



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
Education and Social Welfare Department

Education
in Maharashtra

Annual Administration Reports
for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62

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FOREWORD

The Administration Report on Education in Maharashtra State is an annual feature presenting a comprehensive and descriptive compendium of authentic educational statistics for official use. The reports for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 have been amalgamated together into this combined report. This has achieved amongst others three major objects—

- (i) Economy in printing work ;
- (ii) Clearing the back-log of annual reports ;
- (iii) Presentation of comparative statistics for two successive years.

The report has been presented in the usual manner in Chapters I—XIV, dealing with various activities controlled by this Directorate. It is felt, it will meet the requirements of concerned offices as usual.

September 30, 1963.
Asvina 8, 1885.

E. R. DHONGDE,
Director of Education.

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EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA
Annual Administration Reports for the years
1960-61 and 1961-62

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 3,06,809 square Kms. The estimated population of the State during 1960-61 and 1961-62 is:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Males ..	204.19 lakhs	206.83 lakhs
Females ..	190.85 lakhs	193.66 lakhs
Total ..	395.04 lakhs	400.49 lakhs

In the context of the Indian Union of 14 States and 6 Union Territories, Bombay State had 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 years under report, consisted of 26 Marathi-language districts—Thirteen of West Maharashtra, being the districts of old Bombay State; eight of Vidarbha of ex-Madhya Pradesh State and five 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		
Nagpur Division		
Aurangabad Division		Vidarbha Region.
		Marathwada Region.

In presenting the over-all 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	Standard 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 three-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
	Standards	Standards	
Lower Primary Stage	I—IV	I—IV	Infant and Standards I—IV.
Full Primary Stage	I—VII	I—VII	Infant and Standards I—VII.
Middle Stage—			Standards
Primary	V—VII	V—VII	V—VII
Secondary	V—VII	V—VIII	V—VII
High School Stage	VIII—XI	IX—X	VIII—X
Higher Secondary Stage .. ..	..	IX—XI	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 over-all educational situation in the State as on 31st March 1961 and 1962. 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.

Table No. I (1)
Educational Institutions by Type
(1960-61)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			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	16	..	16	15	..	15	-1	..	-1	
Arts and Science Colleges.	59	5	64	74	7	81	+15	+2	+17	
Professional and Special Colleges.	71	3	74	84	4	88	+13	+1	+14	
Secondary Schools..	1,880	230	2,110	2,219	249	2,468	+339	+19	+358	
Primary Schools ..	31,205	1,729	32,934	33,188	1,406	34,594	+1,983	-323	+1,660	
Social Education Classes.	9,682	2,772	12,454	15,786	7,872	23,658	+6,104	+5,100	+11,204	
Other Schools ..	1,190	249	1,439	1,379	277	1,656	+189	+28	+217	
Total	Recognised	44,107	4,989	49,096	52,749	9,816	62,565	+8,642	+4,827	+13,469
	Unrecognised	112	7	119	158	2	160	+46	-5	+41
Grand Total ..	44,219	4,996	49,215	52,907	9,818	62,725	+8,688	+4,822	+13,510	

Table No. I (I)
Educational Institutions by Type
(1961-62)

Type of Institution	1960-61			1961-62			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	15	..	15	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges.	74	7	81	96	9	105	22	2	24
Professional and Special Colleges.	84	4	88	98	5	103	14	1	15
Secondary Schools..	2,219	249	2,468	2,627	274	2,001	408	25	433
Primary Schools ..	33,188	1,406	34,594	33,820	1,467	35,287	632	61	693
Social Education	15,786	7,872	23,658	1,21,657	78,341	1,99,998	1,05,871	70,469	176,340
Other Schools ..	1,379	277	1,656	1,176	273	1,449	—203	—4	—207
Classes.									
Total { Recognised	52,749	9,816	62,565	1,59,493	80,370	2,39,863	1,06,744	70,554	177,298
Unrecognised	158	2	160	80	1	81	—78	—1	—79
Grand Total ..	52,907	9,818	62,725	1,60,573	80,371	2,39,944	1,06,666	70,553	1,77,219

1.1 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

The Table No. I (1), shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the years under report.

The total number of educational institutions of all categories has increased by 13,510 from 49,215 in 1959-60 to 62,725 in 1960-61 of which 13,510 is the increase in all recognised and unrecognised institutions. Similarly, the total number of educational institutions of all categories has increased by 1,77,219 from 62,725 in 1960-61 to 2,39,944 in 1961-62. The increase in the number of educational institutions during the year 1961-62 is much in excess of the corresponding increase during 1960-61. Out of 13,510 institutions increased during 1960-61 the increase of 11,204 was due to the increase in Social Education Classes while during the year 1961-62 due to the Gram Shikshan Mohim the number of Gram Shikshan Classes suddenly increased and out of the total increase of 1,77,219 during 1961-62 the increase in Gram Shikshan Classes was 1,76,340. The total increase of 1,77,219 during 1961-62 is due to an increase of 1,77,298 in recognised institutions and decrease of 79 in unrecognised institutions.

Under Higher Education there is a significant expansion of 17 Arts and Science Colleges and 14 Professional and Special Colleges during the year 1960-61 while there is an increase of 24 Arts and Science Colleges and 15 Professional and Special Colleges during the year 1961-62.

Secondary Schools increased by 358 (339 boys' and 19 girls') from 2,110 in 1959-60 to 2,468 in 1960-61 and during the year 1961-62 their number is increased by 433 including 408 boys' schools and 25 girls' schools from 2,468 in 1960-61 to 2,901 in 1961-62. The increase in Primary Schools is in the order of 1,660 including an increase of 1,983 in boys' schools and a decrease of 323 in girls' schools from 32,934 in 1959-60 to 34,594 in 1960-61 while the increase in Primary Schools in the following year is in the order of 693 including an increase of 632 in boys' schools and an increase of 61 in girls' schools from 34,594 in 1960-61 to 35,287 in 1961-62.

1.2. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS :

The Table No. I (2), compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the three consecutive years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Table No. I (2)
Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1960-61)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			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	3	..	3	+1	..	+1	
Professional and Special Colleges	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	728	7	735	978	6	984	+250	-1	+249	
Primary Schools ..	27,825	578	28,403	29,558	564	30,122	1,733	-14	+1,719	
Social Education Classes	7,530	1,305	8,835	14,546	6,983	21,529	+7,016	+5,678	+12,694	
Other Schools ..	140	3	143	187	4	191	+47	+1	+48	
Total	Recognised	36,229	1,893	38,122	45,276	7,557	52,833	+9,047	+5,664	+14,711
	Unrecognised	87	6	93	145	2	147	+58	-4	+54
Grand Total	36,316	1,899	38,215	45,421	7,559	52,980	+9,105	+5,660	+14,765	

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Table No. I (2)
Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1961-62)

Type of Institution	1960-61			1961-62			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.	3	..	3	5	..	5	2	..	2	
Professional and Special Colleges.	3	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	1	
Secondary Schools	978	6	984	1,275	7	1,282	297	1	298	
Primary Schools ..	29,558	564	30,122	30,006	600	30,606	448	36	484	
Social Education Classes.	14,546	6,983	21,529	1,06,981	63,121	1,70,102	92,435	56,138	1,48,573	
Other Schools	187	4	191	156	3	159	-31	-1	-32	
Total	Recognised	45,276	7,557	52,833	1,38,428	63,731	2,02,159	93,152	56,174	1,49,326
	Unrecognised	145	2	147	69	..	69	-76	-2	-78
Grand Total ..	45,421	7,559	52,980	138,497	63,731	2,02,228	93,076	56,172	1,49,248	

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It will be seen from these tables that the number of educational institutions in rural areas increased by 14,765 from 38,215 in 1959-60 to 52,980 in 1960-61 which further increased by 1,49,248 from 52,980 in 1960-61 to 2,02,228 in 1961-62. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 84.5 per cent in 1960-61 and 84.3 per cent in 1961-62 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 87.1 and 91.0 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes, respectively, during 1960-61 and 86.7 and 85.1 per cent, respectively, during 1961-62. A closer examination of the Tables will show that post-primary education has not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one research institution located in rural area out of 15. Six out of 169 colleges were situated in rural areas during 1960-61 and nine out of 208 colleges were situated in rural areas during 1961-62. Only 984 out of 2,468 Secondary Schools in 1960-61 and 1,282 out of 2,901 Secondary Schools in 1961-62 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 No. I (3) shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and State Governments conducted only 6,872, *i.e.*, 10.98 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole during 1960-61 while in 1961-62 the Central and State Governments conducted only 6,655 or 2.77 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. The percentage during 1961-62 appears low due to the fact that a large number of Social Education Classes were conducted under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the State. A large number of these institutions were in Marathwada where it was the policy of the Ex-Hyderabad Government to directly manage all types of educational institutions. In the remaining areas of the State, Government can 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

Table No. 1 (3)
Educational Institutions by Management
(1960-61)

Type of Institution (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	2	..	..	11	1	15
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	..	8	..	..	73	..	81
Professional and Special Colleges	1	33	..	3	48	3	88
Secondary Schools .. .. .	..	198	66	55	2,000	149	2,468
Primary Schools	41	6,057	23,101	2,382	2,777	236	34,594
Social Education Classes .. .. .	..	243	..	..	23,415	..	23,658
Other Schools	1	287	39	30	680	619	1,656
Total (Recognised)	44	6,828	23,206	2,470	29,009	1,008	62,565

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 (3)
Educational Institutions by Management
(1961-62)

Type of Institution (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	2	..	..	11	1	15
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	..	8	..	..	97	..	105
Professional and Special Colleges	4	36	..	4	49	10	103
Secondary Schools .. .. .	..	218	67	59	2,460	97	2,901
Primary Schools	43	6,110	24,365	1,839	2,651	279	35,287
Social Education Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,99,998	..	1,99,998
Other Schools	1	232	33	29	774	380	1,449
Total (Recognised)	49	6,606	24,465	1,931	2,06,045	767	2,39,863

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".

Boards, the Janapada Sabhas and the Municipalities conducted 25,676 institutions or about 41.04 per cent of the total number of institutions during 1960-61 while they conducted 26,396 institutions or about 11.01 per cent of the total number of institutions in 1961-62. Most of these were Primary Schools. The remaining 30,017 institutions or 47.98 per cent of the total number of institutions were managed by private agencies during 1960-61 while the remaining 2,06,812 institutions or 86.22 per cent of the total number of institutions were managed by private agencies during 1961-62. Of the institutions managed by private agencies, 29,009 or about 96.6 per cent were aided during 1960-61 and 2,06,045 or about 99.6 per cent were aided during 1961-62. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes numbering nearly 2 lakhs and Secondary Schools while the District and Municipal School Boards conducted majority of the Primary Schools.

1.4. SCHOLARS IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

The Table No. I (4) shows the growth of the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The statistics in the Tables show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 5,06,867 from 51,58,843 in 1959-60 to 56,65,710 in 1960-61 and further to 69,56,881 in 1961-62. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increase in enrolment has occurred under Social Education under the Gram Shikshan Mohim and Primary level due mainly to the opening of schools in school-less villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. While the increase noticed during 1959-60 was about 3.90 lakhs of pupils, during the year 1960-61 it was 5.07 lakhs and was 12.91 lakhs during 1961-62.

The only noticeable decrease is in 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 No. I (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

Table No. I (4)
Scholars in All Educational Institutions
(1960-61)

Type of Institution (1)	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities ..	2,170	374	2,544	2,592	466	3,058	+422	+92	+514	
Research Institutions	269	75	344	212	86	298	-57	+11	-46	
Arts and Science Colleges.	55,661	17,424	73,085	56,969	18,239	75,208	+1,308	+815	+2,123	
Professional and Special Colleges.	25,849	3,168	29,017	28,725	3,623	32,348	+2,876	+455	+3,331	
Secondary Schools	5,48,178	1,98,461	7,46,639	6,27,529	2,30,335	857,864	+79,351	+31,874	+1,11,225	
Primary Schools ..	25,47,417	13,92,293	39,39,710	26,83,106	14,94,918	41,78,024	+1,35,689	+1,02,625	+2,38,314	
Social Education Classes.	1,96,323	51,704	2,48,027	2,61,107	1,31,167	3,92,274	+64,784	+79,463	+1,44,247	
Other Schools ..	72,690	38,831	1,11,521	78,443	40,603	1,19,046	+5,753	+1,772	+7,525	
Total	Recognised	34,48,557	17,02,330	51,50,887	37,38,683	19,19,437	56,58,120	+2,90,126	+2,17,107	+5,07,233
	Unrecognised	5,795	2,161	7,956	5,389	2,201	7,590	-406	+40	-366
Grand Total ..	34,54,352	17,04,491	51,58,843	37,44,072	19,21,638	56,65,710	+2,89,720	+2,17,147	+506,867	

Table No. I (4)
Scholars in All Educational Institutions
(1961-62)

Type of Institution (1)	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	
Universities ..	2,592	466	3,058	2,662	520	3,182	70	54	124	
Research Institutions	212	86	298	212	96	308	..	10	10	
Arts and Science Colleges.	56,969	18,239	75,208	65,621	21,136	86,757	8,652	2,897	11,549	
Professional and Special Colleges.	28,725	3,623	32,348	32,417	4,270	36,687	3,692	647	4,339	
Secondary Schools	6,27,529	2,30,335	8,57,864	7,14,439	265,005	979,444	86,910	34,670	121,580	
Primary Schools ..	26,83,106	14,94,918	41,78,024	28,58,503	1,609,047	44,67,550	1,75,397	1,14,129	2,89,526	
Social Education Classes.	2,61,107	1,31,167	3,92,274	6,60,701	603,299	12,64,000	3,99,594	4,72,132	8,71,726	
Other Schools ..	78,443	40,603	1,19,046	74,526	40,231	1,14,757	-3,917	-372	-4,289	
Total	Recognised	37,38,683	1,919,437	5,658,120	4,409,081	25,43,604	69,52,685	6,70,398	6,24,167	12,94,565
	Unrecognised	5,389	2,201	7,590	3,341	855	4,196	-2,048	-1,346	-3,394

Table No. I (5)
Scholars From Rural Areas
(1960-61)

Type of Institution (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 ..	..	..	..	407	14	421	407	14	421
Research Institutions	8	2	10	..	..	..	8	2	10
Arts and Science Colleges.	1,462	243	1,705	15,870	1,784	17,654	17,332	2,027	19,359	
Professional and Special Colleges.	919	9	928	5,738	82	5,820	6,657	91	6,748	
Secondary Schools ..	1,30,864	19,798	1,50,662	78,045	5,140	83,185	2,08,909	24,938	2,33,847	
Primary Schools ..	18,42,927	8,73,376	27,16,303	17,294	6,477	23,771	18,60,221	8,79,853	27,40,074	
Social Education Classes.	2,27,695	99,179	3,26,874	..	..	..	2,27,695	99,179	3,26,874
Other Schools ..	9,409	2,563	11,972	12,075	2,656	14,731	21,484	5,219	26,703	
Total	Recognised	22,13,284	9,95,170	32,08,454	1,29,429	16,153	1,45,582	23,42,713	10,11,323	33,54,036
	Unrecognised	4,901	1,773	6,674	4,901	1,773	6,674
Grand Total ..	22,18,185	9,96,943	32,15,128	1,29,429	16,153	1,45,582	23,47,614	10,13,096	33,60,710	

Table No. I (5)
Scholars From Rural Areas
(1961-62)

Type of Institution (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 ..	..	..	..	597	23	620	597	23	620
Research Institutions	5	2	7	..	..	..	5	2	7
Arts and Science Colleges.	2,016	292	2,308	17,408	1,206	18,614	19,424	1,498	20,922	
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,058	1	1,059	6,879	157	7,036	7,937	158	8,095	
Secondary Schools	1,70,086	26,845	1,96,931	89,238	7,254	96,492	2,59,324	34,099	2,93,423	
Primary Schools ..	19,73,331	9,44,822	29,18,153	18,701	7,585	26,286	19,92,032	9,52,407	29,44,439	
Social Education Classes.	5,93,620	5,16,940	11,10,560	..	..	..	5,93,620	5,16,940	11,10,560
Other Schools ..	8,191	2,385	10,576	14,279	3,117	17,396	22,470	5,502	27,972	
Total	Recognised	27,48,307	14,91,287	42,39,594	1,47,102	19,342	1,66,444	28,95,409	15,10,629	44,06,038
	Unrecognised	2,741	516	3,257	2,741	516	3,257
Grand Total ..	27,51,048	14,91,803	42,42,851	1,47,102	19,342	1,66,444	28,98,150	15,11,145	44,09,295	

(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 33,60,710 in 1960-61 and 44,09,295 in 1961-62. This works out at 59.3 per cent and 63.4 per cent of the total enrolment during 1960-61 and 1961-62 in all institutions of the State. This high percentage of 59.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 63.4 per cent in 1961-62 is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim 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 during the last three consecutive years are as indicated below:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Universities	16.6	13.8	19.5
Research Institutions	2.0	3.3	2.3
Arts and Science Colleges	23.6	25.7	24.1
Professional and Special Colleges	21.5	20.9	22.1
Secondary Schools	25.7	27.2	30.0
Primary Schools	66.3	65.6	65.9
Social Education Classes	59.9	83.3	87.9
Other Schools	18.9	22.4	24.4

The enrolment from rural areas is very meagre at the collegiate level—26,538 out of the total of 1,10,912 or 23.9 per cent in 1960-61 and 29,644 out of the total of 1,26,934 or 23.4 per cent in 1961-62—and it is equally small even at the Secondary stage—2,33,847 out of a total enrolment of 8,57,864 or 27.3 per cent during 1960-61 and 2,93,423 out of a total enrolment of 9,79,444 or 30.0 per cent during 1961-62. Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and College education. Further it will 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 the 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 the more realistic and correct

assessment of the number of scholars in schools, 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 Table No. I (6) shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 under report:—

Table No I (6)
Children of School-going Age by Age-groups
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Age-group (1)	Estimated number of children			Percentage Population (5)
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	
1960-61				
6-11 ..	26,97,358	26,20,403	53,17,761	13.46
11-14 ..	13,04,778	12,36,723	25,41,501	6.43
14-17 ..	11,98,599	11,24,120	23,22,719	5.88
Total ..	52,00,735	49,81,246	1,01,81,981	25.77
1961-62				
(Based on 1951 Census)				
6-11 ..	27,32,223	26,59,088	53,91,311	13.46
11-14 ..	13,21,662	12,54,983	25,76,645	6.43
14-17 ..	12,14,092	11,40,717	23,54,809	5.88
Total ..	52,67,977	50,54,788	1,03,22,765	25.77
(Based on 1961 Census)				
6-11 ..	28,79,094	28,44,871	57,23,965	14.29
11-14 ..	13,63,017	11,94,883	25,57,900	6.39
14-17 ..	11,39,650	9,87,667	21,27,317	5.31
Total ..	53,81,761	50,27,421	1,04,09,182	25.99

The Table No. I (7) shows the actual enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-11 in all types of educational institutions during the years under report :

Table No. (7)
Children in the Age-group 6-11 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

	Estimated population of children in the age-group 6-11	Number of children enrolled in schools in				Total	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children in the age-range 6-11
		Nursery schools	Classes I-V	Classes VI-XI/XII	Professional and Special Schools		
1960-61							
Boys	26,97,358	876	17,93,363	19,007	1,144	18,14,390	67.26
Girls	26,20,403	614	11,29,370	9,738	639	11,40,361	43.52
Total	53,17,761	1,490	29,22,733	28,745	1,783	29,54,751	55.56
1961-62							
Boys	27,32,223	967	19,02,066	23,184	1,042	19,27,259	70.54
Girls	26,59,088	731	12,08,998	12,629	751	12,23,109	46.00
Total	53,91,311	1,698	31,11,064	35,813	1,793	31,50,368	58.43

From the above Tables it will be seen that about 55.56 per cent in 1960-61 and 58.43 per cent in 1961-62 of the children in the age-group 6-11 were actually studying in the different educational institutions the percentage of boys being 67.26 in 1960-61 and 70.54 in 1961-62 and that of girls being 43.52 in 1960-61 and 46.0 in 1961-62. This low percentage of attendance is due to the inadequate 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 the enrolment during the years under report is more than can be accounted for under the normal development in relation to the increased population and, therefore, of children in the age-group. During the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 the percentages of boys, girls and total pupils in the schools of the estimated number of children in the age-group were:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Boys	66.62	67.26	70.54
Girls	42.06	43.52	46.0
Total	54.47	55.56	58.43

The years under report, therefore, show a positive gain of 0.64/3.28, 1.46/2.18 and 1.09/2.87 per cent respectively of additional number of children brought into schools during 1960-61 and 1961-62 over the percentage of the preceding year.

The Table No. I (8) shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 in all educational institutions during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. I (8)
Children in the Age-group 11-14 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

Estimated population of children in the age-group 11-14 years.	Number of children enrolled in						Total	Percentage of children enrolled to estimated population of children (11-14 years).
	Schools in Stds. below VI.	Schools in Stds. VI-VIII.	Schools in Stds. IX-XI (XII).	Colleges for General Education.	Professional and Special Colleges.	Professional and Special Schools.		
	1960-61							
Boys ..	1,304,778	548,460	235,284	11,034	..	1,468	756,246	61.02
Girls ..	1,236,723	263,681	108,768	4,888	..	624	377,961	30.56
Total ..	254,150	812,141	344,052	15,922	..	2,092	1,174,207	46.20
	1961-62							
Boys ..	1,321,662	587,319	271,274	12,540	15	1,226	872,374	66.01
Girls ..	1,254,983	288,453	125,641	5,984	3	859	420,940	33.54
Total ..	2,576,645	875,772	396,915	18,524	18	2,085	1,293,314	50.14

The age-group 11-14 falls outside the range of compulsion on one hand and the facilities for the next stage (Stds. 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 61.02 per cent in 1960-61 and 66.01 per cent for 1961-62 for boys, 30.56 and 33.54 for 1960-61 and 1961-62 for girls and 46.20 and 50.19 for 1960-61 and 1961-62 for all pupils. Here again there have been significant gains in raising the percentages from the preceding year, the increases being 3.0/4.99, 2.51/2.98 and 2.81/3.99, respectively. The progress, therefore, appears satisfactory on the whole.

From a closer scrutiny of the figures in the Table it will be seen that out of 11,74,207 children of the age-group 11-14 actually on rolls as many as 8,12,141 or about 69.16 per cent were retarded in their progress and were reading in Standards below VI during 1960-61 and out of 12,93,314 children as many as 8,75,772 or about 67.71 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 6th year as desired, and

(2) there is much stagnation in the lower Primary standards 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 Table No. I (9) gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14-17 in all educational institutions during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. I (9)

Children in the age-group 14-17 years 1960-61 and 1961-62

	Estimated population of children in the age-group 14-17	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.		
1960-61								
Boys	1,198,599	326,824	115,161	4,939	1,288	31,839	480,051	40.05
Girls	1,124,120	92,090	45,231	2,185	178	10,524	150,208	13.36
Total	2,322,719	418,914	160,392	7,124	1,466	42,363	630,259	27.13
1961-62								
Boys	1,214,092	354,611	130,556	6,227	1,361	71,781	564,536	46.50
Girls	1,140,717	101,840	52,860	2,807	174	63,879	221,560	19.42
Total	2,354,809	456,451	183,416	9,034	1,535	135,660	786,096	33.38

The percentage of boys, girls and all pupils of the age-range 14-17 years in educational institutions is 40.05/46.50, 13.36/19.42 and 27.13/33.38, respectively, of the estimated total number of boys, girls and children in the population for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. The corresponding percentages for the years 1959-60 were 37.94, 12.56 and 25.02, the gains in the percentages during the years under report being 2.11/6.45, 0.80/6.06 and 1.51/6.25, respectively. Here again there is considerable retardation in educational progress, 4,18,914 children out of 6,30,259 or

about 66.47 per cent reading in Standards below IX during 1960-61 and 4,56,451 children out of total of 7,86,096 or about 58.06 per cent reading in Standards below IX in 1961-62. The girls more than in the lower age-groups make a comparatively poor show indicating the leeway that is yet to be made up by girls to be on par with boys.

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

Age-group		1960-61	Gain in	1961-62	Gain in
(1)		1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6-11	Boys	67.3	0.7	70.5	3.2
		66.6		67.3	
	Girls	43.5	1.4	46.0	2.5
		43.5		43.5	
	Total	55.6	1.1	58.4	2.8
		54.5		55.6	
11-14	Boys	61.0	3.0	66.0	5.0
		58.0		61.0	
	Girls	30.6	2.5	33.5	2.9
		28.1		30.6	
	Total	46.2	2.8	50.2	4.0
		43.4		46.2	
14-17	Boys	40.1	2.2	46.5	6.4
		37.9		40.1	
	Girls	13.4	0.8	19.4	6.0
		12.6		13.4	
	Total	27.1	1.5	33.4	6.3
		25.6		27.1	

1.7. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN 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, 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 Table No. I (10) presents this statistical data about the districts in the State together, with the regional and State totals as on the 31st March 1961 and 1962 under the heads:—

Institutions for and Pupils in	..	Higher Education.
		Secondary Education.
		Primary Education.
		Special Schools.
		Total (all Institutions).

Area in square miles.

Population (Census 1951).

Percentage of Pupils (Total) to Population.

Number of Towns and Villages.

Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.

TABLE No. I (10)

Table No.
Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised
and number of pupils
(1960)

District (1)	Recognised					
	Higher Education		Secondary Education		Primary Education	
	Institu- tions (2)	Pupils (3)	Institu- tions (4)	Pupils (5)	Institu- tions (6)	Pupils (7)
1. Greater Bombay	64	54,305	438	2,36,490	1,148	4,54,439
2. Dhulia	3	1,011	53	15,594	1,197	1,48,123
3. Jalgaon	2	1,788	86	31,912	1,439	2,40,673
4. Kolaba .. ..	..	..	37	10,127	1,350	1,31,749
5. Nasik	3	1,647	82	31,048	1,805	2,16,901
6. Ratnagiri.. ..	1	413	101	19,666	2,611	2,74,033
7. Thana .. ..	..	..	82	33,312	1,754	1,74,037
Bombay Division ..	73	59,164	879	3,78,149	11,304	16,39,955
8. Ahmednagar ..	3	1,213	97	21,390	1,692	2,12,617
9. Kolhapur	8	3,530	124	25,143	1,544	2,08,444
10. Poona	21	13,147	154	64,194	1,939	3,24,932
11. Sangli	4	2,319	95	19,358	1,046	1,74,751
12. Satara	7	1,734	132	22,826	1,453	2,18,002
13. Sholapur	6	3,105	96	26,992	1,569	2,30,341
Poona Division ..	49	25,048	698	1,79,903	9,243	13,69,087
14. Akola	5	1,556	65	24,236	1,230	1,14,585
15. Amravati.. ..	9	4,371	116	35,560	1,147	1,25,060
16. Bhandara	1	243	60	20,661	928	1,04,784
17. Buldana	2	1,161	70	22,327	1,029	87,696
18. Chanda	2	485	61	16,929	1,059	73,521
19. Nagpur	21	12,539	151	64,122	1,064	1,33,853
20. Wardha	3	1,036	54	19,302	712	59,468
21. Yeotmal	2	672	59	17,748	1,168	82,939
Nagpur Division ..	45	22,063	636	2,20,885	8,337	7,81,906
22. Aurangabad ..	13	3,154	63	19,655	1,308	93,655
23. hir	2	411	35	11,206	973	57,067
24. Zanded	3	609	58	14,764	1,075	67,151
25. Osmanabad ..	3	264	64	19,841	1,224	1,02,911
26. Parbhani	1	199	35	13,461	1,130	66,292
State ..	189	1,10,912	2,468	8,57,864	34,594	41,78,024

I (10)

Institutions in each district of the Maharashtra State
attending them on 31st March 1961

-61)

Institutions							
Other Special Schools		Pre-Primary Schools		Social Education		Total	
Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
302	28,781	116	9,708	1,789	42,626	3,857	8,26,349
25	1,979	5	372	73	4,098	1,356	1,71,177
32	1,432	16	875	274	7,612	1,849	2,84,292
12	820	6	347	128	1,984	1,533	1,45,027
47	3,351	6	372	190	3,075	2,133	2,56,394
33	1,595	9	525	173	1,419	2,928	2,97,651
48	3,363	19	1,730	290	7,893	2,193	2,20,335
499	41,321	177	13,929	2,917	68,707	15,849	22,01,225
22	1,464	7	549	3,782	48,287	5,603	2,85,520
48	2,963	23	1,588	642	6,916	2,389	2,48,584
122	10,632	28	2,198	3,492	59,845	5,756	4,74,948
34	1,824	13	674	464	5,597	1,656	2,04,523
38	2,687	25	1,609	9,567	1,47,437	11,222	3,94,295
49	3,411	17	1,125	902	15,586	2,639	2,80,560
313	22,981	113	7,743	18,849	2,83,668	29,265	18,88,430
23	1,814	19	965	242	4,759	1,584	1,47,915
43	2,787	34	1,543	204	5,122	1,553	1,74,443
12	756	16	1,057	129	2,599	1,146	1,30,100
19	860	12	542	150	2,906	1,282	1,15,492
14	1,053	16	754	137	2,418	1,289	95,160
93	5,949	82	4,249	159	3,203	1,570	2,23,915
16	1,453	20	1,000	156	2,888	961	85,147
14	748	19	1,122	180	3,756	1,442	1,06,985
234	15,420	218	11,232	1,357	27,651	10,827	10,79,157
31	2,397	7	414	68	1,717	1,490	1,20,992
8	521	4	104	18	647	1,040	69,956
17	859	2	165	92	1,285	1,247	84,833
14	916	5	319	229	5,200	1,539	1,29,751
13	700	1	25	128	3,099	1,308	83,776
1,129	85,115	527	33,931	23,658	3,92,274	62,565	56,58,120

Table I (10)

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised attending them on
(1960-61)

District	Increase or decrease over the last year		Unrecognised Institutions	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Greater Bombay	+94	+44,055	1	135
2. Dhulia	-124	+10,895	1	20
3. Jalgaon	-292	+16,680	..	..
4. Kolaba	+31	+8,897	14	591
5. Nasik	-175	+12,294	6	422
6. Ratnagiri	-216	+8,722	..	..
7. Thana	+193	+20,902	5	150
Bombay Division ..	-489	+1,22,445	27	1,318
8. Ahmednagar ..	+3,123	+58,824	8	263
9. Kolhapur	-113	+15,516	17	550
10. Poona	+2,783	+68,285	..	..
11. Sangli	+39	+20,882	4	155
12. Satara	+6,370	+1,12,403	11	425
13. Sholapur	+568	+6,124	19	843
Poona Division ..	+12,770	+2,82,034	59	2,236
14. Akola	+192	+10,154	..	..
15. Amravati	+154	+7,954	4	150
16. Bhandara	+125	+10,467	3	308
17. Buldana	+133	+5,310	4	241
18. Chanda	+95	+7,456	4	180
19. Nagpur	+195	+15,681	..	..
20. Wardha	+76	+3,947	4	162
21. Yeotmal	+87	+4,551	..	..
Nagpur Division ..	+1,057	+65,520	19	1,041
22. Aurangabad ..	+93	+8,157	18	799
23. Bhir	-90	+1,669	..	..
24. Nanded	-8	+6,030	4	332
25. Osmanabad ..	-23	+9,599	..	..
26. Parbhani	+159	+11,779	33	1,864
Aurangabad Division	+131	+37,324	55	2,995
State ..	+13,469	+5,07,233	160	7,590

—cont.

**Institution in each district of the Maharashtra State and number of pupils
31st March 1961**
(1960-61)

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 towns or village with school
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
186	29,96	27.59	1	1	186.00
5,091	10,61	16.23	1,357	808	6.30
4,575	14,71	19.33	1,452	1,125	4.07
2,715	9,09	16.02	1,788	1,064	2.55
6,021	14,30	17.96	1,677	1,353	4.45
5,021	17,12	17.39	1,528	1,396	3.60
3,612	12,81	17.21	1,609	1,184	3.05
27,221	1,08,60	20.28	9,412	6,931	3.93
6,612	14,11	20.25	1,332	1,254	5.27
2,900	13,08	19.05	1,097	1,018	2.85
6,029	19,51	24.34	1,501	1,279	4.71
3,434	10,00	20.47	528	517	6.64
4,034	11,75	33.59	1,168	1,024	3.94
5,692	15,05	18.70	948	940	6.05
28,701	83,51	22.64	6,574	6,032	4.76
4,095	9,51	15.55	1,487	1,074	3.81
4,723	10,32	16.92	1,584	934	5.06
3,582	10,72	12.16	1,495	877	4.08
3,746	8,70	13.30	1,197	902	4.15
9,200	9,77	9.76	2,501	1,006	9.14
3,842	12,34	18.14	1,680	212	5.40
2,429	5,39	15.80	937	631	3.85
5,246	9,32	11.50	1,642	1,094	4.79
36,863	76,07	14.20	12,523	7,230	5.10
6,314	11,79	10.33	1,864	1,247	5.06
4,261	8,26	8.47	1,037	889	4.79
4,690	9,59	8.88	1,561	1,015	4.62
5,559	12,10	10.72	1,391	1,176	4.73
4,850	10,11	9.46	1,512	1,048	4.63
25,674	51,85	9.49	7,365	5,375	4.78
1,18,459	3,20,03	17.70	35,874	25,568	4.63

Table

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and unrecognised Institutions
them on 31st March
(1961-62)

District	Recognised					
	Higher Education		Secondary Education		Primary Education	
	Institu- tion	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils	Institu- tions	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Gr. Bombay ..	75	58,364	489	2,56,708	1,213	4,78,320
2. Dhulia ..	4	1,123	66	18,453	1,220	1,56,847
3. Jalgaon ..	4	2,457	117	37,367	1,469	2,56,767
4. Kolaba ..	2	228	42	11,770	1,408	1,41,418
5. Nasik ..	3	1,768	100	38,147	1,700	2,27,970
6. Ratnagiri ..	3	647	116	23,429	2,645	2,84,781
7. Thana ..	1	56	94	38,751	1,774	1,87,884
Bombay Division ..	92	64,643	1,024	4,24,625	11,429	17,33,987
8. Ahmednagar ..	5	2,119	112	25,799	1,743	2,20,281
9. Kolhapur ..	10	3,522	157	30,203	1,613	2,20,369
10. Poona ..	20	13,649	173	17,477	1,964	3,45,356
11. Sangli ..	6	2,586	127	23,351	1,102	1,91,726
12. Satara ..	7	2,037	150	27,886	1,491	2,32,496
13. Sholapur ..	6	3,541	113	31,577	1,602	2,40,909
Poona Division ..	54	27,454	832	2,10,293	9,515	14,51,137
14. Akola ..	6	2,353	77	27,127	1,237	1,23,839
15. Amravati ..	12	5,514	140	39,596	1,156	1,34,365
16. Bhandara ..	1	446	73	22,457	946	1,12,386
17. Buldana ..	3	1,349	74	24,980	1,033	95,984
18. Chanda ..	2	724	72	20,398	1,227	87,634
19. Nagpur ..	24	15,105	170	72,381	1,095	1,42,579
20. Wardha ..	5	1,618	76	23,917	728	64,017
21. Yeotmal ..	5	1,183	71	20,829	1,219	93,000
Nagpur Division ..	58	28,292	753	2,51,685	8,641	8,53,804
22. Aurangabad ..	13	4,193	76	25,145	1,313	1,03,870
23. Bhir ..	2	617	38	11,675	993	65,395
24. Nanded ..	3	837	63	15,682	1,009	69,477
25. Osmanabad ..	4	587	72	23,808	1,259	1,18,224
26. Parbhani ..	2	311	43	16,531	1,128	71,656
Aurangabad Division	24	6,545	292	92,841	5,702	4,28,622
State ..	228	1,26,934	2,901	9,79,444	35,287	44,67,550

I (10)—cont.

in each district of the Maharashtra State and number of pupils attending
1962.

(1961-62)

Institutions							
Other Special School		Pre-Primary School		Social Education		Total	
Institu- tions (8)	Pupils (9)	Institu- tions (10)	Pupils (11)	Institu- tions (12)	Pupils (13)	Institu- tions (14)	Pupils (15)
252	24,098	115	10,441	1,332	31,135	3,476	8,59,066
21	1,751	6	408	25,933	97,076	27,250	2,75,658
20	1,534	19	1,102	71,503	2,95,048	73,132	5,94,275
11	675	8	427	2,642	25,068	4,113	1,79,586
41	3,364	5	292	8,708	76,374	10,557	3,47,915
24	1,796	9	592	5,596	26,127	8,393	3,37,372
32	1,805	20	1,713	1,458	12,520	3,379	2,42,729
401	35,023	182	14,975	1,17,172	5,63,348	1,30,300	28,36,601
18	1,469	7	472	21,616	1,17,867	23,501	3,68,007
37	3,779	34	1,993	1,177	30,563	3,028	2,90,429
87	9,568	27	2,096	9,185	1,01,941	11,456	5,44,087
28	2,012	14	642	9,359	77,857	10,636	2,98,274
33	2,899	25	1,694	7,009	67,565	8,715	3,34,577
37	2,788	21	1,350	23,069	1,41,175	24,848	4,21,340
240	22,515	128	8,247	71,415	5,37,068	82,184	22,56,714
18	1,647	18	953	1,059	16,229	2,415	1,72,148
39	3,159	33	1,455	438	7,619	1,818	1,91,708
13	807	12	923	721	10,088	1,766	1,47,107
11	803	12	543	697	6,634	1,830	1,30,293
15	1,402	21	901	383	6,336	1,720	1,17,395
83	5,261	66	3,550	160	9,241	1,598	2,48,117
18	1,810	15	878	753	9,128	1,595	1,01,368
18	1,183	19	1,219	713	11,768	2,045	1,29,187
215	16,077	196	10,422	4,924	77,043	14,787	12,37,323
26	2,045	7	1,499	1,774	13,810	3,209	1,50,562
6	340	4	135	910	20,936	1,953	99,098
12	1,174	2	192	1,257	10,097	2,346	97,459
12	1,210	5	238	1,878	32,822	3,230	1,76,889
10	559	3	106	668	8,876	1,854	98,039
66	5,328	21	2,170	6,487	86,541	12,592	6,22,047
922	78,943	527	35,814	1,99,998	12,64,000	2,39,863	69,52,685

Table

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions them on

District	Increase or decrease over the last year		Unrecognised Institutions	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Greater Bombay	381	32,717	5	400
2. Dhulia	25,894	1,04,481	1	20
3. Jalgaon	71,283	3,09,983	..	..
4. Kolaba	2,580	34,559	..	..
5. Nasik	8,424	91,521	3	95
6. Ratnagiri.. ..	5,465	39,721	..	..
7. Thana	1,186	22,394	..	..
Bombay Division ..	1,14,451	6,35,376	9	515
8. Ahmednagar ..	17,898	82,487	..	..
9. Kolhapur	639	41,845	3	87
10. Poona	5,700	69,139	12	392
11. Sangli	8,980	93,751	..	..
12. Satara	-2,507	-59,718	4	126
13. Sholapur	22,209	1,40,780	4	217
Poona Division ..	- 52,919	3,68,284	23	822
14. Akola	831	24,233	..	..
15. Amravati	265	17,265	14	319
16. Bhandara	620	17,007	22	1,848
17. Buldana	548	14,801	3	244
18. Chanda	431	22,235	3	131
19. Nagpur	28	24,202	..	..
20. Wardha	634	16,221	1	103
21. Yeotmal	603	22,202	..	..
Nagpur Division ..	3,960	1,58,166	43	2,645
22. Aurangabad ..	1,719	29,570	..	..
23. Bhij	913	29,142	6	214
24. Nanded	1,099	12,626	..	..
25. Osmanabad ..	1,691	47,138	..	..
26. Parbhani	546	14,263	..	..
Aurangabad Division	5,968	1,32,739	6	214
State	1,77,298	12,94,565	81	4,196

I (10)—cont.

in each district of the Maharashtra State and number of pupils attending 31st March 1962.

Area in Square Miles	Population (Estimated 1962) 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 to each town or village with school
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
186	42,32	20.31	1	1	186.00
5,091	13,65	20.20	1,357	808	6.30
4,575	17,94	33.13	1,452	1,133	4.04
2,715	10,72	16.75	1,788	1,122	2.42
6,021	18,77	18.54	1,677	1,356	4.44
5,021	18,50	18.24	1,528	1,444	3.48
3,612	16,72	14.52	1,609	1,184	3.05
27,221	1,38,61	20.47	9,412	7,048	3.86
6,612	17,94	20.51	1,332	1,254	5.27
2,900	16,13	30.41	1,097	1,022	2.84
6,029	24,95	21.82	1,501	1,279	4.71
3,434	12,46	23.94	528	517	6.64
4,034	14,48	23.11	1,168	1,044	3.86
5,692	18,82	22.40	948	940	6.06
28,701	1,04,77	21.55	6,574	6,056	4.74
4,095	12,03	14.31	1,487	1,076	3.81
4,723	12,47	15.40	1,584	940	5.03
3,582	12,84	11.60	1,495	893	4.01
3,746	10,73	12.17	1,198	903	4.15
9,200	12,54	9.37	2,733	1,164	7.90
3,842	15,29	16.23	1,680	732	5.25
2,429	6,42	15.81	937	644	3.77
5,246	11,12	11.62	1,642	1,123	4.67
36,863	93,43	13.27	12,756	7,475	4.93
6,314	15,48	9.73	1,864	1,257	5.02
4,261	10,14	9.79	1,037	899	4.74
4,690	10,93	8.92	1,329	923	5.08
5,559	14,93	11.85	1,391	1,197	4.64
4,850	12,21	8.03	1,512	1,050	4.62
25,674	63,68	9.77	7,133	5,326	4.82
1,18,459	4,00,49	17.37	35,875	25,905	4.57

1.8. MARITAL STATUS OF SCHOLARS:

The Table No. I (11) shows the civil condition of scholars enrolled in different types of educational institutions:—

Table No. I (11)
Civil Condition of Scholars
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Type of Institution	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Per cent to total Male enrolment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married	Per cent to total Female enrolment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61				
Universities	316	12.2	54	11.6
Research Institutions	125	59.0	23	26.7
Arts and Science Colleges	3,106	5.4	774	4.2
Professional and Special Colleges	3,051	10.6	304	8.4
Secondary Schools	9,579	1.5	2,089	0.9
Primary Schools	7,461	0.03	9,622	0.06
Social Education Classes	1,68,996	64.7	85,639	65.3
Other Schools	10,798	13.8	3,513	8.6
Total (Recognised)	2,03,432	5.4	1,02,018	5.3
Unrecognised	53	1.0	1	0.04
Grand Total	2,03,485	5.4	1,02,019	5.3
1961-62				
Universities	377	14.16	62	11.92
Research Institutions	91	42.92	30	31.25
Arts and Science Colleges	2,573	3.92	844	3.99
Professional and Special Colleges	2,815	8.68	343	8.03
Secondary Schools	9,300	1.30	1,670	0.63
Primary Schools	7,030	0.25	8,355	0.52
Social Education Classes	4,83,224	73.14	4,04,577	67.06
Other Schools	11,362	15.25	4,867	12.10
Total (Recognised)	5,16,772	11.72	4,20,748	16.54
Unrecognised	40	1.20	3	0.35
Grand Total	5,16,812	11.71	4,20,751	16.54

The percentage of married scholars was highest 64.7 for men and 65.3 for women in Social Education Classes during 1960-61

and in 1961-62 it was 73.14 for men and 67.06 for women. The percentage of married scholars in post-graduate research institutions and universities and other schools comes next. On the whole the percentages are consistently lower in case of women scholars especially in colleges indicating thereby that women rarely prosecute higher studies after marriage. Above the level of Primary the higher percentage of 26.7 in 1960-61 and 31.25 in 1961-62 for married women scholars is under research institutions. The percentages are fairly low in all other institutions.

1.9. TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

The Table No. I (12) gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of institutions ;

It will be seen from the above Tables that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 12,652 from 1,49,587 in 1959-60 to 1,62,239 in 1960-61 which further increased to 1,73,314 showing an increase of 11,075 during 1961-62. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution except research, the largest increase being in Primary and Secondary Schools. The percentage of women teachers increased from 22.7 in 1959-60 to 23.0 in 1960-61 which further increased to 23.4 in 1961-62.

The only decrease in the number of teachers is under research institutions. This is due to the transfer of Labour Institute of Bombay from research institutions to Other Professional Colleges from the year 1960-61.

In the University Departments and Professional and Special Colleges the proportion of women teachers in the staff is very low being only 4.5 and 8.4 per cent in 1960-61 and 8.9 and 8.8 per cent in 1961-62, respectively. Research institutions have a greater percentage of women teachers the number of women teachers being 10 out of a total of 73 teachers or about 13.7 per cent of the total number of teachers during 1960-61 and the number of women teachers was 8 out of a total of 78 teachers or about 10.3 per cent of the total number of teachers during 1961-62. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, for example, 18.4 per cent in 1960-61 and 19.0 per cent in 1961-62 in Arts and Science Colleges, 24.3 in 1960-61 and 24.4 in 1961-62 in Secondary Schools, 22.4 in 1960-61 and 22.9 in 1961-62 in Primary Schools and 32.4 in 1960-61 and 32.5 in 1961-62 in Special Schools.

Table No. I (12)
Teachers in Educational Institutions
1960-61

Type of Institutions (1)	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
Universities ..	230	17	247	257	12	269	+27	-5	+22
Research Institutions	71	12	83	63	10	73	-8	-2	-10
Arts and Science Colleges.	2,544	523	3,067	2,890	653	3,543	+346	+130	+476
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,302	124	1,426	2,164	199	2,363	+862	+75	+937
Secondary Schools	23,364	7,297	30,661	26,516	8,522	35,038	+3,152	+1,225	+4,377
Primary Schools ..	83,731	23,613	107,344	87,386	25,286	112,672	+3,655	+1,673	+5,328
Special Schools ..	4,415	2,344	6,759	5,601	2,680	8,281	+1,186	+336	+1,522
Total ..	115,657	33,930	149,587	124,877	37,362	162,239	+9,220	+3,432	+1,2652

Table No. I (12)
Teachers in Educational Institutions
1961-62

Type of Institutions (1)	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
Universities ..	257	12	269	297	29	326	40	17	57
Research Institutions	63	10	73	70	8	78	7	-2	5
Arts and Science .. Colleges.	2,890	653	3,543	3,380	793	4,173	490	140	630
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,164	199	2,363	2,458	238	2,696	294	39	333
Secondary Schools	26,516	8,522	35,038	30,171	9,715	39,886	3,655	1,193	4,848
Primary Schools ..	87,386	25,286	112,672	90,836	27,026	117,862	3,450	1,740	5,190
Special Schools ..	5,601	2,680	8,281	5,592	2,691	8,283	-6	18	12
Social Education ..	(6)	(5)	(11)	3	7	10	(-3)	(2)	(-1)
Total ..	124,877	37,362	162,239	132,807	40,507	173,314	7,930	3,145	11,075

The percentage of trained women teachers was 74.3 in Primary Schools for both the years report. Out of 25,286 women teachers in Primary Schools as many as 18,777 in 1960-61 and out of 27,026 women teachers in Primary Schools as many as 20,076 in 1961-62 were trained women teachers. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 59.7 in 1960-61 and 62.0 in 1961-62. Similarly, 74.0 per cent of women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained as against 58.2 per cent trained men teachers during 1960-61 and 74.1 per cent of women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained as against 59.6 per cent trained men teachers in 1961-62.

1.10. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE:

The Table No. I (13) compares the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. I (13)
Direct Expenditure on Education by sources
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Source	1960-61				
	1959-60		1960-61		Increase (+) or Decrease(-)
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government Funds.	1,36,30,650	4.46	1,90,13,309	5.35	+53,82,659
State Government Funds	14,68,80,066	48.04	17,25,58,458	48.53	+2,56,78,392
Board Funds	2,91,62,775	9.54	3,24,44,923	9.12	+32,82,148
Fees	8,86,41,517	28.99	9,98,24,948	28.07	+1,11,83,431
Other Sources	2,74,17,562	8.97	3,17,77,022	8.93	+43,59,460
Total	30,57,32,570	100.00	35,56,18,660	100.00	+4,98,86,090

Source	1961-62				
	1960-61		1961-62		
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Central Government Funds	1,90,13,309	5.35	1,61,86,846	4.10	28,26,463
State Government Funds	17,25,58,458	48.53	19,11,41,801	48.42	1,85,83,343
Board Funds	3,24,44,923	9.12	3,59,79,949	9.12	35,35,026
Fees	9,98,24,948	28.07	11,65,43,232	29.53	1,67,18,284
Other Sources	3,17,77,022	8.93	3,48,71,358	8.83	30,94,336
Total	35,56,18,660	100.00	39,47,23,186	100.00	3,91,04,526

Table No. I (14)
Educational Expenditure
(1960-61)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	1,20,93,064	38,39,20	1,24,76,984	1,29,30,251	4,73,483	1,34,03,734	+9,26,750
Research Institutions ..	17,91,701	..	17,91,701	21,76,309	..	21,76,309	+3,84,608
Arts and Science Colleges	2,06,53,741	9,04,803	2,15,58,544	2,35,92,782	2,25,445	2,38,18,227	+22,59,683
Professional and Special Colleges.	1,89,98,351	1,89,612	1,91,87,963	2,57,37,967	3,41,858	2,60,79,825	+68,91,862
Secondary Schools ..	7,10,14,461	1,30,43,573	8,40,58,034	8,46,08,345	1,51,69,266	9,97,77,611	+1,57,19,577
Primary Schools	12,27,39,651	1,71,54,115	13,98,93,766	14,60,46,139	1,35,12,683	15,95,58,822	1,96,65,056
Social Education Classes	6,63,991	2,03,756	8,67,747	4,64,696	2,18,940	6,83,636	-1,84,111
Other Special and Professional Schools.	1,77,73,152	37,37,295	2,15,10,447	2,18,84,905	47,30,523	2,66,15,428	+51,04,981
Total (Direct) ..	26,57,28,112	3,56,17,074	30,13,45,186	31,74,41,394	3,46,72,198	35,21,13,592	+5,07,68,406

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Table No. I (14)
Educational Expenditure
(1961-62)

Type of Institution	1960-61			1961-62			Total Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	1,29,30,251	4,73,483	1,34,03,734	1,52,45,044	9,49,036	1,61,94,080	27,90,346
Research Institutions ..	21,76,309	..	21,76,309	21,41,156	..	21,41,156	—35,153
Arts and Science Colleges	2,35,92,782	2,25,445	2,38,18,227	2,77,26,735	12,26,371	2,89,53,106	51,34,879
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,57,37,967	3,41,858	2,60,79,825	2,79,86,562	4,38,801	2,84,25,363	23,45,538
Secondary Schools ..	8,46,08,345	1,51,69,266	9,97,77,611	9,79,90,753	1,67,22,615	11,47,13,368	1,49,35,757
Primary Schools	14,60,46,139	1,35,12,683	15,95,58,822	15,86,87,525	1,43,30,714	17,30,18,239	1,34,59,417
Social Education Classes ..	4,64,696	2,18,940	6,83,636	2,79,070	1,71,655	4,50,725	—2,32,911
Other Special and Professional Schools.	2,18,84,905	47,30,523	2,66,15,428	2,25,76,973	41,76,962	2,67,53,935	1,38,507
Total (Direct) ..	31,74,41,394	3,46,72,198	35,21,13,592	35,26,33,818	3,80,16,154	39,06,49,972	3,85,36,380

It will be seen from Table No. I (13) that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 30,57,32,570 in 1959-60 to Rs. 35,56,18,660 in 1960-61. Out of the total increase of Rs. 4,98,86,090 as much as Rs. 2,56,78,392 or 51.47 per cent was met from State Government funds during 1960-61. Similarly, the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 35,56,18,660 in 1960-61 to Rs. 39,47,23,186 in 1961-62. Of the total increase of Rs. 3,91,04,526 as much as Rs. 1,85,83,343 or 47.52 per cent was met from State Government funds during 1961-62.

The Table No. I (14) gives the classification of direct expenditure by types of educational institutions for three consecutive years.

It will be seen from the opposite Tables that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by Rs. 5,07,68,406 in 1960-61 and by Rs. 3,85,36,380 in 1961-62 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions except research institutions and Social Education Classes. The largest increases have occurred under Primary and Secondary Education.

An expenditure of Rs. 35,05,068 in 1960-61 and Rs. 40,73,214 in 1961-62 was incurred on the S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona and the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education during 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. Hence the total direct expenditure on education during 1960-61 and 1961-62 was Rs. 35,56,18,660 and Rs. 39,47,23,186, respectively. In addition to this, indirect expenditure amounting to Rs. 13,28,30,951 for 1960-61 and Rs. 13,49,22,235 in 1961-62 was incurred as indicated below:—

Table No. I (15)
Indirect Expenditure
(1960-61)

Indirect Expenditure on (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	10,87,411	15,69,215	+ 4,81,804
Inspection	38,49,897	46,45,855	+ 7,95,958
Buildings	3,82,03,595	5,01,28,746	+ 1,19,25,151
Scholarships	2,70,77,594	4,47,58,102	+ 1,76,80,508
Hostels	40,23,442	59,88,106	+ 19,64,664
Miscellaneous	2,84,26,159	2,57,40,927	- 26,85,232
Total ..	10,26,68,098	13,28,30,951	+ 3,01,62,853

Table No. I (15)
Indirect Expenditure
(1961-62)

Indirect expenditure on (1)	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	15,69,215	15,16,644	-52,571
Inspection	46,45,855	49,37,827	2,91,972
Buildings	5,01,28,746	4,87,55,893	-13,72,853
Scholarships	4,47,58,102	5,04,60,108	57,02,006
Hostels	59,88,106	55,77,149	-4,10,957
Miscellaneous	2,57,40,927	2,36,74,614	-20,66,313
Total	13,28,30,951	13,49,22,235	20,91,284

I.11. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN RURAL AREAS:

The Table No. I (16) shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. I (16)
Expenditure on Educational Institutions in rural areas
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Type of Institutions	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	13,600	18,852
Research Institutions	6,74,668	7,71,889
Arts and Science Colleges	7,54,218	9,19,718
Professional and Special Colleges	1,46,36,912	1,92,62,338
Secondary Schools	9,05,50,235	9,64,84,488
Primary Schools	2,82,963	77,141
Social Education Classes	35,31,424	25,55,596
Other Professional and Special Schools		
Total (Direct only)	11,04,44,020	12,00,90,022

The total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1960-61 was Rs. 11,04,44,020 or 31.4 per cent only of the total direct expenditure. Similarly, in 1961-62 the educational expenditure incurred in rural areas was Rs. 12,00,90,022 or 30.4 per cent only of the total direct 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 artizans, 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 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. Under Government Resolution No. OBC-1760-M, dated 7th July 1960, this ceiling of Rs. 900 was raised to Rs. 1,200 and was given effect from 1st June 1960.

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 Scheduled Tribes, however, continued to be offered, in addition to access to free education, other ameliorative concessions as enjoined by the Constitutional safeguards. During the year 1960-61, the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 2,50,846 and the amount reimbursed by Government was Rs. 1,44,68,510 which comes to Rs. 57.67 per pupil. In 1961-62 the position was—

Number of beneficiaries—4,14,520.

Amount reimbursed—Rs. 2,60,28 (thousands).

Reimbursement per pupil—Rs. 63.

In the 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 years under review were characterised by substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 32,934 in 1959-60 to 34,594 in 1960-61 which further increased to 35,287 in 1961-62. The number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 39,39,710 on 31st March 1960 to 41,78,024 on 31st March 1961 which further increased to 44,67,550 on 31st March 1962 and represented about 10.6 per cent for 1960-61 and 11.2 per cent for

1961-62 of the total population in the State. The number of teachers in Primary Schools increased from 1,07,344 in 1959-60 to 1,12,672 in 1960-61 which further increased to 1,17,862 in 1961-62. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was about Rs. 15.96 crores or 45.3 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education during 1960-61 and was Rs. 17.30 crores or 43.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education during 1961-62.

Out of 35,874 places—369 towns and 35,505 villages—in the new Maharashtra State, as many as 25,568 places had schools during 1960-61. Similarly, out of 35,875 places—370 towns and 35,505 villages—as many as 25,905 places had schools during 1961-62. Out of the remaining 10,306 villages in 1960-61 educational facilities of 3,077 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 4,723 villages without schooling facilities during 1960-61. During 1961-62 of the remaining 9,970 villages educational facilities of 5,273 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 4,697 villages without schooling facilities. Most of the village without schools were situated in 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 15,424 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.

The different components of the State are at different levels of educational development. For example, in the areas of West Maharashtra over 15.66 per cent in 1960-61 and 13.09 per cent in 1961-62 of the total population was in Primary Schools by the end of the years under review while the corresponding percentages for Marathwada and Vidarbha for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were:—

		1960-61	1961-62
Marathwada	.. ..	7.46	6.73
Vidarbha	.. ..	10.28	9.14

Moreover the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education.

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 3,709 in 1959-60 to 4,243 in 1960-61 giving an increase of 534 schools during 1960-61 and the number of basic schools increased during 1961-62 to 4,785 giving an increase of 542 schools.

The number of pupils in Basic Schools increased from 9,12,501 on 31st March 1960 to 10,33,606 on 31st March 1961 which further increased to 11,45,968 on 31st March 1962. 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 6,78,175 in 1960-61 and 6,70,013 in 1961-62.

