for 1958-59 ..	12,548	5,499	5,357	23,404

From the above Table it will be seen that 13,679 teachers out of a total of 24,427 (or 56.0 per cent) were trained in Basic Education.

The percentage of 56.0 of basic trained teachers in Basic Schools (21.3 per cent ordinary trained and 22.7 per cent untrained) compares favourably with the over-all ratio of trained teachers in all schools, Basic and non-Basic.

The percentage of teachers trained in craft varies considerably from region to region. It is very high in the area of West Maharashtra where as many as 61.8 per cent of the teachers were trained in a craft. In addition, there were also 19.6 per cent ordinary trained teachers in Basic Schools in this area. But in districts of Nagpur Division 27.7 per cent of the teachers in Basic Schools were trained in a craft while the corresponding percentage for Aurangabad Division was 34.6.

The following Table gives the regionwise distribution of trained teachers in Basic Schools :

Table No. IV (6)
Regionwise Distribution of Teachers (1959-60)

Region	Basic and Craft trained teachers	Ordinary trained teachers	Untrained teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greater Bombay .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Bombay Division	6,273	1,605	1,606	9,484
Poona Division	6,126	2,334	2,115	10,575
Nagpur Division	895	1,023	1,316	3,234
Aurangabad Division	385	238	511	1,134
Total	13,679	5,200	5,548	24,427

4.5. Expenditure.

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,77,84,299 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,79,05,442 in 1959-60. About 76.4 per cent of the total expenditure was met from State funds, as against 74.0 per cent in 1958-59.

The figures quoted above refer to the over-all direct expenditure on Basic Schools including expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between Basic and non-Basic Schools is mainly on account of the provision made for the teaching of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure of crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of Basic Schools. This expenditure in 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 7.17 lakhs for the State, exclusive of Rs. 74,800 on 17 craft sheds sanctioned for West Maharashtra at Rs. 4,400 per shed.

The following Table gives the break-up of direct expenditure for two consecutive years :—

Table No. IV (7)
Expenditure on Basic Education
1959-60

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	29,05,363 (10.4)	26,08,696 (9.3)
State Government Funds	2,05,33,331 (74.0)	2,13,31,406 (76.4)
District School Board Funds	15,30,960 (5.5)	13,68,793 (4.9)
Municipal School Board Funds	15,24,912 (5.5)	16,61,325 (6.0)
Fees	5,38,933 (1.9)	3,34,886 (1.2)
Other Sources	7,50,800 (2.7)	6,00,336 (2.2)
Total	2,77,84,299 (100.0)	2,79,05,442 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	23,25,453
Total for 13 months (up to 30th April 1960) .. .. .	..	3,02,30,895

The regionwise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education and the per capita expenditure on Basic Education for the year under report is given in the following Table.

J-1482-7-A

Table No. IV (8)
**Regionwise Distribution of Expenditure on Basic Education
 1959-60**

Source (1)	Greater Bombay (2)	Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	Total (7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds.	..	6,65,674	19,43,022	..	..	26,08,696 (9.3)
State Government Funds	..	97,37,714	71,89,099	28,11,589	15,93,004	21,31,406 (76.4)
District School Board Funds.	..	3,35,642	4,99,116	5,34,035	..	13,68,793 (4.9)
Municipal School Board Funds.	..	7,09,010	9,52,315	..	..	16,61,325 (6.0)
Fees	50,222	91,948	1,89,698	3,018	3,34,886 (1.2)
Endowments and Other sources.	..	3,19,517	2,59,298	16,891	4,630	6,00,336 (2.2)
Total	1,18,17,779	1,09,34,798	35,52,213	16,00,652	2,79,05,442 (100.0)
Per Capita Expenditure	..	32.2	26.2	38.5	45.2	30.6

It will be seen from the above Table that almost the whole of the expenditure on Basic Education in Aurangabad Division was met from State Government funds. In Vidarbha the percentage of State Government funds to the total expenditure was about 79.1 and that of the Janapad funds was about 15.0. In the area of West Maharashtra Government contributed 85.9 per cent of the total expenditure (11.5 per cent by the Central Government and 74.4 per cent by the State Government). The rest of the expenditure was met from District School Board funds (3.7 per cent), Municipal funds (7.3 per cent), Fees (0.6 per cent) and "Other Sources" (2.5 per cent).

The over-all per capita expenditure on Basic Education during the year under report was Rs. 30.6 as against the per capita expenditure of Rs. 37.0 in the non-Basic Primary Schools. The per capita expenditure was highest in Aurangabad Division (45.2) and least in the area of West Maharashtra (Rs. 29.2).

The over-all per capita expenditure of Rs. 30.6 on Basic education appears surprisingly lower than the corresponding figure of Rs. 37.0 for non-Basic Schools. This is mainly due to the fact that larger schools have been converted to the basic pattern, while most of the non-Basic schools (50.2 per cent) are single-teacher schools on which the expenditure is proportionately higher. The following indices worked out from Table IV (11) will clarify the position of Basic Schools *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Schools :—

	Pupils per school	Teachers per school
Basic Schools	243	6.6
Non-Basic Schools	103	2.8

4.6. Economic Aspect of Craft Work :

The details of craftwise realisation on articles produced in Basic Schools during the year under report is given in the Table below :—

Table No. IV (9)
Craftwise Realisations of Articles Produced in Basic Schools
1959-60

Craft (1)	Craftwise Realisation of Articles produced in Basic Schools situated in					Total (7)
	Greater Bombay (2)	Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	
Purely Spinning	Rs. 3,321	Rs. 347	Rs. 676	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,344	
Spinning and Weaving	85,404	68,573	729	562	1,55,268	
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture.	29,842	76,397	1,842	559	1,08,640	
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	79	..	..	..	79
Card-Board Modelling and Woodwork.	7,873	20,827	..	..	28,700
Total	1,26,519	1,66,144	3,247	1,121	2,97,031	
Figures for 1958-59	1,12,441*	1,41,988	5,398	1,172	2,60,999	

*Includes expenditure of Basic Schools in areas of Thana and Dhulia districts transferred to Gujarat State.

It will be seen from the above Table that the amount realised from the articles produced in basic schools was Rs. 2,97,031.

A scrutiny of Table No. IV (9) yields the following percentages of realisation of the total realisation by crafts :—

Purely Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	1.46
Spinning and Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	52.27
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	36.58
Purely Card-Board Modelling	...	...	...	...	...	00.03
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	...	...	...	...	...	9.66

Assessed on the criterion of returns, Spinning and Weaving yields 52.27 per cent of the total realisation, Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture coming next with 36.58 per cent. The lowest returns are from Card-Board Modelling (0.03 per cent), Spinning next lowest with 1.46 per cent.

In addition to the total amount of Rs. 2,97,031 obtained by sale and rebate of articles produced in Basic Schools, the estimated value of stock on 31st March 1960, of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 7,12,159 as against Rs. 6,45,730 in 1958-59 as can be seen from the following Table :—

Table No. IV (10)
Economic Aspect of Craft-work in Basic Schools (1959-60)

Item (1)	Purely spinning (2)	Spinning and weaving (3)	Kitchen, gardening and agriculture (4)	Purely card-board modelling (5)	Card-board modelling and wood-work (6)	Total (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Value of stock on 1st April 1959 (of raw materials and finished products).	31,116	4,67,281	12,922	656	1,36,633	6,48,608
2. Value of raw material added during the year 1959-60.	5,543	1,30,770	38,220	165	26,690	2,01,388
3. Expenditure on contingencies for craft.	2,135	38,875	29,970	4	3,702	74,686
4. Land rent paid	..	..	15,505	..	..	15,505
5. Total expenditure (items 1 to 4).	38,794	6,36,926	96,617	825	1,67,025	9,40,187
6. Amount realised by sale.	4,100	1,23,003	1,08,315	79	26,037	2,61,534
7. Amount earned by rebate.	244	32,265	325	..	2,663	35,497
8. Value of stock on 31st March 1960 (of raw materials and finished products).	34,533	5,04,561	25,579	831	1,46,655	7,12,159
9. Total of items 6 to 8	38,877	6,59,829	1,34,219	910	1,75,355	10,09,190
10. Profit (item 9 minus 5).	83	22,903	37,602	85	8,330	69,003

If the total expenditure (Row 5) during a year, including the cost of raw materials and finished products in hand at the commencement of schools, is considered as investment, the profits (Row 10) yield the following percentages for each of the crafts :—

Purely Spinning	...	...	...	...	0.21
Spinning and Weaving	...	...	...	...	3.60
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	38.92
Purely Card-board Modelling	...	...	...	...	10.30
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	...	...	...	...	4.99
On all Crafts	...	...	...	...	7.34

Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture yields the best returns of 38.92 the only other craft showing a profit being Purely Card-Board Modelling (10.3). All others show varying degrees of returns, purely spinning showing the lowest, 0.21.

4.7. Quantitative Progress.

The extent to which the switch-over to Basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1959-60 can be gauged from the following Table :—

Table No. IV (11)

Basic and Non-Basic Schools (1959-60)

Particulars	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of teachers	Total expenditure (Direct)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Basic Schools	3,709	9,12,501	24,427	2,79,05,442
Non-Basic Schools	29,225	30,27,209	82,917	11,19,88,324
Total	32,934	3,939,710	107,344	13,98,93,766
Percentage of Basic to Total—				
1959-60	11.3	23.2	22.7	19.9
1958-59	10.9	23.2	22.4	21.8

4.8. Qualitative Improvement in the work of Basic Schools.

Side by side with the quantitative expansion of Basic Education efforts have been made to improve the working of the Basic Schools.

Short-term training courses and seminars for teachers in Basic and Non-Basic Schools have been provided for. The short-term orientation courses were held in Diwali vacation and the seminars in the winter vacation. A short-term course of four weeks' duration is usually held annually at the Basic Training Centre, Loni, for graduate teachers and inspecting officers trained as per old pattern. This course is directed by the Principles of Graduates' Basic Training Centres in turn. Besides this, a four weeks' training course in Spinning and Weaving is normally conducted for craft-teachers of Training Colleges at the Khadi Vidyalaya Trayambak Road, Nasik, by the All India Khadi Commission. Forty to fifty craft-teachers attend this course. Short-term courses of two weeks' duration are held for primary teachers in the summer vacation in all the Basic Training Colleges. These courses deal with the orientation programme of schools both in Social Education and Basic Education.

During the year under report Camp-cum-Seminars of six days' duration were held in each district (excepting Greater Bombay) in the Diwali vacation. Fifty teachers from Basic and non-Basic Schools from each district attended these Camp-cum-Seminars. The Camps were devoted to discussions on problems connected with the introduction of Basic Education in non-Basic Schools. Basic Training Colleges also have a scheme of Extension Services to schools in their neighbourhood. This scheme is in operation in 12 Basic Training Colleges in the State.

Nearly 25 schools in the neighbourhood of each of these colleges are benefited by the Extension Services Programme.

The National Institute of Basic Education, Delhi, organised on behalf of Government of India, Ministry of Education, a short-term training course in the Administration of Basic Education at Delhi in November 1959 for a period of two weeks in two batches for the benefit of district educational officers. Maharashtra State deputed officers from the districts of Osmanabad (Marathwada) and Wardha (Vidarbha).

Literature on Basic Education for the guidance of teachers working in Basic Schools has been prepared by the State. These books deal with the theoretical as well as practical aspects of Basic Education giving constructive guidance to teachers in their day-to-day teaching in Basic Schools. One of them is for the use of administrators, teachers and the general public in acquainting them with the ideology and practice of Basic-Education. In addition to these publications, the Department patronizes two magazines, "Jeevan Shikshan" published in Marathi and Gujarati.

The Basic Education week was celebrated in January 1960, in all Basic Schools, Primary Training Colleges and Graduate Basic Centres, with a programme of lectures, parents' meetings, exhibitions, cultural

programmes by students and film shows. Radio broadcasts were arranged from different stations of All India Radio. Articles on Basic Education were published in leading local newspapers. A special issue of Jeevan Shikshan magazine entitled as Basic Education Week Number was issued. During this week, Government allowed special reduction rates of 50 per cent in the price of Khadi cloth. This helped in clearing a good deal of the stock of cloth in Basic Schools.

Till 1955, the Department had framed separate syllabi for Basic and non-Basic Schools. There were also separate examination at the end of the VIIth year for Basic and non-Basic Schools. But in 1955, Government got the syllabus revised through a Joint Committee of Basic and Primary Education Boards and introduced a common syllabus for all types of schools Basic and non-Basic, at the primary stage. Consequent on the introduction of a common syllabus, the two separate Primary School Certificate Examinations came to be amalgamated into one common examination. Since June 1956, the syllabus was amended to include in it training in Health and Community Living as an integral part so that even non-Basic Schools could be orientated towards the basic pattern. At present, Community Living is a compulsory subject for all Primary Schools. The first hour every day is utilised for *Safai*, Health, Drill, Prayers, News-reading etc. Schools have their own ministers elected for different subjects and there is also a Council of Ministers for the whole school. A number of cultural programmes, celebrations, trips, projects like the manuscript Magazine, dramatics, forms part of schools work in all Basic and non-Basic Schools. Since 1957, the syllabus in crafts for Basic Schools also came in for a revision. The revised syllabus is framed, taking into account the work of children in different crafts and classes. It divides craft-work into 3 stages. The first stage, known as preparatory stage, in Standards I and II prepares children for craft work through composite crafts which include gardening, clay-work, paper-work, as well as helping older boys in advanced craft-work. There are no targets fixed. In the other two stages—Elementary stage covering Standard, III and IV and Advanced stage covering Standards V, VI, and VII targets within the reach of pupils have been laid down. The whole of crafts work is designed as a series of projects to be covered within definite periods, the targets serving as motives.

Several improvements have been made with regard to craft teaching in Basic Schools. One of the measures implemented is to standardize the type of equipment required for Basic Schools for Spinning and Weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and

administrators. These articles are manufactured by the Village Industries Board of the State and are supplied to schools. This measure ensures correct type of equipment of good quality for pupils' use. Another important step taken to improve craft-work is the construction of craft-sheds. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of these sheds. The estimated cost of one craft shed is Rs. 4,400. During the year under report 17 craft sheds have been constructed in West Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 74,800.

Special steps are taken by the State to step up disposal of finished products. These steps are :—

- (i) Besides the Government of India rebate, 25 per cent reduction in price is given on cloth to students and teachers purchasing Khadi produced in their own Basic Schools. This reduction is increased to 50 per cent during Basic Education Weeks in the case of children from poor families and Backward Classes for stitching uniforms for school pupils. Thus the price is reduced to more than half in the case of these children.
- (ii) Government have directed that articles produced in Basic Schools should be purchased as a part of stationery requirements of different Government offices direct through the Basic Schools or through the Director of Stationery.
- (iii) Emporia for sale of craft products in Basic Schools have been set up at District Headquarters, in offices of the School Boards, also in Basic Schools where students' co-operative stores are established for purchase and sale of basic products. These stores and emporia are given a special discount of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

During 1957-58, Government had framed a set of rules for grant-in-aid to Basic Schools run by private agencies. According to these rules, the schools will have to apply for registration to the Deputy Educational Inspector just like other private Primary Schools. The schools would be recognised by the District School Boards and aided just as other private Primary schools. However, additional grants such as grants for craft equipment and for rent for craft sheds would be available to these schools. The grant on craft equipment would be at $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the expenditure and that on rent for craft sheds up to Rs. 10 per mensem. Schools trying out new experiments are also eligible for special grant-in-aid at 75 per cent of the expenditure on research projects undertaken by them provided the research projects are approved by the Director of Education.

4.9. The over-all progress of Basic Education *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Education is summarised by the following figures :—

Table No. IV(12)

	1958-59	1959-60	Increase
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools (Primary)—			
Basic	3,439	3,709	270
Non-Basic	28,201	29,225	1,024
Total	31,640	32,934	1,294
Pupils in (Schools)—			
Basic	8,69,701	9,12,501	42,800
Non-Basic	28,73,038	30,27,209	1,54,171
Total	37,42,739	39,39,710	1,96,971
Teachers in (Schools)—			
Basic	23,404	24,427	1,023
Non-Basic	80,997	82,917	1,920
Total	1,04,401	1,07,344	2,943
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—			
Basic	278	279	1
Non-Basic	996	1,120	124
Total	1,274	1,399	125

During the year under report, there has been an increase of 270 in Basic schools as against an increase of 1,024 in non-Basic Schools. The figures of pupils, teachers and expenditure also show a corresponding increase, lesser in Basic Schools than in non-Basic Schools.

In a programme of general development of Primary education, the needs of areas, especially rural, which had no schools or schooling facilities has to receive priority. But the general policy is of orientating Primary education towards the basic pattern which has been pursued during the year under report. Even in non-basic schools except for the introduction of crafts, the basic way of community activities, safai, prayers, are generally practised as a preliminary stage to full conversion to the basic ideology.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1. General .

Secondary Education constitutes a vital link between Primary Education and College Education. Broadly speaking, Secondary Schools are intended to impart education, suitable for pupils in the stage of adolescence. The scheme of school classes has already been described in paragraph 3.1.

At the end of the Secondary courses, there are public examinations conducted by Statutory Boards of Secondary Education. The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, conducts the S. S. C. Examination for which students appear from the 13 districts of West Maharashtra. It is authorised by Government to conduct the School Leaving Examinations for the students from Marathwada. The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur, conducts the S. S. C. and Higher Secondary Examinations for the eight Districts of Vidarbha, the former for students appearing from High Schools and the latter for those appearing from Higher Secondary Schools. The syllabi for these examinations include a wide range of subjects which can be offered by candidates according to their aptitudes. The Board also conducts the Vocational High School Certificate Examination for pupils appearing from Vocational (Trade) High Schools in Vidarbha. Both Boards conduct half-yearly examinations in March and October every year.

5.2. Secondary Schools .

The Table 1 compares the number of Secondary Schools, classified according to management, for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

It will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools increased by 360, from 1,750 in 1958-59 to 2,110 in 1959-60, of which 343 schools were for boys and 17 were for girls. Classified according to management, the largest increase of 295 was in the number of schools under private agencies.

The increase of 360 Secondary Schools break up into the following divisional distributions :—

Bombay Division	...	...	154
Poona Division	...	...	111
Nagpur Division	...	...	83
Aurangabad Division	...	...	12
Total	...	...	360

Table No. V (1)
Secondary Schools
1959-60

Management	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
	Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Government	114	26	140	163	29	192	+49	+3	+52
District School Board	45	..	45	59	..	59	+14	..	+14
Municipal School Board	44	5	49	47	7	54	+3	+2	+5
Private Aided	1,229	162	1,391	1,506	180	1,686	+277	+18	+295
Private Unaided	105	20	125	105	14	119	..	-6	-6
Total	1,537	213	1,750	1,880	230	2,110	+343	+17	+360

N.B.—Janapad Schools in Vidarbha in this and subsequent Tables are shown under District School Board Schools.

The divisional distribution of Secondary Schools in the State was as follows :—

Bombay Division	...	...	777
Poona Division	...	...	545
Nagpur Division	...	...	559
Aurangabad Division	...	...	229
Total	...	...	2,110

The average area served by a Secondary School and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School during the year under report were 56.1 square miles and 18,058 persons respectively. The corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 67.4 square miles and 20,864 persons. Greater Bombay had the largest facilities for Secondary Education, the average area served by a Secondary School being 0.46 square miles, and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School being 8,915.

Excluding Greater Bombay, the district average of Secondary Schools for each of the divisions in the State is :—

Bombay Division	...	...	6 ³
Poona Division	...	...	91
Nagpur Division	...	...	70
Aurangabad Division	...	...	46

The low average of Marathwada districts is indicative of a real inadequacy in provision of Secondary education while in Bombay region districts the average is lowered by districts like Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thana whose geographical situation hamper more intensive provision. The fairly high provision in the districts of Vidarbha is mainly due to a large number of English Middle Schools (Standards V-VIII) which come under Secondary Schools.

The Table 2 gives the divisionwise distribution of Secondary Schools as on 31st March 1960.

Table No. V (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Schools
1959-60

Region	Number of secondary schools			Average area served by a secondary school (Sq. miles)	Average estimated population served by a secondary school
	For boys	For girls	Total		
Greater Bombay	330	70	400	0.4	8,915
Rest of Bombay Division ..	352	25	377	71.7	24,830
Poona Division	504	41	545	52.6	18,244
Nagpur Division	484	75	559	65.9	16,205
Aurangabad Division	210	19	229	112.1	26,960
Total	1,880	230	2,110	56.1	18,058

Table No. V (3)
Pupils in Secondary Schools
1956-60

Management	1958-59			1959-60			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			
	Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of pupils in Secondary Schools			
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central Government
State Government	47,678	10,840	58,518	66,183	12,508	78,691	+18,505	+1,668	+20,173	
District School Boards ..	7,810	..	7,810	10,059	..	10,059	+2,249	..	+2,249	
Municipal School Boards	28,747	1,108	29,855	30,323	2,254	32,577	+1,576	+1,146	+2,722	
Private Aided	4,42,862	72,679	5,15,541	5,13,174	82,310	5,95,484	+70,312	+9,631	+79,943	
Private Unaided	27,583	3,490	31,073	26,504	3,324	29,828	—1,079	—166	—1,245	
Total	5,54,680	88,117	6,42,797	6,46,243	1,00,396	7,46,639	+91,563	+12,279	+1,03,842	

5.3. Pupils in Secondary Schools.

The Table No. V (3) compares the number of pupils on the rolls of Secondary Schools on 31st March of the year under report and the preceding year.

It will be seen that total enrolment in Secondary Schools showed an increase of 1,03,842, from 6,42,797 in 1958-59 to 7,46,639 in 1959-60. The decrease of 1,245 pupils under schools managed by private unaided agencies is due to the fact that these schools have decreased from 125 to 119 as some of them have been aided during the year under report.

As is to be expected, the largest increase of enrolment of boys as well as of girls is under Aided schools. The number of pupils in boys' schools increased by 91,563 to 6,46,243 and the number of pupils in girls' schools increased by 12,279 to 1,00,396. The number of pupils in girls' schools represented only 13.4 per cent of the total number of pupils in Secondary Schools. It needs to be mentioned that a large number of girls attend Secondary Schools for boys. The total number of girls in Secondary Schools is 1,98,461 of which 85,165 girls are in boys' schools. Of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools girls represented about 26.6 per cent.

The Table No. V (4) gives the divisionwise, distribution of pupils in Secondary Schools as on 31st March 1960.

It is seen from the Table that Greater Bombay had the largest number of girls in Secondary Schools, where out of 2,15,017 pupils in Secondary Schools 77,765 (or 36.1 per cent) were girls. Marathwada was the least advanced as far as girls' education is concerned, the number of girls attending Secondary Schools being only 13,785 or 17.9 per cent of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools.

Girls represented 22.7 in the remaining districts of Bombay division, 24.4 in Poona Division and 23.2 in Nagpur Division.

Greater Bombay has the largest enrolment of 537 per school as almost all the schools in this city have the full Secondary course extending from Standard V to XI, while in the rest of Bombay Division and the Poona Division, except the urban Secondary Schools, all other schools mostly have the High School standards VIII-XI only. Marathwada gives a fairly high average enrolment of 337 pupils per school as many of the Secondary Schools in this region have the Primary Section infant to Standard IV as integral part of the schools. In Vidarbha the English Middle Schools, which are fairly large in number, enhance the average enrolment per school by their high enrolment in Standards V-VIII as against the comparatively lower enrolment in standards of High and Higher Secondary Schools. Table No. V (5) to follow will further clarify the enrolment differences in urban and rural schools.

Table No. V (4)

**Regionwise Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools
(1959-60)**

Region	Number of pupils			Average pupils per Secondary School	Number of pupils in Secondary Schools per 1000 of the population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	1,37,252	77,765	2,15,017	537	60
Rest of Bombay Division ..	86,256	25,347	1,11,603	296	12
Poona Division	1,14,268	36,979	1,51,247	277	15
Nagpur Division	1,46,800	44,585	1,91,385	342	21
Aurangabad Division	63,602	13,785	77,387	337	12
Total ..	5,48,178	1,98,461	7,46,639	354	20

5.4. Secondary Schools in Rural Areas.

Out of the 2,110 Secondary Schools, as many as 1,377 (or 65 per cent) were in urban areas and only 733 were in rural areas. Under the incentives of higher rate of maintenance grants and liberalised grants and loans for school buildings offered by Government, more rural Secondary Schools are springing up in the country-side.

The number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was only 1,19,836, 16.0 per cent of the total enrolment in all Secondary Schools while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 6,26,803. Thus, the average number of pupils attending a Secondary School in the rural area was 163 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 455. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary Schools in the nearby towns, since the facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are limited.

Government is aware of the inadequate provision for Secondary Education in rural areas and special measures are being undertaken to help opening of schools in these areas and to attract qualified and experienced teachers to man these schools.

The Table No. V (5) gives the average number of pupils per school in urban and rural areas during 1959-60.

Table No. V (5)
Secondary Schools in Rural Areas
(1959-60)

Region	Number of Secondary Schools		Number of pupils in Secondary Schools		Number of pupils per Secondary School	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay	400	..	215,017	..	538	..
Rest of Bombay Division	217	160	84,563	27,040	390	169
Poona Division	295	250	123,610	27,637	419	111
Nagpur Division	345	214	149,580	41,805	433	195
Aurangabad Division ..	120	109	54,033	23,354	450	214
Total ..	1,377	733	626,803	119,836	455	163

5.5. Secondary Schools Conducted by State Government.

The total number of Secondary Schools conducted by the State Government increased from 140 in 1958-59 to 192 in 1959-60. The net increase of 52 is due to an increase of 51 schools in Aurangabad Division and 1 in Nagpur Division.

The large increase in Marathwada is due to the upgrading of many of the Government Primary Schools with the addition of Standard VIII.

State Government Secondary Schools in the different divisions of the State in 1959-60 were, therefore, as follows :—

Bombay Division	8
Poona Division	6
Nagpur Division	55
Aurangabad Division ..	123
Total ..	<u>192</u>

The total number of pupils in Government Schools increased from 58,518 on 31st March 1959 to 78,691 on 31st March 1960 and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 66,26,138 in 1958-59 to Rs. 81,58,630 in 1959-60. The per capita cost in Government Schools was Rs. 103.6 of which Rs. 94.9 was met from State funds. The per capita was the highest in Bombay Division (*viz.* 193.8). In other divisions of the State, the per capita cost was as follows :—

		Rs.
Poona Division ..	..	126.1;
Nagpur Division ..	..	141.4; and
Aurangabad Division ..	..	83.6.

The following Table gives the details of these schools for the year under report and the preceding year :—

Table No. V (6)
Secondary Schools Conducted by State Government
(1959-60)

Item (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	114	163
For Girls	26	29
Total	140	192
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	47,678	66,183
For Girls	10,840	12,508
Total	58,518	78,691
Direct Expenditure from—		
State Funds	59,24,173	74,67,831
Total	66,26,138	81,58,630
Cost to State Government—		
(per pupil)	101.2	94.9
Total Cost (per pupil)	113.2	103.6

5.6. Secondary Schools Conducted by District School Boards.

The number of Secondary Schools conducted by the Janapad Sabhas in Vidarbha increased from 44 in 1958-59 to 58 in 1959-60. There was also one school with 342 pupils conducted by the District School Board, Sholapur, in the Poona Division. The total number of pupils in these 59 schools as on 31st March 1960, was 10,059 and the total expenditure

on these schools during the year under report was Rs. 6,66,808 of which an amount of Rs. 3,13,938 was met from State Government funds. The per capita expenditure on these schools increased from 61.2 in 1958-59 to Rs. 66.2 in 1959-60. Further details about these schools are given in the Table below :—

Table No. V (7)
Secondary Schools Conducted by District School Boards
(1959-60)

Item (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Schools—		
For Boys	45	59
For Girls .. .. .	..	..
Total	45	59
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	7,810	10,059
For Girls	—	—
Total	7,810	10,059
Direct expenditure from—		
State funds	1,75,679	3,13,938
Total	4,78,017	6,66,808
Cost of State Government—		
Total cost	{ (Per pupil) 22.4	31.2
	{ Per pupil) 61.2	66.2

5.7. Secondary Schools Conducted By Municipalities.

The Secondary Schools conducted by the Municipalities increased from 49 in 1958-59 to 54 in 1959-60. The increase is mainly due to some of the English Middle Schools in Vidarbha having been upgraded into High Schools by the addition of Standard IX. Of the 54 schools, 8 were in the Bombay Division, 7 in Poona Division and 39 in Vidarbha. The total number of pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1960 was 32,577. The total expenditure on these schools during 1959-60 was

Rs. 24,26,877 giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 74.4. The following Table gives further details about these schools :—

Table No. V (8)
Secondary Schools Conducted by Municipalities
(1959-60)

Item	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of schools—		
For boys	44	47
For girls	5	7
Total	49	54
Number of Pupils in Schools—		
For Boys	28,747	30,323
For Girls	1,108	2,254
Total	29,855	32,577
Direct expenditure from—		
State funds	8,64,503	8,91,530
Total	20,80,227	24,26,877
Cost of State Government—		
Total cost	{ (Per pupil) 28.9	27.3
	{ (Per pupil) 69.6	74.4

5.8. Secondary Schools Conducted by Private Agencies.

Of the 2,110 Secondary Schools in the State, as many as 1,805 or 85 per cent were conducted by private agencies. Private enterprise is playing a dominant part in the field of Secondary Education in the Bombay and Poona Divisions of the State. But the same is not the case in Vidarbha and Marathwada. The general Policy of Government is that Secondary education facilities should be provided by private enterprise with financial aid from the State. During the year under report a commendable spurt is noticeable in new Secondary Schools started by private managements in Vidarbha and Marathwada, the increases being 64 and 20 respectively.

The Table 9 gives the details of Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies during the preceding two years.

It may be seen that the number of private Secondary Schools increased from 1,516 in 1958-59 to 1,805 in 1959-60. Of the 1,805 Secondary Schools, 1,686 were aided and 119 unaided. Secondary Schools

Table No. V (9)
Secondary School Conducted by Private Agencies
(1959-60)

Year	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils	
	For Boys	For girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59					
Aided	1,229	162	1,391	4,42,862	72,679
Un-aided	105	20	125	27,583	3,490
Total	1,334	182	1,516	4,71,567	76,169
1959-60					
Aided	1,506	180	1,686	513,174	82,310
Un-aided	105	14	119	26,504	3,324
Total	1,611	194	1,805	5,39,678	85,634

*Dearness Allowance and fee-Grants given to

in Schools	Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Govern- ment (per Pupil)	Total Cost (per Pupil)
	Total	State Funds			Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5,15,541	1,43,55,103	5,71,11,470	27.8	110.7
31,073	*46,640	43,11,061	1.5	138.7
5,46,614	1,44,01,743	6,14,22,531	26.3	112.3
5,95,484	2,36,63,870	6,81,76,337	39.7	114.4
29,828	*31,816	46,29,382	1.0	155.2
6,25,312	2,36,95,686	7,28,05,719	37.8	116.4

some of the Un-Aided Schools are shown in column 8.

for boys numbered 1,611 and those for girls 194. The divisionwise distribution of these Secondary Schools was as follows (with the increases during the year in brackets) : —

Bombay Division	761	(+85)
Poona Division	531	(+110)
Nagpur Division	407	(+64)
Aurangabad Division	106	(+25)

The number of pupils in Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies increased from 5,46,614 on 31st March 1959 to 6,25,312 on 31st March 1960, but the average number of pupils per school decreased from 360 in 1958-59 to 346 in 1959-60 mainly due to the lower enrolment in the fewer classes in the 360 newly started schools. Contribution of the State Government showed an increase of Rs. 6.5 per pupil in these schools during the year under report. The per capita cost in the different components of the State was as follows :—

Bombay Division	131.2
Poona Division	116.7
Nagpur Division	88.9
Aurangabad Division	78.3

5.9. Teachers in Secondary Schools.

The Table No. V (10) gives information about teachers in Secondary Schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 3,802 from 26,859 in 1958-59 to 30,661 in 1959-60. The average number of pupils per teacher remained constant at 24 as in 1958-59.

TABLE NO. V (10)
Teachers in Secondary Schools
(1959-60)

Management (1)	Total number of teachers			Total number of trained teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher (8)
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	
Government schools ..	3,011	635	3,646	1,785	448	2,233	21
Local Board Schools ..	1,492	169	1,661	692	120	812	25
Private Aided Schools ..	17,966	5,936	23,902	10,676	4,460	15,136	25
Private Un-aided Schools	895	557	1,452	573	435	1,008	20
Grand Total—1959-60 ..	23,364	7,297	30,661	13,726	5,463	19,189	24
Grand Total—1958-59 ..	20,495	6,364	26,859	12,068	4,776	16,844	24
Increase (+)	+2,869	+933	+3,802	+1,658	+687	+2,345	
Decrease (—)							

Out of the 30,661 teachers as many as 19,189 were trained. This gives a percentage of 62.5, the same percentage as in 1958-59. 74.8 per cent of the women teachers were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 58.7 only.

The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 7,297 or 23.7 per cent of the total number of teachers, while the percentage of girls in Secondary Schools to the total enrolment was 13.4 as against 13.6 in 1958-59.

The average number of pupils per teacher varied slightly from division to division. It was the highest, 26.1 in Greater Bombay and the least 22.9 in Marathwada. In other regions of the State, the average number was :—

Rest of Bombay Division	25.4
Poona Division	24.9
Nagpur Division	22.2

The trained element in Secondary Schools showed large divisional disparities as can be seen by comparing the figures given below :—

Division	Percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers
(1)	(2)
Greater Bombay	76.7
Rest of Bombay Division	69.4
Poona Division	76.3
Nagpur Division	42.5
Aurangabad Division	45.3

The Table No. V (11) gives the divisionwise distribution of teacher in Secondary Schools classified under academic and professional qualifications.

The following uniform scales have been sanctioned for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools since 1-11-1959 in all the three regions, West Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada, of the State on the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education which have been accepted by Government. (*Vide* Table No. V (11) below).

Table No. V (11)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers
(1959-60)

Region	Trained Teachers							
	Graduates with B.T., B.Ed., D.Ed., or higher qualifications		Other Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Greater Bombay	1,227	1,100	814	473	1,519	1,179	3,560	2,75
Rest of Bombay Division.	1,031	171	244	63	1,240	302	2,515	536
Poona Division..	1,627	393	313	112	1,660	524	3,600	1,029
Nagpur Division	1,216	259	71	42	1,457	621	2,744	922
A u r a n g a b a d Division.	419	57	..	..	888	167	1,307	224
Total—1959-60	5,520	1,980	1,442	690	6,764	2,793	13,726	5,463
Total—1958-59	5,095	1,927	1,246	495	5,700	2,351	12,041	4,773

Region	Untrained Teacher's							
	Graduates		Matriculates, etc.		Total		Total No. of Teachers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Greater Bombay	803	318	510	281	1,313	599	4,873	3,351
Rest of Bombay Division.	455	120	606	160	1,061	280	3,576	816
Poona Division	520	121	659	137	1,179	258	4,779	1,287
Nagpur Division	1,325	156	3,126	333	4,451	489	7,195	1,411
A u r a n g a b a d Division.	506	48	1,128	160	1,634	208	2,941	432
Total—1959-60	3,609	763	6,029	1,071	9,638	1,834	23,364	7,297
Total—1958-59	3,257	623	5,197	968	8,454	1,591	20,495	6,364

Categories of Teachers	Revised scales of pay	
1. Trained Graduates (B.A./B.Sc. and B.T.)	Rs. 120—5—170—E.B.—8—250—E.B.—10—300.	
2. Trained Graduates (B.A./B.Sc. with S.T.C. and T.D.).	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.	
3. Untrained Graduates	Rs. 100 per month fixed pay.	
4. Trained Matriculates or Inter-mediate (Holders of Intermediate, S.S.C. or equivalent qualification with S.T.C. or T.D.).	Rs. 70—3—100—E.B.—4—140—5—150	
5. Untrained Matriculates or Intermediates ..	Rs. 65 per month fixed pay.	
6. M.A./M.Sc. (II Class) B.T.	Rs. 150—7½—240—E.B.—10—350.	
7. Kandivali trained (B.A./B.Sc. and D.P.Ed.)	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.	
8. Drawing teachers and Drawing Masters ..	Rs. 70—3—100—E.B.—4—140—5—150.	
9. Art Masters	Rs. 110—4—170—E.B.—6—200.	
10. Head Masters/Mistresses—	Scales of pay	*Alterna- tive allowance
(i) School with an enrolment up to 300 ..	Rs. 200—10—300	or Rs. 50
(ii) Schools with an enrolment between 301 to 500.	Rs. 250—15—400	or Rs. 100
(iii) Schools with an enrolment between 501—1,000.	Rs. 300—20—500	or Rs. 150
(iv) Schools with an enrolment over 1,000	Rs. 350—25—600	or Rs. 200
11. Additional pay for higher qualifications—		
(a) B.A. or B.Sc.	II Class Rs. 5 per month	
(b) B.A. or B.Sc.	I class Rs. 15 per month	
(c) B.T. or B.Ed.	II Class Rs. 5 per month	
(d) B.T. or B.Ed.	I Class Rs. 10 per month	
(e) M.Ed.	Pass Rs. 5 per month	
(f) M.Ed.	II Class Rs. 10 per month	
(g) M.Ed.	I Class Rs. 15 per month	
(h) M.A.	Pass Class Rs. 5 per month	
(i) M.A.	II Class Rs. 15 per month	
(j) M.A.	I Class Rs. 25 per month.	

*The alternative allowance should be given in addition to the pay in the scale of Assistant Masters only.

An untrained teacher other than a specialist teacher is not usually appointed on a permanent basis in any recognised school. He is required to acquire training qualifications within a period of 5 years. Managements of schools are asked to depute teachers for training courses of various types in accordance with the requirements of the school. Reasonable expenditure on the deputation of teachers for undergoing a training course approved by the Department is admitted for grant.

5.10. Expenditure.

The following Table compares the expenditure on Secondary education by sources for two consecutive years :—

Table No. V (12)
Expenditure on Secondary Education
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59		1959-60	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds ..	92,521	0.1	5,241	0.006
State Government Funds	2,39,92,230	33.9	3,23,68,985	38.6
District Board Funds	98,165	0.13	2,32,917	0.2
Municipal Funds	6,56,733	1.0	2,29,963	0.2
Fees	3,82,16,955	54.0	4,32,73,750	51.5
Other Sources (including Endowments)	76,88,622	10.9	79,47,178	9.5
Total	7,07,45,226	..	8,40,58,034	..
Expenditure for April 1960 (estimated).	..	..	70,04,836	..
Total expenditure upto 30th April 1960.	..	..	9,10,62,870	..

In the above Table the figures reveal that the State aid was to the extent of 33.9 per cent in 1958-59 and of 38.6 per cent in 1959-60 of the

total expenditure on Secondary Education while the burden on pupils through fees was 54.0 per cent and 51.5 per cent respectively during the two years. This is not strictly correct. Fee grants reimbursed to schools by Government and included under "Fees" account for amounts of Rs. 56,28,549 and Rs. 1,07,84,969 during 1958-59 and 1959-60, respectively. The sudden increase from about Rs. 56 lakhs to about Rs. 108 lakhs on account of reimbursement of fees is due to the new scheme implemented by Government during the year under report of giving free education to all pupils whose guardian's annual income from all sources fell below Rs. 900. For a correct estimation of the expenditure met from State funds and from fees, the amounts under reimbursement have to be deducted from fees and added to State funds. The true position is:—

	1958-59	1959-60	
	Rs.	Rs.	
State Government Funds	2,96,20,779 (41.9%)	4,31,53,954 (51.3%)	+9.4%
Fees	3,25,88,406 (46.1%)	3,24,88,781 (38.6%)	-7.5%

There has thus been an actual increase of 9.4 per cent in State aid and a fall of 7.5 per cent under fees received by the schools from pupils.

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased by about Rs. 133 lakhs from Rs. 7,07,45,226 in 1958-59 to Rs. 8,40,58,034 in 1959-60. The major contribution of this expenditure was met from Government funds (51.3 per cent) and from school fees (38.6 per cent). Only a small share of expenditure viz., 9.5 per cent was met by the managements from resources of their own, including endowments. Contributions from other sources (viz., Central Government funds, District Board funds and Municipal Funds) were negligible as their share represented only about 0.4 per cent of the total expenditure on Secondary Education.

The cost of educating a child in a Secondary School was Rs. 112.6 during the year as against Rs. 109.8 in 1958-59. The increase in per capita cost was due to the introduction of diversified courses in a number of Secondary Schools during the year under report and of upgrading High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada.

The Table 13 shows the divisionwise indices of the cost of educating a child in a Secondary School during the year under report.

Table No. V (13)
Expenditure on Secondary Education by Regions
(1959-60)

Regions	Direct Expenditure met from						Per Capita Cost
	Central Government Funds	State Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Greater Bombay	1,000	91,01,542	1,200	1,96,41,585	20,55,005	3,08,00,332	143.2
Rest of Bombay Division ..	800	43,64,939	41,013	64,40,936	11,24,883	1,19,72,571	107.2
Poona Division	3,341	57,56,169	2,20,498	1,01,07,958	15,86,618	1,76,74,584	116.9
Nagpur Division .. .. .	..	81,51,008	1,95,425	61,60,771	27,65,299	1,72,72,503	90.2
Aurangabad Division	100	49,95,327	4,744	9,22,500	4,15,373	63,38,044	81.09
Total	5,241	3,23,68,985	4,62,880	4,32,73,750	79,47,178	8,40,58,034	112.6

5-11. Grant-in-aid.

The system of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools in the State varied from region to region, *status quo* being maintained in the system as prevalent in each region before reorganisation of States in November 1956. Government had appointed an Integration Committee for Secondary Education in January 1958 to consider the question of evolving a uniform but flexible system of Secondary Education including pay scales, fee rates, rates of grant-in-aid, etc. and to make recommendations in that connection. Government had since received the report of the Integration Committee and have taken certain decisions on some of the recommendations of the Committee. The orders of Government on the rate of grant-in-aid are as follows :—

- (i) (a) Non-Government Secondary Schools in all regions of the State should be paid grant-in-aid during the current year on the admissible expenditure incurred in 1958-59 at the following rates :—

Schools in Urban*areas 45 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

Schools in rural and backward areas 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

* Towns with a population of 50,000 and above according to the 1951 Census would be considered as urban areas for this purpose.

- (b) Items of expenditure which should be held admissible for grants purposes at these rates will be those as are now being held admissible in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area.

- (c) The expenditure on Dearness Allowance should be included in the total admissible expenditure of the school for the purpose of paying maintenance grants at the rate of 45 or 50 per cent as the case may be.

- (ii) If after the receipt of the grants at the above rates, there is any deficit to the schools during a year, the management may be paid additional discretionary grants up to 45/50 per cent of the deficit left over during the following year according as the schools are situated in urban or rural areas. Schools whose grants under the existing rules exceeds the grants on the revised basis, will have the option to retain the grant under the existing rules for a period of three years.

A detailed list of items of expenditure that are held admissible/ inadmissible for purposes of grants to non-Government Secondary Schools in the pre-reorganisation Bombay area was later issued to all Secondary Schools for their information and guidance.

Subject to availability of funds, building and site grants are at present payable at a rate not exceeding one-fourth of the total expenditure in the case of ordinary Secondary Schools. The expenditure on school equipment such as school furniture, library, laboratory, workshop, audio-visual and other teaching aids including equipment on crafts, etc., is included in the ordinary expenditure for the year and held admissible for the maintenance grant, provided it is up to the limit of 12 per cent of the total direct expenditure (exclusive of expenditure on equipment). Expenditure on equipment exceeding this limit is admissible for an *ad hoc* grant up to 25 per cent of such expenditure.

Proprietary schools (*i.e.*, schools not registered under either the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 or the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, or any other Act that may be specified by Government) and communal schools are not eligible for any kind of grant from public funds. Also schools charging tuition fees at rates higher than one-and-half times the prescribed rates are not eligible for grant-in-aid of any kind.

The above orders of Government were effective from 1959-60, the year under report, and they introduced a uniform system of grant-in-aid to all non-Government Secondary Schools in the State replacing the system based on approved expenditure in West Maharashtra, on deficit formula in vogue in Vidarbha, and on salary grants in Marathwada.

5.12. Fees in Secondary Schools.

The following standard rates of tuition fees for the lowest and highest standards are prescribed for different areas in the State :—

	For the lowest standard	For the highest standard
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Greater Bombay	5	8
(b) Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad	4	7
(c) Other areas	3	6

The above rates of tuition fees current in non-Government Secondary Schools in erstwhile Bombay State were to be applicable to all Secondary Schools in Maharashtra State from the academic year 1960-61. This was one of the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Secondary Education accepted by Government and on which orders were issued by Government in 1959-60.

The schools are asked to increase fee rates gradually from standard to standard.

Schools are not expected to charge separate fees for drawing, physical education, supply of water, library, etc., which are normal items of school expenditure. They may, however, charge a consolidated term fee to

meet the expenses on incidental and extra items such as medical inspection school magazine, examination expenses, contribution to athletic associations, school functions and festivals, inter-class and inter-school tournaments, etc., subject to certain conditions. The consolidated term fee should not, however, exceed the monthly tuition fee prescribed for Standard V in the area.

With the approval of the Department, schools are free to increase the rate of fees up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the rates laid down by Government.

Schools are not held eligible for any grant if they charge fees exceeding one-and-half times the prescribed limits. As regards fee concessions, the following are available :—

1. In Government Secondary Schools for boys, 20 per cent of pupils in each class are given free studentships, while this percentage is 25 in the case of Government girls' schools.
2. All non-Government Secondary Schools are expected to award at their own cost not less than 5 per cent free studentships to poor and deserving pupils.
3. In addition to the free studentships provided by the managements of private schools, Government have sanctioned the award of free studentships to poor and deserving pupils in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools at the rate of 3.5 per cent of the total number of pupils subject to certain conditions.
4. Children of women teachers whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 100 p.m. are eligible for exemption from the payment of tuition fees in Secondary Schools.
5. Children of soldiers who died or were permanently incapacitated during the last war are also eligible for exemption from the payment of fees.
6. Free studentships are granted to sons and daughters of full-time teachers, including Head Masters studying in any of the Secondary Schools conducted by the managements employing the teachers concerned.

The rates of fees in the Indian English Middle Schools and in High Schools in Vidarbha are as follows :—

			I.E.M. Schools (Stds.V to VIII)	High Schools (Stds. IX,X and XI)
			Rs. per annum	Rs. per annum
(i) For non-agriculturists	..	..	24	60
(ii) For agriculturists	..	..	24	54
(iii) For girls	..	..	6	24

In the Chanda district of the region slightly lower rates of fees are charged in the High Schools in view of the backwardness of the majority of the population.

In addition to tuition fees, amalgamated fund fees are charged in all Secondary Schools for the purpose of expenditure on games, library, examinations, school-Magazines and annual gathering.

There is a wide variety of fee concessions in Vidarbha. The main concessions are summarised below :—

1. The Ex-Madhya Pradesh Government granted with effect from 1st July, 1956, full exemption from the payment of fees in all types of schools to all pupils within the age-group 6—14 subject to certain conditions. This concession was continued during the year under report.
2. Exemption from payment of tuition fees is granted in all types of schools in the case of children of Government and Local Body employees drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 100 p.m. excluding Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Local Allowance. In the case of those in receipt of more than Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 200 p.m. excluding Dearness Allowance, exemption from the payment of half the tuition fees is permissible in schools of all types.
3. Full exemption from the payment of tuition fees in all types of recognised schools is permissible in the case of children of teachers drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 100 p.m. exclusive of Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Local Allowance. Children of teachers drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not more than Rs. 200 p.m. exclusive of Dearness Allowance are exempted from the payment of half the fees. Fees do not include games, laboratory or library fees.
4. Children of agriculturists possessing less than 20 acres of land are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all types of recognised schools up to and inclusive of the Matriculation standard.
5. Children of landless agricultural labourers residing outside the corporation or Municipal areas are exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all types of recognised schools.
6. In the case of brothers and sisters reading in the same Government school, the one who is in the highest class is required to pay the full fees and the rest are allowed to pay at half rates.

In addition to the above concessions, orphans and destitute children residing in recognised orphanages, children of the territorial army personnel, children of the police personnel who lost their lives while on duty and children of political sufferers are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

Education up to Standard VII in Government Schools in *Marathwada* is free, and a nominal fee is charged in High School classes. The private schools are permitted to levy fees at rates approved by Government. The rate of fee in Government schools does not generally exceed Rs. 1-8-0 per student per month, and in private schools to Rs. 5 per month per student.

In addition to the concessions described above, special concessions are allowed in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc., and displaced pupils in all the Secondary Schools in the State.

During the year under report Government re-defined "Other Backward Classes" on the criterion of economic backwardness so as to bring within the scope of State aid all those whose annual income from all sources was less than Rs. 900. This economically backward class was eligible for free education at all stages of education, in all recognised institutions in the State, the fees on their account being reimbursed by Government to the respective institutions. This benefit was available throughout the State to all those satisfying the conditions laid down on this behalf. This welfare measure opened avenues of education at all levels to those whose economic backwardness would have otherwise debarred them from pursuit of knowledge.

The following Table gives the average fee charged per pupil in each of the components of the State :—

Table No. V (14).
Average fee per pupil in Secondary Schools
(1959-60).

Division	Average fee per pupil in schools managed by.		
	State Government	Other Agencies	All Agencies
Greater Bombay	67.2	91.4	91.3
Rest of Bombay Division	51.9	57.7	57.7
Poona Division	42.5	67.2	66.8
Nagpur Division	9.5	34.9	32.1
Aurangabad Division	4.0	28.9	11.9
Total	8.6	63.7	57.9

It may be seen that the total fee collected per pupil was Rs. 57·9 per year. The fee collected in schools managed by State Government was Rs. 8·6 per pupil, while that collected in schools managed by other agencies was Rs. 63·7. The wide divergence between these two figures is due to the fact that the rate of fees charged in schools managed by private agencies (aided and unaided) is considerably higher than that in Government schools, particularly in the case of schools situated in Marathwada.

5·13. Scholarships and Stipends to Pupils in Secondary Schools.

In addition to the fee concessions described in the previous paragraph several sets of scholarships have been instituted by Government to help Secondary School pupils. They are generally awarded on the basis of the results of the examination held annually by the Department for the purpose. Some of these are :—

1. *Government Open Scholarships*.—These are tenable in Middle Schools and High Schools in the areas of the old Bombay State. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 4 p.m. in Standards V, VI and VII, Rs. 5 p.m. in Standard VIII, Rs. 6 p.m. in Standard IX, Rs. 7 p.m. in Standard X and Rs. 8 p.m. in Standard XI.
2. *Government Special Scholarships for Children from Cultivators' Class*.—This is meant for deserving children from cultivator's class, studying in the High School standards of Government Agricultural High Schools in the area of West Maharashtra. The rate of Scholarship is Rs. 5 p.m.
3. *Stipends in Middle Schools and High Schools*.—These stipend are awarded on poverty-cum merit principle. The value of each stipend in Middle School is Rs. 12 p.m. and that in the High School is Rs. 20 p.m. The Middle School stipends are tenable in the I. E. M. Schools and Middle School Departments of High Schools in Vidarbha, while the High School stipends are tenable in Standards IX, X and XI of High Schools in Vidarbha.
4. *Riyayati Scholarships*.—These are awarded to deserving and poor pupils in Secondary Schools in Marathwada.

In addition to the above, special Scholarships at Higher rates are awarded to intelligent pupils belonging to the backward class communities.

The Table 15 gives the details of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary Schools during the year under report.

J-1482-9-A.

Table No. V (15)
Scholarships and stipends in secondary schools
(1959-60)

Region	Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by					
	Central Government		State Government		Local Bodies	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay ..	3	Rs, 295	218	Rs. 13,914	..	..
Rest of Bombay Division ..	..	..	965	67,136	..	..
Poona Division ..	..	..	846	57,330	1	73
Nagpur Division ..	3	450	8,537	6,50,504	2	32
Aurangabad Division ..	4	240	8,956	3,52,557	..	..
Total ..	10	985	19,522	11,41,441	3	105

Others (including those of institutions)		Total		Other financial concessions actually paid	
Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
581	Rs, 37,958	802	Rs. 52,167	18,653	Rs. 16,42,601
150	6,957	1,115	74,093	40,285	23,99,760
454	22,801	1,301	80,204	51,329	31,38,568
128	6,543	8,670	6,57,529	1,29,726	41,09,416
312	14,165	9,272	3,66,962	5,689	2,11,595
1,625	88,424	21,160	12,30,955	2,45,682	1,15,01,940

5.14. Medium of Instruction .

The medium of instruction in all schools (excepting the Anglo-Indian Schools, English-teaching schools and a few cosmopolitan schools) is the regional language, *i.e.*, the mother-tongue of the majority of the children in a school which is Marathi. But Secondary Schools having the media of any of the minority language groups are treated on par with schools with Marathi as the medium of instruction. In cases where the medium of instruction of a school is one which is not recognised by an examining authority (*e.g.*, the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona) for purposes of a public examination, the schools concerned are allowed to present their pupils for public examinations conducted outside the State.

5.15. Hindi and English in Secondary Schools .

In the areas of West Maharashtra, Hindi is compulsorily taught in Standards V—XI of all Secondary Schools. In Vidarbha also, Hindi is compulsory in Standards V—XI, while in Marathwada, it is compulsory in Standards III—X—XI. In 1959-60, Hindi was the medium of instruction in 115 Secondary Schools in the whole State.

Teaching of English which was restricted to Standards VIII—XI of Secondary Schools in West Maharashtra was, in the year under report, extended to the lower standards till Standard V on an optional basis. Most of the pupils, however, opt for the language on a voluntary basis. English which was compulsory in Standards VIII—X and optional in Standard XI, has now been made optional from Standard V—XI.

In Marathwada and in Vidarbha, English is taught compulsorily from Standard V. English was the medium of instruction in 172 Secondary Schools in the State in 1959-60.

5.16. Examinations .

The Table 16 gives the results of the public examinations held during the year under report at the end of the Secondary School course by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, and the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur.

The S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona, conducts the S. S. C. Examination for pupils of Standard XI of Secondary Schools in the 13 districts of West Maharashtra, twice a year, in March and October. The Board also conducts, twice a year, the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (H. S. C. but equivalent to S. S. C.) for pupils of Standard X of Secondary Schools of Marathwada. The first batch of pupils of Standard XI of Higher Secondary Schools of Marathwada appeared for the Higher Secondary (Multi-Purpose) School Certificate Examination, called H. S. (M. P.) S. C., conducted by the Board in March/April 1960.

Table No. V (16)
Examinations
(1959-60)

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
S. S. C. EXAMINATION BOARD, POONA							
S. S. C. Examination							
West Maharashtra							
<i>March 1960—</i>							
Males	49,371	3,730	53,101	23,513	547	24,060	45.31
Females	15,460	1,612	17,072	9,622	430	10,052	58.9
Total	64,831	5,342	70,173	33,135	977	34,112	48.61
<i>October 1960—</i>							
Males	14,646	1,414	16,060	4,789	225	5,044	31.04
Females	4,200	591	4,791	1,442	142	1,584	33.06
Total	18,846	2,005	20,851	6,231	397	6,628	31.78
H.S.C. (S. S. C.) Examination							
Marathwada							
<i>March 1960—</i>							
Males	5,183	943	6,126	1,333	370	1,703	27.79
Females	318	20	338	180	4	184	54.43
Total	5,501	963	6,464	1,513	374	1,887	29.19
<i>October 1960—</i>							
Males	230	2,233	2,463	13	871	884	35.89
Females	7	169	176	1	57	58	32.95
Total	237	2,402	2,639	14	928	942	35.69
H. S. (M. P.) C.—Examination							
<i>March 1960—</i>							
Males	801	..	801	300	..	300	37.45
Females	36	..	36	10	..	10	27.77
Total	837	..	837	310	..	310	37.04

Table No.V (16)—cont.

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
<i>October 1960—</i>							
Males	377	..	377	82	..	82	21·75
Females	15	..	15	6	..	6	40·00
Total	392	..	392	88	..	88	22·45

VIDARBHA BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, NAGPUR

S. S. C. Examination

March 1960—

Males	12,651	4,591	17,242	6,404	1,493	7,897	45·81
Females	2,544	746	3,290	1,566	365	1,931	58·69
Total	15,195	5,337	20,532	7,970	1,858	9,828	47·86

H. S. C. Examination

Males	925	117	1,042	622	35	657	63·05
Females	40	3	43	36	..	36	83·72
Total	965	120	1,085	658	35	693	63·87

S. S. C. Examination

October 1960—

Males	50	4,825	4,875	31	1,907	1,938	39·75
Females	24	741	765	15	340	355	46·40
Total	74	5,566	5,640	46	2,247	2,293	40·65

H. S. C. Examination

Males	34	162	196	15	80	95	48·47
Females .. ..	..	5	5	..	2	2	40·00
Total	34	167	201	15	82	97	48·25

The Vidarbha Board also conducts, twice a year, the following Examinations :—

- (i) Secondary School Certificate Examination for pupils of Standard X of High Schools.
- (ii) Higher Secondary Certificate Examination for pupils of Standard XI of Higher Secondary Schools.
- (iii) Vocational High School Certificate Examination for pupils of Vocational (Trade) High Schools.

The present curriculum of the S. S. C. Examination includes a large number of Vocational subjects. The Table 17 shows the number of candidates who appeared for and passed the S. S. C. and H. S. C. Examinations conducted by the Poona and the Vidarbha Boards with various vocational subjects.

Table No. V (17)

Students appearing for the S. S. C. Examination with Vocational Subjects

(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the subject	S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona*		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
		Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Elements of Commerce	894	754	..	..
2	Tillage and Soil Management ..	562	552	..	..
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry ..	563	552	..	..
4	Book Keeping and Accounts	862	681	..	..
5	Shorthand and/or Typewriting ..	2,261	1,961	10	5
6	Geometrical and Machine Drawing ..	1,399	1,117	..	..
7	Mechanical Engineering and/or Electrical Engineering.	232	183	..	..
8	Workshop Technology Grades I and II ..	..	..	..	..
9	Wood-work Technology	44	44	313	313

Table No. V (17)—cont.

Serial No.	Name of the subject	S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona*		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
		Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10	Furniture Design and Estimating ..	22	22	..	..
11	Hand-spinning and Hand weaving ..	26	24	1,105	1,090
12	Tailoring and Cutting	25	23	687	684
13	Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy work.	13	13	124	124
14	Typography	10	5	..	..
15	Art	2,685	1,761	..	..
16	Indian Music	69	61	146	120
17	European Music	8	8	..	..
18	House Craft	163	161	..	..
19	Metal work .. .. .	..	..	..	..
20	Weaving (Power)	28	24	..	..
21	Home Science	274	272	1,386	1,266
22	Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	1,122	920	..	..
23	Surveying	26	23	..	..
24	Building Materials and Construction..	7	6	..	..
25	Dyeing Technical of Textile Fabrics..	14	14	..	..
26	Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	511	475
27	Painting .. .. .	..	..	22	22
28	Art-Needle work .. .. .	..	..	143	98
29	Drawing .. .. .	..	..	1,397	1,130

*The figures given in this table include the candidates appearing from Karnatak and Goa Regions.

5-17. Multi-purpose Schools.

Multi-purpose Schools aim at providing instruction and training, *in addition* to the usual group of academic subjects, in one or more groups of Vocational subjects with a view that pupils may receive specialised training in the elected courses for pursuing different vocations in life or for prosecuting higher studies in these courses. The multi-purpose courses are diversified courses and are to be elected in Standard VIII/IX and followed till Standard XI of the Secondary course.

Table No. V (18)

Multi-purpose Schools
(Position as on 31st March 1960)

Item (1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Government ..	9	7	12	6	34
Non-Government ..	15	17	5	7	44
Total ..	24	24	17	13	78

Table No. V (19)

Number of Multi-purpose Courses Awarded

(During 1959-60)

Course (1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Agriculture ..	8	8	10	7	33
Commerce ..	8	7	3	2	20
Home Science ..	6	8	2	1	17
Fine Arts ..	7	5	1	1	13
Humanities ..	..	1	17	8	25
Technical ..	..	..	2	4	6
Science ..	..	..	12	9	21
Total ..	29	28	47	31	135

Schools : Fifteen Technical Schools directly under the control of the Director of Technical Education are not included. Schools which have introduced Multi-purpose courses on their own without special grants from Government are excluded.

Courses : In addition to the above courses, there are 15 Technical, 2 Commerce and 3 Technical-cum-Commerce Centres in the State to which over 70 local Secondary Schools send their pupils for instruction in Technical and/or Commerce courses. The total number of pupils receiving instruction at these Centres is over 5,000.

In all Secondary Schools, the High School or Higher Secondary courses include the language group of subjects and the core subjects in addition to which the academic subjects or the electives have to be studied for appearing at the public Secondary School Certificate/Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

In West Maharashtra where the Higher Secondary pattern of Secondary Education has not been implemented, most of the Secondary Schools offer only the normal academic courses throughout the four years of High School Education, Standards VIII—XI. The Multi-purpose High Schools also offer similar academic courses and in addition, the diversified courses Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts are elected in Standard VIII for a course of four years. The academic courses in all Secondary Schools include subjects falling under Arts and Science or Humanities and Sciences but are not clearly classified as such.

In Vidarbha and Marathwada the High Schools terminating with Standard X offer academic courses of study as in West Maharashtra. The Higher Secondary Schools, however, have clear cut diversified courses Humanities, Sciences, Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts which are electives from Standard IX to XI. Normally, schools offering Humanities and/or Sciences are termed "Ordinary" Higher Secondary Schools and others offering one or more of the multi-purpose courses *in addition* to Humanities and/or Sciences are called Higher Secondary "Multi-purpose" Schools. Although Humanities and Sciences do not strictly fall under multi-purpose courses, these are "awarded" to schools under the multi-purpose scheme initiated by Government of India.

Pupils passing the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination are eligible to enter the three-year integrated degree course while those passing the Secondary School Certificate Examination have first to do a year of Pre-degree or Pre-University course before entering the three year degree course.

Besides the above categories of High Schools and Multi-purpose High Schools of West Maharashtra, and the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of Vidarbha and Marathwada, there is yet another category of High School called the "Vocational" which offers one or more of the diversified multi-purpose courses *without* a course of academic subjects. In West Maharashtra these schools offer only the Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science and Fine Arts courses singly or in combinations of two or three. In Vidarbha the Vocational Schools are "trade" schools and pupils appearing for the S. S. C. Examination after Standard XI are not eligible for higher studies at the University level.

During the year under report there were in West Maharashtra 63 Multi-purpose High Schools excluding Technical Schools which are directly under the Department of Technical Education. As provision of Technical courses involves heavy investment on equipment, workshops and buildings, the Department of Technical Education has established a number of Technical "Centres" in large towns (*e.g.*, Bombay, Poona, Satara, Dhulia) for providing Technical courses to pupils of High Schools. Many of these Centres have been enriched with the addition of facilities for Commerce courses and such Centres are known as "Technical-cum-Commerce" Centres. This is a measure through which heavy centralised equipment and workshop facilities are made available to other local institutions which cannot all be provided with these expensive courses. The intensive utilisation of the plant and the specialised personnel diffuses the provision to the pupils of local schools also.

Schools which avail of these Centres, however, do not always continue such courses year after year. When schools desiring of sending their pupils to these Centres are many, the schools are selected in rotation so that one batch of pupils starting from Standard VIII complete the course till they reach Standard XI. Hence, the number of "feeders" to these Centres is always variable. An almost similar provision is also available in some Government schools which have multi-purpose courses.

During the year under report, there were in all 78 Multi-purpose Secondary Schools in the State of which 34 were Government institutions and 44 non-Government. These schools were awarded courses under the Government of India Multi-purpose Scheme. Schools which have introduced such courses on their own without receiving special grants from Government are not included in these. The total number of courses awarded to these institutions were —

Humanities	..	..	..	..	25
Sciences	..	..	..	..	21
Technical	..	..	..	..	6
Commerce	..	..	..	..	20
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	33
Home Science	..	..	..	..	17
Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	13
					<hr/>
Total	..				135

These courses are exclusive of the Technical, Commerce and Technical-cum-Commerce Centres which, though not Secondary Schools in themselves, offer these courses to a large number of local Secondary Schools.

During 1958-59 advance non-recurring grants were issued to one Government and eleven non-Government Secondary Schools for introducing multi-purpose courses from 1959-60. The new courses introduced during 1959-60 were —

Agriculture	..	..	..	..	7
Commerce	..	..	..	..	1
Home Science	..	..	..	..	1
Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	4
Humanities	..	..	..	..	6
					19
Total	..				19

In 1959-60 funds to the extent of Rs. 11,79,200 sanctioned by Government were allotted to 8 Government and 21 non-Government schools as advance non-recurring grants to enable them to purchase the necessary equipment and erect required buildings and start the courses in 1960-61. The 37 courses allotted were —

Agriculture	..	..	..	..	11
Commerce	..	..	..	..	4
Home Science	..	..	..	..	6
Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	7
Humanities	..	..	..	..	4
Sciences	..	..	..	..	5

5.18. School Buildings.

The 2,110 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 2,214 school buildings. Of these 649 (29.3 per cent) were owned, 1,344 (or 60.7 per cent) were rented and the remaining 221 (or 10 per cent) were rent-free. In Vidarbha out of 600 school buildings as many as 341 (56.8 per cent) were owned and 203 (or 33.8 per cent) were rented. In Marathwada, about 39.3 per cent of the school buildings were owned and an almost equal per cent rented. In West Maharashtra the percentage of owned buildings was 15.0 and of rented 77 per cent. The percentage of rented buildings in West Maharashtra is very high (77 per cent) mainly because the buildings are given on a rental basis to the schools by the Societies managing these schools, so that they classify as rented though owned by the Society.

The following Table gives divisionwise details about school buildings :—

Table No. V (20)

School Buildings

(1959-60)

Division	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of School Buildings			Total
		Owned	Rented	Rent- free	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	400	88	297	22	407
Rest of Bombay Division ..	377	55	307	23	385
Poona Division	545	58	431	61	550
Nagpur Division	559	341	203	56	600
Aurangabad Division	229	107	106	59	272
Total	2,110	649	1,344	221	2,214

As already described in paragraph 5.11, building and site grants are at present payable in West Maharashtra and in Vidarbha. There is no special provision for building grants in Marathwada. In West Maharashtra area, a scheme for the grant of building loans for the construction of buildings or for the purchase of sites or play-grounds has been introduced since 1955, and during the year under report loans amounting to Rs. 11,38,000 were sanctioned to 73 Secondary Schools. The loans are repayable in 15 easy yearly instalments and the interest is charged at current market rates. This scheme has been extended to all the regions of the State.

During the year under report, Government introduced a scheme of liberalised building grants under which Secondary Schools were issued grants at 50 per cent of the cost of construction as against the admissible 25 per cent. The conditions of award were also more liberal than usual. 218 non-Government Secondary Schools received Rs. 35.73 lakhs by way of liberalised grants on this account helping them to provide more commodious and suitable buildings for the schools.

Similarly, a scheme for the grant of loans to non-Government Secondary Schools for the construction of hostels has been implemented by Government during the year under report. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,82,000 have been paid to 9 institutions. These loans for hostels are granted on similar favourable terms as the loans for school buildings.

5-19. School Terms, Holidays and School Hours.

In West Maharashtra the arrangements of school terms are as under :—

- (i) First term from 12th June to 15th October.
- (ii) A three weeks' break generally from about the 16th of October to the 6th of November, but to be shifted, when necessary, to fit in with the Diwali festival.
- (iii) Second term from 7th November to 27th April, with a mid-term break from 24th December to 2nd January. Schools may, however, have this break in January, if they find that month more convenient for camping and similar activities.
- (iv) Summer vacation from 28th April to 11th June.
- (v) During term-time, Schools may observe as holidays the public holidays notified for district concerned, and in addition not more than ten holidays to suit local festivals, provided the maximum number of holidays including vacations does not exceed 95 days in a year. This number does not include half holidays and Sundays in the school terms.

The rules regarding school hours are as under :—

- (i) Every school should meet ordinarily for six hours and impart education for five hours daily for five days in a week, with due provision for a long and a short recess.
- (ii) On one day in the week, schools will meet for two to three hours with due provision for recess, and
- (iii) In hot weather, schools may meet for less than six hours in the morning, but should provide education for not less than four hours.

To meet the difficulty of accommodation, schools in the old Bombay State area are allowed, as an emergency measure, to work in two shifts under certain circumstances among which are included the following :—

- (i) There is no other Secondary School of the same type in the locality which can conveniently accommodate such students;

- (ii) Arrangements are made in both the shifts for proper administration and supervision, and
- (iii) Hours of instruction per week to be put in by these schools are the same as in the case of schools not working in shifts.

The school session of Secondary School in *Vidarbha* extends from 1st July to 30th April. In the case of schools teaching agriculture as an optional subject, the school session runs from June 16 to April 15. Secondary Schools work for 5 hours on week days, generally from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a long recess of 40 to 50 minutes and two short recesses of 10 minutes each. On Saturday, schools generally meet in the morning from 7 to 11 a.m. Due to inadequacy of accommodation a good many Secondary Schools meet in double shift with the result that the hours prescribed are not strictly followed. The summer vacation in *Vidarbha* is of two months from May 1st to June 30th. In addition, 10 days' vacation during *Diwali* is also allowed to every school. In the case of schools where Muslim children are in majority an equivalent period of holidays is allowed at a suitable time, especially during *Moharum*, while similar facility is given to Christian schools during *Christmas*.

In *Marathwada*, there are three school terms as under :—

1. 11th June to 7th October,
2. 29th October to 23rd December, and
3. 3rd January to 24th April.

The total number of working days is about 225 in a year. Teaching hours on week days are 5, and on Saturday 3. Besides the three vacations, schools are closed on all Government holidays.

5.20. Miscellaneous.

The following brief comments are offered regarding other important developments in Secondary Education :—

Departments of Extension Services in Secondary Training Colleges.

During the year under report, four Departments of Extension Services were in operation in the State. These were attached to the following Colleges :—

1. Secondary Training College, Bombay,
2. S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur,
3. Tilak College of Education, Poona,
4. University Training College, Nagpur.

The activities of these Departments as in previous years covered the following type of services : Advisory and Guidance Service, Seminars and Workshops, Library Service, Audio, visual Aids Service, Study Groups and Conferences Science Club Activities, Publications, Excursions, Visits, Exhibitions, Social and Cultural Activities.

The Seminars and Workshops conducted by these Departments covered most of the curricular subjects of Secondary Schools. Particular mention needs to be made about the part played by these Departments in acquainting the Secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and of framing new-type tests in school subjects. Methods in Teaching English, use of audiovisual aids, dynamic methods in the teaching of Mathematics, Science and Social Studies and Project methods in teaching, received specific emphasis in the activities of these Departments. The Departments circularised the results of the Seminars, Workshops, discussions, conferences through Brochures and Newsletters to all the Secondary Schools within their zone of operation.

Integration Committee for Secondary Education.

The Integration Committee appointed by Government during the previous year completed its round of tours, interviews with educationists, educational associations, Head Masters' and Teachers' Associations, parents and guardians, Social Workers and public men, and submitted a comprehensive report on the various problems connected with Secondary Education to Government on 28th February 1959. The recommendations of the Committee and the Report have been printed and publicised for electing the reaction of the public in general and of the Secondary Schools in particular.

Government have accepted some of the major recommendations of the Committee, in particular, about (i) higher rates of grant-in-aid, (ii) enhanced salary scales for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools and (iii) maxima and minima in tuition fees chargeable in the different standards of Secondary Schools. Orders of Government on these heads issued in 1959 were effective from 1st June 1960 throughout Maharashtra State. These have been more fully dealt with at appropriate places earlier in this Chapter.

5.22. Conclusion—

Secondary Education, during the year under report, made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1,750 in 1958-59 to 2,110 in 1959-60 an increase of 360 schools against

an increase of 328 noticed in 1958-59. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 6,42,797 on 31st March 1959 to 7,46,639 on the corresponding date in 1960. The teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 26,859 in 1958-59 to 30,661 in 1959-60, an increase of 3,802. Trained teachers increased by 2,345 from 16,844 to 19,189 during the corresponding period. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 7.07 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 8.40 crores in 1959-60 and represented about 27.4 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6-1. Institutions and Students.

The Table I compares the number of institutions for Higher Education and the number of students studying in them during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

The number of Research Institutions increased by one, *i.e.*, from 15 to 16. The new institution is the Bombay Labour Institute established by the State Government.

The colleges for General Education now number 64 with the addition of six new colleges, *viz.*,—

1. Parle College, Bombay (Bombay University).
2. Science College, Karad (Poona University).
3. M. S. G. Arts and Science Colleges, (Poona University).
Malegaon.
4. Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga (Marathwada University).
5. College of Arts, Osmanabad (Marathwada University).
6. Shri Shivaji Mofat College, Kandhar (Marathwada University).

Colleges for Professional Education increased by 18, 13 of these being Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutes and the others as detailed below:—

1. Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati .. Medical.
2. Janata S. T. College, Chanda Education.
3. P. V. D. T. College, Bombay Education.
4. Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay Technology.
5. Commerce College, Yeotmal Commerce.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay, actually started functioning in 1958-59 and is being included as a new institution for the first time in 1959-60.

Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) classes so far included under Chapter VII "Training of Teachers" are also included in the Table facing page VI-1, though dealt with in Chapter VII.

There were two additions, College of Home Science, Bombay, and Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalana, to the existing 7 colleges for Special Education.

Table No. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education
 (1959-60)

Serial No.	Type of Institution	Number of Institutions		
		1958-59	1959-60	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Universities	5	5	..
2	Research Institutions	15	16	+1
3	Colleges for General Education	58	64	+6
4	Colleges for Professional Education	107	125	+18
5	Colleges for Special Education	7	9	+2
	Total	192	219	+27

Number of students								
1958-59			1959-60			Increase Decrease (—)		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1,949	316	2,265	2,170	374	2,544	+221	+58	+279
184	71	255	269	75	344	+85	+4	+89
51,189	15,677	66,866	55,661	17,424	73,085	+4,472	+1,747	+6,219
23,633	3,149	26,782	25,886	3,865	29,751	+2,253	+716	+2,969
960	228	1,188	1,125	626	1,751	+165	+398	+563
77,915	19,441	97,356	85,111	22,364	107,475	+196	+2,923	+10,119

N. B.—Students enrolled in university Department, are shown as students in the Universities.

The working of the five types of institutions mentioned in the Table is described below :—

1. UNIVERSITIES

6.2. Statutory Universities.

Out of the eight statutory universities functioning in Bombay State in the year 1958-59, 3 universities are located in Gujarat State and the remaining 5 are in the New Maharashtra State. Brief particulars of these five universities are given in the following Table :—

Table No. VI (2)
Statutory Universities
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Name of the University	Year of incorporation	Vice-Chancellor during the year	University office located at
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bombay ..	1857	Shri T. M. Advani*	Bombay.
2	Nagpur ..	1923	Lt. Col. Justice G. B. Badkas ..	Nagpur.
3	Poona ..	1949	Dr. R. P. Paranjpye† ..	Poona.
4	S. N. D. T.	1951	Smt. Premila Thackersey ..	Bombay.
5	Marathwada ..	1958	Shri S. R. Dongerkery ..	Aurangabad.

* Dr. V. R. Khanolkar from 1st March 1960.

† Professor D. G. Karve from 1st June 1959.

The progress of each of the five universities during the year under report is briefly summarised in the paragraphs that follow.

6.3. Bombay University.

During the year under review, Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, continued to be the Chancellor of the University. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D. (Lond.), F.A., Sc., F.N.I., was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1st March 1960 in succession to Shri T. M. Advani, whose term of office as Vice-Chancellor terminated on 28th February 1959. Professor G. D. Parikh appointed Rector of the University with effect from 19th July 1958 in succession to Shri S. R. Dongerkery, who relinquished the office of his appointment as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Marathwada University, continued in office during the year under

review. The Senate of the University accorded administrative sanction for the establishment of two new departments, *viz.*, the Department of Applied Psychology and the Department of Law. Courses for the following new Degree and Diploma were framed and approved by the authorities of the University:—

- (1) Post-graduate Diploma in Labour Welfare,
- (2) Degree of Master of Veterinary Science,

the former at the Labour Welfare Institute, Bombay 14, and the latter at the Bombay Veterinary College.

The University decided to start a Publication Section for undertaking the publication of—

- (i) selections and text-books for students,
- (ii) research work done by students and teachers in the departments, recognised institutions and colleges,
- (iii) translations of some of the classics, and
- (iv) publications of general interest and of requisite standard for the use and benefit of the community, in addition to the University Journal which is published regularly at present.

The Senate accorded administrative sanction for the creation of a category of Emeritus Professors in the University in 1958-59. Emeritus Professorship constitutes a position of honour which would be conferred only on a person who had rendered a long and meritorious service to the University as a Professor. The purpose of creating such category of Professors is partly a recognition of the outstanding services of a retiring Professor and partly a provision for such a Professor to carry on research and to advance and disseminate knowledge. Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology and Head of the Department of Sociology who retired on 15th March 1959, after a long service extending over 35 years, was appointed the first Emeritus Professor of Sociology in the University.

The University has, as a part of its centenary celebrations, undertaken a programme of expansion of its activities with the aid of a grant of rupees one crore sanctioned by the University Grants Commission and donations received from other sources. The programme includes the construction of a hostel for students in South Bombay, a pavillion, tennis court, athletic track, hockey and football fields, stands, etc., on the site of the University play-ground. It is also proposed to construct a Club House for students and teachers in South Bombay and an additional hostel attached to the University Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga in the near future.

The progress of implementation of the Centenary Development Programme has been considerable. The construction of the hostel near Churchgate in South Bombay has been completed and 208 students have been accommodated in the hostel. The Pavilion at the Lloyds Reclamation ground is nearing completion and will be commissioned from the next academic year. The Club House for students and teachers in South Bombay is also nearing completion. A mezzanine floor has been constructed on the ground floor of the East Wing for the use of the library of the University Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics and Statistics. Land measuring about 177 acres is being acquired in North Bombay near Santa Cruz for a Campus for the University. The 47th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held under the auspices of the University from 3rd to 9th January 1960. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 3rd January 1960. The highlight of the Session was the opening of the Scientific and Industries Exhibition. The University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Professor Neils Bohr, N. L., a distinguished visitor to the Indian Science Congress in recognition of his eminent position and attainments.

The Silver Jubilee of the foundation of the University Department of Chemical Technology was celebrated in the first week of January 1960. The Department was started in 1934 and completed 25 years of its useful work on 4th August 1959.

The University has undertaken a scheme for training and research in Demography in the University Department of Economics for a period of five years—1959—64 inclusive with the aid of a grant of Rs. 25,000 or such part thereof as may be necessary for the implementation of the scheme, offered by the Population Council Inc., New York.

The University has created a new class of students known as "non-collegiate students" who, on enrolment and on registration at the University, are admitted to the First Year Arts Examination after 3 terms and to the Intermediate Arts Examination after 3 terms after the First Year Arts Examination subject to their satisfying certain requirements, including attendance at lectures at selected centres in constituent colleges. The scheme imparts instruction in the different subjects of the First Year and the Intermediate Courses at the rate of 6 hours a week for 3 terms each of 9 working days. Arrangements are made for instruction with the co-operation of constituent colleges so far as class-room accommodation, maintenance of records of attendance, library facilities, etc., are concerned, and through teachers in colleges on voluntary basis. Instruction has been confined to the evening hours after the regular college hours. The classes for the First Year Arts students are to

commence from 1960-61. Courses for the following new Diplomas were framed and approved by the authorities of the University :—

Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology (D. M. R. & E.).

Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (D. M. L. T.).

The number of students in the University Departments, constituent colleges and recognised post-graduate institutions of the University on 31st March 1960 was 49,695 as against 45,302 on the corresponding date in 1959.

The number of students in the different faculties were : Arts 21,510 (women 7,837), Science 15,244 (women 2,335) ; Technology 1,653 (women 42) ; Commerce 4,804 (women 373) ; Law 3,948 (women 264) ; Medicine 2,047 (women 598), and Dentistry 489 (women 68)—totalling 49,695 (women 11,517). During the year under report, the number of theses submitted for the different Post-Graduate Degrees was 150. Of these, 117 have been accepted for the award of degree, one rejected and the results of 32 candidates are yet to be declared.

The University participated in the Inter-University Youth Festival held at Mysore during the month of December 1959. A mixed contingent of 46 students was sent to Mysore with a senior professor in charge. The University participated in all the items of the competition and won awards in all items except elocution. During the year under report, the University participated in 16 items of athletics and team events and won the following awards : Badminton (Men and Women), Basketball, Boxing, Table-Tennis and Weight Lifting Championships and was runners-up in Kabaddi, Swimming and Cricket tournaments.

6.4. Nagpur University.

Col. Justice G. B. Badkas, Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Maharashtra at Nagpur, completed the first year of his term as Vice-Chancellor, during the year. The office of the Joint Board of Vice-Chancellors of the Statutory Universities in the State of Bombay, which, by rotation, was shifted to the Nagpur University, continued to function here till the end of September 1959, when it was transferred to the University next in order of seniority, i.e., the M. S. University of Baroda. During the tenure of this office with the Nagpur University, the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of the Nagpur University functioned ex-officio as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Joint Board. Two meetings of the Joint Board of Vice-Chancellors were held during this period, one at Nagpur and the other at Bombay when important subject of common interest to the Statutory Universities in the State were discussed.

The Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhede Lectures on "The Bhagvadgita—as a Philosophy of God-realisation" by the late Dr. R. D. Ranade, Philosopher-Saint of Maharashtra, were published by the University during the year under report. This publication has been greatly appreciated both in this country and abroad.

The development programmes undertaken during previous years progressed as below—

The construction of six blocks of the Hostel, including sanitary and electric fittings, has been completed. The work of Kitchen block, for these blocks, has been completed up to the roof level.

The construction of first-floor of the present Bio-Chemistry building, including sanitary and electric fittings, has been completed except laboratory fitting, which is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

The construction of ground floor and first-floor of the building, including electric fittings, has been completed. The work of sanitary fitting is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

The work of construction of the main building and the residential quarters for the Medical staff has reached up to lintel-level. The work is expected to be completed within next two or three months.

The following books were published during the year under report for which financial assistance was received from the University Grants Commission :—

- (1) "Bhagvad-Gita as a Philosophy of God Realisation, being a clue through the Labyrinth of modern interpretation" by the late Dr. R. D. Ranade.
- (2) "The Place of Atharva-Vedic Civilisation in the Indo-Aryan Culture" by Dr. V. W. Karambelkar.

The annual Convocation was held on Monday, the 15th February 1960. Shri Sri Prakasa, Chancellor of the University, presided. The Convocation Address of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister for Home Affairs, who could not attend, was read by the Vice-Chancellor. The total number of candidates were admitted to the various degrees, in person, was 1,755.

The activities of the Departments and Colleges maintained by the University are summarised below :—

University College of Law, Nagpur

The total number of students on the roll of the University College of Law, Nagpur, on 1st September 1959, was 395 (297 in the Previous LL.B. and 98 in the Final LL.B. class) as against 388 on 1st September

1958. Eleven students were granted freeships during the year. A sum of Rs. 226 was spent on purchase of books for the College Library (up to 31st March 1960). The total number of books in the Library is 7,161 as against 6,728 in the previous year.

University Training College.

The College provides instruction in Dip. T., B.T., Short B.T. and M.Ed. Courses in the Faculty of Education. During the year under report, Vacation M.Ed. Classes were started for the benefit of teachers. The number of students admitted during the year was as follows:— Dip. T. 78, B.T. (including short B.T.) 125, M.Ed. 25, Total 228. The Central Ministry of Education has sanctioned a research project in the College and "Achievement Tests" have been administered in various schools of the region for the purpose of standardisation.

Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.

The strength of the students on the roll of the Institute was as follows: First Year B. Tech. 36, Second Year B. Tech. 33, Third Year B. Tech. 31, Fourth Year B. Tech. 52, Research Students (including C. S. I. R. and Government of India Research Scheme) 6, Total—158. Government of India have sanctioned 2 Senior Research Training Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 per mensem, one each to the Chemical Engineering Department and Oil Technology. Government of India have also sanctioned industrial training stipends of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem for the students passing the B. Tech. Examination. An additional feature of this year's working was an interesting seminar on "Unit Operation of Filtration in Industry". The members of the staff and the students of the Institute participated in this seminar.

Department of Political Science.

The total number of students on roll during the year was 48 (M. A. Part I: 24 and M. A. Part II: 24). There was no change during the year under report in the position of Research Students, who have registered for Ph. D. in this department, previously.

Department of Geology.

The admissions to the department during the year were 125. One student was granted freeship during the year. The number of research scholars in the department was two.

Department of Bio-Chemistry.

The department is accommodated in its own building. Ten students were admitted out of eighty-seven applicants.

The following were some of the Research Schemes and Units under operation during the year :—

- (i) Studies in Enzymes Reaction in Experimental Diabetes—Ad-hoc Scheme (C. S. I. R.).
- (ii) Nutritional Aspects of Neora and Palm Gur—Ad-hoc Scheme (Khadi and Village Industries Commission).
- (iii) Studies in Vitamins and Minerals Concentrates from Rice Polishing (Bombay State Industrial Research Committee).

Department of Public Administration.

Following is the statistical statement of the students enrolled, appeared at the examination and passed during the year :—

Examination or Course	Number enrolled	Number appeared	Number passed
M. A. Part I	64	61	58
M. A. Part II	61	60	54
Dip. in Local Self-Government	30	17	14

Seven students were granted freeships. The number of students doing research work in the department was ten. The staff consisted of one Reader, three whole time and four part-time Lecturers.

The Nagpur Corporation sanctioned the necessary amount for awarding every year a Gold Medal, called the "the Mayor's Gold Medal", to the employee candidate, securing first rank with First Division, at the examination for Diploma in Local Self-Government.

Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

During the year under report, the classes of the Department continued to be held in the New Library Building of the University. Seven students were admitted to each of the two classes, of whom six appeared for M. A. Part I and an equal number of the M. A. Part II examination. Of these, five passed the M. A. Part II examination, one standing in the First Division, three in the Second Division and one in the Third. Of the six students, who appeared for the M. A. Part I examination, five passed it.

Department of Pharmacy.

The fourth batch of 32 students was admitted in August 1959, out of which 3 left during the middle of the year. Twenty-six students appeared at the First B. Pharm. Examination held in March 1960, out of

whom 13 passed, one securing the First Division and three others got Compartment. Twenty-four students appeared for the Final B. Pharm. examination and out of them 12 got through and three secured First Division. Students were imparted Theoretical and Practical instruction in Physiology, Bio-Chemistry and Pharmacology, in the respective Departments of the Medical College, Nagpur.

Department of Library Science.

The Department of Library Science, which was established in August 1956, was in the fourth session during the year, under report.

The total number of applications received for admission was 97, out of which 53 were offered admission for 35 seats, which number was fixed for admission to the Department, from the current year.

The third issue of the Student Librarian, the Departmental Magazine, was published on 15th March 1960, at the hands of Shri G. B. Badkas, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities.

The University had taken over post-graduate teaching in five subjects *viz.*, English, Marathi, Hindi, Economics and Philosophy in the session 1959-60 and had conducted it on an inter-collegiate basis. In the meantime, the University Grants Commission was addressed for a grant for the appointment of Readers and Lecturers in the above five subjects and three more, *viz.*, Sanskrit, History and Pali and Prakrit and also for the construction of a Post-Graduate Block. The University Grants Commission Committee visited the University in May 1959. On the basis of their report, the University Grants Commission sanctioned grants for the appointment of Readers and Lecturers in all the above subjects. The classes were held in the new Library Building.

University Hostels.

The total number of boarders in the three University Hostels for the session 1959-60 was 272, as against 218, in the year 1958-59.

Post-Graduate students were admitted in the Hostel, whereas the University Sadaparva Hostel remained open for the Under-Graduate lady students as usual.

There was good discipline amongst the students and better administration was the result of Self-Government by the hostellers. Students (both of the Sadaparva Girls Hostel and the Boys' Hostel) participated in various debates, sports and games and won many prizes.

Inter-University Youth Festival.

The University participated in eight items of the Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival held at Mysore from 7th December to 10th December 1959.

Planning Forum.

The University Planning Forum continued to function during the year 1959-60, with Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the selected teachers and students from the Colleges and Teaching Departments in the University as members.

During the year under report, the Forum celebrated the National Plan Day on 13th September 1959, in the Shrimant Poornachandra Rao Buty Memorial University Students' Union Hall. A symposium on an 'Approach to the Third Five-Year Plan' was also arranged.

National Cadet Corps.

The total number of the University students on roll of the various Units of the N. C. C. was 3,665 as against 3,463 in 1958-59.

6.5. Poona University .

With its limited resources, the University so far could not publish books in Marathi of its own ; it could only subsidize private efforts made by writers and publishers to produce text-books in Marathi. During the year, an interest-free loan of Rs. 30,000 was received by the University from the State Government (Bombay) for the purpose of preparing and publishing text-books and reference books in Marathi and translations into Marathi of standard works. A scheme for the proper utilization of this amount has been prepared.

When the University Grants Commission recommended the acceptance of the Three Year Integrated Degree Courses it had promised to give financial assistance to colleges to enable them to meet part of the expenditure entailed on the introduction of the Three Year Integrated Degree Courses. In pursuance of this policy, the University Grants Commission has sanctioned and paid non-recurring and recurring grants to colleges to the tune of Rs. 13,88,174 since the University introduced the Three Year Integrated Degree Courses.

Since the beginning of the University, studies in Commerce were included within the purview of the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences. This year, however, a separate Faculty of Commerce was instituted with four Boards of Studies included thereunder, *viz.*, the Boards of Studies in Commerce and Mercantile Law, Business Administration, Business Economics and Accountancy and Acturial Science. The Faculty has been constituted and will start functioning soon.

The Government of Bombay made facilities for higher education available to students belonging to low income groups by offering free-ships to all whose guardians' income was less than Rs. 900 per year. The tuition fees of students falling in this category were paid by the State Government to the institutions concerned. This was a most welcome reform and the number of students who could avail themselves of this opportunity during the year under report was as under :—

(i) University Post-graduate Departments	9
(ii) Students in Constituent Colleges and Institutions ..	382
(iii) Students in Affiliated Colleges	2,148

Building Projects.

The "Kher Vangmaya Bhavan" was formally inaugurated by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, on 20th June 1960. Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra and Chancellor of the University, presided over the function. In this new building the following Departments have begun to function from June 1960 :—

1. Department of Marathi.
2. Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages.
3. Department of Hindi.
4. Department of Politics and Public Administration.
5. Department of Experimental Psychology.

Most of the Lectures in Arts and Social Sciences which were held in the main University buildings are now arranged in the Kher Vangmaya Bhavan, from 1959-60.

The construction of the buildings for the Departments of Zoology and Physics is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that the buildings will be ready for occupation during the second term of 1960-61.

The buildings for the Hobby Workshop and the Central Workshop are nearing completion.

The central wing of the building for the Department of Botany in which the museum is proposed to be located, is nearing completion.

University Club.

The Club continued its normal activities during the year. Facilities for sports, indoor games and a library service on a small scale were availed of by a good number of the members of the Club. The residents on the campus are taking a keen interest in the activities of the Club. The University authorities sanctioned this year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Club.

Medical Centre.

With the shifting of the Department of Botany to its new premises, a building centrally situated on the site become vacant. The Medical Centre which was located at the northern end of the campus was shifted to these premises. These premises have now provided residential quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, compounder and the helper too. The University arranged, with the help of the British Council, four performances of the plays of Shakespeare and Shaw by the Oxford Playhouse Company at the Gulati Hall of St. Vincent's High School in November, 1959. The United States Educational Foundation in India offered its co-operation in assigning the services of some specialists to be attached to any of university Post-graduate Departments as Visiting Professors. The Executive Council, therefore, resolved to accept the offer and to invite Professor Henry N. Andrews, Professor of Botany, as Visiting Professor at the University during 1960-61. Marathi was permitted as an optional medium of instruction and examination for the non-science subjects, viz., Economics, Psychology and Civilization in the First Year of the Three-Year B. Sc. Integrated Degree Course.

The University has appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. V. R. Dhamdhere, Professor G. R. Paranjape, Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar and Shri C. G. Karve to consider the question of translating standard works from other languages into Marathi.

It was resolved that Marathi be not permitted as an optional medium of instruction and examination for the Science subjects in the first year of the Three-Year B. Sc. Degree Course or in the Pre-Professional Examinations.

The University appointed Committee to consider the proposal to include Basic Education as a major optional subject in the existing B. Ed. Course of this University.

Extra-Mural Centres.

The number of Extra-Mural Centres during the previous year was 79. However, eight of them, viz., Sakri, Parole, Shahade, Nandgaon, Shevgaon, Akkalkot, Sangole and Sholapur ceased to function in 1959. This setback was slightly compensated by the revival of three centres, viz., Amalner (E. Khandesh), Pandharpur (Sholapur) and Khed (Ratnagiri) which had become defunct sometime during the last two years. Thus, for the major part of the year under review, 82 centres remained active.

Extra-Mural Camps.

An outstanding feature of the year's work was the implementation, for the first time, of the scheme of Extra-Mural Camps accepted by the Board in the meeting held on 11th June, 1958. The scheme is designed

to offer to Primary Teachers and other interested adults opportunities for short periods of intensive study and reading, writing and discussion under the guidance of University teachers and other experts, as also to bring Primary Teachers from different parts of the University area into closer touch with University teachers and experts and with each other. The Board contributed a part of the expenses incurred by the Primary Teachers participating in the scheme. An adequate supply of books relevant to the subjects of study was made to the Camp from the Board's collection of books.

During the year under review, two Extra-Mural Camps were held at Pimpalner (West Khandesh) and at Kurundwad (Kolhapur).

University Employment Bureau.

181 candidates were registered during the period. 809 personal enquiries were attended to. The number of firms and other organisations approached was 134. The number of calls received for filling of vacancies was 119. 248 vacancies were notified and circulated to students. 51 graduates found employment. Positions in the following categories of employment were obtained :—

1. Administrative	22	5. Physicists	4
2. Teaching	7	6. Accountants	9
3. Engineering... ..	5	7. Statistician	1
4. Chemists	2	8. Agricultural Officer	1

Foreign Universities Information Bureau.

129 candidates were given help and guidance in obtaining admission to various foreign universities and institutions. Of these 52 received full or partial scholarships and travel grants. 3,786 personal enquiries for courses of study and allied problems were attended to, of which 709 were for scholarships and other financial aid. The number of applications for overseas admissions was 156. The following are the details regarding the admissions :—

Foreign Countries.

United Kingdom	47	(London 32, Glasgow 3, Edinburgh 3, others 9.)
United States of America.	57	(Wisconsin 5, Texas 4, Michigan 4, Chicago 3, Pennsylvania 3, California 3, others 35.)
Germany	13	
Austria	4	
U. S. S. R.	3	
Canada	2	
Belgium	1	
Netherlands	1	
France	1	

Subjects of Specialisation.

Engineering	40	Science	11
Technology	22	Agriculture	9
Commerce and Business Administration.	13	Statistics	6
Arts	18	Medicine and Surgery ..	10

Scholarships, etc.

Colombo Plan ..	10	Kansas University ..	2
Fulbright	5	Texas University ..	2
Chicago University ..	3	Others	27
U. S. S. R. Govt. ..	3		

The Jayakar Library.

The University Grants Commission has selected the Jayakar Granthalaya as the centre for the Union Catalogue of the University Libraries located in the Western Zone and the work of drafting a suitable scheme for the purpose has been entrusted to this Library.

6,196 books were added to the Library, bringing the total accession number to 69,746. Of these 2,504 were purchased under the regular grant, 2,604 under the grant from the University Grants Commission, 273 under the India Wheat Loan Fund and the remaining 815 were received gratis.

Convocations.

The Eleventh Annual Convocation of the University was held on Sunday, the 4th October, 1959 at 4 p. m. Shri Sri Prakasa, the Chancellor presided, and Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India, delivered the Convocation Address. The number of candidates admitted to the various degrees was 2,315.

A special feature of the Convocation was that the Honorary Degree of D. Litt. was conferred on Dr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

The Special Convocation for conferring degrees which was held on Sunday, the 14th February, 1960, at 3 p. m. in the Convocation Hall of the University was presided over by Prof. D. G. Karve, the Vice-Chancellor. The number of candidates admitted to the various degrees at this convocation was 836.

6.6. S. N. D. T. Women's University,

After the introduction of the Pre-University Course from 15th June 1959 in all the Colleges, the First Year of the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts has commenced from the 15th June 1960 in all the Colleges.

From the year 1960, there will be no S. Y. A. (Old) Course Classes in any College. There will be only the Pre-University Class, the F. Y. A. Class (New Course) and the B. A. Class (Old Course) in all the Colleges. This University, along with several others in the country, has introduced the integrated Three-Year Degree Course as recommended by the University Grants Commission. So far, our Degree Course was of three years' duration. The University has decided to extend that duration by one year by introducing the Pre-University Class, followed by a Three-Year Degree Course. This has been done without deviating from its convention of imparting instruction through the medium of the Mother-Tongue of the pupils. In spite of one year's study added to the courses, the demand from both regular and private candidates for admission and registration continued to be heavy. This is probably due to the numerous special attractions and facilities, such as the use of Modern Indian Languages as the medium of instruction and examination, wide selection of women's subjects including Music, Drawing and Home Science offered to the women students, provision for external candidates at all University Examinations except the Nursing and the B. Ed. Examinations.

The Courses of Studies for the B. Sc. in Home Science are to be started from the 15th June 1960 as one step forward in the expansion of the academic sphere. A Degree of B. Sc. in Home Science will be awarded at the end of three years.

This course provides intensive training of three years' duration after passing the Pre-University Examination with Home Science as the optional subject. The students taking the course are to study Bacteriology, Chemistry and Food and Textiles in addition to Biology, Hygiene and Home Science with other compulsory subjects. The new course of the First Year of the B. Sc. in Home Science consists of the following subjects :—

	Marks
(1) Chemistry and Physics	100
(2) Nutrition	100
(3) Home Management	100
(4) Child Development and Family Relations ..	100
(5) Physiology and Mothercraft	100
(6) Sociology and Psychology	100
(7) English	100
(8) Economics	50

This new service has been made possible by the generous help received from the University of Tennessee through the Government of India under the T. C. M. Scheme, in terms of valuable and useful equipment for the Home Science Laboratory and costly, informative and reference books on the subject of Home Science for the University Library.

The University has been made a Regional Centre for the promotion of Home Science under the T. C. M. Scheme submitted by the Government of India through the good offices of the University of Tennessee and under the Second Tennessee Home Science Programme, Dr. Miss Davison and Dr. Durett have been assigned to this Centre from July 1959. These two Home Science consultants are to help in furthering the work of the In-Service Training of the Teachers at the College in Bombay and in planning the curriculum and Laboratory Practicals for the new B.Sc. Course in Home Science.

Last year, equipment worth 32,000 and books worth 5,000 were ordered through the Government of India under the T. C. M. Scheme and some of the equipments and books have already arrived.

Under the auspices of the S. N. D. Thackersey Women's University, Bombay, a Household Equipment Workshop was held from 8th to 16th March 1960. Smt. Sharda Divan, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts inaugurated the Workshop which was conducted by the staff of the Home Science Department, under the able guidance of Miss Eloise Davison, the T. C. M. Technician. A small exhibition of household equipment and interesting gadgets was also arranged.

Post-Graduate Department.

A Post-Graduate Department for the studies of Marathi and Sanskrit for the M.A. Examination has been recently started at the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona, and at present, there are 12 students in that class.

Annual Convocation.

The Ninth Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday, the 26th September 1959 at 5-30 p.m., at the Sunderbai Hall, when Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Bombay and the Chancellor of the University, presided and conferred the Degrees on successful candidates and delivered an inspiring Address to the students.

University Library.

The University spent an amount of Rs. 37,104 on books and periodicals from the Budgeted amount of Rs. 41,800 for the University Library. The University Grants Commission gave a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of books (Humanities) for the year 1959-60 in March 1960 to be utilised by the end of December 1960. The total accession of new books and periodicals comes to 6,315. The University Library, to date, has a general collection of 31,801 books and periodicals. It subscribes to 84 periodicals and receives 24 periodicals by way of gifts from different

sources. The Catalogue Department of the University Library prepared 25,260 new cards for the new books added to the Library and put into circulation 6,315 books. During the year, the University Library was open from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The statistics given below will give an idea of the progress of the University Library :—

(1)	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)
Reader's and Visitors	18,131	27,431
Reader's Tickets issued to students	1,378	1,560
Reader's Tickets issued to Staff Members ..	98	120
Books issued on the Premises	9,243	14,464
Books issued outside	11,280	14,871
Monthly average of Books and Readers	1,511	2,429 and 3,667

University Publications.

During the year, the University published the following books :—

- (a) *General Education (Gujarati)*.—A text-book on the subject of "General Education", through the medium of Gujarati Language for the First Year Examination in Arts.
Shri K. C. Shah, the Principal, Shree Mahila College, Bhavnagar, has edited it.
- (b) *General Education (Marathi)*.—An adaption in Marathi of the Gujarati Book on "General Education", for the F. Y. A. students.
- (c) Text-books on the subject of Biology, Hygiene and Home Science, for the Pre-University Examination through Marathi and Gujarati, are under preparation.
- (d) A text-book on the subject of Cultural History of India, through Gujarati for the Pre-University Class, is also under preparation.

6.7. Marathwada University.

The University completed the first year of its existence in the month of June 1959, by which time it was possible to constitute all the bodies of the University. With a view to commemorating the inauguration of the University by the Prime Minister of India, the University celebrated

the first anniversary of the Inauguration on the 23rd August 1959. The academic year 1959-60 started on 20th June 1960. As post-graduate teaching is mainly the responsibility of the University, the University authorities decided to establish two Departments in the University, *viz.*, the Department of Marathi Language and Literature and the Department of Economics during the academic year. Although the University was not able to appoint the departmental staff from the beginning of the academic year, it started post-graduate teaching in the subjects of Marathi, English, Sanskrit, History and Economics in the Faculty of Arts, and in Chemistry and Zoology in the Faculty of Science, from August 1959 with the help of recognised teachers from the staff of the affiliated colleges in Aurangabad. The introduction of Post-graduate teaching thus marked the first important step in the progress of the University.

The Executive Council decided that, with effect from the Convocation to be held in October 1960, the procedure (that is, form of supplication and rituals), etc., at the Convocation, should be in Marathi.

The Board of Extra-Mural Studies, at its meeting held on 1st August 1959, decided to start 10 centres in Marathwada, with a provision for five additional centres to afford scope for local initiative. The activities of the Board were Started on 2nd October 1959 (Gandhi Jayanti) at 2 centres, *viz.*, Aurangabad and Mominabad.

In the course of the first six months after the inauguration of the first series, 8 centres were opened and started functioning in the various districts of Marathwada as under :—

Aurangabad District—

- (i) Aurangabad.
- (ii) Bahirgaon.
- (iii) Jalna.

Nanded District—

- (i) Nanded.

Parbhani District—

- (i) Parbhani.
- (ii) Sailu.
- (iii) Basmath.

Bhir District—

- (i) Mominabad.

Efforts are being made by the Board to start centers at Osmanabad, Omerga and Latur in the district of Osmanabad, at Hadgaon in the district of Bhir, at Deglur in Nanded district, and at Hingoli in the district of Parbhani.

21 lecture-series were arranged during the first six months at various centres, making a total of 64 lectures. The Board expects to arrange 56 more lectures before the end of the year under report. If the efforts to start centres in the districts of Osmanabad and other districts succeed, 60 more lectures will be delivered by the end of June 1960.

The following is the break-up according to subjects of the lecture-series delivered so far :—

(i) Marathi Literature	33
(ii) Political Science	15
(iii) Philosophy and Psychology	7
(iv) History	3
(v) Physical Sciences	3

It is gratifying to note that Marathi Literature is the most popular subject in the various centres. In the realm of Marathi Literature again, old literature seems to have a special appeal, as out of 33 lectures delivered on Marathi Literature 15 were on the "Saint Poets".

The collection of books in the University Library amounted to 4,005 at the beginning of the academic year 1959-60.

The University was fortunate, thanks to a special grant received from the Government of Bombay, in securing the personal library of Raja Shamraj Bahadur, Hyderabad Deccan, containing a large number of valuable books on a variety of subjects together with the teak-wood shelves in which they were stacked. The whole of the collection, which included well over 40,000 books, was purchased for Rs. 1,60,000. With the addition of these, and books from private individuals' donations, and purchases made by the University, the total number of books in the University Library towards the end of March 1960 amounted to more than 48,000.

The collection of books in the Library purchased from Raja Shamraj Bahadur of Hyderabad contains sets of works of many authors. Some of the rare books included in the collection were published as early as in 1638, 1665, 1681.

Convocation.

The First Annual Convocation of the University was held on 7th October 1959, when Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University, presided and delivered the Convocation Address.

The Convocation was held in a specially erected pandal in the open space behind the existing buildings of the University at Aurangapura.

The following degrees were conferred at the Convocation :—

Bachelor of Arts	48
Bachelor of Science	21
Bachelor of Laws	15
Bachelor of Commerce	12
Bachelor of Agriculture	6
Bachelor of Education	11
Total	113

6.8. Grant-in-aid.

The grants to the various Universities in the State by the Government are as under :—

Table No. VI (3)
State Grants to Universities
(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	Universities (2)	Recurring (3)	Non-Recurring (4)	Total Grants (5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	8,36,391	..	8,36,391
2	Nagpur	4,29,777	..	4,29,777
3	Poona	7,88,213	..	7,88,213
4	S. N. D. T.	1,53,896	..	1,53,896
5	Marathwada	2,54,908	2,41,000	4,95,908

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 1,86,202 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for replacement of apparatus instruments, etc., and as depreciation grant on buildings to the Universities as below :—

Serial No. (1)	University (2)	Depreciation grant paid (3)
		Rs.
1	Bombay	99,298
2	Poona	59,149
3	Nagpur	13,628
4	S. N. D. T.	14,127
	Total	1,86,202

Amongst the schemes relating to Universities, there is a scheme relating to payment of matching grants. Under this scheme matching grants on such of the development schemes of the Universities as are approved by the University Grants Commission are paid on the basis laid down by the Commission. The development schemes in general relate to construction of college and hostel buildings, opening of new departments, providing additional equipment and such amenities (*e.g.*, Club House for Students and Teachers, Students' Health Centre) and activities (*e.g.*, Hobby Centre, Industrial Estates, Workshops) as would enrich University life by offering greater scope for social, cultural and academic participation. The grants are also admissible for upgrading the salary scales of University teachers, the University Grants Commission bearing 80 per cent of the additional cost. The State Government decided to bear the full cost of 20 per cent with effect from 1st April 1958 on account of teachers directly appointed by Universities. During 1959-60 the following grants were paid to Universities on this account :—

S. N. D. T. University—Rs. 4,500.

Poona University—Rs. 7,167.

Nagpur University—Rs. 4,260.

The following matching grants (both recurring and non-recurring) have been paid to the following Universities during the year under report on such of their development schemes as were approved by the University Grants Commission :—

	Rs.
Poona University	1,25,425
S. N. D. T. University	2,16,666
Nagpur University	10,000
Total ..	3,52,091

Apart from matching grants which are part of plan schemes, a non-plan scheme of grant of loans to the Universities for publication of text books in regional languages and in Hindi has been implemented by Government without assistance from the University Grants Commission. The loans were sanctioned for the first time in 1959-60 as under :—

Bombay University—Rs. 20,000.

Poona University—Rs. 30,000.

Nagpur University—Rs. 50,000.

6.9. Affiliated Institutions.

It has to be noted that not all colleges and research institutions are affiliated to the Universities. Such of those as are affiliated to any of the Universities, and are in receipt of grants from the State Government are left out of statistical recording if they cater only to departmental personnel.

Table No. VI (4)
Affiliated Institutions
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Bombay		Nagpur		Poona	
	Number of institutions (2)	Students (3)	Number of institutions (4)	Students (5)	Number of institutions (6)	Students (7)
1. University Departments ..	1	1,340	1	515	1	689
2. Research Institutions ..	10	228	..	..	4	89
3. Colleges for General Education.	16	34,309	17	15,418	20	18,261
4. Professional Colleges ..	18	13,989	18	5,446	15	5,801
5. Special Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	45	49,864	36	21,379	40	24,840

Type of Institutions (1)	S. N. D. T.		Marathwada		Total	
	Number of institutions (8)	Students (9)	Number of institutions (10)	Students (11)	Number of institutions (12)	Students (13)
1. University Departments ..	1	..	1	..	5	2,544
2. Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	14	317
3. Colleges for General Education.	3	1,906	8	3,191	64	73,085
4. Professional Colleges ..	1	106	4	484	56	25,824
5. Special Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5	2,012	13	3,675	139	1,01,770

The Table (4) opposite gives the details of institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and their enrolment during 1959-60 :—

N.B.—(i) Each Statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments, is shown as one unit for statistical recording.

(ii) There are a number of Research Institutions which are recognised and aided by the Department but they are neither affiliated to a University nor do they do any regular teaching work. Such institutions are not recorded in the Table.

(iii) There were 19 institutions of Higher Education not affiliated to any University. Of these, two were Research institutions for Higher Education, two were Graduates' Basic Training Centres, one was the Nautical Engineering College, 3 were Medical Colleges, one a Training Institute for Physical Education, one a Co-operative Training College, 3 Oriental Colleges, one the Sir J. J. School of Art, one a College of Yoga, 2 Rural Institutions at Amravati and Gargoti, the Indian Institute of Technology and the College of Home Science in Bombay.

The total number of students in these non-affiliated institutions was 2,946 in 1959-60.

6.10. University Examinations.

The following Table presents the candidates who appeared and passed the more important examinations held by the Universities during the year under report. For a comparative study, the percentage of results of these examinations during 1958-59 is also given alongside :—

Table No. VI (5)
University Examinations
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage	Percentage (1958-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	B.A.	8,407	4,836	57.5	89.8
2	M.A.	1,639	1,214	74.6	76.8
3	B.Sc.	3,606	1,809	50.2	61.7
4	M.Sc.	668	446	66.8	75.0
5	PhD.. .. .	62	45	72.6	42.2

Table No. VI (5)—cont.

Serial No. (1)	Examination (2)	Number appeared (3)	Number passed (4)	Percentage (5)	Percentage (1958-59) (6)
6	LL.M.	56	20	35.7	31.4
7	LL.B.	1,385	788	56.9	54.9
8	M.D.	77	22	28.6	25.0
9	M.B., B.S.	360	192	53.3	46.8
10	B.E. (Civil)	256	173	67.6	77.9
11	B.M.E.E.	119	83	69.7	67.0
12	M.Ed.	137	84	61.3	87.6
13	B.T. and B.Ed.	1,077	1,015	94.2	94.3
14	M.Com.	273	200	73.3	73.2
15	B.Com.	2,040	984	48.2	45.9
16	M.Sc. (Tech.)	15	13	86.7	92.3
17	B.Sc. (Tech.)	164	138	84.1	100.0
18	M.Sc. (Agril.)	41	41	100.0	100.0
19	B.Sc. (Agril.)	223	187	83.8	71.7
20	B.Sc. (Vet.)	66	55	83.3	92.3
21	B. Text	20	19	95.0	83.3
22	Ph.D. (Tech.)	4	1	25.0	100.0

6.11. Expenditure.

The following Table gives the total expenditure of the Statutory Universities, according to sources for the year of report and the preceding year.

Table No. VI (6)
Direct Expenditure of Statutory Universities
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	5,40,908 (5.18)	12,20,669 (9.8)
State Government Funds	21,88,253 (20.96)	25,86,554 (20.7)
Board Funds, Fees	63,80,257 (61.10)	71,51,633 (57.3)
Other Sources	13,32,161 (12.76)	15,18,128 (12.2)
Total	1,04,41,579 (100.0)	1,24,76,984 (100.0)
For April 1960 (Estimated)	..	10,39,749
Total for the period ending 31st April 1960.	..	1,35,16,733

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 20.0 lacs from Rs. 1,04,41,579 in 1958-59 to Rs. 1,24,76,984 in 1959-60. During 1959-60 about 57.3 per cent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 61.10 per cent in the preceding year.

Indirect expenditure incurred by the Universities during the year under report was Rs. 62,44,410 as under :—

	Rs.
On Scholarships and stipends ..	5,85,533
On Buildings	27,33,853
On Hostels	2,76,583
On Miscellaneous	26,48,441

2. RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

6.12. Research Institutions—

During the year 1959-60 the number of Research Institutions has increased from 15 in 1958-59 to 16 in 1959-60. This is due to the opening of one Research Institution, the Bombay Labour Institute recognised by the Bombay University during the year 1959-60. The number of students in these institutions on 31st March, 1960 was 344 (269 men and 75 women) as against 255 (184 men and 71 women) in 1958-59. Majority of these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Education, but some are under the control of the Central Government and other Heads of Departments of the State Government.

Particulars in respect of research institutions recognised by various Universities in the State during 1959-60 are as under :—

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Research Institute (2)	Recognised by (3)	State Govt. Grant Rs. (4)
1	Haffkine Institute, Bombay	B o m b a y University.	Government
2	Marine Biological Research Station, Taraporewala Aquarium, Bombay.	Do. ..	Do.
3	Indian Cancer Institute Bombay	Do. ..	Do.
4	Mumbai Marathi Granthalaya's Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Bombay.	Do. ..	10,000
5	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay	B o m b a y University.	1,000
6	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay	Do. ..	3,820

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Research Institute (2)	Recognised by (3)	State Govt. Grant Rs. (4)
7	Bhavtiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay	Bombay University	15,000
8	Psychological Research Institute, Bombay	Do. .. .. .	..
9	Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay	Do. .. .. .	..
10	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	Poona University.	..
11	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona	Do.	15,000
12	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	Do.	1,51,508
13	G. K. Institute of Rural Education Gargoti, Kolhapur	Do.	3,000
14	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Poona.	Government	1,912
15	Demographic Training Institute, Bombay I.. .. .	Do.	Central Government.
16	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay	Do. .. .. .	..

In addition to the above 16 institutions, the following 21 institutions, though not educational institutions, are recognised by Government for purposes of grant :—

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institution (2)	Amount (3)
		Rs.
1	Jyotirvidya Parisamstha, Poona	172
2	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	25,000
3	Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay	5,360
4	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	13,000
5	Anthropological Society of Bombay, Bombay	250
6	Gujarati Natya Mandal, Bombay	4,200
7	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona	15,000

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institution (2)	Amount (3)
		Rs.
8	Vaidika Samshodhan Mandal, Poona	4,000
9	Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona	4,000
10	Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona	1,000
11	Kaivalyadham S. M. Y. M. Samiti, Lonavala—	
	(a) Literary Research Department	3,940
	(b) Scientific Research Department	13,510
12	Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia	830
13	Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (North Satara)	8,000
14	Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli	820
15	Hyderabad Historical and Literary Res. Society, Nanded	980
16	Mahajan Sahitya Prakashan Mandal, Nanded	780
17	Bharatiya Charitra Kosha Mandal, Poona	1,550
18	Shri Forbez Gujarati Sabha, Bombay	2,700
19	Vidarbha Samshodhan Mandal, Nagpur	1,903
20	Shri Eknath Samshodhan Mandal, Aurangabad	1,010
21	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay	50,000

For the first time during 1959-60 Government sanctioned liberal grants at 50 per cent of approved expenditure to Research Institutions for the constructions of buildings, purchase of equipment and library books. Fourteen Research Institutions received Rs. 2,58,766 for this purpose.

Brief notes on the activities of some of these Research Institutions follow.

Haffkine Institute.

The year 1959 was the year of Diamond Jubilee of the present premises of the Haffkine Institute. The occasion was celebrated on 10th January 1959. The President of the Indian Union Dr. Rajendra Prasad graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. The inauguration ceremony was held under the Presidentship of Governor of Bombay, Shri Sri Prakasa. The Inaugura-

tion of the 4 Day Session programme of celebrations was done by the Chief Guest. 29 foreign delegates from various parts of the world participated and over a 100 Indian delegates from various parts of the country had also gathered, in addition to a large gathering of local scientists. The occasion was a remarkable success and had attracted all-India attention as well as publicity abroad. A three-day scientific Session was held and symposia were arranged on the subject of Plague, Cholera, Neurotropic Viruses, Influenza, Insect-resistance to insecticides and Snakes and Venoms.

During the Diamond Jubilee the government created HAFFKINE INSTITUTE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND for promoting research and development at the Haffine Institute. Training of Health Personnel and Laboratory Technician's Training Course are two of the latest facilities provided by the Institute. Several research fellowships and scholarships are awarded through the Institute by National agencies like C. S. I. R., or N. I. S., by the State and Central Governments and leading private manufacturers.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

Mahabharata Department.—1,504 pages of the Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata* have been printed up to date. Out of these, 280 pages were printed during the year. These include 216 pages of the *Asvamedhikaparvan* edited by Prof. R. D. Karmarkar, 8 pages of the *Mahaprasthanikaparvan*, and 56 pages of the Introduction to the *Santiparvan*, both edited by Dr. S. K. Belvalkar.

Manuscript Department.—The printing of the Descriptive Catalogue of Government Manuscripts has been making steady progress. During the year under Report, a few forms each of three different Volumes were printed off. Part 3 of Volume IX (Vedanta Manuscripts), prepared by Dr. S. M. Katre, will be out early next year.

Publication Department.—The output of the Department during the year, apart from 280 pages of the *Mahabharata*, consists of 1,506 pages as against 1,866 pages printed in the last year. Satisfactory progress has been made in connection with the reprinting of the five volumes in the Bombay Sanskrit Series, namely, the *Paribhasendusekhara*, the *Subhasitavali*, the *Vyakarapamahabhasya*, the *Rgveda Selections*, No. 36, and Vedanta by Ghate. The printing of Vol. V, pt. 2, of MM. Dr. Kane's *History of Dharmasastra* has also made good progress during the year.

Sales Department.—The total sale-proceeds of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 28,070.51 as against Rs. 19,853.71 of the previous year. These sale-proceeds include an amount of Rs. 3,118.68

realised from the sale of the *Mahabharata* fascicules. As the stock, of the Institute's publications is rapidly increasing, year after year, the need for a new building for the proper housing of the entire stock is very keenly felt.

Post-Graduate and Research Department.—This Department, which is a constituent Institution of the University of Poona, participated as usual in the Post-Graduate teaching in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture organised by the University. There were in all 12 students in this Department working for their Doctorate during the year. Out of these students, nine students, who have duly completed their four terms for Ph. D., are still working on their respective thesis.

Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

The Summer School of Linguistics was held at Coimbatore from 4th May to 11th June 1959 under the joint auspices of the Universities of Madras and Annamalai, the Linguistic Society of India, the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, and the P.S.G. Sons' Charities, Coimbatore.

This School recorded a total registration of 220 scholars drawn from all parts of India, including about 10 scholars from Ceylon. The number of those who were in actual attendance was 189. Of these, 68 were advanced students and the remaining were the First-Year registrants. 24 lady students enrolled for the School and 3 casual students were permitted to attend the classes.

During the Session of the Summer School First and Second Year Diploma Examinations in Linguistics were conducted. 10 candidates appeared for the F. Y. Diploma Examination of whom three passed. Of the seven candidates registered for the Second Year Diploma Examination six appeared and all of them were declared successful.

Rural Institute, Amravati.

All activities of the Rural Institute have in their perspective the following needs of rural India :—

- (a) Economic,
- (b) Social,
- (c) Cultural,
- (d) Health and Hygiene, and
- (e) Educational.

The Institute comprises of—

- (i) a College of Rural Services offering a Three-Year Diploma Course ;
- (ii) a College of Agricultural Science offering a Two-Year Certificate Course ;
- (iii) a College of Civil and Rural Engineering offering a Three-Year Diploma Course (started from August 1957) ; and
- (iv) a Preparatory Course of one year leading to the Three-Year Diploma Course in Rural Services.

Farm and Dairy.—Students are required to attend morning agricultural practicals for two hours every day. They are allotted Agricultural plots of 33' x 33' size at two farms, viz., the Janatawadi and Rajendro Garden (ornamental), situated within half a mile from the Institute.

The Dairy Unit, attached to the Farm contains about 40 heads of cattle, including Murrah buffalows and Haryana cows, thus affording full scope for teaching purposes. The other activities of the Institute include a Co-operative Store and Canteen ; an Industrial Co-operative Society at a village about 2 miles from the Institute ; Co-operative Workers' Orientation Camps, and games and sports.

Bombay Labour Institute.

Since the academic year 1959-60 the status of the Institute has been raised by the recognition under Section 52 of the Bombay University Act 1953 as a post graduate institution imparting specialised instruction leading to the two-year Diploma in Labour Welfare (D.L.W.) of the Bombay University. The University course covers 6 theory papers including one full paper in Industrial Sociology besides a paper in practical work and an oral examination.

The enrolment of the candidates for the Diploma Course was completed in May 1959. Out of 40 students enrolled 2 belong to the Backward Class community. This being a post graduate course, candidates selected are all graduates in the faculty of Arts, Commerce or Law.

The new course of the University diploma was inaugurated by Principal T. M. Advani, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on 2nd July, 1959.

At the request of German Vice-Counsel Mr. A. V. Schemeling arrangements were made to receive and show round, members of the delegation of German Federal Parliament on 24th September 1959.

The Workers' Education Scheme which was started as a pilot project by the Government of Bombay and inaugurated on 20th November 1958 by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister, has now been continued on a firm footing. The course covers 40 lecture discussions, 8 observation visits, 3 Role play periods, 2 group discussions, case conference, seminar, symposium, film show and discussion on current topics. 88 students were awarded certificate during the first session, 77 during second session, 68 during the third session. The second Convocation of the Institute for awarding diplomas to successful candidates was held on 28th February 1960 at the University Convocation Hall. The successful candidates of the Dip. L. W. course as well as the successful worker trainees of the first and second batch of the workers' Education received their certificates from Professor D. G. Karve, Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

This is the Twentysecond year of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's dedicated services in the cause of education, art and culture.

Founded on November 7, 1938, by Dr. K. M. Munshi, the Bhavan has, during the last 22 years, ceaselessly striven to reintegrate Indian culture to suit modern conditions and to resuscitate its fundamental values based on Truth, Love and Beauty: "Satyam", "Shivama" "Sundaram". From modest beginnings, the Bhavan has now blossom into an All-India Movement, in which India's ancient learning and modern intellectual aspirations combine to create a new spirit and literature, a new history and culture. It has now on its roll 5 Honorary Members, 23 Founder Members, 54 Associate Members and 239 Donor Members. The Founder Members of the Bhavan include men of eminence like Sardar Vallabhai Patel, (late Deputy Prime Minister of India), Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (now President of India) and Shri S. Radhakrishnan (now Vice-President of India). Among the Honorary Members are Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shri Motilal Setalvad, Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane and Shri G. D. Birla. The Council, the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees constitute the Governing Body of the Bhavan.

During this year, some changes were made in the Constitution of the Bhavan to meet the requirements of its vast expanding activities. The Bhavan has made considerable progress during this year. The highlights of this year's activities include the starting of a Bhavan's Kendra in Bangalore in July, 1959; starting of a fortnightly language Journal in Gujarati entitled SAMARPAN from November, 1959; the deputation to the Bhavan from U.S.A. of Prof. Howard Boatwright and Mrs. Helen Boatwright under the Fulbright Scheme to assist the Bhavan in the efforts

to harmonise Indian and Western Music ; the purchase of a new property located immediately behind the annexe at Chaupatty, and formulation of, schemes for a Co-operative Housing Society and medical relief for staff members.

6.13. Expenditure.

The expenditure of research institutions by sources during the year under report and the preceding year is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI (7).
Expenditure on Research Institutions
(1959-60)

Source	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	53,65,73 (34.02)	5,54,302 (30.94)
2. State Government Funds	2,82,179 (17.89)	2,54,047 (14.18)
3. Board Funds .. .. .	..	..
4. Fees	19,603 (1.24)	30,784 (1.72)
5. Others Sources	7,38,988 (46.85)	9,52,563 (53.16)
Total	15,77,343 (100.0)	17,91,701 (100.0)
For April 1960 (Estimated) .. .. .	..	1,49,303
Total for the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	19,41,009

3. COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

6.14. Arts and Science Colleges.

The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 58 with 66,866 students in them on 31st March 1959, to 64 colleges with 73,085 students in them on 31st March 1960, giving 1,142 as the average number of students per college as against the corresponding figure of

1,153 for the preceding year. The number of girls in these colleges was 17, 424 which represented about 23·8 per cent of the total enrolment. The regionwise distribution of the colleges is as under :—

Table No. VI (8).
Arts and Science Colleges
(1959-60)

Region	No. of Colleges		No. of students in these colleges		Average No. of students per college	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay ..	17	18	33,314	35,996	1,959	1,999
Rest of West Maharashtra.	19	21	18,577	18,480	977	880
Vidarbha	17	17	12,227	15,418	719	907
Marathwada ..	5	8	2,748	3,191	549	399
Total ..	58	64	66,866	73,085	1,153	1,142

Greater Bombay with an addition of a new college in 1959-60 the Parle College, Bombay, shows no appreciable rise in the average number of students per college. In the districts of rest of West Maharashtra, with the number of colleges 21, the average has gone down to 880 per college from 977.

In Vidarbha Region there is no increase in the number of colleges for General Education, during the year under report, but the number of students in them has gone up from 12,227 to 15,418 giving 907 students per college as against 719 students per college in the year 1958-59. This is a clear indication of the larger numbers then in 1957-58 that are seeking college education in Vidarbha Region.

In Marathwada three new colleges, viz. Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga, College of Arts, Osmanabad and Shri Shivaji Mofat College, Kandhar have been opened during the year 1959-60, bringing the total number of colleges to 8. Total enrolment in these has increased by 443 over the figure, for 1958-59 i.e., 2,748. Average number of pupils per college, however, is 399 as against 549 in 1958-59.

6.15. Expenditure.

During 1959-60 Government decided to sanction liberal grants to Arts, Science and Commerce colleges in West Maharashtra for (i) the construction of buildings, (ii) purchase of equipment and (iii) purchase of Library books. 31 institutions were paid Rs. 19,99,500 on this account and about Rs. 30 lakhs are to be similarly paid during 1960-61. Five colleges in Marathwada were paid similar grants amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Loans advanced for construction of buildings amounted to Rs. 2.77 lakhs for 5 colleges in Vidarbha and Rs. 5.95 lakhs to 13 colleges in West Maharashtra under a scheme sponsored by the University Grants Commission whereby the Commission bears 75 per cent of the cost on hostel for girls, the State Government released about Rs. 1.18 lakhs, their share at 25 per cent, to 6 colleges in West Maharashtra for building of girls' hostels.

The expenditure figures on Arts and Science Colleges by sources for 1959-60 and the preceding year 1958-59 are presented in the Table below:—

Table No. VI (9)
Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges
(1959-60)

Source (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Funds	38,60,214 (20.18)	38,16,109 (17.70)
2. Board Funds	3,000 (0.02)	..
3. Fees	1,33,88,330 (70.00)	1,56,19,334 (72.45)
4. Other Sources	18,74,447 (9.80)	21,23,101 (9.85)
Total	1,91,25,991 (100.0)	2,15,58,544 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	17,96,545
For the period ending 30th April 1960.. .. .	..	2,33,55,089

Fees contributed 72.45 per cent of the total expenditure in 1959-60 as against the lower percentage of 70.00 per cent in the preceding year. The fees and "other sources" between them make up for the decrease in Government funds and Board funds, the total expenditure being about 24 lacs more than in 1958-59.

4. PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

6.16. In 1958-59, there were 59 colleges with an enrolment of 26,526 in Maharashtra State. During the year under review, six new Professional Colleges were started bringing the total number of these colleges to 65. These new colleges are—

- (i) P. V. D. T. College, Bombay.
- (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
- (iii) Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda.
- (iv) Swavalambi Diploma Training Institute, Wardha.
- (v) Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.
- (vi) Vidarbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

According to the classification of Professional institutions suggested by the Ministry of Education, Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) Classes have now been included under Professional Institutions.

S. T. C. classes or institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a college. These have no separate building, staff and equipment etc. The classes are held usually in the morning or evening in rented or loaned accommodation, the staff being part-time. The students enrolled are, most of them, working-teachers whose practice-lessons are taught in their own schools and supervised by the other trained and approved staff members of the school or the staff of the S. T. C. institute. As such these classes or institutions do not fall under the category of colleges like the Medical, Engineering, Law and other Professional Colleges. For these reasons the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in Chapter VII. The total enrolment in 59 Professional colleges of 1958-59 was 26,526 (23,495 men and 3,031 women) while in the year under report it was 27,266 (24,724 men and 2,542 women) in 65 colleges. The Table (10) gives particulars of these 65 colleges.

With just over one-third of the 65 colleges in Greater Bombay, the enrolment in these colleges accounts for over one half of the total enrolment in all the 65 colleges. The average number of students in each type of colleges, however, is educationally significant. The Engineering and Technological colleges give an average of 627 and Commerce colleges 905 as against 586 for Law, 368 for Agricultural and 319 for Medical colleges.

Table No. VI (10)
Professional Colleges
(1959-60)

Area	Colleges for Education		Engineering & Technological Colleges		Medical and Veterinary Colleges		Agricultural Colleges	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Greater Bombay.	3	516	3	2,608	8	2,813	..	..
2. Rest of West Maharashtra.	6	442	2	1,470	4	1,124	1	477
3. Vidarbha ..	7	736	2	307	3	1,020	2	840
4. Marathwada	1	72	..	..	1	111	1	154
Total ..	17	1,766	7	4,385	16	5,068	4	1,471

Colleges of Commerce		Law Colleges		Colleges for Applied Art		Other Professional Colleges		Total No. of	
Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
3	4,700	4	3,718	1	549	1	83	23	14,987
4	2,171	2	458	..	..	1	207	20	6,349
3	2,183	1	360	..	..	..	..	18	5,446
..	..	1	147	..	..	..	..	4	484
10	9,054	8	4,683	1	549	2	290	65	27,266

6.17. Expenditure.

The following Table presents the comparative expenditure figures on all Professional colleges during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Table VI (11)
Expenditure on Professional Colleges
(1959-60)

Source (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	3,32,657 (2.25)	21,35,983 (11.51)
2. State Government Funds	71,40,595 (48.25)	82,73,862 (44.59)
3. Board Funds	8,32,106 (5.62)	1,43,600 (6.70)
4. Fees	51,39,008 (34.73)	52,65,760 (28.38)
5. Other Sources	13,53,871 (9.15)	16,37,597 (8.82)
Total	1,47,98,237 (100.0)	1,85,56,802 (100.0)
For April 1960 (estimated) .. .. .	..	15,46,400
For the period ending 30th April 1960.. .. .	..	2,01,03,202

There is considerable increase in the expenditure under Central Government funds. The reason for this abnormal increase in expenditure is due to the inclusion of Indian Institute of Technology for the first time whose total direct expenditure alone was Rs. 19,01,042 out of which Rs. 17,74,801 have been contributed by Central Government. State Government contribution shows a decrease from 48.25 to 44.59 per cent. Expenditure from Board funds increased by 1.08 per cent with the exception of two sources viz., Central Government funds and Board funds. There is a decrease in the expenditure from all the remaining sources during 1959-60. There is an over-all increase of about Rs. 37.58 lakhs in the expenditure on Professional education, the average per college being about 1.38 lacs in 1958-59 and about Rs. 1.48 lacs in 1959-60.

5. COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

6.18. Colleges for Special Education increased from 7 to 9 during the year 1959-60. The two new colleges started were (1) Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna, (2) College of Home Science, Bombay. The enrolment in these colleges has registered an increase of 563 over the figure 1,188 for 1958-59.

There was an abnormal increase in the enrolment of Rural Vidyapeeth, Gargoti (87 to 178), whereas the enrolment in one of the Sanskrit Vidyalayas, *i.e.*, Shri Ram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna, has gone down from 32 to 10.

The enrolment in these thirteen institutions is as under :—

	Enrolment in	
	1958-59	1959-60
1. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	163	169
2. G. S. College of Yoga and Culture, Synthesis, Lonawala ..	10	10
3. S. K. Mahavidyalaya, Nanded	14	14
4. Shri Ram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna	32	10
5. Rural Institute, Amravati	367	335
6. Rural Vidyapeeth, Gargoti	87	178
7. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay	515	501
8. College of Home Science, Bombay .. .. .	..	385
9. Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna .. .. .	..	149
Total	1,188	1,751

6.19. Expenditure.

The expenditure, by sources, incurred on the colleges for special education during the last two years is given below :—

Table No. VI (13)

Expenditure on Colleges of Special Education

Source (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	2,47,722 (29.53)	2,37,948 (24.66)
2. State Government Funds	2,08,715 (24.88)	1,86,042 (19.28)
3. Fees	1,32,773 (15.83)	2,07,101 (21.46)
4. Other sources	2,49,644 (29.76)	3,33,725 (34.60)
Total	8,38,854 (100.0)	9,64,816 (100.0)
For April 1960 .. .. .	..	80,401
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	10,45,217

The over-all expenditure in 1959-60 has risen by about Rs. 1.26 lakhs while the expenditure by sources shows variations. There is a decrease in the percentage of expenditure falling under Central and State Governments. The increase under fees (5.63 per cent) and under "Other Sources" (4.84 per cent) make up the shortfall in total Government funds.

Further details about colleges for Professional and Special Education (other than Colleges of Education) will be found in appropriate context in Chapter VIII. The particulars of Colleges of Education are dealt with in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VII
TRAINING OF TEACHERS

- 7.1.** This Chapter is divided into three Sections :
 A—Training of Secondary Teachers.
 B—Training of Primary Teachers.
 C—Training of Other Teachers.

A—TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

7.2. Secondary Training Colleges.

The training of graduate teachers is undertaken by Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to Universities and by Graduates' Basic Training Centres conducted by Government.

The Secondary Training Colleges cater to teachers from Secondary Schools and follow a course of studies, theoretical and practical, as laid down by the Universities to which they are affiliated. In the case of Graduate Basic Training Centres, the institutions follow the syllabus as laid down by the Department, craft being a compulsory subject and correlated teaching a method in practical work. Both these types of institutions are open to Government as well as non-Government teachers.

The following Table shows the number of Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to Universities and the number of teachers under training during the year under report and the preceding year.

Table No. VII (1)
Secondary Training Colleges
(1959-60)

(1)	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Auranga- bad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Institutions—						
1958-59 ..	2	..	4	2	1	9
1959-60 ..	3	..	4	3	1	11

Table No. VII (1)—cont.

	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Auranga- bad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Teachers under Training—						
1958-59—						
Men	214	..	289	243	43	789
Women	187	..	90	96	6	379
Total	401	..	379	339	49	1,168
1959-60—						
Men	208	..	258	298	62	826
Women	308	..	114	86	10	518
Total	516	..	372	384	72	1,344

Two new Secondary Training Colleges namely (1) P. V. D. T. College of Education, Bombay, and (2) Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda, were started during the year under report. Of the 11 colleges, 2 were affiliated to the Bombay University, 4 to the Poona University, 3 to the Nagpur University, 1 to the Marathwada University and 1 to the S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay.

The increase of 176 in enrolment in these 11 colleges is mainly due to the two new institutions opened during the year.

Out of the 1,344 students in these colleges, 518 or about 38.6 per cent were women.

During the year under report, 984 teachers (543 men and 441 women) appeared for the B. T. or the B. Ed. Examination conducted by the various Universities and 923 teachers (513 men and 410 women) passed the Examination.

The following four colleges in the State have been selected by the All-India Council for Secondary Education for opening Extension Services Departments :—

1. Secondary Training College, Bombay.
2. Tilak College of Education, Poona.
3. University Training College, Nagpur.
4. S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur.

The Extension Services Departments of these colleges provide in-service courses and develop other projects for improving the efficiency of teachers in Secondary Schools. The object of this in-service training is primarily to make these teachers fully conversant with the new trends in Secondary Education and to develop in them initiative and responsibility for adopting more dynamic and effective methods of teaching in class-rooms. For this purpose the Extension Services Departments have been supplied with special equipment in the shape of books, audio-visual aids like projectors, film strips, films, tape recorders and duplicators, as well as a pick-up van to be utilised for the supervision of schools and for organising a mobile library service for the teachers and students of the associated schools. The area of service rendered by each of these Extension Services Departments is so marked as to bring within its range a separate group of schools to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions.

The spirit that pervades the activities of these Departments is one of camaraderie and service through co-operative effort and individual study. Besides Seminars and refresher courses, subject groups are formed which meet periodically for panel discussions and co-operative study. Workshops are organised to work out new ideas and formulate new methods through practical procedures. A weekly news-letter and the other informative and instructive brochures issued by the Department help to maintain close and active contact between schools and their staff.

7.3. Graduates' Basic Training Institutions.

During the year under report there were two Basic Training Colleges in Maharashtra State. Of these, the Centre at Gargoti is a non-Government institution, while the other at Dhulia is a Government institution. The syllabus prescribed for these centres is a composite one consisting of both basic and non-basic subjects. The teachers who pass the final examination are awarded a Diploma in Basic Education (D. B. Ed.) by Government. They are mainly absorbed in Basic Primary Teachers' Training Colleges or as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. But as the course is equivalent to that of B. T. or B. Ed., they are suitable for employment in Secondary Schools as well.

Liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees in these colleges, half of them receiving Rs. 40 per month. The stipends are awarded on the basis of merit to non-deputed teachers staying in College hostels.

Besides the 2 Graduates' Basic Training Centres mentioned above, there is a Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Amravati. The College is managed by Government. It is affiliated to the Nagpur University, and conducts a course leading to the Degree B. T. (Basic). All the students in this College receive stipends and no fees are charged for the training.

All these 3 institutions are co-educational and residence in the hostels attached to the institutions is compulsory. The practical side of the training includes, besides practice teaching on the correlated pattern, community service through programmes of activities in social service, rural hygiene, adult literacy and allied services to rural areas around the institution.

The Table 2 gives details of these institutions as on 31st March 1960.

Table No. VII (2)
Graduate Basic Training Institutions
(1959-60)

Item	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Post-Gr. Basic Training College, Amravati	Total
	Dhulia	Gargoti		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Year of Establishment	1948	1956	1955	..
On 31st March 1960—				
No. of students on roll—				
Men	45	18	18	81
Women	3	4	2	9
Total	48	22	20	90
No. of students in attached hostels—				
Men	45	18	18	81
Women	3	4	2	9
Total	48	22	20	90
No. of students that passed during 1959-60—				
Men	45	15	18	78
Women	3	..	2	5
Total	48	15	20	83

7.4. Higher Examinations in the Professional Training of Teachers.

In addition to the B. T. or B. Ed., all Universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by research, or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report, 258 students (161 men and 97 women) were enrolled for the M. Ed. Degree and 36 students (32 men and 4 women) were registered for the Ph. D. Degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. 84 students (48 men and 36 women) were awarded the M. Ed. degree and none the Ph. D. (Education) degree by the Universities during 1959-60.

7.5. Diploma in Teaching.

There were three colleges, two for men and one for women, viz.,—

- (i) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute, Amravati,
- (ii) Swavalambi Diploma (in Teaching) Training College, Wardha, and
- (iii) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute, Amravati.

The total number of students in these colleges, as on 31st March 1960, was 332 (186 men and 146 women). In addition, there were T. D. Classes attached to the following colleges :—

- (i) Ruia College Bombay.
- (ii) St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay.
- (iii) N. W. College, Poona.
- (iv) R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.
- (v) University Training College, Nagpur.
- (vi) Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda.

The total number of students in these classes was 456 (224 men and 232 women).

7.6. Secondary Teachers, Certificate (S. T. C.) Examination :

In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges and in Table VI (1), S. T. C. classes have been included as belonging to the category of Professional institutions. As they differ from other Professional Colleges (vide 6-19.), the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers".

To encourage teachers and specially under-graduate teachers in Secondary Schools, to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. The examination is in two parts, theoretical and practical, and is open to candidates who have passed the S. S. C.

Examination or any other examination accepted by the Department as equivalent to or higher than the S. S. C. Examination including Shastri Examination. Candidates who have teaching experience of not less than 9 months can appear for the Examination after giving the required number of practical lessons under an approved teacher, while those without such experience have to undergo a regular course of instruction at a training institution recognised by the Department. To meet the needs of candidates who do not have the requisite teaching experience, and also of those experienced teachers who need guidance in the theoretical side of training, a number of S. T. C. Institutions have sprung up at a few centres. They provide regular instruction in theory and practice on the general lines of the training institutions.

Government continued to permit, during the year under report, candidates from the new components of the State to appear for the S. T. C. Examination conducted by the Department. The associations or the Public bodies in the new components of the State, desirous of opening S. T. C. Institutions were allowed to do so on usual conditions.

Table No. VII (3)

S. T. C. Institutions

(1959-60)

Year	Number of Institutions	Number of students		
		Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958-59	48	802	984	1,786
1959-60	60	1,162	1,323	2,485

Out of 60 institutions, as many as 26 (with 1,124 students) in Bombay Division, 16 in Poona Division (with 705 pupils), one in Aurangabad Division (with 20 pupils) and the remaining 17 (with 636 students) were in Nagpur Division.

In the S. T. C. Examination held during the year under report, 2,977 teachers (1,501 men and 1,476 women) appeared and 1,916 (882 men and 1,034 women) passed the examination.

B—TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

7.7. The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State increased from 93 in 1958-59 to 113 in 1959-60. The increase of 20 colleges is accounted for under 18 men's colleges and 2 women's colleges. The divisional distribution of these 113 colleges is as follows :—

Bombay Division ..	31
Poona Division ..	35
Nagpur Division ..	36
Aurangabad Division ..	11
	113

Forty seven Colleges were managed by Government. There were three Municipal Colleges managed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All the remaining 63 colleges were managed by private bodies.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 11,934 on 31st March 1959 to 13,847 in 1959-60. The average number of students per college was 122.

The following Table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report :—

Table No. VII (4)
Training Institutions for Primary Teachers
(1959-60)

Management	Number of Institutions			Number of students in institutions		
	For Men	For Women	Total	For Men	For Women	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Government	39	8	47	5,631	980	6,611
Municipal	2	1	3	156	144	300
Private Aided	38	18	56	4,275	2,027	6,302
Private Un-Aided	6	1	7	618	16	634
Total ..	85	28	113	10,680	3,167	13,847

The following paragraphs give details separately about institutions for men and for women.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (MEN)

7-8. Institutions and Students.

The total number of Training Colleges for men increased from 67 (with 9,176 trainees) in 1958-59 to 85 (with 10,680 trainees). The increase of 18 was due to the opening of 18 new colleges during the year.

Of the 85 colleges, 23 were in Bombay Division, 24 in Poona Division, 28 in Vidarbha and 10 in Marathwada.

Under the Government of India scheme for increasing the trained element of teachers in existing Primary Schools as well as to meet the need of trained teachers for the compulsory education programme during the third Five Year Plan, 20 new Primary Training Colleges (13 Government and 7 non-Government) were opened during 1959-60 in the State. Each of these colleges started with two divisions of 50 students each thus providing 2,000 additional places in training institutions. The entire expenditure on account of these 13 Training Colleges is borne by the Government of India.

The total number of students increased from 9,176 on the 31st March 1959 to 10,680 in 1959-60. According to the recommendations of the non-Government Primary Training Colleges Committee, all colleges have to maintain hostels and provide accommodation for at least 75 per cent of the pupil-teachers on roll. Also according to the revised Grant-in-aid Code, no college is allowed to admit more than 40 students to a class.

The following Table gives details of Primary Training Colleges for the year 1959-60 and 1958-59 :—

Table No. VII (5)

Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers (1959-60)

Division	Number of institutions		Number of students		Average No. of students per institution	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay Division ..	19	23	2,435	2,832	128	123
Poona Division ..	20	24	2,811	3,147	140	131
Nagpur Division ..	24	28	3,619	3,815	150	136
Aurangabad Division	4	10	311	886	77	88
Total ..	67	85	9,176	10,680	139	125

7.9. Training Institutions by Languages.

Out of the 85 Primary Training Colleges for men, as many as 80 or 94.1 per cent were meant for teachers in Marathi schools, one or 1.1 per cent was meant for teachers in Gujarati Schools, 3 or 3.5 per cent were meant for Urdu teachers and 1 or 1.1 per cent for Hindi teachers. The number of colleges managed by Government was 39; the remaining 46 were managed by private agencies. The number of students in colleges with Marathi as medium was 10,216 or a little over 95.6 per cent of the total number of students. The corresponding percentage in colleges with Urdu as medium was 3.4 and the percentage was negligible (less than 1 per cent) in respect of Gujarati and Hindi. Of the 10,680 students, as many as 9,188 or 86.0 per cent were residing in hostels attached to the colleges, 57.2 per cent in hostels attached to Government Colleges and 42.8 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government Colleges.

The Table 6 gives particulars of these Colleges as on 31st March 1960.

Table No. VII (6)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Men-by Languages (1959-60)

Item (1)	Marathi (2)	Gujarati (3)	Urdu (4)	Hindi (5)	Total (6)
No. of Institutions :					
Government	37	..	2	..	39
Non-Government	43	1	1	1	46
Total	80	1	3	1	85
No. of Students in Institutions :					
Government	5,351	..	280	..	5,631
Non-Government	4,865	77	79	28	5,049
Total	10,216	77	359	28	10,680
No. of Students residing in Hostels :					
Government	4,970	..	280	..	5,250
Non-Government	3,910	..	..	28	3,938
Total	8,880	..	280	28	9,188

7.10. Expenditure.

The expenditure on training institutions for men primary teacher increased from Rs. 23,09,973 in 1958-59 to Rs. 28,03,075 in 1959-60. Out of the total increase of Rs. 4.93 lakhs, as much as Rs. 3.07 lakhs were met from Government funds. The amount spent by Government on the Training Institutions for men was Rs. 20,89,335 which represents about 74.5 per cent of the total expenditure on these institutions.

The following Table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for men for two successive years :—

Table No. VII (7)

**Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men
Primary Teachers (Amount in Rs.).
(1959-60)**

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	12,81,199	5,00,741	37,940	4,90,093	23,09,973
1959-60	14,97,195	5,92,140	64,865	6,48,875	28,03,075
Expenditure for April 1960 (estimated).	..	..	..	..	2,33,589
Total expenditure up to 30th April 1960.	..	..	..	..	30,36,664

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (WOMEN)

7.11. Institutions and Students.

The number of Primary Training Colleges for Women was 28 in 1959-60, 2 more than in 1958-59. Eight of the Colleges were situated in Bombay Division, 11 in Poona Division, 8 in Nagpur Division and 1 in Aurangabad Division.

The number of women trainees in these institutions increased from 2,758 on 31st March 1959, to 3,167 on 31st March 1960. The average number of students per college was the highest in Aurangabad, (*viz.*, 151) and the least in Poona Division (*viz.*, 95); the average for the State as a whole being 113 as against 106 in 1958-59.

The following Table gives the distribution of Women's Training Institutions for two successive years by divisions :—

Table No. VII (8)
Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers
(1959-60)

Division	Number of Institutions		Number of students		Average No. of students per Institution	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay Division ..	9	8	1,028	1,153	114	144
Poona Division ..	10	11	956	1,048	96	95
Nagpur Division ..	6	8	708	815	118	102
Aurangabad Division	1	1	66	151	66	151
Total ..	26	28	2,758	3,167	106	113

7.12. Training Institutions by Languages.

Of the 28 institutions, 24 impart instruction through Marathi, 2 through Urdu, and one each through Gujarati and Hindi. The number of colleges conducted by Government was 8 or 28.5 per cent of the total. The corresponding percentage for men's institutions was 45.8. 889 students from Government institutions were residing in the hostels attached to the institutions, thus giving a percentage of 50.2 to the total number of students studying in these institutions. The number of students residing in the hostels attached to non-Government institutions was 880 or 49.8 per cent of the total number of students in those institutions.

The Table 9 gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March 1960, by languages.

Table No. VII (9)
**Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Women
 by Languages.**
 (1959-60)

Item (1)	Marathi (2)	Gujarati (3)	Urdu (4)	English (5)	Hindi (6)	Total (7)
No. of Institutions :						
Government ..	7	..	1	..	..	8
Non-Government	17	1	1	..	1	20
Total ..	24	1	2	..	1	28
Number of Students in Institutions :						
Government ..	906	..	74	..	..	980
Non-Government	1,364	282	147	..	394	2,187
Total ..	2,270	282	221	..	394	3,167
Number of Students residing in Hostels :						
Government ..	815	..	74	..	..	889
Non-Government	781	23	..	..	76	880
Total ..	1,596	23	74	..	76	1,769

7.13. Expenditure.

The expenditure on training institutions for women increased by Rs. 1,44,966 from Rs. 7,89,031 in 1958-59 to Rs. 9,33,997 in 1959-60. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions was Rs. 6,68,282 which represented about 71.5 per cent of the total expenditure. The corresponding percentage in 1958-59 was 71.0.

The following Table gives the details of expenditure on Women's Primary Training Institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VII (10)
Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (Amount in Rs.).
(1959-60)

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On Non Government Institutions	On Government Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	2,36,444	3,24,004	35,732	1,92,851	7,89,031
1959-60	3,70,678	2,97,604	1,723	2,63,992	9,33,997
Expenditure for April 1960 (estimated).	..	..	..	..	77,833
Total expenditure up to 30th April 1960.	..	..	..	..	10,11,830

7.14. In view of the needs of private Training Colleges to have their own buildings, Government sanctioned for the first time a scheme for paying grants at liberalised rates, *i.e.*, 50 per cent of the total expenditure, to these Training Colleges. The scheme is to be operated for two years only from 1959-60. Building and equipment grants to 31 institutions amounting to Rs. 8,45,500 were sanctioned in Maharashtra State.

7.15. Syllabus of Primary Training Institutions.

The revised syllabus which was introduced in institutions situated in the old Bombay State area in 1956-57 and extended to other regions in 1957-58 continued to be in force during the year under report. The revised syllabus tries to integrate professional training with academic achievements. The course has been simplified to suit the two levels of teachers—P. S. Cs., who have had 7 years' of education and S. S. Cs. who have had 11 years' of education. In professional training the courses are distinctive while in academic instruction the teachers who have passed the S. S. C. Examination are given more intensive training. It is expected that S. S. C. trained teachers will be available to man the higher classes of Primary schools in larger numbers.

The syllabus has also replaced the present system of having heads of Examination by three groups of allied subjects *viz.*, Education, Crafts and Academic subjects ; and the passing standards are fixed for the groups as a whole and not for separate subjects.

The instruction for the Junior Certificate is linked with the Senior Certificate. Any teacher who is a P. T. C. as per old rules or a Junior Certificate holder is eligible to qualify himself for the Senior Certificate by passing the Senior Certificate Examination in the following subjects :—

1. Practical Examination in crafts.
2. Practical Examination in teaching.
3. Written examination in 6 papers of the Senior Certificate examination.

It will, however, be necessary for such teachers to have passed the S. S. C. Examination, and put in a minimum service as teachers, as prescribed by Government.

From 1956-57, two types of Training Courses have been provided for Primary School Teachers, the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for P. S. C. passed teachers and the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate course for S. S. C. passed teachers. The S. S. C. passed teachers were previously eligible to undergo the Primary Teachers' Certificate course in one year but this one year course was discontinued gradually with the idea that the S. S. Cs. should be required to obtain the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate only. This one year course for S. S. Cs. was discontinued in the old Bombay State area in the year 1956-57 and in the Vidarbha area from 1959-60. On re-examination of the whole question, Government considered that in order to improve the supply of trained teachers, it is desirable to re-introduce the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course for S. S. C. teachers.

Government, therefore, under No. PTC 1959-A, dated the 3rd February 1960, issued orders as follows :—

1. S. S. C. passed teachers who want to complete Junior Course shall be permitted to take up one year Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate now reintroduced.
2. On completion of the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course, these teachers shall be eligible for the pay scale Rs. 50—90 which is prescribed by Government for Junior Trained Primary Teachers.
3. S. S. Cs. who will be obtaining Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate in accordance with the one year's course now re-introduced, shall be eligible to appear privately for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination 2 years after obtaining the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate.

4. Teachers who fulfil the conditions mentioned above shall appear for and pass the following tests at the Examination to be eligible for the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate.
- (i) Practical Test in Crafts—Group I.
 - (ii) Practical Examination in Teaching—Group II.
 - (iii) Six papers in Academic subjects—Group III.

The above orders of Government were to be effective from the academic year 1960-61.

During the year under report, 3,743 candidates (3,418 men and 325 women) appeared for the Senior P. T. C. Examination of whom 2,556 (2,375 men and 181 women) passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the Junior P. T. C. Examination was 6,926 (5,014 men and 1,912 women), and the number who passed the Examination was 4,695 (3,320 men and 1,375 women).

7.16. Extension Service in Primary Training Colleges

The scheme of extension service in Primary Training Colleges was first introduced in 1956-57. Six colleges in the State were given a small grant of Rs. 300 each for carrying on extension services in the area of 10 miles roundabout them. It is hoped that the Training Colleges will find a good opportunity to maintain contact with the teaching profession through these extension services and be of effective help in providing in-service courses to the teachers in the field.

C—TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS :

7.17. Hindi Teachers.

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for Primary schools and for Secondary schools. For the former, the Department conducts four months' short-term training courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State for selected School Board teachers who are deputed to these courses. They are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Lower and/or the Higher Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. The Lower H. S. S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months' duration, while the Senior H. S. S. Examination is taken by those who undergo a Refresher Course of 9 months' duration.

During the year under report, 4 courses of 4 months' duration for 40 Primary teachers each were organised—2 at Dhulia and 2 at Poona,

The number of institutions coaching students for the Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination was 29. The total number of students in these institutions during the year under report was 712 of whom 362 were women. The total expenditure on these institutions during 1959-60 was Rs. 41,679 which was met from fees (Rs. 32,436), State Government funds (Rs. 400) and other sources (Rs. 8,843).

7-18. Pre-Primary Training Institutions.

During the year under report, the number of pre-Primary Training Colleges increased from 10 in 1958-59 to 12. All these training colleges were located in cities. The Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir Kosbad which was in rural area was closed during the year under report.

The number of trainees in these colleges increased from 577 (4 men and 573 women) on 31st March 1959 to 692 on 31st March 1960. All the trainees were women.

The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs. 2,10,457 of which an amount of Rs. 1,01,323 (or 48.1 per cent) was met by Government. The corresponding figures for 1958-59 were Rs. 1,88,457 and Rs. 94,911 (or 50.36 per cent) respectively.

Further details about these colleges are given in the Table 11.

Table No. VII (11)
Pre-Primary Training Institutions (1959-60)

Item	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Institutions	2	..	5	5	..	12
Number of Trainees—						
Men .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	178	..	242	272	..	692
Total	178	..	242	272	..	692
Number of Teachers—						
Men	4	..	8	..	..	12
Women	11	..	22	33	..	64
Total	15	..	28	33	..	76
State Government Funds	Rs. 19,440	Rs. ..	Rs. 14,199	Rs. 67,684	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,01,323
Direct expenditure from—						
Fees	19,679	..	23,696	17,951	..	61,326
Other sources*	2,113	..	25,696	19,999	..	47,808
Total	41,232	..	63,591	1,05,634	..	2,10,457

*Other sources—Includes endowments, municipal funds and other sources.

During the year 1957-58, Government had appointed a Committee to review and revise the syllabus for pre-Primary Training Colleges. One of the recommendations of the Committee was to introduce a revised Pre-P. T. C. syllabus in all the pre-Primary Training Colleges in the State. Government had accepted the recommendation, and the revised syllabus was introduced in all the colleges in the State from June 1958.

According to the revised syllabus there will be one year's course for Matriculates and two years' course for P. S. C. passed teachers. The examination will be held in two parts—Practical and Theoretical. This measure of upgrading and systematizing the syllabus of Pre-Primary Training Colleges has resulted in raising standards and in bringing these Colleges to a uniform pattern of training.

Besides the institutions mentioned above, the following two institutions prepare students for the Trained Teachers Certificate and the Kindergarten and Junior School Teachers' Certificate—St. Margaret's Training College, Bombay and St. Mary's Training College, Poona.

The number of students in these two colleges on 31st March, 1959 was 108 (19 men and 89 women). The number of candidates who passed the Trained Teachers' Certificate was 13 and the number who passed the Kindergarten and Junior School Certificate was 39.

7-19. Drawing Teachers.

During the year under report, there were three Drawing Teachers' Training Institutions in the State. They were—

- (1) The Department of Teacher Training attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay ;
- (2) Chitrakala Shikshak Shikshanalaya attached to the Abhinava Kala Vidyalaya, Poona ; and
- (3) Drawing Teachers' Certificate Class of Kala Niketan, Kolhapur.

The duration of the course in each of these institutions is one academic year. The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1960, was 121.

The following Table shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. VII (12)

Drawing Teachers' Examination (1959-60)

Name of the Examination (1)	1959-60	
	Number appeared (2)	Number passed (3)
Drawing Teachers' Examination	136	108
Drawing Masters' Examination	64	49
Arts Masters' Examination	74	23

7-20. Physical Education Teachers.

The details about the training of Physical Education teachers are dealt with in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1. The facilities provided for Professional and Special Education in the State can be conveniently considered under the following main heads* :—

- A—Agricultural Education ;
- B—Commercial Education ;
- C—Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education ;
- D—Forestry Education ;
- E—Legal Education ;
- F—Medical Education ;
- G—Veterinary Education ;
- H—Music, Dance and Drama ;
- I—Education in Fine Arts ;
- J—Social Sciences ;
- K—Other Institutions of Professional and Special Education.

A—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

8.2. General Set-up of Agricultural Education.

Agricultural Education in this State is provided at three levels. At the top, there are Agricultural Colleges which are affiliated to Universities. These admit students who have completed the Secondary School course. Next to them come Agricultural High Schools or Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses. These provide instruction of a pre-vocational type along with a good deal of general education. At the lowest level there are Agricultural Schools which provide instruction in Agriculture to those who have completed the Primary School course. It is thus obvious that these three types of institutions try to provide specialisation in Agriculture at different levels.

Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Schools are under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture while Agricultural High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses are under the control of the Director of Education.

8.3. Agricultural Colleges.

The personnel for research and extension work in agriculture comes from the Agricultural Colleges. On 31st March 1960, there were Agricultural Colleges, one each at Poona, Nagpur, Akola and Parbhani

*Teacher Education is dealt with in Chapter VII, Oriental Studies will be dealt with in Chapter XIV and Institutions for training in Physical Education will be dealt with in Chapter X.

all of them managed by the State Government. The Poona College is affiliated to Poona University, the Colleges at Nagpur and Akola are affiliated to Nagpur University and the College at Parbhani to Marathwada University.

In order to meet the requirements in respect of Agricultural graduates for manning the various Departmental posts, the admission capacity of the existing colleges has been enhanced as under :—

Poona from 150 to 200.
Nagpur from 128 to 200.
Akola from 64 to 128.
Parbhani from 32 to 104.

The duration of the course at the Parbhani College is of three years while that at the other 3 colleges is of four years. In order to bring uniformity in all Agricultural Colleges in the State, the 3-year course after Inter Science at Parbhani has been converted to a 4-year course after S. S. C. Examination as in the other three colleges. During the year under report students were, however, admitted to the first year of the 3-year degree course to maintain continuity of out-put in Agricultural graduates. The colleges at Poona and Nagpur provide adequate facilities for post-graduate training leading to the M.Sc. (Agri.) degree.

The total number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Bachelor of Agriculture Examination during the year under report was 265 and 229, respectively. The number of candidates who appeared for the Master of Agriculture Examination was 42, all of whom passed the examination. Only 1 candidate appeared for Ph.D. in Agriculture and secured the degree.

The following Table shows the statistics of these colleges for two successive years :—

Table No. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges (1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	4	4
Non-Government .. .. .	..	..
Total	4	4
Number of students in Institutions—		
Government and Total	1,132	1,471
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions and Total ..	12,69,943	13,50,577
Total—		
Government Institutions and grant Total	16,50,031	18,59,930

8.4. Agricultural High Schools.

The number of Agricultural High Schools or Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses in 1959-60 was 42. These classify as Secondary Schools which are dealt with in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

8.5. Agricultural Schools.

Manjri type Agricultural Schools provide a 2 year integrated diploma course in Agriculture. Training imparted in these schools included training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Dairy, Co-operation, Public Health and Civics, Rural Development, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, etc. These training centres are located at Buldana Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sindewahi, Tharsa, Amravati and Manjri. The Amravati Centre is run on grant-in-aid basis while the rest are run by Government. A 2 year course has been started at these 7 centres during 1959-60 to train Gram Sevaks in basic knowledge of certain important subjects related to rural development work.

In order to train personnel as multi-purpose village-level workers in Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, Basic Agricultural Schools have been established at Parbhani, Sindewahi, Amravati and Buldana. The Basic Agricultural School at Buldana was started during the year 1958-59. Training in Agriculture and allied subjects is given in these schools for a period of one year. Six Extension Training Centres at Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sindewahi (Chanda), Tharsa (Nagpur), Amravati and Manjri (Poona) were in operation in the State during the year. These Centres train Gram-Sevaks, and the course includes extension work in rural development. Each Centre conducts a course of six months except the centre at Kolhapur, where the duration of the course is of one year. The candidates are selected from the department of Agriculture.

Selected village artisans are trained for a period of one year in smithy, carpentry and masonry works to enable them to establish, with some Government aid, work-shops in villages. A work shop wing was functioning at the Extension Training Centre at Manjri. One year's training in Home Science is imparted to Gram Sevika trainees in three Home Science Wings at Sindewahi, Manjri and Amravati. There were also 4 Poultry schools in the State—one at Kirkee (Poona), another at Dhulia the third at Kolhapur, and four at Kopargaon (Ahmednagar) started this year. The schools run two types of courses in Poultry Husbandry short-term courses of 3 months' duration and long-term courses of 9 months' duration. The total number of students in these 4 institutions during the year under report was 181.

The following Table compares the statistics of these five types of institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (2)
Agricultural Schools
(1259-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	24	25
Non-Government	3	3
Total ..	27	28
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,083	1,899
Non-Government	291	409
Total ..	2,374	2,308
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	8,69,895	12,25,012
Non-Government Institutions	54,478	88,287
Total ..	9,24,373	13,13,299
Total—		
Government Institutions	11,72,047	13,32,030
Non-Government Institutions	1,21,262	1,32,866
Grand Total ..	12,93,309	14,64,896

B—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

8.6. General Set-up.

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions—

- (i) Colleges of Commerce ;
- (ii) Commercial High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools with Commerce as a course ; and
- (iii) Commercial Institutions.

Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provided a 4-year degree course after the Secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multi-purpose Schools provide a pre-vocational course of Commercial Education along with General Education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

The oldest and the most important College of Commerce in the State is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is conducted by Government. There is a separate Inspector of Commercial Schools assisted by Assistant Inspectors for the purpose of

inspecting Commercial High Schools and institutions recognised by the Department. He also conducts the Commercial Examinations instituted or recognised by Government.

8.7. Colleges of Commerce.

During the year under report, the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 10, as against 9 in 1958-59, a new college having been started at Wardha. The number of students in these colleges increased from 7,952 on 31st March 1959 to 9,054 on 31st March 1960. Of the 10 colleges, as many as 7 were in West Maharashtra. The remaining 3 were in Vidarbha, there being no separate Commerce College in Marathwada.

In the B.Com. Examination held during the year, 2,040 candidates appeared and of these 984 passed the Examination. Out of the 273 candidates who appeared for the M.Com. Examination, 200 were declared successful. 44 candidates appeared for the Diploma in Business Management (B.M.) out of whom 19 passed the Examination. For the Diploma in L. S. G. D. 17 candidates appeared out of whom 14 were declared successful.

The following Table gives the statistics of these college for two successive years :—

Table No. VIII (3)
Colleges of Commerce
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	8	9
Total ..	9	10
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,694	1,535
Non-Government	6,298	7,519
Total ..	7,992	9,054
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	81,722	1,09,399
Non-Government Institutions		
Total ..	81,722	1,09,399
Government Institutions	3,12,662	2,99,935
Non-Government Institutions	13,13,220	12,38,258
Grand Total ..	16,25,882	15,38,193

8.8. Commercial High Schools.

The total number of Commercial High Schools or Multi-purpose High Schools with commerce as one of the subjects in the State, in 1959-60, was 24. These schools classify as Secondary Schools which are dealt with in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

In certain places Government conduct or assist *Commercial Centres* where students attending the local Secondary Schools and opting for Commercial Education are given specialised training through qualified staff. There were 12 such centres during the year under report. The names of these centres are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VIII (4)
Commerce Centres
(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Centre (2)
1	Sangli High School, Sangli.
2	G. S. High School, Jalgaon.
3	Government High School, Satara.
4	Main Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
5	M. R. High School, Gadhinglaj.
6	Government Commerce Centre, Alibag (Kolaba).
7	Government Technical-cum-Commercial Centre, Nasik.
8	Government Commerce Centre, Ahmednagar.
9	Government Commerce Centre, Poona.
10	Government Technical High School, Malegaon Camp.
11	R. V. Technical High School, Khar, Bombay.
12	Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.

8. 9. Commercial Institutions.

During the year under report the number of Commercial Institutions increased from 145 in 1958-59 to 198 in 1959-60 and their enrolment increased from 17,842 to 24,105 during the same period. The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 8,21,919 in 1958-59 to Rs. 10,59,390.

The following Table gives the details of Commercial Institutions in the State for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (5)
Commercial Institutions
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Institutions—		
Government	145	198
Non-Government	145	198
Total ..	145	198
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	17,842	24,105
Non-Government	17,842	24,105
Total ..	17,842	24,105
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds. { Government Institutions ..	6,776	10,083
Non-Government Institutions ..	6,776	10,083
Total ..	6,776	10,083

8.10. Commercial Examinations.

The following Table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed G. C. D. C. and G. C. C. Examinations held in May and October 1959 :—

Name of Examinations	Appeared		Passed	
	April/May 1959	October/ November 1959	April/May 1959	October/ November 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
G. C. D. C. Examinations ..	781	156	286	33
G. C. C. Examinations	6,936	8,034	4,064	4,083

The G. C. C. Examination was conducted as usual at 19 centres and the G. C. D. C. at 29 centres in Maharashtra.

At the Higher Proficiency Certificate Examinations, the following candidates appeared and passed in May and October 1959 Examinations :—

Name of Examinations	Appeared		Passed	
	April/ May 1959	October/ November 1959	April/ May 1959	October/ November 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
At Shorthand Examinations ..	542	654	177	335
At Typing Examinations	719	816	348	448

The G. C. Examinations in Marathi and Hindi Typewriting were conducted at 7 centres in Maharashtra and that of Hindi Shorthand in May-October 1959 at 6 centres.

The Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting in English was conducted in October/November 1959 at 19 centres. The number of candidates who appeared for the Examination was 8,034 and the number of candidates who passed the Examination was 4,083.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examination was held as usual in three stages, during the year under report. The following Table shows the number of entries for the three different stages for the year under report and the preceding year :—

Table No. VIII (6)
London Chamber of Commerce Examination
(1959-60)

Name of Examinations	Number of entries in 1958-59	Number of entries in 1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)
Higher Certificate Stage	173	59
Certificate Stage	205	31
Elementary Stage	58	28

Book-keeping and Accountancy claimed the highest number of entries (31) at all the three stages of the examination, the other subjects in order of importance being Commercial Law with 8 entries for Higher

Certificate stage, Shorthand with 4 entries for Certificate stage and Typewriting with 10 entries for Elementary stage.

The results of the examination were not very satisfactory. Out of 38, 24 and 24 candidates who appeared for the Examination at the three stages, 18, 2, 2, respectively, were successful.

C—ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

8-11. General Set-up.

Since 1948, a separate Directorate of Technical Education supervises all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. The head of this branch of administration is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by an adequate subordinate staff and there is a State Council of Technical Education whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding:—

- (i) courses and standards of instruction ;
- (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid ;
- (iii) opening of new technical institutions ;
- (iv) appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of technology and engineering ;
- (v) arrangements for examination and award of certificates and diplomas ;
- (vi) preparation of text-books in Hindi and regional languages.

The Training Organisation of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Re-settlement and Employment, New Delhi was transferred *de-jure* to State Government with effect from 1st November 1956, and was placed under charge of the Directorate of Technical Education and continues to be in his charge.

The activities of the Department mainly comprise the following :—

- (1) Collégiate and Higher Education,
- (2) Secondary, Vocational, Industrial and Technical Education,
- (3) Craftsmen Training,
- (4) National Apprenticeship Training,

- (5) Evening classes for Industrial Workers,
- (6) Inspection and recognition of non-Government institutions and payment of grant-in-aid,
- (7) Conduct of departmental examinations in Technical subjects and
- (8) Award of educational concessions, scholarships, etc.

The Directorate has an annual budget of about 2.27 crores, and during 1959-60 it was exercising administrative control over 69 Government Institutions (including Engineering Colleges) and over 244 non-Government institutions spread all over the State. The total expenditure during the year under report on the Special Organisation for Technical and Industrial Education was Rs. 16,068,706.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education in this State is provided at four levels. At the top come the Engineering and Technical Colleges which provide various degree and diploma courses. Next in order are the Technical High Schools and Multipurpose High Schools with Engineering as one of the subjects, which provide a pre-vocational course in Engineering along with General Education. Then come Technical, Engineering and Industrial Schools which prepare students for several professions in the field. Lastly, there are a number of Arts and Crafts Schools which prepare students for a number of trades and skills.

8.12. Colleges of Engineering and Technology.

The total number of Engineering and Technology Colleges increased by 1, *i.e.*, from 6 in 1958-59 to 7 in 1959-60. The new institution is the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, started in 1958-59 but accounted for the first time in 1959-60. The intake capacity of the Degree Courses at the Colleges of Engineering at Poona was increased from 685 to 808.

Of the 7 colleges only two colleges *viz.*, the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur and Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay were Technological Colleges, and all the remaining were Engineering Colleges.

Three colleges were conducted by Government, one by the Central Government, the Nautical Engineering College, Bombay, and the remaining two by the State Government.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,238 on 31st March 1959, to 4,385 on 31st March 1960. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 57,17,103 incurred in 1959-60 as much as Rs. 20,02,088 (or about 35.02 per cent) was spent from State Government funds.

The following Table gives the details of these Colleges for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (7)
Engineering and Technical Colleges
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)
Number of Institutions—		
Government	3	3
Non-Government	3	4
Total ..	6	7
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	962	1,099
Non-Government	3,276	3,286
Total ..	4,238	4,385
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Govern- ment Funds. { Government Institutions ..	9,58,978	13,02,605
{ Non-Government Institutions ..	6,72,807	6,99,483
Total ..	16,31,785	20,02,088
Government Institutions	14,52,264	18,51,246
Non-Government Institutions	19,04,827	38,65,857
Grand Total ..	33,57,091	57,17,103

Technical Education at the Secondary level is provided through—

- (i) Technical High Schools which offer only the Technical courses
- (ii) Technical-cum-Commerce High Schools which provide both these vocational courses ;
- (iii) Multi-purpose High Schools having Technical courses ; and
- (iv) Technical Centres which provide Technical courses to pupils from neighbouring Secondary Schools.

Of these Technical Centres also provide short-term courses in technical practical subjects to students directly registered by them. The first three types of institutions fall under Secondary Education dealt with in Chapter V.

In certain places Government conduct *Technical Centres* where students attending the local Secondary Schools and opting for Technical Education are given training in workshop processes as well as elementary

theoretical education in the principles of Engineering, through qualified staff. The number of such centres on 31st March 1960 was 19, three new centres having been opened at Wardha, Yeotmal and Gondia in 1959-60. No admissions were, however, made at the Yeotmal Centre. The total number of students admitted to the centres increased from 3,626 in 1958-59 to 3,914 in 1959-60. The details about these centres are given in the following Table :—

Table No. VIII (8)
Technical Centres
 (1959-60)

	Number of students admitted in	
	1958-59	1959-60
1. Technical High School, Dadar, Bombay	130	93
2. Technical High School, Vile Parle, Bombay	181	238
3. Technical High School, Thana	117	268
4. Technical High School, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan	117	135
5. Technical High School, Ahmednagar	170	185
6. Technical High School, Jalgaon	234	256
7. Technical High School, Bhusawal	145	203
8. Technical High School, Dhulia	413	483
9. Technical High School, Nasik	139	157
10. Technical High School, Malegaon	160	166
11. Technical High School, Poona	414	537
12. Technical High School, Satara	502	544
13. Technical High School, Mahad	131	136
14. Technical High School, Ratnagiri	294	294
15. Shivaji Technical High School, Kolhapur	391	375
16. T. M. Technical High School, Sawantwadi	88	84
17. At Wardha	N.A.	N.A.
18. At Yeotmal and } in Vidarbha		
19. At Gondia }		
Total	3,626	3,914

There has thus been an increase of 288 students attending Technical Centres.

8.14. Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools.

The following Table shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools during two successive years :—

Table No. VIII (9)
Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	137	124
Non-Government	34	51
Total ..	171	175
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	7,532	8,644
Non-Government	4,533	5,620
Total ..	12,065	14,264
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From Government Institutions ..	32,25,616	38,46,823
State Non-Government Institutions ..	2,90,624	5,30,951
Government Funds. Total ..	35,16,240	43,77,774
Total—		
Government Institutions	48,35,786	47,08,747
Non-Government Institutions	10,64,249	15,93,628
Grand Total ..	59,00,035	63,02,375

It will be seen that the number of schools increased from 171 in 1958-59 to 175 in 1959-60. Of the 175 schools, 4 were Engineering Schools, 34 were Technical Schools and the remaining 137 were Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial Schools managed by the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, Bombay State, was 87 as on 31st March 1960. In addition, there were a number of productive Centres which have not been taken into consideration as these are not educational institutions though training in skills is imparted in these

institutions to apprentices. Most of these schools were of peripatetic nature and were established at places or centres after the due consideration of the number of artisans, the extent of likely response, the possibilities of formation of Co-operative Societies of the trained artisans and the possibilities of exploring local raw materials for the purpose of production. The instructors at these peripatetic schools offer technical assistance and guidance to past trainees and other artisans working in the villages in the neighbourhood of the Centres where the schools are located, in addition to imparting instruction on the latest methods of production taking into account design, variety and quality of finished product.

8.15. Arts and Crafts Schools .

The Arts and Crafts Schools are under the control of the Director of Technical Education. They prepare students for a number of trades and skills. The number of such schools during the year under report was 140 and the number of students in them on 31st March 1960 was 6,582. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report was Rs. 5,65,590 of which an amount of Rs. 78,546 was met by Government.

The following Table gives details about these schools for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (10)
Arts and Crafts Schools
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government .. .. .	..	1
Non-Government	120	139
Total ..	120	140
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government .. .. .	..	11
Non-Government	5,468	6,571
Total ..	5,468	6,582
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	1,260
Non-Government Institutions	1,72,815	77,286
Total ..	1,72,815	78,546
Total—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	1,260
Non-Government Institutions	6,15,123	5,64,330
Grand Total ..	6,15,123	5,65,590

8.16. Government Apprentice Scheme.

The scheme was introduced in 1937 by opening one centre at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

The aims of the scheme are to accept young men for apprenticeship in Engineering, Weaving, Spinning and Dyeing in Textile and Typography courses, depending upon the number of vacancies made available by the industrial concerns co-operating in the scheme. The object of the scheme is to turnout skilled workers by having benefit of practical training in Industrial Workshops and in Textile Mills and by giving theoretical instruction in the evening classes arranged at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for apprentices for Engineering and Textile courses at the School of Printing and Technology, Bombay for apprentices for Typography.

8.17. Craftsman Training Scheme.

Consequent on the transfer of the Training Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, to the Directorate of Technical Education, the four Industrial Training Centres at Bombay, Aundh, Poona and Kolhapur and the Overseers' course under the Craftsman Training Scheme run at the Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad, were taken over by the Director of Technical Education with effect from 1st November 1956. During 1959-60, 1,980 seats were provided in these institutions.

8.18. Technical Examinations.

The Director of Technical Education conducts a large number of examinations in Engineering, Technical and Industrial courses approved by Government. The results of these examinations are given in detail in General Table No. VIII printed at the end of this Report.

D—FORESTRY EDUCATION

8.19. The Forests Department of the State has established educational institutions for training the personnel required by the Department. Two Foresters' Training Schools located at Bordi (Thana District) and Chanda (Nagpur Division) offer training to selected candidates for preparing them for posts of foresters. The course is of 8 months' duration and subjects like Silviculture, Forest Mensuration, Forest Engineering Geometry, Surveying, Accounts Procedures, Forest Law, Botany, Forest Utilisation, etc., are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities. The school at Bordi is for the training of Foresters only, while the one at Chanda runs parallel courses, one for foresters and the other for Forest Guards. During the year, 30 trainees were admitted in the Bordi institution, and 55 at Chanda.

The total number of trainees in these schools on 31st March 1960 was 85 and the expenditure incurred during the year under report on these schools was Rs. 13,569.

E—LEGAL EDUCATION

8.20. Legal Education in this State is provided in colleges affiliated to Universities. The following Table gives the details of Law Colleges for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (11)
Law Colleges
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	7	7
Total	8	8
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,505	1,449
Non-Government	2,049	3,234
Total	3,554	4,683
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Total—		
Government Institutions	2,14,396	2,01,206
Non-Government Institutions	5,61,089	5,43,660
Grand Total	7,75,485	7,44,866

The number of Law Colleges in the new Maharashtra State remained constant *i.e.* 8. Of these 8 Law Colleges the College at Bombay was managed by State Government while the remaining 7 were non-Government institutions.

Regionwise distribution of these colleges is 6 in West Maharashtra and one each in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 3,554 in 1958-59 to 4,683 in 1959-60 and the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 30,619 during the year under Report. As these colleges are generally self-supporting, no grant-in-aid is given to them.

During the year under report, 1,385 candidates appeared for the LL.B. Examination and of these 788 were declared successful. The number of candidates who appeared for the LL.M. Examination was 56 and the number who passed the Examination was 20.

F—MEDICAL EDUCATION

8.21. General Set-up.

Medical Education in this State is provided through Medical Colleges and Medical Schools.

The Medical Colleges teaching the Western system of Medicine are affiliated to Universities and provide a 5½ years' course after the Inter-Science Examination. The colleges teaching the Ayurvedic system of Medicine provide a 4½ years' course after the Inter-Science Examination. The duration of the course in Dental Colleges and in the Colleges of Pharmacy is 4 years and 3 years, respectively.

The Medical Colleges at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur had clinical teaching facilities. To provide this facility at the Aurangabad College a special hospital with 150 beds has been constructed.

The Ayurvedic Colleges prepare students either for the G.F.A.M. Degree Courses of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bombay, or to the B.A.M.S. Degree of the Poona or Gujarat Universities.

Training of nurses, midwives and auxiliary nurses is undertaken by Medical Schools attached to the Medical College Hospitals and the District Hospitals. The duration of the course in General Nursing is of 3 years and in Auxiliary Nursing, Midwifery, it is of 2 years. Training in Midwifery extends over a period of about one year for General Trained nurses. There are also some Medical Schools providing instruction in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine at a lower level. The duration of these courses is generally 4 years, and Matriculates are eligible for admission. At the end of the course a diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Ayurvedic institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurved, Bombay State, and all other institutions are under the direct control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Maharashtra.

8.22. Medical Colleges.

The number of Medical Colleges at the end of the year was 14. Of these 6 were Government Colleges.

In the new Maharashtra State, there were 6 colleges of Medicine and Surgery, 5 Ayurvedic Colleges, 2 Dental Colleges and 1 College of Pharmacy. Out of these, 1 College of Medicine and Surgery and 1 Ayurvedic College were in Vidarbha. There was only 1 Medical and Surgical College in Marathwada. Thus the break-up of the 14 Medical Colleges in the State was as follows :—

Colleges of Medicine and Surgery..	6
Ayurvedic Colleges '	5
Dental Colleges	2
Colleges of Pharmacy	1

The Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, was newly opened during the year under report.

The following Table gives the details of Medical Colleges for two consecutive years:—

Table No. VIII (12)
Medical Colleges
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	6	6
Non-Government	7	8
Total ..	13	14
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,490	2,624
Non-Government	1,879	2,111
Total ..	4,369	4,735
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	27,81,303	30,16,747
Non-Government Institutions	3,39,034	3,42,387
Total ..	31,20,337	33,59,135
Total—		
Government Institutions	35,54,459	38,73,211
Non-Government Institutions	19,34,429	21,90,373
Grand Total ..	54,88,888	60,63,584

8.23. Medical Schools.

The following Table gives details of Medical Schools for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Table No. VIII (13)
Medical Schools
 (1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	25	33
Non-Government	39	38
Total	64	71
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	2,480	2,472
Non-Government	2,298	2,204
Total	4,778	4,676
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions	6,10,516	13,52,164
Non-Government Institutions	1,10,394	1,65,095
Total	7,20,910	15,17,259
Total—		
Government Institutions	6,61,485	13,94,458
Non-Government Institutions	5,72,455	8,90,348
Grand Total	12,33,940	22,84,806

Of the 71 Medical Schools on 31st March 1960, 43 were in West Maharashtra, 23 were in Vidarbha, 5 were in Marathwada. 33 schools were managed by Government and the remaining 38 were non-Government. There were 56 schools for Nursing and Midwifery classes of which 30 were Government and the remaining 26 were non-Government. The remaining 14 schools provided instruction in Ayurvedic (11) and Homoeopathic (3), Medicine at a lower level. The Robertson Medical School at Nagpur with 435 pupils was imparting instruction in Allopathy.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1960, was 4,676, 2,472 being in Government Schools and the remaining 2,204 in non-Government Schools. The number of students in Nursing and/or Midwifery classes was 2,988 (36 boys and 2,952 girls), while the number of students in Ayurvedic Schools was 973 (810 boys and 163 girls) and in Homoeopathic Institutions 269 (214 boys and 55 girls).

The total expenditure on Medical Schools increased from Rs. 12,51,434 in 1958-59 to Rs. 22,84,806 in 1959-60. An amount of Rs. 15,17,259 (or 66.41 per cent) was borne by the State Government during the year under report as against Rs. 7,20,910 during 1958-59.

G—VETERINARY EDUCATION

8.24. General Set-up.

There are at present only two Veterinary Colleges, one at Bombay and the other at Nagpur, providing a four-year degree course leading to the B.Sc. (Vet.) Degree, of the Bombay and Nagpur University, respectively. There were also five institutions which provided one-year courses consisting of 9 months' theoretical instruction and 3 months, practical instruction in Veterinary Education at a lower level. All these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Poona.

8.25. Veterinary College, Bombay.

The total number of students in the college as on 31st March 1960 was 249 and the total expenditure on the college was Rs. 4,49,645 of which Rs. 4,44,245 was met from State Government funds. The number of students on 31st March 1959 was 271 and the total expenditure during 1958-59 was Rs. 1,96,287 out of which Rs. 1,91,767 was met from State Government funds.

Veterinary College, Nagpur.

The Veterinary College started at Nagpur during 1958-59, admitted 84 students to the first year during 1959-60. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,27,835 incurred during the year, Rs. 2,27,515 was met from State Government funds.

8.26. Stockmen's Training Courses.

These courses are provided at the schools at Kolhapur, Nagpur and Hingoli (District Parbhani). One more institution was opened at Amravati during the year by Government. All these schools are managed

by Government. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1960 was 270. The total expenditure on these schools was 75,421 and the whole of this expenditure was borne by Government.

H—MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

8.27. Music Education.

During the year under report, there were 42 Music Schools in the State distributed as follows :—

Greater Bombay	6
Rest of Bombay Division	7
Poona Division	18
Nagpur Division	7
Aurangabad Division	4
	42

Two schools were closed during the year under report.

All these were private institutions. Total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 2,61,745 out of which Rs. 26,885 was the State Government share. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1960 was 2,157 (868 boys and 1,289 girls).

The following Table gives the details of Music Schools in the State for the two preceding years :—

Table No. VIII (14)
Music Schools
(1959-60)

Number of Institutions—	1958-59	1959-60
Government .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government	44	42
Total	44	42
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government	3,600	2,157
Total	3,600	2,157
Expenditure (Direct)—		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	31,145	26,885
Total	31,145	26,885
Total—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	2,73,055	2,61,745
Grand Total	2,73,055	2,61,745

8.28. Dancing Schools.

On 31st March 1960, there were only 2 dancing schools recognised by the Department. The number of students in these schools was 15 and all of them were girls. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 3,417 of which State Government's share was Rs. 170 only.

8.29. Dramatic Art.

Government have decided to utilise part of the proceeds of the entertainment tax to encourage dramatic art and a part of the comprehensive programme drawn up for the purpose is being executed by the Education Department. Activities under Dramatic Art are being dealt with in Chapter XIV—Other Educational Activities.

I—EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS**8.30. General Set-up.**

The premier institution for imparting education in Fine Arts in this State is the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, established in 1856. Recently other institutions have come into the field and have shown good promise. The other institution which is doing very good work in the field although it has not reached the status of the institution mentioned above is Abhinava Kala Vidyalaya, Poona. This institute is allowed by the Department to conduct, on prescribed terms, the normal classes for Drawing teachers for the region. It is also granted a regional centre for the Government Higher Art Examinations in Drawing and Painting for which a large number of candidates are prepared and sent up by the Art Institutes and Classes in the mofussil. The training facilities in Art Education afforded by this institution is a source of inspiration to the general mofussil public. Besides this institution, there are a number of schools of Art at various centres in the State. They prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department.

The independent office and post of Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work was created in 1915 prior to which Sir J. J. School of Art and its Dean looked after Art Education in the State. The main responsibilities of this Officer are to inspect Higher Art Institutes and the teaching of Drawing in Secondary and Primary Schools, the conduct of Government Drawing Grade Examinations, the award of Drawing grants to Secondary Schools, etc. He also acts as Secretary to the Higher Art Examination Committee. Since 1949 two posts (in B.E.S. Class II) of Assistant Inspectors of Drawing and Craft-work have also been created in order to enable the Inspector to cope with his growing responsibilities. An

Assistant Secretary has been appointed since 1957-58 to assist the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work who is also the Secretary of the Higher Art Examination Committee.

8.31. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The Sir J. J. School of Art continues to be the premier institution for the teaching of Art in the State.

The following were some of the activities of the above institution during the year under report.

The Department of Drawing and Painting continued to maintain its steady progress in imparting instruction in Drawing and Painting to the students of the day session and the morning and evening sessions. The day session mainly trains students for the Government Higher Art Examinations, while the morning and evening sessions are conducted mainly for those who take to Drawing and Painting as a hobby. The figures of enrolment of these classes are :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Day Session	100	80	180
Morning and Evening Sessions	18	33	151

The morning and evening classes appear to be an indispensable adjunct of the institution.

The Department of Sculpture and Modelling made satisfactory progress during the year under report. Students of this Department went to the Department of Drawing and Painting for pencil drawing, and for wood carving to the Department of Arts and Crafts. Stone-carving was treated as an important subsidiary subject and the time-table of the Department was so arranged that each student could get 4 hours in a week to work in this medium.

The following are some of the crafts taught in the Department of Arts and Crafts :—

1. Carpentry and Cabinet-making.
2. Engraving and Enamelling.
3. Gold and Silver, Copper & Brass, Repouses.
4. House Decoration.
5. Shape-making.
6. Iron Work.
7. Stone-carving.
8. Wood-carving.
9. Carpet-weaving.

The system of work by the integration of courses of study common to all the Departments continued to help the students of this Department, particularly the carvers and the modellers. There were in all 149 students in the first term and 132 in the second studying the various crafts. Of these 23 were girls.

In August and November 1959 the School organised two Exhibitions of the students' work. Veteran artists, Indian and foreign, gave demonstration in "Portrait Painting" in oils and water colours for the benefit of the students of the school.

The number of students admitted to the Department of Teacher Training during the year under report was 51. Apart from the daily routine training, several Art activities were organised by the Department to enable the students to a proper understanding of the materials and technique of the studies.

Sir J. J. College of Architecture, once a department of the School of Art, is the pioneer institution in India for the teaching of Architecture providing a systematic and graded degree course on modern lines and of the standard obtainable in some of the advanced countries in the West. There is also a part-time Diploma Course. The Degree and the Diploma courses are both of 5 years' duration. The intake capacity is 80 and 50, respectively, 25 of the former being reserved for students coming from outside the State.

The Intermediate Examination in Architecture was held for the fifth time and the Examination in Bachelor of Architecture was held for the third time by the University of Bombay in the year under report.

The Department of Applied Art now a separate institution called Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art, continued to attract growing number of students from all over India. The Diploma courses in Applied Art whose intake capacity is 50 is supplemented by Apprentice Training Courses of one year's duration in Photography, Block-making, Lithography and Interior Decoration. In addition to the usual academic work, students of the Department take keeial for exhibinterest in preparing art work and visual publicity material for exhibition, Republic Day and Independence Day. A number of students of the Department secured handsome prizes in open competitions.

The number of students in the Sir J. J. College of Architecture was 549 (528 boys and 21 girls), in the Sir J. J. School of Art was 501 (339 boys and 162 girls) and in the Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art 200, 60 for the Diploma Course, 60 for the Certificate Course and 80 for the apprentice training course. The total expenditure on the College of Architecture and Applied Art was Rs. 1,37,913 and that on the Sir J. J. School of Art was Rs. 1,81,795.

8.32. Other Institutions for Education in Fine Arts.

Besides these two institutions functioning at the highest level, there are a number of institutions which impart education in Fine Arts and prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department. The following Table gives the statistics of these institutions for two consecutive years :—

Table No. VIII (15)
The Institutions for Education in Fine Arts
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions—		
Government	16	17
Non-Government .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Number of Students in Institutions—		
Government	1,364	1,536
Non-Government .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	<u>1,364</u>	<u>1,536</u>
Expenditure (Direct)		
From State Government Funds—		
Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Non-Government Institutions	45,102	55,852
Total ..	<u>45,102</u>	<u>55,852</u>
Government Institutions	1,72,434	2,33,401
Non-Government Institutions .. .. .	..	..
Total ..	<u>1,72,434</u>	<u>2,33,401</u>

Out of the 17 institutions shown in the above Table, 15 were in West Maharashtra and 2 were in the new components of the State. The number of students in the 17 private institutions was 1,536.

The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 1,72,434 in 1958-59 to Rs. 2,33,401 in 1959-60 while Government's contribution increased from Rs. 45,102 to Rs. 55,852 during the same period.

These institutions coach up students in Higher Art and present candidates for the Higher Art Examinations. They follow the courses in Higher Art as taught in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The members of the staff in these institutions were generally qualified and the instruction imparted in these institutions was found to be, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The results of students from these institutions in the Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations were also found to be satisfactory. The major handicap from which most of the private Art Institutions still suffer is the lack of adequate space and this makes it difficult for them to conduct their normal activities in a satisfactory way.

8.33. Drawing and Art Examinations.

The following Table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examination Committee, Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations, held in 1959-60, together with the results of these examinations held in 1958-59 :—

Table No. III (6)
Drawing and Art Examination
(1959-60)

Name of the Examination	1958-59		1959-60	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elementary Drawing Grade	28,123	19,359	28,376	19,458
Intermediate Drawing Grade	14,485	10,263	14,486	10,300
Elementary Drawing and Painting	546	154	529	192
Intermediate Drawing and Painting	241	77	245	107
Advance Drawing and Painting	168	77	137	44
Diploma in Drawing and Painting	160	98	136	90
Elementary Modelling	15	8	12	11
Intermediate Modelling	10	4	3	8
Advance Modelling	6	3	7	7
Diploma Modelling	4	2	3	3
Drawing Teachers	53	50	50	42
Art Masters	64	15	91	25
Drawing Masters	41	31	64	49
Elementary Commercial Art	233	121	262	118
Intermediate Commercial Art	126	88	133	122
Advanced Commercial Art	144	63	128	65
Diploma Commercial Art	62	21	80	62
Elementary Architecture	442	82	720	264
Intermediate Architecture	125	40	157	75
Advanced Architecture	86	22	96	46
Diploma Architecture	66	12	67	30

8-34. Art Exhibition.

The work done by the students were shown in the Annual Exhibition of the School and at the Fifth State Exhibition held at Ahmedabad. The State exhibition forms part of the cultural activities confined to the works of Art from the Artists and Craftsmen of the State and is divided into different categories and sections. Individual artists, students of Art Institutes as also pupils from Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools in the State were invited to participate in the Exhibition.

The Exhibition covered a full gamut of Art expression from child Art to professional Art. Stress was laid on the Indian outlook. Prizes ranging from Rs. 2,500 for Drawing and Painting for works of professional artists to Rs. 10 for child art sent in by pupils of Primary and Secondary Schools were awarded at this exhibition.

8-35. Art in Secondary Schools.

In the areas of the Maharashtra State, Drawing is a compulsory subject on the school curriculum of Secondary Schools in Standards V-VII. In Standard VIII pupils can at their option take craft which is alternative to Drawing. The same option is allowed in Standard IX. In Standards X and XI Drawing is compulsory for those pupils who desire to offer Art as a subject for the S. S. C. Examination. The Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, Maharashtra State, makes the following observations regarding Art Education in Secondary Schools in the old Bombay State area. Although the number of schools preparing students for the S. S. C. Examination in Art is steadily on the increase, it is still considered quite limited as compared to the total number of schools in the State.

Arrangements on proper lines for training in Art are made by some schools in Standards X and XI for the benefit of students taking Art as a subject at the S. S. C. Examination. Much of the work under "Still Life" and "Composition" was commendable in these top two Standards but the teachers yet appear to be not sufficiently conversant with methods of teaching "Art Appreciation".

Multipurpose Schools with 'Fine Arts' as one of the courses are to have qualified Art teachers on the staff. The subject is taught in such schools not merely with the object of preparing the students for the S. S. C. Examination but also with a view to providing sufficient training in Art to them and enabling them to enter upon advanced Art studies, if they

so desire. The aim of Art education in Multipurpose Schools is not to produce artists only but also :—

- (i) to foster and develop creative self-expression innate in every child,
- (ii) to enlarge the powers of visualisation and imagination and to deepen and intensify emotions,
- (iii) to develop aesthetic sensibility and to cultivate appreciation of art,
- (iv) to train the hand and the eye, which is as essential as the training of the brain,
- (v) to release creative impulses and suppressed emotions of the child, essential for its development,
- (vi) to help develop a full personality.

The total number of Multipurpose Schools with 'Fine Arts' as a course, at the end of the year under report, was 20.

J—SOCIAL SCIENCES

8.36. Higher Institutions for Social Studies .

Provision for the study of the Social Sciences at an advanced level exists only at one place in this State, *viz.*, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, was established in 1936 to meet the pressing need for scientific training in social work. It offers specialisation in the following fields :—

1. Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations.
2. Family and Child Welfare.
3. Medical and Psychiatric Social Work.
4. Community Organisation and Development and Rural Welfare.
5. Social Research.
6. Psychology.
7. Tribal Welfare.
8. Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration.

Admission to the Institute is limited to those who hold a Bachelor's degree of a recognised University. Preference is generally given to graduates who have taken for their degree course subjects such as Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Psychology or Physiology. The medium of instruction is English but the knowledge of Hindi is highly desirable to facilitate field work placement.

Adequate facilities for both men and women students are provided in the Institute's Hostels which are managed by wardens.

A diploma in Social Service Administration is awarded to those students who successfully complete the two-year curriculum consisting of four terms, the required amount of field work and a research project in their field of specialisation. The Institute also conducts one year certificate course in Applied Psychology and Social Research. In addition, six month courses leading to the certificates in Correctional Administration, Rural Welfare and Institutional Care are also conducted.

On 31st March 1960, there were 169 students (120 men and 49 women) studying in the different departments of the Institute.

The Institute receives recurring grants from the Central and some of the State Governments. During the year under report the total expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 3,51,023 of which an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was contributed by the Central Government, Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the State Government and the rest was met from fees and from 'other sources'.

8-37. Schools of Social Sciences .

In addition to the above-mentioned institution which provides instruction at the advanced level, the following institution provides training to Social Workers at a lower level:—

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Year of Establishment	Management	Number of students on 31st March 1960		
				Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon, Buldana.	1921	Private	77	8	85

Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon, imparts instruction not only in National Education, Village uplift, Social Education and Social Service but also in Painting, Drawing, Modelling and Music.

The total number of students in the institution on 31st March 1960 was 85 (77 boys and 8 girls), of whom 76 were from rural areas. The total expenditure on the institution in 1959-60 was Rs. 20,419 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 10,721.

**K—OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND
SPECIAL EDUCATION**

8-38. Co-operative Training College, Poona.

This college was started in June 1947, with arrangements for only one training course of 12 months' duration, *viz.*, the course for the Higher Diploma in Co-operation, which is now termed as the Intermediate Grade Officers' Training Course. Another course of six months' duration was introduced from April 1952, known as the Senior Officers' Training Course.

A third course was organised in February 1956, *viz.* the Special Course in Co-operative Marketing of 4 months' duration. Up to the end of June 1960, the number of completed sessions of the Intermediate, Senior and Marketing Courses was 13, 15 and 10, respectively. One Session (1959-60) of the Intermediate Course, 2 sessions (14th and 15th) of the Senior Course and 2 Sessions (9th and 10th) of the Marketing course came to a close during the year under report. Since the establishment of the College in 1947, 710 candidates were trained in the Intermediate Course, 504 in the Senior Course and 266 in the Marketing Course.

The total number of trainees preparing for the Intermediate Grade Officers' Training Course leading to the Higher Diploma in Co-operation in 1959-60 was 70 as against 73 in 1958-59. Of the 70 trainees, 40 were employees of the Co-operative Department of the Bombay State, 10 were employees of the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives of the Bombay State, 20 were from Co-operative institutions. There were no private trainees during 1959-60.

Practical training was compulsory in the case of all trainees who desired to qualify themselves for the Higher Diploma in Co-operation. The training was divided into two parts, study tours and intensive practical field training. 71 candidates successfully completed the course of whom 1 was a repeater.

Under the scheme of Co-operative Training sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India in April 1952, short-term classes of 6 months are held at the college for training officers of Co-operative Departments and Co-operative Institutions of different States in the Indian Union.

Up to the end of June 1960, there were in all 15 sessions of this course.

At these courses, arrangements are also made for specialised training in the subjects of--

- (1) Administration,
- (2) Banking,

- (3) Agricultural Marketing, and
 (4) Industrial Co-operation including Village, Cottage and Small-scale Industries.

The Special Course in Co-operative Marketing is of 4 months' duration, consisting of 2 months of theoretical training and 2 months of practical training. The number of trainees in the 9th session which commenced on the 6th July 1959 was 38. The 10th session which commenced on the 23rd November 1959 had on the roll 23 trainees.

Besides the three courses described above, the Co-operative Training College also conducts—(a) Refresher Courses for Co-operative Training Inspectors and (b) Special Short-term courses for Extension Officers (Industries) and Industrial Supervisors of the Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operative Department, Maharashtra State.

The college continued during the year under report the publication of half-yearly college Journal under the caption 'Co-operative Studies'.

The total direct expenditure on the college during 1959-60 came to Rs. 1,88,972 of which an amount of Rs. 51,338 was met from State Government Funds.

8-39. Co-operative Training Schools.

During the year under report, the following seven Co-operative Training Schools were in existence :—

Serial No.	Name of the School	Managed by	Year of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	The Maharashtra Regional Co-operative School, Poona,	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative Board.	1947
2	Jalgaon Co-operative Training School, Jalgaon.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1957
3	Regional Co-operative Training School, Nagpur.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1955
4	Marathwada Co-operative Training School, Aurangabad.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1958
5	Bombay Co-operative School ..	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1958
6	Co-operative School, Kolhapur ..	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1959
7	Co-operative School, Amravati ..	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1959

These schools provide training facilities to subordinate personnel of Co-operative Department and employees of the different types of Co-operative Institutions. The period of training is divided into 4-1/2 months' theoretical training and 2 months' practical training. Expenditure on some of the items such as salary of the teaching staff, stipends, library, etc., incurred by the private schools is shared by the Central and the State Governments.

The total number of students in these schools during the year under report was 1,026 as against 1,017 in 1958-59. The total expenditure incurred during 1959-60 was Rs. 2,34,172 of which as much as Rs. 1,67,354 was met from Government funds.

8-40.

During the year under review a College by name College of Home Science, Bombay, has been accounted for as a special institution under private management. This institution offers training in—(i) Diploma Course in Home Science and (ii) Teachers' Diploma Course in Home Science. The total enrolment during the year was 385. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 69,114 which was met from the fees alone.

8-41. Other Institutions for Training in Home Science.

There were 8 schools for giving technical advice in domestic science. Of these 2 were managed by Government and the remaining 6 by private agencies. Most of them provide one year training courses. The College of Catering and Institutional Management run by the All India Women's Central Food Council, which is one of the institutions included under this category is the only institution of its kind in South-East Asia. Its objects are the teaching of scientific knowledge to those desiring to enter the food and catering industry in any of its branches or to those who are required to teach domestic subjects. It gives instruction in one-year certificate courses, two-year diploma courses and three-year advanced diploma courses, besides part-time craft courses. On 31st March 1960 there were 203 trainees (116 men and 87 women) in the college.

The total number of trainees in these institutions as on 31st March 1960 was 640 and the total expenditure on these institutions during 1959-60 was Rs. 3,31,111 of which Rs. 1,36,431 was met from Government funds and the remaining from fees and other sources.

There were also 23 Multipurpose Schools with Home Science as one of the courses.

The subject of Home Science is a compulsory subject of study at the F. Y. A. and S. Y. A. Examinations of the S. N. D. T. Women's University. The University has also made provision for a specialised

full-fledged Home Science course in the three-year degree course, a beginning for the introduction of which was made from June 1959. The colleges at Bombay and Poona teaching this subject are to be upgraded and recognised as regional centres for promoting Home Science courses. The scheme is to be heavily subsidised by Government of India and is to be technically equipped by the Technical Co-operation Mission.

From the year 1957-58, Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women, Nagpur, provided instruction in B.Sc. (Home Science). The total number of girls in the Home Science classes in the college on 31st March 1960 was 134.

8-42. Rural Higher Institutes.

There were 2 Rural Institutes for Higher Education in the State, *viz.*, the Rural Institute, Amravati, established in 1956, and the Rural Vidyapeeth, Gargoti. These two institutions are affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. They prepare students for the three year Diploma course in Rural Services and two-year certificate course in Agricultural Science.

The Rural Institute, Amravati, pays special attention to the development of community life and works for the advancement of social ideals and prepares the rural youth for the service and improvement of the rural community. It also conducts a three-year diploma course in Civil and Rural Engineering.

Shri Mouni Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Gargoti, is located in a real rural setting at Gargoti near Kolhapur. The Rural Institute offers two diploma courses, one in Rural services of 3 years and the other of Civil and Rural Engineering also of 3 years.

The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1960 was 513 of whom 335 were in the Rural Institute, Amravati, and 178 were in Rural Institute, Gargoti. The total expenditure on these institutes for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 3,26,132 of which an amount of Rs. 1,37,948 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 24,772 by the State Government.

8-43. Schools for the Training of Cadets for Merchant Navy.

The Training Ship 'Dufferin' trains Cadets for posts of Executive Officers in the Merchant Navy by giving them an intensive training of two years' duration, in vocational and academic subjects. The number of cadets under training on 31st March 1960 was 157.

The total expenditure incurred on this institution during 1959-60 was Rs. 4,99,881 of which an amount of Rs. 4,03,603 was met from Central Government funds.

8.44. G. S. College of Yoga and Cultural Synthesis, Lonavala.

This institution was founded in 1950 by Swami Kunalayanand with the object of organising scientific and literary training and research in *Yoga*. On 31st March 1960 there were 10 students on the roll. The Institute does not charge any fees.

The college admits graduates for a two years' course. At the end of the course the successful candidates are awarded a Diploma of Yoga Pravishtha. As the Diploma does not increase the employment potential of the candidate, only those graduates who have a genuine interest in Yoga join the institute.

There is another institute for Yoga, the Yogic Health Centre, Bombay. The institute had 654 students on its registration on 31st March 1960.

CHAPTER IX SOCIAL EDUCATION

9.1. Introduction.

The movement for adult education which was formerly treated as equivalent to adult literacy has a long history in this State and its origin goes back to the Purandar Schools organised by Lieutenant Shortrede in 1836. But the concept of Social Education is of more recent origin and dates from the attainment of Independence in 1947. It was felt that mere literacy could not do much good to the masses and that, from the point of view of citizenship, it falls short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed that, in a proper programme of adult education, the imparting of literacy must be combined with a good deal of general education which should include subjects like Civics, Personal and Community Hygiene, Elementary History and Geography, a broad outline of Indian cultural tradition, some knowledge of the political, social and economic problems facing the country and instruction in simple crafts. In short, adult education was to be intimately related to the every day problems of life, and cultural and recreational activities were to form an integral part thereof. This widening of the concept of adult education was so radical that it was decided to give it a new name in order to distinguish it from the narrow outlook of the earlier days and it was hence forward designated as Social Education.

9.2. Administrative Set-up.

Although this concept is common, the administrative set-up for the development of Social Education varies considerably in the different components of the State.

In the areas of West Maharashtra, City Social Education Committees have been constituted for Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Jalgaon. These Committees are paid grants at 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. For the remaining areas, the Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra has been constituted on a language basis, there being one Committee for Maharashtra. In the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, the development of Social Education has been regarded as a special responsibility of the Project and Block Development Officers and special staff and funds are provided for the purpose.

In the areas of the State not covered by Community Development Projects or National Extension Service Blocks, the organisation of Social

Education is left entirely to the control of the Education Department. Here the work is mostly done by Primary teachers and a few other social education workers. Social Education Classes are registered by the Regional/City Committees in whose jurisdiction they are situated, and except in the case of the City Committees which inspect and aid classes registered by them, all Social Education classes are inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspectors who also sanction grant-in-aid from the funds provided for the purpose by the Department. The position is somewhat different in the Community Development and National Extension Blocks. In each Block, there is a provision to appoint two Social Education Organisers—one man and one woman. They are treated as Officers of the Education Department on par with the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, but they work directly under the supervision of the Project and Block authorities. The classes organised by the Social Education Organisers in these areas are recognised and aided by the Project Authorities themselves from their own funds.

Social Education in Vidarbha is managed and controlled by Government. From the administrative point of view, Social Education falls into two categories—Social Education in Block Areas and Social Education in non-Block Areas. In Block Areas, Block Development Officer control Social Education through Social Education Organisers and all expenditure on it is met from the Block Funds. In all the other areas, the District Welfare Officers at the District level, Social Welfare Inspectors at the Tahsil level and Social Welfare Teachers at the Village level look after the proper working of the Social Education schemes. All these Officers are under the control of the Social Welfare Department.

In the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in Marathwada, the development of Social Education has been regarded as a special responsibility of the Project and Block Development Officers. In areas not covered by these Blocks, the development of Social Education is left entirely to the Education Department, and the work is carried on by the Regional Deputy Director of Education with the help of Primary School Teachers.

9.3. Progress of Literacy work in West Maharashtra.

Although the concept of Social Education is much wider than that of mere literacy, the attainment of literacy does form the first essential step in any programme of Social Education. Every Social Education Class, therefore, tries to impart literacy to adults and this is evaluated by holding a test which is generally known as the First Test in Social Education, as distinct from the Second Test which evaluates higher achievements.

The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them for two consecutive years :—

Table No. IX (1)
Social Education Classes (First Test)
(1959-60)

	1958-59			1959-60		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Classes for :						
Men	739	5,033	5,772	873	4,649	5,522
Women	268	958	1,226	440	1,561	2,001
Total	1,007	5,991	6,998	1,313	6,210	7,523
Enrolment :						
Men	18,380	76,363	94,743	21,749	90,347	1,12,096
Women	6,423	13,447	19,870	9,815	24,580	34,395
Total	24,803	89,810	1,14,613	31,564	1,14,927	1,46,491
Number made Literate :						
Men	12,764	30,087	42,851	7,798	36,646	44,444
Women	4,320	6,031	10,351	2,931	11,912	14,843
Total	17,084	36,118	53,202	10,729	48,558	59,287

There is an over-all increase of 525 classes in spite of a total decrease of 250 classes for men which is made up by an increase of 775 classes for women. There appears to be a greater awakening amongst women during the year under report. The decrease in men's classes is partly due to the near saturation reached in voluntary and partly to larger classes for men. Greater Bombay, however, indicates an increase in men's as well as women's classes.

The enrolment, on the contrary, shows a decided improvement, the increase being 31,878 (17,353 men and 14,525 women).

Those made literate show a similar all-round increase from 53,202 to 59,287 (44,444 men and 14,843 women) though the corresponding figures for Greater Bombay show a significant decline from previous year's figures.

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 20, and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 41.

The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the First Test is about four months.

It is true that the emphasis in the First Test is on the attainment of literacy. But it is necessary to point out that, in keeping with the new concept of Social Education, even this elementary test includes as a syllabus which covers such topics as Simple Practical Arithmetic, Health and Hygiene, Civics, History, Geography, Principles and Practice of Co-operation, Every-day Science, Agriculture, General Knowledge and Recreation.

Those adults who pass the First Test in Social Education are generally persuaded to continue their education further and a very large number of them actually do so. They then undergo a course which improves their capacity to read and write still further and also gives them the elements of a general education for citizenship. At the end of the course, they are given another test, which is known as the Second Test in Social Education.

The following Table shows the number of Social Education classes which prepared their students for the Second Test, their enrolment and the number of persons passing the Second Test :—

Table No. IX (2)
Social Education Classes (Second Test)
(1959-60)

	1958-59			1959-60		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Mahara- shtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Mahara- shtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Classes for—						
Men	351	2,059	2,410	369	1,850	2,219
Women	148	380	528	135	439	574
Total ..	499	2,439	2,938	504	2,289	2,793

	1958-59			1959-60		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Enrolment—						
Men	9,602	26,251	35,853	9,952	28,007	37,959
Women	3,525	4,600	8,125	3,037	9,378	12,415
Total ..	13,127	30,851	43,978	12,989	37,385	50,374
Number that passed the Test—						
Men	5,942	8,344	14,286	3,173	7,800	10,973
Women	2,669	1,323	3,992	799	1,495	2,294
Total ..	8,611	7,667	18,278	3,972	9,295	13,267

The classes for the Second test show a noticeable decline in Greater Bombay and West Maharashtra except in the classes for women in West Maharashtra which show an increase of 59 classes. As against the general decrease in classes, there is a marked all-round improvement in enrolment of 2,106 men and 4,290 women (total 6,396). The number that passed the Second Test, however, is not encouraging with a fall of 3,313 in men and 1,698 in women as compared to the performance of 1958-59. This is mainly attributable to irregular attendance and absenteeism at the Test.

The syllabus for the Second Test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing. Besides, it lays great emphasis on general education and includes a much higher standard of attainment under such heads as Arithmetic, Recitation, General Information, Scientific Information and Practical work in *Safai*, First Aid, Entertainment and Rural Reconstruction.

9.4. Progress of Literacy Work in Vidarbha.

In Vidarbha, the course in literacy classes runs for ten months from July to April. These classes are attached to schools, panchayats, co-operative societies, temples, etc. The Social Education worker conducting the class is paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for contingencies. The syllabus includes reading and writing, arithmetic up to the first standard, elementary civics and general knowledge.

The following Table gives statistical information about the adult literacy classes in Vidarbha for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Table No. IX (4)
Adult Literacy Classes in Vidarbha
 (1959-60)

(1)	1958-59	1959-60 1st Test
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of Classes—		
Men	563	1,075
Women	98	169
Total ..	661	1,244
Enrolment—		
Men	10,996	22,296
Women	2,082	3,659
Total ..	13,078	25,955
Number made Literate—		
Men	4,335	8,551
Women	863	971
Total ..	5,198	9,522

Vidarbha shows a consistent increase in the number of classes, in enrolment and in the number made literate, both for men and women. The respective increases are: 583 in classes (512 for men and 71 for women) 12,877 in enrolment (11,300 men and 1,577 women), and 4,324 made literate (4,216 men and 108 women).

9-5. Progress of Literacy work in Marathwada.

The Social Education Classes in this Region are of 4 months' duration and are held three times in a year. The post-literacy class leading to the Second Test was introduced on an experimental basis for the first time

in 1959-60. The following Table gives statistical information about these classes for two consecutive years.

Table No. IX (5)
Social Education Classes in Marathwada
(1959-60)

(1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60		Total (5)
		I Test (3)	II Test (4)	
Number of Classes—				
Men	561	845	21	866
Women	10	28	..	28
Total	571	873	21	894
Enrolment—				
Men	10,910	23,449	523	23,972
Women	154	1,235	..	1,235
Total	11,064	24,684	523	25,207
Number made Literate—				
Men	5,384	16,413	398	16,811
Women	101	622	..	622
Total	5,485	17,035	398	17,433

Marathwada has made remarkable progress in the field of Social Education during the year under report. The classes have increased by 323 (305 for men and 18 for women) while the enrolment has shot up by more than double in the case of men and eight times in the case of women. The number made literate presents as favourable a position, the men made literate being 11,427 (more than thrice) and the women being 521 (more than six times) more than in 1958-59.

9.6. Expenditure on Social Education .

The Social Education programmes are mainly financed from State Funds. The Social Education Committees established for the cities receive contributions from Municipal Funds and all Social Education Committees raise some funds through donations, subscriptions, etc. But the total revenue from all these other sources forms only a small percentage of the expenditure on Social Education.

The following Table gives the details of the total expenditure on Social Education during the year under report :—

Table No. IX (7)
Expenditure on Social Education
(1959-60)

(1)	Total Expenditure met from			
	Government funds	Boards Funds	Other Sources	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Maharashtra	4,90,356	45,099	1,46,319	6,81,774
Vidrabha	1,00,060	..	..	1,00,060
Marathwada	85,453	..	458	85,911
Total	6,75,869	45,099	1,46,777	8,67,745
For April 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	72,322
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	..	..	9,40,067

9.7. Financial Assistance to Private Organisations .

The following institutions were paid subsidies by the Department for the work done by them in furtherance of the cause of Social Education :—

Serial No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount of subsidy (1959-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Bombay	Rs. 1,000
2	The Bombay State Women's Council, Bombay	600
3	The Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi	500
4	The Editor, 'Rehbar', Bombay	1,500
	Total	3,600

9.8. Maintenance of Literacy .

An important aspect of the Social Education programme is to maintain and develop the literacy and reading interests acquired during the Social Education Classes. This is attempted through :—

- (a) the publication of literature suitable for neo-literates ; and
- (b) the organisation of village libraries and reading rooms.

(a) *Special Literature for the use of Neo-Literates.*

The Regional Social Education Committee continued to publish its monthly magazine Lokshikshan in the regional language. The Bombay City Social Education Committee also continued to publish the news-sheets known as "Saksharata Deep". The Urdu fortnightly "Rehbar" was also published by a private agency subsidised by the Department.

The publication fund set up under each of the Regional Social Education Committee, in order to keep up the continuity in production of literature in Social Education, is being utilised for bringing out suitable literature for neo-literates. During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 1,500 were sanctioned to the Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra, to help the Committee to publish literature for neoliterates.

In Vidarbha, there is a separate organisation which looks after the production of literature for neo-literates.

In other regions of the State, efforts are made to bring out more and more literature for neo-literates with Government help.

A list of books and pamphlets in Marathi, useful for neo-literates and for village libraries was printed during the year under report, and supplied to all concerned for information by the Regional Committee for Maharashtra. The journal "Lokshikshan" meant for neo-literates was continued during the year. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has published so far 80 books in different languages—39 in Marathi, 15 in Hindi, 18 in Gujarati and 8 in Urdu—for neo-literates, of which 2 Hindi books were published during the year under report.

(b) *Village Reading Rooms and Libraries.*

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interests. Under the rules, 20 per cent of expenditure on reading material is held admissible for

grants and of the remaining 50 per cent has to be incurred on purchase of books and 50 per cent for periodicals. The requirement of 50 per cent expenditure on books was not strictly adhered to by social workers and in order to avoid financial inconvenience to the village libraries, Government relaxed the condition of 50 per cent expenditure on books by relaxing rule No. 9 of the grant-in-aid to village libraries during 1959-60 for the second time to enable the libraries to earn grants.

The following Table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year under report :—

Table No. IX (8)
Village Reading Rooms and Libraries
(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	Particulars (2)	Numbers	
		1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)
1	Number of Libraries	4,837	6,862
2	Number of Reading Rooms	2,761	3,665
3	Number of books in the Libraries at the beginning of the year.	1,014,404	1,192,821
4	Number of books added during the year	238,923	343,919
5	Number of books issued	1,002,381	1,237,940
6	Average daily attendance	145,513	174,907
7	Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms	499,272	537,643

One of the schemes started under the First Five-Year Plan is the integrated Library Service. The Scheme is under the supervision and guidance of the Principles of Graduates' Basic Training Centres in compact areas in villages roundabout Dhulia and Amravati. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 15,018.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee has its Central Library, Class Circulating Libraries and Area Libraries. The City is divided into 6 areas each having an Area Library. Class Circulating Libraries are boxes issued from the Area Library and circulated among the classes in the area. The General Library has a stock of 5,418 books, 75 monthly magazines and other periodicals. The Library is made use of by research students in Social Education. The number of boxes under the circulating library scheme was 298, each box containing about 50 selected books. The number of Area Libraries was six, with about 698 books.

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

9.9. Training of Social Education Workers .

In order to train Social Education workers, short courses of a fortnight's duration are organised during the vacations in selected Training Colleges in the State. During the year under report, 19 such courses were organised, wherein 644 workers were trained at a total cost of Rs. 13,855. At these courses, the Social Education workers are given training in aims, objectives, historical background and methods of teaching adults. The workers are given training in theory as well as in practical work at the cost of Rs. 1,000 per course of 40 trainees.

Short-term training courses for Social Education workers were organised during the summer vacation all over the State. One seminar of forty teachers in each district excepting Greater Bombay lasting a fortnight was arranged. Rs. 1,000 were allotted for each course to cover expenses on remuneration to conductors, allowances to trainees at the rate of Rs. 20 each, contingent charges, transport, wages to cooks, expenditure on teaching aids etc.

During the year under report, Government sanctioned a scheme for training village school teachers for Social Education work in villages. The aim of the training is to orientate the teachers and make them plan-minded so as to be effective in their work in Social Education in particular and Community Development programmes in general. The teachers under the scheme are trained by a peripatetic team of the special officer specially appointed for the purpose. The courses are run by camps in districts according to a fixed programme. The duration of the course is 30 days. The special officers attached to the Divisional Commissioners look after the field work under the scheme. The peripatetic team conducted 7 courses during the year one each in Osmanabad, Bhir, Jalgaon, Buldana, Amravati, Yeotmal and Akola. The number of teachers trained were :—

Aurangabad Division	..	..	150
Nagpur Division	..	..	198

The total expenditure incurred on the scheme was Rs. 33,306.

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the Social Education workers in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides these short-term courses, there are some institutions giving training to social workers covering over a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

A Hand-book for Social Education Workers, *viz.*, "Suggestions to teachers in Social Education" published during 1958-59 was re-printed in English and Marathi for the guidance of all workers in the field of Social Education.