The total number of teachers working in Basic Schools was 27,679 of whom 15,479 were Basic trained, 5,554 ordinary trained and the remaining 6,646 were untrained during 1960-61. Similarly out of 29,743 teachers in Basic Schools during 1961-62, 16,924 were Basic trained, 5,735 ordinary trained and the remaining 7,084 were untrained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,79,05,442 in 1959-60 to Rs. 3,64,06,035 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 3,81,78,910 in 1961-62. About 77.2 per cent in 1960-61 and 84.4 per cent in 1961-62 of the expenditure on Basic Schools during the years under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation including the rebate through sale of articles produced in Basic Schools was about Rs. 3.42 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 3.48 lakhs in 1961-62.

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.

Secondary Education.—The number of Secondary Schools increased from 2,110 in 1959-60 to 2,468 in 1960-61 which further increased to 2,901 in 1961-62. About 87.1 per cent in 1960-61 and 88.1 per cent in 1961-62 of the schools were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 1,11,225 pupils from 7,46,639 in 1959-60 to 8,57,864 in 1960-61 and the enrolment showed an increase of 1,21,580 pupils from 8,57,864 in 1960-61 to 9,79,444 in 1961-62. The total number of teachers increased by 4,377 from 30,661 in 1959-60 to 35,038 in 1960-61 and the number of teachers increased by 4,848 from 35,038 in 1960-61 to 39,886 in 1961-62. The percentage of trained teachers was 62.96 in 1960-61 which increased to 63.0 during 1961-62. The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from 8.41 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 9.98 crores in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 11.47 crores in 1961-62 and represented about 28.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 29.1 per cent in 1961-62 of the total direct expenditure on Education. Major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grants.

By the end of 1961-62 there were 297 Multipurpose Schools. Of these, 48 were Government Schools and the rest were conducted by private agencies. The Multipurpose schools are substantially aided by Government of India.

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 of the co-relation 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 five districts of Marathwada, as well as the H. S. (M. P.) C. Examination for the pupils from Higher Secondary Multipurpose 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 number of Statutory Universities in the State remained constant at 5 during the years under report. Government spent about Rs. 35.27 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 36.85 lakhs in 1961-62 on the payment of grants including matching grants to these Universities. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 3,29,930 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,45,356 in 1961-62 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 263 in 1960-61 and 339 in 1961-62. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1961 was 1,13,951 and as on 31st March 1962 was 1,31,789. The corresponding figures for 1959-60 and 1960-61 were 62/263 and 1,07,475/1,13,951, respectively. The 263 institutions in 1960-61 include 74 Secondary Teachers Certificate Institutions with 3,039 students in them on 31st March 1961 and the 339 institutions in 1961-62 include 111 Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutions with 4,855 students in them on 31st March 1962.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1960-61 AND 1961-62.

Developments during Second Five-Year Plan, 1956-61.

The main objectives of Planning in the vital field of education have been (a) providing facilities for education at all stages—particularly in rural areas where ignorance and illiteracy is rampant and, (b) linking these programmes with work and opportunities for employment. The Educational services organised by a welfare State are motivated by two main objectives—(1) of providing a net work of educational institutions to cater to the needs and abilities of the people and, (2) of ensuring their optimum utilization in particular by socially and economically weaker sections of the people to whom the opportunities were so far denied or were prohibitive. The educational programmes implemented by Maharashtra State, have substantially achieved these two objectives and the position reached at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan gives promise of greater expansion and still greater

utilization of these services by the people for their enrichment in the Third Five-Year Plan. In the field of education, Government assumes the role of directly shouldering responsibility for such of the services as are fundamental and which voluntary agencies cannot or do not provide and of subsidising through adequate grant-in-aid those services which private enterprise can and does provide under their limited resources. Educational Development is thus the totality of progress achieved through the Government initiative and endeavour of the State and the private sector. The end of the Second Five-Year Plan, therefore, is an opportune moment to evaluate the gains and the stage of education reached through five years of sustained efforts.

Reorganization of States took place in the year 1956 when the First Five-Year Plan was completed and the Second Five-Year Plan had just started. Some of the districts of the erstwhile State of Bombay, namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, were transferred to the new Mysore State and the new Bombay State comprised of the Marathi and Gujarati speaking districts of the old Bombay State areas of Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra, Kutch formed part of the new reorganised State. In 1960 this reorganised State was again bifurcated and the new States of Maharashtra (*i.e.*, Marathi speaking districts) and Gujarat were formed. In spite of the different nature of the schemes included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan of the different new areas that came to the Maharashtra State, the progress achieved at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan can be considered as remarkably satisfactory.

Educational programmes undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan can broadly be classified under the development head 'General Education' as Primary, Secondary, Higher and Miscellaneous Education.

Primary Education.

High priority was given to the introduction of universal free and compulsory Primary Education in the Western Maharashtra region. However, its growth has not been uniform in the other constituent regions of the State. In West Maharashtra compulsion was introduced in the year 1947-48 for the age-group 7-11 years in all villages with a population of 1,000 and above according to the 1941 Census. The next step was further to extend it to the villages having a population of 500 to 999 during the Second Five-Year Plan. As a part of the Second Five-Year Plan

compulsory Primary Education was introduced for the **age-group 7—11** in the villages having a population of 500 to 999 progressively beginning with the age-group 7—8 during the year 1956-57. According to the Plan 4,217 additional teachers were to be appointed for bringing 2,10,850 additional pupils of the age-group 7—11 in the places concerned. Accordingly 4,217 posts of teachers were sanctioned and 1,81,280 additional pupils of the age-group 7—11 were brought into the schools.

Since the compulsion was extended to these villages by the end of 1960-61 except for 580 stray villages which are very small, schooling facilities were provided all over the region. In Vidarbha and Marathwada compulsion was introduced on a small scale as an experimental measure. 238 villages in Vidarbha and 131 villages in Marathwada were brought under compulsion by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. However, the spectacular achievements in the Western Maharashtra had an impact on these regions also and Primary Education rapidly progressed on a voluntary basis. In Vidarbha of the total 12,523 villages, only 2,189 villages had no schooling facilities, whereas in Marathwada, schooling facilities were provided in 5,375 villages out of the total 7,365 villages.

As a part of the Second Five-Year Plan, Government of India, Ministry of Education, have launched their scheme of relief of unemployment among the educated and expansion of Primary Education from the year 1958-59. During the year 1958-59 and 1959-60, the scheme in question was treated as Centrally sponsored and during the year 1960-61 the scheme was treated as Plan scheme of the State. The additional teachers and inspecting officers appointed during the Second Five-Year Plan were as under:—

			Additional teachers	Additional Inspecting Officers
Western Maharashtra	..		1,154	22
Vidarbha	.. ..	..	1,103	22
Marathwada	.. ..	..	1,313	25
Total		—	3,570	69

The following Table indicates the progress achieved in the spread of Primary Education—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. Number of Primary Schools.. ..	22,117	28,347	34,594
2. Number of pupils (in lakhs).. ..	23,85	30,66	41,78
3. Number of teachers	63,018	87,546	1,12,672

As stated above, the nature of schemes of the different regions were not identical and with a view that there should be similarity in the working hours, pay-scales, increments, etc., of the Primary teachers, Government appointed the Integration Committee for the integration of different items of education for the improvement of Primary Education. According to the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education, the step taken towards the improvement of the quality of teaching in Primary Schools, the pay-scales of Primary teachers were revised from 1st April 1958. The pay-scales of Primary teachers in the three constituent regions of the State, namely, Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada were brought on par and the minima for untrained and trained teachers were fixed at Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per month, respectively.

Primary Education is free throughout the State and Government gives grant to Local Bodies and voluntary agencies for running Primary Schools. Besides conducting Primary Schools particularly in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions for proper inspection of Primary Schools 150 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were appointed during the Second Five-Year Plan. Primary Education is to be imparted mainly through the former District School Boards in the districts of Western Maharashtra and almost all expenditure is to be borne by Government. Primary Education in Vidarbha was imparted through the Janapad Sabhas. However, the rates of grants to the former District School Boards and Janapada Sabhas were not identical and for rapid expansion of Primary Education, the rates of grants for the Janapada Sabhas were brought on par with those given to the District School Boards according to the Primary Education Act.

The principle of introduction of Basic Education in Primary Schools was accepted by Government and concrete steps in this direction were taken soon after the attainment of Independence. The scheme consists of—(1) the introduction of Crafts as first step towards the conversion of ordinary schools into basic schools, and

(2) the introduction of craft teaching, community life, social work and health education in Primary Training institutions with a view to their conversion into Basic Training institutions. The scheme for conversion of Primary Schools into basic was expanded during the Second Plan and the number of junior and senior basic schools was increased from 460 and 1,725, respectively, in 1955-56 to 1,513 and 2,730, respectively, in 1960-61.

The quality of instruction in Primary Schools is also equally important and can be improved only by providing adequate facilities for training of teachers. In 1950-51, there were in all 64 basic training colleges in the State which provided facilities for about 8,102 teachers annually. The number of training colleges and teachers under training increased to 78 and 11,218 teachers, respectively, in 1955-56 and to 127 and 16,547, respectively, in 1960-61.

The teacher trainees are given scholarships and stipends by Government during the period of training. Government have introduced the scheme of granting loans to teachers deputed for training at their own cost. The proportion of trained teachers in Primary Schools is increasing day by day as can be seen from the following Table:—

(1)	Years		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Total number of Primary teachers..	63,018	87,546	1,12,672
(2) Trained teachers	28,983	47,017	70,956
(3) Percentage of trained teachers to total	46	53.7	63

The pay-scales of teachers in non-Government Basic Training Colleges were revised with effect from 1st November 1959.

With a view that the non-Government Training Colleges should have their own buildings for colleges as well as hostels, Government sanctioned grants on liberalised basis. During the Second Five-Year Plan 36 institutions were given grants for construction of buildings, hostels and equipment.

The question of providing additional accommodation in Primary Schools assumed importance with the coverage of new areas by compulsion and with the rapid increase in the number of schools and school-going children. For the purpose of construction of school buildings, District Building Committees were set up, which were given loans by Government. During the

Second Five-Year Plan period, an expenditure of over Rs. 120 lakhs was incurred and 3,580 school-rooms and 9 school-buildings were constructed, and 660 school-buildings were repaired.

The educational survey of India was a Plan item undertaken by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, during the Second Five-Year Plan in collaboration with this State Government. The educational survey of Maharashtra State (being part of the educational survey of Bombay State) was a part of the national project. Government created a special organization, the State Educational Survey Unit in the Directorate of Education for organising, supervising and conducting the survey. The whole of the work of survey was conducted as per pattern and instructions laid down by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and the assignment of the educational survey was carried out in full and in time. As a part of the survey, the administrative practices at the Primary and Secondary stages of education were enquired into and a comprehensive report prepared in 1958-59.

Secondary Education

In the field of Secondary Education, the main objective of the Second Plan was to make further provision for diversified courses in Secondary Schools in consonance with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission. The impact of Primary Education was felt on Secondary Education and it was necessary to open new schools for the admission of the increasing number of pupils. Secondary Education in the Western Maharashtra region of the State has been mainly built up through voluntary effort and Government has assumed responsibility for inspection and guidance, financial assistance to voluntary agencies towards the running of the schools, construction of buildings and hostels, provision of equipment, etc. Under Secondary Education the Government of India scheme of conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with diversified courses could not be implemented during the Second Plan as numerous implications of this reform, namely, the duration of Secondary Education, the place of English, etc., were under consideration of Government. Higher Secondary Schools actually exist in Vidarbha and Marathwada. In Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, the practice of establishing Government schools was continued. Steps were also taken to give a practical turn to Secondary Education by encouraging conversion of ordinary schools into Multilateral

Schools. Similarly, the pay-scales and service conditions of the teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools were improved.

The pace of progress made in the field of Secondary Education during the course of the Second Plan as compared to that in the First Plan can be seen from the following Table:—

(1)	1950-51 (2)	1955-56 (3)	1960-61 (4)
(1) Number of Secondary Schools ..	1,035	1,423	2,468
(2) Percentage to total number of pupils (in lakhs).	3.22	4.99	8.58
(3) Number of teachers .. .. .	..	21,132	35,038

On the formation of bigger bilingual State in 1956, it was found necessary to lay down a uniform method for imparting Secondary Education in the various constituent regions of the State. Government, therefore, appointed an Integration Committee in 1958, the main recommendations of which have been accepted and implemented. These related to the rates of grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools and pay-scales and service conditions of the teachers in the schools. As regards the grant-in-aid, the rates then prevalent were as under:—

Western Maharashtra	30 per cent of the admissible expenditure in urban areas and 33½ per cent of admissible expenditure in rural areas.
Vidarbha	On the basis of net loss to schools.
Marathwada	On the basis of the salaries of teaching staff.

On the recommendations of the Integration Committee, the rates of grant-in-aid were uniformly revised to 45 per cent of admissible expenditure in urban areas (with a population of 50,000 and above) and to 50 per cent in rural areas (with a population of less than 50,000). The pay-scales of teachers were also revised as under:—

	Old Scale	Revised Scale
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Untrained Matriculate teachers.	50—56	65 (fixed)
2. Graduate Trained teachers	80—200	120—300

Another important step taken by Government for improving the standard of Secondary Education was reintroduction of teaching English in Standards V to VII on an optional basis from June 1960. Formerly English used to be taught only from Standard VIII and, therefore, the standard of English at the Secondary School leaving stage had deteriorated. Since Higher

Education was imparted through English and since All India competitive examinations were also held in English, the students from the State had to face the handicap of learning English only for four years at Secondary Stage. The measure for reintroduction of English at the Lower Secondary stage has removed this handicap.

Besides giving maintenance grants to non-Government Secondary Schools, grants and loans were given for construction of school buildings and hostels for equipment, building grants, improvement in libraries, etc., during the Plan period. In all 31 schools were assisted for improvement of libraries, 554 schools for equipment, etc., 5 schools for buildings and 17 schools for construction of hostels.

Diversification of education at Secondary stage which provides facilities for education in different professions and trades, has been a salient feature in expansion of Secondary Education. The courses introduced are—(1) Commerce, (2) Agriculture, (3) Home Science, (4) Fine Arts, (5) Humanities, etc. For this purpose, ordinary Secondary Schools were converted into Multipurpose schools providing teaching of one of the above subjects in addition to the usual curriculum of the Secondary Schools. These schools are known as Higher Secondary Schools and the students passing the final examination are admitted to the 3-Year Degree Course directly. Government gives liberal grants to non-Government Secondary Schools for their conversion into Higher Secondary Schools. In 1950-51, there were the only 13 such schools which imparted education in one of the basic trades or professions. In 1955-56, this number increased to 75. During the Second Plan period further 113 schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools or Multipurpose Schools.

Facilities for the training of Secondary teachers were also expanded during the Second Plan period. For graduate teachers one graduate basic training college was started at Gargoti through a voluntary agency. Besides this, two such colleges at Dhulia and Amravati were continued. During the Second Plan, one college was started in Vidarbha at Akola. The intake capacity of the college was 64 and all were given stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. Besides, there are 16 Secondary Training Colleges in the State. The proportion of trained teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 59.9 per cent in 1955-56 to 62.1 per cent in 1960-61. Ten refresher courses and seminars were organised for the training of 450 teachers.

In order to encourage poor students to pursue education at the Secondary stage, scholarships are given in schools. During the Second Plan period, 508 sets of scholarships benefiting over 7,800 pupils were awarded. Similarly, grants were given to Secondary Schools for purchasing 25 projectors for the introduction of audio-visual education in schools. The Vocational Guidance Bureau at Bombay which was started in 1950 with a view to guiding the Secondary School students in selecting the proper course of education, was upgraded to a full-fledged institution during the Second Plan period. A sub-Bureau was also established at Poona.

Higher Education.

Higher Education in Humanities, Basic Sciences and other professional subjects like Law and Commerce forms part of the General Education. Apart from opening of Government colleges in these subjects, Government assists non-Government agencies in maintaining and expanding their institutions, providing facilities for laboratories, hostels and buildings, etc. The growth of higher or university education during the Second Plan has been encouraging as can be seen from the following Table:—

(1)	1951-52 (2)	1955-56 (3)	1960-61 (4)
1. Number of institutions	91	121	292
2. Number of students (in thousands)	50	74	114

It has been the policy of Government to enlarge opportunities of Higher Education by establishment of regional Universities, and it was in pursuance of this policy that the Marathwada University was established in 1958 for the Marathwada region.

This has given a great impetus to the growth of Higher Education in that region which was neglected so far. At present there are 4 regional Universities in the State, namely, Bombay University for Greater Bombay area, the Poona University for Western Maharashtra (excluding Greater Bombay), the Nagpur University for Vidarbha, Marathwada University for the Marathwada region. There is also one women's University, namely, the S. N. D. T. Women's University at Bombay. These Universities had undertaken various schemes for development of their departments for which they received grants from the University Grants Commission. The State Government provided matching grants to the Universities.

Another important scheme in Higher Education is the one relating to the development of the Institute of Science at Bombay into a Research Institute. Having regard to the need to develop facilities for research in basic sciences, the Institute was reorganised in 1953 and facilities for research in Chemistry, Botany, Biology, Bio-Chemistry, etc., basic sciences, were provided at the Institute. During the period of the Second Plan, 119 students took advantage of the research facilities. An expenditure of Rs. 4.95 lakhs was incurred on provision of further facilities during the Second Plan period. Similarly, 17 additional classes were opened in Government Colleges for post-graduate teaching and research and about 427 students availed of these new facilities. For non-Government institutions, loans and grants of about Rs. 100.85 lakhs were given for enabling them to expand teaching and other facilities. This includes an expenditure of about Rs. 37.16 lakhs on account of loans to colleges for construction of buildings and hostels. 89 additional sets of scholarships were introduced which were availed by about 595 students during the Second Plan period.

Social Education.

The programme for adult literacy was intensified during the Second Plan period. Illiteracy has been one of the principal impediments in the development of the country. The work of eradication of illiteracy among the adult population, otherwise known as Social Education was mainly done through the Social Education organisations in the C. D. Block areas. Besides, voluntary agencies and Social Education Committees were given liberal grants for conducting adult literacy classes. By the end of the First Plan, over 11,100 adult literacy classes were functioning in the State. About 4,800 more classes were opened during the Second Plan period. Since 1958, the Social Education programme was taken up on a large scale and each voluntary social worker was paid an honorarium of Rs. 10 per month in addition to the allowance of Rs. 5 per month. The scope of the programme was also widened to include, apart from reading and writing such education as would be useful to the neo-literate to follow his vocation. In the year 1958-59, a Gram Shikshan campaign was initiated in the Satara district on an experimental basis, with the active participation of rural local bodies and local institutions. Under this campaign, entire villages were converted into "literate villages". The spectacular achievement of the

campaign could be judged from the fact that whereas in 1958-59, only 3,000 adults were literate in the Satara district, the number made literate in the same district during 1960-61 rose to 1,09,000.

As a part of the Social Education programme, a scheme for development of libraries and establishment of reading rooms was undertaken. The neo-literates have to be supplied with reading literature if it is to be ensured that they do not lapse into illiteracy. Under this scheme, grants were given to 2,664 libraries and 240 library literacy centres were opened during the Second Plan period.

As the method of Social Education to Social Education classes started by individual teachers who were paid remuneration on the basis of adults made literate did not succeed to the extent it was expected an institutional approach to the problem was considered. Accordingly, 157 Community Centres were opened for the first time in all the districts of Western Maharashtra during 1959-60. These centres were attached to the Primary Schools and provided recreational and instructional programmes, literacy classes and organising group activities, cultural programmes such as dramatics, folk dances, talks and lectures, film shows and also reading clubs. During the first year, full grants were paid to these centres and these were to be reduced to 50 and 25 per cent during the succeeding years by the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the centres were expected to become self-supporting with the help of the local and public contributions.

Physical Education.

Physical Education has been made compulsory in Primary and Secondary Schools. In order to train the teachers in Physical Education, there are 21 institutes in the State which conduct one year Diploma Courses and Short Term Certificate courses. Amongst them is the Physical Education Training Institute at Kandivali near Bombay which conducts one year Diploma course in Physical Education for Physical Education Instructors in Colleges and Secondary Schools. These institutes have an intake capacity of about 720 trainees besides educational institutions and other Physical Education cultures like gymnastics are given grants by Government for purchase of equipment, etc. Tournaments and sports festivals are also arranged at various levels such as village, taluka, district and State. During 1958-59 the State Council for sports was set up under the Chairmanship of the State Minister for Education for conducting and promoting

sports and team events. The Council also gives grants for promotion of sports and games in the State. Grants are also given to Secondary Schools and Colleges for conducting summer camps with a view to initiate the youth in nation building activities.

Amongst the programmes of Physical Education, the schemes for NCC and ACC are of utmost importance. The object of the scheme is to inculcate among the students the qualities of leadership, community work, discipline and character so as to create a useful leadership which can serve as a second line of defence in the event of national emergency. Another advantage derived from this scheme is that the defence services can draw upon the personal of the NCC in particular Senior Division for filling in vacancies in the defence service. For the students in colleges, NCC (Senior Division) troops have been started in different branches namely, Infantry, Artillery, Engineering, Signals, Medical, Air, Naval, Officers Training Units, etc., while for the students in Secondary Schools, there are divisions of NCC (Junior Division) providing training in Infantry, Air and Naval branches. Besides, the A. C. C. has also been introduced in the Secondary Schools. The progress achieved in this regard is as under:—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. Number of divisions of ACC & NCC	122	595	1,774
2. Number of cadets	6,743	31,246	1,16,244

Secondary Schools were also encouraged to raise scout troops and during the Second Plan period, 160 Scout troops were raised. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 33,000 scouts and 15,000 girl guides in the State. Government also gave liberal grants to the Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides Association. Scouting has been introduced as a subject in the training colleges for Primary Teachers.

1960-61

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

- (1) Pre-primary and Primary Education.
- (2) Secondary Education including Vocational Education.

- (3) University and Higher Education.
- (4) Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes.
- (5) Miscellaneous.

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

1. Pre-Primary and Primary Education

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

- (a) Compulsory Primary Education and expansion of Primary Education.
- (b) Training of Primary Teachers.
- (c) Conversion of ordinary Primary Schools into Basic Schools.
- (d) Construction of buildings for Primary Schools.

(a) Compulsory Primary Education for the age-group 7-11 in villages having a population of 1,000 and over was introduced in the districts of West Maharashtra by the end of the First Plan. In order, therefore, to achieve partly the goal of introducing universal free and Compulsory Primary Education up to the age of 14 years as laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution of India, it was decided to introduce free and compulsory Primary Education for the age-group 7-11 all over the State in the first instance. The necessary scheme was, therefore, taken up from the first year of the Second Plan and the compulsory Primary Education was extended to the smaller villages having less than 1,000 population for bringing the entire population within the age of 7-11 under compulsion. The compulsory Primary Education for the age-group 7-10 was completed till the end of 1959-60 and during 1960-61 the same was extended to the age-group 7-11. Till the end of 1959-60 3,349 additional teachers were appointed and during 1960-61, 868 additional teachers were sanctioned for the scheme, thus bringing the total number of teachers of 4,217 during the Plan period. In Marathwada and Vidarbha, attention was diverted mainly to voluntary expansion during the period of the Second Plan. Under the scheme, of salaries of teachers in Marathwada, and the scheme of compulsory Primary Education in all urban centres and expansion of Primary Education in Vidarbha, additional teachers were sanctioned mainly for the opening of new schools in school-less villages and also for manning the under-staffed Primary Schools

in those regions. Under the scheme, the teachers appointed till the end of 1959-60 and that during 1960-61 are as under:—

Region	Total number of teachers appointed till 1959-60	Total number of teachers sanctioned during 1960-61	Total of Columns (2) and (3)
(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Marathwada	1,648	412	2,060
2. Vidarbha	502	495	997

In addition to the regular Plan Schemes, Government of India had launched a scheme of 'relief to educated unemployment' from the year 1958-59 and additional staff of 3,570 teachers was sanctioned by the Government of India to the three regions of the State as under:—

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
1. West Maharashtra ..	29	725	400	1,154
2. Vidarbha	503	..	600	1,103
3. Marathwada	646	..	667	1,313

The following Table shows the progress of Primary Education up to the end of the First and Second Five-Year Plans:—

	1955-56	1960-61
1. Number of Schools (Primary including Jr. Basic).	28,347	34,594
2. Number of pupils (in lakhs)	30.66	41.78

(b) *Training of Primary Teachers*:—In the existing provision of rapid expansion of Primary Education, the need for having properly trained teachers especially oriented towards basic pattern was constantly kept in view. Suitable measures were taken in the districts of West Maharashtra to open additional classes at 3 Primary Training Colleges and encouragement was also 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 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The rate of tuition-fee grant was also enhanced to Rs. 72 per month per teacher. Non-Government Training Colleges are paid at present grants in accordance with the provision laid down in the Grant-in-aid Code. But since there was no provision for the payment of building grant, the same was introduced during 1958-59. According to the revised syllabus, basic education has been introduced in all Primary Training Colleges. Since the residence in the hostel is compulsory, it was necessary to encourage the managements to construct the hostel buildings. Accordingly, during the year 1959-60, the scheme was

sponsored by Government for paying liberalised grants to the managements of the non-Government Training Colleges for the construction of college and hostel buildings and for equipment and library. The grant so paid and the number of institutions so aided is given below:—

				Number of institutions	Grant Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1959-60	::	::	::	30	8,899
1960-61	::	::	::	6	4,724
Total				36	13,623

To provide free and compulsory Primary Education by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, Government of India had offered to pay to the State Government cent per cent central assistance for the expansion of teacher training facilities and to implement the programme of providing free and compulsory Primary Education. Accordingly, 13 new Training Colleges were opened in the State (4 in West Maharashtra, 4 in Vidarbha and 5 in Marathwada) and during the year 1960-61, 11 Training Colleges were opened (5 in West Maharashtra, 4 in Vidarbha and 2 in Marathwada). Facilities for teaching of Telgu were also provided for the teacher's in the Chanda district in G. B. T. C. M., Chanda.

(c) *Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools.*—It has been the policy of Government to convert as many primary Schools as possible into basic schools. The revised syllabus in crafts and community living has been introduced from 1st June, 1957, with a view to making the teaching of crafts more interesting, and for stimulating the creative activities of pupils. 99 full-grade schools and 735 single-teacher schools in Marathi speaking districts of the West Maharashtra were so converted.

163 Community Centres in West Maharashtra were opened during 1959-60 and continued during 1960-61. The object of the school-cum-community centre is to link school closely with the community through a variety of activities and programmes for the educational and cultural development of the community. These centres were continued during 1960-61. The conversion of 21 senior schools was completed in 1960-61 in Marathwada.

(d) *Construction of buildings for Primary Schools.*—The scheme of sanctioning building loans to former District School Boards in the districts of West Maharashtra for the construction of new Primary Schools and for carrying out special repairs to

Primary School buildings was introduced in 1953-54. Government used to contribute 60 per cent of the estimated expenditure and the contribution from the local community was 40 per cent. During the year 1960-61, loans amounting to Rs. 23.28 lakhs were granted to the former District School Boards for construction of 732 class rooms and for carrying out special repairs to 174 school buildings. In Vidarbha grants were paid to the private Primary Schools for building and equipment according to the rules. In Marathwada, most of the schools were run by Government and necessary provision for the construction of new class rooms used to be made in the State Budget. During the year 1960-61, 300 class rooms were under construction under the scheme of construction of buildings for Primary Schools.

2. Secondary Education.

In the field of Secondary Education, apart from expansion, efforts are being made to diversify and enrich Secondary Schools. 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 which was appointed with a view to surveying the existing pattern of educational administration at 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 programmes and the appraisal of the progress made so far are discussed in the following paras:—

(1) *Training of Secondary Teachers*:—It has been decided to organise short-term training courses of about 4 months' duration 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 S. T. College, Bombay and the other at S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur. 16 teachers teaching diversified subjects were trained. On the same lines, 4 courses were organised during 1960-61 and 31 teachers were trained. 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. To meet the increased demand for trained graduates, the B. T. College, Akola in Vidarbha Region was opened in 1956-57 with the intake capacity of 64. All the teachers were paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 per teacher per month. The scheme of reorganisation of the B. Ed. College in Marathwada was taken up during the Second Plan and the posts of lecturers and Assistant Lecturers were created according to the requirement of the University. The intake capacity of the college was 50 which was raised to 80 in 1959-60 and to 100 in 1960-61.

(2) *Establishment of Multipurpose Schools*:—Under the Government of India scheme for opening of Multipurpose Schools, diversified courses in Agriculture, Commerce, Home Science and Fine Arts were allotted to some schools during 1955-56. There was a great demand from the managements of non-Government Secondary Schools for the conversion of schools into Multipurpose and for provision of liberal grants by Government for this purpose. It was proposed to convert 80 ordinary schools in West Maharashtra into Multipurpose Schools during the Second Five-Year Plan by allotting above courses. Non-recurring grants were paid to the non-Government Secondary Schools in the first instance for erection of buildings and purchase of equipment required for the teaching of diversified courses.

In Vidarbha and Marathwada, Higher Secondary Schools actually exist. In 1960-61, 19 schools were given 24 diversified courses.

In addition to the abovementioned courses, 2 courses viz., Fine Arts and Commerce were allotted to H. C. P. High School, Poona, to convert it into a Model Multipurpose School.

In Vidarbha, the Multipurpose courses were introduced in 5 Government and 5 non-Government Secondary Schools. In Marathwada Government High School, Jalna was converted into a Multipurpose High School.

(3) *Expansion of facilities for Secondary Education and Improvement in existing Secondary Schools*.—There was a great demand for admissions in Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada. In order to cope with the increased demands, provision was made in the Second Plan for upgrading the existing schools. In Vidarbha, 45 middle school sections and 5 High School sections were opened during 1956-57. An equal number of posts of lower grade teachers was sanctioned. Four Girls' Schools were upgraded

to Indian Middle Schools in 1956-57 by opening classes VI-VII in 1958-59. These classes were continued during 1959-60 and in addition, 10 Middle School sections and one High School section were opened. Thus the total number of additional sections during 1960-61 was 75.

Similarly, in Marathwada 92 classes were opened in Government Secondary Schools and 50 classes run by private agencies which were closed down were taken over for carrying out the programme of Secondary Education. 476 teachers were sanctioned for lower Secondary Schools and 48 teachers in Higher Secondary Classes. Besides, 57 teachers were appointed during 1959-60. With a view to meeting the demand for more Secondary Schools in Marathwada in which private agencies did not come forward in an adequate manner to open new Secondary Schools, these agencies were assisted by way of liberalised grants. They were paid grants during 1959-60 with Standards VIII onwards where adequate facilities for Secondary Schools did not exist. These liberalised grants were continued to be paid during 1960-61.

(4) *Construction of Buildings.*—With the increased number of pupils in Secondary Schools, the need for additional school buildings for Secondary Schools was badly felt. For construction of new buildings and extensions to the existing school buildings, State Government sponsored a scheme of advancing loans to the managements of private Secondary Schools with certain interest with facilities to repay it in 15 annual instalments. During 1959-60, loans were advanced to 65 institutions for construction of buildings. In order to promote the spread of Secondary Education among rural population, the need for hostel buildings for pupils from rural areas was badly felt. The amounts advanced to schools and the number of hostels are given below regionwise:

Region (1)	Number of Institutions (2)	Hostels (3)
West Maharashtra	226	15
Vidarbha	83	2
Marathwada	14	..
Total ..	323	17

In Vidarbha, financial aid was also given to non-Government Secondary Schools for construction of school buildings and purchase of equipment. In Marathwada the construction of class rooms was undertaken by Government since the Secondary Schools in Marathwada were managed by Government.

3. Higher Education

The establishment of Regional Universities figured prominently in the programme of Higher Education in the post-war reconstruction period and during the First Five-Year Plan. After the reorganisation of the State, the following five Universities which represent the regional aspiration of the people came under the jurisdiction of the State:—

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

Of the five Universities, the University of Marathwada was established during 1958-59. All the abovementioned Universities 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 the Universities directly and the State Government provides matching grants to Universities for the approved schemes. The Bombay University was paid a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1956-57 on account of its centenary. The University financed its developmental schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period from this grant and the grants received from the Government of India, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and also donations from the public received towards its Centenary Fund. The Marathwada University was established in 1958-59 and grants were paid to University for its maintenance as well as developmental activities from the provision made in the State Plan.

During the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, grants on account of construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and library books were paid at liberalised rates to non-Government colleges in the districts of West Maharashtra. With a view to give fillip to women's education at the collegiate level, building grants amounting to Rs. 2.04 lakhs were paid to the following non-Government colleges towards construction of hostels for their lady students under the scheme sponsored by the University Grants Commission:—

1. Dayanand College, Sholapur,
2. R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri,
3. Ahmednagar College,

4. M. E. S. College of Arts and Science, Poona,
5. G. K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur,
6. Fergusson College, Poona,
7. Willingdon College, Sangli,
8. Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.

Loans to non-Government Colleges for construction of buildings.—Due to the expansion of Primary and Secondary Education, there is a great rush of students for admissions to Colleges. Many colleges are located in rented buildings and in order to enable them to have their own buildings, Government have sponsored scheme of granting loans to the managements of the colleges with the facility of refunding the loans in easy instalments. During the year 1958-59, eight colleges were granted loans amounting to Rs. 2.95 lakhs. During 1959-60 and 1960-61, loans amounting to Rs. 11.87 lakhs and Rs. 12.89 lakhs respectively were granted to the colleges under this scheme.

Physical Education and Other Schemes.—The programme of expansion of N. C. C./A. C. C. was stepped up during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the year 1960-61, the raising was made as under:

	No. of Units
Rifle Company	40
Group—H. Q.	3

During 1960-61, 30 Troops of junior division were also raised.

National Discipline Scheme.—The N. D. S. sponsored by the Government of India was introduced in the reorganised State of Bombay with the help of the State Government Physical Training Instructors and Government of India Physical Training Instructors during the year 1958-59. This scheme was continued till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan and during 1960-61, two in service Training courses, viz., one refresher course for the existing P. T. Instructors and one orientation course in N. D. S. for headmasters was held. The scheme aimed at inculcating self-reliance, leadership and discipline among the younger generation.

Other Schemes of Physical Education.—The State Council for Sports was set up in 1958-59 with the object of planning an all round development of games and sports in the State. Two Training Camps were organised during 1958-59 one for the training of coaches under the supervision of a German Coach and other for the training of students in Secondary Schools participating students in National Championship for High School boys and girls. The

grants were paid to Associations developing sports and grants were also paid for National Championship. In Vidarbha, grants were paid for the purposes of organising District and Divisional tournaments for undertaking cultural activities.

Libraries.—Under the scheme of expansion of libraries in Vidarbha, grants were paid to 80 libraries for their maintenance and for provision of adequate stock of books for pilot projects.

Social Education.—In Vidarbha, 1,500 Social Education Classes were conducted.

1961-62

The year 1960-61 was the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and the final draft of the Third Five-Year Plan was approved by the State Government after the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the schemes during the year 1961-62 was, therefore, started rather late since the necessary provisions, etc., required for the schemes had to be made in the budget by way of supplementary demands. In the field of General Education the main emphasis in the Third Five-Year Plan of the Government of India is on the provision of facilities for the education of all children in the age-group 6—11, expansion of the teaching of science at the Secondary and University stages, expansion and improvement of facilities for the training of teachers in each stage of education and increase in scholarships, freestudentships, etc. Special emphasis has also been laid on the education of girls and the existing disparities in levels of education between boys and girls is to be substantially reduced. All elementary schools are to be oriented towards basic pattern, reorganisation of university education along the lines of three years degree course is to be completed and the facilities for post-graduate and research work are to be further expanded and improved. By finalising the draft Third Five-Year Plan of the State of Maharashtra the principles laid down by the Government of India were taken into consideration and the final draft of the State of Maharashtra came into existence in the year 1961.

Elementary Education

After the reorganisation of States in November 1956 the erst-while State of Bombay was again bifurcated and the Gujarati speaking districts formed part of the new State of Gujarat. In the districts of Western Maharashtra, compulsory Primary Education for the age-group 7—11 was introduced in all the villages except a

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few (roughly about 600 with less than 200 population). In the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada no compulsion was introduced but emphasis was laid on the appointment of additional teachers in the under-staffed schools and opening of new schools in places where there was great necessity of opening of such schools. The schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan for the expansion of Primary Education contemplate the giving of additional staff for the existing under-staffed schools and accordingly during the year 1961-62, 3,560 additional teachers were sanctioned. There is also a scheme for introduction of compulsory Primary Education in the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada and the necessary implementation according to the plan was to be introduced from the second year of the Third Five-Year Plan. For the effective supervision and inspection of these Primary Schools, 52 additional Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were sanctioned. During the year 1961-62 payment of compensatory allowance to the Primary teachers working in the Koyna Project area was also sanctioned. During the Second Five-Year Plan the Government of India have sponsored the scheme of relief to educated unemployment and the expenditure on teachers appointed during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 was debited to the Plan provision.

The progress made in conversion of Ordinary Schools into Basic Schools was not quite satisfactory. Out of 29,139 Primary Schools in the State only 3,506 schools were converted into Basic by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme could not be implemented for want of funds.

At the 12 Primary Training colleges opened during the year 1960-61 under the Government of India scheme, only I year classes were opened. During the year 1961-62, 10 additional classes of the second year were opened in these colleges. The scheme provides for the expenditure on staff and stipends to teachers under training in these colleges. Two additional divisions of the II year could not be opened in two Government colleges, viz., B. T. C., Khandbara, and B. T. C., Sakoli, for want of accommodation.

Due to introduction of compulsion in the districts of Western Maharashtra and over-all expansion of Primary Education in other regions the need of additional class-rooms to accommodate the increasing number of children was badly felt. With this aim in view during the Second Five-Year Plan all possible attempts were made to pay grants in the form of loans to the former District

School Boards on community-cum-Government contribution basis in the districts of Western Maharashtra. Grants were also paid for the construction of buildings in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Since the Primary Education in Marathwada was controlled by Government the construction work was undertaken by the P. W. D. During the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs is made on account of loans to District School Boards for the construction of buildings. During the year 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs. 1.72 lakhs were given to District School Boards for construction of buildings.

Secondary Education

Due to expansion of Primary Education and compulsory Primary Education there is a great rush of admissions in Secondary Schools. In view of the acute shortage of buildings for the schools loans amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs were granted to the managements of 17 non-Government schools for the construction of school buildings. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs was also paid by way of loans to the non-Government managements for the construction of hostels of four non-Government Secondary Schools. There were 2,468 Secondary Schools in 1960-61 as against 1,412 in 1955-56. During the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan 500 schools were opened. There is also a great demand for opening of additional classes in the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada. During the year 1961-62, 333 new classes were opened in the Marathwada region.

There was no special programme of establishment of Multipurpose schools during the year 1961-62. Non-recurring grants were paid during 1960-61 for 25 diversified courses. The actual teaching of these courses started during the year 1961-62 and the necessary recurring grants were paid to the schools concerned. So as to prepare candidates for the competitive examination for admission in the N. D. A., Khadakwasla, the Sainik School at Satara teaching Standards V—VIII has been opened by the Board of Governors, New Delhi. During the year 1961-62 there were 125 boys on roll. The school is residential. 61 freestudentships at the rate of Rs. 2,200 per annum were granted to the talented boys according to merit. An amount of Rs. 60,000 was also paid by way of grant-in-aid to Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, for conducting special classes for preparing candidates for the entrance examination of the N. D. A., Khadakwasla.

Higher Education

The activities undertaken during 1961-62 under this stage of education were—

- (a) conversion of non-gazetted posts of Assistant Lecturers into gazetted posts of Lecturers and upgrading the posts of demonstrators,
- (b) creation of additional Class I posts in Government colleges,
- (c) additional staff on account of introduction of three years degree course in Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur,
- (d) creation of a separate cadre for demonstrators and professors of the Institute of Science, Bombay,
- (e) supply of equipment for introduction of three years degree course at Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
- (f) additional staff in connection with three years degree course at Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

These activities were sanctioned during the year 1961-62. Expenditure was incurred only on items (e) and (f). During the year 1961-62 grants amounting to Rs. 3.50 lakhs were paid to the Universities for the development programmes approved by the University Grants Commission as also grants for three-year degree course and grants towards revision of pay scales of university teachers. The grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was also paid to the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. The Marathwada University came into existence during the year 1961-62. The grant amounting to Rs. 1.96 lakhs was paid to the University for equipment and construction of buildings. In order to lessen the burden of the University of Poona consequent on rapid expansion of collegiate education and also to provide adequate facilities for research at local level the scheme of establishment of Shivaji University at Kolhapur has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. During the year 1961-62 a committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri S. R. Tawde for making recommendations regarding the form, scope and the jurisdiction of the proposed University, submitted its report to Government. The expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 was only on account of T. A./D. A. of the non-official members of the Committee and on account of salary of the staff appointed. The grants are being paid to the recognised research institutions which are doing very useful work in the field of research. During the year 1961-62 grants amounting to Rs. 1.41 lakhs were paid. The Government

of India selected Rural Institute, Wardha, run by the Shikshan Mandal, Wardha, for development into research institute under the scheme Research in Higher Education. The institute has started with effect from July 1961 under the scheme of Research in Higher Education sanctioned by the Government of India. The Central Government bears the 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and the 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure; the remaining 25 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure is to be borne by the State Government. During the year 1961-62 a grant of Rs. 0.38 lakhs was paid to the Institute.

Other Schemes

The scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State with a view to liquidating illiteracy within the shortest period. The scheme aims at giving grants to Village Panchayats at the rate of 50 nP. per adult made literate to meet expenses incurred by them on supplying equipment such as slates, pencils, kerosene, etc. The scheme also aims at distributing reading material for the neo-literates through circulating libraries at an approximate cost of 50 nP. per literate in order to prevent the neo-literates from lapsing into illiteracy. During the year 1961-62, 5,56,437 adults were made literate.

Due to the constant increasing demand for N. C. C. /A. C. C. by the schools and colleges that are opened every year it was felt necessary to expand the existing facilities in order to meet the growing demand. The following activities were undertaken during the year 1961-62:—

(a) raising of 19 N. C. C. R. Coys.

(b) raising of 1 Naval Unit, 2 Ind. Coys. and 74 A. C. C. Troops.

During the year 1961-62 intensive N. C. C. training in three Government colleges, viz., Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, and Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad, was introduced.

Miscellaneous Social Services

Miscellaneous.—The scheme of educational concessions to economically backward pupils was transferred from the Social Welfare Department to this Department from the year 1961-62. The object of the scheme is grant freestudentships to pupils whose parents or guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum in order to enable them to prosecute their studies at all

stages, viz., Primary, Secondary and Collegiate. During the year 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 256.12 lakhs was incurred under the normal and plan budget for educational concessions to Economically Backward Class pupils and there were about 4.42 lakh beneficiaries under this scheme.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

2.1. The following statement gives comparative figures as regards the strength of the Various Educational Services during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
M. E. S. CLASS I			
Administrative Branch—			
(i) Direction	11	12	12
(ii) Inspection	28	28	28
(iii) Training Institutions and other Posts.	14	13	16
Collegiate Branch	51	63	63
Total ..	104	116	119
M.E.S. CLASS II			
Administrative Branch—			
(i) Teaching	132	155	156
(ii) Inspection	48	52	53
(iii) General	11	14	14
Collegiate Branch	306	311	315
Total ..	497	532	538
M.E.S. CLASS III			
(i) Inspecting	727	723	754
(ii) Teaching (Collegiate)	214	284	307
(iii) Teaching (Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges).	3,976	4,444	4,464
(iv) Clerical	1,320	1,341	1,347
(v) Others	127	157	157
Total ..	6,364	6,949	7,029
Miscellaneous or special appointments outside the regular Service—			
(i) Gazetted appointments ..	63	63	70
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments ..	96	96	95
Total ..	159	159	165
Grand Total ..	7,124	7,756	7,851

Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B. (London), Bar-at-Law, continued to hold the post of the Director of Education during the years under report.

2.2. During 1960-61 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. In 1961-62 the scales of the Director of Institute of Science, Bombay, and eight Professors under him have been upgraded.

2.3. With a view to meet the need of trained teachers, for a number of Primary schools to be opened in the III Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the programme of universal free and compulsory primary education, 14 Government Basic (Primary) Training Colleges were opened during 1960-61 to which addition of five more colleges was made during 1961-62.

2.4. During the year 1961-62 one post of Senior Auditor and two posts of Junior Auditors were created with a view to check the grants sanctioned to Non-Government Secondary Schools.

2.5. The State expenditure on direction and inspection was Rs. 61,95,842 in 1960-61 which increased to Rs. 64,54,471 in 1961-62. These expenditures form 1.26 per cent in 1960-61 and 1.22 per cent in 1961-62, 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 framework which 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—X. 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 on an optional basis. 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 the eight 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:—

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Indian Middle Schools 2. the Senior Basic Schools 3. The Indian English Middle Schools | } | Both teaching Standards V to VII with Standards I to IV attached to them, and Teaching Standards V to VIII. |
|---|---|---|

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 the growing demand of pupils desirous of prosecuting 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 Examinations.

(iii) *Marathwada*.—In the five districts of Marathwada the Primary School course extends over a period of five years from Infant Class to Standard IV. No public examination is conducted at the end of this course. 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 extends over 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)	Primary Schools
were	
Standards V—VIII, IX ..	Middle Schools }
Standards V—X, XI ..	High Schools or } Secondary
Standards VIII—X, XI ..	Higher Secondary Schools } 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.

The classification has, however, been revised as per Government of India's instructions since 1958-59 as under:—

Schools with	Classified as
(i) Standards I—IV or less (with or without an infant class)	Primary Schools
(ii) Standards I to V, VI, VII..	Middle Schools (Primary).
(iii) Standards V—VII or less..	Middle Schools (Secondary).
(iv) Standards V—VIII and above or VIII and above.	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. As per the classification revised by Government of India, the statistical data is submitted to Government of India every year since 1958-59. The same procedure has been 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 is vested with 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 authorized 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 the Area—Four in Poona Division and one in Bombay Division—constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924—

Poona Division

1. Poona.
2. Kirkee.
3. Dehu Road.
4. Ahmednagar.

Bombay Division

1. Deolali.

Of the four Cantonments in Poona Division only three control Primary Education. Dehu Road Cantonment Schools have not yet been entrusted to the Dehu Road Cantonment Board and the question is still under consideration. The Cantonment Boards are generally treated as Authorised Municipalities for the purpose of Primary Education and are paid grants at the same rates as the adjoining 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 financial matters of the School Board ;
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).

Table No. III (1)
Primary Schools according to Management
(1960-61)

Management (1)	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys' Schools (8)	Girls' Schools (9)	Total (10)
1. Central Government	9	2	11	39	2	41	+30	..	+30
2. State Government	5,210	358	5,568	5,710	347	6,057	+500	-11	+489
3. District School Boards	21,464	499	21,963	22,603	498	23,101	+1,139	-1	+1,138
4. Municipal School Boards	1,712	609	2,321	1,941	441	2,382	+229	-168	+61
5. Private Aided	2,618	231	2,849	2,668	109	2,777	+50	-122	-72
6. Private Unaided	192	30	222	227	9	236	+35	-21	+14
Total ..	31,205	1,729	32,934	33,188	1,406	34,594	+1,983	-323	+1,660

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Table No. III (1)—*cont.*
Primary Schools according to Management
(1961-62)

Management	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Central Government	39	2	41	41	2	43	+2	..	+2
2. State Government	5,710	347	6,057	5,758	352	6,110	+48	+5	+53
3. District School Boards	22,603	498	23,101	23,172	533	23,705	+569	+35	+604
4. Municipal School Boards	1,941	441	2,382	2,055	444	2,499	+114	+3	+117
5. Private Aided	2,668	109	2,777	2,528	123	2,651	-140	+14	-126
6. Private Unaided	227	9	236	266	13	279	+39	+4	+43
Total	33,188	1,406	34,594	33,820	1,467	35,287	+632	+61	+693

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 advice 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 two Tables III (1) on pages 80 and 81, compare the number of Primary Schools in the State according to management during the last three years.

It will be seen from these Tables that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 32,934 in 1959-60 to 34,594 in 1960-61, i.e., by 1,660 Primary Schools. Similarly, the total number of Primary Schools increased from 34,594 in 1960-61 to 35,287 in 1961-62, i.e., by 693 Primary Schools. The increase in number of Primary Schools by managements during 1960-61 and 1961-62 over the previous year will be as indicated in the Table below:—

Table Show'ng the position of Relative Increase or Decrease in the Number of Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Management	Increase or decrease for the year 1960-61 over 1959-60	Increase or decrease for the year 1961-62 over 1960-61	Total increase or decrease during the last two years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Central Government	+ 30	+ 2	+ 32
2. State Government	+ 489	+ 53	+ 542
3. District School Boards	+ 1,138	+ 604	+ 1,742
4. Municipal School Boards	+ 61	+ 117	+ 178
5. Private Aided	- 72	- 126	- 198
6. Private Unaided	+ 14	+ 43	+ 57
Total	+ 1,660	+ 693	+ 2,353

It will thus be observed that during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, the total increase in the number of Primary Schools is 2,353 as compared to the total number of Primary Schools as on 31st March 1960.

The increase in the Boys' Primary Schools was 1,983 or 6.4 per cent during 1960-61 and was 632 or 1.9 per cent during 1961-62.

The decrease in Girls' Primary Schools was 323 or 18.7 per cent during 1960-61, but there is an increase of 61 or 4.3 per cent during 1961-62.

Thus the total increase in the number of Primary Schools (boys and girls) is 2,353 during the last two years.

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 separate girls' schools so as to continue their education in higher standards 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 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, since 1958-59, institutions exclusively meant for girls only are being classified as girls' institutions and all others, irrespective of the majority number in them, as boys' institutions.

There were 41 Primary Schools managed by the Central Government during 1960-61 and 43 during 1961-62. All of these were Railway Schools.

The regionwise distribution of these Primary Schools is as shown below:—

Total Number of Primary Schools by Government of India

Year	State	Region			
		West Maharashtra	Vidarbha	Marathwada	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1960-61	:: ::	41	24	9	8
1961-62	:: ::	43	26	9	8

Only two Primary Schools managed by Central Government were opened in West Maharashtra during 1961-62, while no schools were added in Vidarbha and Marathwada.

The number of Primary Schools managed by the State Government increased from 5,568 in 1959-60 to 6,057 in 1960-61 thus showing an increase of 489 schools. This increase is entirely due to the increase of 489 schools in Marathwada region. However, there was a decrease of one school in the Vidarbha Region counterbalanced by opening of one school in Poona Division. Similarly the number of Primary Schools during 1961-62 shows an increase of 53 schools only over the schools in 1960-61. This increase of 53 schools in 1961-62 is due to addition of 95 schools in Vidarbha Region, and two schools in Poona Division and a decrease of 44 schools in Marathwada Region during 1961-62. The decrease of 44 schools in Marathwada during 1961-62 was mainly due to amalgamation of purely girls' schools into boys' schools. Thus it will be seen that during the last two years there was a total increase of 542 schools in 1961-62 as compared to the position during 1959-60. The 20 schools in 1960-61 and 22 in 1961-62 in State Government schools in the districts of West Maharashtra include Practising Schools attached to Government Training institutions for Primary teachers and a few fisheries' schools 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 2,582 in 1959-60 to 2,530 in 1960-61 and further decreased to 2,353 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the number of aided Primary Schools decreased by 52 in 1960-61 and further decreased by 177 during 1961-62. Hence the total number of Primary Schools decreased during the last two years by 229 as compared to the total number of aided Primary Schools during 1959-60. With a view that the villagers concerned should not be deprived of 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. The villages having population less than 500 were provided with educational facilities either through independent school or a group school or a peripatetic teacher school. In addition to this a number of schools were opened by the District School Boards due to expansion of compulsory education. The net result of all these measures of expansion for Primary Education was that the number of schools managed by

the District School Board in this area increased from 15,609 in 1959-60 to 16,004 in 1960-61 and further increased to 16,431 in 1961-62. Thus an increase of 743 District School Board Schools (*i.e.*, Janapad Schools) was noticed in the Vidarbha region during 1960-61 and an increase of 177 Janapad Schools was also observed during 1961-62. Thus in the Vidarbha region during the last 2 years, there was a total increase of 920 schools. It will thus be seen that the total number of schools managed by local authorities increased by 1,138 from 21,963 in 1959-60 to 23,101 during 1960-61 and further increased to 23,705 in 1961-62 thus showing an increase of 604 in 1961-62 over that of 1960-61 and the total increase in the number of Primary Schools managed by local authorities during the last 2 years is 1,742 as compared to the number of Primary Schools during 1959-60.

An increase of 61 schools in 1960-61 and 117 schools in 1961-62 managed by the Municipalities was due to the increase of 52 schools in 1960-61 and 99 schools in 1961-62 in West Maharashtra and an increase of 9 schools in 1960-61 and 18 in 1961-62 in the Vidarbha region. Thus a total increase of 178 schools during the last two years was due to a net increase of 151 schools in West Maharashtra and 27 schools in Vidarbha.

The Table III (2), on pages 86 and 87, give the distribution of Primary Schools as on 31st March 1961 and 1962 by regions. It will be seen from these Tables that out of 34,594 schools as many as 25,483 or 73.66 per cent were managed by local authorities, 23,101 by the District School Boards and Janapad Sabhas and 2,382 by the Municipalities during 1960-61. The number of schools shows a further increase during 1961-62. Out of 35,287 schools as many as 26,204 or 74.26 per cent were managed by local authorities, 23,705 by District School Boards and Janapad Sabhas and 2,499 by the Municipalities in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of the number of Primary Schools managed by local authorities including District School Boards, Janapad Sabhas and Municipalities increased from 73.66 per cent to 74.26 per cent in 1961-62. The percentage of schools managed by private agencies was 8.7 per cent in 1960-61 and 8.3 per cent in 1961-62, thus showing a further decrease by 0.4 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to the percentage in 1960-61. The State Government directly managed 6,057 or 17.5 per cent schools in 1960-61 and managed 6,110 or 17.3 per cent schools in 1961-62. Thus the number of schools managed by State Government decreased from

Table No. III (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Primary Schools
(1960-61)

Management	Number of Primary Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Central Government	2	14	8	9	8	41
2. State Government	1	11	8	401	5,636	6,057
3. District School Boards .. .. .	..	8,709	7,295	7,097	..	23,101
4. Municipal School Boards	696	497	567	622	..	2,382
5. Private Aided	343	885	1,302	192	55	2,777
6. Private Unaided	106	40	63	16	11	236
Total ..	1,148	10,166	9,243	8,337	5,710	34,594
Average Area served by a Primary School (Sq. Miles).	0.16	2.66	3.11	4.42	4.50	3.42
Average Population served by a Primary School (Estimated).	3,711	946	1,119	1,104	1,102	1,142

Table No. III (2)—*cont.*
Regionwise Distribution of Primary Schools
(1961-62)

Management	Number of Primary Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Central Government	2	16	8	9	8	43
2. State Government	1	11	10	496	5,592	6,110
3. District School Boards .. .. .	..	8,813	7,618	7,274	..	23,705
4. Municipal School Boards	741	534	584	640	..	2,499
5. Private Aided	348	789	1,316	212	86	2,651
6. Private Unaided	121	53	79	10	16	279
Total ..	1,213	10,216	9,515	8,641	5,702	35,287
Average Area served by a Primary School (Sq. Miles).	0.15	2.65	3.02	4.27	4.50	3.36
Average Population served by a Primary School (Estimated).	3,489	942	1,101	1,081	1,116	1,134

17.5 to 17.3 per cent, *i.e.*, by 0.2 per cent. Of these, as many as 5,636 schools were in Marathwada in 1960-61 and 5,592 in 1961-62. The decrease during 1961-62 in Primary Schools in Marathwada run by State Government is due to amalgamation of Girls' Primary Schools with Boys' schools. The percentage of Central Government Schools was negligible, *i.e.*, 0.01 per cent during 1960-61, but during the year 1961-62 the percentage of the Central Government schools was 0.1 per cent.

The average area served by the Primary Schools during 1960-61 was 3.4 square miles as against 3.6 square miles in the preceding year and the area remained the same during 1961-62 and the average estimated population served by schools was 1,142 in 1960-61 and 1,134 in 1961-62. The 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 Primary School given in the table. Vidarbha had also a fairly satisfactory provision for Primary Education, but Marathwada had comparable lesser educational facilities. There was an increase of 489 State Government Primary Schools during 1960-61 in the Marathwada Region.

The medium of instruction in Primary School is generally the local regional language, usually the mother tongue of the children. There were 31,933 or 92.3 per cent schools teaching through Marathi during 1960-61 and 32,524 or 92.2 per cent schools teaching through Marathi medium during 1961-62. The number of schools teaching through Gujarati was 395 or 1.1 per cent in 1960-61 and 396 or 1.1 per cent during 1961-62, thus showing practically no increase in percentage of Primary Schools teaching through Gujarati medium during the last two years. Similarly the number of Primary Schools teaching through Urdu medium was 1,430 or 4.1 per cent during 1960-61 and 1,466 or 4.1 per cent during 1961-62, thus showing an increase of 36 Urdu Primary Schools during 1961-62 over the Urdu medium Primary Schools during 1960-61. The Tables III (3) on pages 89 to 92 give distribution of Primary Schools by regions and by languages as on 31st March 1961 and March 1962.

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

Table No. III (3)
Langugewise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1960-61.