9-10. Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks.

Concentrated efforts to encourage Social Education Activities are made in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas with the provision of funds made available under the Community Development Projects Administration for the implementation of special schemes. Social Education forms an important part of developmental activities carried on in the Blocks. Each Block is provided with two Social Education Organisers specially selected for the Social Education Work among men and women. Extensive Social Education work such as Youth Clubs, Farmers' Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals, Children's Welfare Centres, Shibirs and Camps etc., is undertaken in these Blocks. Necessary help and guidance is extended by the Inspecting Officers of the Department in the conduct of these activities. Seminars and Conferences arranged under the C. D. Programme have given great impetus to Social Education movement in the State.

The following Table gives details of some of the Social Education activities in these areas:—

Table No. IX (9)
Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
1. Number of Social Education Classes	4,019	5,888
2. Number of Adults on rolls	71,638	1,08,937
3. Number of Adults made literate	25,474	54,000
4. Number of Village Libraries functioning	1,213	1,106
5. Number of Mahila Mandals/Women Welfare Centres	381	474
6. Number of Youth Clubs	740	897
7. Number of Farmers' Clubs	579	2,211
8. Number of Recreational Programmes arranged	3,509	3,364
9. Number of Bhajan Mandals started	1,098	850
10. Number of Community Centres organised	221	254
11. Number of Educational Shibirs organised	257	412
12. Number of Educational/Library buildings constructed	92	133
13. Number of study tours arranged	188	71
14. Number of Gymnasia established	52	39
15. Number of Rural Broadcasting Sets installed	206	144
16. Number of Farm Forum listening groups started	106	111
17. Number of Children's Welfare Centres started	248	322
18. Number of Sports Clubs organised	199	186
19. Number of other Social Education Activities undertaken, such as film shows, dramatics, etc.	675	200

9.11. General Social Educational Programme.

These constitute mainly cultural programmes, visual aids, film-shows, radio-talks, celebration and observance of festivals and National days, etc. These form a regular feature of all the schools in the State. The place of the schools as a community centre is being gradually intensified, and the school functions are organised increasingly for the benefit of the Community around. In the areas of the old Bombay State, each district has a Central School which functions as a school-*cum*-community Centre. Besides these, Community Centres are also established under the supervision and guidance of the Principals of Graduates' Basic Training Centres at Dhulia and Rajpipla. The Social Education Committees also popularise the Social Education movement among the masses through visual aids, film shows, recreational and cultural activities, etc.

In Vidarbha, each district is equipped with a van and a projector for arranging film shows. Such shows were arranged at Community Listening Centres, fairs, etc., during the year under report. Each district of Vidarbha Region is also provided with a Kalapathak consisting of 7 Kalakars. They are equipped with musical instruments, stage equipments and green-room accessories. They visit villages and give performances in dramas, *bhajans*, etc. Under the Community Listening Scheme, Radio sets have been provided to centres in villages where the villagers assemble in the evenings and listen to radio programmes. Radio Centres functioning in Vidarbha continued to attract large audiences of the villagers.

The All-India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State on 1st December, 1959, when activities that constitute an integral part of Social Education were organised with the co-operation of teachers, Social Education workers, village leaders, voluntary agencies and Government servants. The programme of the Celebrations of the Day was crowded with a variety of items intended to stimulate interest among the masses in Social Education. The programme beginning with Prabhat Pheris, continued till late in the evening when entertainments consisting of folk-songs and film-strips were organised in many places. The agencies organising the Day's celebrations collected public contributions towards Social Education.

9.12. Special Activities.

1. Mass Literacy Campaign

The literacy course of nine months, four months for the First Test and five for the Second Test, forms the normal programme in Social Education. With a view to enthusing public participation to a greater

extent and encouraged by the campaigns held during the previous year in Poona Division, the second mass literacy Campaign on a large scale in all the districts of West Maharashtra was organised during the Summer Vacation of 1959. The financial provision was made from the Block funds at the rate of Rs. 100 per class consisting of 25 adult illiterates. Of this 50 were paid as remuneration to the worker, Rs. 25 for printing cards, Rs. 5 for training of workers and Rs. 20 contingency. The following figures represent the campaign in numbers :—

Number of classes organised ..	2,160.
Number of persons enrolled ..	82,689.
Number of persons giving the test ..	41,823.
Expenditure	Rs. 1,41,672.

2. Writers' Camps

With a view to producing suitable literature for neo-literates, 2 Writers' Camps one each in West Maharashtra and Vidarbha of a duration of 10 days were organised during 1959-60. Rs. 500 were sanctioned for running a camp and Rs. 1,500 were also sanctioned for the publication of literature prepared in each of these camps. The two camps in Maharashtra State were organised at Malavali (District Poona) and at Nagpur. The details of the Camps are as follows :—

Item	Malavali	Nagpur	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of writers participated ..	10	10	20
Number of folders prepared ..	20	17	37
Number of booklets prepared ..	20	20	40
Number of folders printed ..	12	10	22
Number of books printed	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of copies of each folder printed.	2,000	2,000	4,000
Cost of printing the material ..	750	750	1,500

3. Vignyan Mandirs

The Committee appointed by Government of India to review the working of Vignyan Mandirs, visited this State during October 1959. The Committee paid visits to the Vignyan Mandir, Amravati, Nagpur Division, for observing the work of the centre and to have discussions with the local members. A general meeting of the Committee was held

in the Secretariat, Bombay, on 3rd October 1959 for discussing various problems pertaining to Vignyan Mandirs. Following members represented the State at the meeting :—

Shri Mohd. Abdulla, Joint Secretray to Government, Education Department.

Dr. D. V. Chickermane, Deputy Director of Education.

Shri Ishwarbhai Patel.

Shri Jugatram Dave.

Shri B. S. Londhe.

Shri Kapadnis.

9-13. Other Activities.

Besides what has been stated above, development work in various Social Education fields was undertaken by Government. The more important of these were :

1. *Matru Vikas Centres.*—In order to give instruction to women in various subjects like child care, simple arts and crafts, etc., Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme of Matru Vikas Centres in the cities of Bombay, Poona and Sholapur under the respective City Social Education Committees. The Centres are run on 50 per cent grant-in-aids basis. The Committees' expenditure on the Centres for 1959-60 is as given below :—

	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,444	4,147
Poona	288	258
Sholapur	270	180

2. *Farm Forum.*—The pilot project launched by the All India Radio with the help of the UNESCO to impart useful information to the agriculturists has been continued as a permanent feature of the Poona Station. A Farm Advisory Committee has been set for the purpose, and a representative of the Director of Education is on the Committee. Besides agricultural topics, subjects such as Health, Sanitation, Education, Co-operation, etc., are also discussed at these Forums. Considerable interest is being evinced in these programmes at the Listening Centres in villages.

3. *Sanskar Kendras.*—These are community activity centres opened in localities where Harijans predominate. The purpose of these Kendras is to combine recreation with instruction for the village community as a whole. During the year, 9 more Sanskar Kendras were opened for Scheduled Castes and Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Tribes. More detailed information about Sanskar Kendras would be found in Chapter XII: "Education of Backward Classes".

The Department lays considerable emphasis on the training of teachers in Physical Education in order to ensure that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons in Primary as well as in Secondary Schools. Separate training programmes have been organised for Primary and Secondary teachers.

10.2. (1) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Primary Schools.

The Department lays considerable emphasis on the training of teachers in Physical Education both at Primary and Secondary levels in order to ensure that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons amongst the school-going population. Primary teachers are trained in Physical education by conducting short-term courses of eight weeks' duration. During the year under report, 6 short-term courses in Physical Education for teachers in Primary Schools were conducted. The number of teachers trained at these courses was 194 and the cost to Government on account of these courses was Rs. 10,419.

Primary teachers under training at Primary Training Colleges are also required to go through a compulsory programme of Physical Education, since Physical Education is a certificate subject at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The course is fairly comprehensive and the training prepares the teacher in organising and conducting games, sports and other Physical Education activities.

(2) Training of Physical Education Teachers for Secondary Schools.

Teachers in Secondary Schools are trained in Physical Education through :—

- (i) The Diploma Course in Physical Education conducted by Government for graduates and
- (ii) The Certificate Course in Physical Education, recognised by Government on grant-in-aid basis for S. S. C. passed candidates.

(i) *The Diploma Course in Physical Education.*—The Diploma Course in Physical Education is conducted by the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali. This Institute founded in 1938 with the object of giving a year's training in Physical Education to graduate teachers, provides admission to about a hundred trainees every year. The upper age limit which used to be 35 in the past has been brought down to 30. This was

the first institute of its kind to be established by any State Government in India. On 31st March 1960, the Institute had an enrolment of 83 (68 men and 15 women) as against 92 (76 men and 16 women) on 31st March, 1959. The students may be classified as under :—

	Men	Women
Government—Deputed	21	5
Non-Government—Deputed	40	1
Private... ..	4	8
From other States	3	1
Total	68	15
	83	

Of these, the Rajkot Division was represented by 2 (1 man and one woman), the Aurangabad Division by 6 (5 men and 1 woman), the Bombay Division by 23 (18 men and 5 women), the Poona Division by 28 (25 men and 3 women), the Ahmedabad Division by 18 (14 men and 4 women), the Nagpur Division by 2 (2 men) and 4 (3 men and 1 woman), were from other States. The Total expenditure of the Institute during 1959-60 was Rs. 1,04,049 of which Rs. 97,662 was met from Government funds and the balances from fees. The total number of persons trained by the Institute since 1938 was 1,591 (1,299 men and 292 women).

(ii) *The Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—In addition to the Diploma Course in Physical Education provided at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, there were 11 institutions in Maharashtra State providing Certificate Courses in Physical Education of one year's duration. There were 9 institutions during 1958-59 so that there was an increase of 2 new institutions.

The number of teachers trained by these 11 institutions during 1959-60 was as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Samarth Vyayam Mandir's Certificate Course in Physical Education, Bombay 28.	28	33	61
2	S. P. Mandali's Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona ..	43	41	84
3	W. T. E. Society's Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Islampur	56	8	64
4	Lokamanya Tilak Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Miraj..	38	26	64
5	New Education Society's C. P. Ed. Institute, Kolhapur..	61	16	77
6	S. S. V. P. Sanstha's C. P. Ed. Institute, Dhulia.. ..	61	..	61
7	Kranti Smriti Vyayam Vidyalaya, Satara	19	16	35
8	C. P. Ed. (Ext.) Course conducted by Maharashtra Mandal, Poona.	6	17	23

Serial No.	Name of the Instruction	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	C. P. Ed. (Ext.) Course conducted by Krishi Udyoga Mool Samstha, Bombay.	5	..	5
10	C. P. Ed. Course c/o Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal's Bharatiya Shareerik Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	72	9	81
11	C. P. Ed. Course c/o Akhil Maharashtra Shareerik Shikshan Mandal's Branch, Malvan, district Ratnagiri.	4	7	11
Total		393	173	566

N.B.—The Institutions at Serial Numbers 8 and 9 conducted classes during vacations and on week-ends and covered the syllabus during a period of two years instead of one year, which is the prescribed period for regular students.

The total amount paid by way of grants to these institutions during the year under report was Rs. 93,210.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above, the following institutions also impart instructions in Physical Education :—

The Physical Training Classes for Women teachers conducted by the Y. W. C. A., Bombay.

The Training Class conducted by the Y. W. C. A. admits only S. S. C. passed girls for a course of 2 years' duration. On 31st March 1960, the training class had an enrolment of 29. Its total expenditure during 1959-60 was Rs. 3,925 of which Rs. 875 was met from Central Government funds, Rs. 2,039 from fees and the remaining amount from other sources.

10.3 Organisation of Physical Education at Different Levels.

Efforts to promote Physical Education in educational institutions at all levels were continued during the year.

1. *Physical Education at Collegiate level.*—Physical Education is compulsory for the first two years in the Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. These colleges provide facilities for the promotion of Physical Education by way of adequate qualified staff, equipment for games and sports, gymnasias, swimming pools, open spaces, etc. Most of the Universities have established Boards of Sports or Boards of Physical Education and Recreation for promoting sports, athletics and Youth Welfare activities. Inter-collegiate tournaments and competitions have become a regular feature of college life, while at the Inter-University level the best from each university, viz. for honours in games, sports and athletics.

2. *Physical Education in Secondary Schools.*—Physical Education continued to be organised in Secondary Schools with increased facilities by the school management. They have tried to provide, in general, four periods a week for lower standards and three periods a week for upper standards. This includes instruction periods, participation periods, mass drill, etc. Many schools arrange for games periods after school hours.

Schools managements try to secure qualified teachers, if possible Diploma holders, if not, at least Certificate holders. The State Inspector for Physical Education observes that the Secondary Schools in general appeared to be better equipped than before with Physical Education apparatus and have carried out the prescribed physical education syllabus satisfactorily. Attempts are also being made by the school managements to secure some open space for Physical Education purposes. About 896 schools have adequate playground facilities and 191 have gymnasias or in-door sheds for conducting in-door activities.

Participation of pupils in various sports and competitions is increasing. These include Inter-School competitions in sports, District Sports, State Sports Festival, etc. Outdoor activities like hikes, excursion, educational trips and tours, camping are becoming very popular in the student world. About 85,889 students attended various camps organised for them either by the Education Department or by the school managements as against 82,000 in 1958-59.

Detailed Medical Inspection has now become almost a regular feature in Secondary Schools. About 1,023 Secondary Schools (against 335 in 1958-59) arranged for Medical Inspection of their pupils during the year under report in accordance with the prescribed form of the Department.

3. *Physical Education in Primary Schools.*—Physical Education continued to be an important subject in the Primary Schools of the State. Schools carried out the programme as laid down in the standard-wise syllabus prescribed by Government.

An increasing interest in activities like excursions, trips and hike and camping was observed in Primary Schools during the year under report.

In big cities like Bombay and Poona attempts have been made to provide for Medical Inspection of Primary School children by the Corporation Authorities.

Inter-school competitions have been organised at several places. Over a lakh of children took part in such competitions. The State Inspector for Physical Education reports that the facilities in Primary Schools by way of open space, equipment, qualified staff for Physical Education have shown an improvement during the year under report.

10.4. The State Sports Festival.

The VIth State Sports Festival sponsored by the State National Sports Festival Fund was organised at Baroda from 29th December to 2nd January 1960, both days inclusive in which, 1,925 men and 880 women participants took part.

The Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, continued to work as the Secretary of the Festival. He was assisted by local organising Committee appointed from among the prominent persons, officials as well as non-officials concerned with the field of Sport at Baroda.

The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education from districts, Diploma holders and Physical Education Teachers in the State and the trainees and the staff members of Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, rendered all possible help in organising the sport at Taluka, District and State levels. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,15,000 by the State National Sports Festival Fund, a cost of Rs. 50,000 was borne by Government. The expenditure borne by Maharashtra State on this account is estimated at Rs. 36,000.

10.5 Gymnasia.

There were 91 recognised Gymnasia in the State. These institutions conduct indigenous activities such as *Dands*, *Baithaks*, *Malkhamb*, *Lathi*, *Lezim*, etc., and Indian games such as Hututu, Khokho, Atypatya, etc. Adults and children take advantage of the facilities available in the Gymnasia. Government paid about Rs. 53,000 as grant-in-aid to these Gymnasia during the year. In addition, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 17,137 to 12 institutions for the purpose of special equipment during 1959-60.

10.6. Associations Conducting Tournaments.

In order to popularise games and sports, special Associations conducting tournaments are encouraged by Government. Twenty-two Associations conducted tournaments in the year under report and an amount of Rs. 2,999 was distributed amongst them as grant-in-aid for the purpose.

10.7 Camping.

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Department, about 12 pupils' Camps were held in which 696 pupils took part. In addition, teachers' camps which were also organised on a regional basis for Primary as well as Secondary teachers. The total cost to Government on account of pupils' as well as teachers' camps was about Rs. 3,976. About 62 Secondary School teachers and 90 Primary School Teachers attended the holiday Camps organised for them.

2. **Training-cum-Conference of Organising and Training Commissioners** held at Dadar, Bombay, on 6th and 7th June 1959, was attended by about 25 Commissioners.
3. **Training-cum-Conference of District Commissioners and District/Local Secretaries** held at Shivaaji Park, Dadar, Bombay, on 4th and 5th July 1959, was attended by about 100 delegates.
4. **Camp-cum-Seminar of Educational Officers and Heads of Educational Institutions in Vidarbha**, held at Yeotmal from 13th to 15th November 1959, was attended by the Educational Officers and Heads of Secondary Schools.
5. A Self-Reliance Scout/Guide Rally was held in Satara City from 22nd to 24th January 1960, attended by over 6,000 Scouts and 500 Guides of Satara District. An exhibition formed part of the Rally.
6. A similar Rally was held in the Northcote Technical High School at Sholapur on 5th and 6th March 1960 which was attended by over 600 Scouts and 300 Guides.

National and International Events.

7. The world Jamboree in Philippines was represented by three Scouts selected from Greater Bombay. A Guide from Nagpur represented India at the Round Up of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at Colorado.
8. The 17th International Scout Conference was attended by Shri Justice K. T. Mangalmurti, State Chief Commissioner and Sardar Laxman Singh, State Commissioner (Scouts) as observers.

Festivals and Functions.

9. A **Capm-fire** was organised by the State Headquarters on 5th August 1959 at the Chunilal Mehta Scout/Guide Hut, Bombay, to welcome a Troop of 40 American Scouts when they passed through Bombay on their way to America after attending the 10th World Jamboree at Philippines. A similar welcome was accorded to a contingent of Scouts from Kuwait on their way to Philippines in June 1959.
10. A welcome was accorded to Leper Scouts of Amravati and Poona at the State Headquarters on 15th December 1959, when they were in Bombay to participate in the All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference.

Visitors.

The Scout/Guide Week was celebrated throughout the State from 28th November to 6th December 1959. During the Week, Scouts and Guides demonstrated to the public the various benefits derived from the Movement by holding Rallies, Camp-fires, Exhibitions, etc., and the ways by which the community is benefited by Scouts and Guides by doing Khari Kamai Work, Good Turns and Social Service.

10·10.

The following brief remarks are offered regarding other developments in Physical Education :

(i) *National Discipline Scheme.*—The 'National Discipline Scheme' sponsored by Government of India, made further headway during the year under report. The scheme aims at making the younger generation mentally and physically healthy by instilling into them a sense of patriotism, self-reliance and discipline. It seeks further to establish a close bond of active and responsive co-operation between students and teachers. A State Advisory Committee with Shri J. K. Bhonsale, Director General, National Discipline Scheme, Ministry of Education, as its Chairman, was appointed to promote the scheme in Bombay State. The State Inspector for Physical Education worked as the Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

Two Training Camps for in-service Physical Training Instructors of Secondary Schools were organised in which 114 teachers were trained under the National Discipline Scheme. A training course for Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education was organised to acquaint them with the special features of the National Discipline Scheme. Twenty Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors completed the training course.

The Scheme was functioning in 250 Secondary Schools in the four Divisions of the State as against 189 in 1958-59. In all 98,077 pupils were enrolled under the Scheme of which 24,997 were girls. A special staff of a Supervisor and two Senior Physical Training Instructors was created under the State Inspector for Physical Education for supervising the Scheme. The cost to Government on the scheme was about Rs. 2,61,600.

The divisional information about the National Discipline Scheme is as under :—

Division	No. of schools	Number of pupils			Number of Physical Training Instructors		
		Boys	Girls	Total	State	Central	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bombay	76	27,119	12,388	39,507	50	93	143
Poona	103	22,953	9,066	32,019	79	92	171
Nagpur	32	12,684	1,784	14,432	19	31	50
Aurangabad	39	10,324	1,795	12,119	20	31	51
Total	250	73,080	24,997	98,077	168	247	415

(ii) *The State Sports Council.*—The State Sports Council, which was constituted by Government in the year 1957-58, was suitably revised during the year under report as per the directives received from the Ministry of Education, Government of India in this connection.

The Council which originally consisted of representatives of Sports Organisations and Departmental Officers, now consists of the Minister of Education as its President, Deputy Minister for Education as Vice-President, ten non-official members interested in sports and Secretary to Government, Education Department, as its ex-officio member. The State Inspector for Physical Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, and the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, have been appointed as its Secretary and Joint Secretary, respectively.

In accordance with the plans worked out by the Council, Coaching Camps in Athletics, Volley-ball, Badminton, Weight Lifting and Table Tennis were organised in which 107 coaches received training. A special coaching camp for about 125 pupils was also organised by the Council, who were selected to participate in the Fifth National School Games.

Grants were paid to about 55 institutions in Maharashtra State upon the recommendations of the Council for items such as maintenance, playgrounds, development of special facilities,.....etc.

(iii) *Fifth National Championship Meet.*—One of the important activities undertaken by the Education Department during the year under report was the organisation of the Fifth National School Games in the city of Bombay. The Games were held from 28th to 31st December 1959.

The National School Games have been started by the School Games Federation of India which was established in the year 1955. In accordance with the rules of the Federation, the National Games are organised every year by one of the Member-States of the Federation in rotation. These games are held in Athletics, Swimming, Table-Tennis and other team events such as Football, Hockey, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, Kabaddi and Kho-Kho. Only school boys and girls of recognised Secondary Schools from each Member-State are eligible to participate in the National School Games.

A Special Organising Committee with the Minister of Education as its President, Deputy Minister for Education, Secretary to Government in Education Department and Chairman, Education Committee, Bombay Corporation, as Vice-Presidents, Director of Education as working Vice-President and 23 prominent persons representing Sports Associations, Head Masters' Associations and the Education Department was constituted to organise the Games. The State Inspector for Physical Education was appointed the Secretary of the Organising Committee.

The Organising Committee worked out all details regarding residential arrangements, boarding and transport of the participating teams, programme of the Games and organised the Games in accordance with its plans.

About 127 athletes and 30 players for team events such as volley-ball, basket-ball and kabaddi were selected by a Selection Committee specially appointed for the purpose. The selected players were put through a special coaching class for a week at Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, before they were chosen to represent the State. The State Inspector for Physical Education acted as the Manager of the contingent. The State secured third place in one Athletic event for boys, third place in one event for girls and third place in three events. In team events the boys secured four first places and the girls won two first places and one second place.

In all pupils from 16 different States in the country participated in the National School Games. The expenditure on boarding, lodging, transport, equipment and contingency was borne by Government. The cost to Government on the conduct of these games was Rs. 71,000 approximately.

(iv) *State Seminar on Physical Education.*—Another important activity during the year under report was the organisation of the State Seminar on Physical Education. The details regarding the Seminar on Physical Education were planned by the State Inspector for Physical Education. The Director of Chhotubhai Purani Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla, was entrusted with actual conduct of the Seminar which was held at Rajpipla

from 29th January to 7th February 1960. The Seminar was attended by 60 men and women working in the field of Physical Education and representing the different districts in the State. The Seminar examined the National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation and the reports of All India Seminars on Physical Education held previously at Madras and Mahabaleshwar. The Seminar has made some important recommendations on the status of physical education, development of coaching in Sports and Games, Co-ordination of Youth Welfare Activities and the promotion of Physical Education during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The cost to Government on the conduct of the Seminar was Rs. 7,4460 approximately.

Other Seminars.—The Department conducted two Seminars during the year under report, i.e., one for Head Masters and Educational Officers at Aurangabad and the second for the Subject Teachers of Secondary Schools at Nagpur with the total cost of Rs. 6,808 approximately. These seminars discussed problems pertaining to Secondary Education and were attended by 50 Head Masters including Educational Officers and 40 Secondary School Teachers.

In addition a special short term course in Yogic Asanas was held for the representatives of Physical Education institutions and selected staff members of Short Term Courses in Physical Education for Primary School Teachers of the State.

(v) *National Physical Efficiency Drive.*—In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, a very important step was taken by Government during the year under report by launching 'The National Physical Efficiency Drive' on the basis of precise and carefully selected physical tests with the object of popularising the cult of physical fitness and arousing enthusiasm of the people for attaining a higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

The tests under the Drive relate to athletics, indigenous exercises and swimming, which have been drawn separately for men and women of the age-groups viz., (a) below 18 years of age and (b) 18 years and above. The various tests are divided under seven events out of which a participant has to select five tests. The standards to be achieved by a participant under each of these tests have been laid down by Government under three grades. Accordingly, persons have been awarded certificates of proficiency under these grades.

A State Committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Education, in charge of Physical Education; Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, and the State Inspector for Physical Education was

appointed to work out a plan in detail in connection with the actual implementation of the Drive. Efforts were made to give wide publicity to the Drive through newspapers and posters supplied by the Government of India, which were supplied to all the centres. The Minister for Education gave a radio talk explaining the purpose and the details of the Drive. The Prime Minister of India and the Union Minister for Education blessed the project by sending their messages which gave an impetus to the Drive.

The Drive was successful. 12,218 persons from Maharashtra State participated in it. The following statement indicates the number of participants who achieved certificates of proficiency under each group :—

State (1)	Total Participants		One-Star		Two-Star		Three-Star	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)
Maharashtra ..	9,398	2,820	3,048	719	1,285	487	485	278

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was useful in arousing enthusiasm amongst the students as well as the general public towards physical fitness.

(vi) *Examination in Diploma Course and Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—Government have revised the rules for the conduct of the Examination in the Diploma as well as the Certificate Course in Physical Education. The work of conducting these examinations in accordance with the revised rules has as usual been entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Education in charge of Physical Education, the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, and the State Inspector for Physical Education, Maharashtra State, Poona (Secretary).

All details pertaining to the programme of the Examination at different Centres, appointment of examiners, conduct of three parts of the examination, payment of remuneration to the examiners, consolidation of the results, etc., have been attended to by the State Inspector for Physical Education with the help of his staff under the guidance of the Examination Committee appointed by Government.

During the year under report the Diploma Examination was conducted at two Centres and the C. P. Ed. Examination was conducted at 11 Centres in the State.

In all 87 candidates for the Diploma Examination and 611 candidates for the C. P. Ed. Examination appeared at Centres in the Maharashtra State, out of whom 76 and 566 were declared as successful respectively.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1. Supervisory Staff for the Promotion of Girls' Education.

In the area of West Maharashtra the Department has a common cadre of Inspecting staff without any discrimination on the ground of sex so far as Primary Schools are concerned. The separate schools for girls are, however, ordinarily inspected by women officers. There are two Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, one at Bombay, the second at Poona, who inspect Secondary Schools for girls, and Women's Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the areas assigned to them. The administrative control of the institutions, however, rests with the District Educational Inspectors.

The jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay, is confined to the institutions in Greater Bombay, as this district has, of all the districts, the greatest density of girls' institutions. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona, has a jurisdiction extending over 18 districts, 6 of Poona Region, 7 out of 8 of Bombay Region, 5 of Marathwada Region. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona, has under her an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, stationed at Aurangabad to assist her in her work, her jurisdiction being limited to the 5 districts of the region.

In Vidarbha, the controlling authority for the education of girls is the Inspectress of Girls' Schools who works directly under the Divisional Deputy Director of Education, Vidarbha. She is assisted by 3 District Inspectresses of Schools, 8 Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools and a number of women social education organisers. High Schools for girls and the Women's Training Colleges are under the direct control of the Inspectress. The District Inspectresses of Schools are in charge of Indian Middle Schools, Primary Schools and Pre-Primary Schools. The administrative powers in respect of Indian-English Middle Schools are also exercised by the District Inspectress of Schools but financial control over these schools is exercised by the Inspector of Schools. The Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools inspect Primary Schools and are responsible for the holding of Primary Certificate Examination. In Development Blocks, however, the Assistant District Inspectresses have no jurisdiction, and their work is done by Social Education Organisers. It may, however, be pointed out that the Primary Schools in a district are divided in ranges, and all girls' schools are not necessarily inspected by the Assistant District Inspectress alone.

In the Marathwada Region the Deputy Director of Education is being assisted in his inspecting and administrative work by an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools who is in Class II Service. She inspects Secondary and Primary Schools for girls and Primary Training Colleges for Women and also assists the District Inspectors and the Deputy Director of Education in matters relating to girls' institutions in the region.

11.2. Institutions and Pupils.

The Table XI (1) compares the special institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls in these institutions during the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

In the Table XI (1) the enrolment is of girls in all institutions for girls.

The S. N. D. T. University was the only University for women as in 1958-59. The single Research Institute, Cama and Alibless Hospital, ceased to be recognised by the University of Bombay since 1958-59. There is no increase in Arts and Science Colleges. Only one Professional College the Diploma in Teaching institution at Marvati continued to be exclusively for girls. As per instructions from the Ministry of Education, from last year (1958-59), only those institutions meant exclusively for girls/women are classified as such. All other institutions show increases during 1959-60. As separate Secondary and Primary Schools are opened only when the number of girls justify their opening, the increases are 17 and 153, respectively. But Social Education classes show an increase of 1058 as these are opened exclusively for women as there is no co-education in these classes. An increase of 26 institutions only under "other schools" is also noticed during 1959-60. Schools coming under this category are : Nursery, Commerce, Industry, Non-Basic Training Colleges, Arts and Crafts, Medical, Oriental and S. T. C. etc.

The enrolment of girls in all institutions, however, shows an increase under all categories the highest being 90,250 under Primary and, the next highest, 28,170 under Secondary.

The Table 2 gives the regionwise distribution of educational institutions for girls and the enrolment in all educational institutions.

Taking the estimated female population as 1,84,73,000 for 1959-60, 9.22 per cent of this population was in educational institutions. The percentage was the highest in the areas of the old Bombay State where 12.0 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the least in Marathwada where only 3.1 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions. The corresponding percentage for the Vidarbha region was 6.9.

Table No. XI (1)
Education of Girls
(1959-60)

Type Institutions	Number of Institutions specially meant for girls			Number of Girls in Girls' Institutions						
	1958-59	1959-60	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1958-59		1959-60		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Universities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	5	5	..	..	3,407	..	3,635	..	+228	+228
Professional and Special Colleges	1	3	+2	..	128	..	619	..	+491	+491
Secondary Schools	213	230	+17	2,730	85,387	2,518	97,878	-212	+12,491	+12,279
Primary Schools	1,576	1,729	+153	42,903	3,49,086	45,574	379,709	+2,671	+30,623	+33,294
Social Education Classes	1,864	2,772	+908	..	30,231	..	51,704	..	+21,473	+21,473
Other Schools	223	249	+26	255	11,870	225	14,013	-30	+2,143	+2,113
Total	3,883	4,989	+1,106	45,888	480,109	48,317	547,558	+2,429	+67,449	+69,878

Table No. XI (2)
Institutions and Pupils by Regions
(1959-60)

Type of Institution	Greater Bombay		Rest of Bombay Division		Poona Division	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	1	202	..	..	..	126
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	55	..	..	..	20
Arts and Science Colleges	3	11,283	..	398	1	2,995
Professional and Special Colleges	2	2,253	..	13	..	434
Secondary Schools	70	77,765	25	25,347	41	36,979
Primary Schools	266	191,249	346	419,061	493	455,713
Social Education Classes	575	12,852	202	2,662	1,798	31,296
Other Schools	112	17,484	30	4,190	59	8,603
Total	1,029	313,143	603	451,671	2,392	536,166

Type of Institution	Nagpur Division		Aurangabad Division		Total	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls	No. of Girls in all Institutions
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities .. .. .	..	46	..	..	1	374
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	75
Arts and Science Colleges	1	2,576	..	172	5	17,424
Professional and Special Colleges	1	426	..	42	3	3,168
Secondary Schools	75	44,585	19	13,785	230	198,461
Primary Schools	403	248,497	221	77,773	1,729	1,392,293
Social Education Classes	169	3,659	28	1,235	2,772	51,704
Other Schools	41	7,686	7	868	249	38,831
Total	690	307,475	275	93,875	4,989	1,702,330

11.3. Co-Education :

The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small, and a large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following Table shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education :—

Table No. XI (3)
Co-Education
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions	Number of girls under Instruction in Institutions for girls	Number of girls under instruction in Institutions for boys	Total No. of girls under instruction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	3,635	14,238	17,873
Professional and Special Colleges.. .. .	619	2,549	3,168
Secondary Schools	97,878	100,583	198,461
Primary Schools	379,709	1,012,584	1,392,293
Social Education Classes	51,348	356	51,704
Other Schools	14,013	24,818	38,831
Total	547,202	1,155,128	1,702,330

It will be seen from the above Table that about 67·9 per cent of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions attend mixed schools.

Social Education Classes for women are exclusively attended by women only as in this field separate education is the rule.

11.4.

The following paragraphs give brief comments on girls' education at different stages:—

(i) Pre-Primary Education :—

There were no separate Pre-Primary Schools exclusively meant for girls during the year under report, there were in all 436 Pre-Primary Schools in the State, an increase of 34 over 402 of 1958-59. The enrolment in these schools was 28,509 of whom 15,377 (*i.e.*, 53·9 per cent) were boys and 13,132 (*i.e.*, 46·1 per cent) were girls.

(ii) *Primary Education*—There were in all 3,939,710 pupils in the Primary Schools of the State, of whom 1,392,293 (35.3 per cent) were girls. Of the total girls 1,392,293 on roll, 42.8 per cent were in urban schools and 57.2 per cent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas form 42.6 per cent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas form 31.3 per cent of rural enrolment. There has been noticeable improvement in the enrolment of girls as indicated by the above percentages.

There is co-education at the Primary stage and there is no differentiation of curriculum at this stage for boys and girls. Provision for the teaching of special subjects like domestic science, needle-work, embroidery and tailoring is, however, made in all separate schools for girls.

Of the total number of 107,344 teachers working in Primary Schools, 23,613 or 22.0 per cent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 17,435 which comes to 73.8 per cent of the total women teachers in Primary Schools. Corresponding percentage for men teachers was 58.5 per cent only.

The wastage among girls reading at the Primary stage is larger than that among boys because a girl is more useful at home and is consequently more often withdrawn from school before she completes her Primary education.

(iii) *Secondary Education*.—Of the total enrolment of 746,639 pupils in all Secondary Schools, 198,461 or 26.7 per cent were girls as against 26.5 per cent in 1959-60. This is rather a small percentage. This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately, the number of such schools is very small, being only 230 in a total of 2,110 Secondary Schools in the State and all of them except seven were situated in urban areas. The number of girls in schools in rural areas was only 7.2 per cent of the total enrolment of girls in Secondary Schools. Opening of separate Secondary Schools for girls, particularly in rural areas, appears to be essential if Secondary Education of girls is to show rapid progress. Other factors also are responsible for the lack of rapid progress in girls' Secondary Education, *viz.*, popular prejudice against higher education of girls, early marriages, etc., among certain sections. The economic factor is equally responsible. Out of a total of 30,661 teachers working in Secondary

Table No. XI (4)
Professional and Special Education of Women
 (1959-60)

Type of Institutions (1)	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges (2)	Schools (3)	Total (4)	Colleges (5)	Schools (6)	Total (7)	Colleges (8)	Schools (9)	Total (10)
Education	1,766	18,526	20,292	673	6,421	7,094	38.11	34.66	34.96
Engineering	3,989	..	3,989	11	..	11	0.28	..	0.28
Technology—Mono and Polytechnic.	396	7,620	8,016	..	182	182	..	2.39	2.27
Technology-Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	13,226	13,226	..	6,786	6,786	..	51.31	51.31
Medicine	4,735	4,676	9,411	1,141	3,193	4,334	24.09	68.28	46.05
Veterinary	333	270	603	2	..	2	0.60	..	0.33
Agriculture	1,471	2,308	3,779	6	2	8	0.41	0.09	0.21
Forestry .. ..	..	85	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	9,054	24,105	33,159	430	5,366	5,796	4.74	22.26	17.48
Law	4,683	..	4,683	242	..	242	5.17	..	5.17
Applied Art and Architecture.	549	..	549	21	..	21	3.82	..	3.82
Physical Education ..	83	614	697	15	210	225	18.07	34.20	32.28
Music and Dancing ..	..	2,172	2,172	..	1,304	1,304	..	60.04	60.04
Other Fine Arts	501	1,536	2,037	162	231	393	32.33	15.04	19.29
Oriental studies	173	1,482	1,655	12	441	453	6.94	29.76	27.37
Social Education	169	85	254	49	8	57	28.99	9.41	22.44
Certified Schools ..	..	2,022	2,022	..	455	455	..	22.50	22.50
Physically and mentally handicapped.	..	1,573	1,573	..	364	364	..	23.14	23.14
Other Schools	1,115	2,712	3,827	404	736	1,140	36.23	27.14	29.79
Total	29,017	83,012	112,029	3,168	25,699	28,867	10.92	30.96	25.77

Schools, 7,297 or 23·8 per cent were women, and almost all of them except 392 were working in Secondary school in urban areas. The staff of Secondary School is mixed. Where a Secondary School for boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. During the year under report, for example, there were 3,860 women teachers in boys' Secondary Schools. As at the Primary stage, the women teachers of the Secondary Schools show better percentage of training, 74·9 as against 58·7 of men teachers.

The Secondary Schools for girls follow the same curriculum as the Secondary Schools for boys and both boys and girls appear for the same S.S.C. Examination. In many Secondary Schools for girls (or even in some mixed schools which have fairly large number of girls) special arrangements are made for teaching subjects like Home Science, Music, Painting, etc. Many girls show a preference for these subjects and also elect one or more of them for the S.S.C. Examination.

(iv) *Higher Education.*—Out of the total enrolment of 107,475 in all institutions for Higher Education including S.T.C. institutions, 22,364 or 20·8 per cent were girls during the year under report as against 20·0 per cent in 1958-59.

It will be seen that the higher education of women increased by 0·8 per cent and Secondary education by 0·2 per cent during the year.

Out of the total of 5,498 teachers working at this level, 708 or 12·9 per cent were women. Although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field, the progress made so far is encouraging.

(iv) *Professional and Special Education.*—The Table 4 on the facing page shows details regarding the professions which women tried to enter. Columns (2), (3) and (4) give the total enrolment in all institutions of Professional and Special Education. Columns (5), (6) and (7) give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and columns (8), (9) and (10) give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

The figures in the Table present interesting data about the trend in Professional education. In education, women are fairly well-represented, 38·11 per cent in colleges and 34·66 per cent in schools. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 24·09 and 68·28, respectively, the latter relating

to courses in Nursery and Midwifery. In Music and Dancing women almost monopolise with 60.04 per cent. Engineering and Veterinary Science have tempted very few 0.28 and 0.60 per cent, respectively. Except in Forestry which women have not entered, in all other professions women are represented in low or high percentages.

11.5. Examinations.

Large number of women students appear at the various examinations conducted by the Universities and other bodies and several of them distinguish themselves. The details regarding the number of women students who appeared for these examinations and passed during the year under report will be found in columns (8) to (13) of General Table No. VIII which is printed at the end of this Report.

11.6. Expenditure.

It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because about 67.9 per cent of the total number of girls enrolled in all educational institutions were studying in mixed schools. In so far as separate schools for girls are concerned the following are the figures of direct expenditure :—

Table No. XI (5)
Direct Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
By Types of Institutions
(1959-60)

Type of Institutions	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1958-59	1959-60	
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	12,10,718	12,88,723	+78,005
Professional and Special Colleges	71,170	1,89,612	+1,18,442
Secondary Schools	1,14,81,846	1,30,43,573	+15,61,727
Primary Schools	1,62,81,255	1,71,54,115	+8,72,860
Social Education Classes	1,49,742	2,03,756	+54,014
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	27,02,879	37,37,295	+10,34,416
Total	3,18,97,610	3,56,17,074	+37,19,464
For April 1960 .. .. .	.. .. .	29,68,089	..
For the period ending 30th April 1960 ..	.. .. .	3,85,85,163	..

Table No. XI (6)
Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls
By Sources
(1959-60)

Source	Expenditure in		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1958-59	1959-60	
Central Government Funds	4,36,039	5,97,103	+1,61,064
State Government Funds	1,32,90,225	1,50,37,002	+17,46,777
District Board Funds	3,91,948	3,32,795	—59,153
Municipal Funds	53,27,992	54,36,250	+1,08,258
Fees	95,85,624	1,04,43,996	+8,58,372
Other Sources	28,65,782	37,69,928	+9,04,146
Total	3,18,97,610	3,56,17,074	+37,19,464
For April 1960 .. .. .	..	29,68,089	..
For the period ending 30th April 1960 .. .. .	..	3,85,85,163	..

CHAPTER-XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12.1. There are several under-privileged communities in Indian Society whose educational and economic interests receive the special attention of the State. These communities are collectively described as the "Backward Classes" and consist of three important groups, viz.,—

- (i) *The Scheduled Castes.*—This expression includes all those communities which have been traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.
- (ii) *The Scheduled Tribes.*—This expression includes the aboriginal and hill tribes scattered in the far corners of the countryside. Due mainly to their isolation from the body of Indian society, these ancient communities live a life of such poverty, ignorance and degradation that the problems of their education and social and economic amelioration need special attention at the hands of Government. All these communities also have, therefore, been regarded as backward.
- (iii) *Other Backward Classes.*—This term includes several communities which are neither aboriginal nor untouchable, but whose general, social and economic conditions are so bad as to necessitate their classification as 'backward'. No specific criteria have been laid down for the purpose of classifying this group. But Government take into consideration the educational, social and economic position of the community concerned and include or exclude it from the list of "Other Backward Classes". Such official lists are published from time to time.

The basis of defining Other Backward Classes as a weaker section of society has generally been caste. The most progressive step taken by Government on this behalf during the year under report is to delimit the narrow conception of backwardness based on caste and re-defining it on the criterion of income. Other Backward Classes from 1959-60 form the Economically Backward Classes whose annual income from all sources falls within the ceiling of Rs. 900. A more detailed account of this measure is given in Chapter I, pages 18 and 19.

Until 1949, this group of communities had another sub-division, the "Criminal Tribes". This expression included several communities, mostly nomadic, who generally indulged in a life of crime, especially of theft. But in 1949, it was decided that no community should be classified

as "Criminal" and hence they are since being described as "Vimochit" or "Vimukta Jatis" or "Emancipated Tribes" and are being classified under "Other Backward Classes".

While the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes have spread far and wide in urban and rural areas, and have formed part of the general masses, the Scheduled Tribes still continue to live in settlements following their age-old ways of life practically untouched by modern civilization. Most of them live by agriculture and hunting, tending to keep themselves aloof, reluctant even to be approached. These areas are declared by the President of the Indian Union as extremely backward under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and it is the responsibility of Government to initiate welfare measures to wean them from their backwardness and offer them, even by reservation, if necessary, not only protection but intensive opportunities to raise themselves to the standards of the general population. Article 46 of the Directive Principles of State Policy states :—

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Voluntary agencies have long been in the field in offering to these under-privileged communities such sporadic and limited opportunities at social uplift and educational and economic betterment as their meagre resources permitted. These efforts slowly crystallized into public consciousness resulting in two important legislative measures that demolished the social barriers that separate these communities from the masses. These measures were :—

The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946
and The Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947.

The first field of Backward Class welfare was education. This was later integrated with other broad-based and far reaching measures to encompass the very life of these communities in their social and economic advancement and rehabilitation. In a review of a year's administration of education, only such measures as are educational will receive mention in this Chapter.

12.2. The Table (1) presents the region-wise distribution of Backward Class population under the three categories Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and its percentage to the total population.

Table No. XII (1)

**Population of the Backward Classes
(1951 Census)**

Region	Total population	Backward Class Population			Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
West Maha- rashtra.	1,92,10,805	20,68,532	16,46,622	15,42,878	49,58,320
Vidarbha ...	76,07,038	13,37,692	1,49,978	6,15,361	21,03,031
Marathwada ...	51,85,243	9,64,007	73,765	4,07,000	14,44,772
Total ...	3,20,03,086	43,70,231	15,70,365	25,65,239	85,05,835

Region	Percentage of the Backward Class Population to the total Population			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West Maharashtra ...	10.8	7.0	8.0	25.8
Vidarbha ...	17.6	2.0	8.1	27.7
Marathwada ...	18.6	1.4	7.85	27.8
Total ...	13.6	4.9	8.0	26.6

The settlements of Scheduled Tribes are mostly to be found in dense forest areas and hilly tracts away from the thoroughfares of civilising influences. The wide areas where such settlements abound are declared as "Scheduled Areas" and these receive intensified efforts and resources in all developmental and rehabilitation programmes. Most of such scheduled areas are Development Block.

The districts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Thana in West Maharashtra, have extensive areas classified as Scheduled. The whole of Chanda district and Melghat taluka of Amravati district also fall under this category. In Marathwada only about 138 villages in Nanded district are classified as Scheduled.

According to the 1951 Census, in the whole of the State, about 13.6 per cent of the population classifies as Scheduled Castes and 4.9 as Scheduled Tribes. "Other Backward Classes" defined by caste were 8.0 per cent of the total population in Maharashtra.

Table No. XII (2)
Enrolment of Backward Classes
(1959-60)

Type of Institution (1)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	4,363	258	4,621	402	23	425
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	724	37	761	119	30	149
Total Higher Education.	5,087	295	5,382	521	53	574
Primary Training Colleges.	1,339	341	1,680	536	104	640
Secondary Schools ..	50,792	7,012	57,804	6,806	907	7,713
Primary Schools ..	295,107	120,245	415,352	126,570	42,331	168,901
Adult Classes ..	22,947	4,321	27,268	10,358	544	10,902
Other Professional and Special Schools.	2,745	888	3,633	626	160	786
Grand total ..	378,017	133,102	511,119	145,417	44,099	189,516

Table No. XII (2)—*cont.*

Type of Institution	Other Backward Classes			Total			Percentage of enrolment of Backward Class pupils to total enrolment from all communities
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Universities Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	3,656	326	3,892	8,421	607	9,028	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,795	52	1,847	2,638	117	2,755	..
Total Higher Education ..	5,451	378	5,829	11,059	726	11,785	11.1
Primary Training Colleges	1,201	401	1,602	3,076	846	3,922	24.4
Secondary Schools ..	30,700	4,434	35,134	88,298	12,353	1,00,651	18.1
Primary Schools	203,469	88,528	291,997	625,146	251,104	876,250	35.01
Adult Classes	20,824	3,061	23,885	54,129	7,926	62,055	25.0
Other Professional and Special Schools.	2,671	759	3,430	6,042	1,807	7,849	4.5
Grand total ..	264,316	97,561	361,877	7,87,750	2,74,762	1,062,512	20.6

12.3 Pupils from Backward class.

The Table (2) shows the enrolment of pupils from the Backward Classes, again under the three categories, in educational institutions at different levels.

From Table XII (1) it is noticed that about 26.6 per cent of the total general population of the State belongs to the three categories of Backward Classes and about 73.4 per cent to all other non-Backward Classes. If this relation is to be reflected in enrolment, figures, then, the enrolment

of Backward Classes should reach a percentage of 26.6 of total enrolment at each educational level. The Table opposite, however, presents the following percentages :—

	1959-60
Higher Education	11.1
Primary Training Colleges	24.4
Secondary Schools	18.1
Primary Schools	35.0
Adult Education Classes	25.0
Other Special and Professional Schools	4.5
Total ..	20.6

Scrutinising the percentages for 1959-60, the following observations emerge :—

- (i) Only about 20.6 per cent of the total enrolment in institutions at all levels belongs to Backward Classes and 79.4 to non-Backward Classes.
- (ii) Only 4.5 per cent, the lowest, of trainees in special and Professional schools belongs to Backward Classes. Most of these schools prescribe Primary stage as the minimum educational qualification and the low percentage of 4.5 is not satisfactory.
- (iii) The highest percentage of 35.0 is noticed in Primary Schools, indicating a very high density of utilization of this, the lowest stage in the educational ladder. This augurs well for the future as those passing out of Primary Schools would be increasingly going forward to the Secondary stage. Under Adult Education Classes the percentage is fairly high, 25.0, as in the organisation of these classes the Backward Classes receive special attention. This also indicates the growing awareness in the adults of these classes for a minimum of educational achievement.
- (iv) The percentages then tend to fall off steeply except at the Primary Training Colleges. Not many go to the Secondary stage as this facility is not easily available and further, as completion of the Primary stage opens avenues for employment as well as professional training. The percentage for Primary Training Colleges is 24.4, quite a high percentage, mainly because special inducements are offered to the Backward Classes to take up this profession.

- (v) The next lowest percentage, 11.1 is under Higher Education. This percentage is not likely to increase unless the economic disabilities that preclude entrance into colleges are removed and greater financial inducements offered for pursuing studies at this level. The staying power, against the odds of economic necessity, breaks down in a majority of cases, after the Primary stage and the percentage at the Higher Education level tends to be low under these compelling circumstances.
- (vi) The total enrolment of 20.6 of Backward Classes in all institutions presents quite a favourable picture as against their percentage of 26.6 in the general population. The enrolment, however, tends to concentrate at the Primary stage, though there are positive signs that at higher levels the percentages are on the increase.
- (vii) Though no percentages have been worked out to indicate the achievement of girls, a scrutiny of the figures reveal the great lee-way girls have yet to make in reaching the modest level reached by the boys.

In 1959-60 the total enrolment of pupils of the non-Backward Communities at all stages of education was 40,88,375. This works out at about 17.4 of the total non-backward population (1951 Census). As compared with this, the total enrolment of the Backward Class pupils in 1959-60 was 10,62,512 which works out to be about 12.5 per cent of the total Backward Class population. This comparison also reveals that the Backward Classes have a long way to go to attain the educational standard reached by the other communities.

As between themselves, the different groups of Backward Classes also show unequal stages of advance. The best progress is shown by Other Backward Classes whose total enrolment of 361,877 pupils is 14.1 per cent of their total population of 2,565,039 (1951 Census). Next come the Scheduled Tribes whose total enrolment of 189,516 pupils yields a percentage of 12.1 of their total population of 1570385 (1951 Census). The total enrolment of Scheduled Castes, 511,119, yields only a corresponding percentage of 11.7 the lowest among the three categories of Backward Classes.

12.4. Educational Concessions .

The gains, however meagre, in the advancement of education of these communities have been achieved, often, against unsurmountable handicaps, mainly of ignorance, rigid tradition and utter poverty. To break down these barriers Government have, therefore, formulated intensive

and far reaching measures for the economic improvement of these people as a whole and have offered a variety of concessions and inducements to the young for their educational advancement. Most of these measures are implemented by the Social Welfare Department which has specially been constituted for the purpose and attention is invited to the reports of that Department for a detailed account of the measures implemented in this field.

During the year 1958-59, certain schemes relating to the Backward Classes administered by the Education Department were transferred to the Social Welfare Department as per decision of Government to transfer all schemes of a non-technical nature for implementation to that Department. Twenty-eight schemes were thus transferred to the Social Welfare Department. The other schemes such as Scholarships to Backward Class pupils in Technical and Industrial Schools, lump sum scholarships for purchase of books and examination fees, scholarships for medical courses, grants to hostels run by voluntary agencies for Backward Class pupils, grants to Balwadis, Sanskar Kendras, etc., continued to be implemented by the Social Welfare Department as before.

In the sphere of education the facilities provided and the concessions and inducements offered for the amelioration and education of the Backward Classes are described in the paragraphs that follow.

12.5.

The three regions of the State, viz., West Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada had till 1959-60, varying patterns of educational concessions to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. With the creation of the new class of Economically Backward Classes based on income during 1959-60, the year also witnessed a unification of the varying educational concessions awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. under the unified scheme:—

- (a) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.
- (b) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are also exempted from the payment of examination fees.
- (c) Limited number of scholarships are to be awarded to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on merit-cum-poverty basis at the following rates :—

For Scheduled Tribes pupils only—

Primary Standards I and II—Rs. 3 per annum.

Standards III and IV—Rs. 6 per annum.

For Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes pupils—

Standards V-VII—Rs. 30 per annum.

Standards VIII—XI—Rs. 60 per annum.

Technical High Schools or Higher Technical Secondary Schools—Rs. 90 per annum.

Professional Courses in recognised Institutions—Rs. 25 per month.

No scholarships are to be paid by the State Government to students in post-Matriculation courses. The expenditure incurred on the above unified scheme during 1959-60 is :—

(1)	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Expenditure	Beneficia- ries	Expenditure	Beneficia- ries
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
West Maharashtra	26,70,467	75,751	2,02,808	7,061
Vidarbha	11,09,169	50,313	2,26,494	13,215
Marathwada	3,67,053	14,178	6,725	775
Maharashtra	41,46,689	1,40,242	4,36,027	21,051

12.6.

With the recognition of the new class of Other Backward Classes on the criterion of income, all concessions available to the old category of Other Backward Classes on cash basis were withdrawn. However, with a view to avoiding hardships to old recipients among this delimited category of Other Backward Classes, the old concessions of freeships, scholarships, lump-sum scholarships etc., were to be continued till those receiving such concessions completed their education in the stage of education for which they were first awarded to them. The expenditure incurred and the beneficiaries benefited among these Other Backward Classes during 1959-60 are :—

(1)	Expendi- ture (2)	Beneficia- ries (3)
	Rs.	
Scholarships, Tuition and Examination Fees	6,04,660	19,328
Freeships in non-Secondary Schools	14,531	732
Educational facilities in Colleges	8,098	605
Lump sum scholarships	4,912	265
Total ..	6,32,201	20,930

12.7.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan schemes for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes, the concessions of scholarships, lump-sum scholarships, free supply of books and slates were continued during the year under report, the particulars on this account being :—

(1)	Vimukta Jatis		Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	
	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
Lump sum scholarships	5,302	436	3,703	376
Scholarships	703	20	..	..
Free supply of books and slates	4,385	3,134	7,176	4,089

12.8.

The award of free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 62.76 lakhs by way of reimbursement to non-Government educational institutions on account of the pupils falling under this category. The particulars of the award of free-studentships in the three regions of the State are :—

(1)	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
West Maharashtra	49,47,217	1,27,973
Vidarbha	10,70,601	29,477
Marathwada	2,58,376	6,666
Maharashtra	62,76,194	1,64,116

12.9.

With a view to giving special facilities to Backward Classes for training abroad, 6 annual Overseas Scholarships were instituted during 1958-59 for training in industrial, technical and scientific subjects or other subjects like Social Sciences. The duration of these scholarships is 2-3 years depending on the nature of the course. During 1958-59, the first batch of 6 scholars was selected. Of these only one scholar

could secure admission in a foreign University and could actually proceed overseas. During the year 1959-60, a batch of 12 scholars was selected. One from this batch and two from that of 1958-59 secured admissions and proceeded overseas during 1959-60. The expenditure incurred on them during the current year is Rs. 13,519.

12-10.

A new scheme implemented during 1959-60 was that of coaching classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for preparing them for the I. A. S., I. P. S. and other competitive examinations. Four classes, one each at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad, were started during 1959-60 for coaching 139 students. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,298.

12-11.

A certain percentage of the Building Grants placed at the disposal of the District Building Committees is earmarked for constructing Primary School buildings in Backward areas, *i.e.*, in villages with Backward Class population to the extent of more than 60 per cent.

Teachers serving in Primary Schools conducted by voluntary agencies in Backward areas which are lacking in amenities and have a bad climate, are paid non-pensionable allowances at the rate of Rs. 3 per month per teacher. A non-pensionable pay of Rs. 5 per month is given for maintaining attendance of pupils at 50 per cent or more to every teacher from the District School Board Schools working in Scheduled areas. In order to acquaint teachers with the specific problems of tribal areas a course of two months duration for pupil-teachers in Scheduled areas is run at 3 Centres with a provision to train 60 teachers at each Centre. During 1959-60, the expenditure incurred on these measures amounted to Rs. 14,259.

In all Secondary Schools for boys 20 per cent of the seats available are reserved for pupils belonging to Backward Class communities. Non-Government Secondary Schools are also required to give preference to Backward Class pupils in the matter of admissions.

Two scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 per month are available to Scheduled Castes students studying for the S. T. C. examination. No examination fees is charged to Backward Class candidates appearing at this examination. The expenditure incurred on these students during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 270.

12-12. Hostel Facilities.--

Hostel facilities form one of the most important measures for the spread of education among the Backward Classes as these facilities offer opportunities for pursuing higher education to Backward Class pupils

residing in the small schoolless villages. On the advice of Ad Hoc Committee such hostels were started through District School Boards and other voluntary agencies at central places in the districts. In West Maharashtra 56 such hostels are run by District School Boards. Even prior to this, Government was running a hostel for Backward Class pupils at Poona. During the Second Plan, one Government hostel for Backward Class Girls was started at Poona in 1956-57. In the integrated areas there are Backward Class hostels run by Government in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Later on it was the policy of Government to encourage Voluntary Agencies to run hostels for Backward Class pupils. Besides these, five per cent seats are also reserved for Backward Class pupils in hostels run by Government and non-Government schools and colleges.

Government has been encouraging Voluntary Agencies to maintain hostels for Backward Class pupils. The rates of grant paid to these hostels, however, differed widely from region to region. The scale of assistance to Voluntary Agencies has been unified from the year under report and fixed as under :—

- (a) Boys' hostels—Rs. 20 per month per boy for 10 months.
- (b) Girls' hostels—Rs. 25 per month per girl for 10 months.

Besides, grant on account of full time, resident and qualified hostel superintendent is paid at the rate of the 50 per cent of the emoluments paid to him or at Rs. 100 per month whichever is less. Building grants and non-recurring grants are also paid to these hostels as per prescribed rules. The scheme for payment of encouragement grants to cosmopolitan hostels has also been unified and extended to all the regions during the year under report. It is also made applicable to Scheduled Tribes pupils since the year 1959-60. Under the unified scheme :—

- (i) The managements of recognised Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels are eligible to receive grants if they admit caste Hindu pupils to the extent of 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength. The rent on such pupils is paid at Rs. 20 per month per pupil for 10 months.
- (ii) General hostels which are run by Voluntary Agencies or by the educational institutions will be recognised under the scheme and paid grants equal to the actual lodging and boarding charges recoverable from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students admitted to such hostels. This obviates the concessions for hostel messing allowance to Scheduled Castes students in colleges or the room-rent concessions sanctioned hitherto before.

During the year 1959-60, grants totalling to Rs. 22.08 lakhs were paid to Voluntary Agencies on hostels run for Backward Class pupils in West Maharashtra. During the year 1959-60, new hostels were recognised in West Maharashtra region taking the number of hostels run by Voluntary Agencies to 333 on 31st March 1960. The details of the grants paid to these hostels are given below separately for both the parts :—

Item (1)	Category (2)	West Maharashtra	
		Expenditure (3)	Beneficiaries (4)
		Rs.	
(i) Grant-in-aid	Scheduled Tribes	5,75,648	2,922
	Scheduled Castes	11,58,694	4,586
	Other Backward Classes	23,259	232
	Vimukta Jatis	41,111	187
	Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.	73,519	398
(ii) Cosmopolitan grant	Scheduled Tribes	9,593	47
	Scheduled Castes	1,82,116	770
(iii) Building grants	Scheduled Tribes	44,329	6 hostels.
	Scheduled Castes	70,437	15 hostels.
	Other Backward Classes	29,940	5 hostels.
	Total	22,08,646	9,142 26 hostels.

Information regarding grant-in-aid given to Voluntary Agencies on maintenance of hostels for Backward Classes in Marathwada and Vidarbha is given in the following statements :—

(1)	Marathwada			Vidarbha		
	Expenditure (2)	Boys (3)	Hostels (4)	Expenditure (5)	Boys (6)	Hostels (7)
	Rs.			Rs.		
<i>Grant-in-aid</i>						
Scheduled Tribes	20,600	93	4	1,22,798	712	12
Scheduled Castes	1,66,817	1,037	30	2,80,959	2,102	..
Other Backward Classes	945	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Vimukta Jatis	6,750	60	..	N.A.	..	..
Total	1,95,112	1,190	34	4,03,757	2,814	12
<i>Cosmopolitan grant</i>						
Scheduled Tribes .. ..	..	..	..	7,255	44	..
Scheduled Castes	21,772	177	..	75,743	295	33
Total	21,772	177	..	82,998	339	33

(1)	Marathwada			Vidarbha		
	Expendi- ture	Boys	Hostels	Expendi- ture	Boys	Hostels
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.			Rs.		
<i>Building grant</i>						
Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Scheduled Castes	N.A.	..	..	43,149	..	4
Other Backward Classes	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
Vimukta Jatis	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	43,149	..	4

12.13. Government Hostels for Backward Class Pupils.

Government runs hostels for Backward Class students at a number of educational centres, such as Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad. Boarding and lodging is free at these hostels; amenities like books and stationery, uniform and other accessories are also provided free. Under a special scheme of development under Second Plan, hostels at Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur have been provided with special staff of a House Master, Supervisors of studies, part time tutors, etc. During the year 1959-60 a new hostel for Backward Class girls was opened at Nagpur. In Marathwada 9 hostels opened under Scheduled Castes Scholarship Board are run by Government. The expenditure incurred on running these Backward Class hostels during 1959-60 is shown below :—

(1)	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiaries
	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
Government hostels for B. C. Boys, Poona (Sant Dnyaneshwar Vasatigriha).	73,972	110
Government hostel for B. C. Boys, Nagpur	71,289	76
Government hostel for B. C. Girls, Poona (Sant Janabai Hostel, Poona).	29,815	44
Government hostel for B. C. Girls, Nagpur (Sant Muktabai Hostel, Nagpur).	30,115	22
Government hostel for Scheduled Tribes pupils at Kinwat, Nanded district.	11,606	35
Government hostel for Other Backward Class pupils at Aurangabad.	25,994	109
Government hostels under Scheduled Castes Scholarship Board in Marathwada (9).	3,16,476	1,926

12-14. Primary Schools for Scheduled Tribes in Vidarbha.

For the educational development of Scheduled Tribes residing in the Scheduled Areas of Vidarbha region, 122 Primary Schools, 10 Middle Schools with hostels and one High School at Dharni in Melghat taluka of Amravati district are run by the Social Welfare Department under the non-Plan sector. During 1959-60, 7,432 students were taking education in Primary Schools, 693 in Middle Schools of which 259 students were residing in hostels. Mid-day refreshment at Rs. 2 per month per student was served to the students in schools during 1959-60, at a cost of Rs. 33,026. Girl students from these schools were provided with free uniforms. A total expenditure of Rs. 5,09,252 was incurred on maintenance of these schools and Rs. 47,112 on maintenance of hostels attached to Middle Schools during the year under report. Besides, 45 Primary Schools and 6 Middle Schools with hostels attached were opened in the three blocks of the Tribal Welfare section under the Second Five-Year Plan scheme. In all 2,339 students were studying in Primary Schools and 276 students in Middle Schools during the year 1959-60. Of these latter 276, 194 students were admitted in hostels attached to Middle Schools. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,88,938 was incurred on maintenance of these schools and hostels during 1959-60.

Schools for Scheduled Tribes in Marathwada.

Twenty-four schools were run in Kinwant and Rajura taluka of Nanded district for Scheduled Tribes students in Marathwada region. During 1959-60, 633 students attended these schools and an expenditure of Rs. 8,875 was incurred on this maintenance.

12-15. Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes in Maharashtra State—

The disbursement of Government of India Scholarships to Backward Class pupils in the States have been entrusted to respective States since the year 1959-60. Accordingly, these scholarships for Maharashtra were disbursed through the special staff appointed for the purpose in the office of the Director of Social Welfare. The details of expenditure incurred and beneficiaries during the year 1959-60 are given in the statement below :—

Category (1)	Scholarships awarded		Expenditure incurred (4)
	Fresh (2)	Renewal (3)	
Scheduled Castes	3,824	1,041	Rs. 17,09,394
Scheduled Tribes	354	58	1,30,850
Other Backward Classes	736	404	6,10,551
Total ..	4,914	1,503	24,50,795

12-16.

The Table below shows the number of students of the Backward Classes getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions as well as the total value of all such financial assistance awarded to them :—

Table No. XII (3)
Number of Backward Class Students in Receipt of Educational Concessions and the Total Value of such Concessions Per Annum.
(1959-60)

Serial No. (1)	Stage (2)	No. of students getting concessions			Total value of the Concessions		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Total (8)
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	4,869	333	5,202	25,37,886	1,39,312	26,77,198
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,495	91	1,586	645,844	53,217	699,061
3	Primary Training Colleges.	2,546	612	3,158	601,437	92,719	694,156
4	Secondary Schools ..	55,479	6,095	61,574	31,95,130	4,52,313	36,47,443
5	Primary Schools ..	41,801	14,395	56,196	4,86,316	88,971	575,287
6	Other Professional and Special Schools.	2,415	1,668	4,083	6,22,369	104,719	727,088
	Total ..	108,605	23,194	131,799	8,088,982	931,251	9,020,233

The above Table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Class who are receiving financial assistance.

Stage (1)	Enrolment (2)	Beneficiaries (3)	Percentage of Beneficiaries (4)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	9,028	5,202	57.6
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	2,757	1,586	57.5
Primary Training Colleges	3,922	3,158	80.5
Secondary Schools ..	347,907	61,574	17.7
Primary Schools ..	628,994	56,196	8.9
Other Professional and Special Schools.	69,904	4,083	58.4
Total..	1,062,512	131,799	12.4

In Primary Training Colleges 80·5 per cent of the Backward Class students receive financial assistance followed by 58·4 per cent in Other Special and Professional Schools. Under Higher Education including Professional and Special Education the percentage of students benefited is over 57. At the Primary level the percentage of 8·9 appears to be low but education at this stage being free, the concessions are restricted to limited scholarships only. The over-all percentage works at 12·4 excluding cost on hostels, room rent concessions and messing allowances. In all Government institutions at all levels Backward Class pupils receive free education the institutions thereby incurring a loss of income and the pupils so benefited and the loss of income on their account is not reflected in the above Table.

12·17.

The Table below gives the Backward Class boarders in approved hostels classified according to the stage of education they are pursuing :—

Table No. XII (4)

Backward Class Boarders in Approved Hostels

(1959-60)

Institutions (1)	Number of Boarders		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	2,384	71	2,455
2. Professional and Special Colleges	710	70	780
3. Primary Training Colleges	2,615	542	3,157
4. Secondary Schools	8,433	385	8,818
5. Primary Schools	2,048	315	2,363
6. Other Special and Professional Schools	2,295	475	2,770
Total	18,485	1,858	20,343

The figures in the above Table read with those in Table No. XII (2) give the following percentages of the boarders in approved hostels at the different levels of education :—

Institutions (1)	Enrolment (2)	Boarders (3)	Percentage of Boarders (4)
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	9,028	2,455	27·2
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	2,757	780	28·3
Primary Training Colleges	3,922	3,157	80·4
Secondary Schools	347,907	8,818	25·3
Primary Schools	628,994	2,363	0·4
Other Professional and Special Schools	69,904	2,770	0·4
Total	1,062,512	20,343	2·0

The highest percentage of boarders (80.4) is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The other high percentages are at Higher education levels, 27.2 and 28.3. The boarders at the Primary stage (0.4 per cent) refer to those in Ashram Schools, hostels run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The over-all percentage 2.0 is low mainly because of the percentages at the Primary and "Other Schools" in the former the enrolment being high and hostel facilities not very necessary and in the latter the facility not always available and most often not necessary.

12-18. Ashram Schools.

In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Scheduled Tribes and the children in Scheduled Areas, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well-reputed voluntary agencies. In such Ashram Schools children of Scheduled Tribes are provided with free lodge and board and are also given intensive basic training under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers who are imbued with the spirit of missionary service and zeal. Only children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while others are allowed to join these schools as day-scholars. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 100 per cent of approved non-recurring expenditure and at 80 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure. Recurrent grants at 90 per cent of the recurrent admissible expenditure were sanctioned to those Ashram Schools which have been started in addition to the old Ashram Schools run by the management. The total number of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and those under Centrally sponsored scheme at the end of the year under report was 24 as detailed below :—

	Number of Ashram Schools
Old Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes	9
Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under II Five-Year Plan.	7
Old Ashram Schools for Vimukta Jatis	2
Ashram Schools for Vimukta Jatis started under II Five Year-Plan	1
Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes	1
Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under Centrally sponsored scheme.	4
Total ..	24

The number of inmates residing in and day-scholars attending these Ashram Schools was—

Ashram Schools for	Number of Inmates			Day-Scholars	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Scheduled Tribes	729	558	1,287	699	1986
Vimukta Jatis	203	27	230	..	230
Nomadic Tribes	15	15	30	..	30
Total	947	600	1,547	699	2,246

The total expenditure incurred on account of grants sanctioned to 20 Ashram Schools maintained under State schemes and to 4 maintained under the Centrally sponsored scheme amounted to over Rs. 2.67 lakhs during the year under report.

12-19.

The measures so far dealt with have direct and close bearing on educational advancement of the Backward Classes and also have an indirect influence in co-ordinating them with the non-Backward Class pupils with whom they live and learn. For achieving a fuller and more real integration, not only of the pupils but also of the parents in the community in which they live, active and constructive measures are also implemented for reinforcing and supplementing the educational wing of the programme. These measures are in the nature of community activities meant for the whole population of the village through the purpose and stress is on integrating the Backward Classes with the others among whom they live and work.

Sanskar Kendras.—Voluntary agencies are given liberal assistance for starting and maintaining Sanskar Kendras. The purpose of these Kendras is to create healthy social environment which provides opportunities to the village community to mix freely with each other and through joint responsibility co-operate in the social life of the village. The activities are of a recreational and social nature for the children of the village. Each Kendra is given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,030 for essential equipment for its activities. There were, in 1958-59, 22 Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes, 6 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. During the year 7 more Sanskar Kendras for Scheduled Castes were opened and those for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes maintained through grants. The expenditure incurred on these during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 61,073.

Balwadis.—Grants are paid to voluntary agencies to run Balwadis for pupils of Scheduled Castes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities. Grants are assessed on items such as : pay of matron at Rs. 100 per month in case of Nomadic Tribe Balwadis and Rs. 70 in case of Scheduled Caste Balwadis ; salary of Dai Rs. 25 ; house rent Rs. 25 ; supply of milk or snacks Rs. 50 per month. For the first year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 is paid for equipment and the recurring grant is Rs. 2,400 per year. There were in 1958-59 18 Balwadis for Scheduled Castes and 7 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. Seven more Balwadis for Scheduled Castes were opened in 1959-60.

Community-cum-Recreation Centres for Vimukta Jatis.—The initiative in opening these is left to private agencies. These are meant to foster a spirit of leadership through recreational and athletic activities. New centres are given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,475 for equipment and a recurring grant of Rs. 260 per month to meet the pay of organiser (Rs. 100), pay of watchman (Rs. 40), subscription to magazines, lighting and other contingencies (Rs. 50), recreation programme (Rs. 20), teaching of crafts to women (Rs. 25), and supply of medicines for normal simple ailments (Rs. 25). There were 5 centres functioning in 1959-60 which received grants of Rs. 9,836 during the year.

Ameliorative Measures for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.—This scheme aims at the social welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe women. Under the scheme, one Welfare Lady Officer is appointed at Poona. This Officer advises and guides Nomadic Tribe women in health, sanitation, domestic and family matters. Classes are organised at Poona for imparting training in tailoring, embroidery and toy-making to Nomadic Tribe women. Three more classes were opened during the year and the total expenditure on the scheme amounted to about Rs. 28,000.

12.20.

The above various measures implemented by Government offered to the weaker sections of the people in the State, in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, financial and preferential assistance for advancing and accelerating their educational progress. By re-defining "Other Backward Classes" on the new basis of income than the old of caste, Government have thrown open the facilities of free education to other weaker section of the people who so far were handicapped by their economic condition in educational progress.

In addition to these weaker sections of the people, in Vidarbha, certain educational concessions in vogue were continued during the year under report. These concessions mostly covered tuition fees in

educational institutions, the loss of fees being borne by Government in Government institutions and the fees being reimbursed by Government in non-Government institutions.

Children of political sufferers are exempted from payment of tuition fees up to the Matriculation standard. In 1959-60, an expenditure of Rs. 2,682 was borne by Government on account of 54 students. Children of agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land enjoy a similar educational concession. 15,043 students received free education, the expenditure on their account being Rs. 7,52,167. Territorial Army Personnel are also awarded exemption of tuition fees up to Matriculation. In 1959-60, Rs. 150 were spent on 5 students who benefited under this scheme. Children of police personnel who lost their lives on duty also receive concession from Government. Nine such children received this educational benefit, Government bearing an expenditure of Rs. 216.

In Marathwada Riyayati scholarships are awarded to students annually at Rs. 80 in Colleges, Rs. 60 in High Schools, Rs. 40 in Middle Schools and Rs. 20 in Primary Schools. In 1959-60, 2,179 students received in all Rs. 84,313 under these scholarships.

Loan scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per month are granted to students reading in Standards VIII to XI in Secondary Schools on production of the requisite Agreement and Surety Bond. There are 522 scholarships for each year. In 1959-60, an expenditure of Rs. 4,560 was incurred in awarding these scholarships to 57 students in Secondary Schools in the State.

The above various measures of educational concessions and inducements are gradually bringing in more and more pupils of the disadvantaged classes, especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, into educational institutions at all levels. The Backward Classes receive greater and more inducive advantages for speeding up their educational progress which, compared to non-Backward Classes, has considerable lee-way to make up. The social and economic disadvantages of these people are slowly being levelled up to bring them to the same standard of social and economic status as the other sections of the people among which they are being assimilated.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF ATYPICAL CHILDREN

13.1. Considerable provision has been made in this State for the education of atypical children, especially for juvenile delinquents and physically or mentally handicapped children. Atypical children covered under this Chapter are of the following categories :—

- A—Socially handicapped children (including young offenders);
- B—Physically handicapped children, and
- C—Mentally handicapped children.

Work relating to the education of the physically handicapped, *viz.*, Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Crippled, etc., has now been transferred from the Education Department to the Directorate of Social Welfare since 1958-59.

A—JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

13.2 Administrative Arrangements.

As per Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BCE-2857-D, dated 23rd September 1957, a new Social Welfare Directorate has been set up. The Juvenile Branch of the Correctional Administration Wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare is entrusted with the working of the Children Act.

The Head of the Juvenile Branch is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, who has now been designated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration). He is assisted by an, Assistant Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration), a Special Officer for Certified Schools and Institutions, a few Inspectors of Certified Schools, and a number of probation officers.

During the year under report, the following three Children Acts were in operation in the different regions of the State :—

- (1) The Bombay Children Act, 1948 ;
- (2) The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, for Marathwada, and
- (3) The Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928, for Vidarbha.

The provisions of Parts V and VI of the Bombay Children Act, 1948, were made applicable to the Malegaon Taluka, Nasik District, during the year under report.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, are—

- (i) Remand Homes.
- (ii) Probation and Case Work Services.
- (iii) Establishment of Juvenile Courts.
- (iv) Certified Schools and Fit Persons Institutions.
- (v) Operation of After care Services.

The provisions of the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, were applied throughout the districts of the Marathwada Region before the States' Reorganisation and continued to be in force.

The provisions of the Central Provinces and Berar Children Act, 1928, except Section 3, were made applicable to children, young persons and youthful offenders in the City of Nagpur, from 15th December 1957, and continued to be in force this day.

13.3. Probation Officers.

The Probation Officers play an important part in the administration of the Children Act. They interview and observe children in need of treatment, ascertain the causes of their deviation, prepare plans of treatment for them and guide the Juvenile Courts in their work. They also organise Remand Homes and supervise children released by Juvenile Courts or from Certified Schools.

Among the multifarious duties of the Probation Officer are investigations, supervision of probationers and supervision of licences, enquiries pertaining to prelicence, adoption, pre-marriage, etc., case work services. The Probation Officer, thus, plays an important and vital role in the rehabilitation of a child.

During the year under report, there were 42 Probation Officers in the areas of West Maharashtra. All these Probation Officers work full-time. In addition, there were 150 Voluntary Probation Officers during the year under report. The Voluntary Probation Officers were paid honorarium as shown below :—

- Rs. 3 per month for supervising one licensee ;
- Rs. 5 per month for simultaneously supervising two licensees ;
- Rs. 7 per month for simultaneously supervising three licensees,
and
- Rs. 8 per month for simultaneously supervising four licensees.

In Marathwada and Vidarbha there was one Probation Officer each, working at the Remand Home, Aurangabad, and the Remand Home, Nagpur.

13.4. Remand Homes.

The Remand Home is a place of "safety" and observation of children under detention. On receipt of a report from the Probation Officer based on observation and social investigations giving the diagnosis and prognosis of the problem of the child, the Juvenile Court decides the case and plans the child's rehabilitation programme.

The total number of Remand Homes in the areas of Maharashtra State was 21, 5 with girls' section. Their distribution by management was as follows :--

Management (1)	Number of Remand Homes (2)
Children's Aid Society, Bombay	1
District Probation and After care Associations	17
Total	18

Arrangements for psychological and psychiatric observation and treatment exist only at the Remand Homes at Bombay and Poona, the Poona Home having a well-established Child Guidance Clinic.

The Remand Homes at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur, have separate arrangements for admission of girls.

The Remand Homes at Bhiwandi, Jalgaon Ahmednagar, Poona, Shelapur, Sangli and Kolhapur are housed in their own buildings. The Children's (Remand) Home at Umerkhadi, Bombay, is housed in Government buildings. During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 56,000 were paid to some of the District Probation and Aftercare Associations on major construction work of buildings to house Remand Homes.

The number of children on remand in the 36 Remand Homes on 31st March 1960, was 1,329 (1,095 boys and 234 girls).

Children are also kept on commitment basis in the Remand Homes for the following reasons :—

- (i) General shortage of accommodation in Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions;
- (ii) Consideration on the part of the Committing Courts to keep children in proximity with their parents;
- (iii) Lack of institutions suitable to the needs of individual children,
and
- (iv) Consideration about language.

The number of children on commitment basis as fit persons in the 36 Remand Homes on 31st March 1960, was 407 (378 boys and 29 girls).

The Remand Home at Aurangabad was started in 1957-58 by the District Probation and Aftercare Association at Aurangabad. But the entire cost of this Home is met by Government. There were 30 boys on remand on 31st March 1960, in this Remand Home.

The Remand Home at Nagpur, conducted under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, is also wholly financed from Government funds. There were 30 boys on remand in this Remand Home on 31st March 1960.

13.5. Juvenile Courts.

There were 18 Juvenile Courts in existence in 1959-60. There were two Juvenile Courts, one each at Nagpur and Aurangabad. Though there are no specific orders of Government establishing Juvenile Courts at Nagpur and Aurangabad, the local First Class Magistrates attend to the Juvenile cases once or twice a week in the Remand Homes.

13.6. Certified Schools.

The Bombay Children (Management of Certified Schools) Rules 1958, came into force from 1st October 1958.

Children who have no homes to return to or whose home conditions are unsatisfactory or who need institutional treatment are committed to Certified Schools. In the Certified Schools, the children are housed, clothed, fed and medically cared for. Some of the Certified Schools have also a provision for carefully planned programme for education, craft and vocational training and character building, and the eventual rehabilitation of these children in society.

In the areas of the Maharashtra there were 9 Government and 21 non-Government Certified Schools. On 31st March 1960, the number of children in these schools was 3,254 (2,143 boys and 1,111 girls). Of these one Certified School was in Marathwada and 2 in Vidarbha with 89 and 40 inmates respectively.

It may be pointed out that all the Certified Schools are 'onteducational institutions. Some of them are purely homes for children without any educational arrangements. Only 12 Certified Schools provide educational facilities and hence these 12 institutions only have been shown as Reformatory Schools in the Government of India Tables printed at the end of this report.

The following Table gives the general statistics of these institutions for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60:—

Table No. XIII(1)
Reformatory Schools
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
Number of Institutions for—		
Boys	8	8
Girls	4	4
Total	12	12
Number of Pupils—		
Boys	1,544	1,567
Girls	388	455
Total	1,932	2,022
Expenditure—		
Government	Rs. 8,10,857	Rs. 9,13,054
Total	8,50,039	9,36,336
Teachers—		
Men	72	77
Women	18	21
Total	90	98

13.7. Fit Person Institutions.

As the accommodation available in the Certified Schools is not adequate, Government recognised a number of other institutions as Fit Person Institutions under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Such institutions are entitled to receive children committed by the Courts. Fit Person Institutions managed by Voluntary agencies do not usually admit offenders and prefer to cater to the needs of a better type of educable children from the lower-middle class strata who suffer from improper guardians or destitution. There is a third category, "the Fit Person Individual", to whose care many a time Juvenile Courts commit children. This is the nearest approach to "Foster Homes" and "Adoption". Parents without children of their own volunteer to accept orphans through Juvenile Courts and bring them up as their own.

During the year, in the 84 Fit Person Institutions, there were 1,590 children (1,000 boys and 590 girls).

13.8. After-Care and Release on Licence.

If home circumstances are found to have improved and if the parents are fit and willing to look after them, children are released on licences under proper supervision before their final date of release after instituting the necessary pre-licence enquiries. Then the children get the benefit of supervision of a Probation Officer who helps and guides them. During the year under report 796 children (710 boys and 86 girls) were released on licence.

Out of the 297 (265+32) licences whose licence period was over 204 cases (176 boys and 28 girls) were closed as successful.

After-care of girls constitutes a difficult problem and hence Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 150 per court-committed girl in suitable cases when a destitute girl is rehabilitated through marriage. During the year under report, girls were helped in this manner. The Children's Act provides for maintenance of a child upto the age of 18. Many a time in the case of girls specially, it is desirable to continue the girls in the institutions beyond the age of 18. Government pays the usual capitation charges to girls who could not be rehabilitated in society, even beyond the final date of release. When children, after their discharge from Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutions, have no homes to go to, they are admitted to the After-Care Hostels. There was only one such hostel for boys in the year under report, at Bombay. As the accommodation in these hostels is limited, some of the Remand Homes in Poona, Sholapur, also offer help in individual cases to such children upto 10 by keeping them separately in the Remand Home itself.

Certified Schools provide educational facilities upto the Primary stage within the institutions itself. After this, selected children are sent to outside schools for further studies, the voluntary agencies being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 5 per month in higher standards of High Schools or when they undergo Teachers Training courses.

B—PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.9. Institutions for the Physically Handicapped.

During the year under report, the number of institutions for the physically handicapped children remained the same *i.e.*, 24 (22 boys' institutions and 2 girls' institutions). The number of students in these institutions increased from 1,139 on 31st March 1959 to 1,282 on 31st March, 1960. About 20.5 per cent of the students were girls.

There was no institution for the physically handicapped in Marathwada. The distribution of the institutions in the remaining regions of the State is given in the Table below :—

Table No. XIII(2)
Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children
(1959-60)

	1958-59	1959-60
West Maharashtra—		
Institutions	18	18
Students—		
Boys	772	824
Girls	188	223
Total	960	1,047
Nagpur Division—		
Institutions	6	6
Students—		
Boys	162	195
Girls	17	40
Total	179	235
State—		
Institutions	24	24
Students—		
Boys	934	1,019
Girls	205	263
Total	1,139	1,282

Of the 24 institutions, 10 with 665 students were meant for the blind, 11 with 461 students were meant either for the deaf-mutes or the deaf-mute and the blind; and the remaining 3 schools with 156 students were meant for other physically handicapped children.

The total number of teachers in all the institutions for the physically handicapped increased from 162 (120 men and 42 women) in 1958-59 to 171 (131 men and 40 women) in 1959-60. The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 5,24,144 of which Rs. 2,78,651 (or about 53.2 per cent) was met from State Government Funds. In 1958-59, the total expenditure on the institutions for the physically handicapped was Rs. 4,51,241 of which about 57.5 per cent was met by the State Government.

The administrative control of the work regarding the Welfare of the physically handicapped as also the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan in this behalf were transferred from the Director of Education to the Director of Social Welfare under Government Circular letter, Labour and Social Welfare Department No. EDD-1058-L, dated the 12th February 1958.

C—MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

13.10. Education of the Mentally Handicapped.

Any well established institution for the mentally defective should have modern facilities for intra-mural care, treatment, teaching and training for all types of defectives. These factors have limited the institutions meant for the education of the mentally handicapped children to three only, and these three are in Greater Bombay. The Heaven Residential School for Handicapped Children, Bombay, is a new institution.

The following Table gives the details of these institutions for two consecutive years:—

Table No. XIII (3)

Institutions for Mentally Handicapped Children

(1959-60)

(1)	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)
The Home for the Mentally Deficient Children, Mankhurd.	77	34	111	..	4	4
School for children in need of Special Care, Sewri.	99	61	160	10	25	35
The Heaven Residential School for Handicapped Children, Bombay.	14	6	20	1	4	5
Total ..	190	101	291	11	33	44

The total expenditure on these three institutions came to Rs. 2,09,641 of which Rs. 1,37,355 or about 65.52 per cent was met from State Government Funds.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1. In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier. They are:—

- A—Pre-Primary Education.
- B—Bal-Bhavan.
- C—School Medical Service and School Meals.
- D—Facilities for the Education of Displaced Persons.
- E—Institute of Vocational Guidance.
- F—Oriental Studies
- G—Visual Education.
- H—Libraries.
- I—Patronage to Literature.
- J—Text-Books.
- K—Literature for Children and Adults.
- L—Dramatic Art.
- M—Museums.
- N—Military Education and
- O—Government Hostels.

A—PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.2. Schools and Pupils.

The number of Pre-Primary schools increased 402 with 25,220 pupils on 31st March, 1959, to 436 schools with 28,509 pupils on 31st March, 1960, as shown in the following Table:—

Table No. XIV (1)
Pre-Primary Education
(1959-60)

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Average number of Pupils per school
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958-59	402	13,637	11,583	25,220	63
1959-60	436	15,377	13,132	28,509	66

Out of the 436 Pre-Primary Schools, one was conducted by Government, 48 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 387 by private agencies. As many as 197 private Pre-Primary schools were aided by the Department.

Of the total number of 28,509 pupils in Pre-Primary schools, 2,275 pupils were reading in schools conducted by local bodies, 12,800 were in aided schools, 13,334 were in unaided schools and 100 were in the Government Pre-Primary school.

As the position stands at present, Pre-Primary Education is heavily concentrated in urban areas as the following Table will show :—

Table No. XIV (2)
Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools
(31-3-60)

	Bombay	Poona	Nagpur	Aurangabad	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of Schools—					
Urban	137	78	132	12	359
Rural	12	19	45	1	77
Total	149	97	177	13	436
Number of Pupils—					
Urban	11,697	5,412	7,440	715	25,264
Rural	617	966	1,576	86	3,245
Total	12,314	6,378	9,016	801	28,509
Average number of Pupils per School—					
Urban	85	69	56	59	71
Rural	51	51	35	86	42
Total	83	66	51	62	66

Marathwada has only 13 Pre-Primary schools, 12 of them urban areas. Other regions have most of these schools in urban and a few in rural areas. The demand for these schools only is greater in urban areas. Of the 436 Pre-Primary schools, only 77 (17.7 per cent) are in rural areas and the remaining 359 (82.3 per cent) are in urban areas. Of the pupils in them 25,264 (88.6 per cent) are in urban schools and only 3,245 (11.4 per cent) are in rural schools. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 71 in urban and 42 in rural.

14.3. Teachers .

The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary schools :—

Table No. XIV (3)

Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools
(1959-60.)

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
Trained Teachers—					
Men	47	5	3	2	57
Women	422	100	266	15	803
Total	469	105	269	17	860
Untrained Teachers—					
Men	8	7	1	5	21
Women	92	135	46	10	283
Total	100	142	47	15	304
Total—					
Men	55	12	4	7	78
Women	514	235	312	25	1,086
Total	569	247	316	32	1,164

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary schools was 1,164 as against 918 in 1958-59. The number of trained teachers was 860 or 73.9 per cent of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers was about 93.3.

14.4. Expenditure.

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary schools increased from Rs. 13,53,040 in 1958-59 to Rs. 15,85,927 in 1959-60. Its distribution according to sources is given in the Table below:—

Table No. XIV (4)
Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools
(1959-60) .

Source	1958-59		1959-60	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Central Government Funds ..	15,215	1.13	14,800	0.93
State Government Funds	1,54,646	11.43	1,37,576	8.67
District School Board Funds ..	21,041	1.56	31,139	1.96
Municipal Funds	40,255	2.97	52,892	3.34
Fees	6,81,428	50.36	8,92,857	56.30
Other Sources	4,40,455	32.55	4,56,663	28.80
Total ..	13,53,040	100.00	15,85,927	100.00
For April 1960 .. .. .	..	..	1,32,161	
For period ending 30th April 1960 ..	..	..	17,18,088	

It will be seen from the above that about 56.3 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary schools was met from fees and that the contribution from State Government Funds decreased from Rs. 1,54,646 in 1958-59 to Rs. 1,37,576 in 1959-60.

14.5. Training Institutions.

Information about Pre-Primary training institutions is given in Chapter VII(Training of Teachers) of the Report.

14.6. Pre-Primary Education Committee.

The syllabus drawn up by a special Committee appointed for the purpose was introduced in all Pre-Primary schools in the State in 1958-59 and continued to be in force.

The syllabus for the Pre-Primary schools has now been standardised and made obligatory on all Pre-Primary schools. The training of Pre-Primary teachers has also been unified, so that all Pre-Primary Training Institutions have a common pattern of studies, both theoretical and practical. These measures have brought about uniformity in the training methods and content which will help to upgrade and systematise instruction in all Pre-Primary schools.

B—BAL BHAVAN

14.7. Bal Bhavan, Bombay .

The Bal Bhavan, Bombay, is a cultural and recreational centre for children and is open on all days, except Mondays, to children who hold admission badges* or are escorted by school teachers. During the year the badge-holders classified themselves under the following age-groups:—

4 to 7	...	...	...	...	259
8 to 10	...	...	...	...	481
11 to 14	...	...	...	...	577
				Total	...
					1,317

It is centrally located in the pleasing surroundings of the Charni Road Gardens, now known as Balodyan, and is easily accessible by train or bus from different parts of the city. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Sardar Vallabhabhai Parel on 24th May 1950, and it was declared open by the President of India on 24th February 1952.

The principal activities provided at the Bal Bhavan include :—

- (i) provision for large number of games and other physical activities in the Balodyan.
- (ii) a reading-room which contains a large number of books to all the languages current in the State, and arranged in suit the tastes of children of different age-groups, and
- (iii) an entertainment hall where provision is made for a number of indoor games, hobbies, and handi-crafts, a radio set-exhibition of films and occatsional puppet shows or the theatricals.

*Admission badges are issued to all children, between 4 and 14 years of age, who pay the prescribed fee of annas eight per quarter and children escorted by teachers or guardians are admitted on payment of a fee of one anna. The children of Municipal Primary Schools and Schools for the Blind, when escorted, are admitted free. Except on Sundays and for free shows, an entertainment fee of one anna per child is also charged for shows in the theatre of the Bal Bhavan (including cinema shows) which are arranged every week on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 5-15 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.

The children attending Bhavan also celebrate a number of festivals like Gokulashtami, Christmas, Id and Pateti, and important days like the Independence Day or birth-days of great men. Occasional trips and excursions are also arranged. The Bhavan has a small skeleton staff for the management of these activities, but their organisation is made possible because a large number of honorary women social workers spare time and look after and guide the children in their different activities.

A continuing activity organised at Bal Bhavan is the conduct of a Parent-teacher Group and a Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic under the joint auspices of the Executive Committee of the Bal Bhavan, the Indian Council for Mental Hygiene and the Secondary Training College, Bombay. At the Parent-teacher Group, psychological Problems of children are discussed jointly by parents and teachers under the direction of expert child psychologists and psychiatrists, and a regular programme of discussions, meetings, seminars, lectures and talks, exhibition of films on Child Psychology and Mental Health is arranged. The object of the Child Guidance Clinic is to treat children suffering from Mal-adjustment in life, or referred to it by schools. It also functions as a Demonstration Clinic where Secondary teachers under training and opting for the course get an opportunity to study the principles of mental hygiene and the methods of treating children with behaviour problems.

Procedures of recording case histories, of observation of children's play and of "sittings" form the field work on the practical side of the course.

During the year under report, there were 1,317 badge-holders as against 1,352 during the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 250. Children from 55 Municipal Schools came to the Bhavan in parties. Many new magazines and books were added to the library. The two special sections of pop-up books for young children and of braille-books for blind children continued to be very popular. A lending section has been started during the year under report, and books worth Rs. 2,000 have been purchased for this section from the interest of the Bal Bhavan (Books) fund. The Bhavan had a number of distinguished visitors. The Bhavan organised several excursions and celebrations, including the celebration of the Bal Bhavan Day on 7th June 1959.

The children took interest in arts and handicrafts, and have prepared quite a number of toys and exhibits themselves. The collection of toys, which forms a small Museum, is a constant attraction for them. Outdoor games such as, Kho-Kho, Langdi, Hu-tu-tu, etc. as well as Skipping, Foot-ball etc. were organised, and the Badminton Court was much in demand by the children.

The total amount of fee receipts 1959-60 was Rs. 2,383 as against Rs. 2,213 during 1958-59, and the total expenditure was Rs. 23,980 as against Rs. 26,619 during 1958-59.

C—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

14.8. Medical Service and Health Education.

There is no regular School Medical Service constituted for the State as such. In certain big cities like Bombay and Poona, however, there are private agencies running School Medical Services on a voluntary basis.

Health Education in schools is imparted through the teaching of subject such as Physiology and Hygiene, sanitation, etc., prescribed in the syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures, magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary schools in the old Bombay State area as follows :—

- (i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a Secondary school and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.
- (ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible medical treatment should also be given to them.
- (iii) In addition to the Medical Examination height and weight measurements should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teacher, and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his case reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.
- (iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the school.
- (v) A record of the Medical Examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

No such elaborate rules are framed by the ex-Governments of Vidarbha (Madhya Pradesh) and Marathwada (Hyderabad) regions ; even so, medical inspection is held in some of the schools in these regions.

The following table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary schools during the year under report:—

Table No. XIV (5)
Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools
 (1959-60)

Year	Total number of Secondary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out	Total number of student examined	Total Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1959-60	2,110	957	2,97,816	1,02,146
1958-59	1,755	937	2,60,001	84,839

As explained above under (a)-(j), medical inspection in Secondary schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspections, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year.

As regards Primary schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of school children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the schemes was to be supervised by the Public Health Department while the expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education. This year, only 8 District School Boards, 10 Authorised Municipalities, including Bombay Corporation, and All (4) Cantonment Boards have introduced schemes of medical inspection in their Primary schools with the previous approval of Government. In addition, some of the schools in the districts of Vidarbha have made a beginning in Medical Inspection of schools. The total number of children medically examined was 3,66,435. A total amount of Rs. 1,450 was given to some of the above-mentioned local bodies during the year under report.

Due to financial stringency, Government do not allow the Local Bodies either to revise the existing scheme or to introduce a new one for the present. The Local Bodies are allowed to introduce new schemes of medical inspection.

Provided the entire extra expenditure is borne by the Local Bodies without any extra cost to Government on this account.

The School Health Service under the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the benefit of Municipal Primary Schools, continued to operate as usual. In all 77,402 pupils in the city and 13,824 pupils in the suburbs were examined during the year, out of whom 67,685 children in the city and 8,532 in the suburbs were found to suffer from one defect or the other. The defects noticed were communicated to the guardians and about 45,323 children were treated in Municipal Dispensaries or at the School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital. The total number of Primary schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1959-60 was 2,476 as against 2,112 in 1958-59. Of these, 1,236 were schools from West Maharashtra, 1,220 were from Vidarbha and 20 from Marathwada. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 3,66,435 and the total expenditure on the medical examination was Rs. 2,25,945.

(b) *Schools Meals*.—There is no general scheme initiated by Government for providing meals or light refreshments to schools children. The Corporation of Bombay, however, supplies free milk and snacks to under-nourished children. The quantity of milk was 6 ozs. per child on every school working day. In all about 52,130 under-nourished children in the city schools received milk at 352 Milk Distribution Centres in Municipal Schools, as against 63,996 children and 488 Centres in 1958-59. The scheme of supplementing the free supply of milk to the under-nourished children with light snacks and supplementary food sanctioned by the Corporation continued to function smoothly. Under this scheme, snacks in the form either of *Chikki* (i.e. Ground Nut or Til Seed Toffee with gram and jaggery) or fruits (*Chikko* or Orange) were given to the under-nourished children on school working days with a view to supplementing their milk food. Each child was given 1 oz. of *chikki* for two days in a week while fruits were given on the remaining four days.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF Skim Milk Powder to children in public Primary schools was introduced in about 400 Centres (at each Centre 2-4 schools) situated in the Scheduled areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in the State. About 35 thousand pupils took advantage of the scheme during 1959-60. The actual expenditure incurred by the District School Boards for making arrangements for the distribution of milk came to Rs. 33,900 as against Rs. 32,600 in 1958-59.

Table No. XIV (6)

Financial Assistance to Displaced Students from Pakistan
(1959-60)

Region	Primary Stage				Secondary Stage			
	Number of students benefited during		Expenditure incurred on account of financial assistance to displaced students during		Number of students benefited during		Expenditure incurred on account of financial assistance to displaced students during	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bombay ..	8,436	..	72,678	..	7,526	2,956	295,278	122,891
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	14,530
Vidarbha ..	77	..	183	..	287	*	7,927	*
Marathwada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Region	Higher education				Total			
	Number of students benefited during		Expenditure incurred on account of financial assistance to displaced students during		Number of students benefited during		Expenditure incurred on account of financial assistance to displaced students during	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Bombay ..	60	1	5,715	5,765	16,022	2,957	373,671	128,656
Poona ..	..	..	..	325	..	416	..	4,855
Vidarbha ..	3	*	628	*	367	74	8,738	283
Marathwada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Not separately available.

**D-FACILITIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF DISPLACED
PERSONS**

14.9.

According to a scheme accepted in 1950-51 and modified from time to time, the following rules for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students studying in schools and in colleges were in existence during the year under report :—

- (1) Free Primary Education to all children of displaced persons who successfully pass and are promoted to the next higher standard. This concession was subject to the condition that the parents/guardians of the child are permanently settled in the State and that their earnings from all sources do not exceed Rs. 100 per month.
- (2) Displaced students studying in Secondary Schools were eligible for full-freeships and half-freeships. This concession was given subject to the condition that the student passes the annual examination and that the income of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards V to VIII does not exceed to Rs. 100 per month and that of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards IX to XI does not exceed Rs. 150 p. m.
- (3) Displaced students studying in colleges were eligible for a stipend of the value of Rs. 25 per month for Science courses and of Rs. 20 per month for Arts courses. The stipend was admissible only to those students who secures 75 per cent marks at the S. S. C. /Intermediate Examination.
- (4) Children/wards of destitute, displaced widows from Western Pakistan who are unable to continue their education due to lack of funds and who are living outside Homes and Infirmarys were also given financial assistance. The concession was in the form of scholarships and was given on merit at the following rates :—
 - (a) for students of Standards I to VI Rs. 10 p.m.
 - (b) for students in Standards VII to XI Rs. 15 p.m.

The scholarships in Standards V to VII were tenable in Primary as well as in Secondary Schools.

The extent of financial assistance rendered to displaced students during two successive years is given in the Table opposite.

Towards the end of the year under report, there were 60 Primary schools and 49 Secondary schools for displaced students. The number of students in these schools was 26,504 (9,784 in Primary schools and 16,720 in Secondary schools).

The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers during 1959-60 was 971 of whom 320 were women as against 1,101 and 401, respectively, during 1958-59.

E—INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

14-10.

In 1950 the Government of Bombay resolved to set up a Vocational Guidance Bureau (in Bombay) with the following immediate objectives :—

- (i) Collection and dissemination of information regarding courses of studies and occupations,
- (ii) Preparation of a standard cumulative record card for the collection of suitable data in respect of Secondary school children,
- (iii) Standardisation of psychological tests with a view to ascertaining the aptitudes of Secondary school pupils.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Bureau was expanded and converted into the Institute of Vocational Guidance and two sub-bureaux, one in Poona and the other in Ahmedabad were opened. The sub-bureaux are located in the Secondary Training Colleges at these places so as to facilitate close co-operation with these colleges. They are placed under Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers in B. E. S., Class II.

The Institute at Bombay has a sanctioned specialist staff of eight officers—the Officer-in-charge, two Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers, two Counsellors and three Assistants, and five clerks and four peons.

There are four major activities of the Institute dissemination of occupational information, psychological testing, training and research. The work done under each head is described below :—

Occupational Information Section.—The total number of persons individually guided at the Institute was 9,978, as against 8,636 during 1958-59. This brings the total number guided since 1951 to 51,727. The total number of postal queries answered was 3,300, as against 3,338 during 1958-59. This brings the total number of queries answered since 1951 to 26,105.

In addition to the above, the sub-bureau at Poona guided either personally or through post, a total number of 3,124 persons as against 1,937 during 1958-59.

Group guidance was given through Career Conferences. The Institute organised 23 such Conferences during the year under report. The sub-bureau at Poona organised 5 Conferences, for High School pupils. The Institute published, during the year under report, 7 pamphlets and prepared 2 monographs. A number of old monographs were also revised.

The 'News-Letter' continued to keep the Career Masters in touch with the latest developments in the field. Other means adopted to disseminated occupational information included press articles, radio talks, lectures, etc.

Psychological Section.—The work of this section consists of:—

- (a) Selection work,
- (b) Individual aptitude testing at the Institute,
- (c) Educational guidance and selection in schools.

(a) *Selection work.*—During the year the Institute helped the following:—

- (1) The S. S. C. Examination Board in selecting Supervisors and Senior Clerks.
- (2) The Head Master, Elphinstone Technical High School in selecting boys for Standard VIII.
- (3) The Director of Education in selecting scholars for the Shivaji Military School, Poona.
- (4) The Government of India in selecting scholars for merit scholarships in Public Schools.
- (5) The Youth Employment Officer in selecting sales representatives and Mechanics Apprenticeships.
- (6) The B. O. A. C. in selecting candidates for appointment as Sales Representatives.
- (7) Technical-*cum*-Commerce Centres at Nasik and Dhulia in selecting students for Standard VIII.
- (8) The Academy of Architecture in selecting First Year Diploma students.

The Institute is being called upon by well-established organisation to help them in personnel selection.

(b) *Individual aptitude testing.*—During the year 236 new guidance cases were handled at the Institute as against 122 last year. This work is extremely time-consuming. The cases handled give valuable experience which is passed on to the teachers trained by the Institute.

(c) *Educational Guidance and Selection.*—The Heads of Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary—

School, Akola/Buldana.

B. J. P. C. Institution, Bombay.

J. J. Forts Boys' High School, Bombay.

were helped in selecting and classifying applicants for the different courses academic, technical and commercial in Standard VIII.

Training and Follow-up Section.—The fifteenth Career-Masters' course was conducted in Bombay from 11th to 30th May 1960. It was the 2nd special course for Vidarbha and Marathwada and 66 Head Masters and teachers attended. A special (16th) Career-Masters' course for 106 local teachers was conducted from October, 1959 to April 1960. A seminar on problems of guidance of girls was organised under joint auspices of the Institute and the Extension Services Departments of St. Xavier's Institute of Education. The Third Bombay State Vocational Guidance Conference was organised in Ahmedabad in February 1960. Over 200 Career-Masters and representatives of Training Colleges attended the Conference.

Experience showed that if the scheme of training teacher-counsellors was to succeed it was essential that they should work in their schools under proper supervision. In the beginning, monthly meetings of the teacher-counsellors were held and occasional visits were paid to their schools. At present one of the Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers has been regularly visiting these schools to help the teacher-counsellors in their work.

Research Section.—The work done by this Section was as follows :—

- (1) Correlations between the scores on the various aptitude tests given to the cadets under training on the Training-ship "Dufferin" and their performance in their examination were calculated. The study is in progress.
- (2) The scholastic aptitude test (Gujarati) was published. The manual is being prepared.
- (3) The College Aptitude Test (Eng.) was printed.

The total expenditure for the year 1959-60 on the Institute came to about Rs. 67,131 as against Rs. 63,018 in 1958-59. The expenditure on the sub-bureau at Poona was Rs. 11,012.

F—ORIENTAL STUDIES

14-11. Oriental Studies.

Of the 1,18,908 candidates who appeared from 30 districts of old Bombay State (comprising present West Maharashtra and the whole of Gujarat State) for the March 1960, Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona, 68,221 offered a paper in an oriental language. Of the latter, 58,311 took Sanskrit, 5,650 Ardhamagadhi, 3,774 Persian, 158 Pali, 324 Arabic and 4 Avesta-Pehlavi. Similarly, out of the 21,617 candidates who appeared for the March 1960 Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha, 925 offered a paper in an oriental language (822 offered Sanskrit, 93 Persian and 10 Arabic).

The number of candidates who offered Oriental Languages as the main subject for their B. A. Degree Examination during 1959-60 was as follows :—

	1959-60							
Sanskrit	175
Persian:	58
Ardhamagadhi
Arabic	10
Pali	9
Avesta-Pehlavi
								252
							Total ..	252

The figures for the post-graduate, *i.e.*, the M. A. degree were :—

	1959-60							
Sanskrit	57
Persian	22
Ardhamagadhi	2
Arabic	1
Pali	2
Avesta-Pehlavi	1
								85
							Total ..	85

During the year under report, there were 27 *Sanskrit Pathshalas* and 4 Arabic schools with 1,482 students in them as against 35 *Pathshalas* and 4 Arabic schools with 1,807 students during the preceding year. The total expenditure on schools for Oriental Languages was Rs. 1,12,334 of which State Government's share was Rs. 26,844. The corresponding figures for the year 1958-59 were Rs. 1,36,314 and Rs. 30,447, respectively. There are a large number of research institutions engaged in oriental studies. Some of these like the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, have an all-India or even international status. Several others are doing useful, though less well-known, work in the field, and are aided by Government.

G—VISUAL EDUCATION

14.12. Inspectorate for Visual Education.

For the promotion of Visual Education, the Department has a special Inspectorate under an Inspector for Visual Education. The following are some of the main activities of this Inspectorate :—

- (i) Purchase of audio-visual material such as films, film-strips, slides, maps, charts, illustrated books, models, graphs, etc.
- (ii) Supervision and up-keep of all audio-visual aids distributed among Government institutions and inspecting Officers in the State.
- (iii) Advising heads of private Secondary schools, and social Education Organisations in the purchase and use of audio-visual teaching aids.
- (iv) Arranging lectures, demonstrations, model lessons and film shows for schools and the public.
- (v) Production of educational films, film-strips, and cheap audio-visual aids.
- (vi) Organising audio-visual aids exhibitions to make teachers and the public conscious of the importance of audio-visual education.
- (vii) Conducting short-term courses in audio-visual education.
- (viii) Maintaining a distribution service for all types of visual aids.

14.13. Purchase of Audio-Visual Material.

During the year under report, the following equipment was purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education :—

104	16 mm. sound films.
92	35 mm. Film-strips.
5	Microphone.
6	35 mm. Film-strip Projectors.
1	Radio.
1	Epidiascope.
1	Tape-recorder.

No projectors, generators or cameras were purchased during the year.

The Table below gives the figures of the visual education equipment in the office of the Inspector for Visual Education for the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIV (7)
Visual Education Equipment
(1959-60)

Particulars	1959-60
Number of Magic Lanterns	52
Number of sets of Magic Lantern Slides	429 Sets
Number of 2" × 2" Slides	89 Sets
Number of Silent Projectors	30
Number of Sound Projectors	63
Number of 35 mm. Film-strip Projectors	32
Number of Electricity Generators	29
Planetorium	1
Number of sound and silent 16 mm. Films	1,416
Number of 35 mm. Film-strips	801
Microphones	53
Cameras	4
35 mm. Film-strip Camera	1

14-14. Film Shows.

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment especially to children. The Table below gives the variety of public institutions served by the office of the Inspector of Visual Education, as well as a comparative idea of the work done during the year 1959-60 and the preceding year :—

Table No. XIV (8)
Lectures and Film Shows
(1959-60)

Serial No.	Institution	Lectures and Film show in	
		1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Bal Bhavan, Bombay	138	144
2	Balakan-ji-Bari	6	6
3	Primary Schools	11	7
4	Secondary Schools	47	48
5	Arts and Training Colleges	13	15
6	Children's Hospitals	7	1
7	Hospitals for Adults	7	7
8	Homes for Destitutes	6	10
9	Government Hostel for Women, Bombay	1	4
10	Private Institutions and Organisations	139	160
11	Vocational Guidance Institute	2	3
12	V. A. Exhibition for P. W. R.	9	..
13	In Rural Areas	9	5
14	Orthopaedic Hospitas	1	3
15	Blind Schools	3	1
16	1958 Exhibition Delhi	232	..
17	Rural Social Welfare Centres	4	8
	Total ..	635	422

There is a slight decrease in the number of engagements in institutions during the year under report. The figures for 1958-59 are high as these include the large number of shows given at Delhi during the 1958 Exhibition.

The following figures refer to the shows given during 1959-60 :—

Table No. XIV (9)
Progress of Visual Education
(1959-60)

	Shows under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme	Shows arranged by private Institutions		Total
		1959-60	1959-60	
Film Shows	65	945	1,010	
Film strip shows	2,020	2,614	4,634	
Magic lantern shows .. .. .	..	522	522

N.B.—Film shows under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, shown in the above Table do not include those shown in Table No. XIV (8) which gives film shows conducted by members of the Inspector for Visual Education, on request by residents or institutions of those places where Visual Education facilities do not exist while film show in this Table are those conducted by the institutions which have received projecting equipment on loan basis.

14.15. Training of Audio-Visual Education.

As usual, lectures and demonstrations in audio-visual education as well as practicals regarding the operation of the mechanised aids were arranged for the students of the S. T. College, Bombay.

A short course in Audio-Visual Education was also arranged for the Labour Welfare Officers under training and for trainees of Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Lectures and demonstrations were also held at all places visited by the Inspector.

14.16. Exhibitions.

The office took an active part in the celebration of Republic Day 1960. A float depicting the progress of Education was prepared and exhibited on a decorated float.

A coloured documentary film on the 4th State Arts and Crafts Exhibition 1959 held in Poona was completed with suitable commentary and sound effect. Preparation of a coloured film-strips on the mammals of land and Sea was also undertaken by the Inspector for Visual Education during the year under review.

14.17. Visual Education in Secondary Schools.

The use of audio-visual teaching aids in Secondary Schools is being made by an increasing number of Secondary Schools in the State as the following Table will show :—

Table No. XIV (10)
Visual Education in Secondary Schools
(1959-60)

(1)	Total No. of Secondary schools (2)	Number of Secondary schools having			
		A Radio Set (3)	Magic Lantern (4)	16 mm Projector (5)	Other Equipment (6)
Greater Bombay	400	152	48	164	108
Rest of Bombay Division ..	377	105	28	56	23
Poona Division	545	182	44	92	36
Nagpur Division	559	125	28	22	28
Aurangabad Division	229	104	9	4	..
Total for 1959-60	2,110	668	157	338	195
Total for 1958-59	1,755	580	143	332	146

The number of radio sets have increased by 88 to 668 during the year which is a positive sign of the growing interest schools take in School Broadcasts that are specially organised by All-India Radio for Secondary Schools. The high cost and the non-availability of electric supply has restricted the use of 16 mm. projectors in Secondary Schools, only about 16.00 per cent of the schools possessing them.

H-LIBRARIES

The Library Development scheme was in force in the pre-reorganised State of Maharashtra. In Marathwada, the implementation of the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955, is under consideration of Government. In Vidarbha, libraries were generally sponsored and managed by Government.

The number of different types of libraries recognised and aided under the library scheme was as below :—

Year	District	Taluka / Peth	Town	Bal	
1958-59	..	12	119	88	2
1959-60	..	12	126	88	..

The unaided libraries are not included in the above figures.

Brief description of the development of public libraries in the different components during the year under report is given in the paragraphs that follow :—

14.18. Library Development in the old Bombay State Area.

A regular functional inspectorate with the Curator of Libraries as the head assisted by Assistant Curators of Libraries exists for the organisation and development of library movement in Maharashtra State. The jurisdiction of the Curator of Libraries extends over the whole of the State including Vidarbha and Marathwada.

There are two libraries in Maharashtra State, which can be termed as deposit libraries. These are the Central Library Bombay, and the Maharashtra Regional Library, Poona. These Libraries arrange the books publications received under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 either according to the Dewey Decimal or the colon System of Classification. The Act of 1867 was amended by Bombay Act LXI of 1948 according to which printers in the State of Maharashtra are required to send two copies of each book they print to the Central Library, Bombay, and one copy of every book in Marathi to the Regional Library at Poona. The printers of newspapers are also required to send a copy of all newspapers to the Curator of Libraries, who forwards it to the Central Library, Bombay. The Central Library, Bombay, is also nominated to receive free copies of books published in India, under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

The management of the Central Library has been entrusted to the Asiatic Society of Bombay. The Central Library received an annual grant of Rs. 60,000 during the year under report. The Maharashtra Regional Library is under the management of Poona Municipal Corporation with effect from 1st February 1958. The Regional Library, Poona, received a grant of Rs. 34, 128 during 1959-60.

The number of District Libraries recognised under the Library Development Scheme is 12, including the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya. Grants amounting to Rs. 72,000 were paid to these libraries during the year under report.

Table No. XIV (11)

Library Statistics
(1959-60)

Library (1)	Number of Libraries				Amount of Grant	
	1958-59		1959-60		1958-59	1959-60
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Central Library Bombay	1	1	59,931	60,000		
Regional Libraries	1	1	13,000	34,128		
District Libraries	12	12	1,20,809	72,000		
Taluka | Peta Libraries	119	126	96,532	1,12,831		
Town Libraries	88	88	29,761	44,324		

Library (1)	Number of Readers		Number of Visitors		Books issued	
	1958-59		1959-60		1958-59	1959-60
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Central Library Bombay.	N.A.	N.A.	3,00,000	3,21,980	35,387	39,267
Regional Libraries ..	N.A.	1,21,008	1,18,280	1,24,259	73,707	60,950
District Libraries ..	2,73,794	8,78,328	13,25,245	8,43,632	2,97,994	16,11,165
Taluka | Peta Libraries.	1,58,783	2,93,655	26,43,444	28,58,568	6,88,050	10,37,647
Town Libraries ..	26,429	9,65,439	7,99,638	19,42,467	1,08,297	19,06,510

The number of taluka and Peta Library is 126 and the amount of grant paid to them in 1959-60 was Rs. 1,12,831. The recognition of Town Libraries and Children's Libraries was continued during the year. The grant paid to 88 town libraries in 1959-60 was Rs. 44,324 as against the grant of Rs. 29,761 paid in 1958-59.

The Table on facing page gives additional information about these libraries for two successive years :

The scheme of integrated library service was continued during the year under report. Under this scheme, a number of circulating libraries

linking with the existing village libraries in the compact area, consisting of 100 villages Dhulia (West Khandesh District) was continued. The work of circulation of boxes and of supervision is entrusted to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of these areas and to the Principal of the Graduate's Basic Training Centre.

14. 19. Library Development in Vidarbha and Marathwada

The following Table gives the Library Statistics for these regions for the year under review :—

Table No. XIV (12)

Library Statistics Vidarbha and Marathwada

(1969-60)

	Vidarbha	Marathwada
Number of Libraries	9+794	54 (Govt. + non-Govt.)
Government Grant (Rs.)	2,27,603	8,237
Number of Subscribers	6,29,629	1,849
Books Issued	8,97,506	41,871

Besides these libraries, many of the village panchayats have their own libraries.

In the Vidarbha region, the Central Library, Nagpur, caters to the book-needs of Marathi, English and Hindi readers. The library is under the control of an Assistant Curator of Libraries.

There are 8 District Libraries for the 8 Districts of the Vidarbha region. The Central Library works as a main deposit centre of the district Libraries.

The Central Library, Nagpur, also directs the general policy of improvement in library facilities in both urban and rural centres in each district of Vidarbha region. The District Librarian arranges the exchange of books among these centres with the help of the library vehicle which has been provided to each district to facilitate mobile service, and the Assistant District Inspectors of Schools in charge of different ranges render help for exchange of sets of books.

Besides these 9 Government Libraries, there are 794 others receiving Government grant-in-aid. Grants to these are paid as per old Madhya Pradesh Government rules. The total grant paid to these was Rs. 64,978. The total number of subscribers were 629,629 and the books issued were 897,506.

In *Marathwada* recognition to libraries opened by private agencies is granted in the first instance for a period of one year after receiving satisfactory inspection reports from the Educational Inspector of the district concerned. Grants up to a maximum of Rs. 350 per annum on

the purchase of books and up to Rs. 150 on the purchase of magazines and newspapers, depending upon the expenditure incurred during the previous year, are sanctioned to libraries.

During the year under report, there were 54 recognised libraries in Marathwada. The grant-in-aid paid to these libraries was Rs. 8,237. The total number of subscribers to the libraries in Marathwada was 1,849 and the number of books issued to them was 41,871.

14-20. Training of staff for Libraries.

One of the pre-requisites of an efficient library service is trained staff. Government have, therefore, instituted the Library Training Course Examination. The Examination is conducted at Bombay, Poona, and Nagpur by the Curator of Libraries. The Library Training Courses are conducted by the Library Associations at Bombay, Poona, and Nagpur. The amount of grant paid to these Associations, and the number of candidates prepared by them for the Library Training Course Examination are shown in the Table below :—

Table No. XIV (13)
Library Associations
(1959-60)

Name of the Association	Amount of grant paid		Number of students appeared and passed			
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59		1959-60	
			Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay Library Association, Bombay.	1,883	1,497	18	10	21	11
Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, Poona.	3,000	3,000	65	26	66	25
Marathwada Granthalaya Sangh, Aurangabad.	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Vidarbha Granthalaya Sangh, Nagpur.	1,000	567	14	9	21	14
Total	5,883	6,064	97	45	108	50

I—PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

14-21.

Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for the encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase, by way of patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally to be restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed among Government institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc., as well. During the year under report, 192 books were purchased by way of Government patronage, at a cost of Rs. 11,000. Other books, magazines, etc., of academic and educational interest are also brought to the notice of all educational institutions, Government and non-Government, under the Department.

J—TEXT BOOKS

14-22. **Text-Books in Primary and Secondary Schools.**

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, the power of prescribing text-books for Primary schools has been vested with Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or recognised Primary School. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text-books in their schools. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committees consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Marathi, Gujarati, Kannad, Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi, and English. To maintain a uniform standard in the scrutiny of books in the different languages, a co-ordinating Committee with the Director of Education as the President and the Chairman and educationists of the Schools Book Committees as members, has been formed. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to Government by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books.

The Departmental Readers in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannad, written for Government by special Committees consisting of educationists and writers were in use in Standards I—IV. The revised editions of the Departmental Marathi and Gujarati Primers and Readers I and II were introduced from June, 1957. The revised editions of Readers III and IV in these series were introduced from June 1958 and all those were in use during 1959-60.

A Text Book Committee was appointed by the ex-Madhya Pradesh State for recommending text-books for use in recognised schools in that State. After the reorganisation of States, this Committee has ceased to function and the power of sanctioning text-books for Primary Schools in Vidarbha rests with the Director of Education. Text-books in Secondary Schools are prescribed by the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, and schools are required to select books from the sanctioned list.

In the ex-Hyderabad State, text books in Primary schools were prescribed and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad. The Director made the selection of these books with the help of experts appointed for the purpose, The Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad used to recommend books for use in Secondary schools in Marathwada. The text books already prescribed by the Board have been allowed to be continued during the year under report.

During the year under report, the number of books received for consideration and sanctioned by the Director of Education was as follows :—

Table No. XIV (14)
Books Received for Consideration and Sanctioned
(1959-60)

(1)	Language					Total (7)
	Marathi (2)	Gujarathi (3)	Hindi (4)	Urdu (5)	English (6)	
<i>Standards I—IV.</i>						
Number of books received	3	9	..	12
Number of books sanctioned	1	..	1
<i>Standards V—VII.</i>						
Number of books received	5	..	..	..	5
Number of books sanctioned	3	..	..	..	3
<i>Standards VIII—XI.</i>						
Number of books received ..	1	18	..	2	4	25
Number of books sanctioned ..	1	13	..	..	..	14
<i>Copy Books VIII—X.</i>						
Number of copy books received	24	24
Number of copy books sanctioned	5
<i>Copy Books V—VII.</i>						
Number of copy books received	24	24
Number of copy books sanctioned	5	5

In addition to the above the following books were received for consideration :—

(1)	English (2)	Marathi (3)	Urdu (4)
Language	2	..	..
Science	2	..	..
Geography .. .. .	..	1	..
Persian .. .. .	..	..	2
Total ..	4	1	..

K.—LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

14.23.

Under a Scheme to encourage the preparation and production of suitable literature for children and adults, the provision made for this purpose in the Second Five-Year Plan for Vidarbha and Saurashtra regions was pooled and the scheme implemented for the benefit of the whole of the bilingual Bombay State. The scheme was first implemented during 1958-59 with the following activities :—

- (i) purchase of copies of books for children prepared by Central Committee for Children's Literature ;
- (ii) holding of workshops for children's literature in Vidarbha region; and
- (iii) payment of grants to children's libraries or libraries having Children's sections.

During the year 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 53,000 was provided for in the budget for the scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 52,727 was utilised during the year as detailed below :—

	Rs.
For the Purchase of copies of picture books of birds prepared by Central Committee for Children's Literature.	22,000
Grant-in-Aid to Children's Libraries or Libraries having Children's Sections.	18,015
Workshops for Children's Literature	10,775
Travelling allowance to non-official members of the Central Committee for Children's Literature.	1,937
Total ..	52,727

L—DRAMATIC ART

14.24.

Government sets aside a part of the revenue from Entertainment Tax for the encouragement of dramatic art. The Department of Education implements the following schemes under encouragement of dramatic art :—

- (i) Award of prizes to the best written and published dramas.
- (ii) Organisation of dramatic competitions in Primary and Secondary schools.
- (iii) Organisation of training Camps for Primary teachers in the art of dramatics.
- (iv) Grant-in-aid to Music, Dance and Drama Schools classes.
- (v) Organisation of Sanskrit Natya Mahotsava.

The dramas (including 5 for children) in Marathi written in Marathi and published during the period 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959 were received for the competition during the year under report. Out of these 6 (including 2 for children) were selected for the award of prizes. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 3,500. Dramatic competitions were organised on a district basis in Secondary and Primary schools. The organisation of these competitions was entrusted to Educational Inspectors and the Administrative Officers of the district concerned. One rotating Shield was awarded to the team giving the best performance from amongst the Secondary and Primary Schools of every district. Similarly three medals for the best individual performance for each section (Secondary and Primary) were also awarded. The total expenditure on account of the organisation of these competitions was about 21,760.

Training Camps for Primary teachers in the art of dramatics were also organised during the year under report. The idea underlying the organisation of these camps was that these teachers should be able to coach the pupils taking part in dramatic competitions expertly. During the year these camps were held at two Centres—Poona and Nagpur. The duration of the Camp was 15 days. The instructional side of the course was entrusted to experts in the field who were paid honoraria for their services. The number of admissions to each of the centres was restricted to 80. The total expenditure on the schemes during 1959-60 was about Rs. 6,683.

The Scheme of grant-in-aid to Music, Dance and Drama Schools/Classes was transferred to the Social Welfare Department during the year under report.

A Sanskrit Natya Mahotsava was organised at Bombay in the month of February 1960. Ten institutions participated in the Mahotsava out of which 3 were awarded prizes. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 1,000.

M—MUSEUMS

14.25.

There are several Museums in the State of Maharashtra, but only the following two are with the Education Department.

(i) *Central Museum, Nagpur.*—The following is a brief review of the activities of the Museum :—

The Central Museum Nagpur is the oldest and the second biggest Government Museum in Maharashtra State. During the last few years museum activities have been directed towards developing the Anthropological Section, setting up of the Picture Gallery, building habitat groups in the Natural History Section and re-organising the coin cabinet of the Museum. The Anthropological collections have been enriched by acquisition of typical dresses of the aboriginals in the State. The Picture Gallery has now a representative collection of works of contemporary Indian Artists. The show in the Mammal Gallery of the Natural History Section has been considerably improved by introducing habitat groups of the Indian Tiger, Leopard and Chital. The coin cabinet of the Museum has been thoroughly reorganised, the entire collection of coins has been rearranged in a series of drawers and card indexed.

During the year under review facilities were given to the Department of Archaeology to take plaster casts of selected prehistoric antiquities deposited in the Museum. As usual photographs of antiquities and monuments were supplied to scholars for study and publication. The Guide Lecturer conducted parties of students and general public through the galleries. The Archaeological Assistant conducted a party of students and professors of the Sanskrit Department of the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya through the Galleries of the Archaeological Section. The average daily attendance of visitors during the year was 643.

During the year under review the Museum received a total grant of Rs. 24,500 from the Government of India for its development, but it could utilise only Rs. 11,435. From the total grant of Rs. 4,000 for publication the Museum could publish illustrated Guide Books both in English and Marathi and also Folders in English and Marathi for free distribution. The Equipment grant has been utilised in replacing the old type show-cases by new cupboard type show cases and in acquiring a few Godrej almirahs for the Library. The amount granted for extension to the Museum Godown could not be utilised for want of technical sanction.

Among the important acquisitions made during the year mention may be made of the following . A Carved ivory powder pot showing animals in the Jungle, ivory figures of Krishna and a Nair Lady, "Harvest" a specimen of wood carving, "Bull Seller" a painting in oil, and "Dreamland" a water colour painting.

Among the distinguished visitors to the museum mention may be made of the visit by H. E. the King of Nopal accompanied by the Ranisheba and the Prince of Nepal.

(ii) *Sangli State Museum.*—The management of the Sangli State Museum has again been entrusted from 16th February 1959 for a further period of five years to the Deccan Education Society of the Willingdon College, Sangli, on a temporary basis. The museum received a recurring grant of Rs. 1,500 during 1959-60.

The museum is popular in the district of Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur, batches of students and teachers arranging educational excursions to the museum.

N—MILITARY EDUCATION

Military Education is provided to college students through the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps (N. C. C.) and education in social service is imparted to Secondary school pupils through the Auxillary Cadet Corps (A. C. C.) and Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps.

14.26. N. C. C. :

During the year under report, there were 63 Units of the Senior Division including 18 Girls Troops of the Senior Wing. There was an expansion of Senior Division and Girls Division during 1959-60 to meet the requirements of various colleges in the State.

The following Units were raised during the year :—

- 4 Technical Units (E. M. E., Sec. Bty. Med. & Armed Sqn.).
- 2 Infantry Battalions.
- 4 Girls' Troops
- 1 Girls' Troops expanded.

In addition, Officers' Training Unit N. C. C. was raised last year which would train cadets specifically for entry into the Defence Forces as Commissioned Officers. The number of officers was 243 and of cadets 13,939 during 1959-60.

The training commenced in June 1959 with reopening of Colleges for the new academic year. The annual and cadre camps were held as usual by the Units. Cadets of all Units took part in the N. C. C. week celebration conducted during the first week of December 1959. A contingent of 2 N. C. C. Officers and 45 cadets from the State participated in the Republic Day Parade held at Delhi on 26-1-1960.

It is note worthy that the following number of cadets were selected for the Regular Armed Forces.

- 2 Cadets for the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla.
- 2 Cadets for Commissions in Armed Forces.
- 2 Cadets for the Graduate Commission and
- 1 Cadet for the Air Force.
- 2 Cadets for the Military Academy, Dehra Dun,
- 1 Cadet for the Naval Unit.
- 1 Cadet for the Merchant Navy.

About 72 teachers were selected for N. C. C. Pre-Commission Training to fill up the vacancies in the existing Units as well as to meet the requirements of the newly raised and expanded Units. Similarly 10 college lady teachers were also selected for pre-Commission Training at Kamptee.

The total expenditure on the N. C. C. during the year under report was Rs. 21,67,908.

The following Table summarises the distribution of N. C. C. Units in the regions of the Satate and gives particulars about them.

The following statement gives detailed information about all the 63 Units as regards their strength of officers and Cadets (authorised and actual), results of the B, and C Certificates, etc. as on 31st March 1960 :—

Table No. XIV (15-i)
National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division and Girls Division)
(1959-60)

Category (1)	Number of Universities (2):	Authorised Strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)
Bombay Region Boys—				
Inf. & Techn.	12	85	3,880	3,965
Air Sqn.	1	2	160	162
Naval Unit	3	6	300	306
Boys, Total	16	93	4,340	4,433
Girls' Troops	7	18	810	828
Total	23	111	5,150	5,261

Table No. XIV (15-i)—cont.

Category (1)	Number of Universities (2)	Authorised strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)
Poona Region Boys—				
Inf. & Techn.	11	78	3,594	3,672
Air Sqn.	1	2	50	52
Naval Unit .. ..	..	..	..	..
Boys Total	12	80	3,644	3,724
Girls' Troops	5	6	270	276
Total	17	86	3,914	4,000
Marathwada Region Boys—				
Inf. & Techn.	2	15	781	796
Girls' Troops	1	1	45	46
Total	3	16	826	842
Vidarbha Region Boys—				
Inf. & Techn.	13	77	3,359	3,436
Air Sqn.	1	2	160	162
Naval Unit	1	2	120	122
Boys Total	15	81	3,639	3,720
Girls' Troops	5	9	405	414
Total	20	90	4,044	4,134
State Boys	45	269	12,404	12,673
State Girls	18	34	1,530	1,564
Grand Total	63	303	13,934	

Table No. XIV (15=1)—cont.

Category (1)	No. of Univer- sities (2)	Authorised Strength of			Certificate 'B' No. of Cadets		Certificate 'C' No. of Cadets	
		Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)	Appea- red (9)	Passed (10)	Appea- red (11)	Passed (12)
Bombay Region								
Boys— inf. & Techn.	12	73	3,463	3,536	920	864	118	93
Air Sqn. ..	1	1	160	161	42	42	32	31
Naval Unit ..	3	3	265	268	36	35	21	16
Boys Total ..	16	77	3,888	3,965	998	941	171	140
Girls Troops ..	7	16	694	710	231	231	7	7
Total ..	23	93	4,582	4,675	1,229	1,172	178	147
Poona Region ..	11	65	3,539	3,604	649	566	128	117
Boys— inf. & Techn.								
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	50	52	15	15	Not available	Not available
Naval Unit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys Total ..	12	67	3,589	3,656	664	581	128	11
Girls' Troops	5	3	233	236	51	51	..	..
Total ..	17	70	3,822	3,892	715	632	128	117
Marath w a d a Region Boys—								
Inf. & Techn. . .	2	15	781	796	86	78	14	13
Girls' Troops	1	1	45	46	5	5	..	..
Total ..	3	16	826	842	91	83	14	13
Vidarbha Region Boys—								
Inf. & Techn. . .	13	69	3,176	3,245	438	343	271	202
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	113	115	27	26	17	13
Naval Unit ..	1	2	116	118	13	10	3	3
Boys Total ..	15	73	3,405	3,478	478	379	291	218
Girls' Troops	5	8	304	312	48	43	7	7
Total ..	20	81	3,709	3,790	526	422	298	225
State Boys ..	45	232	11,663	11,895	2,226	1,979	604	488
Girls ..	18	28	1,276	1,304	335	330	14	14
Grand Total ..	63	260	12,939	13,199	2,561	2,309	618	502

Table No. XIV (15)
National Cadet Corps (Senior Division and Girls' Division)
*Statement showing the total strength of the units and the results of the
 Certificates Examination held during 1959-60*

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of Unit		
	Officers	Cadets	Total	Officers	Cadets	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 1st Maharashtra N. C. C., Bombay.	15	625	640	13	569	582
2. 2nd Maharashtra N. C. C., Poona-7.	15	625	640	15	625	640
3. 3rd Maharashtra N. C. C., Bombay.	15	781	796	14	781	795
4. 4th Maharashtra N. C. C., Nagpur.	15	625	640	13	625	638
5. 5th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Kolhapur.	15	781	796	13	781	794
6. 6th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Bombay.	15	625	640	12	570	582

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Certificate 'B'		Certificate 'C'		Remarks (Name of Colleges to which allotted)
	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. 1st Maharashtra N. C. C. Bombay.	200	200	15	11	Elphinstone College, Institute of Science St. Xavier's College, Jai Hind College, Siddharth College of Arts & Sc. & Siddharth College of Commerce & Econo- mics.
2. 2nd Maharashtra N.C.C., Poona-7.	133	116	22	22	Fergusson College, S.P. College, B. M. College, M. E. S. College and Agril. College, Poona
3. 3rd Maharashtra N.C.C., Bombay.	210	210	28	28	R. R. College, R. A. Podar College, Kirti College, Khalsa College and Ruparel College.
4. 4th Maharashtra N.C.C., Nagpur.	28	25	154	116	Nagpur Mahavidya- laya, Nagpur, Govt. Sc. College, Nagpur, Govt. College of Agril. Nagpur & G. S. College of Com. and Econo- mics, Nagpur.
5. 5th Maharashtra Bn. N.C.C., Kolha- pur.	123	123	30	29	Rajaram College, G. K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur. C. S. College, Satara, R. P. Gogte College, Ratnagiri, Commerce College.
6. 6th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Bombay.	186	186	25	23	Wilson College, Bhavan's College, Bombay Veterinary College, Govt. Law College & Sir J. J. School of Arts, K. C. College, Sydenham College.

Table No. XIV (15)—*cont.*

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of Unit		
	Officers	Cadets	Total	Officers	Cadets	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. 7th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Nasik.	8	315	323	8	315	323
8. 8th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Amravati.	15	625	640	15	625	640
9. 9th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Sholapur.	15	625	640	14	625	639
10. 10th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Nagpur.	15	625	640	14	625	636
11. 11th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Akola.	8	393	401	7	303	310
12. 12th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Poona.	8	315	323	4	315	319
40. 3rd Mah. Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	3	135	138	2	122	124
41. 4th Mah. Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Poona.	2	90	92	1	90	91

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Certificate 'B'		Certificate 'C'		Remarks (Name of Colleges to which allotted)
	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7. 7th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Nasik.	54	39	6	3	H. P. T. College, Nasik, Shri Shivaji College, Shulia, B. Y. K. College, Nasik.
8. 8th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Amravati.	..	..	..	..	Vidarbha Mahavidya- laya, Amravati, Shri Shivaji College, Amravati and Ayur- ved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.
9. 9th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Sholapur.	109	101	10	6	Dayanand College of Arts & Sc. Dayan- and College of Commerce, Sanga- meshwar College, Sholapur and Govt. Poly-Technic.
10. 10th Maharashtra Bn., N. C. C., Nagpur.	135	75	11	9	Hislop College, S. B. City College and M. M. College of Sc., Nagpur.
11. 11th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Akola.	11	9	67	40	Sitabai Arts College, Akola. Govt. Agril College, Akola and Aryan College, Washim.
12. 12th Maharashtra Bn. N. C. C., Poona.	64	58	9	9	N. Wadia College, Poona-1.
40. 3rd Mah. Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	45	45	3	3	St. Xavier's College, Sophia College, Wilson College and Bhawan's Col- lege, Bombay.
41. 4th Mah Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Poona.	19	19	..	..	Open to all colleges in Poona.

Table No. XIV (15)—*cont.*

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Uni			Actual strength of Unit		
	Officers	Cadets	Total	Officers	Cadets	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
42. 5th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	3	135	138	3	102	105
43. 6th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	2	90	92	2	90	92
44. 7th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Bombay	3	135	138	3	106	109
45. 8th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Sholapur.	2	90	92	1	76	77
46. 9th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Akola.	1	45	46	1	44	45
47. 10th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	3	135	138	3	96	99
48. 11th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Amravati.	2	90	92	1	62	63
49. 13th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	3	135	138	3	102	105
50. 13th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Sangli.	1	45	46	1	45	46

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Certificate 'B'		Certificate 'C'		Remarks (Name of Colleges to which allotted)
	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	No. of Cadets appeared	No. of Cadets passed	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
42. 5th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	18	14	1	1	L. A. D. College for Women, Science College, Nagpur Nagpur Mahavi- dyalaya, Hislop College, Nagpur S. F. S. College- National College, M. M. Science Col- lege, Nagpur.
43. 6th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	26	26	1	1	N. M. College, An- dheri, Parle College Ismail Yusuf College Jogeshwari.
44. 7th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	29	29	1	1	Siddharth College, Bombay and S. N. D. T. College, Bombay.
45. 8th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Sholapur.	14	14	..	..	Dayanand College and Sangamerswar College, Sholapur.
46. 9th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Akola.	13	12	2	2	Sitabai Arts College, Akola.
47. 10th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	17	17	4	4	S. B. City College, Nagpur. M. M. College of Sc. Nag- pur. Nagpur Ma- havidyalaya an Hislop College Nagpur.
48. 11th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Amravati.	..	..	..	..	Vidarbha Mahvidya- laya, Amravati.
49. 12th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Bombay.	50	50	1	1	Jai Hind College, Bom- bay.
50. 13th Mah. Girls Tp. N. C. C., Sangli.	18	18	..	..	Willingdon College, Sangli.

Table No. XIV (15)—*cont.*

Serial No. and name of the Unit	Authorised strength of the Unit			Actual strength of Unit		
	Officers (2)	Cadets (3)	Total (4)	Officers (5)	Cadets (6)	Total (7)
51. 14th Mah. Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Aurangabad.	1	45	46	1	45	46
52. No. 20th Mah. Naval Unit N. C. C., Ratna- giri.	2	120	122	1	85	86
53. 18th Mah. Bn. N. C. C., 12 Jal- gaon.	12	587	599	12	587	599
54. 15th Mah. Army Sqn. N. C. C., Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Officers' Training Unit, Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. 16th Mah. Girls' Tp. N. C. C., Ratnagiri.	1	45	46	..	22	22
57. 23rd Mah. E. M. E., SFC. N. C. C., Sangli.	..	..	..	..	..	..
58. 17th Mah. Bn. N.C. C., Ahmed- nagar.	8	393	401	4	338	342
59. 15th Mah. Girls' Tp. Kolhapur.	1	45	46	..	22	22
60. 17th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagar.	1	45	46	..	..	..
61. 25th Mah. Med. Coy. N. C. C., Aurangabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. 14th Mah. Bty. N. C. C., Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	..	..
63. 18th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. XIV (15)—cont.

Serial No. and name of the Unit (1)	Certificate 'B'		Certificate 'C'		Remarks (Name of Colleges to which allotted) (12)
	No. of Cadets appeared (8)	No. of Cadets passed (9)	No. of Cadets appeared (10)	No. of Cadets passed (11)	
51. 14th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Aurangabad.	5	5	..	..	Government College of Arts and Sc. Au- rangabad and Mi- lind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.
52. No. 20th Mah. Naval Unit N. C. C., Ratna- giri.	..	..	..	..	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri
53. 18th Mah. Br. N. C. C., Jalgaon.	38	22	13	5	M. J. College, Jalgaon Arts and Sc. College, Dhulia. Pratap College, Amalner.
54. 15th Mah. Army Sqn. N. C. C., Bombay.	..	..	..	..	Open to all colleges in Bombay.
55. Officers' Train- ing Unit, Bombay.	..	..	..	..	Do.
56. 16th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Ratnagiri.	No examination was held			..	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.
57. 23rd Mah. E. M. S. SFC., N. C. C., Sangli.	..	..	..	..	Open to all colleges in Sangli.
58. 17th Mah. Ban. N. C. C., Ah- mednagar.	33	30	10	8	Do.
59. 15th Mah. Girl's Tp. Kolhapur.	No examination was held			..	Do.
60. 17th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagar.	..	..	..	..	Newly raised. Open to all Colleges at Nagar.
61. 25th Mah. Med. Coy. N. C. C., Aurangabad.	..	..	..	..	Newly raised. Open to all Colleges at Aurangabad.
62. 14th Mah. Bty. N. C. C., Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	Open to all colleges at Nagpur.
63. 18th Mah. Girl's Tp. N. C. C., Nagpur.	..	..	..	..	Do.

14.27. A. C. C.

Particulars about the Auxiliari Cadet Corps have already been given in Chapter X Physical Education.

O—GOVERNMENT HOSTELS

14.28. Apart from the hostels attached to various institutions for Higher Education and these maintained by the Director of Social Welfare, the following three hostels are maintained by Government in the Education Department :—

- (i) Women Students' Hostel, Bombay,
- (ii) Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay, and
- (iii) Government Temporary Hostel, Poona.

(i) *Women Students' Hostel, Bombay.*—Women Students studying in different colleges in Greater Bombay are eligible for admission to this Women's Hostel. The normal in-take capacity of the hostel is 228. The total capacity of the hostel is 288 rooms including service rooms. The flat reserved for the Superintendent being inconvenient, 3 rooms from this were allotted to students so that the capacity was 231 in the first term. With the release of 3 drawing-rooms in the second term, the inmates increased to 234. Even during vacations about 25 students on an average were in residence.

The students of the year represented various communities from all over India and from overseas, East Africa, South Africa, Malaya, Burma, Philippines, Aden, etc. 8 Students from the Backward Classes, were given admission to the hostel, but only 5 students continued, 3 in F. Y. Arts, 1 in F. Y. Commerce and 1 in Inter-Science.

The Resident Medical Officer of the Cama and Alless Hospital visited the hostel regularly in the first month of the beginning of the year and, later, whenever it was necessary. In cases needing medical examination, the students were sent to the hospital for treatment.

Indoor games such as chess, carrom, crable, Chinese chess, table tennis continued to be popular. Two Social Gatherings, the Monsoon Social in August and the Annual Social in December, were held as in past years. Film shows, lectures and excursions during vacations continued to be organised as hithertofore.

The receipts of the hostel during the year were 44,391 the expenditure Rs. 45,339.

(ii) *Students' Hostel, Bandra.*—The hostel provides accommodation to male students mainly from Government colleges and institutions and foreign scholars recommended by Government. Students from non-Government colleges are admitted only when vacancies are available.

There were 144 students resident in the hostel during the year and also there were some Backward Class students as inmates but all of them held Government of India scholarships and were, therefore, not eligible for room rent concession of Rs. 12.50.

The 144 students classified as under:—

	Ist Term	2nd Term
Sir J. J. College of Architecture	58	69
Sir J. J. School of Art	24	24
Sir S. S. Institute of Applied Art	17	20
Institute of Science	6	7
Sydenham College	3	3
Elphinstone College	2	2
Institute for Labour Welfare-workers	8	8
Government Law College	14	10
Ismail Yusuf College	1	1
School of Printing Technology	2	1
Government Scholars	2	1
Institute of Vocational Guidance	7	7
Total ..	<u>144</u>	<u>144</u>

The visiting Medical Officer attached to the hostel attended the hostel regularly twice a week. He was also available in emergencies when sent for. Besides indoor games like ping-pong, carrom, chess, etc., the hostel has a gymnasium with facilities for weight-lifting. This year the students of the hostel formed a "Students' League". The League arranged programmes of music, film-shows, picnics, etc., as part of the social and community life of the hostel. The hostel day was celebrated on 13th February 1960 with great eclat.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,654 from Government and Rs. 5,487 (non-Government) while the expenditure was Rs. 4,626.

(iii) *Government Temporary Hostel, Poona.*—The students in the hostel classified as under :

(1)	Scheduled castes (2)	Scheduled Tribes (3)	Other Backward Classes (4)	Non-Backward Class (5)	Total (6)
1st Term	11	3	20	71	105
2nd Term	9		12	73	96

The courses offered and the stage of education of these students were :—

	1st Term	2nd Term
Arts	13	9
Science	23	24
Commerce	37	35
Engineering	8	12
Medical	6	..
Law	9	9
Agriculture	2	3
Post-Graduate	7	4
Total	105	96

The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 8,942 and Rs. 6,607, respectively.

The hostel is situated at the foot of the Fergusson College hill near Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

It normally accommodates 94 students. Backward class students and those working for post-graduate degrees receive preference in admission.

Recreational activities like volley-ball, table-tennis, playing cards, reading-room are provided in the hostel. Medical examination of the students was not held during 1959-60. No medical facilities are also provided in this hostel.

Part of the hostel accommodation has been given for the use of the Siddarth Hostel of the Servants of the Indian Depressed Classes Society, Poona, for Backward and Scheduled Class students, for one year, in the first instance.

TABLES

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS

Area in Square Miles 1,18,459 Sq. Miles

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for						No. of scholars	
	Boys			Girls			Boys	
	Previous Year	Current Year	In Rural Areas (included in column 3)	Previous Year	Current Year	In Rural Areas (included in column 6)	Previous Year	Current Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
Universities †	4	4	..	1	1	..	1,949	2,170
Research Institutions	15	16	1	..	..	..	184	269
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education	53	59	2	5	5	..	51,189	55,661
Colleges for Professional Education.	106	120	2	1	5	..	23,633	25,886
Colleges for Special Education	7	8	1	..	1	..	960	1,125

High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,537	1,823	702	213	226	7	4,72,506	5,41,797	
Middle/Senior High Schools.	Basic/Junior	7,576	8,148	6,803	575	634	170	13,61,112	14,58,232
Primary/Junior Primary Schools.	Basic/Basic	22,488	23,114	21,046	1,001	1,099	403	10,79,584	10,95,566
Nursery Schools	.. ..	402	436	77	..	..	..	13,637	15,377
Schools for Professional Education.		482	572	60	206	227	1	41,353	49,285
Schools for Special Education..		9,440	9,807	7,533	1,881	2,791	1,307	1,59,875	2,03,189
Total ..		42,112	44,109	36,227	3,883	4,989	1,893	32,05,982	34,48,557
Unrecognised		150	112	87	5	7	6	6,533	5,795
GRAND TOTAL ..		42,262	44,221	36,314	3,888	4,996	1,899	32,12,515	34,54,352

†The figures required in cols. (8) to (17) against this item, include only those in University Teaching Deptts.

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS—*concl.*

Total Estimated Population	{ Males .. 19,630,000 Females .. 18,473,000 Total .. 38,103,000	Total Estimated Population of children of school-going Age (Age group 6-17)	{ Boys .. 49,99,760 Girls .. 48,21,450 Total .. 98,21,210
----------------------------	---	---	---

Number of Scholars—*cont.*

Boys— <i>cont.</i>						Girls		Number of Teachers		Type of Institutions
From Rural Areas* (included in column 9)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 (included in column 9)	Previous year (1958-59)	Current year (1959-60)	From Rural Areas* (included in column 13)	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 (included in column 13)	Men	Women			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)		

<i>Recognised—</i>								
405	305	316	374	18	39	230	17	Universities†
7	150	71	75	..	22	71	12	Research Institutions.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
15,476	2,469	15,677	17,424	1,786	717	2,544	523	College for General Education.