Language (1)	Greater Bombay		Rest of the Bombay Division				Poona Division			
	Schools with		Schools with				Schools with			
	One medium (2)	Total media (3)	One medium (4)	One of 2 media (5)	One of 3 media (6)	Total medium (7)	One medium (8)	One of 2 media (9)	One of 3 media (10)	Total media (11)
Marathi	337	337	9,468	12	1	9,481	8,716	27	2	8,745
Urdu	141	141	546	10	..	556	257	24	..	281
Gujarati	295	295	60	2	1	63	14	1	..	15
English	145	145	11	..	..	11	34	..	..	34
Hindi	94	94	15	2	1	18	20	2	2	24
Sindhi	29	29	41	..	..	41	13	..	1	14
Kannada	45	45	1	..	..	1	145	..	..	145
Tamil	39	39	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	8
Telgu	14	14	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Bengali	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iranian	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Media ..	1,148	1,148	10,142	26	3	10,171	9,214	54	6	9,274
Total Schools ..	1,148	1,148	10,142	13	1	10,156	9,214	27	2	9,243

Table No. III (3)—cont.
 Languagewise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1960-61.

Language (1)	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division				Total			
	Schools with			Schools with				Schools with			
	One medium (12)	One of 2 media (13)	Total media (14)	One medium (15)	One of 2 media (16)	One of 3 media (17)	Total media (18)	One medium (19)	One of 2 media (20)	One of 3 media (21)	Total media (22)
Marathi ..	7,625	85	7,710	5,583	75	2	5,660	31,729	199	5	31,933
Urdu ..	329	12	341	37	72	2	111	1,310	118	2	1,430
Gujarati ..	18	..	18	4	..	..	4	391	3	1	395
English ..	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	193	1	..	194
Hindi ..	213	74	287	6	..	..	6	348	78	3	429
Sindhi ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	85	..	1	86
Kannada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	191
Tamil ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	48	3	1	52
Telgu ..	57	..	57	2	3	2	7	81	..	2	83
Bengali ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Malayalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Iranian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total Media ..	8,251	172	8,423	5,633	150	6	5,789	34,388	402	15	34,805
Total Schools ..	8,251	86	8,337	5,633	75	2	5,710	34,388	201	5	34,594

Table No. III (3)—cont.
Language-wise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1961-62.

Language (1)	Greater Bombay		Rest of the Bombay Division				Poona Division			
	Schools with		Schools with				Schools with			
	One medium (2)	Total media (3)	One medium (4)	One of 2 media (5)	One of 3 media (6)	Total media (7)	One medium (8)	One of 2 media (9)	One of 3 media (10)	Total media (11)
Marathi	362	362	9,503	12	1	9,516	8,950	20	2	8,972
Urdu	148	148	562	2	..	564	278	17	..	295
Gujarati	299	299	57	2	1	60	14	..	..	14
English	166	166	15	..	..	15	39	1	..	40
Hindi	97	97	19	11	1	31	21	4	2	27
Sindhi	28	28	40	1	..	41	13	..	1	14
Kannada	46	46	1	..	..	1	158	..	..	158
Tamil	41	41	2	..	..	2	11	..	1	12
Telgu	15	15	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	8
Bengali	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	7	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Iranian	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Media	1,213	1,213	10,201	28	3	10,232	9,492	42	6	9,540
Total Schools	1,213	1,213	10,201	14	1	10,216	9,492	21	2	9,515

Table No. III (3)—cont.
 Language-wise Distribution of Primary Schools in 1961-62.

Language (1)	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division				Total			
	Schools with			Schools with				Schools with			
	One medium (12)	One of 2 media (13)	Total media (14)	One medium (15)	One of 2 media (16)	One of 3 media (17)	Total media (18)	One medium (19)	One of 2 media (20)	One of 3 media (21)	Total media (22)
Marathi	8,002	19	8,021	5,563	88	2	5,653	32,380	139	5	32,524
Urdu	328	9	337	33	87	2	122	1,349	115	2	1,466
Gujarati	19	..	19	4	..	..	4	393	2	1	396
English	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	223	2	..	225
Hindi	217	10	227	7	..	..	7	361	25	3	389
Sindhi	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	82	1	1	84
Kannada .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..	205
Tamil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	1	55
Telgu	50	1	51	3	1	2	6	77	2	2	81
Bengali	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Malayalam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Iranian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total Media ..	8,621	40	8,661	5,612	176	6	5,794	35,139	286	15	35,440
Total Schools ..	8,621	20	8,641	5,612	88	2	5,702	35,139	143	5	35,287

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 school-less villages as possible. Three programmes were undertaken for this purpose. The first was the opening of independent schools in school-less 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.

As a result of implementing the measures having far-reaching effects as indicated above the number of school-less villages has decreased considerably since the year 1953-54. Out of 15,986 towns and villages in West Maharashtra 12,963 towns and villages were provided with independent schools by the year 1960-61 and the facilities were further extended to 141 places during 1961-62 thus bringing the total number of towns and villages to 13,104 with independent schools at the end of 1961-62. Out of the remaining 3,023 villages which had no schooling facilities during 1960-61 the educational needs of as many as 2,479 villages were met by a school in the neighbouring village—2,297 villages under the Group School scheme and 182 villages under the peripatetic-teacher and other schemes. Similarly out of 2,882 school-less villages during the year 1961-62 the facilities for education were provided to 2,425 villages by Primary Schools in the neighbouring villages out of which 1,791 were under the Group School scheme and 634 under the peripatetic-teacher and other schemes. Thus there were only 544 villages during 1960-61 and 457 villages during 1961-62 wherein no facilities for Primary Education were available. All these villages were either very small in population or isolated in their location.

The percentage of school-less villages in Marathwada Region was 27.02 during 1960-61 and 25.33 during 1961-62. Thus the number

of school-less villages in West Maharashtra and Marathwada were reduced during the last two years. In Vidarbha 17.48 per cent in 1960-61 and 19.07 per cent in 1961-62 of the villages had no schooling facilities.

The following Tables will show the total number of towns and villages without schools or schooling facilities, by regions for the years under report:—

Table No. III (4)

Villages with and without schools during 1960-61 and 1961-62

Region	Total number of Places		Total number of Places with schools		Number of villages having no schools but having educational facilities	Number of villages having no schools and no educational facilities
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961-62						
1. Greater Bombay	1		1			
2. Rest of the Bombay Division.	112	9,299	112	6,818	2,031	450
3. Poona Division..	120	6,454	120	5,912	448	94
4. Nagpur Division	75	12,448	75	7,155	3,104	2,189
5. Aurangabad Division.	61	7,304	61	5,314	..	1,990
Total ..	369	35,505	369	25,199	5,583	4,723
1961-62						
1. Greater Bombay	1		1			
2. Rest of the Bombay Division.	112	9,299	112	6,935	1,981	383
3. Poona Division..	120	6,454	120	5,936	444	74
4. Nagpur Division	77	12,679	77	7,398	2,848	2,433
5. Aurangabad Division.	60	7,073	60	5,266	..	1,807
Total ..	370	35,505	370	25,535	5,273	4,697

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, 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.

3.5. ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS :

The Tables III (5) on pages 96 and 97 present an enrolment of pupil (boys and girls) in Primary Schools during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 as well as for 1961-62.

It will be seen from these Tables that the number of pupils in Primary Schools has increased from 39,39,710 on 31st March 1960 to 41,78,024 on 31st March 1961, during the year 1960-61 and from 41,78,024 on 31st March 1961 to 44,67,550 on 31st March 1962. This is giving an overall increase of 2,38,314 pupils which gives the percentage increase of 6.05 for the year 1960-61. Similarly during the year 1961-62 an overall increase in the strength of pupils in Primary Schools in the State is 2,89,526 giving a percentage increase of 6.93.

Thus the percentage increase in the total number of pupils during the last two years has also increased from 6.05 per cent to 6.93 per cent showing an increase of 0.88 in the percentage increase. If the total strength of the pupils as on 31st March 1962 is compared to the total strength of pupils as on 31st March 1960, it shows a total increase of 5,27,840 pupils which is 13.40 per cent. It may also be noticed that though there was a decrease of 11 schools in State Government Girls' schools, even then the enrolment increased by 756 in these schools during the year 1960-61 and that with an increase of 5 girls' schools in the State Girls' schools during 1961-62 the enrolment has increased by 1,966 in these schools. Thus during the last two years, a decrease of six State Government Girls' schools has shown an increase of 2,722 in enrolment in girls' schools. Private unaided girls' schools decreased by 21 during 1960-61 and the actual number of private unaided girls' schools was reduced to nine which was subsequently increased by four during 1961-62 and the number of private unaided girls' schools was 13 as on 31st March 1962. Thus as against the decrease of 21 during 1960-61, there was an increase of four schools during 1961-62, ultimately leading to the total decrease of 17 schools during the last two years.

Table No. III (5)
Enrolment in Primary Schools in 1960-61.

Management	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Number of students in			Number of students in			in			
	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)
1 Central Government.	1,477	247	1,724	3,122	294	3,416	+1,645	+47	+1,692	+98.14
2 State Government.	3,40,210	47,545	3,87,755	3,82,357	48,301	4,30,658	+42,147	+756	+42,903	+11.06
3 District School Boards.	22,02,261	92,543	22,95,204	23,15,648	1,01,697	24,17,345	+1,13,387	+8,754	+1,22,141	+5.32
4 Municipal School Boards.	6,54,707	2,31,541	8,86,248	7,62,549	1,73,049	9,35,598	+1,07,842	-58,492	+49,350	+5.57
5 Private Aided ..	2,83,565	47,343	3,30,908	3,22,562	24,114	3,46,676	+38,957	-23,229	+15,768	+4.76
6 Private Unaided	32,207	5,664	37,871	42,248	2,083	44,331	+10,041	-3,581	+6,460	+17.06
Total ..	35,14,427	4,25,283	39,39,710	38,28,486	3,49,538	41,78,024	+3,14,059	-75,745	+2,38,314	+6.05

Table No. III (5)—cont.
Enrolment in Primary Schools in 1961-62

Management	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Number of students in			Number of students in						
	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)
1 Central Government.	3,122	294	3,416	3,299	304	3,603	+177	+10	+187	+5.47
2 State Government.	3,82,357	48,301	4,30,658	4,26,394	50,267	4,76,661	+44,037	+1,966	+46,003	+10.68
3 District School Boards.	23,15,648	1,01,697	24,17,345	24,72,429	1,14,890	25,87,319	+1,56,781	+13,193	+1,69,974	+6.57
4 Municipal School Boards.	7,62,549	1,73,049	9,35,598	8,13,301	1,78,949	9,92,250	+50,752	+5,900	+56,652	+6.06
5 Private Aided	3,22,562	24,114	3,46,676	3,27,380	28,985	3,56,365	+4,818	+4,871	+9,689	+2.79
6 Private Unaided	42,248	2,083	44,331	48,756	2,596	51,352	+6,508	+513	+7,021	+15.08
Total ..	38,28,486	3,49,538	41,78,024	40,91,559	3,75,991	44,67,550	+2,63,073	+26,453	+2,89,526	+6.93

The following two tables give an enrolment as on 31st March 1961 and 31st March 1962 in Primary Schools by regions:—

Table No. III (6)
Enrolment in Primary Schools by Region
(By 31st March)

Region	Number of Pupils			Percentage of pupils to total population	Average number of pupils per school
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	1960-61			(1961)	
Greater Bombay	2,50,874	2,03,565	5,44,439	10.96	396
Rest of the Bombay Division	7,42,135	4,43,381	11,85,516	12.47	117
Poona Division	8,80,469	4,88,618	13,69,087	13.23	148
Nagpur Division	5,15,867	2,66,039	7,81,906	8.49	94
Aurangabad Division ..	2,93,761	93,315	3,87,076	6.15	68
Total ..	26,83,106	14,94,918	41,78,024	10.57	121
	1961-62			(1962—Estimated population)	
Greater Bombay	2,63,355	2,14,965	4,78,320	11.30	394
Rest of the Bombay Division	7,82,030	4,73,637	12,55,667	13.04	123
Poona Division	9,28,989	5,22,148	14,51,137	13.85	152
Nagpur Division	5,57,661	2,96,143	8,53,804	9.14	99
Aurangabad Division ..	3,26,468	1,02,154	4,28,622	6.73	75
Total ..	28,58,503	16,09,047	44,67,550	11.16	127

From these Tables it will be seen that out of 41,78,024 children in Primary Schools in the State as many as 26,83,106, *i.e.*, 64.2 per cent were boys and only 14,94,918, *i.e.*, 35.8 per cent were girls during 1960-61 and during 1961-62 out of 44,67,550 children in Primary Schools, as many as 28,58,503, *i.e.*, 64 per cent were boys and the remaining, *i.e.*, 16,09,047, *i.e.*, 36 per cent were girls in 1961-62. Hence the percentage of boys during the last two years reduced from 64.2 per cent to 64 per cent and in case of girls the percentage increased from 35.8 to 36.0, *i.e.*, during the last two years a decrease of 0.2 per cent in enrolment of boys has been compensated by a corresponding increase of 0.2 per cent in the enrolment of girls. The figures of the girls' schools in Primary Schools as on 31st March 1961 and as on 31st March 1962 may be compared with the total number of girls in Primary Schools as on 31st

March 1960. The comparative figures will be as indicated below:—

Year	Girls	Boys
(1)	(2)	(3)
31-3-1960	13,92,293	25,47,417
31-3-1961	14,94,918	26,83,106
31-3-1962	16,09,047	28,58,503

The above Table will show that the total increase in the strength of girls in Primary Schools in the State was 2,16,754 and there is a total increase of 3,11,086 boys in the Primary Schools in the State during the last two years. The above figures of total enrolment as on 31st March during the last three years show that every year the strength of boys as well as of girls in Primary Schools is increasing even though the enrolment of boys and girls during the last two years shows an increase in the enrolment of boys and girls separately. The percentage of enrolment of girls to the total enrolment has increased from 35.8 to 36 during the year 1961-62. Against this overall increase the different regions of the State give the following percentages of boys and girls in Primary Schools:—

Percentages of enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools by regions during 1960-61 and 1961-1962

Division	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Boys			
Greater Bombay	55.4	56.8	55.1
Rest of the Bombay Division	63.0	62.6	62.3
Poona Division	64.6	64.3	64.0
Nagpur Division	66.9	66.0	65.3
Aurangabad Division	77.2	75.9	76.2
Total	64.7	64.2	64.0
Girls			
Greater Bombay	44.6	43.2	44.9
Rest of the Bombay Division	37.0	37.4	37.7
Poona Division	35.4	35.7	36.0
Nagpur Division	33.1	34.0	34.7
Aurangabad Division	22.8	24.1	23.8
Total	35.3	35.8	36.0

The percentages of enrolment of boys and girls in the various regions during the last three years show that there is definitely a decrease in the percentage of boys during the last two years compared to the percentages as on 31st March 1962 and 31st March 1960. Similarly, the percentage of enrolment of girls also shows an increase when the percentages as on 31st March 1962 and 1960 are compared.

The above Table will also show that in the Marathwada region, the percentage of girls which was 24.1 during 1960-61 and 23.8 during 1961-62 is less as against the highest percentage of 43.2 during 1960-61 and 44.9 during 1961-62 in Greater Bombay and the 37.4 during 1960-61 and 37.7 in 1961-62, the second highest in the rest of the districts of the Bombay Division. Vidarbha gives percentage of 34 in 1960-61 and 34.7 in 1961-62 indicating rather low representation of girls in Primary Schools. But the overall strength of enrolment of girls during 1961-62 shows the overall increase of 0.2 per cent over that of the corresponding enrolment during 1960-61 and there is a corresponding decrease in the overall enrolment of boys during 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61.

The percentage of children in Primary Schools to the estimated population was 11.58 during 1960-61 and 11.15 during 1961-62. The percentage of boys in Primary Schools to the total estimated male population was 13.14 during 1960-61 and 13.82 during 1961-62 and the percentage of girls in Primary Schools to the total estimated female population was 7.83 and 8.31 during 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

The years under report show that the percentage of boys has increased from 13 to 13.8 and that of girls has increased from 7.5 to 8.3 per cent during the last two years showing that the percentage increase during the last two years when compared to the position as on 31st March 1960, is the same as far as enrolment of boys and girls is considered. Thus it will be seen that the education of girls and boys has increased with the same pace during the last two years.

The average number of pupils in Primary Schools was 121 during 1960-61 and 127 during 1961-62. The number of pupils per school was highest in Greater Bombay being 396 during 1960-61 and 394 during 1961-62 and the lowest in Marathwada being 68 in 1960-61 and 75 in 1961-62. The corresponding figures for the year 1959-60 were 1,20,393 and 65.

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 published in 1958. 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 pre-merger 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 the children of age-range 7—8, 7—9, 7—10 and 7—11. This process has been completed by the end of the year 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and thus all children in the age-range 7—11 are expected to be in schools. During 1960-61 compulsion was introduced for the age-group 7—11 and extended to all villages having a population of less than 1,000 souls, except a few stray villages with less than 200 souls. Out of 15,986 villages and towns in West Maharashtra 15,424 were under compulsion and the total number of villages with schools and schooling facilities was 15,442 and only 544 villages were without schools or schooling facilities on 31st March 1961.

On the basis of the latest Census the number of children of school-going age in the areas of compulsion was 24,07,269 during 1960-61 out of whom 20,52,704 were enrolled by 31st March 1961 so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year 1960-61 was 85.27. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 the number of children of school-going age in the areas covered by compulsion was 27,78,028 of whom 21,17,587 were enrolled up to 31st March 1962 so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year 1961-62 was 76.22 per cent. In the year 1960-61 2,07,550 and in 1961-62 1,94,957 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion.

Attendance orders passed during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were 45,279 and 36,159. The number of prosecutions lodged was 1,312 in 1960-61 and 1,118 in 1961-62 for non-enrolment and 1,190 in 1960-61 and 869 in 1961-62 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 legal action. The amount of fines realised during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 244 and that during 1961-62 Rs. 60.

Compulsory Primary Education in Vidarbha is governed by Primary Education Act, 1956. Compulsion has been underway in the ex-C. P. State since 1927 but the progress of compulsion has not been satisfactory. Only 40 towns and 198 villages have so far been provided under compulsion, the number of towns and villages not changing during 1961-62. Out of these only two towns have introduced compulsion for both boys and girls the remaining 38 towns and 198 villages have compulsion for boys only. Out of 1,30,064 children covered under compulsion as many as 1,07,869 that is 82.9 per cent during 1960-61 and out of 2,68,363 covered by compulsion as many as 1,12,897 that is 47.9 per cent during the year 1961-62 attended schools. The number of notices issued during the year 1960-61 in Vidarbha was 15,248 of which 8,641 were issued in urban areas and 6,607 issued in rural areas. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 the number of notices issued was 14,924 out of which 9,102 were issued in urban areas and 5,822 were issued in rural areas. The amount of fines that was collected during 1960-61 was Rs. 226 only while no fine was collected during the year 1961-62.

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1952. This 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 1960-61 one town and 130 villages were covered under compulsion and 40 more villages were added during 1961-62 in the Marathwada Region. The number of children on roll in the areas under compulsion was 9,495 during 1960-61 and 14,061 during 1961-62 representing 61.89 per cent and 50.95 per cent of the total estimated school-going population in these areas during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. These figures show that under the area covered by compulsion the number of school-going children has increased from 9,495 to 14,061 showing an increase of 4,566 children during 1961-62 as compared to the number of children on roll during 1960-61. But it will be seen that the percentage of the enrolment to the total estimated school-going population in the areas covered by compulsion has decreased from 61.89 to 50.95 during the year 1961-62.

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 Tables III (7) summarise 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 Tables III (8) show, by regions the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1961 and 1962 in the different standards of Primary Schools.

From Table No. III (8) it can be seen that as many as *81.4/ †81.2 per cent of the boys in Primary Schools were studying in Standards below V. In the case of girls this percentage was still

* 1960-61. † 1961-62.

Table No. III (7)
Progress of Compulsory Education in 1960-61

Region	Total number of Towns and Villages	Number of Towns and Villages under compulsion	Total estimated Population of the Children of School-going-age in area under compulsion	Number of pupils on Rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentage of enrolment [col. (5)] to total population of school-going Children [col. (4)]	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay	1	1	3,76,000	3,22,845	85.86	Rs. 1,77,39,631
Rest of the Bombay Region	9,411	8,989	11,40,472	7,54,307	66.14	2,85,54,167
Poona Division	6,574	6,434	12,15,796	8,65,757	71.21	1,46,89,537
Nagpur Division	12,523	238	1,58,644	1,12,559	70.95	26,42,461
Aurangabad Division ..	7,365	131	21,509	9,495	44.14	4,07,229
Total	35,874	15,793	29,12,421	20,64,963	70.90	6,40,33,025

Table No. III (7) -*contd.*
Progress of Compulsory Education in 1961-62

Region	Total number of Towns and Villages	Number of Towns 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 [col. (5)] to total population of school-going Children [col. (4)]	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Greater Bombay	1	1	7,72,658	3,44,428	44.58	Rs. 2,74,81,378
Rest of the Bombay Division	9,411	8,989	12,52,400	7,56,269	60.38	2,88,09,512
Poona Division	6,574	6,434	14,00,696	8,89,932	63.53	2,07,38,881
Nagpur Division	12,756	238	2,68,363	1,12,897	42.06	34,20,233
Aurangabad Division	7,133	171	28,330	14,061	49.63	5,16,999
Total	35,875	15,833	37,22,447	21,17,587	56.89	8,09,67,003

Table No. III (8)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31-3-1961)

Standards (1)	Greater Bombay			Rest of the Bombay Division			Poona Division		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
Infant	21	26	47	56	39	95	..	..	..
I	60,232	52,367	1,12,599	2,36,828	1,94,947	4,31,775	2,83,890	2,28,939	5,12,829
II	50,518	42,214	92,732	1,44,230	87,630	2,31,860	1,65,275	94,547	2,59,822
III	47,420	38,016	85,436	1,13,343	59,703	1,73,046	1,30,411	62,332	1,92,743
IV	45,588	35,812	81,400	96,305	45,941	1,42,246	1,10,239	45,482	1,55,721
V	19,468	14,917	34,385	67,019	26,504	93,523	83,735	27,046	1,10,781
VI	15,983	11,901	27,884	48,641	16,885	65,526	60,785	17,671	78,456
VII	11,644	8,312	19,956	35,713	11,732	47,445	46,134	12,601	58,735
VIII .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,50,874	2,03,565	4,54,439	7,42,135	4,43,381	11,85,516	8,80,469	4,88,618	13,69,087

Standards	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division			Total			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Infant ..	41	30	71	..	..	..	118	95	213	..	..	..
I ..	1,56,034	95,662	2,51,696	1,22,714	50,541	1,73,255	8,59,698	6,22,456	14,82,154	32.04	41.64	35.48
II ..	1,12,646	64,112	1,76,758	57,741	18,714	76,456	5,30,410	3,07,217	8,37,627	19.77	20.55	20.05
III ..	1,02,475	53,970	1,56,445	39,342	10,817	50,159	4,32,991	2,24,838	6,57,829	16.14	15.04	15.75
IV ..	79,532	37,146	1,16,678	29,869	6,642	36,511	3,61,533	1,71,023	5,32,556	13.48	11.44	12.75
V ..	24,863	6,789	31,652	26,825	4,604	31,429	2,21,910	79,860	3,01,770	8.27	5.35	7.22
VI ..	19,267	4,628	23,895	9,034	1,142	10,176	1,53,710	52,227	2,05,937	5.73	3.49	4.93
VII ..	14,927	2,996	17,923	5,125	551	5,676	1,13,543	36,192	1,49,735	4.23	2.42	3.58
VIII ..	6,082	706	6,788	3,111	304	3,415	9,193	1,010	10,203	0.34	0.07	0.24
Total ..	5,15,867	2,66,039	7,81,906	2,93,761	93,315	3,87,076	26,83,106	14,94,918	41,78,024	100.00	100.00	100.00

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 (8)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31-3-1962)

Standards (1)	Greater Bombay			Rest of the Bombay Division			Poona Division		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
Infant	28	19	47	177	79	256	248	153	401
I	63,182	54,239	1,17,421	2,54,344	2,06,883	4,61,227	2,97,198	2,41,019	5,38,217
II	52,209	44,461	96,670	1,46,433	90,861	2,37,294	1,70,339	98,617	2,68,956
III	49,173	39,623	88,796	1,17,740	63,783	1,81,523	1,34,792	66,353	2,01,145
IV	48,920	38,662	87,582	1,03,919	51,049	1,54,968	1,20,396	51,616	1,72,012
V	21,660	16,493	38,153	69,613	28,689	98,302	86,406	29,255	1,15,661
VI	15,618	11,940	27,558	51,028	18,899	69,927	68,522	20,717	89,239
VII	12,565	9,528	22,093	38,776	13,394	52,170	51,088	14,418	65,506
VIII .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,63,355	2,14,965	4,78,320	7,82,030	4,73,637	12,55,667	9,28,989	5,22,148	14,51,137

Standards	Nagpur Division			Aurangabad Division			Total			Percentage to total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Infant ..	67	58	125	..	..	..	520	309	829	0.02	0.02	0.02
I ..	1,76,636	1,09,878	2,86,514	1,24,234	49,823	1,74,057	9,15,594	6,61,842	15,77,436	32.03	41.14	35.31
II ..	1,17,706	68,356	1,86,062	60,117	20,748	80,865	5,46,804	3,23,043	8,69,847	19.13	20.07	19.47
III ..	1,07,283	57,814	1,65,097	51,233	14,815	66,048	4,60,221	2,42,328	7,02,609	16.10	15.06	15.73
IV ..	85,910	42,854	1,28,764	38,149	8,735	46,884	3,97,294	1,92,916	5,90,210	13.90	11.99	13.21
V ..	26,810	7,570	34,380	29,043	5,202	34,245	2,33,532	87,209	3,20,741	8.17	5.42	7.18
VI ..	20,422	5,174	25,596	12,836	1,773	14,609	1,68,426	58,503	2,26,999	5.80	3.63	5.08
VII ..	16,025	3,587	19,612	6,915	696	7,611	1,25,369	41,623	1,66,992	4.30	2.59	3.74
VIII ..	6,802	852	7,654	3,941	362	4,303	10,743	1,214	11,957	0.38	0.08	0.26
Total ..	5,57,661	2,96,143	8,53,804	3,26,468	1,02,154	4,28,622	28,58,503	16,09,047	44,67,550	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

higher (*88.7/†88.3), the number of girls studying in Standards V—VIII being only *11.3/†11.7 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 Tables III (9), on pages 111 and 112, show the result of the examination in primary schools held during 1960-61 and 1961-62. The security of columns (2) and (3) and (7) and (8) reveal that the number of pupils on roll at the time of examination in April 1961 is considerably less than the number on roll a month earlier on 31st March 1961. The same is true in case of the year 1961-62 also. With the examination approaching fast those who have been irregular in attendance and neglectful in their studies appear to drop off in April, the examination month. It will be seen from Tables 3.9 for 1960-61 and 1961-62 that the percentage of passes for the infants has increased from 88.88 per cent to 98.52 per cent during 1961-62 as compared to the corresponding percentage during 1960-61. The position regarding the number of pupils on roll at the time of the examination and the number of pupils

*1960-61 †1961-62

Table No. III (9)
Examinations in Primary Schools in 1960-61

Standard	Boys					Girls				
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1961	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percentage of Passes [(Col. 5) to Col. (4)]	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1961	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percentage of Passes [(Col. (10) to Col. (9)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Infant ..	118	118	117	104	88.88	95	95	94	82	87.23
I ..	8,59,698	8,41,442	7,46,179	4,75,300	63.70	6,22,456	6,08,812	4,89,956	2,80,587	57.2
II ..	5,30,410	5,24,379	4,90,646	3,79,775	77.40	3,07,217	2,21,279	2,75,749	2,02,595	73.473
III ..	4,32,991	4,29,564	4,07,658	3,26,832	80.17	2,24,838	2,20,789	2,08,996	1,62,772	78.36
IV ..	3,61,533	3,56,722	3,41,383	2,70,914	79.36	1,71,023	1,67,510	1,57,838	122,960	77.90
V ..	2,21,910	2,17,561	2,11,103	1,65,902	78.59	79,860	78,721	74,947	59,112	78.87
VI ..	1,53,710	1,51,014	1,48,121	1,23,375	83.29	52,217	51,402	49,554	41,347	83.44
VII ..	1,13,543	1,09,300	1,09,022	96,368	88.39	36,192	35,575	34,105	29,897	87.66
VIII ..	9,193	9,073	9,018	6,781	75.19	1,010	999	986	706	71.60
Total ..	26,83,106	26,39,173	24,63,247	18,45,351	74.91	14,94,918	13,85,182	12,92,225	9,01,058	69.73

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Table No. III (9)
Examinations in Primary Schools in 1961-62.

Standards	Boys					Girls				
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1962	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percent- age of Passes to (Col. (5) to (Col. (4))	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1961	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination	No. of pupils who appeared for the Examination	No. of pupils passed and promoted in the Examination	Percent- age of passes to Col. (9)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Infant ..	520	365	339	334	98.52	309	208	198	193	97.47
I ..	9,15,594	8,93,281	7,03,242	5,05,054	71.82	6,61,842	6,45,065	4,25,806	2,92,277	68.64
II ..	5,46,804	5,34,614	4,73,701	3,78,770	79.96	3,23,043	3,28,617	2,62,996	2,08,895	79.43
III ..	4,60,221	4,52,762	4,17,319	3,44,600	82.57	2,42,388	2,37,596	2,07,069	1,72,324	83.22
IV ..	3,97,294	3,96,925	3,72,245	2,99,534	80.47	1,92,916	1,90,600	1,70,105	1,36,512	80.25
V ..	2,33,532	2,18,675	2,03,763	1,63,574	80.28	87,209	84,356	77,783	63,519	81.66
VI ..	1,68,426	1,65,435	1,56,662	1,34,659	85.95	58,503	57,492	54,037	49,711	91.99
VII ..	1,25,369	1,25,162	1,20,979	1,07,799	89.10	41,623	41,154	38,324	34,771	90.73
VIII ..	10,743	7,969	7,853	6,565	83.60	1,214	933	927	780	89.14
Total ..	28,58,503	27,95,188	24,56,103	19,40,889	79.02	16,09,047	15,86,021	12,37,245	9,58,982	77.51

passed and promoted in the examination for the standards from Infant to VIII for the last three years are as indicated below:—

Year					Number of pupils on roll on 31st March	Number of pupils on roll at the time of examination	Number of pupils passed and promoted in the examination
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
NOTE—The figures represents the totals for standards Infant to VII.							
Boys							
1959-60	..	..	..	..	25,47,417	24,51,655	17,56,363
1960-61	..	..	..	..	26,83,106	26,39,173	18,45,351
1961-62	..	..	..	..	28,58,503	27,95,188	19,40,889
Girls							
1959-60	..	..	..	..	13,92,293	13,16,542	8,59,197
1960-61	..	..	..	..	14,94,918	13,85,182	9,01,058
1961-62	..	..	..	..	16,09,047	15,86,021	9,58,982

It will be seen that the total number of boys and girls has in general increased during the last 3 years. The comparison of columns (4) and (5) and (9) and (10) for boys and girls, respectively, for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 will show that the percentage of boys to the actual number of students appeared for the examination has increased from 74.91 to 79.02 in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61 in respect of boys. Similarly, in case of girls, the percentage has increased from 69.73 to 77.51. All these percentages relate to the total number of boys and girls during 1960-61 for all classes from Infant to Standard VIII.

It will also be seen from columns (6) and (11) that once the girls are set in Standard V and above, their performance at the examinations is better than that of boys.

It will be seen that 63.70 per cent of boys and 57.27 per cent of girls appearing for Standard I examination are promoted to Standard II during the year 1960-61 and during the year 1961-62. 71.82 per cent of boys and 68.64 per cent of girls who appeared for Standard I examination were promoted to Standard II while the percentage of boys shows significant increase in higher standards. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I, particularly in the case of girls, is comparatively higher than that in case of boys.

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 III (10) on page 115 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 to a general feeling that a boy is more likely to profit from education than a girl.

The enrolment in Standard IV during 1960-61 indicates that 50.04 per cent of boys and 33.42 per cent of girls in Standard I during 1957-58 moved through three standards and reached Standard IV. Similarly the enrolment in Standard IV during 1961-62 reveals that 48.79 per cent of boys and 33.61 per cent of girls in Standard I during 1958-59 moved through three standards and reached Standard IV. The consequent stagnation and wastage is represented by the percentage figures 49.96 for boys and 66.58 per cent for girls in 1960-61 and the corresponding figures for 1961-62 are 51.21 per cent of boys and 66.39 per cent for girls.

3.9. PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

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 the 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 pre-requisite for entrance to a Secondary School. But there is no examination

Table No. III (10)
Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Schools
(In 1960-61 and 1961-62.)

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 Col. (6) to Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956-57	717,794	..	..	496,546	..	31.91
1959-60 .. ..	..	349,311	48.66	..	158,440	..
1957-58	722,384	..	..	511,657	..	..
1960-61 .. ..	..	361,533	50.04	..	171,023	33.42
1958-59	814,316	..	..	574,046	..	..
1961-62 .. ..	..	397,294	48.79	..	192,916	33.61

corresponding to the P. S. C. Examination of West Maharashtra. The following Tables compare the results of these examinations for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. III (11)
Public Examinations in Primary Schools

(1)		Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	
1960-61					
<i>P. S. C. Examination—</i>					
1959-60	Boys ..	94,658	52.178	55.1
		Girls ..	30,547	15,363	50.3
1960-61	Boys ..	102,220	62,140	60.8
		Girls ..	33,790	19,439	57.5
1961-62					
<i>P. S. C. Examination—</i>					
1960-61	Boys ..	102,220	62,140	60.8
		Girls ..	33,790	19,439	57.5
1961-62	Boys ..	1,13,378	62,945	55.5
		Girls ..	39,561	19,612	49.5

The comparison of the P. S. C. Examination results for the last 3 years shows that there is an increase of 7,562 boys and 3,243 girls who appeared for the examinations in 1960-61 and a comparison of the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 shows an increase of 11,158 boys and 5,771 girls. Thus it will be seen that the rate of increase of boys and girls appearing for the P. S. C. Examination during the last 2 years is increasing as compared to the number of students who appeared for the examination during 1959-60. The percentage of passes shows an increase from 55.1 per cent to 60.8 per cent during 1960-61 and a drop from 60.8 per cent to 55.5 per cent in the case of boys during 1961-62 and in case of girls the percentage of passes shows a rise from 50.3 per cent to 57.5 per cent in 1960-61 and a decrease from 57.5 per cent to 49.5 per cent in 1961-62. Thus in 1960-61 the performance of the boys (60.8 per cent) still maintains a lead over that of girls (57.5 per cent). Similar is the case for 1961-62 where the percentage of passes of boys is 55.5 per cent and that of girls is 49.5 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the difference between the percentage of passes of boys and girls in 1960-61 has increased practically to double its previous difference in 1961-62.

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 increased to Rs. 48,00,000 from 1960-61, was paid to the Corporation during 1961-62 also. 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ 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 ear-mark $\frac{5}{12}$ th 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 School 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.

The Janapada Sabhas in Vidarbha Region were paid grants for Primary Education at the rate of 75 per cent of the average expenditure on Primary Education of the three previous years. Certain Janapada Sabhas in backward areas were paid grants at 90 per cent of the previous 3 years' average expenditure till the end of 1959-60. With a view to giving financial relief of Janapada Sabhas and to enable them to meet their increasing responsibilities in regard to Primary Education, Government have decided—*vide* Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, No. PRE 7060-F, dated 13th July 1960—that these bodies should be paid grants for Primary Education on the same basis as is in force in respect of payment of grants to the District School Boards, that is, the amount of grant payable to a Janapada Sabha should be equal to its approved expenditure on Primary Education less its income. The income comprises fees and fines of Primary Schools and 5/12th of the income from the Janapada Cess leviable under section 50-A of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948.

The main conditions laid down in this respect are—

- (i) The Janapada Sabhas should introduce the scales of pay as prescribed by Government from time to time for their Primary School teachers, if this has not already been done.

- (ii) The payment of salaries and dearness allowances to their teaching staff should be made regularly. The payment of Dearness Allowance should be in accordance with the rates prescribed by Government and should be regulated in accordance with Government of Bombay Resolution, Education Department, No. PTA 1057-A, dated the 31st October 1957.
- (iii) Janapada Sabhas shall have no authority to start new schools or to make appointment of new teachers without prior approval of Government.
- (iv) The 'double shift' system in standards I and II should be gradually introduced in the Janapad Schools. No existing post of a teacher should be retrenched on this account but the posts of teachers which will become free on account of introduction of the 'double shift' should be utilised for future expansion.
- (v) The Janapad Sabhas shall concentrate on Primary education only and shall not, except with the prior approval of Government undertake management of any new Secondary Schools.
- (vi) Attention of the Janapad Sabhas should be drawn to Rule 6 (7) (c) of the Rules framed under section 182 (2) (XIV) of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, and they should be asked to obtain prior permission of the District Inspector of Schools when untrained teachers are proposed for appointment to the posts of Primary School teachers. The District Inspector of Schools should not grant the permission in such cases unless the untrained candidates proposed for appointment as teachers have passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or have passed the VII Standard Examination with more than 60 per cent marks.
- (vii) The statements of income and expenditure should be submitted by the Janapad Sabhas to the District Inspector of Schools concerned for verification by 1st June every year.

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 grants 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 teacher to a school. The grant is paid once only in 5 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 Standards IV.

Bad Climate Allowance Grant.—This grant is paid at Rs. three 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 will be held eligible for grant. 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 Educational 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 school 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 years under reports:—

Table III (12)
Fees in Primary Schools

Region	Average annual fee per pupil		Percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Greater Bombay	14.57	14.68	22.00	20.53
Rest of the Bombay Division	0.81	0.77	2.51	3.62
Poona Division	1.06	1.13	3.34	3.63
Nagpur Division	0.99	0.94	2.25	2.09
Aurangabad Division ..	0.21	0.24	0.66	0.73
Total	2.35	2.38	6.21	6.15

The above table shows region-wise annual fees per pupil and the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne by fees for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. It will be seen that the average annual fee per pupil is highest in Greater Bombay and lowest in Aurangabad Division. The average annual fee per pupil has increased from 14.60 to 14.68 during the last two years in Greater Bombay, that is it has increased by Rs. 0.08 while in Aurangabad Division the average annual fee per pupil has increased from Rs. 0.19 to 0.24 showing an increase of Rs. 0.05 and on an average for all the regions the average annual fee shows an increase from Rs. 2.35 in 1960-61 to Rs. 2.38 in 1961-62. Similarly the percentage of total direct expenditure on Primary Education that is borne from fees is observed to be highest in Greater Bombay and lowest in Aurangabad Division and for the whole State this percentage has decreased from 6.65 to 6.15 in 1961-62 during the course of last two years.

3.13. EXPENDITURE :

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 13,98,93,766 in 1959-60 to Rs. 15,95,58,822 in 1960-61, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 1,96,65,056, *i.e.*, 63.7 per cent of the expenditure was made by State Government from its funds. Similarly the direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 15,95,58,822 in 1960-61 to Rs. 17,30,18,239 in 1961-62, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 1,34,59,417. Hence 66.4 per cent of the expenditure was made by State Government from its funds. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of expenditure made by State Government from its funds shows an increase in 1961-62 as compared to the percentage in 1960-61. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was 44.9 per cent in 1960-61 and 43.8 per cent in 1961-62 of the total direct expenditure on Education as a whole. The corresponding percentage for the year 1959-60 was 45.8 and 1960-61 was 44.9. Thus the percentage of direct expenditure on Primary Education in comparison with the total expenditure on Education as a whole decreased from 44.9 to 43.8 per cent.

The following table gives the sourcewise distribution of expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

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

Funds (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	77,14,151 (5.5)	78,05,115 (4.9)	34,31,906 (2.00)
State Government Funds	8,68,97,867 (62.2)	10,15,66,701 (63.7)	11,49,21,730 (66.4)
District School Board Funds	65,16,185 (4.7)	66,10,326 (4.1)	56,36,543 (3.3)
Municipal School Board Funds	2,05,94,843 (14.7)	2,34,83,464 (14.7)	2,78,81,310 (16.1)
Fees	93,04,872 (6.6)	99,18,582 (6.2)	1,06,44,517 (6.1)
Other sources	88,65,848 (6.3)	1,01,74,634 (6.4)	1,05,02,233 (6.1)
Total ..	13,98,93,766 (100.0)	15,95,58,822 (100.0)	17,30,18,239 (100.0)

The above table shows the expenditure figures as well as the percentage of the expenditure figures to the total expenditure from various sources. It will be seen that the percentage of the expenditure on Primary Education from Central Government funds has decreased from 5.5 in 1959-60 to 2.00 in 1961-62, while the percentage of direct expenditure from the State Government funds has increased from 62.2 in 1959-60 to 66.4 in 1961-62. The total direct expenditure has increased from Rs. 14 to 17.30 crores recording an increase of Rs. 3.30 crores during the last two years.

There is, therefore, an increase in the per capita expenditure on Primary Education from 35.51 in 1959-60 to 38.19 in 1960-61 and a further increase to 38.73 in 1961-62. Thus during the last two years the per capita expenditure on Primary Education has increased from 35.51 to 38.73. The tables below give per capita

expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. III (14)
Regionwise per capita Expenditure on Primary Education

Region	Number of pupils in Primary Schools	Direct Expenditure on Primary Education	Per-capita expenditure on Primary Education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1960-61			
Greater Bombay	4,54,439	3,01,05,776	66.25
Rest of the Bombay Division	11,85,516	3,85,86,038	32.55
Poona Division	13,69,087	4,37,43,636	31.95
Nagpur Division	7,81,906	3,44,85,470	44.10
Aurangabad Division	3,87,076	1,26,37,902	32.65
Total	41,78,024	15,95,58,822	38.19
1961-62			
Greater Bombay	4,78,320	3,46,87,990	72.52
Rest of the Bombay Division	12,55,667	4,06,61,982	32.30
Poona Division	14,51,137	4,53,43,021	31.25
Nagpur Division	8,53,804	3,83,91,882	44.96
Aurangabad Division	4,28,622	1,40,33,364	32.74
Total	44,67,550	17,30,18,239	38.73

The per capita expenditure in Greater Bombay is Rs. 72.52, the highest and Rs. 31.25 in Poona Division, the lowest during the year 1961-62. Similarly during the year 1960-61, the per capita expenditure was 66.25 in Greater Bombay which was the highest one and the lowest one was Rs. 31.95 in Poona Division.

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 is constant, i.e., 37 during the years, under report, the enrolment still being usually below expectation of the normal of 40, while in cities, etc., it is sometimes more than 40, leading to overcrowding.

3.15. TEACHERS:

The Tables III (15) on pages 127 and 128 give comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools during the last two years.

The total number of teachers increased from 1,07,344 in 1959-60 to 1,12,672 in 1960-61 and further increased from 1,12,672 in 1960-61 to 1,17,862 in 1961-62. The increase in the total number of teachers during the years under report is mainly due to the various schemes sanctioned by Government for appointment of teachers. During the year 1960-61, the State Government had created 3,294 additional posts of teachers for staffing the Primary Schools and for the opening of new schools either in school less habitations or in places of private primary schools closed down. The corresponding number of additional posts sanctioned in 1961-62 was 3,560. It will be seen that there is an increase of 5,328 teachers during the year 1960-61 and of 5,190 teachers during the year 1961-62. The comparative figures for the last three years will show that every year additional teachers are required to be appointed.

The percentage of trained teachers has increased from 61.90 (58.5 for men and 73.3 for women) to 62.98 (59.71 for men and 74.26 for women) during the year 1960-61 and during the year 1961-62 this percentage increased from 62.98 (59.7 for men and 74.3 for women) to 64.82 (62.0 for men and 74.3 for women). Thus it will be seen that the percentage of trained teachers increased from 61.90 to 64.82 in 1961-62 during the last two years.

Women teachers represented 22.4 per cent of the total number of teachers during 1960-61 and 22.9 per cent during 1961-62 showing an increase of 0.5 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage of women teachers in 1960-61, while the percentage of girls in Primary Schools was 35.8 to the total enrolment in 1960-61 which increased to 36 in 1961-62.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is not uniform in the different regions of the State. The percentage is highest in Greater Bombay at 83.66 in 1960-61 and 83.2 in 1961-62 showing a decrease of 0.46 in 1961-62 in comparison

Table No. III (15)
Teachers in Primary Schools (1960-61)

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.	30	38	68	11	16	27	41	54	95
State Government Schools.	2,529	1,052	3,581	8,194	803	8,997	10,723	1,855	12,578
District School Board Schools.	36,528	4,579	41,107	21,403	2,387	23,790	57,931	6,966	64,897
Municipal School Board Schools.	10,892	9,304	20,196	2,244	1,342	3,586	13,136	10,646	23,782
Private Aided Schools.	1,923	3,045	4,968	3,183	1,546	4,729	5,106	4,591	9,697
Private Unaided School	277	759	1,036	172	415	587	449	1,174	1,623
Total ..	52,179	18,777	70,956	35,207	6,509	41,716	87,386	25,286	1,12,672
Total for 1959-60 ..	49,009	17,435	66,444	34,722	6,178	40,900	83,731	23,613	1,07,344
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+3,170	+1,342	+4,512	+485	+331	+816	+3,655	+1,673	+5,328

Table No. III (15)
Teachers in Primary Schools (1961-62)

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.	30	44	74	12	11	23	42	55	97
State Government Schools.	2,910	1,073	3,983	8,310	859	9,169	11,220	1,932	13,152
District School Board Schools.	39,728	4,819	44,547	20,684	2,435	23,119	60,412	7,254	67,666
Municipal School Board Schools.	11,435	10,231	21,666	2,025	1,512	3,537	13,460	11,743	25,203
Private Aided Schools.	1,956	3,042	4,998	3,238	1,678	4,916	5,194	4,720	9,914
Private Unaided Schools.	268	868	1,136	240	454	694	508	-1,322	1,830
Total ..	56,327	20,077	76,404	34,509	6,949	41,458	90,836	27,026	1,17,862
Total for 1960-61 ..	52,179	18,777	70,956	35,207	6,509	41,716	87,386	25,286	1,12,672
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) ..	+4,148	+1,300	+5,448	-698	+440	-258	+3,450	+1,740	+5,190

to the corresponding percentage in 1960-61 and is the least in Marathwada at 21.09 per cent in 1960-61 which increased to 23.6 per cent in 1961-62.

About 74.26 per cent of the women teachers were trained in 1960-61 and the percentage increased to 74.3 in 1961-62 while the corresponding percentage for men was 59.71 in 1960-61 as against the percentage of 58.53 in 1959-60 and further increased to 62.0 in 1961-62. Thus the percentage for men shows an increase from 58.53 to 62.0 during the last two years. It is also observed that the proportion of trained teachers was highest in all the regions except in Marathwada.

The following tables give the regionwise percentage of trained teachers for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. III (16)
Percentage of trained teachers

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)
<i>1960-61</i>				
Greater Bombay	79.45	86.43	83.66	36
Rest of the Bombay Division	67.54	65.39	67.11	41
Poona Division	67.75	72.64	68.82	41
Nagpur Division	55.83	79.04	58.87	29
Aurangabad Division	19.74	33.15	21.09	35
Total	59.71	74.26	62.98	37
<i>1961-62</i>				
Greater Bombay	79.2	85.8	83.2	35
Rest of the Bombay Division	68.5	65.5	67.9	41
Poona Division	70.3	73.7	71.0	42
Nagpur Division	59.7	78.5	62.3	30
Aurangabad Division	22.4	34.2	23.6	37
Total	62.0	74.3	64.3	38

The average number of pupils per teacher was 37 for the State as a whole in 1960-61 and increased to 38 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per teacher was highest in the districts

of West Maharashtra. The main reason for this is the introduction of the shift system in Standards I and II in all schools in the areas covered by 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 matriculate teachers in service is continuously increasing. The following Table shows the proportion of Primary teachers who possess higher educational qualifications:—

Table No. III (17)

Primary teachers with higher qualifications

(1)	Men			Women		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Graduates ..	531	532	554	568	566	639
Number of Matriculates and Under Graduates.	24,619	27,398	29,183	7,393	7,434	10,210
Total ..	25,150	27,930	29,737	7,961	8,000	10,849
Percentage to total number of teachers.	30.1	31.96	32.74	33.7	31.64	40.1

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of Primary teachers with higher qualifications to the total number of teachers has increased from 30.1 to 31.96 during 1960-61 and further increased to 32.74 in 1961-62 in respect of men teachers. Similarly the corresponding percentage of women teachers with higher qualifications decreased from 33.7 in 1959-60 to 31.64 in 1960-61 and further increased to 40.1 in 1961-62. The percentage for men teachers is increasing during the last two years while the percentage of women teachers has shown a decrease in 1960-61 but an appreciable increase in 1961-62. The percentage of women teachers in 1961-62 shows an increase of 0.4 per cent over the percentage in 1959-60.

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.
2nd 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 1-4-1958 are in force:—

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

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 Tables No. III (18) on the next pages show the position of the facilities provided for housing the Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 1961-62. It will be observed from the Table that 34,594 Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 35,287 Primary Schools in 1961-62 were accommodated in 47,537 and 49,064 school buildings respectively and of these only 14,464 or 30.4 per cent in 1960-61 and 15,475 or 31.5 per cent in 1961-62 were owned, thus showing an increase of 1.1 per cent in the number of buildings owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 19.9 in 1960-61 which further decreased to 19.5 per cent in 1961-62 and as many as 23,652 or 49.7 per cent in 1960-61 and 24,009 or 48.9 per cent in 1961-62 were rent-free buildings. The accommodation provided by private agencies was not satisfactory there being only 586 out of 3,389 or 17.3 per cent owned school buildings in 1960-61 and 625 out of 3,357 or 18.6 per cent owned School Buildings in 1961-62. The buildings owned by the District School Boards were fairly large. The number was 11,244 out of 34,673 or 32.4 per cent in 1960-61 and 12,039 out of 36,200 or 33.2 per cent in 1961-62 which shows an increase of 0.8 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage of the same in 1960-61. The same percentage of school buildings owned

Table No. III (18)
Accommodation in Primary Schools (1960-61)

Management	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1961	Number of pupils on 31st March 1961	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	41	3,416	42	3,025	..	..	3	391	45	3,416
State Government	6,057	4,30,658	1,364	1,41,803	900	1,00,401	4,066	1,88,454	6,330	4,30,658
District School Board.	23,101	24,17,345	11,244	10,78,694	5,785	4,59,851	17,644	8,78,800	34,673	24,17,345
Municipal School Board.	2,382	9,35,598	1,228	4,04,699	1,660	5,01,513	212	29,386	3,100	9,35,598
Private Agencies ..	3,013	3,91,007	586	84,739	1,076	2,14,354	1,727	91,914	3,389	3,91,007
Total ..	34,594	41,78,024	14,464	17,12,960	9,421	12,76,119	23,652	11,88,945	47,537	41,78,024

Table No. III (18)—*cont.*
Accommodation in Primary Schools
(1961-62)

Management	Number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1962	Number of pupils on 31st March 1962	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.	43	3,603	43	3,129	..	..	4	474	47	3,603
State Government	6,110	4,76,661	1,560	1,60,651	865	1,02,864	4,039	2,13,146	6,464	4,76,661
District School Board.	23,705	25,87,319	12,039	11,38,938	5,884	4,81,242	18,277	9,67,139	36,200	25,87,319
Municipal School Board.	2,499	9,92,250	1,208	4,38,515	1,584	5,13,975	204	39,760	2,996	9,92,250
Private Agencies	2,930	4,07,717	625	83,911	1,247	2,40,588	1,485	83,218	3,357	4,07,717
Total	35,287	44,67,550	15,475	18,25,144	8,580	13,38,669	24,009	13,03,737	49,064	44,67,550

by State Government was about 21.5 per cent in 1960-61 which increased to 24.1 per cent in 1961-62 of the total number of school buildings and that by Municipal School Boards about 39.6 per cent in 1960-61 which increased to 40.3 per cent in 1961-62.

The tables III (19) show the housing arrangement of Primary Schools 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 number of school buildings was 52.7 per cent in 1960-61 which increased to 53.0 per cent in 1961-62. In West Maharashtra only 25.3 per cent of the school buildings were owned in 1960-61, the percentage increased to 26 in 1961-62 while the percentage of owned buildings in Marathwada increased from 16.5 per cent in 1960-61 to 19.2 in 1961-62.

The approved number of class rooms are being constructed in the rural areas through the District Building Committees of the districts of West Maharashtra by the joint efforts of the public and Government under the regular District Building Committee Scheme, Ratnagiri and uniform schemes. Under the regular District Building Committee scheme the villagers are expected to credit the public contribution at the rate of 40 per cent of the estimated cost of construction approved by Government. Unless and until the public contribution as per rules is credited to the District Building Committee and site for the proposed construction of the school building is actually in possession of the District Building Committee the claim for sanctioning of the remaining amount of the building loan to the District School Board is not considered as ripe in all respects. The construction of the school buildings has to be undertaken according to the approved standard type plans for the purpose. The estimated cost of construction per room varies from district to district which has to be previously decided by taking into consideration the surroundings, the resources available in each district. Under the uniform scheme building loans are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per room. The construction according to the approved type plans is to be undertaken by the villagers and on completion of the construction the villagers are entitled to receive an amount

Table No. III (19)
Housing Arrangements of Primary Schools by Regions
(1960-61)

Region (1)	Total number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1961 (2)	Number of Primary Schools housed in			
		Owned Buildings (3)	Rented Buildings (4)	Rent-free Buildings (5)	Total Buildings (6)
Greater Bombay	1,148	242	860	46	1,148
Rest of the Bombay Division	10,156	3,363	2,921	7,366	13,650
Poona Division	9,243	4,141	3,826	7,960	15,927
Nagpur Division	8,337	5,741	959	4,200	10,900
Aurangbad Division	5,710	977	855	4,080	5,912
Total ..	34,594	14,464	9,421	23,652	47,537

Table No. III (19)—*cont.*
Housing Arrangements of Primary Schools by Regions
 (1961-1962)

Region	Total number of Primary Schools on 31st March 1962	Number of Primary Schools housed in			Total Buildings
		Owned Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent free Buildings	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	1,213	165	759	32	956
Rest of the Bombay Division	10,216	3,524	3,083	7,226	13,833
Poona Division	9,515	4,516	3,915	8,332	16,763
Nagpur Division	8,641	6,130	982	4,459	11,571
Aurangbad Division	5,702	1,140	841	3,960	5,941
Total ..	35,287	15,475	9,580	24,009	49,064

of Rs. 1,000 per room. The full payment is made after the valuation and completion certificates duly countersigned by the District Local Board Engineers are furnished to the District Building Committee. Under the Ratnagiri scheme the construction is undertaken by the villagers and is not necessarily according to the approved type plan but the villagers are allowed to construct school buildings as per requirements but under no circumstances the cost of construction must exceed Rs. 1,000 per room. After the school buildings are completed and certified by the District Local Board Engineers as sound the villagers are paid grant at the rate of Rs. 500 per room.

The construction of school buildings under these schemes was undertaken in the various districts of the West Maharashtra since the year 1953-54 when the building loan scheme was first introduced. An amount of Rs. 23,27,202 was sanctioned as building loan to 12 districts in West Maharashtra area for the construction of 227 buildings consisting of 732 rooms and 174 works special repairs during the year 1960-61 and an amount of Rs. 1,71,821 was sanctioned as building loan during the year 1961-62 for carrying out 44 works of special repairs and an allotment of Rs. 4,22,100 was sanctioned to Marathwada districts for construction of 336 class rooms and for continuing old work. The amount of Rs. 88,223 for four Government school buildings in Vidarbha was sanctioned during the year 1961-62. During 1961-62 no new works for providing residential accommodation to women teachers were sanctioned.

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 for construction of school buildings Government made the type plans and estimates in force in West Maharashtra applicable to Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions. An amount of Rs. 2,16,400 was sanctioned to Marathwada districts for undertaking the construction of 300 class rooms and for completion of old works and a grant of Rs. 58,700 was sanctioned to Janapada Sabha and Municipal Committees for undertaking the work of construction of Primary School buildings in the various districts of Vidarbha region. All these amounts and grants were sanctioned during the year 1960-61.

The question of providing satisfactory facilities for residential purpose of teachers is being actively solved. For this purpose an

amount of Rs. 5,52,000 for constructing 160 quarters was sanctioned to the districts in Maharashtra State area during the year 1960-61 under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment.

Similarly an amount of Rs. 4,48,900 has been distributed amongst the districts of the State during 1960-61 for construction of 71 units of women teachers' quarters. Each quarter consists of two residential quarters, two urinals and one latrine.

3.18. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following remarks are offered in regard to other striking developments in Primary Education:—

(1) *Single-teacher Schools*:—Out of 34,594 primary schools in the State in 1960-61, 16,126 or 46.6 per cent were single-teacher schools and in 1961-62 out of 35,287 primary schools in the State, 15,795 or about 44.8 per cent were single-teacher schools. The percentage of single-teacher schools was the highest 63.92 in Marathwada and the lowest 5.67 in Greater Bombay in 1960-61. The percentages were further reduced to 60.54 in Marathwada and 4.78 in Greater Bombay in 1961-62.

Total number of pupils in single-teacher schools was 5,96,342 giving an average of 37 pupils per school in 1960-61 and 5,98,715 giving an average of 38 pupils per school in 1961-62.