5,828	2,926	3,149	3,865	273	554	1,199	98	Colleges, for Professional Education.
428	84	228	626	9	19	103	26	Colleges for Special Education.
1,68,180	6,594	1,70,291	1,96,821	18,218	1,477	23,060	7,190	High/Higher Secondary Schools.
9,91,901	809	7,23,735	7,87,435	4,52,704	1,138	46,071	13,691	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.
7,99,527	183	5,78,308	6,06,498	3,71,388	189	37,964	10,029	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
1,671	..	11,583	13,132	1,688	..	78	1,086	Nursery Schools.
15,255	8,408	16,806	20,843	2,893	4,736	3,695	1,066	Schools for Professional Education.
1,30,410	1,41,034	34,324	55,237	19,540	35,944	642	192	Schools for Special Education.
21,29,088	1,62,962	15,54,488	17,02,330	8,68,517	44,835	1,15,657	33,930	Total.
2,036	7	1,619	2,161	1,426	..	190	61	Unrecognised.
21,31,124	1,62,969	15,56,107	17,04,491	8,69,943	44,835	1,15,847	33,991	GRAND TOTAL.

*Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in institutions whether situated in Rural or Urban Areas.

† The figures required in cols. (8) to (17) against this item, include only those Un.vea Teaching Department.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

J-1482-23-B

				Rs.
Total Revenue of the State	..	..	..
Amount spent on Education from State Revenue (including Govt. grants to Local Boards).	Recurring	Budgeted	..	91,15,83,324
		Actual	..	15,28,77,931
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted	..	71,65,689
		Actual	..	61,03,464
	Total	Budgeted	..	16,00,43,620
		Actual	..	18,29,92,306

Expenditure on Education for Boys

(1)	Previous year (1958-59)	Current year (1959-60)	Percentage of Expenditure from					
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Direction and Inspection	46,32,185	47,67,879	99.4	..	0.6	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	4,05,33,053	7,85,39,360	83.7	0.9	5.3	2.9	0.8	6.4
<i>Total</i>	4,51,65,238	8,33,07,239	84.8	0.9	4.9	2.7	0.7	6.0

<i>Recognised—</i>												
Universities†	..	..	..	..	100,50,964	120,93,064	30.4	..	..	58.3	0.6	10.7
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	15,77,343	17,91,701	45.1	..	..	1.7	..	53.2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	37,61,707	43,87,384	..	..	..	80.9	..	19.1
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	18,30,5,888	206,53,741	17.8	..	..	72.2	..	10.0
Colleges for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	147,27,067	184,19,946	56.1	..	6.8	28.5	..	8.6
Colleges for special Education..	..	..	..	..	8,38,854	8,95,702	47.3	..	..	..	15.4	37.3
High/Higher Secondary School	..	..	..	..	592,63,380	703,99,001	38.8	..	0.4	51.3	1.0	8.5
Middle Senior Basic Junior High	..	..	..	..	608,66,767	661,25,068	71.2	4.1	14.7	3.0	0.2	6.8
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	..	..	..	..	508,73,779	572,30,043	69.6	6.1	9.9	9.6	0.4	4.4
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	..	13,53,040	15,85,927	9.6	2.0	3.3	56.3	5.4	23.4
Schools for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	117,68,964	135,50,664	71.7	..	0.5	17.9	0.5	9.4
Schools for Special Education	..	..	..	..	26,42,361	30,31,255	63.9	..	1.9	13.1	5.6	15.5
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	236,030,114	270,115,496	53.4	2.4	6.4	29.1	0.5	8.2
<i>Unrecognised</i>	..	..	..	..	1,48,445	1,47,533	..	..	..	69,295	23,102	55,136
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,81,343,797	353,570,268	61.0	2.0	6.0	22.8	0.6	7.6

†The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—concl.

Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State		Rs.	28,83,99,044		Rs.		
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring	Budgeted	4,10,17,919	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring	1,36,30,650	
		Actual	3,40,72,417		Non-Recurring	1,57,26,785	
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted	21,61,011		Total	..	2,93,57,435
		Actual	16,94,195				
	Total	Budgeted	4,31,78,930				
		Actual	3,57,66,612				

Expenditure on Education for Girls

		Percentage of Expenditure from							
Previous year (1958-59)	Current year (1959-60)	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	(1)	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
	Rs.								
93,733	1,69,429	100	..	..	..	..	..	Direction and Inspection.
53,31,661	76,04,698	62.1	0.1	12.0	5.2	4.5	16.1	Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.)	
54,25,394	77,74,127	62.9	0.1	11.8	5.1	4.3	15.7	Total	

								<i>Recognised—</i>
3,90,615	3,83,920	34.7	..	..	27.5	..	37.8	Universities†
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Research Institutions
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
8,20,103	9,04,803	15.5	..	..	77.3	..	7.2	Colleges for General Education.
71,170	1,36,856	54.6	..	..	10.3	..	35.1	Colleges for Professional Education.
..	69,114	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	Colleges for Special Education.
11,481,846	1,29,94,011	36.6	..	0.8	54.0	0.9	7.7	High/Higher Secondary Schools
90,39,431	96,13,981	51.9	1.4	34.1	1.3	0.2	11.1	Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.
72,54,669	75,89,696	40.1	2.6	25.2	24.8	0.9	6.4	Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery Schools
23,67,985	34,07,951	61.6	..	3.5	14.7	1.8	18.4	Schools for Professional Education
4,84,636	5,16,742	75.5	..	2.8	7.3	2.3	12.1	Schools for Special Education.
319,10,455	356,17,074	43.9	0.9	15.3	29.3	0.8	9.8	<i>Total</i>
7,115	22,172	..	..	..	5,946	1,051	15,175	<i>Unrecognised</i>
3,73,42,964	4,34,13,373	47.3	0.8	14.6	25.0	1.4	10.9	GRAND TOTAL

†The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

For Boys									
Type of Institutions	Recognised Institutions managed by							Unrecognised Institutions	Total
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies				
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)
<i>Universities</i>	4	..	..	4
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1	3	..	..	11	1	16
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts	1	..	..	7	1	9
Science	2	..	..	1	..	3
Arts and Science	5	..	..	37	..	42
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes	3	..	2	5
Others
<i>Total</i>	8	..	..	48	3	..	59
<i>Colleges for Professional Education:</i>									
Agriculture	4	..	..	..	..	4
Applied Art and Architecture	1	..	..	..	..	1

Commerce	1	..	..	6	3	..	10
Education—							
(a) Basic Training College—							
(i) Post Graduate	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
(ii) Under Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training							
Colleges—							
(i) Post Graduate.. ..	4	..	..	6	..	..	10
(ii) Under Graduate	1	..	..	30	28	..	59
Engineering	1	2	..	2	..	..	5
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	1	..	1	6	..	8
Medicine.. .. .	..	6	..	3	5	..	14
Physical Education .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	1	25	..	3	54	37	120
Colleges for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Total .. .. .	..	1	..	6	1	..	8

*May be specified, if any.

1. Rural Institute, Amravati.
2. Rural Institute, Gargoti.
- †1. G. S. College, Lonawala.
- *1. Co-operative Training College, Poona.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

For Girls									
Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies		Unrecognised Institutions	Total	Grand Total	Type of Institution
Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)
..	1	..	..	1	5	Universities—
..	2	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
..	16	Research Institutions
..	3	..	..	3	12	Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—
..	3	Arts
..	1	..	..	1	43	Science
..	1	..	..	1	6	Arts and Science
..	Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes
..	5	..	..	5	64	Others
..	5	..	..	5	64	Total
..	4	Colleges for Professional Education— Agriculture
..	1	Applied Art and Architecture
..	10	Commerce

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Technology
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Others*
..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Social Education
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Others*
..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	1	Total

*College of Home Science, Bombay.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

Type of Institution	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Insti- tutions	Total
	Recognised Institutions Managed by								
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies				
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary	19	..	6	52	..	..	77
High	137	59	41	1,426	83	4	1,750
Senior Basic	60	2,037	257	26	..	..	2,380
Middle Junior High	6	193	4,717	527	267	58	8	5,776
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	172	982	16	12	..	..	1,182
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher	3,482	9,284	71	1,650	36	63	14,586
Others	3	1,310	4,444	841	691	120	26	7,435
Nursery	1	31	18	197	189	11	447
<i>Total</i>	9	5,374	21,554	1,777	4,321	486	112	33,633
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	25	..	..	3	..	..	28
Commerce	104	93	..	197
Engineering
Forestry	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Medicine	3	..	..	8	4	..	15
Physical Education	9	2	..	11
Polytechnic	1	20	..	..	6	6	..	33

Others Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	1	102	..	1	27	24	..	155
Training—								
Basic Training Schools .. ..	..	39	..	2	38	6	..	85
Normal Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	15	19	..	34
Nursery Training .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Marine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total</i>	3	195	..	3	217	154	..	572

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. ..	..	..	..	..	29	9	..	38
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	17
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	2	24	5	..	31
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	3	..	..	19	..	..	22
For Adults .. ..	..	137	..	..	9,541	4	..	9,682
Reformatory .. ..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	8
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	146	..	2	9,641	18	..	9,807
GRAND TOTAL	14	5,753	21,554	1,785	14,303	700	112	44,221

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes 464 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for boys and 11 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for girls.

Supplementary data centrally administered S. T. Primary Schools, 27

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*concl.*

For Girls										
Recognised Institutions Managed by							Unrecog- nised Insti- tutions	Total	Grand Total	Type of Institution
Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies						
Central	State			Aided	Unaided					
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
..	1	..	..	12	..	..	13	90	Higher Secondary.
..	27	..	7	165	14	..	213	1,963	High.	
..	2	54	59	4	..	..	119	2,499	Senior Basic.
..	28	199	252	35	1	1	516	6,292	Middle/Junior High.	
..	3	17	7	1	..	..	28	1,210	Junior Basic/Basic Primary†.
..	34	55	21	44	3	2	159	14,745	Primary—	
2	292	174	270	150	26	3	917	8,352	Single-Teacher.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery.
2	387	499	616	411	44	6	1,965	35,598	<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	198	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Forestry.
..	30	..	4	10	12	..	56	71	Medicine.	

..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	12	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	Polytechnic.
..	1	..	..	74	52	..	127	282	Others Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
..	6	..	1	18	1	..	28	113	Training—
..	1	..	..	10	3	..	14	48	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Normal and Training Schools, Hindi others and Pre-primary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Others* Co-operative.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Marine.
..	40	..	5	114	68	..	227	799	Total.
..	..	..	..	3	3	1	7	45	Schools for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	2,772	..	..	2,772	12,454	Physically Handicapped.
..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	12	For Adults.
..	2	..	..	5	..	..	7	12	Reformatory.
..	5	..	..	2,783	3	1	2,792	12,599	Others* 3 Home Science Wing, 5 Catering (Home Sc.), 4 others (institution Astrology, Yogic, Kirtan and Hindi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.
2	433	499	621	3,316	118	7	4,996	49,217	GRAND TOTAL.

†Includes 464 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for boys and 11 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for girls.

IV-A DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>	17	17	14	119	114	11
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,077	945	133
Science	1,674	1,567	243
Arts and Science	5,483	4,789	1,251
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	8,234	7,301	1,62

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471	1,413	751
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	350	69
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,535	1,187	64
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	65	68
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	347	180
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	115	83
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	136	136	26	..	963	921	321
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,449	1,227	32
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,624	2,340	947
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	80	83
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	324	234
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	136	136	26	..	9,575	8,369	2,832
<i>Colleges for Special Education—:</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	394	21
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	394	21

* May be Specified only.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

In Recognized Institutions						Institution
District Board			Municipal Board			
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
						<i>Universities—</i>
						University Departments
						<i>Research Institutions</i>
						<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>
						Degree Colleges—
..	Arts.
..	Science.
..	Arts and Science.
						Intermediate Colleges—
..	With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others.
						<i>Total.</i>
						<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>
..	Agriculture.
..	Applied art and Architecture.
..	Commerce.

J-1482-24-A

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	1,366	1,324	756	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	1,366	1,324	756	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>

* May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

J-1482-24-B.

368

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided					
	Number of Scholars (14)	Average Daily Attendance (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (16)	Number of Scholars (17)	Average daily Attendance (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (19)	Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments	2,544	2,252	310	..	..	..	2,544	2,252	310
Research Institutions	190	137	1	18	18	..	344	286	26
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	3,448	2,965	234	33	25	23	4,558	3,935	390
Science	1,168	998	..	..	..	..	2,842	2,565	243
Arts and Science	54,795	49,078	4,799	..	..	..	60,278	53,867	6,050
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	1,652	1,359	30	120	113	17	1,772	1,472	47
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	61,063	54,400	5,063	153	138	40	69,450	61,839	6,730

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471	1,413	751
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	350	69
Commerce .. .. .	..	3,306	2,920	321	4,213	3,639	250	9,054	7,746	635	

Education—

(a) Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	22	20	22	..	..	..	..	90	85	90
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	866	671	65	..	..	..	1,238	1,018	245	
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	1,349	1,238	..	1,113	977	..	2,590	2,330	85	

Engineering .. .. .	..	2,890	2,884	620	..	..	..	3,989	3,941	967	
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	360	300	30	2,874	2,109	211	4,683	3,636	273	
Medicine .. .. .	..	745	676	203	..	..	..	4,735	4,340	1,906	
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	80	83	
Technology .. .. .	..	396	387	319	..	..	..	396	387	319	
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	324	234	
Others* .. .. .	..	207	207	..	..	..	..	207	207	..	

<i>Total</i>	10,141	9,303	1,580	8,200	6,725	461	29,418	25,857	5,655	
----------------------	----	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	--------	--------	-------	--

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	394	21	
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	173	114	20	..	..	..	173	114	20	
Social Education .. .. .	..	169	169	105	..	..	..	169	169	105	
Others* .. .. .	..	513	488	232	10	10	..	523	498	232	

<i>Total</i>	855	771	357	10	10	..	1,366	1,175	378	
----------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	-------	-------	-----	--

*May be specified, if possible.

A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in			Institution
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total	
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	374	..	374	University Departments
..	75	..	75	Research Institutions
..	820	..	820	Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—
..	291	..	291	Arts.
..	12,441	..	12,441	Science.
..	237	..	237	Arts and Science.
..	Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others.
..	13,789	..	13,789	Total.
..	6	..	6	Colleges for Professional Education—
..	21	..	21	Agriculture.
..	430	..	430	Applied Art and Architecture.
..	Commerce.

..	..	..	9	..	9	Education— (a) Basic Training Colleges— (i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	412	..	412	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges— (i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	1,267	..	1,267	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	11	..	11	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	242	..	242	Law.
..	..	..	1,141	..	1,141	Medicine.
..	..	..	15	..	15	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	2	..	2	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	1	..	1	Others*.
..	..	..	3,557	..	3,557	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education— Music and Dancing.</i>
..	..	..	162	..	162	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	12	..	12	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	49	..	49	Social Education.
..	..	..	18	..	18	Others*.
..	..	..	241	..	241	<i>Total.</i>

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	10,450	9,377	729
High	52,434	45,278	1,210
Senior Basic	18,699	16,454	51
Middle Junior High	1,011	841	..	39,221	31,280	585
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	31,751	28,171	..
Primary—						
Supp. Teacher	127,500	104,832	..
Others	466	349	..	126,338	100,777	105
Nursery	100	72	..
Total	1,477	1,190	..	406,493	336,241	2,680
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	1,899	1,846	1,484
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry	85	82	85
Medicine	596	407	169
Physical Education

Polytechnic	131	131	131	4,500	3,919	436
Others Tech, Industrial & Arts & Crafts	102	102	102	3,911	3,542	479
Training—						
Basic Training Schools				5,631	5,078	5,286
Normal and Training Schools						
Veterinary Science				270	267	250
Others*						
Marine	157	157	157			
Total	390	390	390	16,892	15,141	8,189
Schools for Special Education—						
Music and Dancing						
Other Fine Arts						
Oriental Studies						
For Social Workers						
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped				99	97	99
Physically Handicapped						
For Adults				3,631	2,239	
Reformatory				836	718	836
Others*						
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	4,566	3,554	935
GRAND TOTAL	2,020	1,733	430	446,380	371,114	16,295

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

In Recognised Institutions.						Institution
District Board			Municipal Board			
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
..	..	..	7,804	6,821	51	<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
10,059	8,658	263	22,519	20,197	297	Higher Secondary.
600,167	439,232	1,464	130,296	101,268	171	High.
814,429	582,815	417	304,551	262,066	182	Senior Basic.
72,556	52,347	..	3,525	2,896	..	Middle/Junior High.
						Junior Basic/Basic Primary†.
338,114	233,378	23	2,945	2,318	23	Primary—
376,995	292,961	17	213,390	183,876	23	Single-Teacher.
1,223	916	..	1,052	819	..	Others.
						Nursery.
2,213,543	1,610,307	2,184	686,082	580,261	747	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.

..	..	..	..	263	263	..	Polytechnic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others Tech, Industrial & Arts & Crafts.
..	..	..	..	156	143	..	Training—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marine.
..	..	..	..	419	406	..	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	125	84	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	125	84	..	<i>Total.</i>
2,213,543	1,610,307	2,184	687,992	582,075	1,503	..	GRAND TOTAL.

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided					
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary	40,851	36,385	1,955	..	..	..	59,105	52,583	2,735
High	469,835	395,922	20,422	25,084	22,928	538	579,931	492,983	22,730
Senior Basic	5,623	4,358	223	..	..	..	754,785	561,312	1,909
Middle/Junior High	72,258	60,875	1,387	8,356	7,013	261	1,239,826	944,890	2,832
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	722	544	217	..	..	..	108,554	83,958	217
Primary—									
Single-Teacher	62,619	45,359	20	1,388	1,113	..	532,566	387,000	66
Others	144,831	127,080	1,205	23,883	20,806	229	885,903	725,849	1,579
Nursery	12,800	9,496	..	13,334	10,329	..	28,509	21,632	..
Total	809,539	680,019	25,429	72,045	62,189	1,028	4,189,179	3,270,207	32,068

Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture	409	375	409	..	..	..	2,308	2,221	1,893
Commerce	15,711	12,534	..	8,337	5,595	..	24,048	18,129	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	82	85
Medicine	959	793	13	133	127	..	1,688	1,327	182
Physical Education	545	511	112	40	34	..	585	545	112
Polytechnic	2,278	2,004	161	711	493	..	7,620	6,547	728
Others Tech, Industrial and Arts & Crafts	1,393	1,210	218	1,592	1,412	72	7,261	6,529	871
Training—									
Basic Training Schools	4,275	3,730	3,613	618	542	426	10,680	9,493	9,325
Normal and Training Schools	864	595	48	530	452	..	1,394	1,047	48
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	267	250
Others*	1,026	907	229	..	..	..	1,026	907	229
	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	157	157
Total	27,460	22,659	4,803	11,961	8,655	498	57,122	47,251	13,880

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	1,816	1,532	..	237	215	..	2,053	1,747	..
	(965)	(851)	..	(215)	(202)	..	(1,180)	(1,053)	..
Other Fine Arts	1,536	1,419	..	..	..	..	1,536	1,419	..
	(102)	(73)	..	..	..	..	(102)	(73)	..
Oriental Studies	952	975	109	405	391	15	1,482	1,450	124
For Social Workers	85	80	76	..	..	..	85	80	76
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	291	260	158	..	..	..	291	260	158
Physically Handicapped	1,065	951	615	..	..	..	1,164	1,048	714
For Adults	192,883	123,583	..	165	128	..	196,679	126,450	..
Reformatory	727	723	727	..	..	..	1,563	1,441	1,563
Others*	1,092	640	59	..	..	..	1,092	640	59
Total	200,447	130,163	1,744	807	734	15	205,945	134,535	2,694
GRAND TOTAL	1,112,239	899,704	39,287	93,194	78,479	2,042	4,555,368	3,543,402	61,741

*May be specified if possible.

†Figures in col. (20) include 14,169 boys and 7,619 girls in recognised single—teachers Junior Basic Primary Schools.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIOAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*concd.*

In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in			Institution
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total	
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
..	..	..	5,493	..	5,493	Higher Secondary.
1,707	1,387	..	94,264	.. 37	94,301	High.
..	..	..	182,675	..	182,675	Senior Basic.
.. 483	.. 311	..	375,521	.. 95	375,616	Middle/Junior High.
..	..	..	28,077	..	28,077	Junior Basic/Basic Primary†.
Primary—						
2,744	1,974	..	160,598	830	161,428	Single-Teacher.
1,928	1,607	..	266,539	448	266,987	Others.
506	422	..	13,132	189	13,321	Nursery.
7,368	5,701	..	11,26,299	1,599	11,27,898	<i>Total.</i>

						<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	2	..	2	Agriculture.
..	..	..	5,309	..	5,309	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	241	..	241	Medicine.
..	..	..	181	..	181	Physical Education.
..	..	..	182	..	182	Polytechnic.
..	..	..	938	..	938	Others Tech, Industrial and Arts & Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Training—
..	..	..	324	..	324	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	828	..	828	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	6	..	6	Others*.
..	..	..	8,011	..	8,011	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	1,187	..	1,187	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	(797)	..	(797)	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	231	..	231	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	(22)	..	(22)	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	441	..	441	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	8	..	8	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	101	..	101	For Adults.
..	..	..	165	..	165	Reformatory.
..	..	..	356	..	356	Others*
..	
..	..	..	293	..	293	
..	..	..	2,782	..	2,782	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	(819)	..	(819)	
7,368	5,701	..	1,155,128	1,599	1,156,727	GRAND TOTAL.

*May be specified if possible.

†Figures in col. (20) include 14,169 boys and 7,619 girls in recognised single—teachers Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions—cont.					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of Scholars (2)	Average Daily Attendance (3)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (4)	Number of Scholars (5)	Average Daily Attendance (6)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (7)
<i>Universities</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied art and Architecture
Commerce
<i>Education —</i>						
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>						
(i) Post Graduate

(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	128	128	128	128
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	128	128	128	128
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* May be specified if any

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

In Recognised Institutions—*cont.*

District Board			Municipal Board			Institution
Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
..	<i>Universities—</i> University Departments.
..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for General Education—</i> Degree Colleges-- Arts.
..	Science.
..	Arts and Science.
..	Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others.
..	<i>Total.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i> Agriculture, Applied art and Architecture, Commerce.
..	Education— (a) Basic Training Colleges-- (i) Post Graduate.

J-1483-25-A.

..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>

* May be specified if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions— <i>cont</i>								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided					
	Number of Scholars (14)	Average Daily Attendance (15)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (16)	Number of Scholars (17)	Average Daily Attendance (18)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (19)	Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments & ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>									
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	2,479	2,291	252	..	..	..	2,479	2,291	252
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	971	863	88	..	..	..	971	863	88
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes ..	185	130	..	..	..	..	185	130	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	3,635	3,284	340	..	..	..	3,635	3,284	340
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied art and Architecture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

J-1482-25-B.

Education—											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	106	102	..	..	..	..	106	102	..
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	35	35	..	64	51	..	227	214	128
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	141	137	..	64	51	..	333	316	128
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	385	342	..	385	342	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	385	342	..	385	342	..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

In unrecognised institutions			Number of boys included in			Institution
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of resident in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total	
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
..	<i>Universities— University Departments.</i>
..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges— Arts.</i>
..	<i>Science.</i>
..	<i>Arts and Science.</i>
..	<i>Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.</i>
..	<i>Others.</i>
..	<i>Total.</i>
..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education— Agriculture.</i>
..	<i>Applied Art and Architecture.</i>
..	<i>Commerce.</i>

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
						(i) Post Graduate.
						(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
						(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	25	..	25	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	25	..	25	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
						Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>

*May be specified if any

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institution	In recognised Institute					
	Central Government			State Government		
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	586	520	40
High	11,288	9,914	51
Senior Basic	678	611	..
Middle/Junior High	7,929	6,968	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	468	388	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,172	936	..
Others	247	199	..	37,932	31,991	..
Nursery
Total	247	199	..	60,053	51,328	91
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	1,876	1,791	1,566
Physical Education
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts & crafts	11	11	..

<i>Training—</i>									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	980	892	889
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	59	36
Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,926	2,753	2,491
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	361	370
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	65	66
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	426	436
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	199	..
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,543	54,635	3,146
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,020	1,733	430
	..	..	..	..	..	..	446,380	371,114	16,295
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,267	1,932	430
	..	..	..	..	..	..	509,923	425,749	19,441

* Figures in columns (20) includes 240 boys and 315 girls in recognised single—teacher Junior basic/Basic School.

† May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*

In recognised institutions— <i>cont.</i>						Institution
District Board			Municipal Board			
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	(1)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
..	..	..	2,254	2,083	..	Higher Secondary.
16,198	12,027	37	27,184	21,709	28	High.
50,923	38,540	9	138,591	117,510	69	Senior Basic.
1,196	787	..	2,066	1,785	5	Middle/Junior High.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Junior Basic/Basic Primary*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Primary—
2,396	1,543	1	863	702	..	Single-Teacher.
22,230	16,883	..	62,837	53,639	..	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery.
92,943	69,780	47	233,795	197,428	102	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	323	311	297	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others Tecns, Industrial, Arts and Crafts.

..	..	..	144	144	..	Training— Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others†.
..	..	..	467	455	297	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i> Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others†.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.
92,943	69,780	47	234,262	197,883	399	GRAND TOTAL.
2,213,543	1,610,307	2,184	687,992	582,075	1,503	GRAND TOTAL (Boys).
2,306,486	1,680,087	2,231	922,254	779,958	1,902	GRAND TOTAL (All Persons).

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In recognised institutions— <i>cont.</i>									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			Unaided			Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	
	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary	7,020	6,161	342	..	..	..	7,606	6,681	382
High	75,110	67,193	1,965	3,324	3,107	170	91,976	82,297	2,186	
Senior Basic	1,342	1,221	215	..	..	..	45,402	35,568	280
Middle/Junior High	8,171	7,095	470	40	36	..	2,05,654	1,70,149	548	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	30	19	..	..	..	..	3,760	2,979	5
Primary—										
Single-Teacher	1,697	1,343	..	132	95	..	6,260	4,619	1	
Others	36,283	32,468	69	5,492	4,887	..	165,021	140,067	69	
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	129,653	115,500	3,061	8,988	8,125	170	525,679	442,360	3,471	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	57	57	..	..	..	..	57	57	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	329	320	329	460	448	399	2,988	2,870	2,591	

Physical Education	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Tech, Industrial, Arts & Crafts	4,424	3,868	..	1,530	1,309	..	7	5,965	5,188	7
Training—										
Basic Training Schools—	2,027	1,907	882	16	14	..	3,167	2,957	1,771	
Normal and Training Schools— ..	614	549	101	127	115	..	7	800	723	144
Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,480	6,730	1,312	2,133	1,886	413	13,006	11,824	4,513	
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	41	40	11	78	69	..	119	109	11	
(41) (34)			..	(50)	(50)	..	(91)	(84)		
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	118	96	118	..	..	..	118	96	118	
For Adults	51,348	27,702	..	..	..	..	51,348	27,702	..	..
Reformatory	89	89	89	..	..	..	459	450	459	
Others †	371	293	36	..	..	..	437	358	102	
Total	51,967	28,220	254	78	69	..	52,481	28,715	690	
(41) (34)				(50)	(50)		(91)	(84)		
GRAND TOTAL	192,876	153,871	4,967	11,648	10,473	583	5,95,519	4,86,841	9,142	
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	1,112,239	899,704	39,287	93,194	78,469	2,042	45,55,368	35,43,402	61,741	
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	13,05,115	10,53,575	44,254	104,842	88,942	2,625	51,50,887	40,30,243	70,883	

*Figures in col. (20) includes 240 boys and 315 girls in recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
†May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—concl'd.

In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Boys Included in			Institution
Number of scholars	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total	
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(1)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
..	..	..	681	..	681	Higher Secondary.
..	..	..	1,837	..	1,837	High.
..	..	..	587	..	587	Senior Basic.
170	137	..	21,230	..	21,230	Middle/Junior High.
..	..	..	635	..	635	Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
<i>Primary—</i>						
60	49	..	1,809	26	1,835	Single-Teacher.
305	262	..	21,313	..	21,313	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery.
535	448	..	48,092	26	48,118	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.

..	..	..	36	..	36	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic.
..	..	..	117	..	117	Others Tech. Industrial, Arts & Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Training—
..	..	..	21	..	21	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery Training.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others†.
..	..	..	174	..	174	Total.
53	53	..	2	..	2	Schools for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	(1)	..	(1)	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	20	..	20	Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	4	..	4	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others†.
53	53	..	26	..	26	Total.
..	..	..	(1)	..	(1)	
588	501	..	48,317	26	48,343	GRAND TOTAL.
7,368	5,701	..	..	..	..	GRAND TOTAL (Boys).
7,956	6,202	..	..	..	..	GRAND TOTAL (All Persons).

*Figures in Col. (20) 240 includes boys and 315 girls in recognised single-teacher junior Basic/Basic Primary schools. May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities</i>						
University Department						
<i>Research Institutions</i>	4,03,920	64,859	..	..	20,830	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	28,34,427	1,304
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. .. .	..	3,03,946	..	..	95,173	..
Science .. .. .	..	5,68,343	..	..	7,30,095	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	10,77,195	..	..	8,24,333	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	19,49,484	..	..	16,49,601	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	13,50,577	..	..	1,76,414	..
Applied Art and Architectures .. .. .	..	28,713	..	..	1,09,200	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,75,017	..

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,203	..	..	9,408	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	2,76,709	..	..	53,633	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	69,447	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,936	13,02,605	..	3,17,336	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,01,206	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,16,747	..	7,66,307	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,662	..	3,226	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,71,760	..	5,720	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,936	69,22,423	..	19,17,467	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,36,270	..	40,673	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,36,270	..	40,673	..

* May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Government Institutions		District Board Institutions				Institution (1)
Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)	
		Central (10)	State (11)			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Universities—</i> University Department.
73,759	2,63,368	..	..	..	..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
5,69,696	34,05,427	..	..	..	..	<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
6,907	4,06,026	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for General Education—</i> Degree Colleges— Arts.
27,209	13,25,647	..	..	..	..	Science.
47,769	19,49,297	..	..	..	..	Arts and Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Intermediate Colleges With only Intermediate Classes.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
81,885	36,80,970	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
3,32,939	18,59,930	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i> Agriculture.
..	1,37,913	..	..	..	..	Applied Art and Architecture.
24,918	2,99,935	..	..	..	..	Commerce.

J-1482-26-A.

..	1,17,611	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
3,623	3,33,965	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	69,447	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
14,369	18,51,246	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	2,01,206	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
90,157	38,73,211	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	1,00,888	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	6,77,480	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
4,66,006	95,22,832	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
4,852	1,81,795	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
4,852	1,81,795	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>

*May be specified, if any.

V-A— EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Boards Institutions			Municipal Board Institutions		
	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Central	State
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
<i>Commerce</i>						

education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>									
<hr/>									
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>									

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions						Institution (1)
District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	Total (25)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	<i>Universities— University Departments.</i>
..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
						<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
						<i>Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—</i>
..	<i>Arts.</i>
..	<i>Science.</i>
..	<i>Arts and Science.</i>
..	<i>Intermediate Colleges With only Intermediate Classes.</i>
..	<i>Others.</i>
..	<i>Total.</i>
						<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>
..	<i>Agriculture.</i>
..	<i>Applied Art and Architecture.</i>
..	<i>Commerce.</i>

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	12,39,545	3,10,519	..	99,439	16,49,503	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	12,39,545	3,10,519	..	99,439	16,49,503	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.

*May be specified if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>School for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	17,57,288	..	..	1,86,196	..
High	43,36,149	..	..	3,54,267	677
Senior Basic	9,00,503	..	..	1,060	..
Middle/Junior High	37,921	16,74,852	..	30,753	30,708
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13,13,931	..	..	3,018	1,889
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	3,192	19,17,899	..	..	..
Others	28,822	48,23,679	..	7,319	6,420
Nursery	11,290	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	69,935	1,77,35,691	..	5,82,613	39,694
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	8,132	12,25,012	..	..	..
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry	10,608	..	..	..
Medicine	2,40,410	..	42,294	..

Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,86,669	24,36,570	..	..	1,45,610
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	3,40,815	14,10,253	..	..	12,368
Training—									
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,37,550	13,59,645	..	..	12,279
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	75,421	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,03,603	..	..	..	81,372
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,76,769	67,57,919	..	..	2,93,923
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60,427	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,979	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,01,730	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,72,136	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,67,560	3,40,38,782	..	..	73,39,534
									41,008

* May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Government Institutions		District Board Institutions				Institution (1)
Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)	
		Central (10)	State (11)			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,570	19,59,054	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education— Higher Secondary.</i>
44,113	47,35,206	..	3,13,938	74,608	..	High.
2,742	9,04,305	21,52,920	1,33,27,228	11,12,762	..	Senior Basic.
11,295	17,85,529	24,09,105	1,86,14,500	15,63,685	..	Middle/Junior High.
2,410	13,21,248	1,93,504	18,16,023	2,17,651	..	Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
1,713	29,22,804	12,26,974	95,76,338	8,74,481	..	Primary— Single-Teacher.
3,073	48,69,313	8,23,773	1,09,37,703	23,88,317	..	Others.
..	11,390	..	17,769	29,814	..	Nursery.
80,916	1,85,08,849	68,06,276	5,46,03,499	62,61,318	..	<i>Total.</i>
98,886	13,32,030	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education— Agriculture.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
2,961	13,569	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	2,82,704	..	..	..	..	Medicine.

..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
37,832	29,06,681	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic.
38,630	18,02,066	..	..	..	..	Others Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
52,576	15,62,060	..	..	..	..	Training— Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	75,421	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
14,906	4,99,881	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Marine.
791	84,74,412	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i> Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped.
..	60,427	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	9,979	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
5,072	4,06,802	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
5,072	4,77,208	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
15,27,977	4,45,14,861	68,06,276	5,46,03,499	62,61,318	..	GRAND TOTAL.

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,74,156
High	2,46,282	..	31,980	6,66,808	..	6,52,755
Senior Basic	2,68,873	1,305	3,48,304	1,72,11,392	1,68,795	26,95,431
Middle/Junior High	7,30,083	1,443	3,10,909	2,36,29,725	1,32,699	40,78,498
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	652	163	36,015	22,64,008	6,099	75,799
Primary— Single-Teacher	11,677	1,554	1,95,336	1,18,86,360	62,057	1,65,708
Others	28,068	523	1,11,211	1,42,89,595	37,356	38,71,680
Nursery	133	..	1,601	49,317	..	7,201
<i>Total</i>	12,85,768	4,988	10,35,356	6,99,97,205	4,07,006	1,17,21,228
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical Industrial & Arts to Crafts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,302
Training—										
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,802
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	12,85,768	4,988	10,35,356	6,99,97,205	4,07,006	1,17,38,120			

* May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions						Institution (1)
District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	Total (25)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	15,822	2,51,943	4,170	79,856	5,25,947	<i>Schools for General Education— Higher Secondary.</i>
..	1,45,712	8,29,747	5,192	49,983	16,83,389	High.
13,451	12,93,899	21,663	174	1,04,421	42,97,834	Senior Basic.
9,679	81,49,693	51,207	4,032	29,33,767	1,53,59,575	Middle/Junior High.
..	23,530	129	..	981	1,06,538	Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
13	1,28,725	1,457	25	20,187	3,78,172	Primary— Single-Teacher.
4,101	48,76,449	3,739	1,270	10,27,577	98,22,172	Others.
..	41,598	5,675	522	6,030	61,026	Nursery.
27,244	1,46,75,428	11,65,560	15,385	42,22,802	3,22,34,653	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education— Agriculture.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.

..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic.
..	22,492	3,510	..	..	41,804	Others Technical Industrial & Arts to Crafts.
..	22,979	..	..	..	22,979	Training— Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others .
..	..	..	..	..	..	Marine.
..	45,471	3,510	..	..	64,783	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Special Education— Music and Dancing.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	1,195	..	..	..	2,285	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers. For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	1,195	..	..	..	2,285	<i>Total.</i>
27,244	1,59,61,639	14,79,589	15,385	43,22,241	3,39,51,224	GRAND TOTAL.

* May be specified if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions						
	Aided					Fees (30)	Endowment etc. (31)
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (38)	Municipal Board Funds (39)			
	Central (26)	State (27)					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>							
University Departments	11,78,009	24,95,802	..	..	70,46,246	79,027
<i>Reserch Institutions</i>	4,50,382	1,89,188	..	..	9,654	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>					7,13,075	..	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>							
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>							
Arts .. .. .	..	1,56,484	..	..	3,32,083	..
Science	3,880	90,431	..	..	2,18,710	..
Arts and Science	2,16,521	12,24,127	..	..	1,23,37,374	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>							
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	35,103	..	..	3,53,416	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	2,20,401	15,06,145	..	..	1,32,41,583	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>							
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	1,09,399	..	..	4,64,039	..

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	5,220	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	62,252	..	..	2,19,703	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	220	..	9,206	..	2,623	1,49,676	520
Engineering	..	..	..	..	10,127	6,99,483	..	..	6,88,044	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,524	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	3,42,388	..	1,432	85,613	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	17,74,801	..	..	..	93,009	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,33,899	51,338	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
..	..	..	..	..	19,19,047	12,76,666	..	4,055	17,54,828	520
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	25,000	..	..	41,300	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,37,948	24,772	..	..	56,014	..
<i>Total</i>										
..	..	..	..	..	2,37,948	49,772	..	..	97,314	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

Private Institution—contd.							Institutions (1)
Aided		Unaided					
Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endowments etc. (35)	Other sources (36)	Total (37)		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
12,93,980	1,20,93,064	..	..	..	..	Universities—
8,60,528	15,09,752	..	..	18,281	18,581	University Departments
2,68,882	9,81,957	..	..	..	..	Research Institutions
		..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—
						Colleges for General Education—	
96,121	5,84,688	5,670	..	17,153	22,823	Degree Colleges—	
..	3,13,021	..	..	..	..	Arts
16,18,098	1,53,96,120	..	..	..	..	Science
		..	..	..	..	Arts and Science
1,33,232	5,21,751	22,754	..	1,11,614	1,34,368	Intermediate Colleges—	
..	..	..	..	..	..	With only Intermediate Classes.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
18,47,451	1,68,15,580	28,424	..	1,28,767	1,57,191	Total	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
9,611	5,83,049	6,52,359	..	2,850	6,55,209	Applied Art and Architecture	
		..	..	..	..	Commerce
		..	..	..	..	Education—
1,815	9,635	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
2,43,220	5,25,175	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
17,248	1,79,493	1,45,121	..	10,482	1,55,691	(i) Post Graduate	
2,99,145	16,96,799	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
		..	..	..	..	Engineering

J-148-27-A.

..	49,524	4,71,370	..	22,766	4,94,136	Forestry
1,11,437	5,40,870	..	..	..	..	Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine
3,01,248	21,69,058	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology
3,735	1,88,972	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
9,87,459	59,42,575	12,68,850	88	36,098	13,05,036	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing
31,030	31,030	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
1,84,723	3,51,023	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
1,07,398	3,26,132	..	..	5,722	5,722	Social Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
3,23,151	7,08,185	..	..	5,722	5,722	<i>Total</i>

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments.	11,78,009	24,95,802	..	..	70,46,246	79,027	12,93,980	1,20,93,064	11,35,112
<i>Research Institutions</i>	5,54,302	2,54,047	..	..	30,784	..	9,52,568	17,91,701	4,42,949
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>	..	..	..	..	35,47,502	1,304	8,38,578	43,87,384	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts .. .. .	..	4,60,430	..	..	4,32,926	..	1,20,181	10,13,537	6,50,949
Science	3,880	6,58,774	..	..	9,48,805	..	27,209	16,38,668	8,37,886
Arts and Science	2,16,521	23,01,322	..	..	131,61,707	..	16,65,867	1,73,45,417	87,45,192
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	35,103	..	..	3,76,170	..	2,44,846	6,56,119	2,24,269
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	2,20,401	34,55,629	..	..	1,49,19,608	..	20,58,103	2,06,53,741	1,04,58,296

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	13,50,577	..	..	1,76,414	..	3,32,939	18,59,930	5,35,139
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	28,713	..	..	1,09,200	..	..	1,37,913	1,01,868
Commerce .. .. .	..	1,09,399	..	..	13,91,415	..	37,379	15,38,193	8,71,484
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>Basic Training</i>									
<i>Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	1,10,803	..	..	14,628	..	1,815	1,27,246	57,584
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	3,38,961	..	..	2,73,336	..	2,46,843	8,59,140	4,84,783
(ii) Under Graduate	220	78,653	..	2,623	2,94,797	608	27,730	4,04,631	2,44,889
Engineering	2,27,063	20,02,088	..	..	10,05,380	..	3,13,514	35,48,045	17,67,778
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,22,100	..	22,766	7,44,866	3,54,630
Medicine .. .. .	..	33,59,135	..	12,40,977	11,62,439	..	3,01,033	60,63,584	26,48,565
Physical Education .. .. .	..	97,662	..	..	3,226	..	..	1,00,888	33,575
Technology	17,74,801	..	..	..	93,009	..	3,01,248	21,69,058	6,52,743
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	6,71,760	..	..	5,720	..	..	6,77,480	1,97,476
Others*	1,33,899	51,338	..	..	..	..	3,735	1,88,972	1,06,175
<i>Total</i>	21,35,983	81,99,089	..	12,43,600	52,51,664	608	15,89,002	1,84,19,946	80,56,689
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	1,36,270	..	..	40,673	..	4,852	1,81,795	98,193
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,030	31,030	24,286
Social Education	1,00,000	25,000	..	..	41,300	..	1,84,723	3,51,023	1,41,427
Others*	1,37,948	24,772	..	..	56,014	..	1,13,120	3,31,854	1,91,555
<i>Total</i>	2,37,948	1,86,042	..	..	1,37,987	..	3,33,725	8,95,702	4,55,461

† Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions	Private Institution					
	Adied					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	12,42,444	900	5,914	16,67,494	63,243
High	5,241	1,87,75,711	11,697	99,964	2,97,21,056	5,51,863
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	1,23,200	..	10,344	21,665	2,327
Middle/Junior High	1,990	7,78,317	..	2,39,331	6,06,132	73,946
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	76,483	..	..	..	734
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	10,48,755	..	4,794	20,723	23,362
Others	390	7,98,329	..	6,75,450	43,27,664	1,78,385
Nursery	14,800	1,01,216	1,325	11,294	2,45,462	35,117
<i>Total</i>	22,421	2,29,44,455	13,922	10,47,091	3,66,10,196	9,28,977
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	88,287	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	8,488	..	50	4,96,132	2,051
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	94,028	2,200	2,600	66,814	5,751
Physical Education	9,375	72,162	..	2,150	91,119	2,683
Polytechnic	48,886	2,53,615	..	..	4,25,069	400
Others Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	2,59,633	944	..	38,137	9,084

<i>Training--</i>							
Basic Training Schools .. ..	..	..	5,88,647	1,000	12,018	2,48,448	30,760
Normal and Training Schools	71,240	9,020	..	..	200	50,184	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	55,496	1,67,354	..	..	..	11,322	..
Marine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,84,997	15,41,234	4,144	17,018	14,27,225	50,729	
<i>Schools for Special Education--</i>							
Music and Dancing	1,500	26,260	..	950	1,06,331	38,114	
Other Fine Arts	500	55,852	..	1,350	1,38,741	3,958	
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	25,754	..	100	2,242	24,342	
For Special Workers .. ..	..	10,724	400	2,000	2,044	5,251	
<i>For the Handicapped--</i>							
Mentally Handicapped	9,500	1,37,355	..	2,000	60,786	..	
Physically Handicapped	28,000	1,92,574	25	3,845	15,763	86,875	
For Adults .. ..	..	5,26,331	..	31,629	467	1,492	
Reformatory .. ..	..	3,96,442	..	15,000	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	52,800	..	..	45,450	548	
<i>Total</i>	39,500	14,24,092	425	56,874	3,71,824	1,60,580	
TOTAL (Direct)	42,52,705	3,14,27,354	18,491	11,25,038	6,12,71,945	12,19,833	

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a footnote. Rs. 63,49,807

†††Amount awarded by State Govt. (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

Direction

Inspection

Buildings††

Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††

Hostel Charges

Miscellaneous

TOTAL (Indirect)

GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Private Institutions— <i>cont.</i>						
Aided— <i>cont.</i>		Unaided				Institutions (1)
Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endow- ments, etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
5,50,404	35,30,399	..	..	..	..	Higher Secondary
44,50,949	5,36,16,481	28,43,503	41,973	7,96,241	36,81,717	High
38,127	1,95,663	..	..	..	..	Senior Basic
5,83,216	22,82,932	2,614,33	30,362	1,66,317	4,58,113	Middle/Junior High
3,622	80,839	..	..	..	..	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
3,40,051	14,37,685	7,600	..	13,068	20,668	Primary— Single Teacher
6,38,250	66,18,468	10,55,225	45,198	1,11,750	12,12,173	Others
1,72,653	5,81,867	6,41,587	49,737	1,91,003	8,82,327	Nursery
67,77,272	3,83,44,334	48,09,349	1,67,270	12,78,379	62,54,998	<i>Total</i>
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
44,579	1,32,866	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
34,915	5,41,636	4,13,751	15,512	73,514	5,02,777	Commerce
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
64,489	2,35,882	17,889	2,784	67,076	87,759	Medicine

7,904	1,85,393	3,723	..	1,430	5,153	Physical Education
1,09,338	8,37,308	81,119	..	1,761	82,880	Polytechnic
1,75,866	4,83,664	99,349	990	1,19,001	2,19,348	Others Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
2,63,089	11,43,962	47,818	..	26,256	74,074	Training— Basic Training Schools
37,486	1,68,130	23,805	..	4,668	28,473	Normal and Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	2,34,172	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	..	..	..	..	..	Marine
7,37,666	39,63,013	6,87,454	19,296	2,93,706	10,00,456	<i>Total</i>
46,337	2,19,492	22,858	197	6,771	29,826	<i>Schools for Special Education—</i> Music and Dancing
33,000	2,33,401	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
34,111	86,549	3,450	9,420	10,630	23,500	Oriental Studies
..	20,419	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers
..	2,09,641	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped
88,820	4,15,902	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped
93,973	6,53,892	..	..	120	120	For Adults
..	4,11,442	..	..	..	..	Reformatory
1,48,780	2,47,578	..	..	..	..	Others*
4,45,021	24,98,316	26,308	9,617	17,521	53,446	<i>Total</i>
1,35,41,410	11,28,56,776	68,20,685	1,96,271	17,78,474	87,95,430	TOTAL (Direct)

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—concl'd.

Institutions	Total Direct Expenditure							Total	Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col.(45)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		
	Central	State							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary		31,73,888	900	21,736	21,05,633	67,413	6,45,830	60,15,400	42,58,138
High	5,241	2,41,04,937	86,305	2,45,676	3,39,94,855	5,99,705	53,46,882	6,43,83,601	3,95,42,635
Senior Basic	23,21,715	1,70,46,362	11,26,213	13,04,243	3,13,261	3,806	4,93,594	2,26,09,194	2,05,81,947
Middle/Junior High	25,81,715	2,51,51,599	15,73,364	83,89,024	16,79,609	1,40,491	40,00,072	4,35,15,874	378,06,332
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	1,99,603	32,82,236	2,76,651	23,530	3,799	2,786	43,028	37,72,633	33,45,439
Primary—									
Single Teacher	12,92,223	1,37,08,700	8,74,494	1,33,519	41,457	24,941	5,70,355	1,66,45,689	149,42,564
Others	8,90,341	2,04,31,391	23,92,418	55,51,899	54,22,015	2,31,796	18,91,861	3,68,11,721	321,52,765
Nursery	14,800	1,37,576	31,139	52,892	8,92,857	85,376	3,71,287	15,85,927	9,43,429
<i>Total</i>	73,05,638	10,70,36,689	63,02,484	1,57,22,519	4,44,53,486	11,56,314	1,33,62,909	195,340,039	153,573,249
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	8,132	13,13,299	..	..	..	..	1,43,465	14,64,896	3,94,040
Commerce	..	8,488	..	50	9,09,883	17,563	1,08,429	10,44,413	5,01,454
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	10,608	..	..	..	..	2,961	13,569	5,875
Medicine	..	3,34,438	2,200	2,600	1,26,997	8,545	1,31,565	6,06,345	3,09,789
Physical Education	9,375	72,162	..	2,150	94,842	2,683	9,334	1,90,546	85,330
Polytechnic	3,35,555	26,90,185	..	..	6,51,798	400	1,48,931	38,26,869	17,42,812
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	3,40,815	16,85,688	944	22,492	1,53,364	10,074	3,33,497	25,46,874	10,07,319

Training—									
Basic Training Schools.	1,37,550	19,51,785	1,000	34,997	3,08,545	30,770	3,35,450	28,03,075	15,71,687
Normal and Training Schools.	71,240	9,020	....	200	73,989	..	42,154	1,96,603	87,812
Nursery Training ..	..	75,421	..	..	..	..	..	75,421	28,472
Veterinary Science ..	55,496	1,67,354	..	..	11,322	..	..	2,34,172	97,563
Others* Marine ..	4,03,603	..	..	..	81,372	..	14,906	4,99,881	1,29,334
Total ..	13,61,766	83,18,448	4,144	62,489	24,12,112	70,035	12,73,670	135,02,664	59,61,487

Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	1,500	26,260	..	950	1,29,189	38,311	53,108	2,49,318	1,84,306
Other Fine Arts ..	500	55,852	..	1,350	1,38,741	3,958	33,000	2,33,401	1,41,828
Oriental Studies ..	..	26,844	..	1,295	5,692	33,762	44,741	1,12,334	65,552
For Social Workers ..	..	10,724	400	2,000	2,044	5,251	..	20,419	16,260
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped.	9,500	1,37,355	..	2,000	60,786	..	..	2,09,641	48,305
Physically Handicapped.	28,000	2,53,001	25	3,845	15,763	86,875	88,820	4,76,329	1,75,881
For Adults ..	..	5,36,310	..	31,629	467	1,492	94,093	6,63,991	3,90,222
Reformatory ..	..	7,98,172	..	15,000	..	..	5,072	8,18,244	1,18,919
Others* ..	..	52,800	..	..	45,450	548	1,48,780	2,47,578	82,385
Total ..	39,500	18,97,318	425	58,069	3,98,132	1,70,197	4,67,614	30,31,255	12,23,658
TOTAL (Direct)	13,03,3,547	13,18,43,064	63,07,053	170,86,677	781,97,521	14,77,485	221,70,149	27,01,15,496	18,13,06,901

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE									
Direction ..	..	10,87,411	..	..	..	..	..	10,87,411	..
Inspection ..	..	36,53,953	..	26,515	..	..	..	36,80,468	..
Buildings ..	107,75,082	186,58,128	3,42,134	18,15,505	8,54,662	2,20,581	23,64,951	350,31,043	..
Scholarships ..	26,24,542	85,72,024	6,268	12,067	2,23,785	1,85,085	11,34,111	211,81,082	..
Hostel ..	1,92,973	13,23,351	3,964	32,339	1,04,234	3,135	5,05,095	31,07,091	..
Miscellaneous ..	17,61,553	219,70,604	3,96,953	22,23,613	1,15,177	1,67,365	10,08,079	276,43,344	..
Total ..	153,54,150	552,65,471	7,49,319	41,10,039	22,39,858	5,76,166	50,12,236	917,30,439	..
Total ..	283,87,697	19,55,31,735	70,56,372	2,11,96,716	8,04,37,379	20,53,651	2,71,82,385	36,18,45,935	..

423

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Institution	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments						
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
.. .. .						
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>						
.. .. .						
<i>Colleges or General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges						
Arts {						
Science {						
Arts and Science {						
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes						
Others						
Total						

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	72,814	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	72,814	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges or Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Government Institutions		District Board Institutions				Institution
Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	
		Central	State			(12)	(13)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	<i>Universities— University Departments.</i>
..	<i>Research Institutions.</i>
..	<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
..	<i>Colleges or General Education— Degree Colleges.</i>
..	Arts.
..	Science.
..	Arts and Science.
..	<i>Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.</i>
..	Others.
..	<i>Total.</i>

..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Applied Art and Architecture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	72,814	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	72,814	..	..	..	..	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees (14)	Endowments etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)	Total (17)	Government Funds	
					Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments						
<i>Research Institutions.</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science.
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>									
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>									
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>									
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>									

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions— <i>cont.</i>						Institution
District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	(1)
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	Universities— University Departments.
..	Research Institutions.
..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
..	Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges—
..	Arts
..	Science
..	Arts and Science.
..	Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes.
..	Others.
..	Total.

J-1482-28-A

..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Applied Art and Architecture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total.</i>

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

J-1482-28-B

Institutions (1)	Government Institutions					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (4)	Municipal Board Funds (5)	Fees (6)	Endowments, etc. (7)
	Central (2)	State (3)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	..	90,806	..	..	3,382	..
High	..	10,33,861	..	..	71,373	..
Senior Basic	..	29,351	..	..	145	..
Middle/Junior High	..	3,21,053	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	20,807	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single teacher	..	35,646	..	..	..	..
Others	..	9,904	15,22,745	..	3,145	..
Nursery
Total	..	9,904	30,54,269	..	78,045	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry

Medicine .. .. .	..	11,11,754	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	1,260	..	..	..	..
Training—						
Basic Training Schools	43,985	3,26,693	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	52,307	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	43,985	14,92,014	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	1,095	98,975	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	53,801	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	1,095	1,52,776	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	54,984	47,71,873	..	..	78,045	..

†May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Government Institutions—cont.		District Board Institutions				Institution
Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	
		Central	State			(12)	(13)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	94,188	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
11,772	11,17,006	..	..	..	..	Higher Secondary
..	29,496	71,140	3,84,598	22,220	..	Higher Senior Basic
..	3,21,053	1,33,861	12,34,751	98,633	..	Middle/Junior High
..	20,807	3,757	30,651	1,468	..	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
119	35,665	8,738	52,630	5,778	..	Primary—Single Teacher
416	15,36,210	66,268	3,71,404	1,92,830	..	Others
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery
12,207	31,54,425	2,83,764	20,74,034	3,20,929	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry

..	11,11,754	..	..	..	..	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Polytechnic
..	1,260	..	..	..	..	Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
1,723	3,72,401	..	..	..	..	Training— Basic Training Schools
..	52,307	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
1,723	15,37,722	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education—</i> Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mentally Handicapped
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults
263	1,00,333	..	..	..	..	Reformatory
..	53,801	..	..	..	..	Others*
263	1,54,134	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
14,193	49,19,095	2,83,764	20,74,034	3,20,929	..	GRAND TOTAL

†May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	District Board Institutions— <i>cont.</i>				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	64,619
Senior Basic	2,220	..	9,680	4,89,858	11,301	4,73,269
Middle/Junior High	8,857	9	37,954	15,14,065	1,17,628	21,26,812
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	25	..	1,785	37,686	1,180	37,655
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single Teacher	82	40	3,409	70,677	1,162	12,335
Others	896	..	12,935	6,44,333	3,615	7,25,163
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	12,080	49	65,763	27,56,619	1,34,886	34,39,853
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training—									
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,625
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,625
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	12,080	49	65,763	27,56,619	1,34,886	34,56,478		

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Municipal Board Institutions—*cont.*

District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	Total (25)	Institutions (1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
..	1,02,419	50,503	..	..	2,17,541	Higher Secondary
1,183	3,13,498	2,540	482	14,854	8,17,127	High
9,510	28,78,724	12,871	1,161	8,86,627	60,33,333	Senior Basic
58	18,371	120	..	1,133	58,517	Middle/Jr. High
106	20,970	20	11	8,924	43,528	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
159	16,91,683	2,028	325	2,73,605	26,96,578	Primary— Single Teacher
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery
11,016	50,25,665	68,062	1,979	11,85,143	98,66,624	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry

..	88,934	..	..	..	88,934	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
..	7,657	..	..	..	24,282	Training— Basic Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	96,591	..	..	..	1,13,216	Total
<hr/>						
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>						
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped— Mentally Handicapped
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Adults
..	..	..	..	..	..	Reformatory
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
<hr/>						
..	..	..	..	..	..	Total
11,016	51,22,256	68,082	1,979	11,85,143	99,79,840	GRAND TOTAL

* May be specified, if any.

V.-B.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	42,660	90,752	..	..	1,05,387	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education</i>						
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	86,973	..	..	4,21,603	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	51,127	..	..	2,41,498	..
<i>Intermediate College—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	1,979	..	..	36,625	..
others.						
Total .. .. .	..	1,40,079	..	..	6,99,726	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training College—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,077	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,959	..	..	4,474	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	1,959	..	..	6,551	..
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V. B.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Private Institutions— <i>cont.</i>						Institutions (1)
Aided		Unaided				
Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,45,121	3,83,920	..	..	..	..	<i>Universities— University Departments</i>
						<i>Research Institutions</i>
						<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
49,217	5,57,793	..	..	..	..	<i>College for General Education— Degree Colleges— Arts</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Science
12,438	3,05,063	..	..	..	..	Arts and Science
3,343	41,947	..	..	..	..	<i>Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others
64,998	9,04,803	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Colleges for Professional Education— Agriculture</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Applied Arts and Architecture
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce

..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
45,607	47,684	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
719	7,152	7,545	..	1,661	9,206	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
..	..	..	..	..	..	Law
..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
46,326	54,836	7,545	..	1,661	9,206	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education
..	..	69,114	..	..	69,114	Others*
..	..	69,114	..	..	69,114	Total

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Total Direct Expenditure							Total	Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers {already included in col. (45)}	Institution		
Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	endowments etc.	Other Sources					
Central	State						(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
42,660	90,752	..	..	1,05,387	..	1,45,121	3,83,920	..			University Departments.
											<i>Research Institutions.</i>
											<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>
											<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>
											<i>Degree Colleges—</i>
..	86,973	..	..	4,21,603	..	49,217	557,793	3,59,408			Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Science.
..	51,127	..	..	2,41,498	..	12,438	3,05,063	1,63,312			Arts and Science.
..	1,979	..	..	36,625	..	3,343	41,947	28,412			Intermediate Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			With only Intermediate Classes.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Others.
..	1,40,079	..	..	6,99,726	..	64,998	9,04,803	5,51,132			<i>Total.</i>

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Applied Art and Architecture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
..	74,773	..	..	2,077	..	45,607	47,684	31,265	..	(i) Post Graduate.
..	..	..	..	12,019	..	2,380	89,172	55,982	..	(ii) Under Graduate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Law.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medicine.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Technology.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	74,773	..	..	14,096	..	47,987	136,856	87,247	..	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	69,114	..	..	69,114	34,371	..	Social Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	..	..	..	69,114	..	..	69,114	34,371	..	Total.

*May be specified, if any.

†Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (28)	Municipal Board Funds (29)	Fees (30)	Endowments etc. (31)
	Central (26)	State (27)				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.†	Rs.
Higher Secondary	2,80,417	..	1,094	3,27,271	7,463
High	32,91,471	..	4,750	59,11,915	92,232
Senior Basic	25,390	..	1,683	12,776	..
Middle/Junior High	59,942	..	87,483	82,155	19,005
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,087	..	..	..	182
Primary—						
Single Teacher	23,946	..	1,120	3,483	2,431
Other	1,17,330	100	1,79,096	13,35,583	47,576
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	37,99,583	100	27,5,226	76,73,183	1,68,889
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce	1,595	..	..	13,382	..
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	33,763	..	22,364	..	7,206
Physical Education	875	..	..	2,039	..
Polytechnic
Others : Technical, Industrial, & Arts & Crafts Training	8,370	..	600	1,65,036	5,562
Basic Training Schools	3,057	750	500	1,58,062	40,338
Normal and Training Schools	21,880	..	600	93,526	2,322
Veterinary Science
Others*
<i>Total</i>	67,945	750	24,064	4,32,045	55,428

J-1482-29-A

<i>Schools for Special Education--</i>							
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	795	..	..	1,376
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped--</i>							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	12,864	25,660	..	1,233	8,058
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	1,39,560	..	13,471	2,173
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	14,812	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	42,630	..	..	28,257
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	12,864	2,23,457	..	14,704	31,806
TOTAL (Direct) .. .. .	..	..	1,23,469	47,34,617	850	3,13,994	89,48,698
							2,36,217

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes allowances, if any.

††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a foot-note Rs. 2,34,729.

†††Amount awarded by the State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

J-1482-29—B

Private Institutions— <i>cont.</i>						Institution (1)
Aided		Unaided— <i>cont.</i>				
Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endowments etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,69,261	7,85,506	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for General Education—</i>
6,83,111	99,83,479	6,47,633	16,817	1,31,841	7,96,291	Higher Secondary.
29,006	68,855	..	..	..	..	High.
85,483	3,34,068	..	..	6,126	6,126	Senior Basic.
..	1,269	..	..	..	..	Middle/Junior High.
4,231	33,211	..	1,421	..	1,421	Jr. Basic/Basic Primary.
1,71,297	18,50,982	5,38,970	13,731	4,111	5,56,812	Primary—Single Teacher.
11,42,389	1,30,59,370	11,86,603	31,969	1,42,078	13,60,650	Others. Nursery.
..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	14,977	..	..	..	..	<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Commerce.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry.
88,229	2,22,629	..	..	2,55,144	2,55,144	Medicine.
1,011	3,925	..	..	..	..	Physical Education.
1,35,452	3,94,207	57,583	4,266	36,906	98,755	Polytechnic.
53,535	5,34,164	1,659	91	1,400	3,150	Others: Technical Industrial and Arts & crafts Training.
39,272	2,06,616	8,991	..	14,455	23,446	Basic Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
3,17,499	13,76,518	68,233	4,357	3,07,905	3,80,495	<i>Total</i>

798	2,969	5,596	..	7,279	12,875	<i>School for Special Education—</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mentally Handicapped.
48,552	47,815	..	..	..	..	Physically Handicapped.
2,949	2,03,756	..	..	..	..	For Adults.
2,703	17,761	..	..	..	..	Reformatory.
..	77,432	..	..	..	..	Others*
55,002	3,49,733	5,596	..	7,279	12,875	<i>Total</i>
17,71,335	1,61,29,180	13,37,091	36,326	4,58,923	18,32,340	TOTAL (Direct)

Direction and Inspection

Buildings††

Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††

Hostel Charges

Miscellaneous

TOTAL (Indirect)

GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)

TOTAL (DIRECT)—Boys

TOTAL (DIRECT)—All Persons

GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys

GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Total Direct Expenditure								Total expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [Already included in Col. (45)]	Institution		
Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total				
Central	State							(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	3,71,223	..	1,094	3,30,653	7,463	1,69,261	8,79,694	6,35,086	Schools for General Education—		
..	43,89,951	..	1,07,169	66,81,424	1,09,049	8,26,724	1,21,14,317	77,90,158	Higher Secondary.		
82,441	9,12,608	23,403	3,15,181	17,681	482	53,540	14,05,336	12,35,493	High.		
2,51,489	37,42,558	1,08,143	29,66,207	1,03,883	20,175	10,16,190	82,08,645	68,49,762	Senior Basic.		
4,937	90,200	1,526	18,371	145	182	2,918	1,18,279	1,02,214	Middle/Junior High		
9,900	1,24,557	5,884	22,090	3,585	3,903	16,583	1,86,502	1,52,372	Junior Basic/Basic		
79,787	27,36,642	1,93,089	18,70,779	18,80,622	61,632	4,62,364	72,84,915	56,63,874	Primary		
4,28,554	1,23,67,739	3,32,045	53,00,891	90,17,993	2,02,886	25,47,580	3,01,97,688	2,24,28,959	Primary—		
									Single-Teacher.		
									Others.		
									Nursery		
									<i>Total</i>		
									Schools for Professional Education—		
									Agriculture		
	1,595			13,382			14,977	7,537	Commerce		
									Engineering		
33,763	11,82,821		1,11,298		7,206	3,43,373	16,78,461	5,87,486	Forestry:		
875				2,039		1,011	3,925	2,880	Medicine		
									Physical Education		
									Polytechnic		

8,370	80,447	..	600	2,22,619	9,828	1,72,358	4,94,222	3,17,354	Others Technical, Industrial, and Arts and Crafts Training
47,042	6,21,240	750	8,157	1,59,721	40,429	56,658	9,33,997	4,31,411	Basic Training Schools.
21,880	1,01,323	..	600	1,02,517	2,322	53,727	2,82,369	1,76,500	Normal and Training Schools.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
1,19,51,930	1,87,426	750	1,20,655	5,00,278	59,785	6,27,127	34,07,951	15,23,168	Total
..	795	..	..	6,972	..	8,077	15,844	10,686	Schools for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Social Workers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For the Handicapped—
12,864	25,660	..	1,233	..	8,058	..	47,815	24,655	Mentally Handicapped.
..	1,39,560	..	13,471	2,173	..	48,552	2,03,756	106,856	Physically Handicapped.
1,095	1,13,787	..	..	..	..	3,212	1,18,094	16,195	For Adults.
..	96,431	..	..	28,257	3,842	2,703	1,31,233	50,806	Reformatory.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others*
13,957	3,76,233	..	14,704	37,402	11,900	62,544	5,16,742	209,198	Total.
5,97,103	1,50,37,002	3,32,795	54,36,250	1,04,43,996	2,74,571	3,49,53,573	356,17,074	248,34,075	Total (Direct),
Total Indirect Expenditure									
..	1,69,429	..	..	..	..	..	1,69,429	..	Direction.
2,56,619	13,56,211	5,084	5,71,266	56,727	3,09,378	6,17,267	31,72,552	..	Inspections.
1,04,021	54,17,568	284	2,82,802	13,798	9,166	68,873	58,96,512	..	Buildings.
6,995	3,42,952	..	26,329	2,28,558	91,09	3,02,408	9,16,351	..	Scholarships.
5,000	3,99,220	4,673	34,242	99,837	4,844	2,35,009	7,82,815	..	Hostel.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous.
3,72,635	76,85,380	10,041	9,14,639	3,98,910	3,32,497	12,23,557	1,09,37,659	..	Total
2,83,87,697	1,95,53,735	70,56,372	2,11,96,716	8,04,37,379	20,53,651	2,71,82,385	36,18,45,935	..	Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys.
2,93,57,415	21,82,44,117	73,99,208	2,75,47,605	9,12,80,285	26,60,719	3,19,01,299	40,84,00,668	..	Grand Total (Direct and indirect)—All Persons.

*Includes information regarding fees reimbursed by Government which is included under fees as direct expenditure. Includes Rs. 1,15,86,732 included under Fees.

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age group		School				
		Number of				
		Nursery	I	II	III	IV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Below 5	Boys	12,814	110	1	..	..
	Girls	10,948	64	1	..	..
5—6	Boys	2,428	70,258	1,912	16	..
	Girls	1,983	36,600	839	14	..
6—7	Boys	303	185,630	32,465	2,870	87
	Girls	249	116,858	16,669	1,496	34
7—8	Boys	33	229,727	100,900	26,693	3,563
	Girls	24	153,165	53,044	12,966	1,572
8—9	Boys	..	174,727	128,339	68,725	26,283
	Girls	..	122,127	78,38	38,804	12,841
9—10	Boys	..	93,252	105,506	104,987	60,214
	Girls	..	81,412	64,035	54,624	32,830
10—11	Boys	..	49,261	69,409	89,476	85,514
	Girls	..	52,368	43,279	46,598	40,495
11—12	Boys	..	23,186	37,957	54,623	72,446
	Girls	..	21,931	21,578	28,110	34,365
12—13	Boys	..	7,371	16,673	30,769	50,460
	Girls	..	5,844	8,760	14,077	21,224
13—14	Boys	..	2,381	6,727	15,706	29,236
	Girls	..	1,563	2,667	5,857	10,646
14—15	Boys	..	758	2,691	6,455	14,804
	Girls	..	418	884	1,951	4,048
15—16	Boys	..	293	1,047	2,375	6,504
	Girls	..	153	266	666	1 379

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,013
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,614
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,436
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221,355
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135,307
83	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	361,000
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220,821
2,611	118	7	..	..	..	..	..	400,820
1,409	55	4	..	..	..	..	..	253,627
20,767	2,266	361	17	..	..	..	..	387,370
9,744	1,155	95	8	..	..	..	..	243,903
44,317	14,095	3,503	514	133	7	..	..	356,229
21,584	6,917	1,180	123	14	1	..	..	212,559
60,873	30,053	12,549	2,214	332	54	1	..	294,288
25,907	14,949	5,480	908	79	2	..	..	153,509
54,366	41,354	23,531	8,595	2,024	197	21	..	235,361
21,430	18,274	12,354	4,058	713	133	1	..	106,868
42,097	41,169	31,255	18,932	6,729	1,814	67	..	196,113
13,243	14,385	14,073	8,570	3,151	584	48	..	74,787
25,650	32,234	31,682	25,155	14,604	5,708	1,105	5	160,851
6,739	9,184	11,282	9,575	6,739	2,614	380	..	53,814
14,500	20,366	26,127	25,229	20,221	12,050	4,097	135	132,944
2,809	4,658	7,604	7,241	7,424	5,321	1,712	4	39,237

VI-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age group		School				
		Number of				
(1)		Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)
16—17	Boys	..	141	323	847	2,390
	Girls	..	71	86	169	392
17—18	Boys	..	106	131	295	842
	Girls	..	3	24	58	180
18—19	Boys	..	15	43	76	287
	Girls	..	2	10	17	43
19—20	Boys	..	19	15	37	108
	Girls	..	5	3	5	26
20—21	Boys	..	7	12	11	22
	Girls	..	1	4	3	7
21—22	Boys	..	1	..	3	7
	Girls	..	..	..	2	5
22—23	Boys	..	4	5	2	4
	Girls	..	..	1	3	11
23—24	Boys	..	10	4	3	7
	Girls	..	3	..	2	5
24—25	Boys	..	12	8	8	6
	Girls	..	3	2	3	4
Over 25	Boys	..	22	8	13	63
	Girls	..	4	5	12	37
Total	Boys	15,578	837,291	504,176	404,000	352,847
	Girls	13,204	592,595	290,544	205,437	160,144

EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
6,143	11,566	18,344	19,628	18,944	15,304	7,680	76	101,386
950	2,036	4,111	4,546	5,083	5,666	3,696	8	26,814
2,701	5,582	10,901	13,515	15,481	14,900	9,976	98	74,528
330	799	1,888	2,250	3,132	3,837	3,668	11	16,180
1,022	2,381	5,101	7,493	10,026	11,127	9,015	199	46,785
128	297	766	1,060	1,478	2,230	2,367	7	8,405
404	814	2,108	3,676	5,640	7,495	7,053	165	27,534
40	157	310	405	682	1,105	1,399	6	4,143
121	316	684	1,541	2,860	4,246	4,415	98	14,333
10	58	154	159	319	496	760	..	1,971
40	83	214	657	1,169	1,996	2,381	13	6,564
7	10	38	47	113	269	335	..	826
15	34	78	255	472	816	1,162	4	2,851
11	13	16	26	38	98	133	..	350
14	13	44	137	202	346	515	..	1,295
2	7	6	19	11	39	66	..	160
7	17	15	81	137	188	301	..	780
14	8	14	6	11	24	26	..	115
25	15	23	111	179	196	391	..	1,046
32	22	16	14	24	23	52	..	241
275,756	202,477	166,527	127,750	99,153	76,444	48,180	793	3,110,972
104,440	72,984	59,391	39,015	29,011	22,442	14,643	36	1,603,886

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age Group		Collegiate						
		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes				No. of Students in		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st Year pre-uni- versity	2nd Year	1st Year pre-uni- versity	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Below 5	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—6	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—7	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7—8	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8—9	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9—10	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13	Boys	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	Boys	5	..	..	48	..	..	..
	Girls	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
14—15	Boys	24	9	197	32	2	4	..
	Girls	63	10	25	7	1	3	..
15—16	Boys	223	32	751	169	8	16	5
	Girls	342	51	147	34	45	14	2
16—17	Boys	946	295	1,989	450	65	74	19
	Girls	909	273	361	87	119	92	19

VI-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age Group		Collegiate						
		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes				No. of Students in		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st Year pre-uni- versity (16)	2nd Year (17)	1st Year pre-uni- versity (18)	2nd Year (19)	1st Year (20)	2nd Year (21)	3rd Year (22)
(1)								
17—18	Boys	1,521	655	2,948	783	267	124	48
	Girls	1,179	403	487	161	190	200	61
18—19	Boys	1,909	320	2,738	1,110	486	310	353
	Girls	1,073	457	311	225	308	257	234
19—20	Boys	1,728	411	1,629	1,041	626	445	410
	Girls	696	298	145	183	426	359	268
20—21	Boys	1,410	426	828	684	500	725	422
	Girls	336	206	48	98	237	445	324
21—22	Boys	969	415	443	316	372	649	613
	Girls	207	110	17	35	147	333	365
22—23	Boys	695	306	187	140	304	433	563
	Girls	93	61	8	9	30	250	235
23—24	Boys	403	228	74	45	195	307	398
	Girls	48	31	1	3	33	112	120
24—25	Boys	445	184	34	17	137	316	361
	Girls	43	18	1	4	12	49	63
Over 25	Boys	471	327	30	13	232	594	706
	Girls	71	45	5	3	33	89	111
Total	Boys	10,749	3,608	11,901	4,800	3,194	3,997	3,898
	Girls	5,117	1,963	1,458	849	1,581	2,203	1,802

EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*concl'd.*

Education										
Degree Classes			No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes				No. of Research Students		Total	
Science			Arts		Science					
1st Year (23)	2nd Year (24)	3rd Year (25)	1st Year (26)	2nd Year (27)	1st Year (28)	2nd Year (29)	Arts (30)	Science (31)	(32)	
595	292	85	2	..	1	..	..	..	7,321
99	75	16	4	..	1	..	..	..	2,876
958	481	206	23	7	11	4	54	..	8,970	
99	102	35	13	2	2	2	..	..	3,120
755	568	379	27	17	24	9	2	1	8,072	
70	124	99	39	20	7	6	..	1	2,691	
514	611	479	57	46	53	32	2	3	6,792	
35	125	90	51	51	9	11	1	3	2,070	
338	524	410	82	142	58	58	4	4	5,453	
19	70	70	62	82	15	19	2	1	1,560	
93	302	363	90	214	80	225	4	14	4,050	
2	38	46	49	87	14	35	4	4	971	
50	149	220	70	258	75	159	8	8	2,668	
2	6	22	35	115	9	25	3	7	575	
26	54	85	74	168	59	94	21	15	2,101	
2	8	9	25	58	3	12	10	4	324	
52	61	96	180	435	69	137	143	151	3,689	
4	18	9	51	84	12	26	50	37	648	
3,565	3,144	2,341	605	1,287	433	718	238	196	54,811	
358	588	406	329	499	72	136	70	57	17,506	

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	School Education										
	Teachers' Training				Engineering Poly Technic*		Medicine & Veterinary†		Agriculture and Forestry‡		
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 ..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 ..	..	..	..	..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..
15—16 ..	7	..	2	1	78	5	6	2	..	..	..
16—17 ..	165	199	11	25	355	7	22	19	7	..	..
17—18 ..	397	434	30	155	803	27	107	231	83	..	..
18—19 ..	603	582	30	199	1,347	36	124	432	145	..	..
19—20 ..	708	433	59	223	1,521	17	193	456	273	..	..
20—21 ..	729	361	94	174	1,651	4	178	479	281	..	..
21—22 ..	755	274	55	161	1,443	30	252	369	378	..	..