The following tables show further details about these schools:—

Table No. III (20)
Single-Teacher Schools

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools	Number of Single-Teacher Schools	Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to total number of Primary Schools	Average number of pupils per school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61				
Greater Bombay	1,148	65	5.67	39
Rest of the Bombay Division	10,156	5,298	52.17	40
Poona Division	9,243	4,033	43.63	42
Nagpur Division	8,337	3,080	36.94	28
Aurangabad Division ..	5,710	3,650	63.92	34
Total ..	34,594	16,126	46.61	37

Total No. III (20)—cont.

Region	Total No. of primary Schools	Number of Single-Teacher Schools	Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to total number of Primary Schools	Average number of pupils per school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62				
Greater Bombay	1,213	58	4.8	36
Rest of the Bombay Division	10,216	5,085	49.8	41
Poona Division	9,515	4,093	43.0	41
Nagpur Division	8,641	3,107	35.9	29
Aurangabad Division ..	5,702	3,452	60.5	36
Total ..	35,287	15,795	44.8	38

The above tables show the regionwise position for the last two years. It will be seen that the total number of primary schools in practically all the regions has increased during the last two years. The number has increased from 32,934 to 34,594 in 1960-61 and further increased to 35,287 in 1961-62. The figures show an increase of 1,660 primary schools in 1960-61 and further increase by 693 in 1961-62. Thus the total increase during the last two years is 2,353 as compared to the actual number in 1959-60, i.e., the total increase in the number of primary schools in the State during the last two years is roughly 7.14 per cent. Similarly the number of single-teacher schools increased from 15,155 to 16,126 in 1960-61 and further increased to 15,795 in 1961-62. Thus the number of single-teacher schools on the whole during the last two years shows an increase of 640 schools over the number of single-teacher schools in 1959-60. The percentage of single-teacher schools to the total number of primary schools increased from 46.02 to 46.61 and further decreased to 44.8 in 1961-62 showing on the whole a decrease of 1.22 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage in 1959-60. The average number of pupils per school was 37 in 1959-60 and 1960-61 but was raised to 38 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils was the highest during the last three years in Poona Division. But in 1961-62 the number was highest i.e., 41 pupils per school in Poona and Bombay Regions.

(2) *School Co-operative Societies.*—During the year, there were 1,087 school co-operative societies in primary schools in the State in 1960-61 which increased to 1,302 in 1961-62. Of these 40 societies were in Greater Bombay in 1960-61 which shows an addition of only one in 1961-62. There were 935 in 1960-61 and 1,138 in 1961-62 co-operative societies in the remaining districts of West Maharashtra while in the Vidarbha region the number of co-operative societies was 103 in 1960-61 which increased to 116 in 1961-62. There were only 9 in 1960-61 and 7 in 1961-62 co-operative societies in primary schools in the Marathwada region. Thus it will be seen that the number of co-operative societies in schools is the maximum in the districts of West Maharashtra except Greater Bombay and is the lowest in Marathwada region. These societies are conducted by the pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and provide facilities to pupils to acquire some practical experience in a limited sphere by conducting business on a co-operative basis. This is a good incentive for including the spirit of co-operative activity among the young minds.

(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 such libraries was 11,594 in 1960-61 which increased to 13,384 in 1961-62 as compared to the number of libraries 7,916 in 1959-60. Thus during the last three years, the number of libraries has increased from 7,916 to 13,384 i.e., this number has been practically doubled during the last two years as compared to the number of libraries in 1959-60.

(4) *State Board on Primary Education.*—No meetings of the Board were held during the year 1960-61 and the question of its re-constitution is being considered.

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 1959-60. Government have published a Marathi summary of the report of the Committee during the year 1960-61.

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 the State of Maharashtra has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the last two years. The number of primary schools has increased from 32,934 in 1959-60 to 34,594 in 1960-61, and has further increased to 35,287 in 1961-62. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 39.40 lakhs in 1959-60 to 41.78 lakhs in 1960-61 and further increased to 44.68 lakhs in 1961-62, and at about 11.58 per cent of the total population in 1960-61 and at 11.15 per cent of the total population in 1961-62. The total number of primary teachers increased from 1,07,344 in 1959-60 to 1,12,672 in 1960-61 and further increased to 1,17,862 in 1961-62. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 66,444 in 1959-60 to 70,956 in 1960-61 and further increased to 76,404 in 1961-62. This shows an increase of 4,512 trained teachers

in 1960-61 and further increase to 5,448 in 1961-62. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over Rs. 15.96 crores and represented 44.9 per cent to the total direct expenditure on education in 1960-61 and was Rs. 17.30 crores in 1961-62 representing 43.8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on Education as against Rs. 13.99 crores and 45.8 per cent, respectively, in the year 1959-60.

The foregoing account also reveals that the different components of new Maharashtra State are at different levels of educational developments *e.g.*, in the areas of West Maharashtra which is the most advanced in this respect over 12.5 per cent in 1960-61 and 13.1 per cent 1961-62 of the total population was in primary schools. Whereas the corresponding percentage for Marathwada was only 6.1 in 1960-61 and 6.7 in 1961-62. Moreover, the different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government are aware of this non-uniformity in educational developments and in the machinery of administration of primary education is actively considering the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating the measures for the unification and integration of primary education in all its aspects such as academic, administrative, financial etc.

The following table in short will reveal the achievements during the last two years as compared to the position in 1959-60:—

Serial No.	Item	Years		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Number of Primary Schools ..	32,934	34,594	35,287
2	Enrolment of pupils (in lakhs) ..	39.48	41.78	44.68
3	Percentages of the enrolment in Primary Schools to the total population.	10.3	11.58	11.15
4	Total number of primary teachers ..	1,07,344	1,12,672	1,17,862
5	Number of trained teachers ..	66,444	70,956	76,404
6	Direct expenditure on Primary Education (in crores).	13.99	15.96	17.30
7	Percentage of the direct expenditure on Primary Education to the total direct expenditure on Education (in crores).	45.8	44.9	43.8

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, Gujarathi 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 Katar-gaon, 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, five 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 straightaway 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 Services Blocks, as well as outside these blocks.

4.2. BASIC SCHOOLS:

As a result of the decision to convert craft schools into basic schools, the number of basic schools was increased from 3,709 in 1959-60 to 4,243 in 1960-61 and further increased to 4,785 in 1961-62. Thus there was an increase of 534 in 1960-61 and an increase of 542 in 1961-62, which meant a total increase of 1,076 basic schools during the last two years. The distribution of basic schools regionwise is given in the table below:—

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

Year	Number of Basic Schools in				Total	
	Greater Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Auranga-bad Division		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959-60	1,496	1,532	512	169	3,709
1960-61	1,586	1,617	642	398	4,243
1961-62	1,955	1,643	723	464	4,785

It will be seen that the number of basic schools increased from 3,709 to 4,785 during the last two years. The largest increase is observed in the areas of West Maharashtra where the number of basic schools increased by 175 in 1960-61 and by 395 in 1961-62. This increase represents an increase of 5.8 per cent in 1960-61 and increase of 12.3 per cent in 1961-62 of the total number of basic primary schools in West Maharashtra.

In Vidarbha during 1960-61, 130 more schools were converted into basic and 81 were further added during the year 1961-62. The total number of primary schools in Vidarbha region at the end of 1960-61 was 8,337 consisting of 642 basic schools and at the end of 1961-62 it was 8,641 consisting of 723 basic schools. Thus the percentage of basic primary schools was only about 7.7 in 1960-61 and 8.4 in 1961-62, of the total number of primary schools showing the percentage increase of 0.7 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage for the year 1960-61.

In Marathwada out of 5,710 primary schools, 398 or 7 per cent have been converted into basic pattern in 1960-61 and out of 5,702 primary schools, 464 have been converted into basic pattern in 1961-62, thus raising the percentage of basic schools to the total number of primary schools from 7 per cent to 8.1 per cent in 1961-62 showing an increase of 1.1 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage for the year 1960-61.

The following tables give the craftwise classification of basic schools as on 31st March, 1961 and as on 31st March, 1962:—

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

Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>1960-61</i>						
Purely Spinning	258	175	407	21	861
Spinning and Weaving	969	745	122	211	2,047
Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	196	556	113	133	998
Purely Cardboard Modelling	15	5	..	15	35
Cardboard Modelling and Wood work	148	136	..	18	302
Total	1,586	1,617	642	398	4,243
<i>1961-62</i>						
Purely Spinning	275	180	412	61	998
Spinning and Weaving	958	745	86	207	1,996
Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	200	582	223	157	1,162
Purely Cardboard Modelling	15	5	1	31	52
Cardboard Modelling and Woodwork	507	131	1	8	647
Total	1,955	1,643	723	464	485

From the above tables, it will be seen that the craft used in about 68.5 per cent in 1960-61 and 61.1 per cent in 1961-62 of the basic schools was Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. Only about 23.5 per cent in 1960-61 or 24.3 per cent in 1961-62 of the

schools had kitchen-gardening and agriculture as craft. The remaining 8 per cent in 1960-61 and 14.6 per cent in 1961-62 of the schools had card-board Modelling and Wood-work as craft. It will also be seen from the above tables that the number of schools having either purely Spinning or Spinning and Weaving as craft is the maximum and is roundabout 3,000 during the last 2 years while the number of schools having partly Card-board Modelling is the lowest in both the years. However, the number of such schools has increased from 35 in 1960-61 to 52 in 1961-62, Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture is taught as a craft in practically 1,000 basic schools. Thus the number has increased from 998 to 1,162 in 1961-62.

4.3. PUPILS IN BASIC SCHOOLS:

The following table gives the regionwise distribution of pupils in basic schools for three consecutive years:—

Table No. IV (3)

Pupils in Basic Schools

Year	Number of pupils in Basic Schools in						Average number of pupils per School
	Greater Bombay	Rest Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1959-60		367,472	417,344	92,261	35,424	912,501	243
1960-61		387,884	459,352	106,928	79,442	1,033,606	244
1961-62		439,531	488,197	121,657	96,583	1,145,968	239

It will be seen that the number of pupils increased from 9,12,501 in 1959-60 to 10,33,606 in 1960-61, and it further increased to 11,45,968 in 1961-62. Thus there was an increase of 1,21,105 pupils in 1960-61 and 1,12,362 in 1961-62. Thus the total increase of the number of pupils in basic schools during the last two years is 2,33,467 as compared to the position as on 31st March 1960. The average number of pupils per school increased from 243 to 244 in 1960-61 and decreased from 244 to 239 in 1961-62. The average number was the highest in the area of West Maharashtra division 265 in 1960-61 and 258 in 1961-62, and the lowest in Nagpur division at 167 in 1960-61 and 168 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per school was 200 in 1960-61 and 208 in 1961-62 in Aurangabad Division.

The above figures will show that the number of pupils in Marathwada which was 35,424 in 1959-60 has appreciably increased to 79,442 in 1960-61 and practically at the same rate it further increased to 96,583 in 1961-62.

Basic instruction has extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils actually under basic instruction was 6,78,175 in 1960-61 and 6,70,013 in 1961-62. The tables below show the distribution of these pupils by craft:—

Table No. IV (4)

Distribution of Pupils actually under Basic Instruction

Craft	Number of pupils under Basic instruction in					Total
	Greater Bombay Division	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>1960-61</i>						
Purely Spinning	7,645	3,458	50,373	1,326	62,802	
Spinning and Weaving	142,652	211,858	8,042	18,192	380,744	
Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	31,419	119,360	7,764	7,969	166,512	
Purely Cardboard Modelling	698	1,333	..	928	2,959	
Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work	20,690	36,613	..	2,856	65,158	
Total	208,104	372,621	66,179	31,271	678,175	
<i>1961-62</i>						
Purely Spinning	8,308	4,167	37,041	2,689	52,265	
Spinning and Weaving	146,936	178,189	16,538	19,926	361,589	
Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	31,683	107,831	17,828	11,745	169,487	
Purely Cardboard Modelling	875	2,228	30	1,659	4,792	
Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work	43,550	35,933	30	2,827	8,234	
Total	231,352	328,348	71,467	38,846	670,013	

The above tables will show that the number of pupils actually under basic instruction is the highest in West Maharashtra and the lowest in Aurangabad Division.

4.4. TEACHERS:

The following table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the years under report:—

Table No. IV (5)

Teachers in Basic Schools

Craft	Basic and Craft Trained Teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>1960-61</i>				
Purely Spinning	1,558	686	1,021	3,265
Spinning and Weaving ..	9,038	2,874	3,549	15,461
Kitchen-gardening a n d Agriculture.	3,615	1,316	1,414	6,345
Purely Cardboard Modelling	45	79	86	210
Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work.	1,223	599	576	2,398
Total for 1960-61 ..	15,479	5,554	6,646	27,679
Figures for 1959-60 ..	13,679	5,200	5,548	24,427
<i>1961-62</i>				
Purely Spinning	1,529	585	1,010	3,124
Spinning and Weaving ..	9,762	2,968	3,042	15,772
Kitchen-gardening a n d Agriculture.	3,936	1,583	1,876	7,395
Purely Cardboard Modelling	88	73	125	286
Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work.	1,609	526	1,031	3,166
Total for 1961-62 ..	16,924	5,735	7,084	29,743
Figures for 1960-61 ..	15,479	5,554	6,646	27,679

These tables show that 15,479 teachers out of 27,679 in Basic Schools or 55.9 per cent were trained in basic education in 1960-61 and 16,924 teachers out of 29,743 or 56.9 per cent were trained in basic education in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the number of trained teachers in 1960-61 has increased from 55.9 per cent to 56.9 per cent in 1961-62 as against the percentage of 56 in 1959-60.

The percentage of 55.9 from basic trained teachers in basic schools (20.1 per cent ordinary trained and 24 per cent untrained)

in 1960-61 and percentage of 56.9 of basic trained teachers in basic schools (19.3 per cent ordinary trained and 23.8 per cent untrained) in 1961-62 compares favourably with the average ratio of trained teachers in all schools basic and non-basic.

The percentage of teachers trained in craft considerably varied from one region to another. It is very high in the areas of West Maharashtra where as many as 63.2 per cent in 1960-61 and 64.6 per cent in 1961-62 of the teachers were trained in craft. In addition, there were also 19 per cent in 1960-61 and 17.6 per cent in 1961-62 ordinary trained teachers in basic schools in this area. But in the districts of Nagpur division 36.1 per cent in 1960-61 and 33.8 per cent in 1961-62 of the teachers in basic schools were trained in craft, while the corresponding percentages for Aurangabad Division were 21.3 in 1960-61 and 27.1 in 1961-62 showing an increase of 5.8 per cent in 1961-62 and overage percentage for 1960-61 in Aurangabad Division.

The following table gives the distribution of teachers in basic schools by regions:—

Table No. IV (6)
Regionwise Distribution of Teachers

Division	Basic and Craft Trained Teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>1960-61</i>				
Greater Bombay	6,536	1,871	1,629	10,036
Rest of the Bombay Division	7,077	2,223	2,213	11,513
Poona Division	1,367	995	1,421	3,783
Nagpur Division	499	465	1,383	2,347
Aurangabad Division				
Total for 1960-61	15,479	5,554	6,646	27,679
<i>1961-62</i>				
Greater Bombay	7,373	1,651	2,060	11,084
Rest of the Bombay Division	7,416	2,369	2,019	11,804
Poona Division	1,383	1,196	1,529	4,118
Nagpur Division	742	519	1,476	2,737
Aurangabad Division				
Total for 1961-62	16,924	5,735	7,084	29,743

4.5. EXPENDITURE:

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 2,79,05,442 in 1959-60 to Rs. 3,64,06,035 in 1960-61 and further increased to Rs. 3,81,78,910. About 77.2 per cent in 1960-61 and 84.4 per cent in 1961-62 of the total expenditure was met from State funds as against 76.4 per cent in 1959-60. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of the direct expenditure on Basic Education met from State funds increased from 76.4 per cent in 1959-60 to 84.4 per cent in 1961-62 showing an increase of 8 per cent during the last two years over the percentage of expenditure met from State funds in 1959-60.

The figures quoted above referred to the average direct expenditure on basic schools including the expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between basic and non-basic schools is mainly on account of the provision for the teaching of crafts in the former the additional expenditure on crafts only would give a clear indication of the cost on the crafts in basic schools. This expenditure in 1960-61 was estimated at Rs. 8.13 lakhs for the State exclusive of Rs. 88,000 on 20 craft sheds sanctioned for West Maharashtra at Rs. 4,400 per shed in 1960-61. The expenditure for 1961-62 was estimated at Rs. 8.06 lakhs.

Table No. IV (7)
Expenditure and Basic Education

Source (1)	Amount in Rs.		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
Central Government Funds	26,08,696 (9.3)	32,83,204 (9.1)	15,54,463 (4.1)
State Government Funds	2,13,31,406 (76.4)	2,80,97,267 (77.2)	3,22,19,179 (84.4)
District School Board Funds	13,68,793 (4.9)	18,95,504 (5.2)	13,91,932 (3.6)
Municipal School Board Funds	16,61,325 (6.0)	20,13,745 (5.5)	19,41,805 (5.1)
Fees	3,34,886 (1.2)	1,20,791 (0.3)	1,10,439 (0.3)
Other sources	6,00,336 (2.2)	9,95,524 (2.7)	9,61,092 (2.5)
Total	2,79,05,442 (100.0)	3,64,06,035 (100.0)	3,81,78,910 (100.0)

The figures in brackets in the above table show the percentage of the expenditure and [columns (2), (3) and (4)] the total expenditure incurred during the particular year. It will be seen that

the total expenditure during the last three years has increased. It will also be seen that the percentage of the expenditure borne by the Government of India to the total expenditure on Basic Education has gone up from 9.3 in 1959-60 to 9.1 in 1960-61 and has decreased to 4.1 in 1961-62. The percentage of State Government funds to the total expenditure has increased from 76.4 per cent in 1959-60 to 77.2 per cent in 1960-61 and further increased to 84.4 per cent in 1961-62, i.e., the figures show an increase of practically 8 per cent in the percentage of expenditure incurred from State Government funds to the total expenditure during the last two years.

The regionwise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education and per capita expenditure on Basic Education for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

It will be seen from the table on p. 152 that almost the whole of the expenditure on Basic Education in Aurangabad Division was met from State Government funds during both the years. In Vidarbha the percentage of State Government funds to the total expenditure was about 81.8 in 1960-61 and 86.8 in 1961-62 showing an increase of 5 in 1961-62, over that of 1960-61. The percentage of the Janpad Sabha funds to the total expenditure was about 13.7 in 1960-61 which decreased to 9.8 per cent in 1961-62. In the area of West Maharashtra, Government contributed 85.1 per cent of the total expenditure (11.2 per cent by Central Government and 73.9 per cent by State Government) in 1960-61 and in 1961-62 Government contribution increased to 87.3 per cent including 5.2 per cent by Central Government and 82.1 per cent by State Government.

The rest of the expenditure was met from District School Board funds 4.6 per cent in 1960-61 and 3.2 per cent in 1961-62, Municipal School Board funds 6.7 per cent in 1960-61 and 6.3 per cent in 1961-62. Fees 0.2 per cent in 1960-61 and 0.1 per cent in 1961-62 and other sources from 3.4 per cent in 1960-61 and 3.1 per cent in 1961-62. These figures will clearly show that Government have contributed more to the expenditure during the last 2 years as compared to the previous years.

The overall per capita expenditure on Basic Education during both the years, i.e., 1960-61 and 1961-62 was Rs. 35.2 in 1960-61 which decreased to Rs. 33.3 in 1961-62 as against the per capita expenditure of Rs. 39.2 in 1960-61 and Rs. 40.6 in 1961-62 in the non-basic primary schools. The per capita expenditure was the

Table No. IV (8)

Regionwise Distribution of Expenditure on Basic Education

Source	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		<i>1960-61</i>				
Central Government Funds	..	8,09,340	24,73,864	..	..	32,83,204
State Government Funds	..	1,09,32,663	1,04,06,727	34,47,781	33,10,096	2,80,97,267
District School Boards	..	4,98,631	8,20,599	5,76,274	..	18,95,504
Municipal School Boards	..	8,50,946	10,86,264	76,535	..	20,13,745
Fees	..	3,527	30,358	86,906	..	1,20,791
Endowments and other sources	..	4,46,636	5,22,664	26,224	..	9,95,524
Total	..	1,35,41,743	1,53,40,476	42,13,720	33,10,096	3,64,06,035
		<i>1960-61</i>				
Per Capita Expenditure	34.9	33.4	39.4	41.7
		<i>1961-62</i>				
Central Government Funds	5,68,182	9,86,281	..	15,54,463
State Government Funds	1,23,16,764	1,22,25,667	38,40,626	3,22,19,179
District School Boards	4,02,055	5,54,444	4,35,433	13,91,932
Municipal School Boards	8,23,033	10,64,039	54,733	19,41,805
Fees	1,207	28,540	80,692	1,10,439
Endowments and other sources	4,82,183	4,21,201	12,712	9,61,092
Total for 1961-62	1,45,93,424	1,52,80,172	44,24,096	3,81,78,910
Per Capita Expenditure	33.2	31.3	36.4	40.2

highest in Aurangabad Division at Rs. 41.7 in 1960-61 and Rs. 40.2 in 1961-62 showing only a decrease of 1.5 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage for the year 1960-61 and was the lowest in the area of West Maharashtra being 34.1 in 1960-61 which decreased to 32.2 in 1961-62. This is mainly due to the fact that the large number of schools have been converted to the basic pattern while the most of the non-basic schools at 51.2 in 1960-61 and 49.4 in 1961-62 are single-teacher schools on which 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:—

Year	Pupils per school	Teachers per school
(1)	(2)	(3)
Basic Schools—		
1959-60	243	6.6
1960-61	244	6.5
1961-62	239	6.2
Non-Basic Schools—		
1959-60	103	2.8
1960-61	103	2.8
1961-62	109	2.9

4.6. ECONOMIC ASPECT OF CRAFT WORK:

The details of craft-wise realisation on articles produced in Basic Schools during the year under report are given in the Table on p. 154.

It will be seen from the above table that the amount realised from the articles produced in Basic schools was Rs. 3,42,192 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,47,859 in 1961-62, thus showing an increase of Rs. 5,667 in 1961-62. But it shows an appreciable increase in the amount recovered as compared to the amount of Rs. 2,97,031 in 1959-60.

A scrutiny of Table IV (9) shows the following percentage on realisation to the total realisation by crafts:—

Craft	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1. Purely Spinning	1.46	0.99	1.41
2. Spinning and Weaving	52.27	49.29	56.51
3. Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture.	36.58	36.86	37.46
4. Purely Cardboard Modelling ..	0.03	0.89	06.11
5. Cardboard Modelling and Wood-work.	9.66	11.97	10.51

Table No. IV (9)
Craftwise Realisations of Articles produced in Basic Schools

Craft	Craft Realisation of Articles produced in Basic Schools situated in					Total
	Greater Bombay	Rest of the Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>1960-61</i>						
Purely Spinning	1,180	978	1,089	147	3,394
Spinning and Weaving	1,00,065	65,962	1,630	1,019	1,68,676
Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture	39,608	80,577	4,642	1,296	12,61,233
Purely Card board Modelling	47	2,934	..	51	3,032
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	13,758	27,209	..	..	40,967
Total for 1960-61	1,54,658	1,77,660	7,361	2,513	3,42,192
Figures for 1959-60	1,26,519	1,66,144	3,247	11,21,961	2,97,031
<i>1961-62</i>						
Purely Spinning	656	2,117	1,971	160	4,904
Spinning and Weaving	1,06,204	67,423	1,440	631	1,75,698
Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture	40,337	83,969	2,369	3,623	1,30,298
Purely Card board Modelling	194	85	..	111	390
Card board Modelling and Wood-work	11,928	24,588	..	53	36,569
Total for 1961-62	1,59,319	1,78,182	5,780	4,578	3,47,859
Figures for 1960-61	1,54,658	1,77,660	7,361	2,513	3,42,192

Assessed on the criterion of returns, Spinning and Weaving is 49.29 per cent in 1960-61 which increased to 50.51 per cent in 1961-62 to the total realisation, Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture coming next with 36.86 per cent in 1960-61 and 37.46 per cent in 1961-62. The lowest returns are from Card-Board Modelling at 0.89 in 1960-61 and 0.11 in 1961-62 and Spinning next lowest with 0.99 per cent in 1960-61 and 1.41 per cent in 1961-62 showing an increase of 0.42 per cent in 1961-62 over the percentage for 1960-61 and 11.97 per cent in 1960-61 and 10.51 per cent in 1961-62 from Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work. In addition to the total amount of Rs. 3,42,192 obtained by sales and rebate on articles produced in basic schools, the estimated value of the stock on 31st March 1961 of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 7,58,084 as against Rs. 7,12,159 in 1959-60. Similarly the total amount of Rs. 3,47,859 obtained by sale and rebate on articles produced in basic schools, an estimated value of the stock on 31st March 1962 of raw materials and finished products at Rs. 7,09,137 as against Rs. 7,58,084 in 1960-61 as will be seen from the Table No. IV (10) on pages 158 and 159.

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

Craft (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
1 Purely Spinning	0.21	-0.45 (less)	17.72
2 Spinning and Weaving	3.60	8.1	-0.06 (Less)
3 Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture ..	38.92	43.47	19.54
4 Purely Card-board Modelling	10.30	1.64	-12.35 (Less)
5 Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	4.99	-1.86 (Less)	-0.33 (Less)
6 On all Crafts	7.34	9.83	2.61

Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture yields the best returns of 43.47 per cent in 1960-61 and 19.54 per cent in 1961-62. The only other craft showing a profit being Spinning and Weaving 8.11 per cent in 1960-61 and partly Spinning 17.72 per cent in 1961-62.

Table No. IV (10)

Economic Aspect of Craft work in Basic Schools

Item No.	Item	Purely Spinning	Spinning and Weaving	Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	Purely Card-board Modelling	Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs. 1960-61	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Value of stock on 1-4-60 (of raw materials and finished products).	26,855	4,70,558	22,667	9,820	1,39,623	6,69,523
2	Value of raw materials added during the year 1960-61.	7,085	1,48,803	50,725	2,143	37,347	2,46,103
3	Expenditure on contingencies for craft.	3,023	35,516	30,288	136	4,080	73,043
4	Land Rent paid	5	15	13,022	..	..	13,042
5	Total Expenditure (Items 1 to 4)	36,968	6,54,892	1,16,702	12,099	1,81,050	10,01,711
6	Amount realised by Sale ..	2,871	1,22,320	1,26,087	2,989	38,104	2,92,371
7	Amount earned by Rebate ..	523	46,356	36	43	2,863	49,821
8	Value of Stock on 31-3-61 (of raw materials and finished products).	31,907	5,38,644	41,548	9,266	1,36,719	7,58,084
9	Total of items 6 to 8	35,301	7,07,320	1,67,671	12,298	1,77,686	11,00,276
10	Profit (Item 9 minus 5)	(Loss) -1,667	+52,428	+50,969	+199	(Loss) -3,364	+98,565

	1961-62					
1 Value of stock on 1-4-61 (of raw materials and finished products).	30,006	5,46,151	31,127	5,387	1,30,345	7,43,016
2 Value of raw materials added during the year 1961-62.	6,964	1,25,341	38,061	1,327	31,224	2,02,817
3 Expenditure on contingencies for craft.	2,094	20,428	47,116	182	2,618	72,438
4 Land Rent paid	63	175	11,012	..	560	11,810
5 Total Expenditure (Items 1 to 4)	39,127	6,92,095	1,27,316	6,896	1,64,647	10,30,081
6 Amount realised by sale	4,680	1,31,783	1,30,215	330	36,033	3,03,041
7 Amount earned by Rebate ..	224	43,915	83	60	536	44,818
8 Value of Stock on 31-3-62 (of raw materials and finished products).	41,157	5,12,892	21,902	5,654	1,27,532	7,09,137
9 Total of items 6 to 8	46,061	6,88,590	1,52,200	6,044	1,64,101	10,56,996
10 Profit (Item 9 <i>minus</i> 5)	+6,934	-3,505 (Loss)	+24,884	-852 (Loss)	-546 (Loss)	+26,915

4.7. QUANTITATIVE PROGRESS:

The extent to which the switch-over to Basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1960-61 and 1961-62 can be gauged from the following Tables:—

Table No. IV (11)
Basic and Non-Basic Schools

—	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Teachers	Total Expenditure (Direct)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1960-61			Rs.
Basic Schools	4,243	1,033,606	27,679	3,64,06,035
Non-Basic Schools	30,351	3,144,418	84,993	12,31,52,787
Total	34,594	41,78,024	112,672	15,95,58,822
Percentage of Basic to Total—				
1960-61	12.3	24.7	24.5	22.8
1959-60	11.3	23.22	22.7	19.9
	1961-62			
Basic Schools	4,785	1,145,968	29,743	3,81,78,910
Non-Basic Schools	30,502	3,321,582	88,119	13,48,39,329
Total	35,287	4,467,550	117,862	17,30,18,239
Percentage of Basic to Total—				
1961-62	13.6	25.6	25.2	22.1
1960-61	12.3	24.7	24.5	22.8

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.

The percentage of the number of basic schools to the total of Basic and non-Basic Schools has increased from 11.3 per cent in 1959-60 to 12.3 per cent in 1960-61 which further increased to 13.6 per cent in 1961-62. Similarly, the percentage of the number of pupils in Basic Schools to the total number of pupils in all basic schools has also increased from 23.2 per cent in 1959-60 to 24.7 per

cent in 1960-61 which further increased to 25.6 per cent in 1961-62. This shows an increase of 2.4 per cent during the last two years over the percentage for the year 1959-60. As regards the number of teachers the percentage of teachers in Basic Schools to the total number of teachers in Basic and non-Basic Schools has increased from 22.7 per cent in 1959-60 to 24.5 per cent in 1960-61 which further increased to 25.2 per cent in 1961-62, thus showing an overall increase of 2.5 per cent during the last two years over the percentage for the year 1959-60 in respect of the number of teachers in Basic Schools. This is due to the increase in the number of Basic Schools.

- (1) *Short-Term Training Course and Seminars for the teachers in Basic and Non-Basic Schools*—The Short Term Training Courses of 4 weeks' duration were being held annually in the past at the Basic Training Centre, Loni Kalbhor, for graduate teachers and inspecting officers trained as per old pattern. But no such training courses were organised during the last 2 years.
- (2) *Camp-cum-Seminars of 6 days' duration for the teachers from Basic and non-Basic Schools*—During the year 1960-61 camp-cum-seminars of 6 days' duration were held in each district of West Maharashtra and Vidarbha regions except Greater Bombay in the Diwali vacation. Generally 45 teachers from Basic and non-Basic schools from each district attended these camp-cum-seminars. Camps were mainly devoted to discussion of problems connected with the introduction of Basic Education in non-Basic Schools. The scheme for extension services in Basic Training Colleges is in force in 20 Government and non-Government training colleges in the State. About 20 to 25 schools in the neighbourhood of each of these colleges were benefited by the Extension Service Programme. During the year 1961-62 no camp-cum-seminars could be organised. However, the scheme of extension services already in force in 20 Training Colleges was continued during the year 1961-62.
- (3) *National Institute of Basic Education*—The National Institute of Basic Education had organised on behalf of the Government of India, Ministry of Education, a short term training course in crafts during the year 1960-61. The duration of the course was from 16th February 1961 to 23rd March 1961. The Maharashtra State deputed 2 craft teachers for

the said course. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 a short term course in crafts was organised from 1st May 1961 to 7th June 1961 and 2 craft teachers were deputed by the State to attend the course. The Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, organised a seminar for training of teachers at the primary stage for the officers in charge of the teachers' training programme and the Principals of Training Institutions during 1960-61. This seminar was organised from 3rd October 1960 to 10th October 1960. Two officers from the State were deputed for attending the seminar.

- (4) *Literature on Basic Education*—Literature on Basic Education for the guidance of teachers working in the basic schools prepared by the State was supplied to the schools. These books deal with the theoretical as well as practical aspect of Basic Education giving constructive guidance to teachers in their day-to-day teaching work in Basic Schools. One of them is for the use of administrators, teachers and the general public in acquainting them with the fundamental principles of Basic education. In addition to these publications the Department patronizes one magazine, "Jeevan Shikshan" published in Marathi.
- (5) *Basic Education Week*—The Basic Education Week was celebrated in January 1961-62 in all the Basic Schools, Primary Training Colleges and Graduates' Basic Training Centre with a programme including lectures, parents' meetings, exhibitions, cultural programme by students and film shows. In addition to these, Radio broadcasts were arranged from different stations of the All India Radio. Articles in Basic Education were published in leading newspapers. A special Jeevan Shikshan magazine issue entitled Basic Education Week Number was also issued. During the week Government allowed special concession in Khadi products and in Cardboard and wooden articles produced in Basic Schools to the extent of 50 per cent of their price. Concession for purchasing Khadi products and other Cardboard and wooden articles produced in Basic Schools was available only for the period from 20th January to 31st March each year during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Till 1955, the Department had framed separate syllabi for Basic and non-Basic Schools. There were also separate examinations at

the end of the VII 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 Examinations. 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 schools. A number of cultural programmes, celebrations, trips, projects like the manuscript Magazine, dramatics, forms part of school 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 the 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 Standards 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 craft-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 1960-61, 20 craft-sheds have been constructed in West Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 88,000.

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 a 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 Head-quarters, 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.

Rules regarding Grant-in-aid to Basic Schools—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 $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the expenditure and that on rent for craft-sheds up to Rs. 10 p.m. 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)
1960-61

	1959-60	1960-61	Increase in 1960-61 over 1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Schools (Primary)—			
Basic	3,709	4,243	534
Non-Basic	29,225	30,351	1,126
Total	32,934	34,594	1,660
Pupils in (Schools)—			
Basic	9,12,501	10,33,606	1,21,105
Non-Basic	30,27,209	31,44,418	1,17,209
Total	39,39,710	41,78,024	2,38,314
Teachers in (Schools)—			
Basic	24,427	27,679	3,252
Non-Basic	82,917	84,993	2,076
Total	1,07,344	1,12,672	5,328
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—			
Basic	279	364	85
Non-Basic	1,120	1,232	112
Total	1,399	1,596	197
1961-62			
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase in 1961-62 over 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Schools (Primary)—			
Basic	4,243	4,785	542
Non-Basic	30,351	30,502	151
Total	34,594	35,287	693

Table No. IV (12)—cont.
1961-62—cont.

—	1960-61	1961-62	Increase in 1961-62 over 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pupils in (Schools)—			
Basic	10,33,606	11,45,968	1,12,362
Non-Basic	31,44,418	33,21,582	1,77,164
Total	41,78,024	44,67,550	2,89,526
Teachers in (Schools)—			
Basic	27,679	29,743	2,064
Non-Basic	84,993	88,119	3,126
Total	1,12,672	1,17,862	5,190
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—			
Basic	364	382	18
Non-Basic	1,232	1,348	116
Total	1,596	1,730	134

During the years under report, there has been an increase of 534 and 542 in Basic Schools as against an increase of 1,126 and 151 in non-Basic Schools in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. 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 had to receive priority. But the general policy is of orientating Primary Education towards the basic pattern which has been pursued during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. 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 Examination, 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 Tables V (1), on pages 168 and 169, compare the number of Secondary Schools classified according to management for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

It will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools increased by 358 from 2,110 in 1959-60 to 2,467 in 1960-61 of which 339 schools were for boys and 19 for girls. Similarly, the number of Secondary Schools increased by 433 from 2,468 in 1960-61 to 2,901 in 1961-62 of which 408 schools were for boys and 25 were for girls. Classified according to managements the largest increase of 344 in 1960-61 and 408 in 1961-62 was in the number of schools under private agencies (aided and unaided).

Table No. V (1)
Secondary Schools
(1960-61)

Management	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	No. of Secondary Schools			No. of Secondary Schools			No. 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..	163	29	192	170	28	198	+7	-1	+6
District School Board	59	..	59	66	..	66	+7	..	+7
Municipal School Board.	47	7	54	48	7	55	+1	..	+1
Private Aided ..	1,506	180	1,686	1,810	190	2,000	+304	+10	+314
Private Unaided ..	105	14	119	125	24	149	+20	+10	+30
Total ..	1,880	230	2,110	2,219	249	2,468	+339	+19	+358

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

Table No. V (1)—cont.
Secondary Schools
(1961-62)

Management	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
	No. of Secondary Schools			No. of Secondary Schools			No. 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..	189	29	218	+19	+1	+20
District School Board	67	..	67	+1	+..	+1
Municipal School Board.	51	8	59	+3	+1	+4
Private Aided	2,246	214	2,460	+436	+24	+460
Private Unaided	74	23	97	—51	—1	—52
Total	2,627	274	2,901	+408	+25	+433

The divisional break up of the increase of 358 Secondary Schools in 1960-61 and 433 Secondary Schools in 1961-62 is as follows:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division	102	145
Poona Division	153	134
Nagpur Division	77	117
Aurangabad Division	26	37
Total	358	433

The largest increase in the number of Secondary Schools in 1960-61 was 153 in Poona Division and the largest increase of 145 Secondary Schools in 1961-62 was in Bombay Division

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

	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division	879	1,024
Poona Division	698	832
Nagpur Division	636	753
Aurangabad Division	255	292
Total	2,468	2,901

Thus it will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools in each of the divisions is increasing every year.

The average area served by a Secondary School and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School during the year 1960-61 was 48.0 square miles and 16,006 persons while in 1961-62 the same was 40.8 square miles and 13,805 persons respectively. Thus it will be seen that the average area served by a Secondary School was reduced from 48 to 40.8 square miles in 1961-62 as also the estimated population served by a Secondary School was reduced from 16,006 persons in 1960-61 to 13,805 persons in 1961-62. The corresponding figures for 1959-60 were 56.1 square miles and 18,058 persons. Greater Bombay had the largest facilities for Secondary Education, the average area served by a Secondary School being 0.42 square mile in 1960-61 and 0.40 square mile in 1961-62 and the average estimated population served by a Secondary School was 9,466 in 1960-61 and 8,654 in 1961-62.

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

	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division	73.5	89.2
Poona Division	116.3	138.7
Nagpur Division	79.5	92.9
Aurangabad Division	51.0	58.4

Thus it will be seen that the average number of Secondary Schools per district is very low in Marathwada which has increased from 51 in 1960-61 to 58.4 in 1961-62. The low average in Marathwada indicates a real need for more Secondary Schools. Fairly high provision in the districts of Vidarbha is mainly due to a large number of English Middle Schools with Standards V to VIII which come under Secondary Schools.

The Table V (2) below gives the divisionwise distribution of Secondary Schools as on 31st March 1961 and 1962:—

Table No. V (2)

Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Schools

Region	Number of Secondary Schools			Average area served by a Secondary School (Square miles)	Average population estimated served by a Secondary School
	For boys	For girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1960-61)					
Greater Bombay	359	79	438	0.42	9,466
Rest of Bombay Division ..	416	25	441	61.30	21,558
Poona Division	648	50	698	41.11	14,828
Nagpur Division	557	79	636	58.00	14,476
Aurangabad Division ..	239	16	255	100.68	24,682
Total	2,219	249	2,468	48.00	16,006
(1961-62)					
Greater Bombay	405	84	489	0.4	8,654
Rest of Bombay Division ..	507	28	535	53.8	19,008
Poona Division	774	158	932	34.5	12,593
Nagpur Division	667	86	753	48.9	12,407
Aurangabad Division ..	274	18	292	89.9	21,808
Total	2,627	274	2,901	40.8	13,805

5.3. PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

The Tables No. V (3), on pages 72 and 73, compare the number of pupils on roll of Secondary Schools on 31st March 1961 and 31st March 1962 with the corresponding figures on 31st March 1960.

Table No. V (3)
Pupils in Secondary Schools
1960-61

Management	1959-60			1960-61			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 ..	66,183	12,508	78,691	68,412	12,480	80,892	+2,229	-28	+2,201
District School Boards ..	10,059	..	10,059	11,921	..	11,921	+18,622	..	+1,862
Municipal School Boards	30,323	2,254	32,577	33,062	2,540	35,602	+2,739	+286	+3,025
Private Aided ..	513,174	82,310	595,484	595,698	89,891	685,589	+82,524	+7,581	+90,105
Private Unaided ..	26,504	3,324	29,828	33,994	8,866	43,860	+8,490	+5,542	+14,032
Total ..	646,243	100,396	746,639	744,087	113,777	857,864	+97,844	+13,381	+111,225

Table No. V (3)—cont.
Pupils in Secondary Schools
1961-62

Management	1960-61			1961-62			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 ..	68,412	12,480	80,892	77,291	13,574	90,865	+8,879	+1,094	+9,973
District School Boards ..	11,921	..	11,921	13,733	..	13,733	+1,812	..	+1,812
Municipal School Boards	33,062	2,540	35,602	33,924	3,007	36,931	+862	+467	+1,329
Private Aided	595,698	89,891	685,589	699,165	99,415	798,580	+103,467	+9,524	+112,991
Private Unaided	33,994	8,866	43,860	28,691	10,644	39,335	-6,303	+1,778	-4,525
Total ..	744,087	113,777	857,864	852,804	126,640	979,444	+108,717	+12,863	+121,580

It will be seen that the total enrolment in Secondary Schools showed an increase of 1,11,225 from 7,46,639 in 1959-60 to 8,57,864 in 1960-61. The total enrolment further increased to 9,79,444 in 1961-62 showing an increase of 1,21,580 over the enrolment for the year 1960-61. Thus it will be seen that during the last two years the total enrolment in Secondary Schools is practically increasing at the same pace.

The largest increase in enrolment of boys as well as of girls is under aided schools. The number of pupils in Boys' Schools increased by 97,844 to 7,44,087 in 1960-61 and by 1,08,717 to 8,52,804 in 1961-62 and the number of pupils in girls' schools increased by 13,381 to 1,13,777 in 1960-61 and increased by 12,863 to 1,26,640 in 1961-62. The number of pupils in girls schools represented only 13.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 12.9 per cent in 1961-62 of the total number of pupils in Secondary Schools. It needs to be mentioned that a large number of girls attended Secondary Schools for boys. The total number of girls in Secondary Schools was 2,30,335 in 1960-61 and 2,65,005 in 1961-62 of which 1,19,941 girls are in boys' schools during 1960-61 and 1,41,993 girls are in boys' schools in 1961-62. Of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools girls represented about 26.8 per cent in 1960-61 and 27 per cent in 1961-62.

Tables No. V (4) give the divisionwise distribution of pupils in Secondary Schools as on 31st March, 1961 and 1962.

Table No. V (4)
Regionwise Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools
(1960-61)

Region	Number of pupils			Average pupils per Secondary School	No. of pupils in Secondary Schools per 1,000 of the population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	148,744	87,746	236,490	540	57
Rest of Bombay Division	108,447	33,212	141,659	321	15
Poona Division	136,721	43,182	179,903	258	17
Nagpur Division	168,037	52,848	220,885	347	24
Aurangabad Division	65,580	13,347	78,927	309	12
Total	627,529	230,335	857,864	347	22

Table No. V (4)
Regionwise Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools,
(1961-62)

Region	Number of pupils			Average pupils per Secondary School	No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools per 1,000 of the population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greater Bombay	148,744	87,746	236,490	540	57
Rest of Bombay Division ..	108,447	33,212	141,659	321	15
Poona Division	136,721	43,182	179,903	258	17
Nagpur Division	168,037	52,848	220,885	347	24
Aurangabad Division	65,580	13,347	78,927	309	12
Total	627,529	230,335	857,864	347	22

It will be seen from the tables that Greater Bombay had the largest number of girls in Secondary Schools where out of 2,36,490 pupils in Secondary Schools 87,746 or 37.1 per cent were girls in 1960-61 while out of 2,56,708 pupils in Secondary Schools 97,027, that is 37.7 per cent were girls in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of girls in Secondary Schools is on the increase. Marathwada was the least advanced as far as girls' education was concerned, the number of girls attending Secondary Schools being 13,347 or 16.9 per cent of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools in 1960-61 while in 1961-62 the number of girls attending Secondary Schools is only 16,470 or 17.7 per cent of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools.

Girls represented 23.4 per cent in the remaining districts of Bombay Division, 24 per cent in Poona Division and 23.9 per cent in Nagpur Division in 1960-61 while in 1961-62 the corresponding percentages were 24 per cent in the remaining districts of Bombay Division, 23.9 per cent in Poona Division and 24.1 per cent in Nagpur Division.

Greater Bombay has the largest enrolment of 540 in 1960-61 which reduced to 525 in 1961-62 per school as almost all the schools in this City have the full Secondary course extending from Standards V to XI while in the rest of Bombay Division and Poona Division except the urban Secondary Schools all other schools

mostly have the High School Standards VIII to XI only. Marathwada gives a fairly high average enrolment of 309 pupils in 1960-61 and 318 in 1961-62 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 Secondary 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 to VIII as against the comparatively lower enrolment in Standards of High and Higher Secondary Schools.

The Table No. V (5) below will further clarify the enrolment differences in urban and rural schools:—

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

Region (1)	Number of Secondary Schools		Number of pupils in Secondary Schools		Number of pupils per Sec- ondary School	
	Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
(1960-61)						
Greater Bombay	438	..	236,490	..	540	..
Rest of Bombay Division	212	229	104,231	37,428	492	163
Poona Division	325	373	141,537	38,366	435	103
Nagpur Division	383	253	172,358	48,527	450	192
Aurangabad Division	126	129	52,586	26,341	417	204
Total ..	1,484	984	707,202	150,662	476	153
(1961-62)						
Greater Bombay	489	..	256,708	..	525	..
Rest of Bombay Division	238	297	120,511	47,406	506	160
Poona Division	354	478	158,813	51,480	449	108
Nagpur Division	404	349	188,812	62,873	467	180
Aurangabad Division	133	159	57,669	35,172	434	221
Total ..	1,618	1,283	782,513	196,991	483	153

5.4. SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS:

Out of 2,468 Secondary Schools as many as 1,484 or 60 per cent were in urban areas and only 984 were in rural areas during 1960-61 while out of 2,901 Secondary Schools as many as 1,618, i.e., 56 per cent were in urban areas and only 1,283 were in rural areas. It will thus be seen that the percentage reduction in the number of Secondary Schools in urban areas is due to the fact that more number of Secondary Schools have been opened 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 countryside.

The number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was only 1,50,662, *i.e.*, 17.6 per cent of the total enrolment in all Secondary Schools while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 7,07,202 during 1960-61 but in 1961-62 the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was 1,96,931 or 20.1 per cent of the total enrolment in all Secondary Schools while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 7,82,513. Thus the average number of pupils attending a secondary school in the rural area was 153 in 1960-61 which remained unchanged during 1961-62 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 476 in 1960-61 which increased to 483 in 1961-62. It may further be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary Schools in the nearby towns as facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are limited in spite of the expansion.

The Table No. V (5) gives the average number of pupils per school in urban and rural areas during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

5.5. SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY STATE GOVERNMENT:

The total number of Secondary Schools conducted by State Government increased from 192 in 1959-60 to 198 in 1960-61 which further increased to 218 in 1961-62. The net increase of six schools in 1960-61 is due to an increase of seven schools in Aurangabad Division and decrease of one in Bombay Division. Similarly, the net increase of 20 schools in 1961-62 is due to an increase of two schools in Nagpur Division and 18 schools in Aurangabad 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 1960-61 and 1961-62 were as indicated below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division	7	7
Poona Division	6	6
Nagpur Division	55	57
Aurangabad Division ..	130	148
Total ..	198	218

The total number of pupils in Government Schools increased from 78,691 on 31st March 1960 to 80,892 on 31st March 1961 which further increased to 90,865 on 31st March 1962. Thus it will be seen that the enrolment in Government Schools is increasing every year and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 81,58,630 in 1959-60 to Rs. 86,65,316 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 90,52,284 in 1961-62. The per capita cost in Government Schools was Rs. 107.1 of which Rs. 93.1 was met from State funds during 1960-61 while the per capita cost in Government Schools was Rs. 99.6 of which Rs. 93.0 was met from State funds in 1961-62. The per capita expenditure was the highest in Nagpur Division, viz., Rs. 151.0 in 1960-61 and it was highest in Bombay Division, viz., Rs. 163.9 in 1961-62. The per capita expenditure in all the Divisions of the State was as indicated below during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division	149.8	163.9
Poona Division	126.1	112.8
Nagpur Division	151.0	150.9
Aurangabad Division ..	87.2	78.7

The following Tables give the details of these schools for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. V (6)
Secondary Schools conducted by State Government

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of Schools—			
For Boys	163	170	189
For Girls	29	28	29
Total	192	198	218
Number of Pupils in Schools—			
For Boys	66,183	68,412	77,291
For Girls	12,508	12,480	13,574
Total	78,691	80,892	90,865
Direct Expenditure from—			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	74,67,831	75,33,427	84,52,379
Total	81,58,630	86,65,316	90,52,284
Cost to State Government—			
(Per pupil)	94.9	93.1	93.0
Total cost.—			
(Per pupil)	103.6	107.1	99.6

5.6. SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS:

The number of Secondary Schools conducted by the Janapada Sabhas in Vidarbha increased from 58 in 1959-60 to 65 in 1960-61 which remained constant in 1961-62. Thus during the last two years there is an increase of only seven Secondary Schools conducted by Janapada Sabhas. There was also one school with 388 pupils in 1960-61 and with 412 pupils in 1961-62 conducted by the Sholapur District School Board in Poona Division. The total number of pupils in these 66 schools as on 31st March 1961 was 11,921 and 13,321 on 31st March 1962. The total expenditure on these schools during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 10,05,582 of which an amount of Rs. 3,92,701 was met from State Government funds. Similarly, the total expenditure on these schools in 1961-62 was Rs. 11,37,005 of which an amount of Rs. 3,96,362 was met from State Government funds. The per capita expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 66.2 in 1959-60 to Rs. 84.3 in 1960-61 which reduced to Rs. 82.8 in 1961-62. Further details about these schools are given in the Table below which gives the comparative figures in regard to the number of schools, number of pupils in schools separately for boys and girls, direct expenditure from State funds as well as cost to State Government per pupil for the last three years:—

Table No. V (7)
Secondary Schools conducted by District School Boards

Item (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
Number of Schools—			
For Boys	59	66	67
For Girls .. ..	..	..	..
Total	59	66	67
Number of Pupils in Schools—			
For Boys	10,059	11,921	13,733
For Girls .. ..	..	..	..
Total	10,059	11,921	13,733
Direct Expenditure from—			
State Funds	Rs. 3,13,938	Rs. 3,92,701	Rs. 3,96,362
Total	6,66,808	10,05,582	11,37,005
Cost to State Government—			
(Per pupil)	31.2	32.9	28.9
Total Cost—			
(Per pupil)	66.2	84.3	82.8

5.7. SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY MUNICIPALITIES :

The Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities increased from 54 in 1959-60 to 55 in 1960-61 which further increased to 59 in 1961-62. The increase of one school in 1960-61 is due to an increase of one school in Nasik district of Bombay Division. The increase of four Municipal Schools in 1961-62 is due to increase of one school in each of the districts of Kolhapur, Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana. Out of 55 schools in 1960-61, nine were in Bombay Division, seven in Poona Division and 39 in Vidarbha. Similarly, the 59 schools in 1961-62 were distributed as nine in Bombay Division, eight in Poona Division and 42 in Vidarbha Division. The total number of pupils in these schools as on 31st March 1961 was 35,602 which further increased to 36,931 on 31st March 1962. The total expenditure on these schools during 1960-61 was Rs. 30,18,362 giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 84.8 while in 1961-62 the total expenditure increased to Rs. 31,99,165 giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 86.6. Thus it will be seen that the per capita expenditure has increased during the last two years in regard to the Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities:—

Table No. V (8)

Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities

Item (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
Number of Schools—			
For Boys	47	48	51
For Girls	7	7	8
Total	54	55	59
Number of Pupils in Schools—			
For Boys	30,323	33,062	33,924
For Girls	2,254	2,540	3,007
Total	32,577	35,602	36,931
Direct Expenditure from—			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	8,91,530	12,97,695	12,52,504
Total	24,26,877	30,18,362	31,99,165
Cost to State Government—			
(Per pupil)	27.3	36.4	33.9
Total Cost—			
(Per pupil)	74.4	84.8	86.6

5.8. SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE AGENCIES:

Of the 2,468 Secondary Schools in the State as many as 2,149 or 87 per cent were conducted by private agencies. During 1960-61 and in 1961-62 out of 2,901 Secondary Schools in the State as many as 2,557 or 88.1 per cent were conducted by private agencies. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies has increased during the last two years. The total increase during the last two years is 3.1 per cent as compared to the percentage in 1959-60 which was 85 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the private enterprise is playing a dominant role in the field of Secondary Education in the Bombay and Poona divisions of the State. But the same is not true in case of Vidarbha and Marathwada. The general policy of Government is that the Secondary Education facilities should be provided to private enterprise with financial aid from the State. During the last two years a commendable spurt is noticeable in new Secondary Schools started by private managements in all divisions of the State.

The Table No. V (9) below gives the details of Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. V (9)
Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies

Year	Number of Schools			Number of pupils in Schools		
	For Boys (2)	For Girls (3)	Total (4)	For Boys (5)	For Girls (6)	Total (7)
(1)						
1959-60						
Aided	1,506	180	1,686	513,174	82,310	595,484
Unaided	105	14	119	26,504	3,324	29,828
Total	1,611	194	1,805	539,678	85,634	625,312
1960-61						
Aided	1,810	190	2,000	595,698	89,891	685,589
Unaided	125	24	149	34,994	8,866	43,860
Total	1,935	214	2,149	630,692	98,757	729,449
1961-62						
Aided	2,246	214	2,460	699,165	99,415	798,580
Unaided	74	23	97	28,691	10,644	39,335
Total	2,350	237	2,557	727,856	110,059	837,915

Table No. V (9)—cont.
Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies

Year	Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government (per pupil)	Total cost (per pupil)
	State Funds (8)	Total (9)		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1959-60				
	Rs.	Rs.		
Aided	2,36,63,870	6,81,76,337	39.7	114.4
Unaided	31,816	46,29,382	1.0	155.2
Total	2,36,95,686	7,28,05,719	37.8	116.4
1960-61				
Aided	4,47,21,599	7,83,47,999	65.2	114.3
Unaided	3,65,279	87,40,352	8.3	199.3
Total	4,50,86,878	8,70,88,351	61.8	119.4
1961-62				
Aided	3,03,02,672	9,30,84,046	37.9	116.6
Unaided	7,782	82,40,868	0.20	209.5
Total	3,03,10,454	10,13,24,914	36.2	120.9

It will be seen that the number of Secondary Schools increased from 1,805 in 1959-60 to 2,149 in 1960-61 which further increased to 2,557 in 1961-62. Of the 2,149 Secondary Schools, 2,000 were aided and 149 unaided in 1960-61, and out of 2,557 Secondary Schools in 1961-62, 2,460 were aided and 97 unaided. The Secondary Schools for Boys numbered 1,935 and those for girls 214 in 1960-61 while in 1961-62 the corresponding figures for boys and girls schools were 2,350 and 237 respectively. The divisionwise distribution of these Secondary Schools was as indicated below (the increase during the last two years 1960-61 and 1961-62):—

	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division	863 (+102)	1,008 (+145)
Poona Division	684 (+153)	817 (+133)
Nagpur Division	477 (+70)	588 (+111)
Aurangabad Division	125 (+19)	144 (+19)

The number of pupils in Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies increased from 6,25,312 on 31st March 1960 to 7,29,449 on 31st March 1961, which further increased to 8,37,915 on 31st March 1962. But the average number of pupils per school decreased from 346 in 1959-60 to 339 in 1960-61 mainly due to the

lower enrolment in the fewer classes in the 344 newly started schools. The average number of pupils further reduced to 327 in 1961-62 mainly due to the fewer classes in 408 newly started schools. The per capita cost in different components of the State was as indicated below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division	130.9	133.9
Poona Division	119.9	119.6
Nagpur Division	97.8	103.7
Aurangabad Division	88.8	94.2

The above figures will show that the per capita cost has increased during the last two years in all the Divisions except Poona Division, where it has practically remained constant during the last two years.

5.9. TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

The Table No. V (10) below gives information about the teachers in Secondary Schools:—

Table No. V (10)
Teachers in Secondary Schools
(1960-61)

Management	Total number of teachers			Total number of trained teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Government Schools	3,076	651	3,727	1,803	447	2,250	22
Local Board Schools	1,663	184	1,847	846	132	978	26
Private Aided Schools.	20,646	6,684	27,330	12,033	4,934	16,967	25
Private Unaided Schools.	1,131	1,003	2,134	754	796	1,530	21
Grand Total— 1960-61.	26,516	8,522	35,038	15,436	6,309	21,745	24
Grand Total— 1959-60.	23,364	7,297	30,661	13,726	5,463	19,189	24
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+3,152	+1,225	+4,377	+1,710	+846	+2,556	..

Table No. V (10)—*cont.*
Teachers in Secondary Schools
(1961-62)

Management	Total number of teachers			Total number of trained teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Government Schools	3,208	708	3,916	1,933	487	2,420	23
Local Board Schools	1,789	206	1,995	1,020	163	1,183	25
Private Aided Schools.	24,314	7,827	32,141	14,377	5,795	20,172	25
Private Unaided Schools.	860	974	1,834	639	754	1,393	21
Grand Total—1961-62.	30,171	9,715	39,886	17,969	7,199	25,168	25
Grand Total—1960-61.	26,516	8,522	35,038	15,436	6,309	21,745	24
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+3,655	+1,193	+4,848	+2,533	+890	+3,423	..

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 4,377 from 30,661 in 1959-60 to 35,038 in 1960-61. It further increased by 4,848 to 39,886 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per teacher remained constant at 24 in 1960-61 as in 1959-60 but the average number of pupils per teacher was increased by one and was 25 in 1961-62. Out of 35,038 teachers in 1960-61, as many as 21,745 were trained. Similarly, out of 39,886 teachers in 1961-62, as many as 25,168 were trained. This gives the percentage of 62.1 in 1960-61 and 63 per cent in 1961-62. Seventy-four per cent of women teachers in 1960-61 and 74.1 per cent in 1961-62 were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 58.2 in 1960-61 which increased to 59.6 in 1961-62 only. The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 8,522 in 1960-61 and increased to 9,715 in 1961-62. This was 24.3 per cent in 1960-61 and was same in 1961-62 of the total number of teachers.

The average number of pupils per teacher varies slightly from Division to Division. It was highest 26.1 in Greater Bombay and the lowest 22.6 in Marathwada in 1960-61, while in 1961-62 it was highest 26 in Greater Bombay and lowest 23 in Vidarbha. The average number of pupils per teacher in all the Divisions of the State was as indicated below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Greater Bombay	26.1	26.0
Rest of the Bombay Division	25.9	25.0
Poona Division	24.8	25.0
Nagpur Division	22.7	23.0
Aurangabad Division	22.6	24.0

But the following table compares the relative percentages of trained teachers to the total teachers during the last three years:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Greater Bombay	76.7	76.6	75.8
Rest of the Bombay Division	69.4	65.3	66.1
Poona Division	76.3	71.7	71.0
Nagpur Division	42.5	46.2	50.7
Aurangabad Division	45.3	43.0	42.7

The Tables No. V (11), on pages 187—190, give the divisionwise distribution of teachers in Secondary Schools classified under academic and professional qualifications.

The following uniform scales have been sanctioned for teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools since 1st November 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* 5.11 below):—

Categories of teachers	Revised scale 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 Intermediates (Holders of Intermediate, S.S.C. or equivalent qualification with S.T.C. for T.D.)..	Rs. 70—3—100—E.B.—4—140 —5—150.
5. Untrained Matriculates or Intermediates	Rs. 65 per month fixed pay.

Categories of teachers	Revised scale of 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 Master/Mistresses—	Scales of pay *Alternative Allowance
(i) Schools 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 to 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	Rs. 5 per month.
(i) M.A., II Class	Rs. 15 per month.
(j) M.A., I Class	Rs. 25 per month.

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 five 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.

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

Table No. V (11)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers (1960-61)

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)
(1)								
Greater Bombay	1,474	1,416	750	358	1,614	1,356	3,838	3,130
Rest of Bombay Division ..	1,141	208	232	78	1,514	425	2,887	711
Poona Division	1,773	465	258	109	1,964	620	3,995	1,194
Nagpur Division	1,364	299	164	37	1,891	736	3,419	1,072
Aurangabad Division	411	51	8	3	878	148	1,297	202
Total—1960-61	6,163	2,439	1,312	585	7,861	3,285	15,436	6,309
Total—1959-60	5,520	1,980	1,442	690	6,764	2,793	13,726	5,463

Table No. V (11)—cont.
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers (1960-61)

Region (1)	UNTRAINED TEACHERS							
	Graduates		Matriculates		Total		Total No. of Teachers	
	Men (10)	Women (11)	Men (12)	Women (13)	Men (14)	Women (15)	Men (16)	Women (17)
Greater Bombay	830	392	558	342	1,388	734	5,226	3,864
Rest of Bombay Division ..	625	201	838	247	1,463	448	4,350	1,159
Poona Division	756	138	984	173	1,740	311	5,735	1,505
Nagpur Division	1,449	170	3,264	342	4,713	512	8,132	1,584
Aurangabad Division	530	43	1,246	165	1,776	208	3,073	410
Total—1960-61	4,190	944	6,890	1,269	11,080	2,213	26,516	8,522
Total—1959-60	3,609	763	6,029	1,071	9,638	1,834	23,364	7,297

Table No. V (11)—cont.
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers (1961-62)

Region (1)	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	1,526	1,494	933	555	1,671	1,429	4,130	3,478
Rest of Bombay Division ..	1,157	214	412	160	1,806	563	3,375	937
Poona Division	1,809	488	506	180	2,369	709	4,684	1,377
Nagpur Division	1,550	317	387	113	2,412	745	4,349	1,175
Aurangabad Division	447	67	43	6	941	159	1,431	232
Total—1961-62	6,489	2,580	2,281	1,014	9,199	3,605	7,969	7,199
Total—1960-61	6,163	2,439	1,412	585	7,861	3,285	15,436	6,309

Table No. V (11).—cont.
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Teachers (1961-62)

Region (1)	UNTRAINED TEACHERS							
	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	881	432	698	416	1,579	848	5,709	4,326
Rest of Bombay Division ..	696	199	1,042	274	1,738	473	5,113	1,410
Poona Division	880	162	1,225	213	2,105	375	6,789	1,752
Nagpur Division	1,586	218	3,235	336	4,821	554	9,170	1,229
Aurangabad Division	607	43	1,352	223	1,959	266	3,390	498
Total—1961-62	4,650	1,054	7,552	1,462	12,202	2,516	30,171	9,715
Total—1960-61	4,190	944	6,890	1,269	11,080	2,213	26,516	8,522

3.10. EXPENDITURE:

The following Table compares the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources for three consecutive years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. V (12)
Expenditure on Secondary Education

Source	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total Expenditure	Expenditure	Percentage to the total Expenditure	Expenditure	Percentage to the total Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds.	5,241	0.006	31,445	0.031	14,914	0.01
State Government Funds.	3,23,68,985	38.6	3,73,61,715	37.5	4,03,96,785	35.2
District Board Funds.	2,32,917	0.2	1,28,928	0.1	2,55,776	0.22
Municipal Funds	2,29,963	0.2	2,95,211	0.3	3,13,723	0.27
Fees ..	4,32,73,750	51.5	5,14,97,942	51.6	6,20,19,835	54.1
Other Sources (including Endowments).	79,47,178	9.5	1,04,62,370	1.5	1,17,12,335	10.2
Total ..	8,40,58,034	100.0	9,97,77,611	100.0	11,47,13,368	100.0

The figures in the above Table reveal that the State aid was to the extent of 38.6 per cent in 1959-60 and was 37.4 per cent in 1960-61 which was further reduced to 35.2 per cent in 1961-62 of the total expenditure on Secondary Education while the burden on pupils through fees was 51.5 per cent in 1959-60 which increased to 51.6 per cent in 1960-61 and further increased to 54.1 per cent in 1961-62. Fee grants reimbursed to schools by Government and included under "Fees" account for the amounts of Rs. 1,07,84,969 in 1959-60 which increased to Rs. 1,85,21,577 in 1960-61 and further increased to Rs. 2,46,99,909 in 1961-62 respectively. The sudden increase from about Rs. 108 lakhs to Rs. 185 lakhs in 1960-61 and to Rs. 247 lakhs in 1961-62 on account of reimbursement of fees is

due to the new scheme implemented by Government during the last two years of giving free education to all pupils whose guardians' annual income from all sources was below Rs. 1,200.

For a correct estimation of expenditure met from State funds and from fees the amounts under reimbursement have to be deducted from fees and added to State funds. In view of this the correct picture would be as indicated below:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
State Government Funds ..	4,31,53,954 (51.3%)	5,58,83,292 (56.0%)	6,50,96,694 (56.7%)
Fees	3,24,88,781 (38.6%)	3,29,76,365 (33.0%)	3,73,19,926 (32.5%)

Thus it will be seen that there has been an actual increase of 4.7 per cent in 1960-61 over the expenditure for 1959-60 and actual increase of 0.7 per cent in 1961-62 over the expenditure for 1960-61 in State aid and a fall of 5.6 per cent in 1960-61 and 0.5 per cent in 1961-62 under fees received by the schools from pupils.

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased by about Rs. 157 lakhs from Rs. 8,40,58,034 in 1959-60 to Rs. 9,97,77,611 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 11,47,13,368 in 1961-62. Thus during the year 1961-62 the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased by Rs. 250 lakhs as compared to the direct expenditure in 1960-61 and during the last two years there is an overall increase of Rs. 407 lakhs in 1961-62 in comparison to the total direct expenditure during 1959-60. The major contribution to this expenditure was met from Government funds to the extent of 56 per cent in 1960-61 and 56.7 per cent in 1961-62 and from school fees 33 per cent in 1960-61 and 32.5 in 1961-62. Only a small share of expenditure of 10.5 per cent in 1960-61 and 10.2 per cent in 1961-62 was met by the managements from resources of their own including endowments. Contributions from other resources, viz., Central Government funds, District Board funds and Municipal funds were negligible as their share represented only 0.5 per cent of the total expenditure on Secondary Education during 1960-61 and 1961-62. There was practically no change in the percentage of expenditure borne by the contributions from the other sources during the last two years.

The average cost of educating a child in a Secondary School was Rs. 116.3 in 1960-61 which increased to Rs. 117.1 in 1961-62 as against Rs. 112.6 in 1959-60.

Table No. V (13)

Expenditure on Secondary Education by Regions

Regions	Direct expenditure 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)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1960-61)							
Greater Bombay .. ..	..	93,19,892	6,268	2,25,98,765	29,90,580	3,49,15,505	147.6
Rest of Bombay Division	2,489	47,01,264	96,120	81,12,113	14,22,546	1,43,34,532	101.2
Poona Division	13,959	67,49,533	1,44,695	1,18,47,262	28,30,687	2,15,86,136	120.0
Nagpur Division	14,997	1,13,07,081	1,70,319	78,17,205	27,07,471	2,20,17,073	99.7
Aurangabad Division ..	..	52,83,945	6,737	11,22,597	5,11,086	69,24,365	87.7
Total ..	31,445	3,73,61,715	4,24,139	5,14,97,942	1,04,62,370	9,97,77,611	116.3
(1961-62)							
Greater Bombay .. ..	..	1,02,32,691	50,593	2,52,79,705	32,81,513	3,88,44,502	151.3
Rest of Bombay Division	1,725	59,75,871	1,44,686	99,35,310	17,32,105	1,77,89,697	105.9
Poona Division	5,036	76,15,102	1,59,067	1,41,26,606	32,21,009	2,51,26,820	119.5
Nagpur Division	2,400	1,08,62,447	1,91,659	1,14,48,374	26,87,494	2,51,92,374	100.1
Aurangabad Division ..	5,753	57,10,674	23,494	12,29,840	7,90,214	77,59,975	83.6
Total ..	14,914	4,03,96,785	5,69,499	6,20,19,835	1,17,12,335	11,47,13,368	117.1

The increase in per capita cost was due to the introduction of diversified courses in a number of Secondary Schools during the last two years and of upgrading High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada.

The Table on page 193 shows the divisionwise indices of the cost of educating a child in a Secondary School during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. It will be seen that the cost per child was highest in Greater Bmbay, viz., Rs. 147.6 and 151.3 in 1960-61 and 1961-62 while the per capita cost was lowest in Aurangabad Division, viz., Rs. 87.7 in 1960-61 and Rs. 83.6 in 1961-62. It will also be seen that in practically all the divisions the per capita cost in general has increased during the last two years except in case of Aurangabad Division.

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 State 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 have since received the report of the Integration Committee and 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 year on the basis of admissible expenditure incurred during the previous year 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.

- (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

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

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 exceed the grants on the revised basis, will have the option to retain the grant under the existing rules for a period of three years. However no deficit grants are paid to any non-Government Secondary School so far since 1959-60 and onwards.

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 craft, 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, 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 Rs.	For the highest standard 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 have also been made 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. However, these recommendations have not been brought in force during 1960-61 and *status quo* position as in 1959-60 was maintained, as per Government orders. During 1961-62, the fee rates as indicated above, have been brought into force in Nagpur and other areas in Vidarbha. In Aurangabad, *status quo* was maintained during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

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 1½ 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 freestudentships, 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 five per cent freestudentships to poor and deserving pupils.
3. In addition to the freestudentships provided by the managements of private schools, Government have sanctioned the award of freestudentships 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. Freestudentships 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 & XI)
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) For non-agriculturists	24 per annum	60 per annum
(ii) For agriculturists	24 per annum	54 per annum
(iii) For girls	6 per annum	24 per annum

The revised rates of fees in Vidarbha as on par with West Maharashtra take effect from 1st July 1961 as per G. R., E. and S. W. D., No. SSN-2260/E, dated 11th September 1961, and will not affect the year 1960-61.

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. 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. All the concessions were in force during 1960-61, but the concessions to the children of landless labourers and exemption from payment of tuition fees to the students of orphanages were discontinued from 1st of April 1961.

Education up to Standard VII in Government Schools in *Marathwada* is free and a nominal fee is charged in High Schools 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 1959-60 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

Division	1959-60 Rs.	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.
Greater Bombay	91.3	95.5	98.5
Rest of Bombay Division	57.7	57.2	59.2
Poona Division	66.8	65.8	67.2
Nagpur Division	32.1	35.4	45.5
Aurangabad Division	11.9	14.2	13.2
Total	57.9	60.0	63.3

The above Table shows the comparative view of the average fee per pupil in Secondary Schools during the last 3 years. It will be seen that the average fee has increased from Rs. 57.9 in 1959-60 to Rs. 60 in 1960-61 which has further increased to Rs. 63.3 in 1961-62. The average fee is maximum in Greater Bombay and is minimum in Aurangabad Division.

5.13. SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS TO PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

In addition to the fee concession 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 Standard V, VI and VII, Rs. 5 p.m. in Standard VIII, Rs. 6 p.m. in Standard IX and Rs. 8 p.m. in Standard X and Standard XI.

2. *Government Special Scholarships for Children from Cultivators' Class.*—This is meant for deserving children from cultivators' 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 stipends are awarded on proverty-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 Tables No. V (15) below give the details of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary Schools during the year under report:—

Table No. V (15)
Scholarships and Stipends in Secondary Schools
(1960-61)

Region (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by					
	Central Government Funds		State Government		Local Bodies	
	Number (2)	Value (3)	Number (4)	Value (5)	Number (6)	Value (7)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay ..	110	3,419	1,391	94,832	..	..
Rest of Bombay Division ..	1	33	1,820	98,679	3	91
Poona Division ..	4	2,660	2,120	1,27,062	..	..
Nagpur Division ..	..	..	8,823	5,88,951	17	716
Aurangabad Division ..	..	..	7,166	2,58,383	..	..
Total ..	115	6,112	21,320	11,67,907	20	807

Table No. V (15)—cont.
Scholarships and Stipends in Secondary Schools
(1960-61)

Region	Others (including those of institutions)		Total		Other financial concessions actually paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay ..	262	13,947	1,763	1,12,198	43,743	34,63,653
Rest of Bombay Division.	191	6,481	2,015	1,05,284	131,440	77,16,714
Poona Division ..	109	5,365	2,233	1,35,087	162,102	98,49,358
Nagpur Division ..	51	4,119	8,891	5,93,786	252,983	75,97,300
Aurangabad Division	37	1,170	7,203	2,59,553	33,590	10,02,516
Total ..	650	31,082	22,105	12,05,908	625,858	2,96,29,541

Region	Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by					
	Central Government Funds		State Government		Local Bodies	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay ..	4	4,287	1,518	1,44,367	3	244
Rest of Bombay Division.	9	630	4,624	2,92,735	16	416
Poona Division ..	19	7,264	5,401	3,42,250	65	1,424
Nagpur Division ..	14	2,450	15,893	10,31,248	98	6,282
Aurangabad Division ..	..	..	9,059	3,15,952	..	..
Total ..	46	14,631	38,495	21,26,552	176	8,366

Table No. V (15)—*cont.*
Scholarships and Stipends in Secondary Schools
 (1960-61)

Region	Others (including those of institutions)		Total		Other financial concessions actually paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Greater Bombay ..	839	62,153	2,364	2,11,051	37,074	27,66,771
Rest of Bombay Division.	661	25,210	5,204	3,18,991	96,585	57,63,458
Poona Division ..	833	23,295	6,318	3,74,233	120,129	72,80,480
Nagpur Division ..	298	10,218	18,303	10,50,198	194,696	83,92,151
Aurangabad Division	105	1,904	9,164	3,17,856	17,639	6,17,859
Total ..	2,736	1,22,780	41,353	22,72,329	463,123	2,48,20,719

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 Standard V—XI, while in Marathwada it is compulsory in Standards III—X/XI. In 1960-61, Hindi was the medium of instruction in 134 Secondary Schools and in 142 schools in 1961-62 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 205 Secondary Schools in 1960-61 and 228 Secondary Schools in 1961-62 in the State.

5.16. EXAMINATIONS.

The Table No. V (16) below 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

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Per-centage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
(1960-61)							
WEST MAHARASHTRA							
S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona							
<i>March 1961—</i>							
Males	55,567	4,006	59,573	25,709	603	26,311	44.16
Females	17,917	1,987	19,904	10,823	558	11,381	57.18
Total	73,484	5,993	79,477	36,532	1,160	37,692	47.42
<i>October 1961—</i>							
Males	17,432	1,656	19,088	7,080	479	7,559	68.79
Females	4,981	743	5,724	2,307	255	2,562	44.76
Total	22,413	2,399	24,812	9,386	734	10,121	40.79

Table No. V (16)—cont.
Examinations

	Number appeared			Number Passed			Per-centage of passes
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61							
MARATHWADA							
<i>H. S. C. (=S. S. C.) Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1961—</i>							
Males	6,183	53	6,236	2,303	7	2,310	37.04
Females	758	11	769	330	3	333	43.30
Total	6,941	64	7,005	2,633	10	2,643	37.73
<i>October 1961—</i>							
Males	709	..	709	170	..	170	23.98
Females	26	..	26	7	..	7	26.92
Total	735	..	735	177	..	177	24.08
<i>H. S. (M. P.) C. Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1961—</i>							
Males	1,213	..	1,213	438	..	438	36.11
Females	46	..	46	13	..	13	28.26
Total	1,259	..	1,259	451	..	451	35.82
<i>October 1961—</i>							
Males	108	..	108	22	..	22	20.37
Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	108	..	108	22	..	22	20.37
VIDARBHA							
<i>Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur, S. S. C. Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1961—</i>							
Males	14,343	4,354	18,697	7,288	1,420	8,708	46.57
Females	2,972	780	3,752	1,607	285	1,892	50.43
Total	17,315	5,134	22,449	8,895	1,705	10,600	47.22
<i>H. S. C. Examination.</i>							
Males	3,157	87	3,244	2,077	35	2,112	65.10
Females	657	..	657	486	..	486	73.97
Total	3,814	87	3,901	2,563	35	2,598	66.60

Table No. V (16)—cont.
Examinations

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Per-centage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
VIDARBHA—cont.							
<i>S. S. C. Examination.</i>							
<i>October 1961—</i>							
Males ..	5,046	..	5,046	1,752	..	1,752	34.72
Females ..	1,001	..	1,001	401	..	401	40.00
Total ..	6,047	..	6,047	2,153	..	2,153	35.60
<i>H. S. C. Examination.</i>							
Males ..	801	..	801	240	..	240	29.96
Females ..	190	..	190	50	..	50	26.31
Total ..	991	..	991	290	..	290	29.26
1960-61							
WEST MAHARASHTRA							
<i>S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona.</i>							
<i>March 1962—</i>							
Males ..	62,814	4,616	67,430	31,093	613	31,706	47.00
Females ..	20,329	2,339	22,668	13,465	539	14,004	61.08
Total ..	83,143	6,955	90,098	44,558	1,152	45,710	50.07
MARATHWADA							
<i>H. S. C. (=S. S. C.) Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1962—</i>							
Males ..	7,092	36	7,128	2,729	10	2,739	38.04
Females ..	774	7	781	364	1	365	46.07
Total ..	7,866	43	7,909	3,093	11	3,104	39.02
<i>H. S. (M. P.) C. Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1962—</i>							
Males ..	135	..	135	70	..	70	51.08
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	135	..	135	70	..	70	51.08

Table No. V (16)—cont.

Examinations

(1)	Number appeared			Number passed			Per-centage of passes (8)
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	
1961-62							
VIDARBHA							
<i>Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur, S. S. C. Examination.</i>							
<i>March 1962—</i>							
Males ..	18,032	5,304	23,336	10,313	1,822	12,135	52.00
Females ..	3,328	1,068	4,396	2,008	481	2,489	56.06
Total ..	21,360	6,372	27,732	12,321	2,303	14,624	52.07
<i>H. S. C. Examination.</i>							
Males	4,035	559	4,594	2,445	199	2,644	57.05
Females	780	74	854	589	19	608	71.02
Total	4,815	633	5,448	3,034	218	3,252	59.07
<i>S. S. C. Examination—Nil.</i>							
<i>H. S. C. Examination—Nil.</i>							

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 in 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 Tables No. V (17), on pages 207 and 208, show 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.

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 (17)

Students appearing for the S. S. C. Examination with Vocational Subjects
(1960-61)

Serial No.	Name of the subject	S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
		No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Elements of Commerce ..	950	753	113	113
2	Tillage and Soil Management	640	634	..	..
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry ..	640	558	30	30
4	Book-Keeping and Accounts ..	933	812	776	726
5	Shorthand and/or Typewriting	3,028	2,018	7	4
6	Geometrical and Machine Drawing.	1,575	1,164	31	29
7	Mechanical Engineering and/or Electrical Engineering.	206	159	..	..
8	Workshop Technology, Grade I and II.	1,415	1,363	87	87
9	Wood-work Technology ..	95	85	612	612
10	Furniture Design and Estimating.	51	47	..	..
11	Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving.	25	25	922	922
12	Tailoring and Cutting ..	17	16	158	147
13	Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy Work.	19	19	..	..
14	Typography	15	13	..	..
15	Art	3,073	2,222	..	..
16	Indian Music	93	88	63	62
17	European Music	4	4	..	..
18	House Craft	147	146	..	..
19	Metal Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..
20	Weaving (Power)	45	38	..	..
21	Home Science	270	268	1,484	1,354
22	Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	1,228	878	58	58
23	Surveying	21	21	..	..
24	Building Materials and Construction.	3	3	..	..
25	Dyeing Technical of Textile Fabrics.	29	25	..	..
26	Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..
27	Painting .. .. .	..	..	..	..
28	Art-Needle Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..
29	Drawing.. .. .	..	..	..	..

Table No. V₁(17)

Students appearing for the S. S. C. Examination with Vocational Subjects
(1961-62)

Serial No.	Name of the subject	S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona		Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur	
		No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Elements of Commerce ..	1,075	826	195	160
2	Tillage and Soil Management	806	768	..	..
3	Crop and Animal Husbandry	836	724	17	16
4	Book-Keeping and Accounts ..	1,007	788	428	378
5	Shorthand and/or Typewriting	3,263	2,405	..	..
6	Geometrical and Machine Drawing.	1,628	1,449	7	7
7	Mechanical Engineering and/or Electrical Engineering.	118	100	65	55
8	Workshop Technology, Grade I and II.	1,465	1,441	..	..
9	Wood-work Technology ..	117	108	183	178
10	Furniture Design and Estimating.	49	41	..	..
11	Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving.	31	28	652	598
12	Tailoring and Cutting ..	13	13	46	46
13	Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy Work.	32	31	53	53
14	Typography	11	11	..	..
15	Art	3,769	2,872	137	107
16	Indian Music	102	89	78	78
17	European Music	3	3	..	..
18	House Craft	209	204	..	..
19	Metal Work .. ..	..	..	..	..
20	Weaving (Power)	59	53	..	..
21	Home Science	302	292	539	506
22	Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	1,331	1,086	..	..
23	Surveying	23	18	..	..
24	Building Materials and Construction.	..	..	..	..
25	Dyeing Technical of Textile Fabrics.	48	48	..	..
26	Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..
27	Painting .. ..	..	..	..	..
28	Art-Needle Work .. ..	..	..	..	..
29	Drawing .. ..	..	..	..	..

The position of Multi-purpose Schools as on 31st March, 1961 and 31st March, 1962 is as indicated below:—

Table No. V (18)
Multi-purpose Schools

Item	Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960-61					
Government	7	5	19	9	40
Non-Government.	87	71	27	8	193
Total ..	94	76	46	17	233
1961-62					
Government	7	5	25	11	48
Non-Government.	95	82	63	9	249
Total ..	102	87	88	20	297

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 selected 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 course, 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 3-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 1960-61 the total number of Multi-purpose Schools was 233 which further increased to 297 in 1961-62. It will be seen from the Table that the number of Multi-purpose Schools increased from 94 to 102 in Bombay Division, from 76 to 87 in Poona Division and from 17 to 20 in Aurangabad Division. The number of Multi-purpose Schools in Nagpur Division increased considerably during 1961-62 and was 88 as against 46 in 1960-61.

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 1960-61 there were in all 233 Multi-purpose Secondary Schools in the State of which 40 were Government institutions and 193 non-Government institutions while during the year 1961-62 out of the total number of 297 institutions 48 were Government and 249 non-Government. Some of 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 also included in the above number of institutions. The total number of courses amongst the institutions during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 are as indicated below:—

Table No. V (19)
Number of Multi-purpose Courses during 1960-61 and 1961-62

Course (1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
1960-61					
Agriculture	12	20	14	8	55
Commerce	38	23	19	3	83
Home Science	9	9	6	2	26
Fine Arts	13	16	2	..	31
Humanities .. ..	..	..	72	10	82
Technical	46	36	10	4	96
Science .. ..	..	..	75	9	84
Total	118	104	198	37	457
1961-62					
Agriculture	15	22	30	11	78
Commerce	39	26	39	5	109
Home Science	15	11	9	2	37
Fine Arts	16	17	6	..	39
Humanities .. ..	..	..	86	10	96
Technical	47	40	17	5	109
Science .. ..	..	..	86	10	96
Total	132	116	273	43	564

It will thus be seen that the total number of courses during 1961-62 was more by 107 in comparison to the number of courses during 1960-61.

During 1959-60 advance non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 11,79,200 were issued to 8 Government and 21 non-Government Secondary Schools for introducing Multi-purpose courses from the year 1960-61. During the year 1960-61 funds to the extent of Rs. 5,12,400 sanctioned by Government were allotted to 5 Government and 14 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 1961-62. The new courses introduced during 1960-61 and 1961-62 were as indicated below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Agriculture	11	6
Commerce	4	8
Home Science	6	4
Fine Arts	7	3
Humanities	4	3
Sciences	5	..
Total ..	37	24

5.18. SCHOOL BUILDINGS:

2,468 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 2,592 School buildings during 1960-61. Of these 1,035, *i.e.*, 40 per cent were owned, 1,292 or 49.8 per cent were rented and the remaining 265 or 10.2 per cent were rent free. Similarly, during the year 1961-62, 2,901 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 4,749 school buildings. Of these 1,312, *i.e.*, 27.6 per cent were owned and 2,874 or 60.5 per cent were rented and the remaining 563 or 11.9 per cent rent free.

In Vidarbha out of 702 School buildings as many as 371, *i.e.*, 52.8 per cent were owned and 272 or 38.7 per cent were rented during 1960-61 and during 1961-62 out of 1,220 school buildings as many as 552, *i.e.*, 45.2 per cent were owned and 555, *i.e.*, 45.4 per cent were rented.

In Marathwada 47.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 43.5 per cent in 1961-62 of the school buildings were owned and 36.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 36.4 per cent in 1961-62 were rented.

In West Maharashtra the percentage of owned buildings was 33 and of rented was 57 per cent in 1960-61 while during 1961-62 the percentage of owned buildings was reduced to 17.9 and of

rented buildings was increased to 70.5. The percentage of rented buildings in West Maharashtra is very high 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 for 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. V (20)

School Buildings
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Division	Number of Secondary Schools	Number of School Buildings			Total
		Owned	Rented	Rent free	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960-61					
Greater Bombay	438	134	290	18	442
Rest of Bombay Division	441	180	244	32	456
Poona Division	698	217	384	110	711
Nagpur Division	636	371	272	59	702
Aurangabad Division ..	255	133	102	46	281
Total	2,468	1,035	1,292	265	2,592
1961-62					
Greater Bombay	489	125	481	29	635
Rest of Bombay Division	535	165	677	69	911
Poona Division	832	253	979	252	1,484
Nagpur Division	753	552	555	113	1,220
Aurangabad Division ..	292	217	182	100	499
Total	2,901	1,312	2,874	563	4,749

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 playground has been introduced since 1955, and during the year 1960-61 loans amounting to Rs. 16,00,250 were sanctioned to 94 Secondary Schools and during the year 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 were sanctioned to 17 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.

The scheme of liberalised building grants introduced during 1959-60 was also in force during 1960-61. Under this scheme Secondary Schools were to be paid 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. The non-Government Secondary Schools were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 19.19 lakhs by way of liberalised grants with a view to helping them to provide adequate and suitable buildings for accommodating the Secondary Schools.

Similarly, a scheme for the grant of loans to non-Government Secondary Schools for the construction of hostels has also been implemented during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. Loans amounting to Rs. 60,000 have been paid to 2 institutions during 1960-61. Rs. 30,000 have been paid to 4 institutions during the year 1961-62. 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 the 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 Schools 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 Saturdays, 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 1 to June 30. 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 five, and on Saturdays three. 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 years 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, Seminar 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 audio-visual 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 News letters to all the Secondary Schools within their zone of operation.

CONCLUSION

Secondary Education during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 2,110 in 1959-60 to 2,468 in 1960-61 and further increased to 2,901 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that during the year 1960-61 there was an increase of 358 Secondary Schools and during the year 1961-62 there was further increase of 433 Secondary Schools. Hence the total number of Secondary Schools that increased during the last 2 years is 891.

The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 7,46,639 to 8,57,864 in 1960-61 showing an increase of 1,11,225. The number of pupils further increased to 9,79,444 during 1961-62 showing an increase of 1,21,580 pupils in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the total increase during the last 2 years in the enrolment of pupils in Secondary Schools is 2,32,805, which is 31.12 per cent of the enrolment of pupils in 1959-60.

The number of teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 30,661 in 1959-60 to 35,038 in 1960-61 showing an increase of 4,377 teachers. Similarly, during 1961-62 the number of teachers further increased to 39,886 showing an increase of 4,848. Thus during the last 2 years the total increase in the number of teachers is 9,225 which is 30.1 per cent of the number of teachers in 1959-60.

The number of trained teachers increased from 19,189 in 1959-60 to 21,745 in 1960-61 showing an increase of 2,556. Similarly, the number of trained teachers further increased to 25,168 in 1961-62 showing an increase of 3,423. Thus the total increase in the number of trained teachers during the last 2 years is 5,979 teachers which is 31.2 per cent of the number of trained teachers in 1959-60. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 62.5 in 1959-60 which declined to 61.0 per cent in 1960-61 and again increased to 63 per cent in 1961-62. Thus during the last 2 years the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers has shown an increase of 0.5 per cent.

The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 8.40 crores to Rs. 9.97 crores in 1960-61 as compared to the direct expenditure in 1959-60. This expenditure further increased to Rs. 11.47 crores in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the direct expenditure on Secondary Education has increased by Rs. 3.07 crores during the last 2 years as compared to the direct expenditure of Rs. 8.40 crores in 1959-60 which represents 36.5 per cent increase during the last 2 years in relation to the expenditure during 1959-60. When compared to the total direct expenditure the direct expenditure on Secondary Education is seen to have increased from 27.4 in 1959-60 to 28.1 in 1960-61 which further increased to 29.0 in 1961-62.

The per capita expenditure on Secondary Education has increased from Rs. 112.6 in 1959-60 to 116.3 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 117.1 in 1961-62.

Abstract showing comparative figures for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 in regard to the number of schools, enrolment of pupils, number of teachers, trained teachers, direct expenditure, per capita cost, etc., is given below:—

ABSTRACT

Serial No.	Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Number of secondary schools	2,110	2,468	2,901
2.	Enrolment of pupils	746,639	857,864	979,444
3.	Average pupils per school	354	347	338
4.	Total number of teachers	30,661	35,038	39,886
5.	Average number of pupils per teacher	24	24	25
6.	Number of trained teachers	19,189	21,745	25,168
7.	Percentage of trained teachers	62.5	61.00	63.00
8.	Direct expenditure on Secondary Education (in crores).	8.40	9.97	11.47
9.	Per capita cost	112.6	116.3	117.1
10.	Percentage of Direct Expenditure on Secondary Education to the total Direct Expenditure on Education (in crores).	27.4	28.1	29.00

CHAPTER VI
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6.1. INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS:

The Tables VI (1) below compare the number of institutions for Higher Education and the number of students studying in them during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of Institutions			Number of Students		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	Increase (+) Decrease (-) (4)	1959-60		
				Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
1. Universities	5	5	..	2,170	374	2,544
2. Research Institutions ..	16	15	-1	269	75	344
3. Colleges for General Education.	64	81	+17	55,661	17,424	73,085
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	125	153	+28	25,886	3,865	29,751
5. Colleges for Special Education.	9	9	..	1,125	626	1,751
Total ..	219	263	+44	85,111	22,364	107,475

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of Students					
	1960-61			Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)
1. Universities	2,592	466	3,058	+422	+92	+514
2. Research Institutions ..	212	86	298	-57	+11	-46
3. Colleges for General Education.	56,969	18,239	75,208	+1,308	+815	+2,123
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	28,943	4,564	33,507	+3,057	+699	+3,756
5. Colleges for Special Education.	1,182	698	1,880	+57	+72	+129
Total ..	89,898	24,053	113,951	+4,787	+1,689	+6,476

N.B.—Students enrolled in University Departments are shown as students in Universities.

Table No. VI (1)—cont.
Institutions for Higher Education
 (1961-62)

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions			Number of Students		
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1960-61		
				Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Universities	5	5	..	2,592	466	3,058
2. Research Institutions ..	15	15	..	212	86	298
3. Colleges for General Education.	81	105	+24	56,969	18,239	75,028
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	1	197	+44	28,943	4,564	33,507
5. Colleges for Special Education.	9	17	+8	1,182	698	1,880
Total ..	263	339	+76	89,898	24,053	113,951

Type of Institutions	Number of Students					
	1961-62			Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Universities	2,662	520	3,182	+70	+54	+124
2. Research Institutions ..	212	96	308	..	+10	+10
3. Colleges for General Education.	65,621	21,136	86,757	+8,652	+2,897	+11,549
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	33,468	5,637	39,105	+4,525	+1,073	+5,598
5. Colleges for Special Education.	1,467	970	2,437	+285	+272	+557
Total ..	103,430	28,359	131,789	+13,532	+4,306	+17,838

N.B.—Students enrolled in University Departments are shown as students in Universities.

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The number of research institutions during the year 1960-61 was 15 as against 16 during the year 1959-60. This is due to the fact that the Labour Institute of Bombay though classified as research institution during 1959-60 has been shown as a professional institution during the year 1960-61. The number of research institutions in 1961-62 was constant at 15 as in 1960-61.

The colleges for general education increased from 64 in 1959-60 to 81 in 1960-61 which further increased to 105 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that there was an increase of 17 colleges in 1960-61 and further increase of 24 in 1961-62.

The 17 colleges which started functioning in 1960-61 are as indicated below:—

I. Bombay University.

1. South Indian Education Society's Arts and Science College, Matunga, Bombay-19.
2. Somaiya Vidya Vihar's Arts and Science College, Ghatkopar, Bombay-39.

II. Poona University.

1. Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.
2. Sangli College, Sangli.
3. Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.
4. R. B. Narayanrao Borawake College, Shrirampur.

III. Nagpur University.

1. C. P. and Berar Society's Arts College, Nagpur.
2. Dharampeth Arts and Science Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
3. Raj M. V., Amravati.
4. Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha.
5. Arts College, Akot.
6. Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya, Warud.

IV. Marathwada University.

1. Devgiri Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.
2. Janata Education Society's Science College, Jalna.
3. M. S. P. Mandal's Arts and Science College, Bhir.

V. S. N. D. T. University.

1. S. P. R. Mahila M. V., Ghatkopar, Bombay.
 2. Marwadi Sammelan Mahila Vidyalaya, Bombay.
- Similarly, the following colleges for General Education started functioning during the year 1961-62:—

1. M. M. College of Arts, Bombay.
2. Kirti College, Kolhapur.
3. Faizpur College, Faizpur.
4. Chalisgaon College, Chalisgaon.

5. Dr. Ambedkar College, Mahad.
6. G. S. M. College, Alibag.
7. Vengurla College, Vengurla.
8. P. K. College, Sawantwadi.
9. Ulhasnagar College, Ulhasnagar.
10. Sangamner College, Sangamner.
11. Janata College, Arjunnagar.
12. Bhaurao Patil College, Islampur.
13. Arts and Science College, Karanja.
14. Arts and Science College, Daryapur.
15. Adarsha Mahavidyalaya Arts and Commerce, Dhamangaon.
16. Arts College, Mehekar.
17. Nabir Mahavidyalaya, Katol.
18. R. S. Bidkar College of Arts and Commerce, Hinganghat.
19. Arts College, Wani.
20. Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.
21. Lokhit Arts Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.
22. Dayanand College, Latur.
23. Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani.
24. Shri Shivaji M. V., Barsi.

The colleges for professional education increased by 28 during 1960-61 out of which 14 were Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutes and the others were as detailed below:—

1. Agriculture College, Dhulia.
2. J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
3. Parle College of Commerce, Bombay.
4. Hyderabad Board's Commerce College, Bombay.
5. Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.
6. Dr. Ambedkar's College of Commerce, Aurangabad.
7. College of Engineering, Karad.
8. Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad.
9. College of Nursing, Bombay.
10. S. P. Mandali's Sharirik Vidyalaya, Poona.
11. Nagpur S. S. Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
12. Training Institute of Physical Education, Nagpur.
13. S. V. S. Sanstha's College of Education, Osmanabad.
14. Labour Institute, Bombay.

During the year 1961-62 the colleges for Professional Education increased by 44, of these 37 were Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutes and others as detailed below:—

1. Polytechnic, Nagpur.
2. Bandra College of Commerce, Bombay.

3. College of Education, Sangli.
4. College of Education, Dhulia.
5. Shivaji B. T. College, Amravati.
6. Occupational Therapy Training School, Bombay.
7. Physio-Therapy Training Centre, Bombay.

The Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) Classes so far included in Chapter VII "Training of Teachers" are also included in the Table No. VI (1) though dealt with in Chapter VII.

The number of Special Colleges remained constant at 9 during the year 1960-61 but it increased by 8 during 1961-62.

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

1. UNIVERSITIES

6.2. STATUTORY UNIVERSITIES:

Out of the five Statutory Universities functioning in Maharashtra State during 1960-61 and 1961-62, three universities are located in the districts of West Maharashtra, one in Vidarbha and one in Marathwada region. The brief particulars of these five universities are given in the following Table:—

Table No. VI (2)
Statutory Universities
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

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	Dr. V. R. Khanolkar	Bombay.
2	Nagpur	1923	Lt.-Col. D. B. Badkas *Justice S. P. Kotwal.	Nagpur.
3	Poona	1949	Dr. D. G. Karve †Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar.	Poona.
4	S. N. D. T.	1951	Smt. Premilla Thackersey	Bombay.
5	Marathwada	1958	Shri S. R. Dongerkery	Aurangabad.

*Justice S. P. Kotwal from 16th January 1962.

†Mahamahopadhyaya Potdar from 1st July 1961.

The progress of each of the five universities during the years under report is briefly summarised in the paragraphs below:—

6.3. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY:

1960-61

During the years under review Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, continued to be the Chancellor of the University

and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D. (Lond.), F.A.Sc., F.N.I., continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The University Grants Commission approved the allocation of Rs. 55 lakhs out of the Centenary Grant for the following schemes:—

1. A hostel for students in the Churchgate Reclamation Area.
2. A Club House in the Churchgate Reclamation Area.
3. A Pavilion in the Lloyds Recreation Ground.
4. A Campus at Kole Kalyan.

Of these four schemes, the first two are completed while the third was nearing completion. As regards the fourth scheme, *viz.*, the Campus at Kole Kalyan the proceedings are in progress.

The Senate of the University granted administrative sanction for implementation of the scheme for conducting the following courses of study in Industrial and Business Managements which had been approved by the University Grants Commission and for which the Commission has sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,44,607 and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,13,333:—

1. A full-time course in Business Management.
2. A part-time course in Business Management.
3. A part-time course in Industrial Management.

The Senate of the University has also granted administrative sanction for the construction of a building at a cost not exceeding Rs. 11,55,000 on the plot leased to the University by the Government of Maharashtra for housing the section in Business Management and some of the University Departments.

The Senate of the University have granted administrative sanction for the establishment of the following Departments:—

1. Department of English.
2. Department of Mathematics.
3. Department of Physics.
4. Department of Chemistry.
5. Department of Linguistics.
6. Department of Sanskrits.

The T. Y. Chemistry Engineering (Revised)

T. Y. Textiles (Revised)

M. D. S. Part II

D. L. W.

D. M. R. D. Part I

F. Y. B. Sc. (Nursing) and

M. V. Sc. examinations were held for the first time during 1960-61.

The Annual Convocation was held on 17th August 1960 at which the degrees and diplomas were conferred on 4,368 persons. Shri Sri Prakasa, Chancellor of the University, presided over the Convocation and delivered the Convocation address.

The University Press.—The Press purchased at the total cost of Rs. 1,20,658—(i) a Lino Type Composing Machine model 78 and (ii) a Heidelberg Cylinder Press. These enabled the Press to undertake on a larger scale the work of printing of University examination question papers. The Press also printed three text books and several publications.

Post-Graduate Students.—The number of students registered during the year 1960-61 for the various Post-Graduate degrees facultywise, by papers as well as by research other than those in the University Departments as compared in the previous year were as under:—

Faculty (By Papers)	Number of students registered	
	1960-61	1959-60
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
Arts (including Mathematics and Education).	777	837
Science	197	208
Commerce	238	320
Law	10	162
Medicine	232	268
Technology	42	39
Dentistry	25	99
Total ..	1,521	1,933

Faculty—(By Research)	Number of students registered for			
	1960-61		1959-60	
	Master's Degree	Ph. D. Degree	Master's Degree	Ph. D. Degree
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)				
Arts (including Mathematics and Education).	5	44	3	46
Science	83	83	72	53
Commerce	2	2	1	2
Technology	2	2	3	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	4	..	4
Total ..	92	135	79	105

Awards of free-studentships and merit scholarships.—208 free-studentships and 100 Merit Scholarships were awarded to students registered for various post-graduate courses in the different faculties as against 288 free-studentships and 100 merit scholarships awarded in the previous year, *i.e.*, 1959-60.

Demography.—The Department started regular teaching in Demography in 1957. This was made possible because of the co-operation extended to the Departments by the Demographic Training School, Chembur, by making available to the Department the services of one or two U. N. experts to teach two papers in Demography for M. A. students. The University was able to open a unit in Demography from the beginning of 1960-61 with the financial help from the Population Council, New York.

The Department of Chemical Technology.—As part of the Second Five-Year Development Plan programme, a new block has been constructed towards the east of the main building to house additional laboratories for chemical engineering, ore dressing, fuels and oils. The construction of these laboratories has been completed and most of the equipment is installed. Proportionate instalments of the recurring and non-recurring grants approved by the University Grants Commission under the Second Five-Year Plan received during the year amounted to Rs. 6,93,207. The University sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,500 for the purchase of books and journals on Scientific and Technical subjects for the library of the Department out of a total grant of Rs. 40,000 received by it from the University Grants Commission.

University Library.—During the year 1960-61, 10,174 books were added. Out of these 6,916 were received by way of gift and 3,258 were purchased.

Periodicals.—The number of periodicals received in the Library was 1,019.

University Hostels.—During the year 1960-61 the University hostel shifted to its new building at Churchgate Reclamation. Though this was the first year of its running there was a rush for admission and all available seats were filled in. Besides students from various University Departments, Post-Graduate students from the constituent colleges belonging to various faculties including chemical, technology, dentistry, commerce, science, medicine, etc., were admitted. In addition cultural scholars from Government of India were also admitted by special arrangements.

N. C. C.—During the year 1960-61 further interest was evinced in the activities of this organisation by the student community.

6,475 boys and 765 girls were enrolled in various units. Training was carried out throughout the year as before. During the year 1960-61 in all 12 camps were held for N.C.C. Units in Bombay. The N.C.C. Day was celebrated in Bombay on 4th December 1960. A total number of 6,288 Cadets took part in the Parade. A contingent was also sent to Delhi to take part in the Republic Day Parade. 41 Cadets from Bombay were included in the contingent. 'B', 'C' 'G-I' and 'G-II' Certificates were awarded on passing various types of certificate examinations as indicated below:—

	Appeared	Passed
'B' Certificate	1,396	1,263
'C' Certificate	238	210
'G-I' Certificate	316	310
'G-II' Certificate	47	45

Faculties.—The number of students in the different faculties of the University was as indicated below:—

Faculty	Number of Students
(1)	(2)
Arts	20,665
Science	16,454
Commerce	5,208
Medicine	2,098
Technology	1,659
Law	3,503
Dentistry	528
Total	50,115

Thus the number of students in the University Departments, Colleges and recognised Post-Graduate Institutions of the University on 31st March 1961 was 50,115 as against 49,695 on the corresponding date in 1960.

During the year 1960-61 the number of theses submitted for different post-graduate degrees was 150. Of these 135 have been accepted for award of Doctorate degrees.

1961-62.

A Diploma in Industrial Engineering was instituted during the year 1961-62.

With the opening of the University Club House, the University was in a position to afford facilities for cultural activities on an

organised basis. It is proposed to form several 'student societies' (e.g., Film Club, a Dramatic Club and a Hiking Club) which will function under the aegis of the Students' Welfare Board.

The Senate gave sanction for the construction of second floor for the Engineering Extension Block of the building of the University Department of Chemical Technology at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,35,000.

A Laboratory to be established in connection with the Vegetable Oil Research Scheme undertaken by the Department of Chemical Technology on behalf of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee for which the Committee has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 55,000 will be housed in a part of the new floor.

The University decided to introduce following revised scales of pay approved by the University Grants Commission for teachers in the University Department:—

	Rs.
(1) Senior Professor	1,600—1,800.
(2) Professors	1,000—1,500.
(3) Reader	700—1,100.
(4) Lecturer	400—600.

During the year 1961-62, the Senate also laid down the minimum scale of pay for full-time temporary teachers and part-time teachers in constituent colleges in Arts including Education, Science and Commerce.

An endowment fund of Rs. 4 lakhs has been created in the University for the establishment of Tagore Chair to mark the Birth Centenary of Gurudev Tagore and to commemorate his memory. The University Grants Commission gave a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the University for this purpose. The Senate of the University have decided to institute a Visiting Professorship under this endowment to be called as "Gurudev Tagore Visiting Professorship" as distinct from the professorship in the University Department.

The first year examinations in Science and Commerce were held for the first time by the University during the year 1961-62.

The University has taken an important measure to improve the efficiency of instruction in the Faculty of the University by restricting the hours of working of the colleges from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with effect from the academic year commencing from June 1962. The restriction became operative with regard to the

enrolment of First Year Class and will progressively be in operation in the case of enrolment in higher classes for subsequent years over a period of three years so that it will be effective for all classes by June 1965.

The University has also introduced the new arrangement with effect from the academic year 1962-63, under which the affiliated colleges can enrol, in addition to the regular students, students on part-time basis also. The duration of the B. A. Degree course for the part-time students is six years as against the duration of four years for the full-time students. The fees charged to them would be 50 per cent of the fees charged to the regular full-timers. The part-time students will enjoy the same facilities in all respects as regular full-time students and will be subject to the same rules as are applicable to full-time students in regard to attendance, conduct, progress, etc. They will be awarded the same degree as is awarded to full-time students and it will not be called an external degree.

During the year 1961-62, the Trustees of the Seth Jammalal Bajaj Seva Trust offered to the University an unconditional donation of Rs. 10 lakhs preferably for the purpose of establishing an Institute of Management Studies in the University and the Syndicate accepted the offer. The Syndicate have decided to name the proposed Institute as "The Jammalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies" in honour of the memory of the late Shri Jammalal Bajaj.

I. A. S. Classes.—The classes which were started in 1957-58 by the University for training graduates for I.A.S. and other competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission continued to be held during this year also. 33 students were admitted to these classes.

University Press.—One Automatic Grafo Press was added to the Press during the year 1961-62, for the printing of some items of stationery which used to be ordered from Stationers. This has resulted in a saving of Rs. 3,000 annually. Several books published by the University were printed in the University Press in addition to six selections in languages prescribed for the different classes.

Number of Post-Graduate Students.—The number of students registered during the year 1961-62 by paper as well as by research in different faculties (excluding the number of students registered

in the University Departments) as compared to the number of students registered in the previous years was as under:—

Faculty(By Papers)	Number of students registered	
	1961-62	1960-61
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
Arts (including Mathematics, Geography and Education).	610	777
Science	220	197
Commerce	207	238
Law	24	10
Medicine	299	232
Dentistry	3	25
Technology	54	42
Total ..	1,447	1,521

Faculty (By Papers)	Number of students registered			
	1961-62		1960-61	
	Master's Degree	Ph. D. Degree	Master's Degree	Ph. D. Degree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts (including Mathematics, Education).	2	42	5	44
Science	73	42	83	83
Commerce .. .. .	..	2	2	2
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Technology	3	..	..	..
Total ..	78	86	90	133

229 free-studentship and 74 merit scholarships were awarded to the students registered for the various post-graduate courses in different faculties as against 208 freestudentships and 100 merit scholarships awarded in the previous year.

Publication Grants.—The University did not award the publication grants during 1961-62 as in 1960-61, but it continued to undertake the publication of original work of outstanding merit during the year 1961-62, the following publications were published:—

1. "Inflation in a Growing Economy" by H. J. Bruton.

2. "Samadarshi Acharya Haribhadra" by Pandit Sukhalal Sanghavi.
3. "T. S. Eliot—His Mind and Personality" by S. S. Hoskot.
4. "Historical Linguistics and Indo Aryan Languages" by A. M. Ghatage.

During the year 1961-62, three research freestudentships were awarded.

Library.—The total number of books added to the University were 9,668 of which 2,793 were purchased and the rest 6,875 were presented.

Periodicals.—The number of periodicals received regularly in the Library were 1,011. Of these, 393 were subscribed for, 361 were received in exchange while 257 were presented.

N.C.C.—During the last few years the corps has made excellent progress. It has not only recorded an increase in the number in its various wings but has also greatly improved its standard of activity in every direction. It has recently been expanded by the creation of N.C.C. Rifles and the formation of two N.C.C. Station H. Qs., viz., (1) Bombay South, located at Bhavan's College at Chaupaty and (2) Bombay North, located at V. J. T. I. Matunga. During the year 1961-62, 9 camps were held for N.C.C. Units in Bombay. The N.C.C. Day was celebrated on 4th December 1961. A contingent was sent to Delhi to take part in the Republic Day Parade. 27 cadets from Bombay were included in the contingent.

The results for various types of Certificate examinations held during the year 1961-62 are detailed below:—

	Appeared	Passed
'B' Certificate	3,257	3,017
'C' Certificate	133	106
'G-I' Certificate	365	297
'G-II' Certificate	42	31

Faculties.—Facultywise enrolment of entire students in the University in 1961-62 was as under:—

Faculty	Number of students
(1)	(2)
Arts	19,827
Science	17,442
Commerce	5,442
Technology	1,592
Law	3,718
Medicine	1,916
Dentistry	49
Total	50,44

The number of students in the University Departments, in Colleges and recognised Post-Graduate Institutes of the University on 31st March 1962, was 52,138 as against 50,115 on the corresponding date during the year 1961.

During the year 1961-62, the number of these submitted for the different Post-Graduate degrees was 173. Of these 155 have been accepted, one has been rejected and 17 are pending. One thesis is accepted for lower examination, i.e., for award of M. A. degree.

6.4. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY:

The outstanding activities of the University for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below:—

1960-61

The State Government decided to open the following new Post-Graduate Courses at the Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, during the year 1960-61:—

- (a) Diploma Course in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.
- (b) Degree Course of Master of Surgery in Ophthalmology.
- (c) Degree Course of Doctor of Medicine in Pathology.

The State Government also decided to convert the existing Diploma course in Architecture at the Government Polytechnic, Nagpur, into a Degree course in Architecture. The University has admitted the Government Polytechnic, Nagpur, to its privileges in respect of the course of instruction leading up to B. Architecture degree standard.

External Degrees.—With effect from the examinations of 1962, the examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce have been thrown open to non-collegiate candidates who fulfil certain prescribed conditions.

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur has donated an amount of Rs. 5,000 to create an endowment to be called "Mayor's Gold Medal Fund". The award of this Gold Medal is to be made annually to the successful student who obtains the highest number of marks at the March-April examination for the Diploma in Local Self-Government at the first attempt.

Improvement of the University Press.—The University Grants Commission have approved a scheme for improvement of the University Press with a view to facilitating printing of learned works, etc., written by University teachers. The estimated cost approved by the University Grants Commission is Rs. 1,81,000 (non-recurring) for the project. The construction work has already been started at the University premises near the Hobby Workshop.

Guest House in the University.—The University has accepted the scheme of the University Grants Commission to provide financial assistance towards the construction of a Guest House which may also accommodate a staff club on the usual basis of non-recurring expenditure to be shared by the Commission and the University.

Establishment of Tagore Chair in the University.—The University has accepted the proposal of the University Grants Commission for the establishment of Tagore Chair in the University with the financial assistance of Rs. 3,00,000 from the University Grants Commission on condition that the University raises and deposits a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 from its own sources. The University has requested the State Tagore Centenary Committee to donate Rs. 1,00,000.

Publication of Research Work.—The University has accepted the proposal of Dr. V. V. Mirashi for printing and publication of 1,000 copies of his research book "Studies in Indology, Vol. III" at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,642 under the Scheme of the University Grants Commission for publication of learned research work by the University Teachers.

Grant-in-aid to individual Research Workers for Fundamental Research 1960-61 Scheme.—Grant-in-aid for purchase of fabrication of special equipment, apparatus or chemical was sanctioned to 2 research colleges, one at Vidarbha Mahavidyalala, Amravati, and one at Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, during the year 1960-61.

During the year 1960-61 new examinations for M. S. (Ophthalmology), M. D. (Pathology) and D. Litt. (Commerce) were conducted for the first time. The University has provided a 3-year integrated course for B.Sc. leading to M.Sc. in Applied Geology.

The annual Convocation was held on Saturday the 4th February 1961, which was presided over by Shri Sri Prakasa, Chancellor of the University.

University College of Law.—The total number of students on roll on 1st September 1960 was 370 (287 in Previous LL.B. Class and 83 in the Final LL.B. Class) as against 395 in the previous year. Seventeen students were granted freeships during the year. The staff consisted of one Principal, two whole-time Lecturers and five part-time Lecturers.

University Training College.—The College provides instruction in Dip. T., B. T., Short B. T. and M.Ed. courses in the Faculty of

Education. The number of students admitted during the year was as follows:—

Dip. T.	63
(B. T. including short B. T.)	129
M. Ed.	25
Total ..	<u>217</u>

The University has undertaken the project "A Critical Survey of Physically and Mentally Handicapped Children Studying in Primary Schools in Nagpur" under the III Five-Year plan Scheme of University Grants Commission.

Laxinarayan Institute of Technology.—The strength of the students on roll was as follows:—

First Year B. Tech.	34
Second Year B. Tech.	35
Third Year B. Tech.	33
Fourth Year B. Tech.	34
Research students including C.S.I.R. and Government of India Research Scheme.	4
Total ..	<u>140</u>

Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have sanctioned two Research Scholarships of Rs. 200 per month in Chemical Engineering. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research sanctioned three Research Scholarships of Rs. 250 per month in Chemical Engineering.

Department of Political Science.—The total number of students enrolled during the year was 46—

M.A. Part I	24
M.A. Part II	16
Research students	6
Total ..	<u>46</u>

Two students were granted freeships during the year.

Department of Geology.—The admissions to the department during the year 1960-61 were 125. There was only one student for research in this department during the year 1960-61.

Department of Bio-Chemistry.—The department is accommodated in its own building. Ten students were admitted out of 151 applicants. One student was granted freeship during the year. The number of research workers was 13.

Department of Public Administration.—Following is the statistical statement of the students enrolled, appeared at the examination and passed during 1960-61:—

Examination	No. enrolled	No. appeared	No. passed
M.A. Part I	75	67	62
M.A. Part II	63	58	49
Diploma in Local Self-Government ..	27	23	23

Six students were granted freeships.

Department of Pharmacy.—The following Table shows the number of students enrolled, appeared at the examination and passed during the year:—

No. enrolled	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed
First Year 34	First B. Pharmacy (New Course)	34	20
IIInd Year 29	First B. Pharmacy (Old Course)	29	13
IIIrd Year 21	Final B. Pharmacy	21	6

four students were granted freeships.

Department of Library Science.—The Department of Library Science which was established in August 1956 was in the 5th Session during 1960-61. The total number of applications received for admission was 106 and the number admitted was 47. 31 students including eight *ex-students* appeared at the University Examination of 1961 and 18 passed.

Department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities.—During the year 1960-61 Nagpur Mahavidyalaya continued to enrol students in the subjects English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Philosophy, Economics, Marathi, Pali and Prakrit and History, but all the students were taught together in the classes of the University Department of Post-Graduate Teaching in the New Library building. During the year 1960-61, 98 students appeared for M.A. Part I and 72 passed and 41 appeared for M.A. Part II and 37 passed. During 1960-61 six students were granted freeships. The staff consisted of 4 Readers, 8 Lecturers and 31 teachers from the affiliated colleges on contributory basis.

University Hostels.—The total number of boarders in the 3 University Hostels for the session 1960-61 was 224. Post-graduate students were admitted in the hostels, whereas the University Sadaparva Hostel remained open for the under-graduate women students as usual.