22—23 ..	628	239	52	129	830	3	169	273	305	..
23—24 ..	618	169	59	105	613	21	137	230	261	..
24—25 ..	912	189	36	102	396	8	187	161	231	..
25—26 ..	992	144	35	59	293	10	121	124	121	..
26—27 ..	581	104	20	58	194	5	92	98	62	..
27—28 ..	626	75	17	41	77	..	35	69	66	..
28—29 ..	630	67	19	36	57	2	37	39	61	..
29—30 ..	496	53	16	25	45	..	7	46	31	..
30—31 ..	424	25	9	25	30	..	12	25	32	..
31—32 ..	268	39	10	16	11	..	20	31	6	..
32—33 ..	212	31	5	19	15	1	8	31	4	1
33—34 ..	150	25	9	17	15	..	10	23	8	..
34—35 ..	212	21	9	14	2	..	3	16	13	..
Over 35 ..	213	27	40	44	21	1	33	39	23	1
Total	10,356	3,491	617	1,628	9,852	187	1,753	3,193	2,391	2

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPES—*contd.*

Age Group	School Education											
	Commerce		Technical Industrial Arts and Crafts		Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects*		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Below 10 ..	2	..	..	..	56	173	9	7	361	173	428	353
10—11 ..	6	..	..	..	21	75	13	7	312	76	352	158
11—12 ..	12	..	90	80	16	75	21	6	496	104	635	267
12—13 ..	23	..	56	50	29	63	86	40	420	102	616	257
13—14 ..	37	12	148	141	44	51	80	75	409	111	737	392
14—15 ..	100	45	230	281	65	80	146	79	8,417	4,258	8,992	4,747
15—16 ..	306	118	347	399	77	52	80	50	11,781	4,325	12,684	4,952
16—17 ..	791	323	530	556	102	51	99	66	10,690	3,000	12,772	4,246
17—18 ..	1,471	628	699	623	156	103	67	29	9,659	3,090	13,472	5,320
18—19 ..	6,784	1,892	683	625	203	115	98	29	9,799	3,046	19,816	6,956
19—20 ..	2,142	471	778	640	257	119	96	18	10,254	4,104	16,281	6,481
20—21 ..	1,777	430	733	496	252	84	66	13	12,110	2,674	17,871	4,715
21—22 ..	1,504	365	531	504	202	77	28	5	10,406	3,458	15,554	5,243

J-1482-30-A	22-23 ..	1,213	349	393	376	129	71	53	10	9,699	2,802	13,471	4,252
	23-24 ..	880	198	283	322	140	48	49	7	7,546	2,268	10,586	3,368
	24-25 ..	487	183	217	259	88	39	57	8	9,674	3,720	12,285	4,669
	25-26 ..	309	114	166	263	76	29	40	2	12,324	1,510	14,477	2,255
	26-27 ..	325	92	134	187	59	40	18	2	8,290	1,692	9,775	2,278
	27-28 ..	212	41	92	177	40	26	4	..	7,387	1,409	8,556	1,838
	28-29 ..	134	17	83	144	52	28	4	..	6,830	1,068	7,907	1,401
	29-30 ..	122	16	57	137	35	31	7	..	5,946	2,140	6,762	2,448
	30-31 ..	83	25	39	151	37	23	2	..	10,120	1,022	10,788	1,296
	31-32 ..	48	12	35	97	17	10	4	..	5,423	910	5,842	1,115
	32-33 ..	33	8	19	83	9	17	..	..	5,876	843	6,181	1,034
	33-34 ..	25	9	18	71	13	12	..	..	5,352	780	5,600	937
	34-35 ..	35	12	21	41	20	20	4	..	4,730	1,062	5,049	1,186
	Over 35 ..	137	18	58	83	87	46	5	..	17,306	3,888	17,953	4,147
	<i>Total</i> ..	18,998	5,378	6,440	6,786	2,282	1,558	1,136	453	201,617	53,635	255,442	76,311

J-1462-30-B

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Age Group	Collegiate Education											
	Teachers' Training						Engineering & Technology†	Medicine & Veterinary††		Agriculture & Forestry†††		
	Non-Basic		T. D. Basic		Non-Basic			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Below 10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15—16 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	183	..
16—17	5	19	..	..	..	..	74	3	1	..	214	1
17—18	45	101	..	..	..	..	174	7	32	26	259	..
18—19	88	222	..	..	1	..	291	6	166	96	173	..
19—20	103	233	..	..	5	8	214	3	365	173	162	1
20—21	175	236	..	..	11	15	312	5	500	186	174	1

21-22 ..	155	166	2	..	12	22	618	3	697	227	231	3
22-23 ..	185	159	1	..	32	40	508	5	557	144	117	..
23-24 ..	133	97	9	..	46	55	471	1	465	129	85	..
24-25 ..	128	101	5	1	46	46	208	..	387	66	35	..
25-26 ..	93	65	11	2	73	33	142	..	332	34	26	..
26-27 ..	77	49	7	1	50	45	80	..	189	45	18	..
27-28 ..	65	45	8	..	65	23	43	..	111	24	15	..
28-29 ..	56	29	12	2	47	28	7	..	53	15	12	..
29-30 ..	50	24	11	..	61	22	7	..	33	4	1	..
30-31 ..	32	30	8	..	39	16	6	..	20	2	..	..
31-32 ..	31	24	1	..	28	18	1	..	7	1	..	..
32-33 ..	23	25	..	..	29	14	..	..	5	1	..	..
33-34 ..	13	16	..	..	20	18	..	..	3	..	..	..
34-35 ..	48	25	1	1	139	9	1	..	4	..	..	..
Over 35 ..	67	45	5	2	..	41	2	..	101	11	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	1,572	1,711	81	9	704	453	3,161	33	4,028	1,184	1,706	6

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*cont'd.*

Collegiate Education												
Age Group	Commerce		Law		Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects†		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Below 10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—11 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11—12 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—13 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
15—16	670	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	63	858	72
16—17	776	37	..	1	7	2	4	..	5	64	1,086	127
17—18	1,045	73	6	5	4	5	3	..	26	76	1,594	293
18—19	1,475	76	38	14	10	8	10	..	66	119	2,318	541
19—20	1,780	81	132	19	11	5	13	..	93	44	2,878	567
20—21	1,489	66	310	40	4	20	10	..	62	9	3,047	578

21—22	..	1,059	30	400	36	1	17	9	..	48	2	3,232	506
22—23	..	716	19	582	32	35	16	9	..	57	44	2,799	459
23—24	..	522	18	572	27	33	8	1	..	103	11	2,440	346
24—25	..	300	7	538	18	26	7	5	..	66	6	1,744	252
25—26	..	218	2	396	17	18	6	..	..	73	1	1,382	160
26—27	..	144	2	338	7	11	9	..	..	49	2	963	160
27—28	..	114	2	231	6	8	2	..	..	33	1	693	103
28—29	..	59	..	218	3	10	2	..	..	19	3	493	82
29—30	..	34	..	146	2	5	2	..	..	27	1	375	55
30—31	..	39	..	119	3	4	2	2	..	9	..	278	53
31—32	..	28	..	106	1	..	4	..	..	5	..	207	48
32—33	..	17	1	105	3	3	1	..	..	4	2	186	47
33—34	..	17	..	67	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	122	38
34—35	..	12	1	59	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	269	36
Over 35	..	21	..	159	5	4	..	..	..	2	..	361	104
<i>Total</i>	..	10,538	422	4,522	242	200	118	66	..	754	449	27,332	4,627

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOL FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Institution (1)	Trained									
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non- Matriculate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>Recognised—</i>										
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	11	49	24	492	22	262	57	803	860	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>										
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	6	..	610	36	1,348	101	1,964	137	2,101	
Senior Basic	31	4	4,339	505	9,625	2,274	13,995	2,783	16,778	
<i>Total</i>	37	4	4,949	541	10,972	2,375	15,959	2,920	18,879	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
Government	5	..	314	80	756	641	1,075	721	1,796	
Dist. Board .. ..	..	..	1,082	38	7,371	507	8,453	545	8,998
Municipal Board	49	76	937	659	3,351	2,286	4,337	3,021	7,358	
Private {	Aided	77	110	311	1,023	915	1,186	1,303	2,319	3,622
	Unaided	17	77	60	262	93	126	170	465	635
<i>Total</i>	148	263	2,704	2,062	12,486	4,746	15,338	7,071	22,409	

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>										
Government	19	7	246	79	251	137	516	223	739	
Dist. Board	9	..	3,185	285	9,742	1,428	12,936	1,713	14,649	
Municipal Board	86	135	1,409	1,544	2,232	3,193	3,727	4,892	8,599	
Private	Aided	17	17	190	177	363	401	570	595	1,165
	Unaided	9	21	27	61	54	25	90	107	197
<i>Total</i>	140	180	5,057	2,146	12,642	5,184	17,839	7,510	25,349	
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>										
Government	702	163	854	213	159	60	1,715	436	2,151	
Dist. Board	22	..	111	5	4	..	137	5	142	
Municipal Board	270	45	276	69	9	1	555	115	670	
Private	Aided	5,657	2,217	4,462	1,963	520	256	10,639	4,436	15,075
	Unaided	292	228	198	153	63	24	553	405	958
<i>Total</i>	6,943	2,653	5,901	2,403	755	341	13,599	5,397	18,996	
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	7,279	3,149	18,635	7,644	36,878	12,908	62,792	23,701	86,493	
<i>Unrecognised—</i>										
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	
Middle/Junior High Schools	1	1	7	5	..	2	8	8	16	
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	2	2	4	..	..	..	6	2	8	
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	3	3	11	5	..	9	14	17	31	
GRAND TOTAL	7,282	315	18,646	7,649	36,878	12,917	62,806	23,718	86,524	

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—*contd.*

Untrained										Institution (1)
Graduate				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate		
Certified		Uncertified		Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		
Men (11)	Women (12)	Men (13)	Women (14)	Men (15)	Women (16)	Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)	
										<i>Recognised—</i>
1	14	4	11	2	58	2	54	2	40	<i>Nursery Schools.</i>
										<i>Basic Schools—</i>
..	..	15	..	15	2	342	58	131	13	<i>Junior Basic/Basic Primary.</i>
6	1	20	..	302	48	1,002	470	581	138	<i>Senior Basic.</i>
6	1	35	..	317	50	1,344	528	712	151	<i>Total.</i>
										<i>Primary Schools—</i>
..	..	12	..	1	1	3,140	187	84	2	<i>Government.</i>
..	..	4	..	270	3	1,050	105	1,626	38	<i>District Board.</i>
..	..	7	4	83	49	332	105	171	88	<i>Municipal Board.</i>
21	45	18	18	197	253	259	172	596	263	Private. { Aided. Unaided.
2	20	2	6	18	63	115	51	24	39	
23	65	43	28	569	369	4,896	620	2,501	430	<i>Total.</i>

										<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>
..	..	77	17	23	..	467	56	3	1	Government.
4	1	12	2	1,281	157	2,414	418	1,503	205	District Board.
11	1	13	9	104	40	382	232	110	104	Municipal Board.
7	9	17	11	33	24	237	159	148	95	Private. { Aided. Unaided.
1	1	4	2	18	14	30	44	12	3	
23	12	123	41	1,459	235	3,530	909	1,776	408	<i>Total.</i>
										<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools.</i>
27	6	352	42	150	9	481	68	32	1	Government.
9	..	52	2	59	2	179	8	3	..	District Board.
37	3	116	7	46	13	277	13	2	..	Municipal Board.
701	221	2,187	423	1,030	245	2,821	402	174	68	Private. { Aided. Unaided.
42	15	58	35	86	15	79	25	7	10	
816	245	2,765	509	1,371	284	3,837	516	218	79	<i>Total.</i>
869	337	2,970	589	3,718	996	13,609	2,627	5,209	1,108	TOTAL (RECOGNISED)
										<i>Unrecognised—</i>
..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	37	8	Primary Schools.
1	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	2	Middle/Junior High Schools.
..	..	22	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	High/Higher Secondary Schools.
1	..	22	3	11	..	17	..	37	10	TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)
870	337	2,992	592	3,729	996	13,626	2,627	5,246	1,118	Grand Total.

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—*cont.*

Institution (1)	Untrained— <i>cont.</i>									
	Non-Matriculate— <i>cont.</i>				Total			Grand Total		
	Uncertificated									
	Men (21)	Women (22)	Men (23)	Women (24)	All Persons (25)	Men (26)	Women (27)	All Persons (28)		
<i>Recognised— Nursery Schools</i>	10	106	21	283	304	78	1,086	1,164		
<i>Basic Schools— Junior Basic/Basic Primary</i> ..	483	33	986	106	1,092	2,950	243	3,193		
Senior Basic	1,522	366	3,433	1,023	4,456	17,428	3,806	21,234		
<i>Total</i>	2,005	399	4,419	1,129	5,548	20,378	4,049	24,427		
<i>Primary Schools— Government</i>	2,255	435	5,492	625	6,117	6,567	1,346	7,913		
District Board	7,416	287	10,366	433	10,799	18,819	978	19,797		
Municipal Board	353	187	946	433	1,379	5,283	3,454	8,737		
Private.. { Aided	1,553	241	2,644	992	3,636	3,947	3,311	7,258		
{ Unaided	67	53	228	232	460	398	697	1,095		
<i>Total</i>	11,644	1,203	19,676	2,715	22,391	35,014	9,786	44,800		
<i>Middle/Junior High Schools— Government</i>	218	46	788	120	908	1,304	343	1,647		
District Board	3,114	274	8,328	1,057	9,385	21,264	2,770	24,034		

Municipal Board	..	..	296	276	9 16	662	1,578	4,643	5,534	10,177
Private..	{	Aided	243	140	685	438	1,123	1,255	1,033	2,288
		Unaided	22	34	87	98	185	177	205	382
Total	..	..	3,893	770	10,804	2,375	13,179	28,643	9,885	38,528
<i>High/Higer Secondary Schools</i>										
Government	..	..	136	49	1,178	175	1,353	2,893	611	3,504
District Board	..	..	15	..	317	12	329	454	17	471
Municipal Board	..	..	5	1	483	37	520	1,038	152	1,190
Private..	{	Aided	285	101	7,198	1,460	8,658	17,837	5,896	23,733
		Unaided	13	9	285	109	394	838	514	1,352
Total	..	..	454	160	9,461	1,793	11,254	23,060	7,190	30,250
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	18,006	2,638	44,381	8,295	52,676	1,07,173	31,996	1,39,169
<i>Unrecognised—</i>										
Primary Schools	..	..	66	11	111	21	132	111	28	139
Middle Junior High Schools	..	..	3	2	15	4	19	23	12	35
High/Higer Secondary Schools.	..	..	..	..	31	1	32	37	3	40
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	69	13	157	26	183	171	43	214
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	18,075	2,651	44,538	8,321	52,859	1,07,344	32,039	1,39,383

VII-B—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION—

Institution	Number of Teachers									
	Possessing a Degree*		Possessing a Diploma/Certificate		Possessing No Degree/Diploma/Certificate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	113	..	65	..	12	..	190	..	190	
Commerce	151	12	442	58	29	4	622	74	696	
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Medicine	255	75	86	99	5	11	346	185	531	
Physical Education	40	3	23	8	15	3	78	14	92	
Polytechnic.. .. .	197	4	354	3	25	..	576	7	583	
Others Tech., Industrial and Arts and crafts	59	37	448	318	171	36	678	391	1,069	
Teachers' Training— Basic Training Schools	582	205	278	63	82	5	942	273	1,215	

Normal and Training Schools	..	118	81	63	34	11	7	192	122	314
Veterinary	.. .. .	9	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10
Co-operative Schools	.. .. .	34	..	3	..	..	..	37	..	37
Marine	.. .. .	7	..	12	..	..	..	19	..	19
Total	..	1,566	417	1,779	583	350	66	3,695	1,066	4,761
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	.. .. .	46	18	98	11	27	6	171	35	206
Other Fine Arts	.. .. .	12	..	75	7	16	1	103	8	111
Oriental Studies	.. .. .	20	3	34	3	26	..	80	6	86
For Social Workers	.. .. .	2	..	2	..	9	..	13	..	13
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>										
Mentally Handicapped	.. .. .	1	9	5	20	5	4	11	33	44
Physically Handicapped	.. .. .	9	12	71	19	51	9	131	40	171
For Adults	.. .. .	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	2	5
Reformatory	.. .. .	2	..	66	16	9	5	77	21	98
Others†	.. .. .	16	19	23	15	14	13	53	47	100
Home Science	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Astrology etc.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	108	62	377	92	157	38	642	192	834
Grand Total	..	1,674	479	2,156	675	507	104	4,337	1,258	5,595

*This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

†May be specified, if possible.

VIII.—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
Dip. in D. S. W.	18	..	18	16	..	16	13	..	13	13	..	13
D. Sc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts) ..	13	..	13	11	..	11	7	..	7	4	..	4
Ph. D. (Science)	36	..	36	25	..	25	6	..	6	5	..	5
D. Phil. (Arts) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Sc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	813	357	1,170	603	258	861	286	183	469	219	134	353
M.Sc.	582	11	593	377	6	383	74	1	75	62	1	63

B.A.(Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.(Hons.)—2 years' course.	6	1	7	3	..	3	37	..	37	33	..	33	..
B.Sc.(Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.(Hons.)—2 years' course.	144	..	144	89	..	89	22	..	22	17	..	17	..
B.A.	4,033	925	4,958	2,342	312	2,654	2,370	1,035	34,05	1,621	525	2,146	..
B. S.c	2,587	454	3,041	1,370	122	1,492	378	21	399	305	12	317	..
<i>Education—</i>													
M.Ed.	81	..	81	48	..	48	57	..	57	36	..	36	..
B.Ed.	523	20	543	503	10	513	436	5	441	407	3	410	..
B.T. and L. T. D. Ed. Basic.	81	2	83	81	2	83	9	1	10	8	1	9	..
<i>Engineering—</i>													
Master of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of E.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of M.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	251	4	255	170	3	173	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	119	..	119	83	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	151	..	151	118	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M i n i n g and Metallurgy.	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of other Engin e e r i n g subjects*.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

May be specified if any. †If possible details may be given.

VIII--EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)--*contd.*

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Medicine--

B. S. C. Nursing	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	6	..	6
M.D.	62	..	62	19	..	19	15	..	15	3	..	3
M.B., B.S.	300	..	300	150	..	150	60	..	60	42	..	42
M.C.P. and S.	5	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.R.L.	5	..	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	13	22	35	8	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.C.P.S.	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S.	76	..	76	37	..	37	10	..	10	6	..	6

D.O.M.S.	15	..	15	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	53	..	53	16	..	16	1	..	1	..	..	..
D. Hyg. ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.A. ..	17	..	17	11	..	11	3	..	3	2	..	2
D.P.B. ..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H. ..	9	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.A.M.E.	171	..	171	94	..	94	30	..	30	24	..	24
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	23	4	27	13	4	17	1	..	1	..	..	..
D.T.M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.C.H. ..	30	7	37	14	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. Med.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. Med.	8	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. Med.	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.D.V. ..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. Homescience	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	2
D. M. R. E.	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shudha Ayrveda Pravin	70	..	70	35	..	35	17	..	17	10	..	10

*May be specified, if any. †If possible, details may be given.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

J-1482-31-B.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recog- Total Institutions	Pri- vates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Veterinary—</i>												
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	66	..	66	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture—</i>												
Master of Agriculture.	41	..	41	41	..	41	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bachelor of Agriculture.	205	18	223	174	13	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* Ph.D.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>												
Master of Technology.	15	..	15	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology.	164	..	164	138	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* Ph.D. (Tech.)	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Commerce</i>												
Ph. D.	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Com	252	12	264	184	8	192	9	..	9	8	..	8
B. Com.	1,775	164	1,939	860	68	928	100	1	101	56	..	56
Dip. in B.M.	44	..	44	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in L.S.G.D.	16	..	16	14	..	14	1	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Law--</i>												
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Laws	42	11	53	16	4	20	3	..	3	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	1,188	120	1,308	688	44	732	74	3	77	55	1	56
<i>Oriental Learning--</i>												
M.O.L., Acharya	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.L.	7	..	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shasby and Vishad Certificate in foreign languages	72	..	72	47	..	47	16	..	16	10	..	10
Higher Dip. in foreign languages	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3
<i>Applied Art and Architecture--</i>												
Diploma or Degree	74	..	74	18	..	18	1	..	1	..	..	..
Postgraduate Dip. in Lib. Sc.	21	..	21	12	..	12	22	..	22	13	..	13

May be specified, if any

† If possible, details may be given

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
INTERMEDIATE AND OTHER EQUIVALENT EXAMINATION												
Intermediate in Arts.	3,577	2,120	5,697	1,142	431	1,573	2,893	1,649	4,542	1,495	885	2,380
Intermediate Science.	4,526	1,127	5,653	2,345	433	2,778	772	94	866	498	40	538
Dip. in Mech. Engineering.	197	7	204	135	4	139	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering.	541	37	578	201	16	217	8	..	8	6	..	6
Dip. in E. Engr.	156	17	173	97	6	103	1	..	1	1	..	1

Licenciate of Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	391	..	391	388	..	388	303	..	303	302	..	302
S. T. C.	1,116	385	1,501	662	220	882	1,219	257	1,476	866	168	1,034
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	7,293	1,201	8,494	3,783	578	4,361	698	33	731	388	20	408
Licenciate of Agriculture.	32	..	32	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Co-operative.	743	243	986	345	96	441	3	..	3	1	..	1
Diploma in Indian Music.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Phy. Edn.	65	4	69	57	3	60	7	7	14	6	6	12
Dip. in Drawing Painting and M.	97	86	183	70	57	127	25	11	36	20	6	26
Dip. in Architecture.	122	59	181	90	31	121	7	1	8	3	..	3
Dip. in Journalism	13	..	13	8	..	8	4	..	4	1	..	1
Dip. in Art. Master	29	101	130	15	55	70	4	4	8	2	..	2
Dip. in Social Services.	17	..	17	16	..	16	13	..	13	13	..	13
Dip. in Yog.	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Dip. in Co-operative.	71	..	71	68	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Lib. Sc.	50	15	65	46	8	54	5	1	6	5	..	5
Dip. in Rural Services.	45	..	45	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..

* May be specified if any

† If possible, details may be given

VIII--EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)--contd.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS												
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>												
Higher Secondary	848	107	955	580	28	608	40	3	43	36	..	36
Higher Secondary (Technical).	77	10	87	42	7	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation ..	67,205	9,267	76,472	31,250	2,410	33,660	18,322	2,378	20,700	11,368	799	12,167
School Final ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Leav i n g Certificate etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.	13	..	13	12	..	12	1	2	3	1	2	3
H. S. S. Sr.	102	140	242	66	44	110	60	24	84	37	6	83

On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—

Senior Basic	42,526	72	42,598	34,317	46	34,363	8,128	18	8,146	6,356	8	6,364
Middle/Junior High.	52,556	710	53,266	46,106	531	46,637	22,383	340	22,723	18,982	269	19,251
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior Middle School Certificate Examination.	241	..	241	174	..	174	256	..	256	211	..	211

On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—

Upper Primary	89,895	4,763	94,658	49,524	2,654	52,178	28,588	1,959	30,547	14,365	998	15,363
Lower Primary	260,807	937	261,744	196,285	706	196,991	128,251	412	128,663	97,826	322	98,148
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	76,569	120	76,689	60,960	89	61,049	27,054	40	27,094	19,452	35	19,487
Pre. P. T. C.	7	..	7	4	..	4	566	..	566	467	..	467

*May be specified, if any. †If possible, details may be given.

VIII—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—concl'd.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Pri- vates	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>On completion of Professional and Special School Course</i>												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Matriculate—												
Basic	648	2,922	3,570	584	1,874	2,458	218	230	448	154	148	302
Non-Basic ..	7	..	7	4	..	4	566	..	566	467	..	467
Non-Matriculate												
Basic	3,813	1,049	4,862	2,884	436	3,320	1,342	447	1,789	1,052	202	1,254
Drawing T. C.	96	3	99	80	1	81	36	1	37	25	2	27
In Engineering ..	1,418	..	1,418	1,027	..	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology ..	1,434	..	1,434	1,042	..	1,042	..	..	..	..	..	..

In Industry ..	801	..	801	648	..	648	25	..	19	19	..	19
In Nursing, Midwifery.	18	..	18	16	..	16	881	..	881	792	..	792
In Agriculture and Forestry.	1,162	9	1,171	1,111	5	1,116	2	..	2	1	..	1
In Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Music and dancing.	530	97	627	513	80	593	936	21	957	901	21	922
In Arts and Crafts	167	..	167	102	..	102	2,616	..	2,616	1,908	..	1,908
In Other Fine Arts	188	..	188	152	..	152	51	..	51	47	..	47
In Oriental Studies	570	79	649	530	39	569	308	..	308	296	2	298
In Physical Education (C. P. Ed.)	434	..	434	393	..	393	177	..	177	173	..	173
In Social Education (Social worker).	23	..	23	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catering ..	78	..	78	63	..	63	9	..	9	8	..	8
Sanitary Engineering.	7	..	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary Drawing grade examination.	35,307	711	36,018	24,082	444	24,566	4,663	94	4,757	2,986	63	3,049
Intermediate Drawing grade examination.	17,078	1,571	18,649	11,737	1,141	12,878	2,314	144	2,458	1,641	108	1,749
Pre-Degree Arts.	5,434	1,771	7,205	1,847	521	2,368	1,820	1,304	3,124	956	552	1,508
Pre-Degree Science.	6,336	603	6,939	2,164	149	2,313	573	23	596	282	10	292

*If possible, details may be given.

IX-PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Type of Area under Compulsion	Year(s)†† in which compulsion was introduced	Age-Group(s) of children under compulsion	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school-going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year	Number of Institutions where compulsion† is in force	Number of Students on Rolls under compulsion	
						Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban (Towns and Cities*)							
For Boys only	1921-23-27-56.	6-11 7-11	36	54,170	207	42,072	5,260
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls ..	1921-23-25-28-30-40-44-46-47-50-51-54-56-57-58-	6-11 7-11	194	9,91,837	2,768	3,90,573	3,11,504
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	..	230	10,46,007	2,975	4,32,645	3,16,764
Rural (Villages†)							
For Boys only	1923-56	6-11 7-11	194	35,296	217	26,608	2,071

<i>For Girls only</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For Both Boys and Girls</i>	1911-29-38- 46-47-48- 49-53-54- 56-57-	6-11 7-11	15,180	17,68,660	15,505	6,90,309	4,36,595	
<i>Total</i>	..	..	15,374	18,03,956	15,722	7,16,917	4,38,666	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	15,604	28,49,963	18,697	11,49,562	7,55,430	

*If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of Cities or Towns, this may be specified within brackets along with the number of towns or cities.

†If there are Zails, Areas, Units, Sub-Divisions, etc., under which these villages fall, the total number of such Zails, etc., may also be stated within brackets along with the figures for villages.

‡Specify the year in which compulsion was introduced for the first time and other years, if any, during which some more towns or cities or villages were brought under compulsion.

IX-PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION—concl.

Coercive Measures taken during the current year								
Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance	No. of Notices issued	No. of Attendance Orders passed	Prosecution			No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
				For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised		
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
						Rs.		Rs.
..
76.29	81.0 (34,098)	8,176	2,645	110	132	310	8	11,26,398
..
70.78	80.9 (5,68,341)	30,943	4,434	221	77	66	..	2,14,64,656
71.1	80.4 (6,02,439)	39,119	7,079	331	209	376	8	2,25,91,054
..
65.8	80.9 (21,548)	5,221	2,216	542	587	232	..	4,65,611

63-7	74-1 (8,34,735)	1,65,856	18,877	1,284	466	243	..	3,25,54,300
63-76	74-1 (8,56,283)	1,71,077	21,093	1,826	1,053	475	..	3,30,19,911
66-46	76-57 (14,58,722)	2,10,196	28,172	2,157	1,262	851	8	5,56,10,965

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct only) on Recognised Institutions
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total	
	Government	District Board	Private		Government	District Board	Private		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	
					Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	
<i>For Males—</i>									
Universities—									
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	10	1,912
					..	..	2	2	
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	..	1,419	1,419	16,230
					..	..	229	229	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	..	..	3	3	..	..	855	855	372,476
					..	..	7	7	
Schools for General Education—Middle junior High	173	4,539	134	4,830	27,637	524,954	1,442	566,993	20,782,543
					4,387	2,333	7,280	245,352	
High/Higher Secondary	54	58	590	702	15,886	8,603	77,961	10,62,450	5,149,187
					1,491	1,114	10,841	13,446	
Middle Junior High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Senior Basic	50	1,898	19	1,967	13,449 2,192	381,801 151,338	2,205 889	395,000 154,417	1,46,54,637
Primary (single and others)	4,652	13,470	1,810	19,932	189,594 44,171	410,684 231,161	51,239 28,990	711,517 304,322	30,18,572
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (Single Teacher Basic).	136	968	10	1,114	17,926 3,459	48,248 22,747	436 175	66,610 26,381	3,032,201
Nursery .. .. .	..	31	46	77	..	5,94,629	991 1,031	1,620 1,625	27,724
Total ..	5,065	20,964	2,599	28,628	264,492 55,700	14,34,884 640,676	14,73,151 49,166	18,46,695 745,542	7,38,12,010

Schools for Professional and Special Education									
Basic	5	..	14	19	638	..	1,109	1,747	652,614
Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	10	..	1	11	706	..	80	786	593,844
Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	24	..	5	29	923 138	..	356 27	1,279 165	624,121
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	127	..	7,403	7,530	3,198	..	1,26,132	129,3,30	333,171
Others	3	..	1	4	238	..	26 3	264 3	81,216
Total ..	169	..	7,424	7,593	5,703 138	..	127,703 30	133,406 168	22,84,966

For Females—									
Colleges for General Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes on these in the institutions situated rural areas.
.x Oriental School

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*contd.*

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure (Direct only) on Recognised Institutions	
	Recognised			Total	Recognised Institutions			Total		
	Government	District Board	Private		Government	District Board	Private		Government Funds	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Schools for General Education—										
High/Higher Secondary	1	..	6	7	.. 90	..	94	94	37,553	
Middle/Junior High	1	130	4	135	.. 221	.. 44	556	646	993,099	
Senior Basic	..	..	35	35	..	28,315	269	29,118	261,718
Primary	..	..	170	175	45	390	.. 3	.. 3	261,718
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	..	..	17	1	18	..	9,675	..	9,675
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,270	662	2,493
						11,892	12,905	1,207	26,004	
						..	406	12	418	
						..	790	18	808	
Total	..	172	357	56	585	561	1,723	1,037	3,321	24,07,412
						2,203	51,685	2,363	66,251	

Schools for Professional and Special Education—

Training	{	Basic	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	13,440
		Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	80	..
Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial, Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	1,305	1,305	..	..	19,300	19,300	61,371
Others	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	66	..	..	53,801
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,306	1,308	..	66	..
										19,380	19,446	128,612		
GRAND TOTAL	..	5,408	21,321	11,391	38,120	270,756	143,660	2,78,343	19,85,706	790,23,618	68,107	69,239	71,177	83,645

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in rural areas.

X.—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*contd.*

J-1482-32-B

Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Number of Teachers* in				Type of Institutions
Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions				
District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
..	125	6,663	8,700	..	..	3	3	<i>For Males—</i> Universities Research Institutions.
..	3,77,044	1,33,077	5,26,361	..	..	69	69	Colleges for General Education.
..	2,64,586	29,701	6,66,763	..	..	83	83	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
14,26,238	7,42,721	6,16,846	23,548,348	950	21,204	683	22,837	Schools for General Education—Middle Junior High.
2,44,359	34,90,837	16,18,002	10,502,379	670	450	4,267	5,387	High/Higher Secondary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Middle Junior High
9,78,660	2,61,279	3,27,320	16,221,896	567	13,777	87	14,431	Senior Basic
32,30,701	59,834	7,12,188	34,188,447	6,464	20,053	2,424	28,941	Primary

2,13,545	2,861	47,145	32,95,752	713	2,060	22	2,795	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
32,389	13,085	56,568	1,29,766	..	33	61	94	Nursery
61,25,892	45,70,617	33,78,069	87,886,588	9,364	57,577	7,544	74,485	Total
Schools for Professional and Special Education—								
33,101	67,213	61,856	8,14,784	41	..	101	142	Basic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-Basic
..	..	36,463	6,30,307	70	..	5	75	Agriculture
..	20,803	29,840	6,74,764	97	..	37	134	Tech., Industrial and Arts Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.
..	..	368	3,33,539	..	..	..	..	For Adults
..	..	4,001	85,217	12	..	1	13	Others
33,101	88,016	1,32,528	25,38,611	220	..	144	364	Total
For Females—								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for General Education.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in rural areas.
†Includes income from endowments contributions, subscriptions, etc.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*concl.*

Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Number of Teachers* in				Type of Institutions
Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions				
District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total	(1)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
..	27,352	32,113	97,018	6	..	40	46	Schools for General Education High/Higher Secondary
69,707	6,889	40,843	11,10,538	7	816	31	854	Middle, Junior High
12,107	1,239	6,147	2,81,211	..	247	..	247	Senior Basic
1,77,357	3,895	29,472	12,90,271	388	426	49	863	Primary
1,467	25	1,967	38,954	..	29	1	30	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery
2,60,638	39,400	1,10,542	28,17,992	401	1,518	121	2,040	<i>Total</i>

..	6,963	5,422	23,825	..	..	10	10	Schools for Professional and Special Education— Basic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-Basic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nursery Training
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.
..	..	90	61,461	..	..	..	..	For Adults
..	..	..	53,801	6	..	..	6	Others
..	6,963	5,512	1,41,087	6	..	10	16	<i>Total</i>
64,19,631	53,46,751	37,96,092	94,586,092	9,991	59,095	7,974	77,060	GRAND TOTAL

* Includes only those in the institutions situated in rural areas.

† Include income from endowments, subscriptions, etc.

1--SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)
			Rs	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Department	96	16	1,45,500	17,490	60	4	23,503	2,728
<i>Research Institutions</i>	11	4	28,950	9,600	5	7	7,349	8,612
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	327	90	1,46,703	36,398	443	107	97,166	25,333
Science	240	18	1,04,155	9,098	179	23	56,135	11,041
Arts and Science	1,793	152	7,08,307	64,019	4,142	505	11,45,734	1,19,522
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	42	..	12,790	..	44	19	13,786	5,250
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	2,402	260	19,71,955	1,09,515	4,808	654	13,12,821	1,61,146
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	234	2	1,28,270	870	126	..	25,265	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1,416	..
Commerce	261	1	1,30,172	423	517	22	1,12,493	4,580

Education—												
(a) Basic Training Colleges—												
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i> 40 5 16,780 2,080												
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>												
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—												
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i> 7 1 2,253 235 109 31 47,109 13,308												
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i> 1 .. 300 .. 152 131 45,684 39,628												
Engineering	162	..	1,41,338	..	342	..	1,27,647	..
Forestry
Law	153	2	78,110	1,230	176	1	41,738	645
Medicine	175	28	2,32,542	34,872	97	40	50,756	20,608
Physical Education	16	..	3,160	..
Technology	16	..	18,039	..	10	..	8,551	..
Veterinary Science	71	1	26,916	480
Others*
<i>Total</i>				..	1,009	34	7,31,024	37,630	1,664	231	5,07,515	81,329
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music and Dancing												
Other Fine Arts 1 1 2,352 400 44 8 11,628 2,268												
Oriental Studies												
Social Education 2 .. 4,665 .. 3 .. 2,050 ..												
Others* 248 15 44,077 3,184 23 2 13,429 877												
<i>Total</i>				..	251	16	51,094	3,584	70	10	27,107	3,145

* May be specified, if any

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.**

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by—cont.								Type of Institution (1)
Institutions itself				Local Boards				
No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum		
Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
298	48	82,416	26,171	..	..	..	..	Universities— University Departments
15	10	15,615	10,179	..	..	..	..	Research Institutions
22	17	1,521	1,518	..	..	..	..	Colleges for General Education— Degree Colleges— Arts
41	4	2,410	240	..	..	..	..	Science
1,342	614	1,58,618	68,735	..	..	..	..	Arts and Science
216	25	10,368	1,287	..	..	..	..	Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others
1,621	660	1,72,917	71,780	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education— Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Applied Art and Architecture
333	14	27,482	1,509	..	..	..	..	Commerce

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Basic Training Colleges—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
65	7	22,717	3,063	..	..	..	..	(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—
3	4	230	330	..	..	..	..	(i) Post Graduate
57	..	7,307	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Under Graduate
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forestry
85	2	4,538	125	..	..	..	..	Law
72	32	9,127	3,171	..	..	..	..	Medicine
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Physical Education
84	..	89,586	..	..	..	..	..	Technology
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Veterinary Science
206	1	1,64,800	995	..	..	..	..	Others*
905	60	3,25,787	9,193	..	..	..	..	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Music and Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Social Education
..	11	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	Others*
..	11	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	Total

* May be specified, if any

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.**

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by others				Total of All scholarships and Stipends			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)	Boys (24)	Girls (25)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>								
University Departments ..	40	2	23,467	1,063	494	70	2,74,886	47,452
<i>Research Institutions—</i>	21	3	1,35,317	19,440	52	24	1,87,231	47,831
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	45	54	3,830	6,374	837	268	2,49,220	69,623
Science	23	4	7,183	2,220	483	49	1,69,883	22,599
Arts and Science	406	228	76,033	38,696	7,683	1,499	20,88,692	2,90,972
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes					302	44	36,944	6,537
Others								
Total ..	474	286	87,046	47,290	9,305	1,860	25,44,737	3,89,731
<i>Colleges for Professional Edu- cation—</i>								
Agriculture	8		2,257		368	2	1,55,792	870
Applied Art and Architecture ..					8		1,416	
Commerce	143	5	21,819	639	1,254	42	2,91,966	7,151

<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	16,780	2,080
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	19	21	2,220	2,700	200	60	74,299	19,306	
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	156	135	46,214	39,958	
Engineering	..	141	..	62,179	..	702	..	3,38,471	..	
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	32	1	10,675	30	446	6	1,35,061	2,030	
Medicine	..	75	19	19,130	6,290	419	119	3,11,555	64,941	
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3,160	..	
Technology	..	17	..	11,188	..	127	..	1,27,364	..	
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	71	1	26,918	480	
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	206	1	1,64,800	995	
<i>Total</i>	..	435	46	1,29,408	9,659	4,013	371	16,93,794	1,37,811	
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	23	..	13,574	..	68	9	27,554	2,668	
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6,715	..	
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	271	28	57,506	7,361	
<i>Total</i>	..	23	..	13,574	..	344	37	91,775	10,029	

* May be specified if any.

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.**

Type of Institution (1)	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in Institutions where education is free	
	No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount spent		Boys (34)	Girls (35)
	Boys (26)	Girls (27)	Boys (28)	Girls (29)	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)		
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>										
University Departments ..	51	6	11,409	1,200	10	..	1,402	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions ..</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	18
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>										
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>										
Arts	327	323	38,093	47,965	980	217	1,42,535	36,477	..	..
Science	59	2	8,611	340	245	22	32,780	2,968	..	..
Arts and Science ..	5,368	1,175	6,16,906	1,44,149	5,282	739	11,86,848	1,21,684	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>										
With only Intermediate Classes.	50	22	2,470	2,615	344	6	57,108	1,620	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,804	1,522	6,66,080	1,95,069	6,851	984	14,19,271	1,62,749	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	248	1	29,544	102	145	1	12,590	105	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	7	..	2,100	..	10	..	7,200	..	..	..
Commerce	377	8	75,706	1,310	349	6	55,138	608	..	..

<i>Education—</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training</i>											
<i>Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	2	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training</i>											
<i>Colleges—</i>											
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	34	23	5,184	2,442	61	19	7,494	2,160	51	13
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	98	53	5,439	2,804	410	46	43,274	5,611	128	128
Engineering	..	..	73	..	62,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	127	6	14,700	880	168	2	30,092	300	..
Medicine	..	..	457	114	1,12,102	25,524	76	2	13,017	820	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	10
Technology	..	..	8	..	1,650	..	1	..	190	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	183	..	1,00,854	..	63	..	2,574	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	1
<i>Total</i>	..	1,614	205	4,09,859	33,062	1,283	76	1,71,573	9,604	403	144
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	38	2	2,280	200	2	..	240	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	12
Social Education	..	..	6	4	3,000	2,400	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	26	..	950	..	45	..	5,717	..	10
<i>Total</i>	..	70	6	6,230	2,600	47	..	5,957	..	171	12

* May be specified if any.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,247	276	2,13,858	23,004
High	6	4	390	595	13,110	2,336	7,51,163	1,31,667
Senior Basic	14	1	300	20	1,524	197	49,671	4,525
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,366	544	1,25,343	16,549
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	648	121	11,250	2,664
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	542	113	3,292	356
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,441	312	33,254	7,471
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	7	359	385
<i>Total</i>	20	5	690	615	25,891	3,906	11,88,190	1,86,621
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	9	..	4,045	..	2,098	..	6,37,223	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	..	42,085	..
Medicine	13	101	5,705	50,954	242	2,223	64,669	16,60,090
Physical Education	1	..	440	..	67	16	14,965	3,560
Polytechnic	356	..	1,93,159	..	869	8	2,82,623	888
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	7	..	600	1,983	376	3,90,120	60,220

<i>Training—</i>									
Basic Training Schools ..	939	166	1,25,729	25,276	5,636	1,122	18,61,841	2,94,553	
Normal and Training Schools.	26	24	22,554	19,181	6	154	1,509	41,468	
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	248	..	63,191	..	
Others†	363	..	82,839	..	420	..	95,361	..	
Marine	18	..	4,590	..	39	..	21,660	..	
<i>Total</i> ..	1,725	298	4,39,061	96,011	11,638	3,899	38,95,247	20,60,779	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Pre-primary Training Colleges only.	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	38,930	
Music and Dancing	3	..	1,995	..	3	7	3,358	2,080	
Other Fine Arts	1	..	462	..	4	..	600	..	
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	316	..	
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	1	..	525	..	32	10	8,928	2,492	
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	45,733	
<i>Total</i> ..	5	..	2,982	..	42	132	13,202	50,305	
<i>Grand Total</i> ..	5,519	633	23,71,256	2,74,445	44,178	8,843	64,74,934	25,54,665	

†May be specified, if possible.

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.***

Type of Institution (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	No.		Total Value per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary	14	60	1,154	2,885	..	..	..	..
High	366	409	14,178	23,213	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	89	16
Middle/Junior High	43	30	1,335	1,114	3,091	1,466	30,901	3,355
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,569	739	15,231	5,407
					381	241	252	54
<i>Primary—</i>								
Singles Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	645	4	899	5
Others	192	139	6,434	18,857	446	198	1,877	911
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	615	638	23,101	46,063	8,134	2,649	49,249	9,748
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	5	92	3,150	34,306	..	323	..	2,76,375
Physical Education	5	2	275	60	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	50	..	4,340	..	1	..	227	..
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts	27	43	1,499	3,092	..	..	..	..

J-1432-33-A.

Training—									
Basic Training Schools ..	4	23	440	1,356	6	..	2,155	..	..
Normal and Training Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	91	160	9,704	38,814	7	323	2,382	2,76,375	
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Pre-primary Training Colleges only.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music and Dancing	4	3	48	492	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	30	..	1,929	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others † .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34	3	1,977	492	..	..	..	..	..
Grana Total ..	3,579	1,590	6,31,517	2,05,992	8,141	2,972	51,631	2,86,123	

† May be specified, if possible.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—contd.

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Others							
	No.		Total Value Per Annum		No.		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)	Boys (24)	Girls (25)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>								
Higher Secondary					3,261	336	2,15,012	25,889
High	595	164	35,242	10,052	14,079	2,914	8,01,062	1,65,543
Senior Basic	491	13	8,748	104	5,120	1,677	89,620	8,004
Middle/Junior High	512	197	6,095	1,804	9,490	1,510	1,48,004	24,874
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	4	..	120	..	1,033	362	11,622	2,718
Primary—								
Single Teacher	94	..	1,711	..	1,281	117	5,902	361
Others	117	150	2,071	3,470	2,196	799	43,636	30,703
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	7	359	385
Total	1,813	524	53,987	15,430	36,473	7,722	13,15,217	2,58,477

Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,107	..	6,41,268	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	..	42,085	..
Medicine	2	26	360	4,320	262	2,765	73,884	20,26,045
Physical Education	2	2	137	270	75	20	15,817	3,890
Polytechnic	13	1	1,514	30	1,289	9	4,01,863	918
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	37	39	4,203	3,886	2,047	465	3,95,822	67,798

Training—

Basic Training Schools ..	36	1	1,927	48	6,621	1,312	19,92,092	3,21,233
Normal and Training Schools.	3	5	2,840	3,296	35	183	26,903	63,945
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	248	..	63,191	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	783	..	1,78,200	..
Marine	23	..	88	80	..	80	..	35,130
Total ..	116	74	19,861	11,850	13,577	4,754	38,66,255	24,83,829

Schools for Special Education—

Pre-primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	38,930
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	10	5,401	2,572
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	1,062	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30	..	1,929	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	316	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33	10	9,453	2,492
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	45,733
Total ..	..	..	..	..	81	135	18,161	50,797
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,922	935	4,62,720	1,04,732	64,339	14,973	99,92,058	34,25,957

† May be specified, if possible.

XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—concl'd.

Type of Institutions (1)	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in Institutions where education is free	
	No.		Yearly Amount Foregone		No.		Yearly Amount Spent		Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary	3,033	245	72,520	10,005	29,879	6,450	10,72,287	2,16,489	..	..
High	49,772	17,915	20,56,429	9,47,477	1,66,960	41,276	68,51,735	17,29,206	5,201	686
Senior Basic	35,717	4,228	48,016	10,213	41,081	8,881	3,17,524	49,247	5,30,239	2,09,805
Middle, Junior High	36,344	11,544	1,36,398	90,903	89,384	21,894	10,14,164	2,12,148	85,508	4,43,640
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,016	721	3,081	561	82,383	29,931
Primary—										
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,266	948	30,093	9,664	3863,41	1,50,773
Others	3,556	3,765	1,25,433	1,27,354	13,121	5,789	16,613	4,024	584,397	3,13,069
Nursery	454	278	14,201	9,683	230	246	4,767	3,921	..	..
Total	1,28,876	37,975	24,52,997	11,95,635	3,51,937	86,205	93,10,264	22,25,260	24,43,642	11,47,904
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,306	2
Commerce	285	105	9,907	2,378	282	8	14,942	224	32	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
Medicine	49	33	2,340	4,110	10	12	1,000	3,600	47	2,952
Physical Education	14	14	954	870	14	6	2,840	1,350	..	..
Polytechnic	716	8	1,83,879	316	69	..	9,497	..	..	..
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	133	117	6,172	5,299	48	68	2,479	3,903	..	..

Training—												
Basic Training Schools	..	89	26	6,266	1,526	1,640	454	2,09,352	36,397	5,847	1,144	
Normal and Training Schools.		13	34	438	1,587	28	119	1,702	11,889	..	59	
Veterinary Science	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	..	
Others†	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,800	..	..	..
Marine	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,299	337	2,09,956	16,136	2,091	667	2,51,612	57,363	8,587	4,095	

Schools for Special Education—

Pre-primary Training Colleges	..	29	..	1,497	..	107	..	11,523	..	..	59	
Music and Dancing	.. ..	73	120	5,541	7,706	8	..	334	..	26	10	
Other Fine Arts	.. ..	132	44	6,541	1,521	42	4	4,628	263	..	..
Oriental Studies	.. ..	11	5	1,060	475	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	.. ..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1,513	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	..	30	15	18,760	10,530	35	13	19,170	5,605	77	34	
Physically Handicapped	..	106	21	6,193	767	26	98	3,230	8,651	634	185	
For Adults	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,567	455	
Others†	.. ..	3	3	144	144	..	8	..	1,060	..	102	
Total	..	355	208	38,239	21,143	136	123	28,875	15,579	2,304	786	
GRAND TOTAL	..	1,38,069	40,253	37,94,770	14,64,845	3,62,355	88,055	1,11,88,954	24,70,555	24,54,533	11,52,785	

† May be specified, if possible.

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Managing body (1)	No. of Regular Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/ Classes* for			No. of Scholars on Rolls in			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Both (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Both (7)	Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/Classes	
							Men (8)	Women (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	3,625	6
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided			9,540	2,771	..	51	46	1,92,533	51,698
	Unaided			4	..	..	..	..	165	..
<i>Total</i>	1	1	..	9,681	2,771	..	51	46	1,96,323	51,704

Includes night class, if any

Managing Body (1)	No. made Literate				Average duration of Literacy Course (in month) (16)	No. of Teachers Specially Trained			
	During the Years		During the Year			Honorary		Paid	
	Men (12)	Women (13)	Men (14)	Women (15)		Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)
Government .. .. .	..	..	1,734	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	Aided		75,015	17,797	..	1,779	295	3	2
	Unaided .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	76,749	17,797	..	1,779	295	3	2

XII-B—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOM FOR ADULTS

Managing Body	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading rooms	No. of books and journals (back number) in the Library			
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total		Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Government	10	805	1,383	2,198	10	73,129	21,684	32,395	1,27,208
District Board	32	..	..	32	32	15,034	..	..	15,034
Municipal Board	11	..	..	11	11	19,770	..	..	19,770
Private	Aided ..	4,567	..	4,567	3,558	9,87,992	..	..	9,87,992
	Unaided ..	54	..	54	54	42,817	..	..	42,817
<i>Total</i> ..	4,674	805	1,383	6,862	3,665	11,38,742	21,684	32,395	11,92,831

Managing Body	No. of books and journals added during the current year				No. of books, journals, etc., issued during the current year from the library			
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Government	27,967	32,152	3,739	63,858	2,78,446	39,098	2,09,628	5,27,172
District Board	1,670	..	..	1,670	14,812	..	..	14,812
Municipal Board	3,727	..	..	3,727	24,577	..	..	24,577
Private	Aided ..	2,73,566	..	2,73,566	6,60,781	..	..	6,60,781
	Unaided ..	10,653	..	10,653	10,598	..	..	10,598
<i>Total</i> ..	3,17,853	32,152	3,739	3,53,474	9,89,214	39,098	2,09,628	12,37,940

Managing Body	No. of special books and pamphlets on Adult Education published during the current year by			Average daily attendance in the Reading-rooms			Total ex- penditure on libraries and Reading- rooms during the current year		
	State Government	Other in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total			
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
Government	6,010	1,796	7,806	2,06,267		
District Board	1,304	328	1,632	4,567		
Municipal Board	1,678	322	2,000	22,101		
Private	{	Aided	1,24,244	38,244	1,62,488	3,00,324
		Unaided	843	138	981	4,384
Total	1,34,079	40,828	1,74,907	5,37,643		

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Institutions for		Recognised institutions managed by								Unrecog- nised ins- titutions
		Government		Local bodies		Private bodies				
						Aided		Unaided		
		For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls		For Boys
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Mentally handi- capped.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Physically handi- capped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The blind	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
The deaf-blind	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
The deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The deaf-mute	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
The handicapped in speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The crippled	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	3	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	3	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	..

Institutions for	Unrecog- nised institu- tions	Number of teachers								
		Total			Specially trained		Others		Total	
		For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Mentally capped.	handi- capped.	..	3	..	1	5	10	28	11	33
Physically capped—	handi- capped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The blind	8	2	37	6	44	21	81	27
The deaf, blind..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
The deaf
The deaf, mute..	10	..	6	1	32	9	38	10
The handicapped in speech.
The crippled	3	..	1	2	5	1	6	3
Others
<i>Total</i>	22	2	44	9	87	31	131	40
GRAND TOTAL	25	2	45	14	97	59	142	73

**XIII-B—ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by												Number of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions			
	Government			Local Boards			Private Bodies									
	No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity	Aided			Unaided			Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls		Boys		Girls		
	(1)	Maximum capacity (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)		(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Mentally Handicapped.	345	190	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—																
The Blind	..	66	66	..	..	..	681	458	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf Matis Blind.	36	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute..	40	33	..	..	..	..	562	301	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech.
The Crippled	225	136	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others
<i>Total</i>	..	106	99	..	..	..	1,504	920	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	106	99	..	..	..	1,849	1,110	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for	Total		Number Employed after completion of Course				Scholarships and Stipends				Awarded during the year by				Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions awarded			
							Government		Others		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
	No. on Rolls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
	Maximum Capacity	Boys					Girls	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Yearly amount spent	Number	Yearly amount spent
	(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
							Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mentally Handicapped.	345	190	101	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	37,930	28	16,135	
Physically Handicapped—																		
The Blind ..	747	524	141	16	..	7	2,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	6,415	103	8,966	
The Deaf-Blind ..	36	25	1	..	..	2	483	1	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	602	334	101	42	6	24	6,000	9	2,250	..	..	..	..	37	3,008	16	452	
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	225	136	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	1,610	1,019	263	58	6	33	9,453	10	2,492	..	..	..	..	132	9,423	117	9,418	
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,955	1,209	364	67	6	33	9,453	10	2,492	..	..	..	..	197	47,353	147	25,553	

**XIII-G—EXPENDITURE(DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	Government Institutions						Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,46,855	2,000	60,786
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind ..	32,208	..	..	..	..	32,208	1,80,322	3,903	880
The Deaf-Blind..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,187	..	91
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute..	28,219	..	..	..	..	28,219	50,314	1,200	14,792
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,275	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	60,427	..	..	..	..	60,427	2,59,098	5,103	15,763
GRAND TOTAL...	60,427	..	..	..	..	60,427	4,05,963	7,103	76,549

Institutions for	Other Institutions			All Institutions					Total
	Expenditure from		Total	Expenditure from					
	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	2,09,641	1,46,855	2,000	60,786	..	..	2,09,641
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind ..	80,444	55,769	3,21,318	2,12,530	3,903	880	80,444	55,769	3,53,526
The Deaf-Blind..	4,360	3,106	14,744	7,187	..	91	4,360	3,106	14,744
The Deaf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute..	10,129	28,234	1,04,669	78,533	1,200	14,792	10,129	28,234	1,32,888
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled ..	..	1,711	22,986	21,275	..	..	..	1,711	22,986
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	94,933	88,820	4,63,717	3,19,525	5,103	15,763	94,933	88,820	5,24,144
GRAND TOTAL..	94,933	88,820	6,73,358	4,66,380	7,103	76,549	94,933	88,020	7,33,785

XIV—ENROLMENT STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars						Number of students in Approved Hostels			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only in Scheduled Areas		In other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only in Scheduled Areas		Attached to Other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Pre-primary Training College	63	..	63	..	..	..	17
Universities	101	4	101	4	..	..	8	..
Research Institutions	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	8,319	603	8,319	603	..	..	2,376	71
Schools for General Education —										
Nursery	1,343	1,098	1,343	1,098	..	..	..	..
Primary Single teacher	315,737	133,670	315,737	133,670	..	..	109	43
Junior Basic/Primary, Single Training Basic	27,494	7,945	27,494	7,945	..	..	121	27

J-1482-34-A

Middle/Primary and Secondary	175,759	73,053	175,759	73,053	..	..	931	105
Senior Basic	107,521	36,627	107,521	36,627	..	..	1,818	245
High	76,571	11,106	76,571	11,106	..	..	7,237	383
Higher Secondary	10,362	1,056	10,362	1,056	..	..	1,196	2
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—								
Training Basic	3,087	846	3,087	846	..	..	2,642	538
Training Non-Basic	292	115	292	115	..	..	59	68
Engineering and Polytechnic	1,118	5	1,118	5	..	..	119	..
Technology and Industry including arts and crafts.	1,181	273	1,181	273	..	..	220	8
Medicine and Veterinary	718	224	718	224	..	..	302	281
Agriculture and Forestry	773	2	773	2	..	..	471	..
Commerce	2,060	70	2,060	70	..	..	172	..
Law	280	2	280	2	..	..	43	..
Music and Dancing	39	6	39	6	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	66	9	66	9	..	..	..	..
Others	54,928	8,048	54,928	8,048	..	..	661	87
GRAND TOTAL	787,750	274,762	787,750	274,762	..	..	18,485	1,858

J 1482-34-B

XIV—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES—*conold.*

Type of Institution (1)	Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions†				Examination Results*				
	Number		Total Value Per annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Pre-primary Training College ..	..	63	Rs. ..	Rs. 10,188	Not available			
Universities	48	..	20,803	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	1	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	4,820	333	25,14,083	1,39,312	1,039	104	378	41	
Schools for General Education—									
Nursery	63	64	1,130	1,263	671	539	671	539	
Primary Single other	5,432	2,184	32,822	9,000	14,468	5,496	11,012	3,617	
Junior Basic Basic/Primary single Training Basic.	1,205	447	9,751	821	2,573	660	1,772	422	
Middle/Primary and Secondary.	23,149	7,786	2,91,546	48,401	27,926	7,891	18,648	5,613	
Senior Basic	12,284	3,982	1,57,508	20,885	16,462	4,944	12,476	3,433	
High	50,668	6,701	29,64,170	4,20,649	8,116	548	2,892	246	
Higher Secondary	4,624	658	2,25,539	31,528	15	3	9	1	
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—									
Training Basic	2,555	549	6,05,701	82,531	881	303	633	194	

Training Non-Basic	184	108	38,732	22,917	208	50	185	48
Engineering and Polytechnic	735	5	3,36,485	375	119	..	49	..
Technology and Industry including arts and crafts.	919	181	1,75,013	27,027	403	48	346	46
Medicine and Veterinary ..	432	161	1,87,060	1,16,535	182	21	131	4
Agriculture and Forestry ..	647	2	2,32,019	972	188	..	179	..
Commerce	446	3	1,49,714	250	103	..	39	..
Law	238	2	1,00,711	643	69	..	19	..
Music and Dancing	9	..	2,168	..	39	6	39	6
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	2	18	1
Others	162	28	51,266	8,142	26,006	3,211	18,061	2,526
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,08,605	23,194	80,88,982	9,31,251	99,497	23,826	67,557	16,737

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities as students reading in any institution. In case of Middle and High School examinations, combined Results of final class of each stage may be given.

†Excludes free studentships.

	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Inter Arts	292	36	46	10
Inter Science	97	17	35	7
B. A.	453	44	209	21
B. Sc.	113	4	36	1
M. A.	64	2	42	2
M. Sc.	20	1	10	..
Total	1,039	104	378	41

MAHARASHTRA
 XV—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES
 OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES AS ON 31st MARCH 1960.

Designation of Staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Duties
	Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes		Others				
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs.							
<i>Old Bombay Territory—</i> Social Welfare Officers	10	..	2	..	Graduate	250—15—325 ..	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.
	1 S.T.						
Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers.	1	..	..	..	Do. ..	250—15—325 ..	To supervise Social Welfare activities relating to Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
<i>Marathwada</i>							
Social Welfare Officers	1	..	3	1	Graduate with Diploma in Social Science.	250—250—15—370—376—EB—15—430—20—450.	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.
<i>Vidarbha,</i>							
Social Welfare Officers	..	..	8	..	Post-Graduate or equivalent Honours degree, 4 years experience in education, panchayat or Social service administration	200—15—320—20—400.	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.

Area Organisers, Tribal Welfare.	3	..	3	..	Graduate (preferably in Social Sciences or Education).	200—15—320—20—400.	To supervise Tribal Welfare activities of Social Welfare Department.
<i>Old Bombay Territory.</i>							
House Masters, Govt. Backward Class Hostel.	..	..	1	..	(i) A Bachelor's Degree in the first Class or Bachelor's Degree in the Second Class and a Master's Degree in at least Second Class in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, or Agriculture, and (ii) The B. T. or an equivalent or higher degree or Diploma in Education.	350—30—650—45—1,100.	To supervise Govt. hostel for Backward Class Boys at Poona.
<i>Vidarbha.</i>							
House Master, Govt. Backward Class Hostel.	..	..	1	..	(i) A Bachelor's Degree in the first Class or Bachelor's Degree in the Second Class and a Master's Degree in at least Second Class in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law or Agriculture, and (ii) The B. T. or an equivalent or higher degree or Diploma in Education.	350—30—650—45—1,100.	To supervise Govt. hostel for Backward Class Boys at Nagpur.
Supervisors of Studies in Arts subjects (Poona).	1	..	..	..	(i) B. A. (in at least 2nd Class) (ii) Degree in Education.	220—15—400—EB—20—500—EB—25—600.	To coach students of Govt. Backward Class Hostels in Arts subjects.
Supervisors of Studies in Science subjects (Nagpur).	..	..	1	..	(i) B.Sc.(in at least 2nd Class) (ii) Degree in Education.	220—15—400—EB—20—500—EB—25—600.	To coach students of Govt. Backward Class Hostels in Science subjects.

XVI—STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE MAHARASTRA 1959-60.

	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts filled up by									Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks if any
	Class I	Class II & Others	Total	Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. Arrangements			Class I	Class II & Others	Total	
				Class I	Class II & Others	Total	Class I	Class II & Others	Total	Class I	Class II & Others	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<i>Direction—</i>																
Men	9	1	10	6	..	6	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	9	1	10	6	..	6	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Inspection—</i>																
Men	25*	43†	68	9	11	20	15	32	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Women	3	5	8	1	..	1	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	28	48	76	10	11	21	17	37	54	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Teaching—</i>																
<i>Collegiate—</i>																
Men	48	278	326	23	214	237	16	53	69	..	..	..	9	11	20	..
Women	3	28	31	2	26	28	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	51	306	357	25	240	265	17	55	72	..	..	..	9	11	20	..

<i>School—</i>																	
Men	8	101	109	4	9	13	4	88	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Women	3	31	34	2	3	5	1	28	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons	11	132	143	6	12	18	5	116	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
<i>Others—</i>																	
Men	20	76	96	9	45	54	6	31	37	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Women .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons	20	79	99	9	45	54	6	34	40	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
<hr/>																	
Total ..	Men ..	110	499	609	51	279	330	44	205	249	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
	Women ..	9	67	76	5	29	34	4	38	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Persons	119	566	685	56	308	364	48	243	291	..	..	..	..	15	15	30

*Includes 4 posts held by Women.

†Includes 1 post held by a woman.

XVII.—TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Serial No.	Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Director of Tech. Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	1	At least Second Class in Engineering or a Post-Graduate Degree in Engg. or Technology. 10 years Teaching Experience in Engineering or Technological College or at least 5 years experience as Technologist and 5 years experience in an Executive and Administrative capacity or 15 years combine experience. The post is filled up by promotion from amongst the seniormost Officers in B.E.S. Class I, either from Collegiate or Administrative Branch of the Department.	Rs. 1,600—100—1,800 (Super time scale).	To control and administer the affairs of the Tech. Education in Maharashtra State.
2	Deputy Director of Tech. Education.	1	At least Second Class Degree in Engineering or a post-Graduate Degree in Engg. or Technology. 7 years Teaching Experience in Engg. or Technological College or 7 years experience in a position of responsibility or a combine experience of 19 years.	300—350—30—650 —EB—45—1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. (in M. E. S. Class I-Admn. Branch).	To assist the Director in Administering the affairs of the Technical Education in the State. To inspect Polytechnics and Colleges.
3	Deputy Director of Training.	of 1	Not yet prescribed, the post being created in 1959.	Do.	.. To look after the Schemes under the Training Organisation. To inspect Industrial Training Institutes and Centres.

4	P. A. to Director of Technical Education.	1	At least II Class Degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Engg. or Technology, 10 years experience of dealing with Establishment matters in a big office or establishment or Govt. Deptt. (5 years being in a supervisory capacity).	650—50—950 in M. E. S. Class I (Non-Tech.)	To look after all the matters pertaining to establishment. To exercise general supervision of the office. To assist the Director in his day-to-day-administrative work.
5	Planning Officer	1	Not yet prescribed, the post being created only in 1959.	300—350—30—650 —EB—45—1,100 in M. E. S. Class I (Admn. Branch).	To look after all the works of planning under Five Year Plan of the Department.
6	Apprenticeship Adviser ..	1	A recognised Degree in Mech. and/or Electrical Engg. 7 years practical experience in a responsible position or Second Class Diploma in Mech. and/or Electrical Engg. with 10 years experience in a Supervisory capacity in a factory or workshop engaged in production.	Do. ..	To look after the various schemes of the Department pertaining to the Training of apprentices in various Trades and Vocations.
7	Accounts Officer	1	Qualified registered Accountant or a Second Class Degree in Commerce with Accountancy and Auditing as optional subjects. Experience of at least 5 years in accountancy and auditing desirable.	200—220—15—400 —EB—20—500—EB—25—650. M. E. S., Class II (Admn. Branch).	To look after all the matter pertaining to Audit and Accounts of the Directorate.
8	Deputy Director of Tech. Education, Regional Office, Bombay, Nagpur and Poona.	3	At least Second Class Degree in Engg. or a Post-Graduate Degree in Engg. or Technology. 7 years teaching in Engineering or Technological College or 7 years experience in a position of responsibility or a combined experience of 10 years.	300—350—30—650 —EB—45—1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. in M. E. S., Class I (Admn. Branch.) Conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. to the Dy. Director of Tech. Education, Bombay.	To control and administer the affairs of Technical Education in the respective regions. To inspect institutions under their control.

XVII.—TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.—concl'd.

Serial No.	Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9	Deputy Inspector of Technical Education.	4	A Degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or a First or Second Class Diploma in Mech. or Electrical Engg. Practical or Teaching or Research or combined experience of at least 2 years for Degree-holders and 5 years for Diploma-holders.	Rs. 200—220—15—400 —EB—20—500— EB—25—650. M.E.S., Class II (Admn. Branch.) Conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. to the Deputy Inspector of Tech. Education, Regional Office, Bombay.	To assist the Regional Deputy Directors of Technical Education in their affairs and to inspect the Institutions in Region.
10	Deputy Inspectress of Tech. Education.	1	(i) A Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce of recognised University. (ii) A Degree or Diploma in Domestic Science or a Diploma in Tailoring and Embroidary or similar qualifications. (iii) Teaching and/or administrative inspection's experience of at least 3 years.	200—220—15—400 —EB—20—500— E B—25—650 Plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. M.E.S., Cl. II (Admn. Branch).	Do.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE 1959-60.
MAHARASHTRA DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

Designation (1)	Gazet- ted Class (2)	No. of Posts (3)	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications (4)	Scales of Pay (5)	Duties (6)
Rs.					
<i>Direction.</i> Director of Education ..	I	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience.	1,800—100—2,000	Head of the Department.
Jt. Director of Education ..	I	1	Do. /	1,300—60—1,600 ..	To assist the D.E. in matters of administration, policy, etc.
Dy. Director of Education (H. Qrs.)	I	3	Do.	350—30—650—E. B.—45—1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150 p.m.	To assist the D. E. in the administrative work and to be generally in charge of the different branches of education, e.g., Primary education, Secondary education, Higher education, etc.
Regional Dy. Director of Education.	I	4	Do.	Do.	To work as administrative Head of the Region.
Research Officer ..	I	1	High academic qualifications with administrative and research experience.	350—30—650—EB—45—1,100.	To carry out research in the educational problems.
Accounts Officer ..	GSS Class I	1	A graduate in commerce with special qualifications in Accountancy and experience of Audit and Budget work in Govt. office or a firm of repute.	Do.	To supervise the work in Accounts Branch.
Personal Assistant to the Director of Education.	II	1	A graduate of a statutory University.	220—15—400—EB—20—500—EB—25—650 + Rs. 50 p.m. special pay.	To assist the D. E. in the administrative work.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE 1959-60—*contd.*

Designation	Gazetted Class	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs.	
Personal Assistant to the Regional Dy. Director of Education.	II	4	A graduate of a statutory University.	220—650	.. To assist the Deputy Director in administrative work.
Accounts Officer	II	1	Do. ..	Do.	.. To supervise the accounts in connection with the P. F. of teachers and the staff under the School Boards.
Special Officer for O. & M.	II	1	Do. ..	Do.	.. To devise methods to improve the working of the office and also of the Department.
Statistician	GSS II	1	A Master's degree in at least 2nd Class of a statutory University with Statistics or Mathematics and Statistics.	Do.	.. To collect statistics for the Annual Report and to prepare the report for Director of Education's approval.
Senior Superintendents ..	II	2	(1) Matriculation or its equivalent if the appointment is made by promotion of a clerk. (2) A graduate in the case of a direct recruit.	Do.	.. To supervise the work done in several branches in the D.E.'s office.
Junior Superintendent ..	GSS II	..	Do. ..	220—15—385	.. Do.
<i>Inspection.</i> Divisional Superintendent of Education.	I	4	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	350—1,100	.. To inspect Secondary and Primary Training Institutions, etc.

District Inspectors.	Educational	I	18	Do.	..	Do.	..	To inspect Secondary and special schools for Boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and to supervise Primary education in general.
District Schools.	Inspectors of	II	8	Do.	..	220—650	..	..
District Schools.	Inspectress of	II	3	Do.	..	Do.	..	..
Inspectress of Girls' Schools		I	3	Do.	..	350—1,100	..	To inspect Secondary and special schools for Girls and Training Institutions for women.
Inspectress for Drawing and Craft Work.		I	1	A high proficiency certificate or Diploma in Drawing with sufficient administrative experience.		350—1,100	..	To inspect all Secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft Work is concerned.
Inspector for Education.	Visual	I	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in Visual equipment and apparatus.		Do.	..	In charge of the Department of Visual Education.
Inspector of Education.	Physical	II	1	High academic qualifications and teaching degree with training in physical education.		220—650	..	To inspect the teaching of Physical education in Institutions.
Assistant Inspectors.	Educational	II	3	Trained graduates with sufficient inspecting experience.		Do.	..	To assist the Educational Inspector in the inspection of Secondary and special schools of Boys and Training Institutions for Men.
Inspector of Commercial Schools.	Commercial	I	1	..		..	..	..
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.		II	1	Trained graduate with sufficient inspecting experience.		220—650	..	To assist the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the inspection work.
Deputy Inspectors.	Educational	II	18	Trained graduate with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.		Do. ..	..	To inspect Secondary Schools and Primary Schools for Boys.
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craft Work.		II	1	Matric and Art Masters Certificate.		Do. ..	..	To assist the Inspector for Drawing and Craft Work in the inspection work.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE 1959-60—*concl'd.*

Designation	Gazetted Class	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualification	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rs.					
Assistant Inspector for Commercial Schools.	II	1	B. Com. II and M. Com. II for a direct recruit.	220—650	To assist the chief Inspector of Commercial Schools in the inspection work.
Administrative Officers of District School Boards.	II	12	Trained graduate with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 3 years.	200—650 plus special pay of Rs. 30 per month.	Administration of the Schools under the District School Boards.
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	Non-Gazetted		Trained graduate	160—250	Administration of the school under the Municipal School Board.
Do.	III.	7			
Do.	Do.	3	Do.	70—200	Do.
Craft Organisers	Do.	5	Trained graduate with Diploma in Basic Education.	160—250	Supervision of Basic and Craft education in Primary Schools to give evidence to teachers for promoting craft education.
Asstt. Dy. Educational Inspectors including those taken from the cadre of Primary Teachers.	Do.	723	(1) Trained graduate (2) Trained Primary School Teachers.	70—200 70—140	To supervise and inspect Primary Schools.
Asstt. Dy. Educational Inspectress including those taken from the cadre of Primary Teachers.	Do.	132	(1) Trained graduate (2) Trained Primary School Teachers.	70—200 70—140	Do.