Students of both the hostels (Men and Women) participated in the various sports and games and won many prizes. The newly constructed Recreation Hall for the reading rooms and the Radio have added to the facilities of the hostellers.

Planning Forum.—The University Planning Forum continued to function during the year 1960-61 with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and selected teachers and students from the Colleges and Teaching Departments in the University as members. During the year under report the Forum organised a lecture on "Third Five-Year Plan", wherein Shri Shriman Narayan Agrawal, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, spoke on the subject.

N.C.C.—Total number of University students on roll of the various units of the N.C.C. was 3,796 as against 3,665 in 1959-60.

1961-62

Col. Justice G. B. Badkas, Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Maharashtra at Nagpur, completed his tenure of Vice-Chancellorship on 15th January 1962 and Col. Justice S. P. Kotwal was elected Vice-Chancellor by the University Court for a period of three years with effect from 16th January 1962.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, retired on 16th April 1962 and Dr. P. Subbarayan the new Governor of Maharashtra took over as Chancellor of the University.

New Courses—(a) *Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation.*—St. Francis de Sales' College, Nagpur, has been admitted to the privileges of the University in respect of newly started courses leading to Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation during the year, with a view to providing facilities for the training of the necessary personnel in Co-operative Organisation and Management.

(b) *Certificate Course in Social Work.*—The School of Social Work started by Matru Sewa Sangh, Nagpur, has taken a decision to institute the Certificate Course in Social Work for Women during the year. The University has admitted the School of Social Work, Nagpur, to its privileges in respect of the course of instruction leading up to the certificate standard.

(c) *Diploma Course in Occupational Therapy.*—The State Government has decided to open a Diploma Course in Occupational Therapy at the Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur.

(d) *Poultry Science.*—Poultry Science has been added as a subject for the B.V.Ss. examination.

The University has revived its scheme of translation and publication of text-books in Hindi and Marathi in collaboration with the Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education, Government of India. Under this scheme, the Central Hindi Directorate,

Ministry of Education, Government of India, have for the present allotted grants for revision of previous translations and also for fresh translations of 12 books of B.Sc. standard.

Promotion of Gandhian Philosophy and Teachings.—The Government of India, Ministry of Education, have instituted a scheme of lectures to be delivered at some Universities every year by eminent persons on various aspects of Gandhiji's Life and Thoughts. Each participating University is to be paid by the Government of India, the actual expenditure incurred up to a maximum of Rs. 1,400 per series of lectures. The Nagpur University has accepted this scheme and has invited Shri Kakasaheb Kalekar to deliver a series of three lectures on "Gandhian Philosophy and Teachings".

Non-Resident Students' Centre.—The University has decided to construct a non-resident students' centre at the University Campus side. The estimated cost of Rs. 98,326 has been approved by the University Grants Commission and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 70,000 only will be provided by the University Grants Commission.

On the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the University Grants Commission have approved grants to the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology for the introduction of courses in Fuel Technology and Oil Technology in Chemical Engineering degree course under the III Five-Year Plan.

The Nagpur University has accepted a loan of Rs. 50,000 (to be refunded in ten yearly instalments) from the State Government for preparation and publication of text-books in regional languages.

Grant-in-aid for the purchase of fabrication of special equipment, apparatus or chemicals was sanctioned to 4 Research Scholars by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, during the year 1961-62. Under this scheme grant-in-aid to individual research workers for fundamental research amounting to Rs. 24,158 was sanctioned by Government of India.

Travel Grant Scheme.—In order to encourage and develop research in the Universities and to enable Teachers/Research Scholars/Technicians of Post-Graduate Departments (in case of Science subjects) to make progress in their research or obtain specialised training in their field by visiting appropriate centres

in the country, the University Grants Commission have introduced a scheme of Travel Grants. Under this scheme, the grant-in-aid is payable to the awardee of the Travel Grant on 100 per cent basis. Four persons from the University have taken advantage of the scheme during the year 1961-62.

B.A. Part I of the Three-Year B.A. degree course. Second B. Pharmacy, Fourth Year B.V.Sc. Elementary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture, D.G.O. and Second B.A.M. and S. were held in 1962 for the first time.

The Annual Convocation was held on Saturday, the 20th January 1962. Shri Sri Prakasa, Chancellor of the University, presided.

University College of Law.—Total number of students on rolls of the University College of Law, Nagpur, on 1st September 1961, was 433 (333 in Previous LL.B. class and 100 in Final LL.B. class) as against 370 on 1st September 1960. Thirteen students were granted freeship during the year. The staff consisted of the Principal, one whole-time Lecturer and six part-time Lecturers. Total number of books in the Library was 7,344 on 31st March 1962, as against 7,226 in the previous year.

University Training College.—The college provides instruction in Dip.T., B.T., Short B.H., and M.Ed. courses in the Faculty of Education. Vacation M.Ed. classes were started on 4th May 1962. The number of students admitted during the year was as follows:—

Dip.T.	64
B.T. (including short B.T.)	130
M.Ed.	23
Total ..	<u>217</u>

Freeship was awarded to four students. There was no change in the staff during the year. Services of experienced Headmasters were utilized for the purpose of supervising Practice Teaching Lessons of pupil-teachers. A Critical Survey of Physically and Mentally Handicapped Children studying in Primary Schools in Nagpur, a research project of the college sponsored by the University Grants Commission, is in progress. Nearly 3,000 children from different schools and from different classes were tested.

Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.—

The strength of the students on the roll was as follows:—

First Year B. Tech.	37
Second Year B. Tech.	35
Third Year B. Tech.	30
Fourth Year B. Tech.	34
Research Students including C.S.I.R. and Government of India Research Scheme.	8

Total ..	<u>144</u>
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Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs through the University Grants Commission have continued the two Research Scholarships at Rs. 200 p.m. for the Research Scholars working on "Reaction Kinetics and Electrolysis of fused Electrolytes".

One Research Scholarship of Rs. 250 p.m. has been awarded by C.S.I.R. to a student in Chemical Engineering for the Research on "Vapour-Liquid-Equilibria of Ternary System Carbontetrachloride-Ethylacetate-Ethanol and its constituent Binary Systems".

One Research Scholarship of Rs. 200 p.m. has been awarded by the State Government under the Maharashtra State Industrial Research Committee. Research was carried on 'Kinetics of the reaction between metals and solutions of substances in non-aqueous solvents'.

Government of India sanctioned a number of Training Stipends of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each for students passing the B.Tech. Examination under the Regional/All India Places Stipendiary Scheme.

There are three L.I.T. Research Scholarships available to the students each of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. for carrying out research work.

Department of Political Science.—The number of students admitted to the Department for the M.A. Course was—

	Enrolled	Appeared	Passed
M.A. Part I	31	30	22
M.A. Part II	11	11	10
Research Students	8	..	..
Total ..	<u>50</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>32</u>

Department of Geology.—The total number of students on roll during the year was 105 (B.Sc. (1st Year)—40, B.Sc. (2nd Year)—11, B.Sc. (3rd Year)—20, M.Sc., Part I (Pure)—10, M.Sc., Part II

(Pure)—10, M.Sc., Part I (Applied)—6, M.Sc., Part II (Applied)—6, and Research Students—2]. The number of students appeared and passed at the M.Sc. Examination in Geology (Pure and Applied) in 1961-62 was as follows:—

Examination	No. appeared	No. passed	Division	
			I	II
M.Sc. Part I (Pure)	10	10	..	..
M.Sc. Part II (Pure)	10	9	2	7
M.Sc. Part I (Applied)	6	6	..	..
M.Sc. Part II (Applied)	6	6	..	..
Total	32	31	2	7

One of the research scholars who has completed his research was awarded a scholarship for advanced study in Russia. One student was granted freeship during the year. The Department has been selected by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for development assistance on a 100 per cent basis from the Western region.

Department of Bio-Chemistry.—The total number of students on roll during the year was 31 (M.Sc. Part I—10, M.Sc. Part II—12, Research Students—9). Out of 129 applicants ten were admitted to the course. There were nine research workers on the roll of the Department. Two research students have submitted their theses for Ph.D. (Science) during the year to the University. One student was granted freeship during the year.

Following research schemes and projects were continued during the year in the Department. A total sum of Rs. 35,011.96 nP. was sanctioned by the respective sponsoring authorities:—

Research Scheme	Sponsoring authority
(i) Studies in Carbohydrate Metabolism with special reference to Glucose Cycloacetoacetate and its Derivatives.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
(ii) Studies in Nutritional Aspects of Neera and Palm Gur.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.
(iii) Senior Research Training Scholarship Scheme.	Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.
(iv) Role of Riboflavin in the Synthesis and Regeneration of Haemoglobin, Plasma and Liver Proteins and Enzymes (up to 31st August 1961).	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Department of Public Administration and Local Self-Government.—Admissions during 1961-62 were as follows:—

M.A. Part I	98
M.A. Part II	62
L.S.G. Diploma	38
Research Students	3
Total	201

At the M.A. Part II examination held in March-April 1962, 60 candidates took the examination and 53 came out successful, 33 students secured Second Division. 30 candidates appeared at the examination for Diploma in Local Self-Government in March-April 1962 and 28 were declared successful.

Department of Pharmacy.—Following are the statistics of the students enrolled, appeared and passed during the year:—

	Number enrolled	Number appeared	Number passed
Part I	30	30	22
Part II	18	18	11
Part III	21	21	17

Three students were granted freeship during the year.

Department of Library Science.—Total number of students admitted during the year was 40. Out of 26 students appeared at the examination, 24 were successful. The staff consisted of one Head of the Department (Librarian) and four part-time Lecturers.

Department of Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities.—The Nagpur Mahavidyalaya continued to enroll students in M.A. Part I and Part II classes in the subjects of English, Sanskrit, Pali-Prakrit, Marathi, Hindi, Economics, History and Philosophy, but all students whether enrolled in this Department or in the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, continued to be taught together in the classes of the Department of the New Library Building. Twenty students were granted freeship during the year.

University Hostels.—Total number of students admitted in the University Hostels for the Sessions 1961-62 was 282 as against 224 in 1960-61. Hostels in the Law College Campus accommodated 250 male boarders. The Sadaparva Hostel in Dhantoli accommodated 32 lady students. It was decided to start a Hostel Mess to be managed departmentally in co-operation with the students.

Inter-University Youth Festival.—The University participated in eight items of the Seventh Inter-University Youth Festival held at New Delhi from 25th October to 31st October 1961. The

University was ranked second best in the total performance of the Festival items.

Nagpur University Planning Forum.—As in the previous year, the University Planning Forum functioned during the year 1961-62, with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and selected teachers and students from the Colleges and Teaching Departments in the University as members. The Forum, under the joint auspices of the Field Publicity Organisation, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Nagpur, celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the Colombo Plan on 1st July 1961. The Vice-Chancellor, Justice Shri G. B. Badkas, presided over the function. Dr. N. R. Deshpande, Head of the Department of Political Science, Nagpur University, addressed the gathering on 'India and the Colombo Plan'. The function ended with a Film Show organised by the Film Publicity Organisation, Government of India.

National Cadet Corps.—The number of University students on roll of the various Units of the N.C.C. was 4,589 as against 3,796 in 1960-61.

6.5. POONA UNIVERSITY:

1960-61

The University introduced the Three-Year Integrated Degree Course from the academic year 1958-59 and the first Pre-Degree examination was conducted by the University in 1959. The results of the examination have not been satisfactory for the last three years and the percentage of failures has been very high. The Vice-Chancellor, therefore, appointed a Committee to examine the question in all its aspects and to make suitable recommendations to the Executive Council with a view to bringing about an improvement. The following are some of the important suggestions made by this Committee which have been accepted:—

- (1) Provision for moderation of the work of individual examiners at the Pre-Degree Examination.
- (2) Questions worth 25 per cent of the total number of marks in the papers to be set at the Pre-Degree Examination should be short-answer type questions.
- (3) Credit be given to the extent of 20 per cent of the marks in any head of passing for work done by Pre-Degree students during the course of the year, by way of either tutorials, periodical tests or practicals in Science subjects, etc.

Of these, the first suggestion has already been implemented so far as the Pre-Degree Examination of 1961 is concerned and the other suggestions will be implemented with effect from the academic year. From the academic year 1960-61 the State Government gave freestudentships to all college and University students whose guardians' income was less than Rs. 1,200 per annum. The number of students who derived benefit from this educational concession generously offered by the State Government is 6,679, as given below:—

(i) Students in affiliated colleges	.. .. .	5,394
(ii) Students in constituent colleges	.. .. .	1,205
(iii) Students in the Post-Graduate Departments of the University.		80

A conference of Industrialists and Businessmen in the University area was convened by the Vice-Chancellor on 28th January 1961 with a view to finding out how local Business and Industry and the University could be of mutual assistance to each other.

Extra-Mural Activities.—During the year, six new centres were set up at—(1) Faizpur (District Jalgaon), (2) Asode (District Jalgaon), (3) Chahardi (District Jalgaon), (4) Shripur (District Sholapur), (5) Nagaon (District Kolaba), and (6) Uran (District Kolaba).

The number of Extra-Mural Centres during the previous year was 82. However, seven of them, viz., Shripur, Yeole, Pathardi, Vite, Kalyan, Thana and Umbergaon ceased to function in 1960. This set-back was slightly compensated by the revival of two centres, viz., Nandurbar (Dhulia) and Sangole (Sholapur) which had become defunct some time during the last three years.

During the year 231 short courses were conducted at 75 centres.

Four Summer and Four Autumn Schools—each of 10 days' duration were conducted for teachers and other interested adults at the following centres:—

(a) Summer Schools—

1. Talode (Dhulia District),
2. Murud-Janjira (Kolaba District),
3. Amalner (Jalgaon District), and
4. Madha (Sholapur District).

(b) Autumn Schools—

1. Kurundwad (Kolhapur District),
2. Pen (Kolaba District),
3. Malvan (Ratnagiri District), and
4. Erandol (Jalgaon District).

1,009 persons, including 538 teachers, took advantage of these facilities. As usual, certificates were awarded to those who attended the schools.

Extra-Mural Camp was a new activity of the Board. During the period under review an Extra-Mural Camp was organised at Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur District). It lasted for 10 days and was attended by 24 Primary teachers and 6 other adults, representing in all 19 villages in the District. The following details would give an idea of the work at the Camp:—

(a) Total hours of Academic Work—		
(i) Number of lectures delivered ..	(38)	
(ii) Essay Writing	(10)	48
(b) Number of students who submitted Essays		26
(c) Written work .. .. .		..
Total number of essays submitted		223

University Employment Bureau.—The Bureau met twice during the year, 193 candidates were registered in the period. 941 personal inquiries were attended to. The number of persons and other organisations approached was 139. The number of individual calls for the filling of vacancies was 132. 210 vacancy notifications were circularised to students. 62 graduates were found employment. Positions in the following categories of employment were obtained for them:—

1. Administrative ..	20	4. Chemists ..	6
2. Accountants ..	17	5. Statisticians ..	5
3. Engineering ..	12	6. Scientific Asstts. ..	2

The Secretary visited 116 concerns in the Poona and mofussil areas of the University to maintain personal contact with the heads of industrial establishments and to ascertain their employment potential.

A conference of Industrialists was held on 28th January 1961, in the Convocation Hall of the University at which 21 heads of concerns representing employing organisations in Poona area were present. The Conference was in general agreement with the proposal that industrial units should provide graduates with training facilities in the principles of business, administration and industrial organisation, irrespective of whether or not the concerns could eventually absorb candidates in their employment.

Foreign Universities—Information Bureau.—The Bureau held one meeting during the year. 125 candidates were helped to obtain admission to various foreign universities. Of these 48 received full or partial scholarships and travel grants. 3,371

personal enquiries for courses of study and allied problems were attended to, of which 69 enquiries were for scholarships and other financial aid. The number of applications for overseas admission was 245. The following is a countrywise, subjectwise and scholarshipwise analysis of admission figures:—

Foreign Countries.

United Kingdom	39	(London 24, Manchester 4 and Others 11).
United States of America ..	63	(California 6, Michigan 5, Pennsylvania 4, Chicago 4, Others 44).
Germany	10	
Australia	5	
Canada	3	
Japan	3	
France	1	
Netherlands	1	

Subjects of Specialisation.

Engineering and Technology	53
Physics etc.	12
Business Administration	10
Agriculture	9
Chemistry	9
Zoology	4
Statistics	3
Law	3
Medicine	3
Others	19

Scholarships.

Colombo Plan	5
Fulbright Act	4
Point Four	3
Humboldt University	2
California University	2
Stanford University	2
Chicago University	2
Government of Maharashtra	2
German Government	2
Others	22

University Library Additions of Books.—9,076 books were added to the Library bringing the total accession number to 78,822. Of these 2,756 were purchased under the regular grant, 4,827 under the grant from the University Grants Commission, 198 under the India Wheat Loan Fund and the remaining 1,295 were received gratis.

During the first-term the average attendance of readers, per day was 238, while in the second-term it was 258.

Five hundred and forty-two post-graduate students kept deposits with the library for home lending facilities as against 634 during the year 1959-60.

Besides the facilities available to the Teachers and the Post-Graduate students of University, facilities were also extended to the following categories of readers:—

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
External and ex-students	104	154	134
Others	34	60	70
Total ..	138	204	204

Inter-Library Loan.—The following figures would indicate the particulars of the inter-library loan service:—

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Books brought on loan ..	152	297	174
Books lent out ..	629	824	493

Periodicals.—The total number of periodicals received in the library was 711. Out of these 446 were subscribed to, 65 were received on exchange basis and 200 were received ex-gratis. During the current year the Library Committee decided to subscribe to 103 new periodicals.

Manuscripts.—During the period under report 49 manuscripts were added to the Manuscripts Section in the library, bringing the total number to 574.

Theses.—The number of copies of the theses for Post-Graduate degrees of this University received in the library during the year was 521 bringing their total number in the library to 1,099.

Diploma Course in Librarianship.—The course for the Diploma in Librarianship is conducted by the Librarian in the library mainly with the help of local librarians who are invited to participate in the teaching arrangements for the course. The course is a one year course for Post-Graduate students and has proved to be very popular amongst students. Only 36 students were selected for admission to the Course in June 1960. 35 students appeared for the Diploma Examination and 34 students passed.

Museum and Workshop.—During the year, construction of the Museum and Paleobotanical workshop was completed. Machinery for Paleobotanical research is being installed in the workshop and some of it is being used for the departmental research projects. Work on the development of the Museum and Botanical Garden is in progress.

Poona University Press.—The Press has shown a steady progress during 1960-61. The actual turnover of work during the year was of the value of Rs. 1,64,869.40 nP. up to 31st May as against Rs. 1,46,551.50 nP. during the preceding year.

Convocation.—The twelfth Annual Convocation of the University was held on Sunday, 25th September 1960, at 4.00 p.m. when Shri Sri Prakasa, the Chancellor of the University, presided.

Hostel.—There is a considerable demand by men students for accommodation in the Hostel. As only 129 students could be given accommodations in both the blocks a good number of students had to be refused admissions to the Hostel. The position is quite reverse in respect of the Women's Hostel. 48 women students sought admission to the Women's Hostel although the hostel could provide accommodation for 62 students.

Seven students from foreign territories mentioned below were admitted to the Hostels:—

	Men	Women
Nepal	2	2
Indonesia	1	..
Ceylon	1	..
Africa .. .. .	..	1

General Education Development Programme.—The University received a grant of Rs. 20,000 from the Ford Foundation through the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the development of the General Education Programme for the year 1960-61. A Seminar on General Education was organised on 20th and 21st August 1960.

1961-62

A system of giving credit for term work to students reading for the Pre-Degree Examination was introduced during the academic year 1961-62. For this purpose periodic tests were taken during the year and credit was given for the performance of the students at the Annual Examination results.

The final examination of the Three-Year Integrated B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. Courses were held for the first time in March-April 1962.

Some of those rendered homeless as a result of the Panshet floods, were temporarily housed in the buildings of the colleges in Poona. Relief Centres were organised in the following colleges where 5,742 refugees were housed: Fergusson College, M. E. S. College, S. P. College, Shri Shahu Mandir College, B. M. College of Commerce, B. J. Medical College, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and Ayurved Mahavidyalaya. Officers and cadets of the N. C. C. Units rendered valuable assistance to the authorities in the relief work undertaken to mitigate the distress of the flood-stricken citizens.

The Vice-Chancellor started a flood relief fund for giving help to the employees and students of Poona University. Members of the teaching and administrative staff of the University voluntarily contributed a sum of Rs. 3,235.07 towards this relief fund. The State Government also offered assistance to flood affected students in the way of books, journals, tuition and examination fees, etc.

Buildings.—The building activity on the University Campus continued according to plans. The annexure to the Press was completed early during the year and immediately occupied. The following buildings which were under construction during the last year were completed and they would be brought under use from the new academic year 1962-63:—

Name of the Building	Expenditure incurred
	Rs.
1. Department of Mathematics and Statistics ..	1,60,449.54
2. Non-Resident Students' Centre	85,763.67
3. Health Centre	91,980.12

An extension to the Kitchen House attached to the University Canteen was completed during the year.

It was decided that duplicate copies of degree certificates be supplied to the students directly affected by the floods in Poona City, free of charge, provided their applications for such copies were received before 31st December 1961.

The offer of the Ministry of Education for instituting a scheme of lectures on Gandhiji's Life and Thought was generally accepted and a Committee consisting of Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Dr. D. K. Garde and Dr. B. P. Apte was appointed to prepare a scheme.

A Committee consisting of—(1) Dr. C. N. Chandrachud, (2) Dr. B. P. Apte, (3) Dr. V. N. Bhave, and (4) Dr. T. H. Tulpule was set up by the Executive Council to inspect the hospitals which have been recognised so far for the Internship Training in the light of the revised rules of internship approved by the Academic Council and the Executive Council.

The Board of University Teaching in Poona.—Held three meetings during the year. Mention may be made of the following among the decisions taken at these meetings:—

- (1) Recommendation was made to the Executive Council that permission be granted to the B. J. Medical College, Poona, for starting the teaching of the course for the Diploma in Anaesthesia.

- (2) Recommendation was made to the Executive Council that a Post-Graduate Centre be located at the Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli, for imparting instruction for the M. E. Degree (by papers) in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from June 1962, subject to certain conditions.

Extra-Mural Centres.—During the year, nine new centres were set up at—(1) Nashirabad (District Jalgaon), (2) Adawad (District Jalgaon), (3) Parner (District Ahmednagar), (4) Satara Road (District Satara), (5) Arjunnagar (District Kolhapur), (6) Ekhatpur (District Pandharpur), (7) Mithbav (District Ratnagiri), (8) Wada (District Ratnagiri), (9) Sakharpa (District Ratnagiri).

The number of Extra-Mural Centres during the previous year was 83. However, seven of them, viz., Amalner, Tasgaon, Miraj, Ajre, Gadhinglaj, Sawantwadi and Achre ceased to function in 1961. The centre at Karad which had become defunct in 1959 has been revived during the year under report. Thus, for the major part of the year under review, 85 centres remained active.

During the year 204 short courses (each of 3-4 lectures) were conducted at 65 centres.

Summer and Autumn Schools.—Summer and Winter Schools are organised each year, in a few selected Extra-Mural Centres. The schools are open to teachers both Primary and Secondary and outsiders with adequate qualifications. The courses offered in these schools are non-pedagogical and non-professional and are intended to broaden the vision and outlook of the participants.

Four Summer and Two Autumn Schools—Each of 10 days' duration were conducted for teachers and other interested adults at the following centres:—

(a) Summer Schools—

- (1) Pimpalner (District Dhulia).
- (2) Asode (District Jalgaon).
- (3) Ahmednagar (District Ahmednagar), and
- (4) Deolali (District Nasik).

(b) Autumn Schools—

- (1) Barsi (District Sholapur).
- (2) Pandharpur (District Sholapur).

1,015 persons including 400 teachers took advantage of these facilities. As usual, certificates were awarded to those who attended the schools.

Extra-Mural Camp.—During the period under review, an extra-mural camp was organised in October 1961, at Asode (District

Jalgaon). It lasted for 10 days and was attended by 30 Primary teachers and 12 other adults representing in all seventeen villages in the district. The following details would give an idea of the work at the Camp:—

(a) Total hours of academic work	...	65
(i) Number of lectures delivered		(56)
(ii) Essay writing		(9)
(b) Number of students who submitted essays	...	32

University Week.—A new scheme for the spread of knowledge in the Rural Area was undertaken this year by organising University Weeks at mofussil places in the University Area. According to this scheme, a series of fifteen lectures on subjects connected with the rural problems were arranged in co-operation with the local population. Such weeks were organised during the year at two places, viz., Darphal (District Sholapur) and at Jamgaon (District Ahmednagar).

Some of the lectures were supplemented with practical demonstrations and exhibitions. The lectures at both the places had an average audience of 250, which consisted of local people and many persons from the neighbouring villages.

The weeks were organised in co-operation with the Gram Panchayats of Darphal and Jamgaon and the Extra-Mural Centres at Kuruduwadi and Parner, the Gramodya Samiti of Kuruduwadi and the Agriculture Multi-purpose High School and the Basic Training College at Jamgaon.

Lectures.—The number of lecturers who participated under the various schemes of the Board in the programmes of the Extra-Mural Centres, the Summer and Autumn Schools, the Extra-Mural Camp and the University Weeks was 90.

Another important feature of the year under report was the publication of ten pamphlets, each priced at 0.15 nP. only under the Board's new Series "बहिः बाल व्याख्यान सारमाला" This is probably the cheapest publication of its kind in the whole of India. The scheme of publishing the synopsis of courses of lectures, which was adopted by the Board earlier was given effect to in 1961.

The book "छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज". by Shri D. V. Kale, published by the Board in March, 1960, proved popular and its first edition of 3,000 copies was completely sold out in March 1961. The second edition of the book has been published in 1961.

Contributions received from the Extra-Mural Centres during the period under review amount to Rs. 5,900 and the total

expenditure incurred on the various Extra-Mural Schemes during the period was about Rs. 37,000.

The examinations in the subjects scheduled for the Third Year in the Three-Year Integrated B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. courses were held for the first time. Simultaneously, the B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. (Old Rules) Examinations were also held for the last time in April 1962.

In addition to the usual examinations which are scheduled to be held in October each year, the following additional examinations were conducted for the first time in October 1961:—

Second Year B. A.
Second Year B. Sc.
Second Year B. Com.

University Employment Bureau.—The Bureau met twice during the year. There were 129 candidates on the live registration list during this period. 1,280 personal enquiries were attended to. The number of prospective employing organisations approached for posts was 140. The number of calls for filling of individual vacancies was 126. 206 vacancy notifications of all types were circulated to students. Employment was found for 58 graduates. Positions in the following categories of employment were obtained:—

Administrative	17
Accountants	14
Physicists	8
Chemists	6
Teachers	5
Statisticians	4
Engineers	4
Total	58

No foreign exchange will be granted for the following subjects; Accountancy; Advertising Ballet; Bar-at-Law; Business Administration; Non-Degree Courses; Commercial Pilots; Instrument Rating; Cinematography; Diploma Course; Domestic Science; Fashion Design; Nursing; Helicoptery; Photography; Secretarial Work; Tailoring; Aeronautical Engineering and Science; Architecture; Town-planning; City and Regional Planning.

One hundred and eight candidates were assisted in obtaining admission to various foreign Universities and institutions. Of these, 36 received full or partial scholarships, fellowships or grants. 3,440 personal enquiries for courses of study, training

and allied matters were attended to of which 601 were for scholarships, assistance or other financial aid. The number of applications for overseas admission was 193. The following is a country, subject and scholarshipwise analysis of available admission figures:—

Foreign Countries.

United Kingdom	36	(London 22, Edinburgh 3, Manchester 3, Others 8).
United States of America ..	48	(New York 5, Washington 3, Kansas 5, Others 35).
Germany	14	(Stuttgart 4, Hamburg 4, Others 6).
Canada	2	
Norway	1	
U. S. S. R.	2	
Japan	2	
Italy	2	
France	1	

Subjects of Specialisation.

Engineering	25	Law	2
Technology	14	Zoology	2
Business Administration ..	15	Biochemistry	2
Agriculture	6	Social Work	2
Botany	6	Geophysics	1
Chemistry	5	Photography	1
Medicine and Surgery ..	7	Economics	2
Architecture	3	Statistics	4
Politics	3	Linguistics	2
Education	3	Geology	1
Physics	2		

Scholarships.

Colombo Plan	6
U. S. S. R. Government ..	2
India Foundation	4
Others (1 each)	24

During the year under report a new building for the University Health Centre has been built on the University Campus and the Medical Centre has now been shifted to the new premises.

Library.—The number of reading materials in the library was as follows on 30th June 1962:—

Books and periodicals ..	85,587
Manuscripts	602
Maps	212
Theses	1,281

Special Grants.—Following special grants were received from the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, during the period under report:—

- (a) Rs. 50,000 .. For purchasing books and back volumes of periodicals in Science and Technology (the last instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Second Five-Year Plan).

- (b) Rs. 30,000 .. For purchasing books and back volumes of periodicals in Humanities and Social Sciences (the first instalment out of the total grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Third Five-Year Plan).
- (c) Rs. 1,000 .. For purchasing books and periodicals for the Department of Politics and Public Administration.
- (d) Rs. 5,000 .. For binding the back volumes of periodicals received under U. G. C. Grants from time to time.

The total number of periodicals received in the library was 832. Out of these, 512 were subscribed to, 70 were received on exchange, while 250 were received gratis.

The Library Committee increased the allocation for subscription to periodicals to Rs. 32,500, *i.e.*, more than 50 per cent of the total appropriations made for the purchase of books and periodicals.

The Thirteenth Annual Convocation of the University was held on Sunday, September 24, 1961, at 4 p.m. The Vice-Chancellor, Mahamahopadhyaya Professor Datto Vaman Potdar, presided over the function and addressed the gathering. For the first time, the Annual Convocation Address was delivered in Marathi. 2,756 candidates were admitted to the different degrees.

This year, there were 10 students in the hostels from Foreign Territories as mentioned below:—

Nepal	8	students (including four women students).
Indonesia	1	
Kenya	1	

There were 8 Ph. D. students residing in the University Hostel.

During the year four meetings of the Services Training Committee were held.

Twenty-nine weekly (Tuesday) sessions were attended by 12 students on an average. These sessions were intended to prepare students for the interview of personality test by improving their General knowledge, English pronunciation, etc.

Under the joint auspices of the United States Educational Foundation in India and the University of Poona a Seminar on Indian History and Culture was organized in July and August 1961 on the University premises for a team of 20 American Secondary teachers.

Under the auspices of the Planning Forum of the University, three lectures on the Third Five-Year Plan of India were delivered by Shri S. G. Barve, I.C.S. (Retired).

The University continued to operate the Students' Aid Fund. During the year, the University collected Rs. 1,619 from the Post-Graduate students and the University Grants Commission paid an equal amount towards the fund. From this fund an amount of Rs. 2,785 was distributed to the deserving students in the Post-Graduate Departments of the University during the year in two instalments.

6.6. S. N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY:

University Officers.—Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, continued to be the Chancellor of this University during the year. Dr. Smt. Premlila V. Thackersey was re-elected as the Vice-Chancellor in September 1960 for a period of three years.

Academic Matters—Second Year of the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts.—The Pre-University Course was introduced in all Colleges in June 1959. The first year of the Three-Year Degree Course, therefore, commenced in June 1960. The University has now entered into the Second Year stage (pre-final) of the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts from the 15th June 1961, in all its colleges.

From the year 1961 onwards, there will be no B. A. (Old Course) Classes in any of the Colleges, either conducted by or affiliated to this University. This there will be the Pre-University Class the First Year (New Course) Class and the Second Year (somewhat equivalent to the Junior B. A.) Class of the Three-Year Degree Course Class in all Colleges.

This University introduced the integrated Three-Year Degree Course as recommended by the University Grants Commission. The policy of imparting instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue of the student has been continued. The demand from both regular and private candidates for admission to this course is continuously going up and is satisfactory as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Regular	Private	Total
1958-59	2,743	3,587	6,330
1959-60	3,868	3,632	7,500
1960-61	3,839	3,726	7,565

There are two special features which attract girls and women students to this University:—

- (1) The mother-tongue is the medium not only of instruction but also of examination, and

(2) A very wide and varied range of optional subjects of study is offered for the students to choose from.

These are not only useful in life later on, when they set up homes but enable them to add to the family income in case of need. While the academic side is carefully taken care of, the Fine Arts and Cultural and Social needs are not neglected. Thus along with Literature, Science, Economics and History, subjects like Music, Drawing and Painting, Cooking, Nursing and Home Science also find their due place in the curricula. To add to these there are facilities of private study to those students who cannot attend regular classes (except for the Nursing, B. Ed. and B. Sc. Home Science Courses).

Introduction of the B. Sc. Home Science Course.—The bifurcation from the Pre-University Class for students who took the optional subject of Home Science, took place for the B. Sc. Home Science Course and the successful candidates now join the First Year of the B. Sc. Home Science Course under the Three-Year Degree Course in Science.

The University has started the Second Year of the B.Sc. Home Science Course from the 15th June 1961 providing all laboratory facilities in the new building which is nearing completion.

This course provides intensive and extensive training of Three Year's duration after a student has passed the Pre-University Examination with Home Science as a special subject.

The University has continued its programme for the B. Sc. Home Science this year also and at the end of three years' training after the Pre-University Examination graduates in Home Science will have the same status as graduates of the Baroda, Delhi, Madras and other Universities which teach the Home Science Course.

The new curriculum of the Second Year of the B.Sc. Home Science, consists of the following subjects:—

1. English.
2. Elementary Bio-Chemistry and Nutrition.
3. Child Development and Family Relationship.
4. Textile and Clothing.
5. Home Management.
6. Education.

Even in June, 1961 there was a great rush of students who wanted to go in for the subject of Home Science. The University is able to accommodate more students this year to the Home Science Course in the Pre-University Class thus raising Marathi sides.

The Home Science Course has proved very popular amongst students who not only want to make home life their only career, but also those who wish to go in for an academic career.

The Government of India under the TCM Scheme has been able to obtain for this University very substantial help for the expansion and extension of the Home Science Laboratory in the form of latest equipment and instruments. In addition to this, the University of Tennessee has also given the benefit of the advice of the consulting technicians Miss Davison and Dr. Miss Durett.

The University has continued to remain the Regional Centre for imparting instruction in Home Science under the TCM Scheme, executed through the good offices of the Government of India and the University of Tennessee. The two technicians, Miss Davison and Dr. Miss Durett, who were assigned to this University since July 1959 have substantially furthered the case of the in-service training of teachers in Colleges in Bombay and Poona. They also actively associated themselves with the planning of the curriculum and laboratory practicals for the new B.Sc. Course in Home Science.

During the year under review equipment of the value of 12,250 was received by the University through the Government of India under the TCM Scheme for the benefit of the Home Science Department.

A Nursery School as a laboratory of the Home Science Department has been started from June 15, 1961. Special booths are constructed there to enable students learning Child Development to make their observations without making the children conscious of that fact.

Post-Graduate Department, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona.—The Post-Graduate Department for the study of Marathi and Sanskrit for the M.A. Examination instituted at the S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona, last year, has now added one more subject for study to its courses, viz., Hindi. The same subjects for the Post-Graduate Department at the S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay, are being continued and the number of students is 134.

Cultural History of India (in Gujarati).—Shri K. C. Shah and Shri R. L. Vayeda have jointly written a text-book on the subject of Cultural History of India for the Pre-University Class.

Biology, Hygiene and Home Science—(Gujarati and Marathi).—Dr. S. C. Sheth has submitted his manuscript of the text-book on the subject of Biology and Hygiene (in Gujarati) (70 marks for

the Pre-University Class) and it is now in press. Dr. V. H. Joglekar has also submitted a text-book on the subject of Biology and Hygiene (in Marathi) (70 marks for the Pre-University Class). The manuscript of a text-book in Home Science is under preparation and is expected to be ready soon.

Seminar, Workshops, etc.—The Central Food Technological Research Institute organised a short-course of training in Home Science for Home Science students at this University from the 7th July to the 12th July 1960.

A two-Day Regional Conference of Home Science Administrators, sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education and the U. S. Technical Co-operation Mission was held at this University on the 2nd and the 3rd March 1961.

About 35 persons, Administrators, and Teachers of Home Science Colleges from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Trivandrum, Ernakulum, Udaipur, Jabalpur, Patna, Ranchi, Calcutta, Delhi, Poona and Bombay attended the Conference.

The Zonal Demonstration Centre for the Home Science Department of this University and the Nirmala Niketan Home Science College, Bombay, planned a Child Development Workshop at this University from the 14th to the 21st March 1961, 44 persons from all over India attended the Workshop.

Annual Convocation.—The Tenth Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday, the 24th September 1960, at 5.30 p.m. at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay, when Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra and Chancellor of the University, presided.

University Library.—The University Library will complete its sixth year of steady progress. During the period under report a sum of about Rs. 30,000 was spent from the grant of Rs. 40,000 received from the University Grants Commission, for the purchase of books and periodicals in Humanities and Social Sciences for the year 1959-60. The University Library was also the recipient of a grant of 7,000 dollars from the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme for adding new American Books and Periodicals in the subjects of Humanities, Social Sciences, Technology and Science. Out of this 460 dollars have been spent.

The total number of books and periodicals added to the University Library is about 5,200. The University Library has a general collection of 35,000 books and periodicals. It subscribes to 120 periodicals and receives 74 periodicals by way of gift from different sources. During the year, the University Library worked

from 9-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The statistics given below give an idea of the progress of the University Library:—

Year	Readers and Visitors	Readers' Tickets issued to students	Reader's Tickets issued to Staff-Members
1958-59	18,131	1,378	98
1959-60	27,431	1,560	120
1960-61	29,600	1,500	122

As part of the Third Five-Year Plan of the University, a Library Training School will be started from July 1961. The School will be named "Shri Hansraj Pragji Thackersey School of Library Science" as a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 was received from Smt. Sunderabai Hansraj Pragji Thackersey. It will be a Post-Graduate course of one year's duration. It is most encouraging to see the warm response of students wishing to join the course.

The University received during the year grants from the University Grants Commission and the State Government as shown hereunder:—

Purpose of Grant	University Grants Commission Rs.	State Government Rs.
1. Revision of Salary Scales of teachers in colleges conducted by and affiliated to the University.	33,000(R)	5,928
2. Introduction of Three-Year Degree Course	65,000(NR)	..
3. Maintenance grant .. .. .	..	16,130(R)
4. Depreciation grant .. .. .	..	24,661(R)

Co-curricular Activities.—Planning Forum.—Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism, gave a inaugural talk on the 5th August 1960. The National Plan-Day was celebrated on the 13th September 1960, when Smt. K. R. Ranadive M.A., spoke on the Third Five-Year Plan with special reference to the role of women in Maharashtra State. The Seminar on "The Two Five-Year Plans have improved our standards of living" was organised on the 25th January 1961.

N. C. C.—There were 46 Junior Cadets and 14 Senior Cadets in N.C.C. From 26th October to 5th November an extensive training programme for N.C.C. Cadets was conducted. N.C.C.-Day was celebrated on the 12th February 1961, when Commander Shri Modi presided.

Inter-Collegiate Sports and Youth Festival.—From this year a combined Programme of Inter-Collegiate sports and Youth Festival was organised under the auspices of S. N. D. Thackersey College, Bombay, from 14th December to 16th December 1960.

Home Science Department.—A Workshop on Food Preservation was organised in July 1960 by the Mysore Food Technical Institute. A Workshop on method of Teaching Home Science was arranged in October 1960 over a period of 10 days under the guidance of T.C.M. Technicians.

P. V. D. T. College of Education for Women Bombay—Annual Report—1960-61—Enrolment.—The College entered into second year of its infancy in June 1960 with a strength of 90 students on each of the Gujarati and the Marathi sides in the B.Ed. class as against 80 in the preceding year. The M.Ed. class had a strength of 53 students of Junior and Senior combined, as against 27 in the Junior Classes in the preceding year.

B.Ed. Department.—The special feature of the B.Ed. Department this year is the sudden increase in the strength of the B.Ed. class. The present number on the roll is 57 as against 27 for the last year. This has resulted in the following new additions to the staff of the B.Ed. Department:—

1. Shri P. K. Veerkar, M.A., M.Ed., Supervisor.
2. Shrimati Snehalata Palsule, B.A., M.E.d., Supervisor.

From this year, the B.Ed. students are being initiated into psychological testing. Every student is now administering two tests, (i) Dr. Kamat's verbal test, and (ii) Dr. Bhatia's performance test. Another special feature in addition to the usual lectures by eminent educationists and the usual visits to educational institutions in Poona is the workshop in 'Evaluation' conducted for two days in the college under the guidance of Prof. Dr. R. G. Bapat, Co-ordinator, Extension Services Department, Tilak College of Education, Poona.

1961-62.

The year 1962 marks the completion of eleven years of educational service by the University after its statutory recognition in 1951—

- (a) The Home Science Department of the Arts College has been converted into a full-fledged College of Home Science and is housed in the new building.
- (b) The University has set up Shri Hansraj Pragji Thackersey School of Library Science to prepare students for the Diploma in Library Science Examination from June 1962.

- (c) The University Library is now shifted to the new building and two spacious floors are allotted to it.
- (d) A part of the Arts College and the Nursing Department of the S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay, have also been assigned independent space in the new building.
- (e) The University has now its own Convocation Hall.
- (f) The P. V. D. T. College of Education for Women, Bombay, is also allocated one spacious floor in the old building.
- (g) The Arts College at Bombay which was previously working in two shifts is now working in one shift from June 1962.

Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Governor of Maharashtra, continued to be the Chancellor of the University till April 15, 1962.

So far, there was no provision in the S. N. D. T. Women's University Act to borrow money or to raise loans on the security of its property and on the recommendation of the Joint Board of the Vice-Chancellors of the Statutory Universities in Gujarat and Maharashtra, the Senate has now made such a provision in the University Act.

Third Year of the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Science.—The University has now entered into the third and final year of the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Home Science from June 1962 at all colleges. From the year 1962 onwards, all colleges conducted by and/or affiliated to this University will have the Pre-University Class followed by the Three-Year Degree course leading to the final B.A. Special and/or General and B.Sc. Home Science Degree Classes.

Facilities of private study to those students who cannot attend regular classes for some reason or other have also been continued but such students are not permitted to appear as private students at the B.Sc. Home Science Examination, B.Ed. Examination and Nursing Examination where Practicals are compulsory.

Refresher Course in Special Fields of Education.—The University organised a Refresher Course for the Lecturers in Education at the College conducted by and affiliated to this University. This course included the following special fields of Education:—

1. Library Organisation.
2. Audio-Visual Education.
3. Educational and Vocational Guidance.
4. Child Guidance.

Seminar on the Teaching of English.—The University organised a Seminar on the Teaching of English under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. K. Gokak, Director, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, and his colleagues also participated in it. It was a Three-Day Seminar wherein all the Lecturers in English at the Colleges conducted by and affiliated to this University actively participated. The Seminar helped the Lecturers in English to gain knowledge about the method of teaching English at the Pre-University level, according to the revised syllabus where a paper of 100 marks is specially allotted to Grammar and Composition. This Seminar proved very useful to Lecturers in the day-to-day work.

Circulation Statistics—(Library).—

Year	Readers and Visitors	Reader's tickets issued to students	Reader's tickets issued to Staff-Members	Books issued on the premises	Books issued outside	Monthly average of Books and Readers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	.. 29,600	1,500	122	14,500	15,000	2,430 and 3,668
1961-62	.. 29,700	1,500	228	12,897	17,886	3,078 and 2,599

Addition of Books and Periodicals.—During the year under report, the Library made to its collection of 36,996 books and periodicals a further addition of about 3,872 volumes, thus bringing the total to 40,868. —

89 Books were received from the Asia Foundation.

45 Books on Gandhian Literature were received from the Government of India.

The Library subscribes to 220 periodicals and receives 71 complimentary periodicals.

Grants for Books and Periodicals.—

	Rs.	
University Fund	45,000
U. G. C. Grant—Science Subjects	50,000
U. G. C. Grant—Humanities and Social Science.	1,50,000

(For Third Plan period).
Do.

Out of the University Grant Commission Grants mentioned above a sum of Rs. 2,000 for books and periodicals in Science subjects and Rs. 20,000 for books and periodicals in Humanities and Social Science was received in March 1962 to be utilised in full before November 1962.

The New Library will give to the teaching staff and students the necessary atmosphere for formulating good reading habits and thereby encourage learning and scholarship, so necessary for a University.

The following text-books were published by the University during the year under review:—

Serial No.	Name of the Book	Author	Language	Prescribed for the Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cultural History of India.	Shri K. C. Shah and Shri P. L. Vayeda.	Gujarati ..	Pre-University.
2	Biology, Hygiene and Home Science.	Dr. S. C. Sheth and Miss B. L. Daftary.	Do. ..	Do.
3	Do. ..	Dr. V. H. Joglekar and Smt. Nirmala Kher.	Marathi ..	Do.

University Film Society.—From this year, the S. N. D. T. University Film Society is started with a view to giving students a correct appreciation of the films they see. The Society is affiliated to the University Film Council, New Delhi, which is the parent body of the University Film Societies in India. The University Film Council sends specially selected films to all University Film Societies.

Convocation.—The Annual Convocation of the University was held on September 16, 1961, at the Sunderbai Hall when Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra and Chancellor of University, presided.

The following degrees were conferred at the above convocation:—

Name of the Degree	Number of students
B.A.	1,369
M.A.	127
B.Ed.	196
M.Ed.	27
B.Sc. (Nursing)	10

University Hostel.—The construction of students' Hostel on the existing building is in progress and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of the next year.

Inter-University Youth Festival.—The 7th Inter-University Youth Festival was held at New Delhi from the 25th October 1961 to the 30th October 1961. Students of this University actively participated therein.

Major Building Developments.—The hostel building was extended and with the addition of the new portion, 150 students are now accommodated in the hostel. With the help of the University Grants Commission, two new class-rooms were completed for the two Pre-University divisions.

B.Ed. Department.—The B.Ed. Department materially developed during the year as regards the strength of students. There was a great rush for admissions to the B.Ed. course and in spite of the earnest desire to limit the number of admissions to sixty-five the college was compelled to grant admissions to more than seventy students to meet the demands of the budding teachers. Due to the peculiar adverse circumstances caused by the Panshet floods the number settled down to 67 which was again more than the last year's figure of 57.

According to the accepted policy of the University to develop the B.Ed. Section into a fullfledged Department, three full-time lecturers and three full-time supervisors have been appointed in the B.Ed. Department. Home Science was allowed as a new Method under paper III.

6.7. MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY:

1960-61

After completing two years of its existence, the University entered upon its activities for the third year from June 1960. With a view to commemorating the inauguration of the University, the second anniversary of the inauguration was celebrated on the 23rd August 1960.

The academic year 1960-61 commenced on the 20th June 1960. 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 was continued with the help of recognised teachers from the staff of the affiliated colleges in Aurangabad and the teachers in two Departments. The University was also able to start M.A./M.Sc. classes in Mathematics with effect from this academic year. Although the

University had established two science departments, viz., the Department of Chemistry and the Department of Zoology earlier and although the posts of a professor and two lecturers in each of these departments had been advertised, the appointments could not be made owing to the fact that it was not possible to provide these departments with proper accommodation for laboratories, etc. The appointments had, therefore, to be postponed, but the Post-graduate teaching in these subjects was carried on in the Laboratories set up in the Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad, with the help of recognised University teachers. The authorities of the Milind Mahavidyalaya were good enough to make available to the University on hire one big hall in the College building for accommodating additional laboratories.

Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A.,LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, Governor of Maharashtra, continued to be the Chancellor of the University, and Shri S. R. Dongerkery, B.A.,LL.B., continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University during the year under report.

Professor W. L. Kulkarni, in collaboration with Shri S. N. Rasal, Lecturer in Marathi, in the Department prepared a press-copy of the first 13,000 verses of the 18th Chapter of Shri Dasopanta's "Geetarnava". This chapter consists of more than 16,000 verses which were copied out and the copy is now being corrected by comparing it with the original. A monograph on Dasopant's idea of the "Vaish-Dharma" was prepared by Prof. Kulkarni in collaboration with Shri Rasal and was published in the inaugural number of the Marathwada University Journal.

Dr. Pathan worked during the year on "Shalya-Parva" by Navras Narayan, a Mahanubhava poet. He collected four manuscripts of the text, one of which is written in the "Sakali" script of the Mahanubhavas. This manuscript has been deciphered by him. He has copied another manuscript of 'Shalya-Parva' which bears the date 1683 A.D. He hopes to complete the preparation of a critical edition of Shalya-Parva before October 1961.

The tutorial system was introduced to encourage the students to discuss their difficulties with their teachers. For this purpose the M.A. students were divided into three batches, each batch meeting one of the teachers every week.

Some of the important decisions taken by the Executive Council are summarised below:—

On the recommendation of the Board of University Teaching, it was decided to start post-graduate teaching in Mathematics

from the academic year 1960-61, with the help of the recognised teachers from the affiliated colleges in Aurangabad.

The Academic Council appointed a Committee to make recommendations to the Executive Council regarding the writing of text-books in Marathi or the translation of existing books in Marathi, in any subject other than languages prescribed for the degree course in Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture and Education by college teachers with the help of the loan to be received from the Director of Education, Government of Maharashtra. This Committee recommended to the Executive Council that the Director of Education be requested to give a loan of Rs. 37,500 to this University for the publication of text-books in Biology, General Science, Commerce and Economics. Government has already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the University for this purpose.

The Executive Council decided that 15 per cent of the total admissions made every year to the University Departments be reserved for Backward Class students, subject to the proposal being approved by the State Government under section 7 (1) of the Marathwada University Act.

The Council accepted the recommendations of the Students' Welfare Board that with effect from the year 1960-61, a medical examination of the Pre-University students and the students of the first year in the Professional Colleges be conducted with the help of the branches of the Indian Medical Association in Marathwada.

The University accepted the proposal of the University Grants Commission to set up a Film Club in the University.

The University Grants Commission proposed a scheme for the establishment of a University Printing Press by making a non-recurring grant to the University of Rs. 1,81,000 on the condition that the State Government would agree to share the burden of 33-1/3 per cent of the total non-recurring expenditure. The Executive Council accepted the proposal and requested the State Government to bear its share, which it has agreed to do. The plans and estimates of the press have been prepared and forwarded to the University Grants Commission for necessary approval. The work of constructing the building for the Press will be undertaken as soon as the plans and estimates are approved by the Commission,

The Executive Council accepted the proposal of the University Grants Commission for instituting Tagore lectures at this University under the Tagore Centenary Scheme by setting apart Rs. 6,250 as its own share. The University Grants Commission has made a grant of Rs. 18,750 to the University for the purpose.

On the recommendation of the University Publication Board, the Council decided that the University should publish its own selections in Marathi prose and poetry for Pre-University students with effect from the academic year 1961-62. The necessary arrangements are being made to bring out the selections by June 1961.

The Council decided to introduce Honours Courses at the degree level in the Faculties of Arts and Science with effect from June 1961, according to the scheme finally adopted by the Academic Council.

The academic Council laid down—

That the Higher Secondary (Multipurpose) Agriculture Examination conducted by the S.S.C. Examination Board be recognised as equivalent to the Pre-Agriculture Examination of this University for purposes of admission to the second year class of the four year course leading to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that the candidate seeking admission to the second year class of the 4-year courses of the B.Sc. (Agri.) examination has obtained 40 per cent of the maximum marks in theory and in practicals separately in each subject of the main elective, *i.e.*, Agriculture;
- (2) that the syllabus for the H. S. (Multipurpose) C. (Multipurpose Agri.) in Physics, Chemistry, Animal Husbandry and Zoology is suitably amended by the S.S.C. Board;
- (3) that the H. S. (Multipurpose) C. Examination in the electives of the Humanities, the Sciences and Commerce be recognised as equivalent to the Pre-University Course Examination in the Humanities, Science and Commerce, respectively.

The Council decided to allow women candidates to appear for the M. A. examination as external students with effect from 1960-61.

As recommended by the Board at its meeting held on March 19, 1960, thirty-seven (37) merit scholarships were awarded to post-graduate students studying in the M.A./M.Sc. Classes, in addition to two Departmental Scholarships of Rs. 50 each in each of the two Departments during the year 1960-61. Eight Dakshina Fellowships were sanctioned by the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, to the post-graduate students of this University.

Board of Extra-Mural Studies.—The Board of Extra-Mural Studies at its meeting held on 27th March 1961, decided to start two additional centres in Marathwada. In pursuance of this decision centres were opened at the following places:—

- (1) Paithan, (2) Udgir, (3) Ter, (4) Osmanabad, (5) Ahmednagar, (6) Bhir, (7) Hingoli, (8) Gangakhed and (9) Partur.

Centres were already functioning at Aurangabad, Bahirgaon, Jalna, Nanded, Parbhani, Selu, Basmat, Mominabad and Ambad. The total number of centres has now increased to eighteen. Two more centres are yet to be opened. Efforts are being made in that direction. A centre has been opened at Degloor in the Nanded District but it has yet started functioning. Efforts are being made to activate the centre.

During the year, 34 lecture series were delivered at 16 centres. Bahirgaon did not arrange any lecture series this year also.

A subjectwise break up of the lecture series delivered shows that out of the 153 lectures delivered so far, 51 were on Marathi literature, 30 on Political Science, 15 on Economics and 6 on History.

During the course of this year, two more publications will come out. One will be on 'Rockets' written by Prof. K. A. Thakar and the other on 'Folk-Songs of Marathwada' by Prof. B. G. Deshmukh. It is expected that these books would be out by the end of June.

This year a sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on the Library Scheme. Books have been sent to the Centres. The scheme was enthusiastically received by the Centres.

The Board at its meeting held on January 25, 1961, considered the letter from the Director, National Institute of Sports, New Delhi, regarding the Ad-Hoc Training Course held at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and recommended to the Executive Council that the University authorities should consider the question of deputing at least two teachers for the training course every year, considering the financial implication in so far as their pay and allowances, etc., are concerned.

The University Publications Board and the Grants Utilisation Committee.—The Executive Council had provided a sum of Rs. 5,000 for giving grants to persons or Associations in Marathwada for publication and Rs. 5,000 for research. The University Publication Board and the Grants Utilisation Committee at their meeting held on September 21, 1960, considered the applications received for grants and recommended them to the Executive Council. The Executive Council accepted these recommendations on October 29, 1960.

University Library—Additions of Books.—13,995 books were added to the Library during the year under report bringing the total number of books approximately to 58,000. Out of these, 13,168 books purchased from regular grants and 14,794 books from the collection purchased from Raja Shamraj Bahadur of Hyderabad have been accessioned. The total number of books classified is 13,250 and 12,750 books have been catalogued as on 31-3-1961.

Grants for Purchase of Books.—The University Grants Commission allotted a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of books and back volumes of periodicals in Science and a grant of Rs. 50,000 for subjects in the Humanities. In addition to the above grants the University had also allotted a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals. Two further grants of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40,000 were received in January 1961 from University Grants Commission for the purchase of Books and periodicals in the humanities and Sciences, respectively.

Periodicals.—The total number of periodicals received in the Library is 230. Out of these 134 were subscribed for and 96 were received as gifts. Many important and valuable back sets of periodicals in Science and Humanities have also been purchased.

Grant-in-aid Scheme.—The work of supplying books to professors of the University and the colleges affiliated to this University to their personal Library was entrusted to the library under the

Grant-in-aid Scheme introduced by this University this year. About 47 professors have taken advantage of this Scheme.

Library Building.—The most outstanding feature of the period under report was the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Library Building by the State Chief Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, on 16th October 1960.

Recognition.—(i) The recognition of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nanded, as an institution for specialised studies for teaching courses of study leading to the Diploma O.L. and B.O.L. examinations in Sanskrit, was granted during the year under report.

(ii) The recognition of the Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna, as an institution for specialised studies for teaching courses of study leading to the Dip. O.L. and B.O.L. Examinations in Sanskrit, was also granted in 1960-61.

Chancellor's Gold Medal.—The Chancellor informed the Vice-Chancellor on the 8th May 1961, that acting upon a suggestion made by Professor D. G. Karve, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, and after consulting the Government of Maharashtra, he had decided to institute the "Chancellor's Medal" in this University from the current academic year (*i.e.*, 1960-61). A gold medal, to be known as "the Chancellor's Medal", will, therefore, be awarded at the annual convocation to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in any particular subject at the examination for the degree of Master of Arts of the University chosen by the University. The medal will be assigned to a different branch of study each year, in accordance with the order of rotation determined by the University. The cost of the medal (with its clasp) is not to exceed Rs. 450 and the Comptroller of the Raj Bhavan House is to be responsible for the payment of the amount. The medal is to be struck in 9 carat gold. The Chancellor has instituted this medal in all the Universities of Maharashtra. The Chancellor's medal was first instituted in the University of Bombay in 1870 and has been prized by the student world as an award of the highest distinction.

Membership of Other Bodies.—The Vice-Chancellor was appointed Chairman of the Committee by the Government of Maharashtra (*vide* Government Resolution No. USG 4260-U, dated December 27, 1960) for reporting on the steps necessary for the substitution of the regional and/or national language as the medium of instruction in the universities and in other institutions of higher learning in the Maharashtra State. The other members

are: (1) Shri G. D. Parikh, (2) Dr. D. D. Karve, (3) Shri S. L. Pandharipande and (4) E. R. Dhongde. The Committee is required to report on (i) the steps necessary for the progressive substitution of the regional and national language as the medium of instruction in the Universities and technical and other institutions of higher learning, (ii) legislation, if any, for that purpose, (iii) the action to be taken (a) for the preparation of the necessary books for higher education, in all branches of knowledge in each regional and national language and (b) for equipping teachers and professors with a view to enabling them to impart instruction through the regional and national languages.

Convocation.—The Second Annual Convocation of the University was held on October 15, 1960, when Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra and Chancellor of the University, presided and Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, delivered the Convocation address. A notable feature of this Convocation was that it was held on the proposed University Campus near the Soneri Mahal by erecting a spacious pandal. The following degrees were conferred at the Convocation:—

Name of Degree	Number of students
B.A.	132
B.Sc.	110
LL.B.	47
B.Com.	50
B.Sc. (Agri.)	17
B.Ed.	20
Total	376

Statistical-cum-Information Unit of the University.—It was recommended by the Seminar on the Standardization of the Technique and Programme of the Collection of Educational Statistics from Universities held at New Delhi in November 1959, that Universities should be requested to establish or strengthen Statistical-cum-Information Units by taking advantage of the University Grants Commission Scheme. Moreover, with a view to improving the quality and timely supply of educational statistics from all affiliated colleges, an in-service training course in Educational Statistics on regional basis of about a week's duration was organised by this Unit in July 1960, when 12 colleges sent their nominees to this training Course. The Ministry of Education had agreed to share 50 per cent of the expenditure on this training course.

The Planning Forum celebrated the National Plan Day on 13th, 14th and 15th of September 1960 in a befitting manner.

On the 15th September 1960 talks on different aspects of the Plan were arranged.

A film show on the progress of some important projects like Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Bhilai Steel Plant, etc., was arranged the same day in the University premises. A pictorial exhibition of the progress of the Plan and Small Savings was simultaneously held to celebrate the National Plan Day.

In December 1960, the All India Co-operative Week was celebrated under the auspices of the University Planning Forum.

1961-62.

In June 1961, the University entered upon its activities for the fourth year of its existence. As in the previous years, the Inauguration Day of the University was celebrated on the 23rd of August 1961. The academic year 1961-62 of the University commenced on the 15th June 1961. The University was able to provide for Post-graduate teaching in the subjects of Marathi, English, Sanskrit, History, Economics and Mathematics in the Faculty of Arts and in Chemistry, Zoology and Mathematics in the Faculty of Science with the help of the teachers in the two departments and/or recognised teachers from the staffs of the affiliated colleges in Aurangabad. It was also possible for the University to start Post-graduate teaching in one more subject, viz., Hindi, with the assistance of contributed teachers from the affiliated colleges in Aurangabad. During the year under reference, the teachers appointed in the University Department of Chemistry and Zoology, viz., one Professor and two Lecturers each joined their duties. Although the construction of the semi-permanent building to accommodate the University Library and the Departments of Chemistry and Zoology, etc., was completed, the University could not occupy the same as it was not handed over to the University owing to certain technical difficulties. The University had, therefore, to count upon the continued use of the two halls of the Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad, rented by it for its laboratories in these subjects.

Library Survey of Marathwada.—The Department has so far been able to collect 950 manuscripts. They are mainly from the districts of Bhir, Aurangabad and Osmanabad. It was also able to get a few valuable manuscripts from Bidar and Gulbarga

places outside Marathwada. The work of cataloguing these manuscripts is in progress. So far, 450 manuscripts are catalogued. Of these 450 manuscripts, 162 are in Marathi and the rest are in Sanskrit. Some manuscripts have been received on the understanding that they would be returned to the owners after being copied. The work of copying these manuscripts is in progress. The copying work of one such manuscript is over, the copy is being corrected and the original will be sent back to the owner after the correction work is over. It may be noted that of the Marathi manuscripts so far received under the scheme, 32 are of hitherto unpublished works.

Dasopant's "Geetarnava".—The manuscript of the 18th Chapter of Dasopant's 'Geetarnava' which consists of more than 16,000 verses and its 8th Chapter which consists of more than 3,000 verses were received by the Department from Amba-Jogai on condition that the originals would be returned after getting them copied. The copying work of both the Chapters is now over.

Facilities for Research.—In order to provide facilities for research in Inorganic Chemistry, Physical and Organic Chemistry, it is proposed to equip the laboratories with special equipment such as X-ray diffraction apparatus, magnetic balance, micro-analysis apparatus, chromatographic apparatus, spectrograph, micro-balance.

With a view to encouraging the teachers from affiliated colleges to carry out research work during their spare time it is proposed to keep the research laboratories open on all working days from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

A special new feature of the year was the scheme prepared by the Executive Council of inviting distinguished persons from other Universities, etc., for delivering lectures in series of three to five each for the benefit of Post-graduate students on payment of an honorarium of Rs. 150 per series and the usual travelling and halting allowance.

From out of the endowment of Rs. 25,000 created with the assistance of the University Grants Commission, the University instituted the Tagore Lectures under the Tagore Centenary Scheme. The Executive Council invited Professor Sib Narayan Ray, Head of the Department of English, South Indian Educational Society's College of Arts and Science, Bombay, to deliver a series of three lectures on "Rabindranath Tagore and his

work". Professor Ray delivered three lectures on the following topics:—

- (1) Tagore's Place in the History of Modern India.
- (2) Poetry and Paintings of Tagore.
- (3) Tagore's Novels and Short Stories.

The Executive Council had decided to establish a University Press with the assistance of the grant received from the U. G. C. and the State Government. The construction of the building for the Press will be undertaken shortly. Orders for the machinery for the Press have already been placed.

The Executive Council established a Students' Aid Fund Scheme in the University for the benefit of students in the University Departments. The said scheme will be implemented with effect from the academic year 1962-63. A fee of Rs. 2 will be collected from each student towards the Fund along with the first instalment of the tuition fees.

The Board of Extra-Mural Studies.—Professor R. S. Gupte, M.A., continued to be the Secretary of the Board during the year.

In the year under review the number of Extra-Mural Centres rose to 24. Of these, two centres, viz., Aurangabad and Nanded, ceased to function without a warning. Of the other centres, Udgir, Partur and Osmanabad remained inactive. The newest centre was Sonpeth in Parbhani District.

136 lectures had been delivered at the various centres up to the end of March 1962. Their subjectwise break-up is as follows: 64 in Marathi and Sanskrit Literature, 30 on History, 18 on Political Science, 12 on Economics, 9 on Science and 3 on Education.

It is gratifying to note that the idea of extension lectures is taking root in the rural areas. Many of the Extra-Mural lecturers reported that the interest that the people in the rural areas show is truly astonishing. Many feel grateful to the University for having started this activity.

Extra-Mural Libraries were established in eight centres. Books were despatched to three more centres. The remaining centres had yet to sign the agreement forms sent to them.

University Library—Acquisition of books.—During the year under report, 6,396 books were added to the Library, bringing the total number of books and bound volumes of periodicals to 68,400 approximately. Out of the 6,396 books, 4,760 were purchased from the University's own grant and U. G. C. grants. The

rest were presented to the University by institutions as well as individual donors.

Periodicals:

During the year under report, 60 additional periodicals were subscribed to. Now the total number of periodicals received in the Library is 236. Out of these 181 were subscribed to, 47 were received gratis and 8 on exchange.

Grant-in-aid Scheme.—This year also the University assisted the University and college teachers to develop their personal libraries by giving them grants to purchase books.

In a few cases, books were also ordered at the request of the professors concerned. In all, 41 University Teachers took advantage of the scheme.

Semi-permanent Building.—Two halls in the Semi-permanent building behind the main building have been allotted to the library. Out of these two halls, one is meant for the reading room, which would accommodate about 48 readers at a time. The other hall will be used as a stack room.

Endowments.—During the year under review, Dr. G. K. Chitale, Professor of Pathology, Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad, offered a donation of Rs. 2,700 for the institution of a cash prize of Rs. 100 in memory of his mother the Late Shrimati Laxmibai Kashinathrao Chitale, to a woman student securing the highest number of marks in Marathi (Optional subject) at the B.A. examination every year with effect from April 1962. On the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Marathi, the Executive Council decided to prepare Selections in Prose and Poetry for the Pre-University course in Marathi (Second language paper). The Executive Council appointed an editorial committee consisting of Professor W. L. Kulkarni, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh and Shri S. R. Gadgil to prepare the selections. The Committee accordingly prepared the selections which were published in June 1961 and are being taught as a text-book for the Pre-University students with effect from the academic year 1961-62.

- ✓ At the request of the Board of Studies in English, the Executive Council decided to hold an Orientation Course on the teaching of English for teachers in English with the help of the staff of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad. The Orientation Course was accordingly held from November 19 to 25, 1961, in the University premises.

Convocation.—The Third Annual Convocation of the University was held on November 19, 1961, on the University premises at Aurangpura, Aurangabad, when Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Maharashtra, presided. The following degrees were conferred at the Convocation:—

Name of Degree		Number of students
B. A.	..	147
M. A.	..	20
B. Sc.	..	82
M. Sc.	..	16
LL. B.	..	20
B. Com.	..	31
B. Sc. (Agri.)	..	15
B. Ed.	..	23
Total	..	<u>354</u>

The University Planning Forum was active and it organised several debating and essay competitions, symposia and lectures by eminent persons in the year.

The Planning Forum celebrated the National Plan Week in the month of October 1961. The programme for the week consisted of a lecture by Dr. S. K. Muranjan on "Planning in Retrospect" on the 4th of October 1961, debating competitions and a symposia.

The Marathwada University Film Society was constituted by an order of the Vice-Chancellor passed on the 23rd March 1961.

The Society has been affiliated to the University Film Council, New Delhi, which is the federal body of the University Film Societies in India.

Objects.—The objects for which the Society is established are—

- (a) to advance education and culture through the medium of films ;
- (b) to create and develop amongst students an appreciation of films for purposes of healthy entertainment ;
- (c) to encourage interest in the film as aesthetic art, as a medium of information and education, elevation and development of personality ;
- (d) to organise films clubs in constituent and/or affiliated colleges and institutions ;
- (e) to promote the study and appreciation of films by means of lectures, seminars, symposia, discussions and exhibitions and maintain a library of films and books.

6.8. GRANT-IN-AID:

The grants paid during the years under report to the various Universities in the State by the Government were as under:—

Table No. VI (3)

State Grants to University

Serial No.	Universities	1960-61			1961-62		
		Re-curring	Non-recurring	Total Grant	Re-curring	Non-recurring	Total Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	8,86,574	..	8,86,574	9,39,768	..	9,39,768
2	Nagpur	4,55,563	..	4,55,563	4,82,896	..	4,82,896
3	Poona	8,35,506	..	8,35,506	8,85,636	..	8,85,636
4	Marathwada	8,37,613	..	8,37,613	8,51,280	..	8,51,280
5	S. N. D. T.	1,63,130	..	1,63,130	1,72,918	..	1,72,918

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 3,29,930 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,45,356 in 1961-62 was sanctioned as depreciation grant for replacement of apparatus instruments, etc., and as depreciation grant on buildings to the Universities as below:—

Serial No.	Universities	Depreciation grant paid	
		1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Bombay	1,46,505	1,60,106
2	Poona	91,842	1,13,413
3	Nagpur	66,922	37,520
4	S. N. D. T.	24,661	34,317
5	Marathwada .. ..	..	..
	Total	3,29,930	3,45,356

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 1960-61 and 1961-62 the following grants were paid to Universities on this account:—

Serial No. (1)	Universities (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	S. N. D. T.	5,928	..
2	Poona	7,896	..
3	Nagpur .. ..	..	4,800

The question of further revision of salary scales was under consideration and hence no matching grants have been paid for this purpose. Only a grant of Rs. 4,800 has been paid to the Nagpur University because it was due to its expenditure in previous year.

The following matching grants to the tune of Rs. 3,18,527 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,52,436 (both recurring and non-recurring) have been paid to the following universities during the years under report on such of their development schemes as were approved by the University Grants Commission:—

Serial No. (1)	Universities (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Poona	2,33,062	2,08,635
2	S. N. D. T.	5,928	22,306
3	Nagpur	79,537	1,16,495
4	Marathwada .. ..	..	5,000
	Total ..	3,18,527	3,52,436

Grants were sanctioned but were not actually paid in order to meet expenditure elsewhere.

6.9. AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

It is to be noted that not all Colleges and Research Institutions are affiliated to the Universities. Some colleges are not affiliated

to any University but are in receipt of grants from the State Government. The tables opposite give the details of the institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and enrolment during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

N.B.—(1) Each Statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments, is shown as one unit for Statistical recording.

(2) 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.

(3) There were 24 institutions of Higher Education in 1960-61 and 31 institutions of Higher Education in 1961-62 which were not affiliated to any of the Universities as detailed below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
(1) Research Institutions for Higher Education	1	1
(2) Graduates' Basic Training Centres	2	3
(3) Nautical Engineering College	1	1
(4) Medical College (Ayurvedic)	3	5
(5) Training Institutes for Physical Education	4	4
(6) Co-operative Training College	1	1
(7) Oriental Colleges	3	4
(8) Sir J. J. School of Art	1	1
(9) College of Yoga	1	1
(10) Rural Institutions	2	3
(11) Indian Institute of Technology	1	1
(12) College of Home Science, Bombay	1	1
(13) College of Applied Arts	1	1
(14) Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1	1
(15) College of Journalism	1	1
(16) Vocational Guidance Institute, Bombay	1	1
(17) Institute of Social Sciences .. .. .	..	1

The total number of students in these non-affiliated institutions was 4,030 in 1960-61 and 5,088 in 1961-62.

6.10. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following tables present the candidates who appeared and passed some of the important examinations held by the Universities during the years under report. For a comparative study the percentages of results of these examinations during 1960-61 and

1961-62 are given along with the corresponding percentage for the year 1959-60 :—

Table No. VI (5)
University Examinations
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Serial No.	Examination	1960-61		1961-62		Percentage for		
		No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1	B.A.	10,044	6,030	10,436	6,060	57.5	60.03	58.1
2	M.A.	1,844	1,398	1,829	1,469	74.06	75.8	80.3
3	B.Sc.	6,003	3,575	6,133	3,984	50.2	59.6	65.0
4	M.Sc.	775	536	772	532	66.8	69.2	68.9
5	Ph.D.	112	77	..	..	72.6	68.9	..
6	LL.M.	74	26	86	34	35.7	35.1	39.5
7	LL.B.	1,262	644	1,292	814	56.9	51.03	51.03
8	M.D.	82	20	92	33	28.6	24.4	35.9
9	M.B.B.S.	461	258	378	255	54.5	56.1	67.5
10	B.E. (Civil)	301	225	186	147	67.6	74.8	79.0
11	B.E. (M. & E.)	324	218	341	260	69.7	67.3	76.2
12	M.Ed.	167	116	145	81	61.3	69.5	55.9
13	B.T./B.Ed.	1,216	1,183	1,392	1,336	94.2	97.3	96.0
14	M.Com.	281	193	335	214	73.3	68.7	63.9
15	B.Com.	2,029	1,082	2,172	1,315	48.2	53.3	60.5
16	M.Sc. (Agri.)	55	55	55	54	100.0	100.0	98.1
17	B.Sc. (Agri.)	189	167	280	241	83.8	88.4	86.1
18	B.Sc. (Vet.)	63	48	97	67	83.3	76.2	69.1
19	B. Text.	24	24	28	26	95.0	100.0	92.8
20	Ph.D. (Tech.)	11	11	..	..	25.0	100.0	..

6.11. EXPENDITURE.

The following table gives the total expenditure of statutory Universities according to sources for the years under report and the preceding year, sourcewise percentage to total expenditure are indicated in brackets:—

Table No. VI (6)
Direct expenditure of statutory Universities
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Item	Expenditure for		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	12,20,669 (9.8)	14,51,158 (10.8)	17,04,096 (10.5)
State Government Funds	25,86,554 (20.7)	30,56,655 (22.8)	33,14,102 (20.5)
Board Funds and Fees	71,51,633 (57.3)	76,46,091 (57.1)	88,97,200 (54.9)
Other Sources	15,18,128 (12.2)	12,49,820 (9.3)	22,78,682 (14.1)
Total	1,24,76,984 (100.00)	1,34,03,734 (100.00)	1,61,94,080 (100.00)

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 9 lakhs from 1,24,76,984 in 1959-60 to Rs. 1,34,03,734 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 1,64,94,080 showing an increase of Rs. 48 lakhs in 1961-62 over the direct expenditure during 1960-61. During the year 1960-61 about 57.1 per cent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 57.3 per cent in the preceding year. During the year 1961-62 about 54.9 per cent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 57.1 in 1960-61.

Indirect expenditure incurred by the Universities during the years under report was Rs. 80,05,035 in 1960-61 and Rs. 75,37,911 in 1961-62 as indicated below:

	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
On Scholarships and stipends	8,61,052	7,11,403
On Buildings	43,12,871	24,82,907
On Hostels	2,88,247	1,81,795
On Miscellaneous	25,42,865	41,61,806
Total	80,05,035	75,37,911

2. RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

6.12. During the year 1960-61 the number of Research Institutions was 15 as against 16 in 1959-60. This is due to the revised classifi-

cation of the Bombay Labour Institute with 74 students (71 men and 3 women) recognised by the Bombay University as a professional institution during the year 1960-61. The number of research institutions remained constant at 15 in 1961-62. The number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1962 was 308 (212 men and 96 women) as against 298, (212 men and 86 women) in 1960-61. 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 heads of other Departments of the State Government. Particulars in respect of research institutions recognised by various Universities in the State during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are as indicated on page 282.

In addition to the 15 institutions following 23 institutions, though not educational institutions, are recognised by Government for purposes of grant:—

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Amount	
		1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Jyotirvidya Parisamstha, Poona	172	105
2	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay ..	25,000	38,780
3	Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay ..	6,020	2,000
4	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	11,390	4,500
5	Anthropological Society of Bombay, Bombay ..	290	75
6	Gujarati Natya Mandal, Bombay	3,800	900
7	Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Poona	7,680	3,750
8	Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona ..	3,680	3,650
9	Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona	5,410	1,000
10	Kaivalyadham S. M. Y. M. Samiti, Lonawala—		
	(i) Literacy Research Department	4,740	3,000
	(ii) Scientific Research Department	15,000	7,000
11	Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia	850	1,000
12	Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai (North Satara) ..	6,750	6,750
13	Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.	880	..
14	Hyderabad Historical and Literary Research Society, Nanded.	620	300
15	Mahajan Sahitya Prakashan Mandal, Nanded ..	1,140	375
16	Bharatiya Charitra Kosha Mandal, Poona ..	2,880	721
17	Shri Forbes Gujarathi Sabha, Bombay	1,500	..
18	Vidarbha Samshodhan Mandal, Nagpur	630	500
19	Shri Eknath Samshodhan Mandal, Aurangabad ..	350	1,150
20	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay	50,000	50,000
21	Maharashtra Kalopasak, Poona	470	..
22	Lokhitwadi Mandal, Pethe Vidyalaya, Nasik ..	2,450	..
23	Bharatiya Sanskriti Kosh Mandal, Poona ..	3,670	2,886

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Research Institute (2)	Recognised by (3)	State Government grant (4)	(5)
1	Haffkine Institute, Bombay	Bombay University	Rs. Nil since a Government Institution.	Rs.
2	Marine Biological Research Station, Taraporewala Aquarium, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	
3	Indian Cancer Institute, Bombay	Do.	Do.	
4	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay	Do.	3,260	500
5	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay	Do.	4,650	1,500
6	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay	Do.	15,000	5,000
7	Psychological Research Institute, Bombay	Do.	..	..
8	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	Poona University	3,510	1,580
9	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona	Do.	15,000	5,000
10	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona	Do.	3,47,666	2,42,566
11	G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti, Kolhapur	Do.	4,070	1,000
12	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Poona	Government	2,040	2,990
13	Demographic Training Institute, Bombay	Do.	Central Government	
14	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay	Do.	..	..

During the year 1960-61, the following grants were also given to the Research Institutes for the construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and library books:—

	No. of Research Institutions	Amount given in 1960-61 Rs.
(1) Equipments and Library books	18	97,625
(2) Buildings.. .. .	11	4,38,641

In 1961-62 Government sanctioned Rs. 25,000 to the Rural Research Institute for the construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and library books.

Brief notes on the activities of some of these Research Institutions are as follows:—

1960-61

Haffkine Institute.—The year 1960 is the Birth Centenary year of the Founder-Director Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine. Glowing tributes were paid to this great personality at a meeting held on 16th March 1960 to celebrate this function.

The Haffkine Institute Research and Development Fund Committee granted sanction to seven items of construction on the institute premises at an aggregate cost of Rs. 10,62,919 and 3 items of construction at Pimpri at a cost of Rs. 4,73,800 from resources of the Research and Development Fund.

The Government of Maharashtra has agreed to create three endowments from the proceeds of the Diamond Jubilee as per the request made by the Haffkine Institute Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee. The three endowments are for hostel building, for institution of scholarships and for establishing of a research unit to be manned by six junior and 6 senior research fellows.

The building of the Snake and Frog House was brought into commission during the current year. Government have sanctioned construction of additional surface water reservoir to provide for a long-felt need.

During the year 1960-61 the Institute launched an intensive drive for blood collection, in which a large number of employees have personally responded.

Government of Maharashtra have constituted a State Advisory Board for Haffkine Institute to advise Government on broad outlines of research and development at the Institute under the chairmanship of Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

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With a view to educate and inform the public about the use of preventive measures and to stress the importance of human blood and plasma for saving life in case of accidents and emergencies, such as severe burns and surgical operations, the Institute participated in the following exhibitions:—

- (a) Health Exhibition organised by Rotary Club of Bombay at Nair Hospital,
- (b) Blood Bank and Family Planning Exhibition held at Cama Hospital, Bombay, and
- (c) International Food Festival Exhibition held at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium Grounds, Bombay.

Supervisory Training has been one of the fields of additional activity during the year 1960-61. The Institute participated in the eighteenth project of the T. W. I. Supervisory Training Programme conducted by the "Training within Industry Centre" of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India at Bombay.

1961-62

The year 1961-62 marks the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan and the Institute has been allotted Rs. 50 lakhs for the entire plan period.

Significant additions to research facilities have been made this year by the import of specialised equipment.

Among building works undertaken the civil portion of the cold storage and the floors above, a floor on the Chemotherapy block, extension to the Diphtheria block, workshop and surface water storage tank have been completed.

During the year 1961-62, 49 candidates were working for the research degrees, 33 for the M.Sc. and 16 for Ph.D.

The Institute during the year participated in the following exhibitions:—

- (1) Scientific Exhibition at Ahmedabad on the occasion (from 9th February 1961 to 19th February 1961) of Ahmedabad Civil Hospital Centenary.
- (2) Glimpses of Wonder and Beauty Exhibition (Tourism Exhibition) at Bombay (From 5th March 1961 to 2nd May 1961).
- (3) Health and Psychological Exhibition at Khar, Bombay (from 17th December 1961 to 20th December 1961).

Posters, life-size photographs, coloured panels, cut-outs, and layouts and actual samples of drugs formed part of the exhibits. More emphasis was put on the preventive side. Blood-donation activity was also emphasised in particular.

This was the second year of this additional activity of supervisory training in the Institute. The training was introduced at various levels of Supervisors, including the junior laboratory assistants. It is heartening to note that there is growing awareness of the need for such a training amongst the Supervisors of this organisation and during group discussions a large number of them showed productive-consciousness.

1960-61

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute—Mahabharata Department.—11,620 pages of the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata have been printed up-to-date. Out of these 152 pages were printed during the year. These include 144 pages of the Asvamedhikaparvam edited by Prof. R. D. Karmarkar, which complete the Asvamedhikaparvam, and 8 pages of the Santiparvam 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 152 pages of the Mahabharata, consists of 1,834 pages as against 1,506 pages printed in the last year. Progress has been made in connection with the reprinting of the two volumes in the Bombay Sanskrit Series, namely, the Paribhasendusekhara and the Vyakaranamahabhasya, Volumes I and II. The printing of Volume V, Part 2, of Mahamahopadhyaya Prof. 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. 31,397.66 as against Rs. 28,070.71 of the previous year. These sale proceeds include an amount of Rs. 6,471.60 realised from the sale of the Mahabharata fascicule. The stock of the Institute's publication is rapidly increasing, year after year.

Library.—The total number of printed books in the Library stood at 20,551 on 31st March 1961.

Press.—The Maharashtra Printing Department printed 19 forms of the Mahabharata during the year as against 35 forms printed in the previous year. Besides, the Department printed 24-1/2 forms of the Subhasitavali.

Membership of the Institute.—The number of members on 31st March 1961 stands at 533 as against 504 of the previous year showing a net gain of 29 members.

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 five students in this Department working for their Doctorate during the year.

1961-62

Mahabharata Department.—11,772 pages of the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata have been printed up-to-date, of which 152 pages were printed during the year under report. Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Editor of the Anusasanaparvan, has completed the press-copy of the constituted text of the entire parvan. Twelve formes of that parvan were printed off. The second fascicule of the Salyaparvan, edited by Dr. Dandekar, was published on 15th September 1961.

Manuscripts Department.—Volume XIX, Section I, Part II of the Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts (Jaina Literature and Philosophy), edited by Prof. H. R. Kapadia, was published during the year. Part 3 of Volume IX (Vedanta Manuscripts), prepared by Dr. S. M. Katre, is almost ready, while 480 pages of Volume XVI, Part 2 (Tantra), prepared by Dr. H. D. Sharma, have been printed off so far.

Publication Department.—Apart from 152 pages of the Mahabharata the output of the Department during the year was 1,380 pages as against 1,834 pages printed during the last year. Volume XLI, parts i—iv of the Annuals was published during the year. Volume V, part 2 of the History of Dharmashastra by M M. Prof. Kane is expected to be published very soon.

Sales Department.—The total sale proceeds of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 30,318.26 as against Rs. 31,397.66 of the previous year. The sale proceeds include an amount of Rs. 8,703.00 realised from the sale of the Mahabharata fascicules.

Membership of the Institute.—The number of members on 31st March 1962 stands at 548 as against 533 of the previous year, showing a net gain of 15.

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 organised by the University of Poona. There were in all three

students in this Department working for their Doctorate during the year. The building for the Post-Graduate and Research Department has been completed.

Library.—The total number of printed books in the library stood at 20,920 on 31st March 1962.

1960-61

Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.—The term of office of the previous Council of Management expired on 30th April 1960. Government constituted the new Council by appointing the following besides the Ex-Officio Members to the Council for the triennium ending 30th April 1963:—

Prof. S. K. Belwalkar,
Shri P. J. Chinmulgund,
Prof. D. R. Gadgil,
MM. Dr. P. V. Kane,
Prof. D. D. Kapadia,
Prof. R. P. Masani,
Shri R. P. Naik,
Prof. R. P. Patwardhan,
Prof. H. D. Velankar.

Dr. S. M. Katre has been nominated by the Indian Aid Mission to Nepal as a member of the Academic Committee of the National Archives Development Board. He attended the first meeting of the Committee held in Kathmandu on 2nd March 1961.

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, accepted the Institute's Scheme for the publication of a descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts. The Institute received Rs. 1,200 as first instalment towards this grant.

Fifty-five students have been working for the degree of Ph.D. of Poona University, on various topics. Four students were admitted to the Ph.D. course during the year 1960-61.

The Professor of Linguistics was put in charge of the Summer School of Linguistics held on behalf of the University of Poona in May and June 1960. He also supervised the phonemic and morphemic count of the Kannada language and the work of Sindhi grammar in Devanagari.

Exchange appeals were sent to 173 institutions and 45 new relationships were established taking the number from 138 to 183.

1961-62.

The Summer School of Linguistics was organised jointly by the University of Saugar and the Linguistic Society of India at Saugar in Madhya Pradesh from 8th May 1961 to 18th June 1961. Dr. A. M. Ghatage participated as a full member of the Faculty and of the Advisory Board and represented the Deccan College on the Faculty.

An agreement was entered into on the 21st October 1961 between the Deccan College and the Goethe Institute, Munich, West Germany, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an Indian Institute of German Studies. The objects of the Institute are as follows: (a) to train Indian teachers of German, (b) to arrange Intensive Courses along the lines of those conducted by the Goethe Institute in Germany and abroad, and (c) to extend practical training to the candidates by participation in the teaching of the Intensive Courses.

The construction of the buildings for the Departments of Archaeology and Linguistics has been virtually completed and the finishing work is in progress.

Exchange appeals were sent to 12 institutions and 10 new relationships were established taking the number from 183 to 193.

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.

1960-61

Almost starting from scratch, this Rural Institute has now completed the following building projects since its inception in July 1956: (i) a two-storeyed building for the Rural Services Course including a large Assembly Hall on the top floor; (ii) a two-storeyed hostel building capable of accommodating about 175 students, and (iii) the staff quarters.

Institute's Farm and Dairy.—About 140 acres of the newly acquired land were brought under cultivation wherein most of the agricultural operations were done by means of tractors available with the Institute. Only the regional crops were taken both for educative and production purposes. Contour-bunding has been done in most of the area by the Soil Conservation Department. A herd of 25 dairy animals is being maintained and considerable area is reserved for grazing and raising the seasonal and perennial crops for fodder. Construction of a silo pit (60' × 20' × 9') has already been started this year.

Extension Activities.—Various extension projects were undertaken during the session under review in collaboration with the Extension Department of the Institute.

The Nagpur University has accorded recognition to the Diploma in Rural Services awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education as equivalent to B.A. Degree of that University for admission to Post-Graduate Courses in Humanities in the following subjects: (1) History, (2) Geography, (3) Hindi, (4) Political Science, (5) Economics, (6) Home Science, (7) Sociology, (8) Social Work, (9) Social Education.

1961-62

New Optional Group.—In addition to the already existing optional groups of Co-operation, Public Administration, Home Science and Social Work, in this session an optional group of Village Industries was introduced.

Planning Forum.—The Planning Forum of the Institute carried on its work during the session as heretofore. It celebrated the National Plan Week, organized lectures, seminars and essay-competitions on problems of planning and tried to make both the students and the people of the service area of the Institute plan-conscious.

Institute's Farm and Dairy.—About 140 acres of land was brought under cultivation, wherein most of the Agricultural operations were done by means of Tractors available with the Institute. A Dairy Herd of 5 Murrah-Buffaloes and 12 Haryana cattle is being maintained. This meets the necessary requirements in training of Animal Husbandry and milk supply to the staff and students of the Institution.

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 oral examination. This being a post-graduate course, candidates selected are all graduates in the faculty of Arts, Commerce or Law.

The new premises of the Institute and hostel costing over Rs. 8 lakhs are at Chamarbaug Road, Parel, Bombay-12.

The Workers Education Scheme has now been put on a permanent footing. The objectives of the scheme are—

- (1) to enable the workers to be good and efficient workers and useful citizens as members of the Indian Society ;
- (2) to promote better industrial relations;
- (3) to enable the workers to understand modern economic and other trends ; and
- (4) to discipline the minds of workers and develop their thinking power and latent potentialities.

The topics selected under the scheme are of immediate interest to the workers and have a direct bearing on the life and work of the industrial worker.

The course covers 40 lecture-discussions, eight observation visits, three role-playing periods, two group discussions, case conference, seminar, symposium, film shows and discussion on current topics. The Institute has trained 393 worker trainees in the five sessions so far completed. A new feature of the scheme was a visit to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, by 92 worker-trainees on a three day study tour.

During the year 1961-62 the hostel building was made available for occupation in the month of February 1962. During the year 1961-62 under the Workers Education Scheme the total number of trained workers reached 513 in the seven sessions so far completed. The past worker-trainees of the Workers Education Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra have under the leadership of Shri John Lewis formed an association called the Economic System Labour Fund. The Association celebrated its first Annual Social on 14th March 1962.

The other activities of the planning forum, Gandhi Study Circle, Students' Union, continued as usual during the years under report.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.—The year 1961-62 is the Twenty-fifth 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 25 years, ceaselessly striven to reintegrate Indian culture to suit modern conditions and to resuscitate its fundamental values based on Truth, Love and Beauty: "Satyam", "Shivam", "Sundaram". From modest beginnings, the Bhavan has now blossomed 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.

The year under report marked considerable progress in the varied activities of the Bhavan. The highlights of these activities during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are as below:—

1960-61

- (1) Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Press (Associated Advertisers and Printers).
- (2) First series of lectures on Indian Culture under the Munshi Endowment, by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer in December 1960.
- (3) First series of lectures on Indian History under the Birla Endowment, by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in December 1960.
- (4) Starting of the Sugam Sangit School.

1961-62

- (1) Inauguration of the Bhavan's College of Journalism, Advertising and Printing on 15th July 1961, by Shri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister.
- (2) Inauguration of the Gujarat Kendra of the Bhavan on 22nd July 1961, by Nawab Mehdi Nawaj Jung, Governor of Gujarat.
- (3) Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Bhavan's Sardar Patel College of Engineering on the 17th September 1961 at the Bhavan's Campus, Andheri, by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

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: (Figures in brackets indicate sourcewise percentage to total expenditure):—

Table No. VI (7)

Source (1)	Amount in		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	5,54,302 (30.94)	10,02,989 (46.1)	10,56,599 (49.3)
State Government Funds	2,54,047 (14.18)	3,27,769 (15.1)	2,92,491 (13.6)
Boards Funds	30,784 (1.72)	23,829 (1.1)	24,441 (1.1)
Other Sources	9,52,568 (53.16)	8,21,722 (37.7)	7,67,125 (35.8)
Total	17,91,701 (100.00)	21,76,309 (100.00)	21,41,156 (100.00)

3. COLLEGE FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

6.14. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES:

The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 64 with 73,085 students in them on 31st March 1960 to 81 with 75,208 students in them on 31st March 1961 giving 928 as the average number of students per college as against the corresponding figure of 1,142 for the preceding year. The number of girls in these colleges was 18,239 which represented about 24.3 per cent of the total enrolment. The number of colleges increased from 81 colleges with 75,208 students in them on 31st March 1961 to 105 with 86,757 students in them on 31st March 1962 giving 826 as the average number of students per college as against the corresponding figure of 928 for the year 1960-61. The number of girls in these colleges was 21,136 representing about 24.4 per cent of the total enrolment. The regionwise distribution of the colleges is as under:—

Greater Bombay with an addition of 5 new Colleges during the last 2 years show a decrease in the average number of students per college from 1,999 in 1959-60 to 1,633 in 1961-62. In the rest of the districts of West Maharashtra the number of colleges increased from 21 to 37 during the last 2 years showing a decrease in the average from 880 in 1959-60 to 660 in 1961-62. In Vidarbha the number of Colleges has increased from 17 in 1959-60 to 32 in 1961-62 and the average number of students per college has gone down from 907 in 1959-60 to 625 in 1961-62. In Marathwada the

Table No. VI (8)
Arts and Science Colleges
 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

Region (1)	Number of Colleges			No. of students in these colleges			Average No. of students per college		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	1961-62 (7)	1959-60 (8)	1960-61 (9)	1961-62 (10)
Greater Bombay	18	21	23	35,996	35,216	37,565	1,999	1,677	1,633
Rest of West Maharashtra	21	26	37	18,480	21,130	24,402	880	813	660
Vidarbha	17	23	32	15,418	15,481	19,984	907	673	625
Marathwada	8	11	13	3,191	3,381	4,806	399	307	369
Total ..	64	81	105	73,085	75,208	86,757	1,142	928	826

number of colleges has increased from 8 to 13 during the last 2 years while the average number of students per college has gone down from 399 in 1959-60 to 360 in 1961-62.

6.15. EXPENDITURE:

The scheme sanctioned by Government during 1959-60 for payment of liberalised grants to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in West Maharashtra for (1) construction of buildings, (2) purchase of equipment and (3) purchase of library books, was continued during the year 1960-61. The scheme was sanctioned by Government only for a period of 2 years, *i.e.*, 1959-60 and 1960-61. During the year 1960-61 an amount of Rs. 3.17 lakhs was sanctioned to 23 institutions for purchase of library books and equipment. An amount of Rs. 18.66 lakhs was sanctioned to 31 institutions for construction of college buildings. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 97,625 was sanctioned for purchase of equipment to 18 research institutions and an amount of Rs. 4,38,641 was sanctioned to 11 research institutions for construction of their buildings. In addition to this building grants amounting to Rs. 18,000 has been sanctioned to one College in Vidarbha.

During the year 1961-62, Government sanctioned grants to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in West Maharashtra for (1) construction of buildings, (2) purchase of equipment and (3) purchase of library books. 15 institutions were paid Rs. 3,59,525 on this account. (The expenditure figures of Arts and Science Colleges by sources for the last three years are presented in the Table below. (Bracketed figures indicate percentage to total expenditure):—

Table No. VI (9)
Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Source	Expenditure		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	16,109 (17.70)	52,65,720 (21.4)	1,12,27,587 (38.8)
Boards Funds .. .. .	..	69,101 (0.3)	1,66,368 (0.6)
Fees	1,56,19,334 (72.45)	1,62,05,125 (65.7)	1,40,74,443 (48.6)
Other Sources	21,23,101 (9.85)	31,04,101 (12.6)	34,84,708 (12.00)
Total	2,15,58,544 (100.00)	2,46,44,047 (100.00)	2,89,53,106 (100.00)

Fees contributed 65.7 per cent in 1960-61 and 48.6 per cent in 1961-62 as against 72.45 per cent in the year 1959-60. The fees and other sources between them make up the decrease in Government funds and Board funds, the total expenditure being about Rs. 33 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 43 lakhs in 1961-62 more than the previous year's corresponding figures.

4. PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES:

6.16. In 1959-60 there were 65 colleges with an enrolment of 27,266. During the year 1960-61, 13 new professional colleges were started bringing the total number of these colleges to 78 but the Labour Institute, Bombay, which was treated as research institution during 1959-60 has now been shown as a professional college during the year 1960-61. With this the total number of Professional Colleges is 79. The new Colleges opened during 1960-61 are—

- (1) Agriculture College, Dhulia.
- (2) Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.
- (3) Parle College of Commerce, Bombay.
- (4) College of Commerce and Economics, Churchgate, Bombay.
- (5) Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.
- (6) S. V. S. College of Education, Osmanabad.
- (7) Engineering College, Aurangabad.
- (8) Engineering College, Karad.
- (9) College of Nursing, Bombay.
- (10) College of Architecture, Bombay.
- (11) Nagpur Sharirik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
- (12) Training Institute for Physical Education, Nagpur.
- (13) S. P. Mandali's Sharirik Vidyalaya, Poona.

During the year 1961-62, seven more institutions were added bringing the total number of Professional institutions to 86. The total enrolment in all the Professional Colleges was 30,468 in 1961-62. The new colleges opened during 1961-62 are—

- (1) Polytechnique, Nagpur.
- (2) Bandra College of Commerce, Bombay.
- (3) College of Education, Sangli.
- (4) College of Education, Dhulia.
- (5) B. T. College, Amravati.
- (6) Occupational Therapy School, Bombay.
- (7) Physio-Therapy Training Centre, Bombay.

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 (Under-graduate-Non-basic).

S. T. C. Classes or institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a college. These have no separate buildings 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 65 Professional Colleges of 1959-60 was 27,266 (24,724 men and 2,542 women) while during the year 1960-61 it was 30,468 (25,972 men and 4,496 women) in 79 colleges. During the year 1961-62 the total enrolment in 86 colleges was 34,250 (30,950 men and 3,300 women). The Tables below give the particulars of these 79 and 86 colleges for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 :—

Table No. VI (10)
Professional Colleges
(1960-61)

Area (1)	Colleges for Education		Engineering and Technology Colleges		Medical and Veterinary Colleges	
	Institutions (2)	Students (3)	Institutions (4)	Students (5)	Institutions (6)	Students (7)
1. Greater Bombay ..	3	496	3	2,839	9	2,846
2. Rest of West Maharashtra ..	6	538	3	1,789	4	1,195
3. Vidarbha ..	7	771	2	360	3	374
4. Marathwada ..	2	111	1	60	1	167
Total ..	18	1,916	9	5,048	17	5,182

Area (1)	Agriculture Colleges		Commerce Colleges		Law Colleges	
	Institutions (8)	Students (9)	Institutions (10)	Students (11)	Institutions (12)	Students (13)
1. Greater Bombay ..	..	..	5	5,330	4	3,369
2. Rest of West Maharashtra ..	2	605	5	2,892	2	470
3. Vidarbha ..	2	862	3	2,296	1	373
4. Marathwada ..	1	199	1	324	1	130
Total ..	5	1,666	14	10,842	8	4,342

Table No. VI (10)—cont.
Professional Colleges— cont.
 (1960-61)—cont.

Area (1)	Colleges for Applied Art and Architecture		Other Professional Colleges		Total No. of Colleges	
	Institu- tions (14)	Stu- dents (15)	Institu- tions (16)	Stu- dents (17)	Institu- tions (18)	Stu- dents (19)
1. Greater Bombay ..	2	1,060	2	135	28	16,075
2. Rest of West Mahara- shtra.	..	..	2	267	24	7,756
3. Vidarbha ..	..	..	2	10	20	5,646
4. Marathwada ..	..	..	..	..	7	991
Total ..	2	1,060	6	412	79	30,468

Table No. VI (10)
Professional Colleges
 (1961-62)

Area (1)	Colleges for Education		Engineering and Technology		Medical and Veterinary	
	Institu- tions (2)	Students (3)	Institu- tions (4)	Students (5)	Institu- tions (6)	Students (7)
1. Greater Bombay ..	3	474	3	3,490	11	3,424
2. Rest of West Maharashtra	8	652	3	1,809	4	1,185
3. Vidarbha ..	8	928	2	412	3	934
4. Marathwada ..	2	129	1	154	1	237
Total ..	21	2,183	9	5,865	19	5,780

Area (1)	Agriculture Colleges		Commerce Colleges		Law Colleges	
	Institu- tions (8)	Students (9)	Institu- tions (10)	Students (11)	Institu- tions (12)	Students (13)
1. Greater Bombay ..	..	..	6	5,342	4	3,528
2. Rest of West Maharashtra	2	805	5	3,003	2	467
3. Vidarbha ..	2	1,019	3	2,849	1	432
4. Marathwada ..	1	222	1	461	1	231
Total ..	5	2,046	15	11,655	8	4,658

Table No. VI (10)—cont.
Professional Colleges—cont.
(1961-62)—cont.

Area	Applied Art and Architecture		Other Professional Colleges		Total No. of Colleges	
	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Greater Bombay	2	1,101	2	138	31	17,497
2. Rest of West Maharashtra .. ..	..	..	2	214	26	8,135
3. Vidarbha	1	600	2	10	22	7,184
4. Marathwada .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	1,434
Total	3	1,701	6	362	86	34,250

6.17. EXPENDITURE:

The following Table presents the comparative expenditure figures on all Professional Colleges during the years under report and the preceding year (bracketed figures indicate percentages to total expenditure):—

Table No. VI (11)
Expenditure on Professional Colleges

Source	Amount in		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	21,35,983 (11.51)	50,72,207 (20.7)	68,94,176 (22.2)
State Government Funds	82,73,862 (44.59)	99,30,609 (4.04)	1,54,13,556 (49.3)
Board Funds	12,43,690 (6.70)	15,08,983 (6.1)	13,89,504 (4.4)
Fees	52,65,760 (28.38)	66,59,497 (27.1)	60,54,716 (19.3)
Other Sources	16,37,597 (8.82)	13,92,812 (5.7)	15,01,625 (1.8)
Total	1,85,56,802 (100.00)	2,45,64,108 (100.00)	3,12,53,577 (100.00)

There is a considerable increase in the expenditure under Central Government funds. The reason for this abnormal increase in expenditure is due to the expenditure on Indian Institute of Technology whose total direct expenditure alone was Rs. 42,36,521 in 1960-61 out of which Rs. 40,77,722 have been contributed by the Central Government and during 1961-62 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 59,16,101, an amount of Rs. 59,10,771 was contributed by Central Government. The Nautical College of Engineering, Bombay, had a total direct expenditure of Rs. 3,40,881 out of which Rs. 2,82,902 have been contributed by Central Government for the year 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 the direct expenditure was Rs. 3,03,947 out of which Rs. 2,49,148 was contributed by Central Government. Expenditure from Board Funds also increased from Rs. 12,43,600 to Rs. 15,08,983 in 1960-61 but was Rs. 13,89,504 in 1961-62. There is a decrease from 8.82 per cent to 5.7 per cent of the total expenditure under the expenditure from other sources during the year 1960-61 and there is a further decrease to 4.8 per cent in 1961-62. There is an over-all increase of about Rs. 60 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 66.89 lakhs in 1961-62.

5. COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

6.18. Colleges for Special Education remained constant at 9 during the year 1960-61 and increased to 17 in 1961-62. The 8 new colleges started during 1961-62 are as below:—

- (1) Brahmakarma Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
- (2) Social Services Institute, Bombay.
- (3) College of Journalism, Bombay.
- (4) Rural Institute, Wardha.
- (5) College of Yoga, Bombay.
- (6) Vocational Guidance Institute, Bombay.
- (7) Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay.
- (8) Family Planning Centre, Bombay.

The enrolment in these colleges has registered an increase of 129 in 1960-61 and 557 in 1961-62 over the figures of 1,751 and

1,880 for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, respectively. The enrolment in these 17 institutions during the last 3 years is as indicated below:—

Name of the Institution	Enrolment in		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay ..	169	180	179
2. G. S. College of Yoga and Culture Synthesis, Lonawala ..	10	10	16
3. S. K. Mahavidyalaya, Nanded	14	15	16
4. Shri Ram Sanskrit M. V., Jalna	10	15	31
5. Rural Institute, Amravati	335	357	415
6. Rural Vidyapeeth, Gargoti	178	194	202
7. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay	501	507	497
8. College of Home Science, Bombay	385	435	503
9. Jalna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalna	149	167	136
10. Brahmakarma V. M., Nagpur .. ..	..	..	29
11. Social Services Institute, Bombay .. ..	..	..	49
12. College of Journalism, Bombay .. ..	..	..	38
13. Rural Institute, Wardha .. ..	..	..	59
14. College of Yoga, Bombay .. ..	..	..	21
15. Vocational Guidance Institute, Bombay .. ..	..	..	86
Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay .. ..	..	..	29
Family Planning Training Centre, Bombay .. ..	..	..	131
Total ..	1,751	1,880	2,437

Thus it will be seen that the total enrolment has increased from 1,751 to 2,437 during the last 2 years.

6.19. EXPENDITURE:

The expenditure by sources incurred on the Colleges for Special Education during the years under report and the preceding year is given below (with percentages to total in brackets):—

Table No. VI (12)
Expenditure incurred on Colleges for Special Education
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Source (1)	Amount in		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds	2,37,948 (24.66)	2,69,200 (24.4)	4,42,959 (30.3)
2. State Government Funds	1,86,042 (19.28)	2,68,612 (24.4)	4,16,955 (28.6)
3. Fees	2,07,101 (21.46)	2,81,443 (25.5)	2,63,995 (18.1)
4. Other resources	3,33,725 (34.60)	2,73,903 (25.7)	3,36,225 (23.0)
Total ..	9,64,816 (100.00)	11,03,158 (100.00)	14,60,134 (100.00)

The overall expenditure in 1960-61 has increased by about 1.38 lakhs over previous year, which further increased by Rs. 3.57 lakhs in 1961-62. The percentage of the expenditure met from Central Government Funds to the total expenditure on Colleges for Special Education has shown an overall increase during the last 2 years. Similarly, the percentage of State Government funds also shows an increase while the income from fees shows percentage increase in 1960-61 but percentage decreases from 21.46 in 1959-60 to 18.1 in 1961-62.

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. **T**HIS 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. **S**ECONDARY 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 VII (1) shows the number of teachers under training during the last three years:—

Table No. VII (1)
Secondary Training Colleges

—	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurangabad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Institutions—						
1959-60 ..	3	..	4	3	1	11
1960-61 ..	3	..	4	4	2	13
1961-62 ..	3	1	5	5	2	16
Number of teachers under training—						
1959-60—						
Men ..	208	..	258	298	62	826
Women ..	308	..	114	86	10	518
Total ..	516	..	372	384	72	1,344

Table No. VII (1)
Secondary Training Colleges—cont.

(1)	Greater Bombay (2)	Rest of Bombay Division (3)	Poona Division (4)	Nagpur Division (5)	Aurangabad Division (6)	Total (7)
1960-61—						
Men ..	156	..	381	382	101	1,020
Women ..	340	..	88	91	10	529
Total ..	496	..	469	473	111	1,549
1961-62—						
Men ..	127	50	429	499	113	1,218
Women ..	347	3	109	131	16	606
Total ..	474	53	538	630	129	1,824

The number of institutions increased from 11 to 13 in 1960-61 and further increased to 16 in 1961-62. During the year 1960-61, two new Secondary Training Colleges, viz:—

- (1) College of Education, Osmanabad,
- (2) Swavalambi College of Education, Wardha,

have started. Out of which the Swavalambi College of Education was in existence in 1959-60 and was imparting instructions in Diploma in Teaching but during the year 1960-61 it started degree courses. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 the following three colleges were opened:—

- (1) College of Education, Sangli,
- (2) College of Education, Dhulia, and
- (3) Shivaji B. T. College, Amravati.

All these colleges were imparting instructions for degree course. The colleges opened for training of teachers during the last two years have been opened by private managements.

The number of colleges affiliated to the various universities during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are as indicated below:—

Name of the University	Number of Colleges affiliated to the Universities during		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay	2	2	2
Poona	4	4	6
Nagpur	3	4	5
Marathwada	1	2	2
S, N. D, T.	1	1	1
Total	11	13	16

Thus it will be seen that during the last two years, five new institutions have been added for providing training facilities as compared to the total number of institutions as on 31st March 1960.

The number of students increased by 205 during 1960-61 mainly due to the fact that two more institutions were added during the year 1960-61. The increase in enrolment during the year 1961-62 over the enrolment for the year 1960-61 is 275 due to the addition of three institutions during 1961-62.

It will be seen from the above tables that the total number of students increased from 1,344 in 1959-60 to 1,549 in 1960-61 which further increased to 1,824 in 1961-62 thus showing the average increase of 480 students during the last two years.

Out of 1,549 students in 1960-61, in all these colleges 529 or about 34.2 per cent were women and out of 1,824 in 1961-62, 606 were women, which is about 33.2 per cent of the total enrolment. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of women candidates to the total number of enrolment during the last two years decreased from 34.2 per cent to 33.2 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to the percentage for the year 1960-61.

During the year 1960-61, 1,216 teachers out of which 752 were men and 464 were women appeared for the B. T. or B. Ed. Examinations conducted by the various universities. In 1961-62 1,392 teachers including 921 men and 471 women appeared for the B. T. or B. Ed. Examinations conducted by the various universities and 1,183 teachers including 731 men and 452 women passed the examination in 1960-61 and 1,336 teachers including 882 men and 454 women passed the examination in 1961-62.

7.3. 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, filmstrips, 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.

GRADUATES' BASIC TRAINING INSTITUTIONS :

During the years 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 two 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 three 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 No. VII (2) give details of these institutions as on 31st March 1961 and 1962:—

Table No. VII (2)
Graduate Basic Training Institutions
1960-61

Item (1)	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Post-Gr. Basic Training College, Amravati (4)	Total (5)
	Dhulia (2)	Gargoti (3)		
Year of Establishment	1948	1956	1955	..
<i>On 31st March 1961—</i>				
No. of Students on Roll—				
Men	42	16	42	100
Women	5	6	3	14
Total	47	22	45	114
No. of Students in Attached Hostels—				
Men	42	16	..	58
Women	5	6	..	11
Total	47	22	..	69
No. of Students that Passed during 1960-61—				
Men	41	16	38	95
Women	5	6	2	13
Total	46	22	40	108

Table No. VII (2)—cont.
1961-62

Item (1)	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Post-Gr. Basic Training College Amravati (4)	Total (5)
	Dhulia (2)	Gargoti (3)		
Year of Establishment	1948	1956	1955	..
<i>On 31st March 1962—</i>				
No. of Students on Roll—				
Men	43	11	44	98
Women	7	..	1	8
Total	50	11	45	106
No. of Students in Attached Hostels—				
Men	43	10	41	94
Women	7	..	1	8
Total	50	10	42	102
No. of Students that Passed during 1961-62—				
Men	42	12*	40	94
Women	6	..	1	7
Total	48	12	41	101

* One Private student.

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 and partly by research or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree.

During the year 1960-61, 242 students including 142 men and 100 women were enrolled for the M. Ed. degree and nine students including four men and five women were registered for the Ph. D. degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. Similarly, during the year 1961-62, 216 students including 133 men and 83 women were enrolled for the M. Ed. degree and 14 students including six men and eight women were registered for the Ph. D. degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. Thus it will be seen that the number of students enrolled for M.Ed. degree or for Ph. D. degree decreased from 251 to 230 in 1961-62 as compared to the enrolment in 1960-61. On hundred and

sixteen students including 65 men and 51 women in 1960-61 and 81 students including 45 men and 36 women in 1961-62 were awarded the M. Ed. degree. None of the students was awarded Ph. D. degree by the universities during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

7.5. DIPLOMA IN TEACHING:

There were two colleges, one for men and one for women, *viz.*—

- (1) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute for Men, Amravati.
- (2) Diploma (in Teaching) Training Institute for Women, Amravati.

The total number of students in these Colleges as on 31st March 1961 was 253 consisting of 128 men and 125 women. The number remained constant during 1961-62. In addition there were T. D. classes attached to the following Colleges:—

- (1) Ram Narayan Ruia College, Bombay;
- (2) St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Bombay;
- (3) Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona;
- (4) R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri;
- (5) University Training College, Nagpur;
- (6) Janata Secondary Training College, Chanda; and
- (7) Swavalambi College of Education, Wardha.

Thus it will be seen that there were seven institutions conducting such classes during the last three years. The total number of students in these classes was 550 including 275 men and 275 women in 1960-61 and the number increased to 600 in 1961-62 including 289 men and 311 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 nine 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 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 years 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

Year	No. of Institutions	Number of students		
		Men	Women	Total
1959-60 ..	60	1,162	1,323	2,485
1960-61 ..	74	1,400	1,639	3,039
1961-62 ..	111	2,518	2,337	4,855

Table below shows the distribution of the total number of S.T.C. Institutions by regions:—

Region	Number of Institutions		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay	26	29	46
Poona	16	23	25
Aurangabad	1	2	2
Nagpur	17	20	38
Total	60	74	111

It will be seen from the above tables that the total number of S.T.C. institutions increased from 60 in 1959-60 to 74 in 1960-61 which further increased to 111 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that there is an increase of 14 institutions in 1960-61 and a further increase of 37 institutions in 1961-62. During the last two years there is an overall increase of 51 institutions over the number of institutions as on 31st March 1960. It will also be seen from the total enrolment for the last three years that it increased from 2,485 to 3,039 in 1960-61 which further increased to 4,855 in 1961-62. If the figures of total enrolment as on 31st March 1960 and 31st March 1962 are compared, it will be seen that the total enrolment

has practically doubled during the last three years. The increase in the enrolment is appreciable in 1961-62 which is mainly due to the fact that 37 S.T.C. Institutions were added to the previous institutions only during 1961-62.

The regionwise distribution of the institutions shows that in Bombay Division, the number of S.T.C. institution increased from 29 in 1960-61 to 46 in 1961-62. Similarly in Poona Division it increased from 23 to 25 and in Aurangabad Division there is no change during the last two years. But in Nagpur Division the number of institutions in 1960-61 was only 20 while in 1961-62 the same was 38. It shows 18 more S.T.C. Institutions were added only in Nagpur Division in 1961-62 giving additional facilities to a large number of students for securing training qualifications.

In the S.T.C. Examination held during 1960-61, 4,263 teachers (2,287 men and 1,976 women) appeared and 2,564 including 1,263 men and 1,301 women passed in the examination and out of 6,743 teachers including 3,767 men and 2,976 women who appeared for the examination in 1961-62, 4,777 including 2,494 men and 2,283 women passed the examination. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of passed to the total number of the teachers appeared for the examination was 60.1 per cent in 1960-61 and the same was 70.8 per cent in 1961-62. This will show an increase to 10.7 per cent in the passes to the total number of teachers appeared in 1961-62 over the corresponding percentage of 60.1 in 1960-61.

7.7. TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS:

The number of primary training colleges in the State increased from 113 to 127 in 1960-61 which further increased to 132 in 1961-62. The increase of 15 colleges in 1960-61 and five colleges in 1961-62 is accounted for under 11 Men's colleges and three Women's colleges in 1960-61 and one Men's college and four Women's colleges during 1961-62. The divisionwise distribution of these 127—132 colleges is as indicated below in comparison to the corresponding figures for 1959-60:—

Division	Number of Colleges in		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay	31	36	36
Poona	35	43	44
Nagpur	36	35	38
Aurangabad	11	13	14
Total	113	127	132

Out of 127 colleges in 1960-61, 58 colleges were managed by Government and the number remains the same in 1961-62. There were three municipal colleges in 1960-61 and two municipal colleges in 1961-62 managed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The number was reduced to one in 1961-62 due to the closure of one college run by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All the remaining 66 in 1960-61 and 72 in 1961-62 colleges were managed by private agencies.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 13,847 in 1959-60 to 16,547 in 1960-61 which further increased to 18,110 in 1961-62. The average number of students, per college, was 130 in 1960-61 which increased to 137 in 1961-62 showing an increase of seven in 1961-62 over the average for 1960-61. If the average for 1959-60 which was 122 is taken into consideration, there is a rise of 15 students in average in 1961-62 as compared to the average in 1959-60.