540

APPENDIX No. 1

**Statement showing the classification of scholars according to
race or creed in Recognised and Un-recognised Institutions
in the Maharashtra State as on 31st March 1960**

APPENDIX
NUMBER OF PUPILS IN

(1)	(2)	No. of Institutions, as on 31st March 1960 (3)	Backward		
			Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Total (6)
1. Universities	Men	4	101	4	105
	Women	1	..	..	..
2. Research Institutions	Men	16	1	..	1
	Women	..	..	..	..
3. Colleges or General Education.	Men	59	8,319	488	8,807
	Women	5	..	115	115
4. Professional Colleges—					
(i) Agriculture	Men	4	456	2	458
(ii) Applied Art and Architecture.	Men	1	10	..	10
(iii) Commerce	Men	10	1,050	3	1,053
(iv) Education—					
(1) Post Graduate	Men	13	113	10	123
	Women	1	..	..	..
(2) Under Graduate	Men	59	182	10	192
	Women	4	4	32	36
(v) Engineering	Men	5	157	..	157
(vi) Law	Men	8	280	2	282
(vii) Medicine	Men	14	281	56	337
(viii) Physical Education	Men	1	1	1	2
(ix) Technology	Men	2	34	..	34
(x) Veterinary Sci.	Men	2	23	..	23
(xi) Other Professional	Men	1	..	..	..
	Women	..	..	..	..
Total Professional	Men	120	2,587	84	2,671
	Women	5	4	32	36
	Total	125	2,591	116	2,707

I

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Others			Total Pupils		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2,069	370	2,439	2,170	374	2,544
..
268	75	343	269	75	344
..
47,342	13,301	60,643	55,661	13,789	69,450
..	3,520	3,520	..	3,635	3,635
1,009	4	1,013	1,465	6	1,471
518	21	539	528	21	549
7,574	427	8,001	8,624	430	9,054
794	411	1,205	907	421	1,328
..	106	106	..	106	106
1,141	1,257	2,398	1,323	1,267	2,590
21	170	191	25	202	227
3,821	11	3,832	3,978	11	3,989
4,161	240	4,401	4,441	242	4,683
3,313	1,085	4,398	3,594	1,141	4,735
67	14	81	68	15	83
362	..	362	396	..	396
308	2	310	331	2	333
206	1	207	206	1	207
..
23,274	3,473	26,747	25,861	3,557	29,418
21	276	297	25	308	333
23,295	3,749	27,044	25,886	3,865	29,751

(1)	(2)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1960	Backward		
			Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Special Colleges—					
(1) Music and Dancing	.. Men	..	..	..	..
(2) Other Fine Arts	.. Men	1	18	..	18
(3) Oriental studies	.. Men	3	..	..	..
(4) Social Education	.. Men	1	3	1	4
(5) Other Special	.. Men	3	26	2	28
	Women	1	..	..	..
Total Special	.. Men	8	47	3	50
	Women	1	..	..	..
	Total	9	47	3	50
Total of all Higher Education (1 to 5).	Men	207	11,055	579	11,634
	Women	12	4	147	151
	Total	219	11,059	726	11,785
6. Secondary Schools—					
Higher Secondary	.. Boys	77	10,341	526	10,867
	Girls	13	21	530	551
High Schools	.. Boys	1,746	76,539	6,110	82,649
	Boys	213	32	4,996	5,028
Middle Schools	.. Boys	57	1,365	39	1,404
	Girls	4	..	152	152
Total Secondary	.. Boys	1,880	88,245	6,675	94,920
	Girls	230	53	5,678	5,731
	Total	2,110	88,298	12,353	100,651

I—contd.

	Others			Total Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..
	321	162	483	339	162	501
	161	12	173	161	12	173
	117	48	165	120	49	169
	479	16	495	505	18	523
..	..	385	385	..	385	385
	1,078	238	1,316	1,125	241	1,366
..	..	385	385	..	385	385
	1,078	623	1,701	1,125	626	1,751
	74,031	17,457	91,488	85,086	18,036	103,122
	21	4,181	4,202	25	4,328	4,353
	74,052	21,638	95,690	85,111	22,364	107,475
	43,271	4,967	48,238	53,612	5,493	59,105
	660	6,395	7,055	681	6,925	7,606
	409,128	88,154	497,282	485,667	94,264	579,931
	1,805	85,143	86,948	1,837	90,139	91,976
	5,016	787	5,803	6,381	826	7,207
..	..	662	662	..	814	814
	457,415	93,908	551,323	545,660	100,583	646,243
	2,465	92,200	94,665	2,518	97,878	100,396
	459,880	186,108	645,988	548,178	198,461	746,639

(1)	(2)	No. of Institutions, as on 31st March 1960	Backward		Total
			Boys	Girls	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7. Primary Schools—					
Primary	Boys ..	31,205	620,115	202,845	822,960
	Girls ..	1,729	5,031	48,259	53,290
	Total ..	32,934	625,146	251,104	876,250
Nursery	Boys ..	436	1,343	1,098	2,441
8. Professional Schools—					
(1) Agriculture	Boys ..	28	299	..	299
(2) Commerce	Boys ..	197	1,010	67	1,077
	Girls ..	1	..	..	..
(3) Forestry	Boys ..	2	18	..	18
(4) Medicine	Boys ..	15	269	26	295
	Girls ..	56	2	142	144
(5) Physical Education ..	Boys ..	11	46	7	53
	Girls ..	1	..	..	..
6. Technology—					
(1) Poly and Mono	Boys ..	33	961	5	966
(2) Other	Boys ..	155	1,125	123	1,248
	Girls ..	127	22	150	172
7. Training Colleges—					
Basic	Men ..	85	3,076	110	3,186
	Women ..	28	..	736	736
Non-Basic	Men ..	34	4	..	4
	Women ..	4	..	63	63
8. Veterinary Schools— ..	Boys ..	4	143	..	143
9. Marine	Boys ..	1	2	..	2
10. Other Professional Schools—					
	Boys ..	7	6	..	6
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..
Total Professional Schools—					
	Boys ..	572	6,959	338	7,297
	Girls ..	227	24	1,091	1,115
	Total ..	799	6,983	1,429	8,412

I—contd.

Others			Total Pupils		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1,881,728	809,739	2,691,467	2,501,843	1,012,584	3,514,427
40,543	331,450	371,993	45,574	379,709	425,283
1,922,271	1,141,189	3,063,460	2,547,417	1,392,293	3,939,710
14,034	12,034	26,068	15,377	13,132	28,509
2,007	2	2,009	2,306	2	2,308
17,729	5,242	22,971	18,739	5,309	24,048
..	57	57	..	57	57
67	..	67	85	..	85
1,178	215	1,393	1,447	241	1,688
34	2,810	2,844	36	2,952	2,988
358	174	532	404	181	585
..	29	29	..	29	29
6,477	177	6,654	7,438	182	7,620
5,198	815	6,013	6,323	938	7,261
95	5,698	5,793	117	5,848	5,965
7,280	214	7,494	10,356	324	10,680
..	2,431	2,431	..	3,167	3,167
562	828	1,390	566	828	1,394
21	716	737	21	779	800
127	..	127	270	..	270
155	..	155	157	..	157
1,014	6	1,020	1,020	6	1,026
..
42,152	7,673	49,825	49,111	8,011	57,122
150	11,741	11,891	174	12,832	13,006
42,302	19,414	61,716	49,285	20,843	70,128

(1)	(2)	No. of Institutions, as on 31st March 1960	Backward		
			Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9. Special Schools—					
(1) Music and Dancing ..	Boys ..	38	39	6	45
	Girls ..	6	..	..	..
(2) Other Fine Arts ..	Boys ..	17	71	5	76
(3) Oriental studies ..	Boys ..	31	66	9	75
(4) Social Workers ..	Boys ..	1	1	..	1
(5) Handicapped—					
(1) Mentally ..	Boys ..	3	6	1	7
(2) Physically ..	Boys ..	22	248	16	264
	Girls ..	2	5	18	23
(6) Adults ..	Men ..	9,682	54,129	..	54,129
	Women ..	2,772	..	7,926	7,926
(7) Reformatory ..	Boys ..	8	356	..	356
	Girls ..	4	..	62	62
(8) Other Special ..	Boys ..	5	..	..	..
	Girls ..	7	..	9	9
Total Special Schools—					
	Boys ..	9,807	54,916	37	54,953
	Girls ..	2,791	5	8,015	8,020
	Total ..	12,598	54,921	8,052	62,973
Total of All Recognised Schools—					
	Boys ..	44,107	782,633	211,572	994,205
	Girls ..	4,989	5,117	63,190	68,307
	Total ..	49,096	787,750	274,762	1,062,512
Total of Unrecognised Schools—					
	Boys ..	112	2,179	575	2,754
	Girls ..	7	4	49	53
	Total ..	119	2,183	624	2,807
Grand Total of all Recognised and Unrecognised Schools—					
	Boys ..	44,219	784,812	212,147	996,959
	Girls ..	4,996	5,121	63,239	68,360
	Total ..	49,215	789,933	275,386	1,065,319

i—concl'd.

Others			Total Pupils		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
827	1,181	2,008	866	1,187	2,053
2	117	119	2	117	119
1,234	226	1,460	1,305	231	1,536
975	432	1,407	1,041	441	1,482
76	8	84	77	8	85
184	100	284	190	101	291
751	149	900	999	165	1,164
15	80	95	20	98	118
142,194	356	142,550	196,323	356	196,679
1,207	43,422	43,422	1,563	51,348	51,348
4	393	1,207	4	455	1,563
799	293	1,092	799	293	1,092
..	428	428	..	437	437
148,247	2,745	150,992	203,163	2,782	205,945
21	44,440	44,461	26	52,455	52,481
148,268	47,185	195,453	203,189	55,237	258,426
2,617,607	943,556	3,561,163	3,400,240	1,155,128	4,555,368
43,200	484,012	527,212	48,317	547,202	595,519
2,660,807	1,427,568	4,088,375	3,448,557	1,702,330	5,150,887
3,590	1,024	4,614	5,769	1,599	7,368
22	513	535	26	562	588
3,612	1,537	5,149	5,795	2,161	7,956
2,621,197	944,580	3,565,777	3,406,009	1,156,727	4,562,736
43,222	484,525	527,747	48,343	547,764	596,107
2,664,419	1,429,105	4,093,524	3,454,352	1,704,491	5,158,843

APPENDIX II

PART I

TABLE SHOWING THE TOWN AND VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 195-960

Name of the district	Total No. of towns and villages		Total No. of towns and villages with Schools		No. of towns and villages without Schools with a population of								Total	
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	1000 and over	Between						Below		
						999—900	899—800	799—700	699—600	599—500	499—200			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
D. S. B.—														
Dhulia	12	1345	12	796	7	..	..	..	2	2	256	282	549
Jalgaon	29	1,423	29	1,086	11	1	1	3	6	8	104	203	337	
Kolaba	12	1,776	12	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	557	180	737
Nasik.. ..	24	1,653	24	1,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	181	306
Ratnagiri	13	1,515	13	1,372	..	..	..	3	3	..	53	84	143
Thana	22	1,587	22	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	8	425
Nagar	13	1,319	13	1,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	51	80
Kolhapur	19	1,078	19	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	40	79
Poona	32	1,469	32	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	166	222
Sangli	27	502	27	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Satara	15	1,152	15	1,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	93	144
Sholapur	14	934	14	927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7

Akola..	..	..	10	1,477	10	1,001	2	1	1	1	3	9	80	379	476
Amravati	..	..	17	1,567	17	862	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	578	705
Bhandara	..	..	4	1,491	4	741	7	1	2	11	9	300	242	178	750
Buldana	..	..	9	1,188	9	833	..	..	1	2	1	1	101	249	355
Chanda	..	..	7	2,494	7	816	..	..	..	..	..	1	335	1,342	1,678
Nagpur	..	..	13	1,667	13	634	2	..	1	..	..	4	437	589	1,033
Wardha	..	..	7	930	7	537	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	325	393
Yeotmal	..	..	8	1,634	8	954	..	..	..	..	..	3	288	389	680
Aurangabad	..	..	9	1,855	9	1,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	397	629
Bhir	..	..	8	1,029	8	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	124	206
Nanded	..	..	13	1,548	13	895	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	346	653
Osmanabad	..	..	19	1,372	19	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	296
Parbhani	..	..	12	1,500	12	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	340	545
Grand total	..	..	369	35,505	369	24,066	29	3	6	20	24	328	4,195	6,834	11,439

APPENDIX II—contd.

PART II

TABLE SHOWING THE TOWN AND VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS
DURING THE YEAR 1959-60.

Name of the district (1)	Number of Villages without Schools with a population of								Total (10)	
	1,000 and over (2)	Between 999—900 (3)	Between 899—800 (4)	Between 799—700 (5)	Between 699—600 (6)	Between 599—500 (7)	Between 499—200 (8)	Below 200 (9)		
D. S. B.—										
Dhulia	7	..	..	..	2	2	256	159	426
Jalgaon	11	1	1	3	6	8	104	145	279	
Kolaba .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	16	557
Nasik .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	123	248
Ratnagiri .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	..	36	43	84
Thana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	..	417
Nagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	29	19	50
Kolhapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	30	68
Poona .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	132	188
Sangli .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Satara .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	71	122
Sholapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Akola	2	1	1	1	3	9	80	249	346	
Amravati .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	473	588

Bhandara	7	1	2	11	9	170	192	81	473
Buldana .. ..	..	..	1	2	1	1	60	187	252
Chanda .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	162	334	497
Nagpur	2	..	1	..	..	4	306	275	588
Wardha .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	202	260
Yeotmal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	246	306	555
Aurangabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanded .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	29	3	6	20	24	199	2,876	2,859	6,016

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION INTRODUCED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

Name of local authority and area of compulsion	Date on which compulsion has been introduced	Whether for boys or girls or both	Date of latest census	Population of compulsory area		Total number of children of school going age in the area of compulsion on the basis of latest census	
				Males	Females	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Local authority Municipality Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918							
Satara	1-7-21	6-11 Boys	22/24-12-60	19,631	18,890	3,072	..
Dhulia	1-3-23	6-11	1-6-59	39,988	36,880	5,515	4,472
Primary Education Act, 1923							
Bombay City	2-11-25 1-4-40 15-4-50 1-2-57	6-11 both	July and August 1957.	3,056,300	1,943,700	163,576	168,545
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923							
Ahmednagar	1-6-27	6-11 Boys	12/14-2-60	41,538	39,433	3,802	..
Sholapur City	1927, 1941, 1948, 1949 and 1950.	6-11	31-1-60	138,963	127,046	22,758	15,011
Poona City :	1-4-43, 2-12-49, 10-5-50.	6-11	15/20-2-60	261,032	224,454	34,554	26,146
Jalgaon	15-10-47	6-11	20-3-59	36,338	32,125	5,201	3,919
Malegaon	June 1948	7-11	24/26-2-58	30,670	29,220	5,230	3,704

**Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1947**

Nasik City	1-3-52	.. 7-11	.. February 1960	50,394	47,014	7,870	6,860
Barsi	1947	.. 7-11	.. 5-3-60 ..	21,703	20,257	3,301	2,197
Amalner	1-6-57	.. 7-10	.. 9/11-6-60 ..	23,096	21,550	4,304	2,825
Kolhapur	1-6-58	.. 7-9	.. June 1959 ..	71,360	65,475	16,559	13,001

**District Local Board
Bombay, Primary
Education Act, 1923 and
1947**

Satara	D. S. B. 1947, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1956, 1959.	6-7 7-10 and 7-11.	12/14-2-60	546,701	587,727	83,849	69,029
Jalgaon	1-9-47, 1-3-49, 1-8-54, 1-6-55, 1-10-56.	7-10, 7-11	15/17-5-58 and 19/21-2-59.	668,672	664,772	84,694	56,819
Sholapur	1946, 1948, 1954, 1956.	6-11, 7-10 and 7-11.	20/22-2-59 ..	625,609	593,606	64,265	41,879
Ratnagiri	1-3-38, 1-10-56	6-11, 7-10 and 7-11.	2/4-5-60 ..	763,912	933,256	88,703	80,012
Dhulia	1-6-29, 1-4-47, 1-10-56.	6-11 and 7-11..	26/29-11-59 ..	527,744	519,743	87,057	41,869
Kolaba	1-6-48, 1-3-49, 1-3-50, 1-3-51, 1-6-52, 1-3-53, 1-8-54, 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958.	7-8, 7-9, 7-10 7-11.	5/8-5-59 ..	427,521	463,761	59,986	54,472
Tbana	1-6-47, 1-8-54, 1-9-56 and 1-10-56.	7-10 and 7-11 ..	May 1959 ..	796,365	707,918	80,134	56,013
Nasik	1-8-47, 1948, 1-8-54 and 1-10-56.	7-10 and 7-11 ..	24/27-3-58 .. 15/17-1-59	687,946	658,339	90,953	66,584
Ahmednagar	1947, 1949, 1954, and 1956.	7-8 to 7-11 ..	17-1-59 ..	660,380	636,831	77,886	63,844
Sangli	2-6-47, 1-8-54, 1-9-56 and 1-10-56.	7-10 and 7-11 ..	23/25-1-59 ..	508,240	491,901	74,338	56,568

APPENDIX III—contd.

Name of local authority and area of compulsion	Date on which compulsion has been introduced	Whether for boys or girls or both	Date of latest census	Population of compulsory area		Total number of children of school going age in the area of compulsion on the basis of latest census	
				Males	Females	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Poona	1-9-47, 1-8-54, 1-9-56 and 1-10-56.	7.10, and 7.11..	28-4-59 ..	452,716	448,595	47,349	35,452
Kolhapur	1-6-47, 1-8-54, 1-9-56 and 1-10-56.	7.10, 7.11 ..	26/28-1-59 ..	587,084	572,408	131,719	61,262
<i>Marathwada Region</i>							
Aurangabad	June 1953 ..	6.11 ..	1951 ..	13,992	14,137	1,412	1,310
Bhir	October 1956 ..	6.11 ..	1951 ..	19,413	18,170	2,780	2,167
Parbhani	October 1953, June 1956, October 1953, June 1956.	6.11 ..	1951 ..	20,486	16,265	2,195	626
Nanded	October 1953 ..	6.11 ..	1951 ..	14,875	12,175	1,605	426
Osmanabad	October 1953, June 1956.	6.11 ..	1951 ..	21,022	19,620	2,761	2,432
Local authority Municipality Primary Education Act, 1920							
<i>Vidarbha Region.</i>							
Akola	1930-31 ..	6.14 Boys ..	1959 ..	38,267	35,117	5,528	..
Amravati	1953-54, 1924 to 1931 ..	6.11 Boys ..	1951 ..	92,500	69,782	13,655	..

Bhandara	..	..	..	1-7-30	..	6.11 Boys	..	1951	..	11,522	11,118	1,700	1,700
Buldhana	..	..	..	1925, 1931, 1935, 1956, 1958 and 1959.	..	6.11 and 6.14	..	1951	..	56,392	52,463	5,614	670
Chanda :	..	..	..	1923 and 1930	..	6.10, 6.13 boys	..	1951	..	26,430	26,131	3,539	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951	..	771,768	665,563	27,396	22,369
Wardha	..	..	..	1-7-28, 16-6-30, 1-7-30.	..	6.11, 6.13, 7.11 Boys.	..	1951	..	33,521	31,310	5,200	..
Yeotmal	..	..	..	1-4-28, 1-4-52, and 1-8-56.	..	6.11 boys	..	1951	..	26,305	24,023	3,705	3,184

**Local Authority Janapada
Sabha, Primary Educa-
tion Act, 1920**

Akola	..	..	..	1923-24 .. 1924-25 and 1930-31.	..	6.14 Eoys	..	1959	..	35,949	34,627	5,314	..
Amravati	..	..	..	1924, 1931	..	6.11 Boys	..	1951	..	108,390	24,320	11,902	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	1-8-26	..	6.11	..	1951	..	87,288	70,561	8,497	8,293
Buldana	..	..	..	1-7-52, 15-9-55	..	6.11, 6.14 Boys	..	1951	..	25,692	25,284	2,312	..
Chanda	..	..	..	1928	..	7.14 Boys	..	1951	..	1,862	1,784	262	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	1929-30	..	6.11 Boys	..	1951	..	8,467	7,134	779	..

APPENDIX III—contd.

Name of Local authority and area of compulsion	Number of children of school going age actually in the schools in the compulsory area on 31st March		Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance		Coercive measure taken					Rs.
							Attendance notices	orders passed	Prosecutions			
	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's			Non- enrol- ment	Non- attend- ances	Fines realised	
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Local authority Municipality Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918												
Satara	3,072	..	100	..	90.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	5,023	4,037	91.1	90.3	78.6	76.9	1,863	136	..	..	..	..
Primary Education Act, 1923												
Bombay City	160,356	134,414	98.0	79.7	86.2	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923												
Ahmednagar	3,469	..	91.2	..	94.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur City	21,312	13,838	93.6	92.2	75.9	78.4	2,544	531	..	..	..	..
Poona City	31,300	27,602	90.6	105.6	87.2	85.8	6,541	1,589	177	38	34.50	..
Jalgaon	4,602	3,462	88.5	88.3	82.8	81.3	1,056	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	5,216	3,697	99.7	99.8	77.9	89.0	760	30	..	..	..	..

**Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1947**

J-1482-36-A.

Nasik City	..	..	..	4,870	6,860	100	100	80.9	65.1	273	..	..	..	..
Barsi	..	..	..	2,952	2,435	89.4	110.4	74.3	74.4	212	42	..	..	..
Amalner	..	..	..	2,326	1,889	54.1	66.9	54.1	73.2	498	47	..	..	..
Kolhapur	..	..	..	3,611	3,115	21.8	23.9	89.3	83.6	1,107	..	..	..	..

**District Local Board
Bombay, Primary
Education Act, 1923
and 1947**

D. S. B.

Satara	..	..	..	26,016	50,454	90.7	73.1	77.1	52.6	18,037	3,458	99	..	..
Jalgaon	..	..	..	79,379	54,621	93.7	96.1	52.9	46.1	18,810	3,526	47	65	0.25
Sholapur	..	..	..	59,121	36,740	91.9	87.7	84.0	80.4	7,822	1,557	24	42	2
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	76,020	62,263	85.7	77.8	72.6	63.5	42,388	4,288	154	270	12
Dhulia	..	..	..	55,526	28,287	63.8	57.6	79.4	72.8	7,763	1,439	..	..	186
Kolaba	..	..	..	47,478	40,574	79.1	74.5	94.8	82.2	26,809	..	..	..	..
Thana	..	..	..	55,193	37,217	68.9	66.4	89.3	87.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik	..	..	..	81,408	51,328	39.5	77.1	67.9	59.4	6,795	992	165	76	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	66,759	43,616	85.7	68.3	74.4	63.5	30,118	248	210	38	41.50
Sangli	..	..	..	64,369	38,762	86.6	68.5	72.0	63.1	4,154	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	45,137	30,026	95.3	84.7	92.1	94.9	16,137	4,415	617	..	15
Kolhapur	..	..	..	95,712	49,382	72.7	80.6	80.2	64.9	2,587	686	..	..	..

APPENDIX III—*concl.*

Name of local authority and area of compulsion	Number of children of school going age actually in the school in the compulsory area on 31st March		Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance		Coercive measure taken				
							Attendance notice	order Passed	Prosecutions		
									Non- enrol- ment	Non- attend- ances	Fines realised
1	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Rs.											
<i>Marathwada Region.</i>											
Aurangabad	2,094	650	148.3	49.6	79.9	55.4	78	14	6	..	..
Bhir	2,531	491	91.0	22.6	91.3	79.6	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani	2,095	526	95.4	84.0	80.0	78.5	..	..	..	..	..
Nanded	2,212	358	137.8	84.0	63.9	46.6	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad	2,585	1,256	93.6	51.6	94.0	95.2	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Municipality Primary Education Act, 1920											
<i>Vidarbha Region.</i>											
Akola	4,755	..	6.4	..	79.2	..	1,098	525	27	65	238
Amravati	11,857	..	14.5	..	86.4	..	36	65	..	..	..
Bhandara	1,257	412	7.5	..	92.6	..	87	21	..	..	..
Buldana	5,608	2,139	10.4	13.2	85.9	26.6	1,595	387	7	52	38

Chanda	..	..	..	2,897	..	13-00	..	88-3	..	472	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	24,000	19,520	13-00	5-0	56-9	67-5	754	786	.81	15	34-50
Wardha	..	..	..	4,542	..	10-1	..	70-2	..	771	1,046	1	14	18
Yeotmal	..	..	..	3,294	1,133	14-0	13-0	80-4	79-2	315	28	..	..	..

**Local Authority
Janapada Sabha Primary
Education Act, 1920**

Akola	..	..	..	4,732	..	6-7	..	75-4	..	1,170	1,073	49	110	213
Amravati	..	..	..	9,989	..	12-6	..	82-6	..	1,200	18	383	9	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	8,146	1,226	9-7	..	82-1	..	2,270	1,026	49	321	..
Buldana	..	..	..	2,306	..	8-2	..	88-0	..	305	51	13	17	..
Chanda	..	..	..	262	..	7-7	..	59-2	..	92	34	..	19	19
Nagpur	..	..	..	1,173	..	5-0	..	72-5	..	184	47	48	111	..

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY LOCAL BODIES ON
PRIMARY EDUCATION DURING 1959-60

	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening Balance on 31st April	Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscella- neous	Total including opening balance <i>i. e.</i> , columns (2) to (8) (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Bombay District.</i>								
Bombay Muni- cipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	25,18,950	33,12,625	..	38,46,134	1,42,23,625	..	3,52,712	2,42,54,046
Total (b)	25,18,950	33,12,625	..	38,46,134	1,42,23,625	..	3,52,712	2,42,54,046
Total (a) + (b)	25,18,950	33,12,625	..	38,46,134	1,42,23,625	..	3,52,712	2,42,54,046
<i>Dhulia District.</i>								
B. S. B. ..	17,403	42,87,758	35,000	1,77,422	..	14,580	3,65,630	48,97,793
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,62,692	..	..	82,238	2,825	8,483	6,56,238
Total (a)	17,403	48,50,450	35,000	1,77,422	82,238	17,405	3,74,113	55,54,031
N. S. B., Dhulia ..	20,874	2,18,350	..	..	3,11,500	1,128	7,536	5,59,388
Total (b)	20,874	2,18,350	..	..	3,11,500	1,128	7,536	5,59,388
Total (a) + (b)	38,277	50,68,800	35,000	1,77,422	3,93,738	18,533	3,81,649	61,13,419
<i>Jalgaon District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	2,34,469	51,51,393	1,39,433	2,17,371	..	22,787	2,05,850	59,71,303
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	11,66,279	31,567	..	1,08,350	5,670	46,601	13,58,467
Total (a)	2,34,469	63,17,672	1,71,000	2,17,371	1,08,350	28,457	2,52,451	73—,29,770

M S., B. Jalgaon	5,550	1,65,304	..	..	2,80,680	..	64,543	5,16,077
M. S., B. Amalner	22,759	1,01,843	698	..	1,35,000	137	10,265	2,70,702
Total (b)	28,309	2,67,147	698	..	4,15,680	137	74,808	7,86,779
Total (a) + (b)	2,62,778	65,84,819	1,71,698	2,17,371	5,24,030	28,594	32,72,59	81,16,549
<i>Kolaba District.</i>								
D. S. B., Kolaba	11,04,470	29,03,686	2,24,248	2,90,228	..	13,804	1,23,043	46,59,479
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	4,08,738	31,538	..	1,24,392	4,450	17,296	5,86,414
Total (a)	11,04,470	33,12,424	2,55,786	2,90,228	1,24,392	18,254	1,40,339	52,45,893
Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b)	11,04,470	33,12,424	2,55,786	2,90,228	1,24,392	18,254	1,40,339	52,45,893
<i>Nasik District.</i>								
D. S. B.	1,47,280	43,72,231	60,000	1,28,704	..	12,051	2,52,505	49,72,771
Non-Authority Municipalities.	..	6,62,379	..	..	1,31,828	2,310	38,260	8,34,777
Total (a)	1,47,280	50,34,610	60,000	1,28,704	1,31,828	14,361	2,90,765	58,07,548
M. B. S., Nasik	5,689	2,71,834	..	..	3,43,000	1,299	20,853	6,42,675
M. S. B., Malegaon	55,698	1,66,801	580	..	3,20,132	..	21,943	5,65,154
Deolali Cantonment	..	35,505	..	..	34,970	3,827	..	74,302
Total (b)	61,387	4,74,140	580	..	6,98,102	5,126	42,796	12,82,131
Total (a) + (b)	2,08,667	55,08,750	60,580	1,28,704	8,29,930	19,487	3,33,561	70,89,679

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

(1)	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening Balance on 31st April	Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
D. S. B., Ratnagiri	5,52,195	70,82,568	1,30,896	1,40,438	..	27,192	30,604	79,63,893
Non-Authorities Municipalities.	..	5,63,937	10 422	..	64,947	4,770	2,437	6,46,513
Total (a)	5,52,195	76,46,505	1,41,318	1,40,438	64,947	31,962	33,041	86,10,406
Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b)	5,52,195	76,46,505	1,41,318	1,40,438	64,947	31,962	33,041	86,10,406
<i>Thana District.</i>								
D. S. B.	4,19,832	38,69,420	3,25,906	1,28,533	..	..	26,520	48,42,211
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	1,33,797	..	5,90,161	7,23,958
Total (a)	4,91,832	38,69,420	3,25,906	1,28,533	1,33,797	..	6,16,681	55,66,169
Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b)	..	4,91,832	38,69,420	3,25,906	1,28,533	1,33,797	..	6,16,681	55,56,169
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>									
D. S. B.	..	56,656	43,97,556	77,234	3,18,978	..	18,572	1,54,571	50,23,567
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	4,59,266	8,066	..	92,713	2,610	16,144	5,78,799
Total (a)	..	56,656	48,56,822	85,300	3,18,978	92,713	21,182	1,70,715	56,02,366
M. S. B., Kolhapur	..	20,480	2,92,959	585	..	4,75,000	14	1,41,143	9,30,181
Total (b)	..	20,480	2,92,959	585	..	4,75,000	14	1,41,143	9,30,181
Total (a) + (b)	..	77,136	51,49,781	85,885	3,18,978	5,67,713	21,196	3,11,858	65,32,547
<i>Ahmadnagar District.</i>									
D. S. B., A'nagar	..	928	48,82,182	2,96,601	3,80,033	..	22,516	80,595	56,62,855
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	1,83,286	..	..	88,940	2,252	..	2,74,478
Total (a)	..	928	50,65,468	2,96,601	3,80,033	88,940	24,768	80,595	59,37,333
M. S. B., A'nagar	..	21,137	1,99,548	..	..	1,99,422	2,161	23,543	4,45,811
Cantonment Board, A'nagar.	..	..	28,170	23	..	32,198	..	..	60,391
Total (b)	..	21,137	2,27,718	23	..	2,31,620	2,161	23,543	5,06,202
Total (a) + (b)	..	22,065	52,93,186	2,96,624	3,80,033	3,20,560	26,929	1,04,138	64,43,535
<i>Poona District.</i>									
D. S. B.	..	14,60,729	34,64,263	3,51,508	2,01,100	..	14,717	1,37,455	56,29,772

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

(1)	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening Balance on 31st April	Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	2,32,499	52,409	..	1,51,238	4,221	9,19,357	13,59,724
Total (a) ..	14,60,729	36,96,762	4,03,917	2,01,100	1,51,238	18,938	10,56,812	69,89,496
M. S. B., Poona ..	95,133	10,00,213	1,477	..	12,77,000	14,250	4,638	23,92,711
Cantonment Board, Poona.	..	41,268	..	..	57,639	..	..	98,907
Cantonment Board, Kirkee	..	11,900	..	..	52,653	21,950	2,700	89,203
Total (b) ..	95,133	10,53,381	1,477	..	13,87,292	36,200	7,338	25,80,821
Total (a) ÷ (b) ..	15,55,862	47,50,143	4,05,394	2,01,100	15,38,530	55,138	10,64,150	95,70,317
<i>Sangli District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	2,16,726	42,47,103	7,68,090	2,80,334	..	1,20,47	1,91,764	57,16,064
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,22,690	1,43,612	..	2,32,086	1,975	..	9,00,363
Total (a) ..	2,16,726	47,69,793	9,11,702	2,80,334	2,32,086	14,022	1,91,764	66,16,427

Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b)	2,16,726	47,69,793	9,11,702	2,80,334	2,32,086	14,022	1,91,764	66,16,427
<i>Satara District.</i>								
D. S. B.	32,509	49,23,027	81,132	3,28,484	..	31,619	61,054	54,57,825
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	4,31,690	7,268	..	57,023	6,461	..	5,02,442
Total (a)	32,509	53,54,717	88,400	3,28,484	57,023	38,080	61,054	59,60,267
M. S. B., Satara	8,452	1,35,390	1,187	..	95,813	1,040	18,680	2,60,562
Total (b)	8,452	1,35,390	1,187	..	95,813	1,040	18,680	2,60,562
Total (a) + (b)	40,961	54,90,107	89,587	3,28,484	1,52,836	39,120	79,734	62,20,829
<i>Sholapur District.</i>								
D. S. B.	6,650	44,85,699	1,98,882	22,521	..	14,373	2,01,000	49,29,125
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,38,157	9,890	..	1,01,716	3,140	..	6,52,903
Total (a)	6,650	50,23,856	2,08,772	22,521	1,01,716	17,513	2,01,000	55,82,028
M. S. B., Sholapur	1,27,152	5,06,874	..	8,657	8,23,400	1,729	58,693	15,26,505
M. S. B., Barsi	20,108	1,26,261	..	..	1,20,000	1,209	3,530	2,71,108
Total (b)	1,47,260	6,33,135	..	8,657	9,43,400	2,938	62,223	17,97,613
Total (a) + (b)	1,53,910	56,56,991	2,08,772	31,178	10,45,116	20,451	2,63,223	73,79,641
<i>Akola District.</i>								
D. S. B.,	2,24,333	23,90,274	73,493	8,11,892	..	3,45,521	1,17,398	39,62,911

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening Balance on 31st April	Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including Opening Balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) ..	2,24,333	23,90,274	73,493	8,11,892	..	3,45,521	1,17,398	39,62,911
Authorised Municipalities	3,50,233	4,50,834	..	..	3,47,997	..	8,847	11,57,911
Total (b) ..	3,50,233	4,50,834	..	..	3,47,997	..	8,847	11,57,911
Total (a) ÷ (b) ..	5,74,566	28,41,108	73,493	8,11,892	3,47,997	3,45,521	1,262,45	51,20,822
<i>Amravati District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	4,58,081	25,16,811	45,497	13,83,300	..	1,43,081	9,991	45,56,761
Total (a) ..	4,58,081	25,16,811	45,497	13,83,300	..	1,43,081	9,991	45,56,761
Authorised Municipalities.	1,07,759	6,50,670	650	..	7,45,795	..	2,001	15,06,875
Total (b) ..	1,07,759	6,50,670	650	..	7,45,795	..	2,001	15,06,875
Total (a) ÷ (b) ..	5,65,840	31,67,481	46,147	13,83,300	7,45,795	1,43,081	11,992	60,63,636

<i>Bhandara District.</i>									
D. S. B.	..	2,38,661	31,05,022	6,474	21,56,789	..	1,28,028	..	56,34,974
Total (a)	..	2,38,661	31,05,022	6,474	21,56,789	..	1,28,028	..	56,34,974
Authorised Municipalities.	..	1,03,634	4,25,724	2,422	..	3,49,613	..	..	8,81,393
Total (b)	..	1,03,634	4,25,724	2,422	..	3,49,613	..	..	8,81,393
<i>Buldhana District.</i>									
D. S. B.	..	..	22,50,360	13,018	6,02,910	..	1,54,440	2,354	30,23,082
Total (a)	..	..	22,50,360	13,018	6,02,910	..	1,54,440	2,354	30,23,082
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	3,46,645	..	..	2,34,685	1,133	131	5,82,594
Total (b)	..	..	3,46,645	..	..	2,34,685	1,133	131	5,82,594
Total (a) ÷ (b)	..	..	25,97,005	13,018	6,02,910	2,34,685	1,55,573	2,485	36,05,676
<i>Chanda District</i>									
D. S. B.	..	10,02,627	15,42,817	42,132	3,06,217	..	397	..	28,94,190
Total (a)	..	10,02,627	15,42,817	42,132	3,06,217	..	397	..	28,94,190
Authorised Municipalities.	..	19,86,421	1,23,312	..	..	1,77,378	..	..	22,87,111
Total (b)	..	19,86,421	1,23,312	..	..	1,77,378	..	..	22,87,111
Total (a) ÷ (b)	..	29,89,048	16,66,129	42,132	3,06,217	1,77,378	397	..	51,81,301
<i>Nagpur District.</i>									
D. S. B. (Janapad)	..	68,476	13,49,635	1,97,328	16,52,244	..	..	..	32,67,683
Total (a)	..	68,476	13,49,635	1,97,328	16,52,244	..	..	..	32,67,683

APPENDIX IV—cont

Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring								
	Opening Balance on 31st April	Recurring	Non-recurring	Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscel- laneous	Total including opening balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Authorised Municipi- palities.	67,56,380	8,67,096	47,683	..	33,49,874	73	119	1,10,21,225
Total (a) ..	67,56,380	8,67,096	47,683	..	33,49,874	73	119	1,10,21,225
Total (a) × (b) ..	68,24,856	22,16,731	2,45,011	16,52,244	33,49,874	73	119	1,42,88,908
<i>Wardha District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	..	12,22,887	44,153	5,78,567	..	30,246	2,629	18,78,482
Total (a) ..	..	12,22,887	44,153	5,78,567	..	30,246	2,629	18,78,482
Authorised Municipi- palities.	..	2,00,542	54,146	..	4,41,956	3	6,714	7,03,361
Total (b) ..	..	2,00,542	54,146	..	4,41,956	3	6,714	7,03,361
Total (a) × (b) ..	..	14,23,429	98,299	5,78,567	4,41,956	30,249	9,343	25,81,843

<i>Yeotmal District.</i>									
D. S. B.	20,97,128	..	3,86,654	..	1,46,180	..	26,29,962
Total (a)	20,97,128	..	3,86,654	..	1,46,180	..	26,29,962
Authorised Municipalities.	2,79,148	..	..	2,34,129	10,280	710	5,24,267
Total (b)	2,79,148	..	..	2,34,129	10,280	710	5,24,267
Total (a) × (b)	23,76,276	..	3,86,654	2,34,129	1,56,460	710	31,54,229

ABSTRACT-MAHARASHTRA STATE

District School Boards.	63,14,025	7,05,41,820	31,11,025	1,04,92,719	..	11,52,151	19,62,963	9,35,74,703
Non-Authorised Municipalities	..	57,31,613	2,94,772	..	13,69,268	40,684	16,38,739	90,75,076
Total (a)	63,14,025	7,62,73,433	34,05,797	1,04,92,719	13,69,268	11,92,835	36,01,702	10,26,49,779
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,22,26,409	98,41,973	1,09,428	38,54,791	2,44,85,999	34,456	7,46,601	5,12,99,657
Cantonment Boards	..	1,16,843	23	..	1,77,460	25,777	2,700	3,22,803
Total (a)	1,22,26,409	99,58,816	1,09,451	38,54,791	2,46,63,459	60,233	7,49,301	5,16,22,460
Grand Total (a) and (b).	1,85,40,434	8,62,32,249	35,15,248	1,43,47,510	2,60,32,727	12,53,068	43,51,003	15,42,72,239

APPENDIX IV—cont.

EXPENDITURE								
(1)	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)	Non-recurring (14)	Excess State grants referred for year (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3. (17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Bombay District</i>								
Bombay Municipality.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	1,92,40,673	..	5,20,201	15,67,571	11,66,858	..	2,24,95,303	17,58,743
Total (b)	1,92,40,673	..	5,20,201	15,67,571	11,66,858	..	2,24,95,303	17,58,743
Total (a) × (b)	1,92,40,673	..	5,20,201	15,67,571	11,66,858	..	2,24,95,303	17,58,743
<i>Dhulia District.</i>								
D. S. B.	45,54,175	83,781	1,11,351	66,205	17,988	..	48,33,500	64,293
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,56,238	..	..	..	..	..	6,56,238	..
Total (a)	52,10,413	83,781	1,11,351	66,205	17,988	..	54,89,738	64,293
N. S. B., Dhulia	5,24,874	1,012	..	11,695	5,062	..	5,42,643	16,745

Total (b)	..	5,24,874	1,012	..	11,695	5,062	..	5,42,643	16,745
Total (a) × (b)	..	57,35,287	84,793	1,11,351	77,900	23,050	..	60,32,381	81,038
<i>Jalgaon District.</i>									
D. S. B.	..	49,62,193	3,114	67,905	73,208	3,35,241	..	54,41,661	5,29,642
Non-Authorised Municipalities.		12,57,828	1,596	6,588	16,578	75,877	..	13,58,467	..
Total (a)	..	62,20,021	4,710	74,493	89,786	4,11,118	..	68,00,128	5,29,642
M. S. B., Jalgaon		5,02,858	1,456	..	10,167	729	..	5,15,210	867
M. S. B., Amalner		2,41,035	101	..	3,483	4,369	..	2,48,988	21,714
Total (b)	..	7,43,893	1,557	..	13,650	5,098	..	7,64,198	22,581
Total (a) × (b)	..	69,63,914	6,267	74,493	1,03,436	4,16,216	..	75,64,326	5,52,223
<i>Kolaba District.</i>									
D. S. B., Kolaba		29,16,208	..	47,566	59,550	2,47,397	..	32,70,721	13,88,758
Non-Authorised Municipalities.		5,38,676	..	4,571	8,354	34,813	..	5,86,414	..
Total (a)	..	34,54,884	..	52,137	67,904	2,82,210	..	38,57,135	13,88,758
Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) × (b)	..	34,54,884	..	52,137	67,904	2,82,210	..	38,57,135	13,88,758
<i>Nasik District.</i>									
D. S. B.,	..	38,67,483	1,698	1,99,152	87,758	4,60,024	..	46,16,115	3,56,656
Non-Authority Municipalities.	..	7,64,882	360	..	..	69,635	..	8,34,777	..

APPENDIX IV—cont

EXPENDITURE								
(1)	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)	Non-recurring (14)	Excess state grants referred for year (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3. (17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total (a) ..	46,32,365	2,058	1,99,152	87,758	5,29,559	..	54,50,892	3,56,656
M. S. B., Nasik ..	5,45,583	250	47,208	11,256	..	..	6,04,297	38,378
M. S. B., Malegaon	4,88,921	558	2,420	18,052	965	..	5,10,916	54,238
Cantonment Deolali	67,812	..	5,380	..	1,110	..	74,302	..
Total (b) ..	11,02,316	808	55,008	29,308	2,075	..	11,89,515	92,616
Total (a) + (b) ..	57,34,681	2,866	2,54,160	1,17,066	5,31,634	..	66,40,407	4,49,272
<i>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
D. S. B., Ratnagiri	68,09,559	16,660	1,17,898	1,19,848	57,317	..	71,21,282	8,42,611
Non-Authorities Municipalities.	5,99,515	1,326	41,108	..	4,564	..	6,46,513	..
Total (b) ..	74,09,074	17,986	1,59,006	1,19,848	61,881	..	77,67,795	8,42,611
Local Authority ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b) ..	74,09,074	17,986	1,59,006	1,19,848	61,881	..	77,67,795	8,42,611

<i>Thana District.</i>									
J-1483-37-A.	D. S. B., Thana ..	34,92,736	1,483	2,22,802	76,038	34,318	..	38,27,377	10,14,834
	Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,74,790	..	49,168	7,239,58	..
	Total (a) ..	41,67,526	1,483	2,71,970	76,038	34,318	..	45,51,335	10,14,834
	Local Authority Municipalities.
	Total (b)
Total (a) + (b) ..	41,67,526	1,483	2,71,970	76,038	34,318	..	45,51,335	10,14,834	
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>									
D. S. B., Kolhapur	38,33,778	..	1,32,492	5,45,229	77,234	..	45,78,733	4,44,834	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	4,99,951	..	13,838	56,944	8,066	..	5,78,799	..	
Total (a) ..	43,23,729	..	1,46,330	6,02,173	85,300	..	51,57,532	4,44,834	
M. S., B. Kolhapur	4,70,350	1,128	2,08,695	17,065	1,90,997	..	8,88,235	41,946	
Total (b) ..	4,70,350	1,128	2,08,695	17,065	1,90,997	..	8,88,235	41,946	
Total (a) + (b) ..	47,94,079	1,128	3,55,025	6,19,238	2,76,297	..	60,45,767	4,86,820	
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>									
D. S. B., A'nagar	44,49,791	16,936	4,67,364	1,33,029	3,80,487	..	54,47,607	2,15,248	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	2,74,478	..	..	..	..	..	2,74,478	..
Total (a) ..	47,24,269	16,936	4,67,364	1,33,029	3,80,487	..	57,22,085	2,15,248	
M. S., B. A'nagar	3,90,938	70	27,024	11,037	433	..	4,29,502	16,309	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

J-1482-37-B.

EXPENDITURE								
(1)	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On manage-ments (13)	Non-recurring (14)	Excess State grants referred for year (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3. (17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar.	55,860	..	2,250	2,281	..	..	60,391	..
Total (b) ..	4,46,798	70	29,274	13,318	433	..	4,89,893	16,309
Total (a) + (b) ..	51,71,067	17,006	4,96,638	1,46,347	3,80,920	..	62,11,978	2,31,557
<i>Poona District.</i>								
D. S. B. Poona Non-Authorised	40,99,084	3,216	1,18,414	1,04,155	4,15,601	..	47,40,470	8,89,302
	9,12,719	902	49,567	..	3,96,536	..	13,59,724	..
Total (a)	50,11,803	4,118	1,67,981	1,04,155	8,121,37	..	61,00,194	8,89,302
M. S. B., Poona ..	18,10,025	3,320	3,62,289	56,806	11,270	..	22,43,710	1,49,001
Cantonment Board, Poona.	22,802	..	71,821	..	4,284	..	98,907	..
Cantonment Board, Kirkee.	85,203	..	4,000	..	..	..	89,203	..
Total (a) ..	19,18,030	3,320	4,38,110	56,806	15,554	..	24,31,820	1,49,001
Total (a) + (b) ..	69,29,833	7,438	6,06,091	1,60,961	8,27,691	..	85,32,014	10,38,303
<i>Sangli District.</i>								
D. S. B. Sangli ..	39,64,006	27,599	1,52,657	82,797	9,78,398	..	52,05,457	5,10,607

Non-Authorised Municipalities.	7,51,506	5,245	..	..	1,43,612	..	9,00,363	..
Total (a)	47,15,512	32,844	1,52,657	82,797	11,22,010	..	61,05,820	5,10,607	
Local Authority Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) + (b)	47,15,512	32,844	1,52,659	82,797	11,22,010	..	61,05,820	5,10,607	
<i>Satara District.</i>									
D. S. B. Satara	51,02,494	2,307	1,44,110	76,064	57,995	..	53,82,970	74,855	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	4,97,335	275	.. *	..	4,832	..	5,02,442	..	
Total (a)	55,99,829	2,582	1,44,110	76,064	62,827	..	58,85,412	74,855	
M. S. B., Satara	2,22,907	..	15,699	4,961	1,053	..	2,44,620	15,942	
Total (b)	2,22,907	..	15,699	4,961	1,053	..	2,44,620	15,942	
Total (a) + (b)	58,22,736	2,582	1,59,809	81,025	63,880	..	61,30,032	90,797	
<i>Sholapur District.</i>									
D. S. B. Sholapur	39,86,532	2,232	1,75,841	90,708	3,91,530	..	46,46,843	2,82,232	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,31,974	204	10,835	..	9,890	..	6,52,903	..	
Total (a)	46,18,506	2,436	1,86,676	90,708	4,01,420	..	52,99,746	2,82,232	
M. B. S., Sholapur	12,65,643	17,055	1,11,654	27,733	77,778	..	14,99,863	26,642	
M. B. S., Barsi	2,02,313	..	22,308	5,959	..	..	2,30,580	40,528
Total (b)	14,67,956	17,055	1,33,962	33,692	77,778	..	17,30,443	67,170	
Total (a) + (b)	60,86,462	19,491	3,20,638	1,24,400	4,79,198	..	70,30,179	3,49,452	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE								
(1)	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On manage-ments (13)	Non-recurring (14)	Excess State grants referred for year (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3. (17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Akola District.</i>								
D. S. B. Akola. ..	34,75,416	1,007	..	23,843	1,17,070	..	36,17,336	3,45,575
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) ..	34,75,416	1,007	..	23,843	1,17,070	..	36,17,336	3,45,575
Authorised Municipalities.	7,20,121	..	..	16,238	62,472	..	7,98,831	3,59,080
Total (b) ..	7,20,121	..	..	16,238	62,472	..	7,98,831	3,59,080
Total (a) ÷ (b) ..	41,95,537	1,007	..	40,081	1,79,542	..	44,16,167	7,04,655
<i>Amravati District.</i>								
D. S. B., Amravati.	31,20,583	4,026	..	99,430	36,599	1,550	32,62,188	12,94,573
Total (a) ..	31,20,583	4,026	..	99,430	36,599	1,550	32,62,188	12,94,573
Authorised Municipalities.	10,38,225	..	..	1,37,635	17,486	320	11,93,666	3,13,209
Total (b) ..	10,38,225	..	..	1,37,635	17,486	320	11,93,666	3,13,209

Total (a) + (b) ..	41,58,808	4,026	..	2,37,065	54,085	1,870	44,55,854	16,07,782
<i>Bhandara District.</i>								
D. S. B., Bhandara	31,05,022	..	..	6,466	50,016	..	31,61,504	24,73,470
Total (a) ..	31,05,022	..	..	6,466	50,016	..	31,61,504	24,73,470
Authorised Municipalities.	4,25,724	..	..	57,205	8,049	..	4,90,978	3,90,415
Total (b) ..	4,25,724	..	..	57,205	8,049	..	4,90,978	3,80,415
<i>Buldana District.</i>								
D. S. B., Buldana.	28,47,902	..	400	45,106	1,25,310	4,364	30,23,082	..
Total (a) ..	28,47,902	..	400	45,106	1,25,310	4,364	30,23,082	..
Authorised Municipalities.	5,26,498	..	..	35,979	20,117	..	5,82,594	..
Total (b) ..	5,26,498	..	..	35,979	20,117	..	5,82,594	..
Total (a) + (b) ..	33,74,400	..	400	81,085	1,45,427	4,364	36,05,676	..
<i>Chanda District.</i>								
D. S. B., Chanda.	17,75,834	..	..	17,030	59,994	38,057	18,90,915	10,03,275
Total (a) ..	17,75,834	..	..	17,030	59,994	38,057	18,90,915	10,03,275
Authorised Municipalities.	2,89,372	..	..	..	14,723	..	3,04,095	19,83,016
Total (b) ..	2,89,372	..	..	..	14,723	..	3,04,095	19,83,016
Total (a) + (b) ..	20,65,206	..	..	17,030	74,717	38,057	21,95,010	29,86,291
<i>Nagpur District.</i>								
D. S. B. (Janpad)	18,38,536	..	..	38,368	53,494	21,435	19,51,833	13,15,850
Total (a) ..	18,38,536	..	..	38,368	53,494	21,435	19,51,833	13,15,850

APPENDIX IV—*concl.*

(1)	EXPENDITURE							
	On primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On managements	Non-recurring	Excess State grants referred for year	Total of Cols. (10) to (15)	Closing balance as on 31-3.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Authorised Municipalities.	25,65,104	..	..	80,355	9,28,103	1,34,013	37,07,575	73,13,650
Total (b) ..	25,65,104	..	..	80,355	9,28,103	1,34,013	37,07,575	73,13,650
Total (a) + (b) ..	44,03,640	..	..	1,18,723	9,81,597	1,55,448	56,59,408	86,29,500
<i>Wardha District.</i>								
D. S. B., Wardhs.	12,86,254	..	..	18,927	99,739	77,549	14,82,469	3,96,013
Total (a) ..	12,86,254	..	..	18,927	99,739	77,549	14,82,469	3,96,013
Authorised Municipalities.	4,08,025	..	..	..	31,583	..	4,39,608	2,63,753
Total (b) ..	4,08,025	..	..	..	31,583	..	4,39,608	2,63,753
Total (a) + (b) ..	16,94,279	..	..	18,927	1,31,322	77,549	19,22,077	6,59,766
<i>Yeotmal District.</i>								
D. S. B., Yeotmal.	25,35,566	606	..	25,327	68,463	..	26,29,962	..
Total (a) ..	25,35,566	606	..	25,327	68,463	..	26,29,962	..
Authorised Municipalities.	4,79,726	240	..	15,036	29,265	..	5,24,267	..

Total (b)	..	4,79,726	..	15,036	29,265	..	5,24,267	..	
Total (a) + (b)	..	30,15,292	846	..	40,363	97,728	..	31,54,229	
ABSTRACT—MAHARASHTRA STATE									
D. S. B.	..	7,20,13,152	1,64,665	19,57,952	17,89,086	40,64,215	1,42,955	8,01,32,025	1,34,42,678
Non-Authorised Municipalities.		80,59,892	9,908	1,75,675	81,876	7,47,725	..	90,75,076	..
Total (a)	..	8,00,73,044	1,74,573	21,33,627	18,70,962	48,11,940	1,42,955	8,92,07,101	1,34,42,678
Local Authority Municipalities.		3,23,58,915	25,190	13,17,498	20,88,233	25,71,312	1,34,333	3,84,95,481	1,28,04,176
Cantonment Boards		2,31,677	..	83,451	2,281	5,394	..	3,22,803	..
Total (b)	..	3,25,90,592	25,190	14,00,949	20,90,514	25,76,706	1,34,333	3,88,18,284	1,28,04,176
Grand Total (a) + (b)		11,26,63,636	1,99,763	35,34,576	39,61,476	73,88,646	2,77,288	12,80,25,385	2,62,46,854

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances (2)	Rent of school buildings (3)	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment (4-a)	Craft equipment (4-b)	Other equipment (4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	56,06,523	81,355	5,151	..	54,228
Percentage to total expenditure	83.4	1.2	0.1	..	0.8
Aided Schools	1,58,747	2,161	..	..	1,993
Percentage to total expenditure ..	92.0	1.2	..	..	1.2
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	30,68,814	32,566	36,880	..	14,187
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.6	0.9	1.0	..	0.4
Aided Schools	61,330	1,378	..	..	440
Percentage to total expenditure ..	58.8	1.3	..	..	0.4
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	43,57,368	87,052	27,117	..	72,818
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.9	1.7	0.5	..	1.4
Aided Schools	2,51,188	9,544	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.7	3.1	..	..	..
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	66,19,977	49,980	30,023	..	15,985
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.0	0.7	0.4	..	0.2
Aided Schools	1,45,502	1,330	..	..	1,897
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.8	0.8	..	..	1.1

DIX V

BY OBJECTS INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1959-60

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, East Khandesh						
81,505	321	4,968	38,084	6,07,661	2,45,839	67,25,635
1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	9.0	3.6	100.0
1,148	..	..	..	7,730	728	1,72,507
0.7	..	..	..	4.5	0.4	100.0
Board, Kolaba						
38,650	..	2,910	9,328	3,19,453	2,82,210	38,04,998
1.0	..	0.1	0.2	8.4	7.4	100.0
1,123	..	..	..	..	40,005	1,04,276
1.1	..	..	..	..	38.4	100.0
Board, Nasik						
49,105	..	3,432	32,797	2,44,745	3,77,306	52,51,740
1.0	..	0.1	0.6	4.6	7.2	100.0
5,137	..	..	584	..	40,801	3,07,254
1.7	..	..	0.2	..	13.3	100.0
Board, Ratnagiri						
70,095	1,133	6,303	3,65,583	3,90,763	58,947	76,08,789
0.9	0.0	0.1	4.8	5.1	0.8	100.0
3,167	..	..	2,932	20,824	..	1,75,652
1.8	..	..	1.7	11.8	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	31,18,160	1,06,162	17,100	8,504	17,990
Percentage to total expenditure..	68.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Aided Schools	4,44,600	29,490	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure..	91.4	6.1	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	43,77,219	86,509	17,988	..	51,372
Percentage to total expenditure..	79.7	1.6	0.3	..	0.9
Aided Schools	1,18,600	406	..	..	667
Percentage to total expenditure..	96.5	0.3	..	..	0.6
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	44,03,405	82,796	37,173	..	81,595
Percentage to total expenditure..	76.9	1.5	0.7	..	1.4
Aided Schools	6,09,237	8,322	..	..	2,715
Percentage to total expenditure..	84.2	1.2	..	..	0.4
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	39,44,968	1,36,129	12,759	4,222	1,49,451
Percentage to total expenditure..	87.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	3.3
Aided Schools	2,28,720	2,154	..	..	6,929
Percentage to total expenditure..	95.2	0.9	..	..	2.9

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., School, medical services, school mcals, etc.	Physical education	School building's, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Thana						
39,288	..	3,390	20,393	11,85,490	34,318	45,51,395
0.9	..	0.1	0.4	26.0	0.8	100.0
9,360	2,920	..	4,86,370
1.9	0.6	..	100.0
Board, West Khandesh						
37,072	..	3,280	97,376	8,18,923	..	54,89,739
0.7	..	0.1	1.8	14.9	..	100.0
988	733	1,474	..	1,22,868
0.8	0.6	1.2	..	100.0
Board, Ahmednagar						
41,229	..	3,296	2,26,077	7,83,957	62,557	57,22,095
0.7	..	0.1	3.9	13.7	1.1	100.0
7,212	..	1,830	..	93,925	..	7,23,241
1.0	..	0.2	..	13.0	..	100.0
Board, Kolhapur						
24,775	..	3,205	37,471	1,79,188	1,442	44,93,610
0.6	..	0.1	0.8	4.0	0.0	100.0
2,517	2,40,320
1.0	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	51,78,412	61,847	8,201	..	86,772
Percentage to total expenditure..	90.1	1.1	0.1	..	1.5
Aided Schools	1,91,142	6,305	40	..	180
Percentage to total expenditure..	85.7	2.8	0.0	..	0.1
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	48,49,100	1,12,173	50,578	..	62,304
Percentage to total expenditure..	81.7	1.9	0.8	..	1.1
Aided Schools	1,65,927	..	..	..	2,054
Percentage to total expenditure..	98.8	..	..	..	1.2
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	42,95,251	76,297	4,924	..	54,799
Percentage to total expenditure..	84.0	1.5	0.1	..	1.1
Aided Schools	1,84,684	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure..	86.5	..	..	..	..
District School					
Local Authority Schools ..	44,98,300	1,07,465	33,319	..	64,976
Percentage to total expenditure..	73.7	1.7	0.5	..	1.1
Aided Schools	2,57,240	10,200	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure..	80.4	3.2	..	..	..

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other Expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, North Satara						
49,191	3,745	3,682	5,373	2,83,867	66,212	57,47,302
0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.2	100.0
2,588	673	22,089	..	2,23,017
1.2	0.3	9.9	..	100.0
Board, Poona						
43,730	..	4,707	31,142	2,20,842	5,57,637	59,32,213
0.7	..	0.1	0.6	3.7	9.4	100.0
..	1,67,981
..	100.0
Board, Sholapur						
61,078	..	4,220	30,593	1,84,488	4,01,420	51,13,070
1.2	..	0.1	0.6	3.6	7.8	100.0
..	28,927	..	2,13,611
..	13.5	..	100.0
Board, South Satara-Sangli						
38,394	..	4,165	8,90,682	4,51,936	16,583	61,05,820
0.6	..	0.1	14.6	7.4	0.3	100.0
3,144	49,128	..	3,19,712
1.0	15.4	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	2,11,036	8,904	920	..	2,369
Percentage to total expenditure..	84.8	3.6	0.4	..	1.0
Aided Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Municipal					
Local Authority Schools ..	1,50,54,895	8,34,773	..	..	2,32,798
Percentage to total expenditure..	66.9	3.7	..	..	1.0
Aided Schools	57,77,033	8,41,391	..	..	2,02,636
Percentage to total expenditure..	75.6	11.1	..	..	2.7
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	4,63,354	13,060	..	3,131	2,632
Percentage to total expenditure..	85.4	2.4	..	0.6	0.5
Aided Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	3,75,487	42,478	986	..	5,244
Percentage to total expenditure..	72.9	8.2	0.2	..	1.0
Aided Schools	8,641	..	4,792	..	13
Percentage to total expenditure..	60.2	..	33.4	..	0.1

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building's construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Amalner						
2,205	..	174	16	18,995	4,369	2,48,988
0.9	..	0.0	0.0	7.6	1.7	100.0
..
..
Corporation, Bombay						
1,60,785	2,86,195	64,570	11,50,890	47,10,397	..	2,24,95,303
0.7	1.3	0.3	5.1	21.0	..	100.0
1,07,246	15,721	94,728	1,33,076	4,08,456	63,485	76,43,772
1.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	5.3	0.8	100.0
Board, Dhulia						
4,614	300	573	5,062	49,917	..	5,42,643
0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	9.1	..	100.0
..
..
Board, Jalgaon						
2,541	216	729	..	87,529	..	5,15,210
0.5	0.0	0.2	..	17.0	..	100.0
22	..	..	..	884	..	14,352
0.1	..	..	..	6.2	..	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of School Buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	3,62,037	29,504	502	..	6,669
Percentage to total expenditure..	70.9	5.8	0.1	..	1.3
Aided Schools	4,384	250	..	..	268
Percentage to total expenditure..	60.7	3.5	..	..	3.7
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	4,35,483	43,848	..	125	5,622
Percentage to total expenditure..	76.7	7.7	..	..	1.0
Aided Schools	1,25,365	5,567	..	..	5,992
Percentage to total expenditure..	82.0	3.6	..	..	3.9
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	3,06,249	27,597	1,521	..	3,644
Percentage to total expenditure..	71.3	6.4	0.4	..	0.8
Aided Schools	80,493	8,402	1,556	..	660
Percentage to total expenditure..	60.1	6.3	1.2	..	0.5
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools.. ..	1,72,400	9,024	143	..	65
Percentage to total expenditure..	82.7	4.3	0.1	..	..
Aided Schools	34,908	2,446	..	..	1,570
Percentage to total expenditure..	87.6	6.2	..	..	4.0

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other Expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Malegaon						
6,180	1,181	605	..	1,03,878	360	5,10,916
1.2	0.2	0.1	..	20.3	0.1	100.0
103	2,214	..	7,219
1.4	30.7	..	100.0
Board, Nasik						
3,614	150	..	5,100	74,653	..	5,68,595
0.6	0.9	13.1	..	100.0
1,533	683	13,716	..	1,52,856
1.0	0.4	9.1	..	100.0
Board, Ahmednagar						
2,271	..	382	..	87,405	433	4,29,502
0.5	..	0.1	..	20.4	0.1	100.0
1,749	40,986	..	1,33,846
1.3	30.6	..	100.0
Board, Barsi						
1,129	..	837	234	18,204	6,597	2,08,633
0.5	..	0.4	0.1	8.7	3.2	100.0
367	596	..	39,887
0.6	1.6	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of School Buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	4,20,603	14,138	2,601	..	14,212
Percentage to total expenditure..	65.9	2.2	0.4	..	2.2
Aided Schools	3,58,152	30,780	..	..	4,409
Percentage to total expenditure..	86.8	7.5	..	..	1.1
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	14,29,326	2,07,993	..	8,523	27,434
Percentage to total expenditure..	75.9	11.1	..	0.5	1.5
Aided Schools	8,83,585	1,09,581	1,228	598	13,763
Percentage to total expenditure..	69.1	8.6	0.1	0.0	1.1
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	1,62,739	7,549	..	..	1,462
Percentage to total expenditure ..	66.5	3.1	..	..	0.6
Aided Schools	28,796	3,400	254	..	817
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.6	8.2	0.6	..	2.1
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools ..	11,20,156	79,027	..	7,943	26,607
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.7	5.7	..	0.6	2.0
Aided Schools	2,77,645	36,570	..	..	15,715
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.9	9.2	..	..	4.0

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i. e. school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School Buildings, Construction and Repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Kolhapur						
3,221	..	5,545	1,43,602	34,281	..	6,38,203
0.5	..	0.9	22.5	5.4	..	100.0
4,397	..	..	4,298	10,559	..	4,12,595
1.1	..	..	1.0	2.5	..	100.0
Board, Poona						
11,045	..	39	2,359	1,83,432	11,270	18,81,421
0.6	..	0.0	0.1	9.7	0.6	100.0
13,520	9,734	12,730	8,801	1,61,653	62,309	12,77,502
1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	12.7	4.9	100.0
Board, Satara						
1,316	653	400	..	69,448	1,053	2,44,620
0.5	0.3	0.2	..	28.4	0.4	100.0
241	..	..	..	4,191	3,649	41,348
0.6	..	..	..	10.1	8.8	100.0
Board, Sholapur						
5,844	1,800	..	..	1,46,832	..	13,88,209
0.4	0.1	..	..	10.5	..	100.0
4,683	..	..	..	62,523	..	3,97,136
1.2	..	..	..	15.7	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of School Buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment					
Local Authority Schools ..	58,295	2,521	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.5	3.4	..	..	..
Aided Schools	8,470	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.8	..	..	..	..
Cantonment					
Local Authority Schools ..	51,031	3,408	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.5	5.6	..	..	..
Aided Schools	22,965	..	..	..	1,252
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.7	..	..	..	4.9
Cantonment					
Local Authority Schools ..	73,963	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.0	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	71,365	1,136	..	..	12,434
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.7	1.1	..	..	12.1
Cantonment					
Local Authority Schools ..	21,042	..	..	..	5,548
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.7	..	..	..	20.5
Aided Schools	1,30,015	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	75.6	..	..	..	..

A—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Deolali						
1,485		170	149	10,578	1,104	74,302
2.0	0.2	0.2	..	14.2	1.5	100.0
193	8,663
2.2	100.0
Board, Ahmednagar						
1,121	..	65	..	4,766	..	60,391
1.9	..	0.1	..	7.9	..	100.0
1,052	323	25,592
4.1	1.3	100.0
Board, Kirkee						
3,450	7,790	..	85,203
5.1	9.9	..	100.0
3,567	13,882	..	1,02,384
3.5	13.6	..	100.0
Board, Poona						
496	27,086
1.8	100.0
..	42,041	1,72,056
..	24.4	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of School Buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District					
Janpad Schools	32,83,125	12,813	800	..	25,978
Percentage to total expenditure ..	90.8	0.4	0.0	..	0.7
Municipal Schools	6,72,560	5,138	..	..	21,335
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.2	0.6	..	..	2.7
Aided Schools	27,998	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.1	..	..	..	..
District					
Janpad Schools	25,26,660	4,862	10,355	..	48,499
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.4	0.2	0.4	..	1.7
Municipal Schools	8,22,609	6,928	4,025	2,000	2,975
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Aided Schools	35,740	3,522	212	752	321
Percentage to total expenditure ..	74.7	7.7	0.3	1.6	0.6
District					
Janpad Schools	14,56,977	6,284	2,100	100	6,200
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Municipal Schools	3,06,989	1,901	..	..	495
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.5	0.6	..	..	0.1
Aided Schools	49,272	3,211	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	93.9	6.1	..	..	..

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school, medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Akola						
55,276	..	700	1,17,070	62,860	58,714	36,17,336
1.6	..	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.6	100.0
9,878	458	..	62,472	26,990	..	7,98,831
1.2	0.1	..	7.8	3.4	..	100.0
6,531	..	..	..	..	..	34,529
18.9	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Amaravati						
2,568	..	..	1,40,000	1,10,308	80,512	29,23,764
0.9	..	..	5.8	3.8	2.8	100.0
..	..	..	9,001	36,641	16,279	9,00,458
..	..	..	1.0	4.1	1.8	100.0
..	..	..	1,215	3,009	3,036	47,807
..	..	..	2.5	6.3	6.3	100.0
Bhandara						
28,388	..	..	2,16,914	..	50,776	17,67,739
1.6	..	..	12.3	..	2.8	100.0
4,553	38	1,586	36,304	18,670	6,148	3,76,684
1.2	0.0	0.4	9.6	5.0	1.6	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	52,483
..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District					
Janpad Schools	27,30,505	4,424	7	..	42,675
Percentage to total expenditure ..	90.4	0.1	0.0	..	1.4
Municipal Schools	5,07,352	3,018	..	51	1,007
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.1	0.5	..	0.0	0.2
Aided Schools	10,743	819	..	..	48
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.2	6.7	..	..	0.4
District					
Janpad Schools	16,49,736	5,771	10,947	..	26,978
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.2	0.3	0.6	..	1.4
Municipal Schools	2,62,969	1,135	..	..	7,007
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.5	0.4	..	..	2.3
Aided Schools	46,722	..	..	..	2,505
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.5	..	..	..	4.3
District					
Janpad Schools	14,78,707	10,826	..	..	28,199
Percentage to total expenditure ..	75.8	0.6	..	..	1.4
Municipal Schools	20,17,542	43,809	..	..	1,609
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.5	1.5	..	..	0.0
Aided Schools	3,97,544	46,727	..	..	7,365
Percentage to total expenditure ..	73.8	8.7	..	..	1.4

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-Recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buldana						
37,397	..	700	84,564	1,16,405	6,405	30,23,082
1-2	..	0-2	2-8	3-9	0-2	100-0
10,510	194	..	25,896	34,566	..	5,82,594
1-8	0-0	..	4-4	6-0	..	100-0
175	..	..	97	307	..	12,189
1-4	..	..	0-8	2-5	..	100-0
Chanda						
11,018	..	140	35,712	65,709	84,904	18,90,915
0-6	..	0-0	1-9	3-5	4-5	100-0
3,558	52	..	11,597	8,028	9,749	3,04,095
1-2	0-0	..	3-8	2-6	3-2	100-0
1,821	..	..	1,008	6,703	..	58,759
3-1	..	..	1-7	11-4	..	100-0
Nagpur						
43,431	4,600	..	38,304	3,32,931	15,425	19,52,423
2-2	0-2	..	2-0	17-0	0-8	100-0
39,804	2,254	20,499	7,85,964	55,542	20,806	29,87,829
1-3	0-2	0-7	26-3	1-8	0-7	100-0
25,295	..	..	29,301	23,425	8,637	5,38,294
4-7	..	..	5-4	4-4	1-0	100-0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District					
Janpad Schools	12,12,168	2,430	1,292	..	9,191
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.7	0.1	..	..	0.7
Municipal Schools	3,77,144	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	93.6	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	16,493	..	54	..	826
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.4	..	0.3	..	4.3
District					
Janpad Schools	22,03,273	6,593	2,513	..	13,556
Percentage to total expenditure ..	95.7	0.3	0.1	..	0.6
Municipal Schools	4,15,589	1,098	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	48.8	0.1	..	..	..
Aided Schools	47,120	1,500	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.0	2.5	..	..	..
District					
Local Authority Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	17,585	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	100.0	..	..	..	..

V—contd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	school buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha						
13,338	..	5,813	13,000	74,320	61,723	13,98,275
1.2	..	0.4	1.3	5.3	4.3	100.0
1,667	125	725	6,204	9,290	7,715	4,02,870
0.4	0.03	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.0	100.0
1,022	..	..	377	310	..	19,082
5.4	..	..	2.0	1.6	..	100.0
Yeotmal						
54,154	..	..	7,234	15,246	704	23,03,273
2.3	..	..	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
2,354	192	..	80,826	3,50,665	52	8,50,776
0.3	0.0	..	9.6	41.2	0.0	100.0
9,824	..	540	..	1,448	..	60,432
16.2	..	0.9	..	2.4	..	100.0
Aurangabad						
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,585
..	..	..	..	..	..	100%

APPENDIX

		Teachers' salaries including allowances		Rent of school buildings	Educational equipment		
					Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District							
Local Authority Schools
Percentage to total expenditure
Aided Schools	49,889	1,773	..	..	1,556
Percentage to total expenditure	80.5	2.9	..	..	2.5
District							
Local Authority Schools
Percentage to total expenditure
Aided Schools	63,609	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure	66.8	..	..	..	..
District							
Local Authority Schools
Percentage to total expenditure
Aided Schools	21,310	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure	100.0	..	..	..	..
District							
Local Authority Schools
Percentage to total expenditure
Aided Schools	12,320	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure	62.6	..	..	..	..

V—concl'd.

School contingencies	Special services i.e., school medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School buildings, construction and repairs	Other expenditure		Total of columns 2 to 9 (b)
				Recurring	Non-recurring	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(10)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhir						
..
..
176	3,311	5,270	61,975
0.3	5.3	8.5	100.0
Nanded						
..
..
..	31,665	95,274
..	33.2	100.0
Osmanabad						
..
..
..	21,310
..	100.0
Parbhani						
..
..
..	7,367	19,687
..	37.4	100.0