The following table shows the number of primary training colleges by managements and the number of pupils during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VII (4)
Training Institutions for Primary Teachers

Management	Number of Institutions			Number of students in institutions		
	For Men	For Women	Total	For Men	For Women	Total
1960-61						
Government	49	9	58	7,714	1,145	8,859
Municipal	2	1	3	80	173	253
Private Aided	45	21	66	5,085	2,350	7,435
Total	96	31	127	12,879	3,668	16,547
1961-62						
Government	49	9	58	8,390	1,180	9,570
Municipal	1	1	2	39	159	198
Private Aided	47	25	72	5,495	2,847	8,342
Total	97	35	132	13,924	4,186	18,110

The following paragraphs deal separately with the institutions for men and women.

B. TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (MEN)

7.8. INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS :

The total number of training colleges for men increased from 85 with 10,680 trainees in 1959-60 to 96 with 12,879 trainees, in 1960-61 increased to 97 with 13,924 trainees in 1961-62.

During the year 1960-61 under the Government of India scheme for increasing the trained element of teachers in existing primary colleges as well as to meet the need of trained teachers for Compulsory Primary Education during the Third Five-Year Plan, 16 new primary training colleges consisting of 11 Government and five non-Government were opened during 1960-61 in the State. However the increase in the number of institutions for men, *i.e.*, actually reflected in the report is only from 85 in 1959-60 to 96 in 1960-61. Hence, even though 16 colleges for men were opened under the Government of India scheme, the actual number of institutions could only rise to 11 institutions because of the fact that out of the institutions in existence in 1959-60, five were closed down during 1960-61. This will explain the difference between the actual rise and the number of colleges that were added to the institutions in existence in 1959-60 during 1960-61 under the Government of India scheme. Each of these colleges started with two divisions of 50 students each in Government colleges and one division in other institutions, *i.e.*, non-Government colleges. The new institutions opened have provided for 1,300 additional students.

The total number of training colleges was increased by one during 1961-62 which is a non-Government college. Out of five institutions opened under Government of India scheme, two were for men and three were for women. The opening of two new colleges for men provided additional accommodation for 160 students with two divisions in each class, the strength of each division being 40. As against the actual increase of two non-Government Training Colleges for men in 1961-62 under the Government of India scheme, the net rise in the total number of training institutions in 1961-62 is only one due to the fact that one training institution for men which was in existence in 1960-61 was closed down during 1961-62.

As regards the institutions for women, the number increased from 28 to 31 during 1960-61. Of the three colleges, opened under the Government of India scheme, one Government and two non-Government provided additional accommodation for 180 students

during 1960-61. During the year 1961-62, four more institutions were added. But under the Government of India scheme only three institutions were opened which were managed by private agencies, thus providing additional accommodation for 480 students. As against the actual increase of three, the increase in the number of colleges for women is four. The addition of one is due to the fact that the training institution at Wardha, viz., Mahilashram Basic Training College, Wardha, which was classified as the social workers institution in 1960-61 is accounted for as a Basic Training College (Primary) for Women during 1961-62.

As regards the training colleges which were opened under the Government of India scheme, the entire expenditure was borne by Government of India.

The total number of students increased from 10,680 in 1959-60 to 12,879 in 1960-61 which further increased to 13,924 in 1961-62. 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 pupils registered on roll. According to the revised Grant-in-aid Code no college is allowed to admit more than 40 students per class.

The following table No. VII (5) gives details of P. T. Colleges for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 by divisions:—

Table No. VII (5)
Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers 1959-60,
1960-61, 1961-62

Division	Number of institutions			Number of students			Average number of students per institution		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay Division ..	23	27	26	2,832	3,485	3,751	123	129	144
Poona Division ..	24	30	30	3,147	3,935	4,368	131	131	145
Nagpur Division ..	28	27	28	3,815	3,827	3,957	136	142	141
Aurangabad Division	10	12	13	886	1,632	1,848	88	136	142
Total ..	85	96	97	10,680	12,879	13,924	125	134	143

It will be seen that the average number of students per institution has increased from 125 in 1959-60 to 134 in 1960-61 which further increased to 143 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that during the last two years the average number of students per institution has increased actually by nine per institution every year. Similarly, if the average number of students per institution by divisions is considered in every division. It shows annual increase. The increase is appreciably seen in 1960-61 in Marathwada Division.

7.9. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS BY LANGUAGES :

Out of 96 Primary Training Colleges for Men, as many as 91 were meant for teachers in Marathi schools, one was for Gujarathi teachers in Gujarathi schools, three were for Urdu teachers and one was for Hindi teachers during 1960-61. Out of 97 colleges for Men in 1961-62, 93 were for teachers in Marathi, three for Urdu and one for Hindi teachers. The number of colleges managed by Government was 49 during both the years and two were managed by Municipalities in 1960-61, one in 1961-62 by municipalities and the remaining 45 in 1960-61 and 47 in 1961-62 were managed by private agencies.

The number of students in colleges with Marathi as medium was 12,477 in 1960-61 or a little over 96.9 per cent of the total number of students. Similarly, the number of students in colleges with Marathi medium was 13,584 or a little over 97.5 per cent of the total number of students in 1961-62. The corresponding percentages in colleges with Urdu as medium was 2.5 in 1960-61 and 2.3 in 1961-62 showing a decrease of 0.2 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to the percentage for 1960-61 and the percentage was negligible (0.3 in respect of Gujarathi and Hindi). Of the 12,879 students in 1960-61 as many as 11,160 or 86.7 per cent were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students taking advantage of the hostel facilities, 64.9 per cent were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and the remaining 35.1 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government colleges. Similarly, in 1961-62 out of 13,924 students as many as 12,063, i.e., 86.1 per cent were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students residing in hostels 64.1 per cent were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and 35.9 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government colleges. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of students taking advantage of hostel facilities decreased by .6 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61. Similarly, the percentage of students residing in Government hostels decreased from 64.9 per cent to 64.1 per cent as against the percentage of 57.2 in 1959-60 showing the average increase of 6.9 per cent in the number of students residing in Government hostels during the last two years. As regards the percentage of students out of the total number of students accommodated in Government and non-Government hostels it increased from 35.1 per cent to 35.9 per cent in 1961-62, in respect of the students residing in hostels attached to non-Government colleges. However this percentage shows a decrease

as compared to the percentage of 42.8 in 1959-60 in the hostels attached to non-Government colleges.

The table No. VII (6) gives particulars of these colleges as on 31st March 1961 and 1962 by languages.

Table No. VII (6)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Men by languages

Item (1)	Marathi (2)	Gujarati (3)	Urdu (4)	Hindi (5)	Total (6)
1960-61.					
No. of Institutions—					
Government	*47	..	2	..	49
Non-Government	44	1	1	1	47
Total	91	1	3	1	96
No. of Students in Institutions—					
Government	7,431	..	283	..	14
Non-Government	5,046	40	40	39	5,165
Total	12,477	40	323	39	12,879
No. of Students Residing in Hostels—					
Government	6,955	..	283	..	7,238
Non-Government	3,887	..	..	35	3,922
Total	10,842	..	283	35	11,160
1961-62.					
No. of Institutions—					
Government	*47	..	2	..	49
Non-Government	†46	..	1	1	48
Total	93	..	3	1	97
No. of Students in Institutions—					
Government	8,114	..	276	..	8,390
Non-Government	5,470	..	39	25	5,534
Total	13,584	..	315	25	13,924
No. of Students Residing in Hostels—					
Government	7,469	..	272	..	7,741
Non-Government	4,322	..	..	..	4,322
Total	11,791	..	272	..	12,063

*Out of these 47 colleges one college at Chanda had a provision for giving instruction in Marathi and Telugu.

†Out of these 46 institutions one college, namely, T. E. M., Malegaon Camp District Nasik had a provision for giving instructions in Marathi and Urdu.

7.10. EXPENDITURE:

The expenditure on Training Institutions for Men, primary teachers increased from Rs. 28,03,075 in 1959-60 to Rs. 36,82,371 in 1960-61, and further increased to Rs. 36,94,923 in 1961-62. The amount spent by Government on the training institutions for Men was Rs. 31,57,259 in 1960-61 including reimbursement on account of fees which represents about 85.7 per cent of the total expenditure for these institutions. The expenditure increased to Rs. 31,95,255 in 1961-62 representing 86.4 per cent of the total expenditure on these institutions. Thus it will be seen that the expenditure borne by Government on Training Institutions increased from 85.7 per cent in 1960-61 to 86.4 per cent in 1961-62 showing a rise .7 per cent over the percentage of expenditure in 1960-61.

The following table No. VII (7) shows the expenditure figures of Training Colleges for Men for three successive years:—

Table No. VII (7).

**Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men primary teachers
(Amount in Rupees)
1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62**

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)
1959-60 ..	14,97,195	5,92,140	64,865	6,48,875	28,03,075
1960-61 ..	23,08,661	8,48,598	75,606	4,49,506	36,82,371
1961-62 ..	22,75,559	9,19,696	50,481	4,49,187	36,94,923

C. TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (WOMEN)

7.11. INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS:

The number of primary training colleges for women was 31 in 1960-61 which increased to 35 in 1961-62.

The distribution of training colleges for women by divisions was as indicated below:—

Division	Number of Colleges		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Bombay	8	9	10
Poona	11	13	14
Nagpur	8	8	10
Marathwada ..	1	1	1
Total	28	31	35

The number of women trainees in these institutions increased from 3,167 as on 31st March 1960 to 3,668 on 31st March 1961, and further increased to 4,186 on 31st March 1962. The average number of students per college was the highest in Bombay Division which was 142 in 1960-61 and 132 in 1961-62 and the lowest in Poona Division was 99 in 1960-61 and 108 in 1961-62. The average for the State as a whole increased from 113 to 119 during 1961-62 as against 113 in 1959-60. Thus it will be seen that the average for the State as a whole increased from 113 to 119 during the last two years.

The following table No. VII (8) gives the distribution of trainees in Women Training Colleges for the three successive years by divisions:—

Table No. VII (8)
Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers

Division	Number of students			Average number of students per institution		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	1,153	1,282	1,321	144	142	132
Poona	1,048	1,281	1,515	95	99	108
Nagpur	815	966	1,219	102	121	122
Aurangabad ..	151	139	131	151	139	131
Total	3,167	3,668	4,186	113	118	119

7.12. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS BY LANGUAGES:

Out of 31 institutions in 1960-61, 26 imparted instruction through Marathi, two through Urdu and two through Gujarati and one through Hindi.

Out of 35 institutions for Women as many as 30 were meant for teachers in Marathi schools, two were for Gujarati teachers, two were for Urdu teachers and one was for Hindi teachers during 1961-62.

The number of colleges managed by Government was nine during both the years and the remaining 22 in 1960-61 and 26 in 1961-62 were managed by private agencies.

The number of students in colleges with Marathi as medium was 3,033 in 1960-61 or 82.7 of the total number of students. Similarly,

the number of students in colleges with Marathi medium was 3,617 or 86.4 per cent in 1961-62. The corresponding percentages in colleges with Urdu as medium was 7.3 in 1960-61 and 5.9 in 1961-62 showing a decrease of 1.4 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to the percentages for 1960-61. The percentages in respect of Gujarathi medium during 1960-61 was 8.3 and during 1961-62 the same was 6.3. The percentage in respect of Hindi medium was 1.6 during 1960-61 and 1.4 during 1961-62.

Of the 3,668 students as many as 2,327 or 63.4 were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students taking advantage of the hostel facilities 42.9 were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and the remaining 57.1 per cent were in the hostels attached to non-Government colleges during 1960-61. Similarly, in 1961-62 out of 4,186 students as many as 2,467, *i.e.*, 58.9 per cent were residing in hostels. Out of the total number of students residing in hostels 36.9 per cent were residing in hostels attached to Government colleges and 63.1 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government colleges.

The table No. VII (9) gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March 1961 and 31st March 1962:—

Table No. VII (9)
Training Institutes for Primary Teachers for Women by languages

Item	Marathi	Gujarati	Urdu	Hindi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961-62					
No. of Institutions—					
Government	8	2	1	1	9
Non-Government	18	2	1	1	22
Total	26	2	2	1	31
No. of Students in Institutions—					
Government	1,049	306	96	60	1,445
Non-Government	1,984	306	173	60	2,523
Total	3,033	306	269	60	3,668
No. of Students Residing in Hostels—					
Government	904	58	96	39	1,097
Non-Government	1,230	58	96	39	1,423
Total	2,134	58	96	39	2,327

Table No. VII (9)—cont.

Item	Marathi	Gujarati	Urdu	Hindi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961-62					
No. of Institutions—					
Government	8*	..	1	..	9
Non-Government	22	2	1	1	26
Total	30	2	2	1	35
No. of Students in Institutions—					
Government	1,092	..	88	..	1,180
Non-Government	2,525	265	159	57	3,006
Total	3,617	265	247	57	4,186
No. of Students Residing in Hostels—					
Government	849	..	63	..	915
Non-Government	1,515	..	..	40	1,52
Total	2,364	..	63	40	2,467

*Out of this one college had a provision for giving instruction in Marathi and Urdu.

7.13. EXPENDITURE :

The expenditure on training institutions for Women increased by Rs. 2,01,680 from 9,33,997 in 1959-60 to Rs. 11,35,677 in 1960-61 and further increased to Rs. 11,82,077 in 1961-62. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions including reimbursement on account of fees was Rs. 8,49,233 which represented about 74.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. Similarly, in 1961-62 the expenditure from Government funds was Rs. 8,77,211 representing 74.2 per cent of the total expenditure. The corresponding percentage in 1959-60 was 71.5 per cent. Thus it will be seen that during the last two years the percentage has increased from 71.5 in 1959-60 to 74.2 in 1961-62 showing an increase of 2.7 per cent over the percentage for 1959-60.

The following table No. VII (10) gives the details of expenditure on Women's primary training institutions for three consecutive years:—

Table No. VII (10)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers
(Amount in Rupees)

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)
1959-60 ..	3,70,678	2,97,604	1,723	2,63,992	9,33,997
1960-61 ..	4,57,459	3,91,774	4,656	2,81,788	11,35,677
1961-62	4,45,227	4,31,984	6,383	2,98,483	11,82,077

7.14. BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY TRAINING COLLEGES:

In view of the needs of private primary 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 was to be operated for two years only from 1959-60 for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. During the second year, *i.e.*, 1960-61 building and equipment grants to 31 institutions amounting to Rs. 4,72,625 were sanctioned in the Maharashtra State. The scheme was only for two years and was discontinued since 1961-62. However some of the institutions who could not complete the work of construction during 1960-61 were paid the amounts due to them in 1961-62, in case the institution completed the work of construction before the extended time limit granted to them by Government.

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 years 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 seven years' of education and S. S. Cs. who have had 11 year's 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, and
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's 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 3-2-1960, 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 re-introduced.

2. On completion of the one year's Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course, these teachers shall be eligible for the pay scale of 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' Certificates.
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 made effective from the academic year 1960-61. During the year 1960-61, 3,119 candidates (2,689 men and 430 women) appeared for the Senior P. T. C. Examination of whom 2,432 (2,083 men and 329 women) passed. Similarly, in 1961-62, 2,522 candidates including 2,240 men and 282 women appeared for the Senior P. T. C. Examination of whom 2,010 (1,794 men and 216 women) passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the Junior P. T. C. Examination was 8,147 including 6,280 men and 1,867 women in 1960-61 and the number who passed the examination was 6,005 consisting of 4,648 men and 1,357 women. Similarly, in 1961-62 of the 10,656 candidates including 8,394 men and 2,262 women who appeared for the Junior P. T. C. Examination, 8,287 including 6,569 men and 1,718 women passed. Thus it will be seen that the number of women candidates passing the examination increased from 1,357 to 1,718 during the last two years.

7.16: EXTENSION SERVICES IN PRIMARY TRAINING COLLEGES:

The scheme of extension services in Primary Training Colleges was first introduced in 1956-57. The colleges selected for having extension services, it is hoped, will find a good opportunity to maintain contacts with the teaching profession through these extension services and be of effective help in providing in-service courses for the teachers in the field. Government have accorded sanction for the continuance of the Extension Service Scheme in 20 Government and Non-Government basic training colleges during

the year 1961-62, vide, Government Letter, in Education and Social Welfare Department, No. BTT-1261/139814-A of 11th January 1962. The above scheme has been introduced in five Basic Training Colleges in each region of the State. An amount of Rs. 225 per college has already been sanctioned during the year 1961-62. It is expected that a large number of teachers will avail themselves of the facilities provided by Government through the Extension Service in Basic Training Colleges.

D. TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS

7.17. HINDI TEACHERS :

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for Primary and Secondary schools. For the former, the department conducts four months' Short term courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State for selected School Board teachers who are deputed to this course. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 35 p.m. in addition to their pay. During the year 1960-61, four months' Short-term courses for Hindi primary teachers were held at Government Basic Training College, Poona and Dhulia of the duration of 4 months. Forty Primary teachers are deputed to each course. During the year 1960-61, 151 primary teachers received benefit of Short-term courses opened by the department. However the Short term training courses for Hindi could not be held during 1961-62.

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 Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination is taken by students who undergo a refresher course of 4 months' duration while the Senior H.S.S. Examination by those who undergo a refresher course of nine months' duration.

The number of institutions coaching students for the H.S.S. Examination was 24 in 1960-61 and no addition was made during 1961-62. The total number of students in these institutions during 1960-61 was 495 which increased to 555 in 1961-62. Out of 495 in 1960-61, 211 were women and in 1961-62 out of 555, 184 were women. The total expenditure of these institutions during 1960-61 was Rs. 31,925 and increased to Rs. 35,662 in 1961-62. The total expenditure was made from fees Rs. 24,586, State Government funds—859 and other sources—Rs. 6,480 in 1960-61 and in 1961-62 the total expenditure of Rs. 35,662 was inclusive of Rs. 2,56,160

from fees, Rs. 1,782 from State Government funds and Rs. 8,262 from other sources:—

Table No. VII (11)
Pre-primary Training Institutions
(1960-1961)

Item	Greater Bombay	Rest of Bombay Division	Poona Division	Nagpur Division	Aurang- abad Division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61						
Number of Institutions ..	2	..	5	6	..	13
Number of Trainees—						
Men .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Women	191	..	193	280	..	664
Total	191	..	193	282	..	666
Number of Teachers—						
Men	4	..	7	10	..	21
Women	17	..	20	34	..	71
Total	21	..	27	44	..	92
Government Funds (Rs.)	17,865	..	28,942	84,466	..	1,31,273
Direct Expenditure from—(Rs.)						
Fees	20,440	..	12,495	9,042	..	41,977
*Other Sources	3,238	..	19,964	20,272	..	43,474
Total	41,543	..	61,401	1,13,780	..	2,16,724
1961-62						
No. of Institutions ..	2	..	4	6	..	12
No. of Trainees—						
Men .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	195	..	149	262	..	606
Total	195	..	149	262	..	606
No. of Teachers—						
Men	5	..	6	2	..	13
Women	15	..	18	39	..	72
Total	20	..	24	41	..	85
Government Funds—(Rs.)	16,590	..	24,888	96,274	..	1,37,752
Direct Expenditure from—(Rs.)						
Fees	22,003	..	9,388	7,468	..	38,859
*Other sources	7,906	..	20,312	20,835	..	49,053
Total	46,499	..	54,588	1,24,577	..	2,25,664

*Other sources includes endowments, Municipal funds and other sources.

7.18. PRE-PRIMARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS :

During the year 1960-61 the number of pre-primary training colleges increased from 12 in 1959-60 to 13 in 1960-61 which further decreased to 12 in 1961-62 due to the closure of one training institution during 1961-62. All these training colleges were located in Cities. One new pre-primary training college has been opened during 1960-61 in Wardha and the pre-primary training institute at Tararani Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Kolhapur was closed down during 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that during the last two years, the number of pre-primary training institutions has remained constant at 12.

The number of trainees in these colleges decreased from 692 in 1959-60 to 666 in 1960-61. The number of trainees are mainly women. The number of trainees further decreased to 606 in 1961-62. All the trainees were women.

The expenditure of these colleges during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 2,16,724 of which an amount of Rs. 1,31,273 or 60.6 per cent was met by Government. The expenditure in 1961-62 was Rs. 2,25,663 of which an amount of Rs. 1,37,752 or 61.0 per cent was met by Government. The corresponding figures for 1959-60 were Rs. 2,10,457 and Rs. 1,01,323 or 48.1 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the total expenditure on pre-primary training institutions is increasing every year as well as the percentage of the total expenditure met from Government funds is also increasing. During the last two years the percentage of Government funds has increased from 48.1 per cent to 61 per cent.

Further details about these colleges are given in the Table No. VII (11).

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 1961 was 98 including 14 men and 84 women and was 92 on 31st March 1962 all women.

The number of candidates who passed the Training teachers certificate was 11 and the number who passed the Kindergarten and Junior School Teachers' Certificate Examination—Parts I and II—was 42 and 54, respectively in 1960-61.

Similarly in 1961-62 the number of candidates who passed the training teacher certificate was four and the number who passed the Kindergarten and Junior School Teachers Certificate Examination—Part I and Part II—was 39 and 46, respectively.

7.19. DRAWING TEACHERS:

During the year 1960-61, there were four separate Drawing Teachers' Training Institutions (1) the Department of Teachers Training attached to the Sir J. J. School of Arts, (2) Chitrakala Shikshak Shikshanalaya attached to the Abhinava Kala Vidyalaya, Poona, (3) Drawing Teachers Certificate Class of Kala Niketan, Kolhapur and (4) Nagpur School of Art, Nagpur.

During 1961-62, two drawing teachers' training institutions were added, *viz.*, (1) Nutan Kala Mandir, Aurangabad and (2) Drawing Training Class, Dhulia.

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 1961 was 135 which further increased to 200 in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that the total number of students has increased from 121 in 1959-60 to 200 in 1961-62.

The following table No. VII (12) shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the last three years:—

Table No VII (12)
Drawing Teachers' Examination

Name of Examination	No. appeared			No. passed		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examination.	136	191	240	108	134	135
Drawing Masters' Certificate Examination.	64	68	73	49	30	32
Arts Masters' Certificate Examination.	74	98	107	23	47	44

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 Multipurpose 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 Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses are under the control of the Director of Education.

* 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.

8.3. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES :

The personnel for Research and Extension Work in Agriculture comes from Agricultural Colleges. On 31st March, 1961, there were five Agricultural Colleges in the State, their locations being Poona, Dhulia, Nagpur, Akola and Parbhani. All of them are managed by the State Government. During the year 1961-62 no new colleges were added. The Colleges at Poona and Dhulia are affiliated to Poona University. The colleges at Nagpur and Akola are affiliated to Nagpur University and the College at Parbhani is affiliated to Marathwada University.

In order to meet the requirements in respect of Agricultural Graduates for manning the various departmental posts, the admission capacity in the First Year classes of the existing colleges has been enhanced and is as under :—

(1) Poona	...	200
(2) Nagpur	...	200
(3) Akola	...	128
(4) Parbhani	...	104
(5) Dhulia	...	100

The duration of the degree course at the Colleges is of three years, after one year of pre-University Agriculture. In order to bring the uniformity in all Agricultural Colleges in the State, the three years course after the Inter-Science at Parbhani has been converted to four year course after the S.S.C. Examination as in the other colleges. The first batch for the four years course was taken up in the year 1959-60 and the admissions of the Intermediate students for three years course was discontinued from 1960-61. The colleges at Poona and Nagpur provide adequate facilities for Post-Graduate Training leading to the M.Sc. (Agriculture) degree.

The total number of candidates who appeared for and passed the Bachelor of Agriculture Examination during the years 1960-61 were 189 and 167, respectively. However during the year 1961-62, 241 students passed out of 280 who appeared for the Bachelor of Agriculture Examination. The number of candidates who appeared for the Master of Agriculture Examination was 55 for 1960-61, all of them passed the examination. During the year 1961-62, 55 appeared out of whom 54 passed the examination.

The following table No. VIII (1) shows the statistics of these colleges for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 :—

Table No. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions— Government and Total	4	5	5
Number of students in Institutions— Government and Total	1,471	1,666 *254	2,046 *375
Expenditure (Direct)— From State Government Funds— Government Institutions and Total	Rs. 13,50,577	Rs. 18,39,415	Rs. 20,35,423
Total— Government Institutions and Grand Total.	18,59,930	23,07,230	21,89,372

* Attached Courses.

8.4. AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS :

The number of Agricultural High Schools or Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses in 1960-61 was 55 which increased to 78 in 1961-62. These are classified as Secondary Schools which are dealt in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

8.5. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS :

Manjari type Agricultural Schools provide a two year integrated diploma course in Agriculture. Training imparted in these schools includes training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Co-operation, Public Health and Civics, Rural Development, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, etc. These training schools are located at Buldhana, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sindewahi, Tharsa, Amravati, Manjari,* Jalna and Jalgaon. These schools have been integrated into the Gram Sevak Training Schools during 1960-61. The Centre at Amravati is run on Grant-in-aid basis while the rest are run by Government. A two year course has been provided at these nine centres during 1961-62 to train the Gram Sevaks in basic knowledge of certain important subjects related to rural development work. The capacity of each Gram Sevak Training Centre is 140 trainees, i.e., 70 in the first year and 70 in the second

year. The Gram Sevak Training Centre at Manjari is however admitting only 90 trainees. During the year 1961-62, 620 trainees were trained.

Selected village artisans are trained for a period of one year in Smithy, Carpentry and Machinery works to enable them to establish workshops in villages with some Government aid. Two Workshop Wings were functioning at the Extension Training Centre at Manjari and Sindewahi. One year's training in Home Science is imparted to Gram Sevikas in three Home Science Wings at Sindewahi, Manari and Amravati. There were also four Poultry Schools in the State—one at Kirkee (Poona) and another at Dhulia, the third at Kolhapur and the 4th at Kopargaon during 1960-61. One more Poultry School at Nagpur was started during 1961-62. The Schools run two types of courses in Poultry Husbandry—short term courses of three months' duration and long term courses of nine months' duration. The total number of students in these four Institutions during 1960-61 was 239 and the number of students in the five Institutions during 1961-62 was 242.

The following table No. VIII (2) compares the statistics of these five types of institutions for three consecutive years:—

Table No. VIII (2)
Agriculture Schools

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	25	31	33
Non-Government	3	4	4
Total	28	35	37
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	1,899	2,179	2,597
Non-Government	409	304	408
Total	2,308	2,483	3,005
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Institutions	12,25,012	14,60,759	13,91,732
Non-Government Institutions	88,287	1,25,684	1,38,115
Total	13,13,299	15,86,443	15,29,847
Total—			
Government Institutions	13,32,030	18,22,581	17,96,736
Non-Government Institutions	1,32,866	1,49,565	1,87,804
Total	14,64,896	19,72,146	19,84,540

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 Multipurpose Schools with Commerce as a course, and (iii) Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a four-year degree course after the Secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose 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, etc.

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. During the year 1960-61 the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 14 as against ten, in the previous year. One more college was added during the year 1961-62. The new college was the Bandra College at Bombay. The number of students increased from 9,054 on 31st March 1959 to 10,842 on 31st March 1961 which further increased to 11,655 on 31st March 1962. Of the 14 colleges as many as ten were in West Maharashtra and out of the remaining four colleges, three were in Vidarbha and one in Marathwada. During the year 1961-62 one college was added to the West Maharashtra region. In addition to this, there were 3,016 students in 1960-61 attending commerce courses attached to Arts and Science Colleges. This number further increased to 5,767 during 1961-62.

In the B. Com. Examination held during 1960-61, 2,029 candidates appeared and of these 1,082 passed the examination. During the year 1961-62, 1,315 candidates passed the examination out of 2,172 candidates who appeared for the B. Com. Examination. Out of 281 candidates who appeared for the M. Com. Examination 193 were declared successful during 1960-61. Similarly, out of 335 candidates who appeared for the M. Com. Examination 214 were declared as successful in 1961-62. Sixty-one candidates appeared

for the Diploma in Business Management out of whom 24 passed the examination. Nineteen candidates appeared for Diploma in Industrial Management awarded by Bombay University out of whom 14 were declared successful in 1961-62.

The following table No. VIII (3) gives the statistics of these colleges for three consecutive years:—

Table No. VIII (3)
Colleges of Commerce (1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	1	1	1
Non-Government	9	13	14
Total	10	14	15
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	1,535	1,471	1,400
Non-Government	7,519	9,371	10,255
Total	9,054	10,842	11,655
		*3,016	*5,767
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 30,645
Non-Government Institutions	1,09,399	1,39,595	2,35,711
Total	1,09,399	1,47,595	2,36,356
Total—			
Government Institutions	2,99,935	2,87,704	2,82,935
Non-Government Institutions	12,38,258	21,79,545	25,69,553
Total	15,38,193	24,67,249	28,52,488

*Attached courses.

8.8. COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS:

The total number of Commercial High Schools or Multipurpose High Schools with Commerce as one of the subjects in the State was 83 in 1960-61 and it increased to 109 in 1961-62. These Schools are classified as Secondary Schools which are dealt with in Chapter V—Secondary Education.

In certain places Government conduct or assist the Commercial Centres where students attending local Secondary schools and opting for commercial Education are given specialised training

through qualified staff. There were nine such centres during the years under report. The names of these centres are given in the table below:—

Table No. VIII (4)
Commerce Centres

Serial No.	Name of the Centre
(1)	(2)
(1960-61)	
1	Government Commerce Centre, Alibag.
2	Elphinstone Technical High Schools, Commerce Centre, Bombay.
3	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Nasik.
4	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Malegaon.
5	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Ahmednagar.
6	G. G. D. and C. Classes attached to Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
7	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Poona.
8	Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur Centre.
9	R. S. High School of Commerce, Sholapur.
(1961-62)	
1	R. V. Technical High School, Khar.
2	Government Commerce Centre, Alibag.
3	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Nasik.
4	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Malegaon.
5	Government Technical High School Centre, Ahmednagar.
6	Main Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
7	Government Technical- <i>cum</i> -Commerce Centre, Poona.
8	Pratapsinh High School, Satara.
9	Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.

8.9. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS :

The number of Commercial Institutions increased from 198 in 1959-60 to 240 in 1960-61, and their enrolment decreased from 24,105 to 23,583. The total expenditure on these Institutions increased from Rs. 10,59,390 in 1959-60 to Rs. 12,03,731 in 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 the number of Commercial Institutions decreased from 240 in 1960-61 to 43 in 1961-62. Their enrolment decreased from 23,583 to 7,349 during the same period. This was due to deletion of G.C.C. Institutions as per direction received from Government of India.

The total expenditure on these Institutions decreased from Rs. 12,03,731 in 1960-61 to Rs. 5,35,119 in 1961-62. The decrease is due to the decision of 213 G.C.C. Institutions during 1961-62.

The following table No. VIII (5) gives the details of Commercial Institutions in the State for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (5)
Commercial Institutions
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government		8	10
Non-Government	198	232	33
Total	198	240	43
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government		278	212
Non-Government	24,105	23,305	7,137
Total	24,105	23,583	7,349
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	Rs. ..	Rs. 34,079	Rs. 32,984
Non-Government Institutions	10,083	2,550	1,293
Total	10,083	36,629	34,277
Total—			
Government	8,488	35,434	33,674
Non-Government	10,35,925	11,68,299	5,01,445
Grand Total	10,44,413	12,03,733	5,35,119

8.10. COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS:

The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the G.C.D. & C. and G.C.C. Examinations held in May and October, 1960 and 1961:—

Name of Examinations	Appeared		Passed	
	April/May	Oct./Nov.	April/May	Oct./Nov.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1960	1960	1960	1960
G. C. D. C. Examinations	767	202	225	58
G. C. C. Examinations ..	8,358	8,681	4,544	3,754
	1961	1961	1961	1961
G. C. D. C. Examinations	1,026	315	375	125
G. C. C. Examinations ..	9,517	8,055	4,348	4,551

The G.C.C. and G.C.D. Examinations were conducted in 27 centres in April and 24 centres in October, 1960. Similarly, these examinations were conducted at 29 centres in April, 1961 and 30 centres in October, 1961.

At the Higher Proficiency Certificate Examinations the following candidates appeared and passed in May and October, 1960 and 1961 Examinations:—

Examinations	Approved		Passed	
	April/May	Oct./Nov.	April/May	Oct./Nov.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1960		
At Shorthand Examinations	688	462	205	185
At Typing Examinations ..	877	734	604	285
		1961		
At Shorthand Examinations	674	567	221	266
At Typing Examinations ..	649	690	302	355

The G.C.C. Examinations in Marathi and Hindi Typewriting were conducted at ten centres in Maharashtra and that of Hindi Shorthand in May/October, 1960, at seven centres. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 G.C.C. Examinations for Marathi and Hindi Typewriting were conducted at 11 centres in Maharashtra and that of Hindi Shorthand in May/October, 1961, at six centres.

The Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting in English was conducted in April/October, 1960 at 41 and 29 centres, respectively. The same Examination was conducted in April/October, 1961 at 29 and 30 centres, respectively. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 8,358/8,681 and the number of candidates who passed the Examination was 4,544/3,754 for the Examinations in 1960, respectively. Similarly, the number of candidates who appeared for these examinations was 9,517/8,055 and the number of candidates who passed the Examination was 4,348/4,551 in 1961, respectively.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examination was held as usual in three stages, during the years under report. The following

table shows the number of entries for the three different stages for the years under report and the preceding year:—

Table No. VIII (6)
London Chamber of Commerce Examinations
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Name of Examinations (1)	Number of entries in 1959-60 (2)	Number of entries in 1960-61 (3)	Number of entries in 1961-62 (4)
Higher Certificate Stage	59	128	94
Certificate Stage	31	25	43
Elementary Stage	28	12	5

Book Keeping of Commerce and Finance claimed the highest number of entries 48 at all three stages of examination, the other subjects in order of importance being Commercial Law and Accountancy with 27 entries each for Higher Certificate Stage, Shorthand with four entries for certificate stage and Typewriting with four entries for Elementary stage.

The results of the examination were not satisfactory. Out of 66, 18 and 8 candidates who appeared for the Examination at three stages, 14, 4 and none, respectively, were successful.

In the year 1961-62 Book Keeping claimed the highest number of entries at Elementary and Certificate stages of examination, the other subjects in order of importance being Commerce and Finance and Commercial Law with 25 entries each and Accountancy with 20 entries, Commerce (Sales Management) with 11 entries at Higher Certificate stage.

The results of the examination for 1961-62 were not very satisfactory. Out of 56, 27 and 3 candidates who appeared for the Examination at the three stages 15, 10, respectively, were successful.

Local Self-Government Diploma.—For the diploma in L.S.G.D. 23 candidates appeared during 1960-61 out of whom 21 were declared successful. In 1961-62, 29 candidates out of 31 appeared, passed the diploma examination.

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 ; and
- (vi) preparation of text-books in Hindi and regional languages.

The Training Organisation of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Resettlement 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. Collegiate 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,
8. Award of educational concessions, scholarships, etc.

The annual budget of the Directorate was 2.36 crores in 1960-61 and 2.42 crores in 1961-62. During the years of report the Directorate was exercising administrative control over 83 Government institutions (including Engineering Colleges) in 1960-61 and 87 in 1961-62, and also over 238 non-Government institutions in 1960-61 and 300 in 1961-62 spread all over the State. The total

expenditure during the years under report on the special organisation for technical and industrial Education was Rs. 1,75,17,351 and Rs. 2,10,32,319, respectively.

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 Technical Colleges increased by two, *i.e.*, from seven in 1959-60 and nine in 1960-61. No institution was added during the year 1961-62. The new institutions added during the year 1960-61 are the College of Engineering, Khamgaon, and the College of Engineering, Aurangabad.

Of the nine colleges only two colleges at (1) Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, and (2) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, were technical colleges and all the remaining were Engineering Colleges.

Five colleges were conducted by Government, one by Central Government, *viz.*, the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, and the remaining four were conducted by the State Government.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,385 on 31st March 1960 to 5,048 on 31st March 1961, which further increased to 5,865 on 31st March 1962. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 82,95,978 incurred in 1960-61 as much as Rs. 18,59,563 or 22.4 per cent was spent from the State Government funds while during 1961-62, of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,02,03,317 incurred in 1961-62 as much as Rs. 21,69,478 or 21.2 per cent was spent from State Government funds. It will thus be seen that the percentage of the expenditure spent from State Government funds decreased from 22.4 in 1960-61 to 21.2 in 1961-62.

The following table No. VIII (7) gives the details of these colleges for 3 consecutive years, i.e., 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (7)
Engineering and Technical Colleges
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	3	5	5
Non-Government	4	4	4
Total	7	9	9
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	1,099	1,483	2,125
Non-Government	3,286	3,565	3,740
Total	4,385	5,048	5,865
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	Rs. 13,02,605	Rs. 11,58,774	Rs. 13,83,549
Non-Government Institutions	6,99,483	7,00,789	7,85,929
Total	20,02,088	18,59,563	21,69,478
Total—			
Government	18,51,246	19,51,930	20,66,466
Non-Government	38,65,857	63,44,048	81,36,851
Total	57,17,103	82,95,978	1,02,03,317

8.13. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

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) Multipurpose High Schools having Technical courses, and (iv) Technical Centres which provide Technical courses to pupils from neighbouring Secondary Schools. Of these, the 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 1961 was 21, and on 31st March 1962 the number was 22. Two new Centres at Karad and Nanded were opened during 1960-61. The total number of students admitted to the centres increased from 3,914 in 1959-60 to 5,170 in 1960-61. Similarly, during the year 1961-62, two new Centres at Khamgaon and Parbhani were opened but the centre at Nanded opened during 1960-61 was closed and hence even though two new centres opened in 1961-62, the actual increase in the total number of centres in 1961-62 as compared to the total number of centres in 1960-61 is by one. The details about these centres are given in the following Table:—

Table No. VIII (8)
Technical Centres
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Serial No.	Name of the Centre	Number of Students admitted in		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Technical High School, Dadar, Bombay ..	93	102	202
2	Technical High School, Vile Parle, Bombay ..	238	280	390
3	Technical High School, Thana ..	268	306	291
4	Technical High School, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan ..	135	181	270
5	Technical High School, Ahmednagar ..	185	210	185
6	Technical High School, Jalgaon ..	256	294	318
7	Technical High School, Bhusaval ..	203	215	269
8	Technical High School, Dhulia ..	483	666	588
9	Technical High School, Nasik ..	157	36	178
10	Technical High School, Malegaon ..	166	164	187
11	Technical High School, Poona ..	537	631	721
12	Technical High School, Satara ..	544	623	548
13	Technical High School, Mahad ..	136	146	171
14	Technical High School, Ratnagiri ..	294	158	266
15	Technical High School, Kolhapur ..	375	549	463
16	Technical High School, Sawantwadi ..	84	224	180
17	Technical High School, Karad ..	..	180	267
18	Technical High School, Nanded ..	..	26	(closed)
19	Technical High School, Wardha ..	N.A.	68	63
20	Technical High School, Yeotmal ..	N.A.	54	58
21	Technical High School, Gondia ..	N.A.	107	131
22	Government Technical Centre, Khamgaon ..	..	..	47
23	Government Technical Centre, Parbhani ..	..	..	20
	Total ..	3,914	5,170	5,844

8.14. ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS :

The following table No. VIII (9) shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools during three consecutive years, *i.e.*, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (9)
Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	124	128	67
Non-Government	51	40	48
Total	175	168	115
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	8,644	8,156	9,021
Non-Government	5,620	4,900	5,039
Total	14,264	13,056	14,060
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	38,46,823	61,02,036	56,51,907
Non-Government Institutions	5,30,951	4,81,141	11,07,923
Total	43,77,774	65,83,177	57,58,830
Total—			
Government	47,08,747	70,31,153	70,18,763
Non-Government	15,93,628	17,52,609	9,00,735
Total	63,02,375	87,83,762	79,19,498

It will thus be seen that the number of schools decreased from 175 to 168 in 1960-61. 13 were Polytechnic and Engineering, 22 mono-technical, eight I. T. Is., 20 technical centres and the remaining 101 industrial schools. The number of Engineering Schools managed by the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, Bombay State, was 73 as on 31st March 1960. During the year 1961-62, of the 115 schools, 15 were Polytechnic Engineering, five Polytechnic others, one mono-technical, 23 I. T. Is. 22 Technical Centres, three Evening classes and the remaining 46 were Industrial-Technical Schools. The total number of institutions shows a decrease but this is due to the selection of 76 Cottage Industries Institutions from the total number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools, as per directions of Government of India because of their non-educational nature.

The College of Catering and Institutional Management run by All India Women's Central Food Council at Andheri, Bombay, is the only institution of this 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. It gives instruction in one-year certificate course, Two-Year Diploma course and Three-Year advanced Diploma course, besides part-time craft course. On 31st March 1961, there were 177 trainees including (118 men and 59 women) in the college. During the year 1961-62, the total number of trainees was 106 including (97 men and 9 women) in the College.

6.15. ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOLS:

The Arts and Crafts Schools are under the control of Director of Technical Education. They prepare students for a number of trades and skills. The number of such schools during the year 1960-61, was 159 and the number of students in them as on 31st March 1961 was 6,630. The total expenditure on these schools during 1960-61 was Rs. 6,92,877 of which an amount of Rs. 1,06,878 was met by Government. Similarly during the year 1961-62, the number of such schools was 176 showing an increase of 17 over the number in 1960-61 and the number of students as on 31st March 1962 was 7,905. The total enrolment also shows an increase over the enrolment in 1960-61. The total expenditure on these schools during 1961-62 was Rs. 8,25,028 of which an amount of Rs. 98,177 was met by State Government. The following Table No. VIII (10) gives the details about these schools for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (10)
Arts and Crafts Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	1	1	..
Non-Government	139	158	176
Total	140	159	176
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	11	5	..
Non-Government	6,571	6,625	7,905
Total	6,582	6,630	7,905

Table No. VIII (10)—cont.

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 1,488	Rs. ..
Non-Government Institutions	77,286	1,05,390	98,177
Total	78,546	1,06,878	98,177
Total—			
Government	1,260	1,488	..
Non-Government	5,64,330	6,91,389	8,25,028
Total	5,65,590	6,92,877	8,25,028

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 turn out 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 and 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 1961-62, 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 Forest 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 eight 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 1960-61, 30 trainees were admitted in the Bordi institution and 63 at Chanda, while in 1961-62, 62 trainees were admitted in the Bordi Institutions and 97 at Chanda.

The total number of trainees in these schools on 31st March 1961 was 93 and 159 on 31st March 1962. The total expenditure incurred during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 on these schools was Rs. 23,510 and Rs. 33,602, respectively.

E.—LEGAL EDUCATION

8.20. Legal Education in the State is provided in colleges affiliated to the Universities.

The following Table No. VIII (11) gives the details of Law Colleges for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (11)
Law Colleges
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	1	1	1
Non-Government	7	7	7
Total	8	8	8

Table No. VIII (11)—cont.

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	1,449	1,299	1,201
Non-Government	3,234	3,043	3,457
Total ..	4,683	4,342	4,658
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	Rs. ..	Rs. 6,311	Rs. ..
Non-Government Institutions .. .. .	.. ..	..	..
Total ..	..	6,311	..
Total—			
Government	2,01,206	1,91,809	1,84,837
Non-Government	5,43,660	6,07,563	8,05,925
Total ..	7,44,866	7,99,372	9,90,762

The number of Law Colleges in the new Maharashtra State remained constant at eight. Of these eight Law Colleges, the College at Bombay was managed by State Government while the remaining seven were non-Government institutions.

Regionwise distribution of these colleges is six in West Maharashtra and one each in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions.

The total number of students in these colleges decreased from 4,683 in 1959-60 to 4,342 in 1960-61. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 54,506 during 1960-61. Similarly the total number of students in these colleges increased from 4,342 in 1960-61 to 4,658 (excluding 116 in attached classes) in 1961-62 and the total expenditure increased by Rs. 1,91,390 during the year 1961-62. As these colleges are generally self-supporting, no grant-in-aid is given to them.

During the year 1960-61, 1,262 candidates appeared for the LL. B. Examination and of these 644 were declared successful. The number of candidates who appeared for the LL. M. Examination was 67 and 26 passed the examination. Similarly during the year 1961-62 1,292 candidates appeared for the LL. B. Examination was 67 and 26 passed the examination. Similarly, during the of candidates who appeared for the LL. M. Examination was 86 and the number who passed the examination was 34.

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 and 3 years, respectively.

The Medical Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad 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 Nagpur University.

Training of nurses, mid-wives 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 three years and in Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wifery, it is of two years. Training in Mid-wifery 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 four 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 1960-61 was 15 of which seven were Government Colleges and at the end of the year 1961-62, the number of Medical Colleges was 17 of which seven were Government Colleges.

In the new Maharashtra State, of the 15 Colleges in 1960-61, there were six Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, five Ayurvedic

Colleges, two Dental Colleges, one College of Pharmacy and one College of Nursing. During the year 1961-62, of the 17 Colleges there were eight Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, five Ayurvedic, two Dental Colleges, one College of Pharmacy and one College of Nursing. Out of these Colleges one College of Medicine and Surgery and one Ayurvedic College were in Vidarbha. There was only one Medical and Surgical College in Marathwada. Thus the break-up of the 17 Medical Colleges for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 was as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Colleges of Medicine and Surgery	6	6	8
Ayurvedic Colleges	5	5	5
Dental Colleges	2	2	2
Colleges of Pharmacy	1	1	1
Colleges of Nursing .. .. .	..	1	1

During the year 1961-62, the increase of two in the number of Colleges is due to the following two institutions which have been recognised now and hence included in the annual statistics:—

- (1) Occupational Training Centre, Bombay and
- (2) Physio Therapy Centre, Bombay.

The following table No. VIII (12) gives the details of Medical Colleges for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (12)
Medical Colleges
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	6	7	7
Non-Government	8	8	10
Total	14	15	17
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	2,624	2,744	3,292
Non-Government	2,111	2,106	2,121
Total	4,735	4,850	5,413
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	30,16,747	38,38,230	35,91,170
Non-Government Institutions	3,42,388	3,41,663	2,04,676
Total	33,59,135	41,79,893	37,95,846
Total—			
Government Institutions	38,73,211	48,15,926	47,67,558
Non-Government Institutions	21,90,373	26,80,142	24,00,064
Total	60,63,584	74,96,068	71,67,622

8.23. MEDICAL SCHOOLS:

The following table No. VIII (13) gives details of Medical Schools for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (13)
Medical Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government	33	34	36
Non-Government	38	44	47
Total	71	78	83
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	2,472	2,192	2,469
Non-Government	2,204	2,451	3,544
Total	4,676	4,643	6,013
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Government Funds—			
Government Institutions	13,52,164	10,58,306	14,04,527
Non-Government Institutions	1,65,095	1,93,617	1,65,846
Total	15,17,259	12,51,923	15,70,373
Total—			
Government Institutions	13,94,458	10,82,660	14,74,535
Non-Government Institutions	8,90,348	9,27,271	9,85,793
Total	22,84,806	20,09,931	24,60,328

Of the 78 Medical Schools, as on 31st March, 1961, 44 were in West Maharashtra, 28 in Vidarbha and 6 in Marathwada. 34 schools were managed by Government and the remaining 44 were managed by non-Government bodies. During the year 1959 there were 59 schools for Nursing and Mid-wifery classes of which 31 were Government and the remaining 28 were non-Government. The remaining 19 schools provided instruction in Ayurvedic (10), Homeopathic (7), and in Allopathy (2) Medicine at a lower level. During the year 1961-62 of the 83 Medical Schools, 39 were in West Maharashtra, 38 in Vidarbha and 6 in Marathwada. 36 Schools were managed by Government and the remaining 47 were non-Government. There were 55 schools for Nursing and Mid-wifery classes of which 30 were Government and the remaining

25 were non-Government. The remaining 28 schools provided instruction in Ayurvedic (12), Homoeopathic (9), Allopathy (2), Veterinary (1), Sanitary Inspectors' (2), Family-Planning (1) and Leprosy (1).

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1961 was 4,643 (2,192 being in Government Schools and 2,451 non-Government Schools). The number of students in Nursing and/or Mid-wifery was 3,073 (44 boys and 3,029 girls), while the number of students in Ayurvedic Schools was 1,074 (870 boys and 204 girls) and in Homoeopathic institution was 385 (317 boys and 68 girls). The total expenditure on Medical Schools decreased from Rs. 22,84,806 in 1959-60 to Rs. 20,09,931 in 1960-61. An amount of Rs. 12,51,923 or 62.3 per cent was borne by the State Government during 1960-61 as against Rs. 15,17,299 during 1959-60.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1962 was 6,013, 2,469 being in Government Schools and the remaining 3,544 in non-Government Schools. The number of students in Nursing and/or Mid-wifery was 3,303 (57 boys and 3,246 girls) while the number of students in Ayurvedic Schools was 1,350 (1,097 boys and 253 girls) and in Homoeopathic was 1,005 (788 boys and 217 girls). The total expenditure on Medical Schools increased from Rs. 20,09,931 in 1960-61 to Rs. 24,60,328 in 1961-62. An amount of Rs. 14,74,535, *i.e.*, 59.9 per cent was borne by the State Government in the year 1961-62, as against Rs. 12,51,923 during 1960-61.

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 is also an institution which provides one year course consisting of 9 months' theoretical instruction and 3 months' practical instruction in Veterinary Education at a lower level. This institution is under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Poona.

8.25. VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY:

The following table shows the details regarding the total number of students in the college on 31st March 1960, 1961 and 1962,

the total expenditure on the college and the expenditure met by State Government funds:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1) Total number of students	249	222	217
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Total Expenditure	4,49,645	5,04,692	5,59,934
(3) Expenditure met from State Government Funds.	4,44,245	4,73,724	5,34,834

VETERINARY COLLEGE, NAGPUR.

The following table shows the details regarding the total number of students in the college on 31st March, 1960, 1961 and 1962, the total expenditure on the college and the expenditure met by State Government:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1) Total number of students	84	110	150
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Total Expenditure	2,27,835	1,97,788	2,61,390
(3) Expenditure met from State Government Funds.	2,27,515	1,86,307	2,60,190

8.26. STOCKMEN'S TRAINING COURSES:

During the year 1960-61 these courses were provided at Kolhapur, Nagpur, Hingoli (district Parbhani) and Amravati. All these courses were managed by Government. The total number of students in these classes on 31st March, 1961 was 271 and the total expenditure was Rs. 75,765. The entire expenditure was borne by Government. During the year 1961-62 a course was provided at the school at Nagpur only. This school is managed by Government and the total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1962 was 52. The total expenditure on this school was Rs. 45,947 and the entire expenditure was borne by Government.

H—MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

8.27. MUSIC EDUCATION:

The distribution of the Music Schools in the State during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was as indicated below:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Greater Bombay	6	10	3
Rest of Bombay Division	7	8	6
Poona Division	18	20	7
Nagpur Division	7	9	8
Aurangabad Division	4	4	2
Total	42	51	26

The decrease in the number of Music Schools during 1961-62 is not because of closing down of some of the Music Schools but the number of Music Schools shown in 1961-62 includes only the institutions which have been recognised by Gandharva Mandal and which have been shown in Form A to be submitted to the Government of India.

Of these three private institutions, the total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 3,19,756 out of which Rs. 49,209 was the State Government's share. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1961 was 1,929 including 714 boys and 1,215 girls. During the year 1961-62, the total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 1,46,285 out of which Rs. 21,976 was the State Government's share. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1962 was 1,947 (780 boys and 1,167 girls).

The following table No. VIII (14) gives details of Music Schools in the State for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (14)
Music Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government .. .. .	..	..	..
Non-Government	42	51	26
Total	42	51	26
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government	2,157	1,929	1,947
Non-Government .. .. .	..	..	..
Total	2,157	1,929	1,947
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State Funds {			
Government Institutions	26,885	49,209	21,976
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..
Total	26,885	49,209	21,976
Total {			
Government Institutions ..	2,61,745	3,19,759	1,46,285
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..
Total	2,61,745	3,19,759	1,46,285

8.28. DANCING SCHOOLS:

On 31st March, 1961 there were only two Dancing Schools recognised by the Department. The number of students in these schools was 21 and all of them were girls. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,653 of which State Government's share was Rs. 140 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 IN 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 also prepares candidates for five years course in Diploma in Architecture as well as Diploma in Art Master, Drawing Master, Commercial Painting. 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 institutions 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 M. 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—

(1)	1959-60			1960-61			1961-62		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
Day Session	100	80	180	84	77	161	88	85	173
Morning and Evening Sessions.	118	33	151	100	36	136	76	33	109

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 years 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. A new change was introduced in the time-table, *i.e.*, to say a period of one hour in a week, was arranged for sketching in clay. Due to this change new students desirous of doing any creative work got the facility to show creative ability and originality. The sketches prepared by the students were exhibited in the sketch club exhibitions organised by Kala-Deep, the students' organisation of this institution.

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 and Brass Repousses.
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 134 and 136 students studying the various crafts, as on 31st March, 1961 and 1962, respectively. Of these 24 and 35 were girls for 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

The number of students admitted to the Department of Teacher Training during the year under report was 52. Apart from the daily routine training, several art activities were organised by the Department to enable the students to have 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 five years' duration. The in-take 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 6th and 7th time and the Examination of Bachelor of Architecture was held for the 4th and 5th time by the University of Bombay in the years 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 in-take capacity is 50 is supplemented by Apprentice Training Courses of one years' duration in Photography, Block-making, Lithography and Interior Decoration. In addition to the usual academic work, students of the Department take keen and active interest 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 and Polytechnic, Nagpur as well in J. J. School of Art, Bombay and Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was as indicated below:—

Name of the Institution (1)	1960-61			1961-62		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)
1. College of Architecture ..	529	37	566	584	48	632
2. Polytechnic, Nagpur ..	..	..	..	599	1	600
3. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.	346	161	507	310	187	497
4. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay.	395	119	494	352	117	469

The total expenditure on the College of Architecture and Polytechnic, Nagpur, was Rs. 3,48,656 and that on the Sir J. J. School of Art was Rs. 1,81,851 during 1960-61 and during 1961-62 the total expenditure on the College of Architecture and Polytechnic, Nagpur, was Rs. 8,79,478 and that on Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, was Rs. 1,65,919.

8.32. OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION IN FINE ART:

Besides these, there were three institutions in 1960-61 and four institutions in 1961-62 functioning at the highest level. There are a number of institutions which impart education in Fine Art

and prepare students for the different examinations conducted by the Department. The following table gives statistics of these institutions for three consecutive years, *i.e.*, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. VIII (16)
The Institutions for Education in Fine Arts

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions—			
Government .. ..	..	..	..
Non-Government	17	18	20
Total	17	18	20
Number of Students in Institutions—			
Government .. ..	..	..	..
Non-Government	1,536	1,212	1,997
Total	1,536	1,212	1,997
Expenditure (Direct)—			
From State { Government Institutions ..	..	..	..
Government { Non-Government Institu-	55,852	70,002	84,467
Funds. { tions.			
Total	55,852	70,002	84,467
Total .. { Government Institutions ..	2,33,401	2,76,376	3,11,115
{ Non-Government Institu-			
tions.			
Total	2,33,401	2,76,376	3,11,115

Out of 18 institutions shown in the above table for the year 1960-61, 15 were in West Maharashtra, one in Vidarbha and two in Marathwada. The number of students in 18 private institutions was 1,212. During the year 1961-62, out of 20 institutions, 17 were in West Maharashtra, one in Vidarbha and two in Marathwada. The number of students in 20 private institutions was 1,997.

The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 2,33,401 in 1959-60 to Rs. 2,76,376 in 1960-61, while Government's contribution increased from Rs. 55,852 to Rs. 70,002 during the same period. Similarly the total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 2,76,376 in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,11,115 in 1961-62 while Government's contribution increased from Rs. 70,002 to Rs. 84,467 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 Examination held in 1960-61 together with the results of these examinations held in 1961-62. The corresponding figures for the year 1959-60 have also been included in the table:—

Table No. VIII (16)
Drawing and Art Examinations
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Name of the Examination	1959- 0		1960-61		1961-62	
	Number appeared	Number Passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Elementary Drawing Grade ..	28,376	19,458	31,307	20,615	33,925	21,829
Intermediate Drawing Grade	14,486	10,300	16,183	10,881	16,514	10,793
Diploma in Drawing and Painting.	136	90	89	44	89	41
Diploma Modelling	3	3	7	1	11	4
Drawing Teachers	50	42	301	212	184	103
Art Masters	91	25	68	38	100	39
Drawing Masters	64	49	98	47	64	30
Diploma Architecture	67	30	94	51	115	50
Diploma Commercial Art ..	80	62	75	40	87	43

8.34. ART EXHIBITION:

The work done by the students was shown in the Annual Exhibition of the School and the Sixth State Exhibition held at

Nagpur. The State Exhibition formed 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 Institutions as also pupils from Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools in the State were invited to participate in the exhibition. During the year 1960-61, Cash prizes and Tamrapatas were distributed to the winners at the hands of the chief guest. The award of Travelling fellowships were also declared. Travelling fellowships could not be granted to sculptors in the absence of worthwhile work in this subject.

The Seventh Art Exhibition during the year 1961-62 was held in the compound of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The exhibition remained open from 1st February 1962 to 10th February 1962 and nearly 58,000 visitors took advantage of seeing it.

8.35. ART IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS :

In the areas of the Maharashtra State, Drawing is a compulsory subject in 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.

Although a number of schools prepare students for the S. S. C. Examination in Art this number is steadily on the increase. This 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 the 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".

A revised syllabus in Art in Secondary stage at VIII to IX approved by Government and introduced three years ago has progressively improved the Standard of work in Secondary Schools. Trained teachers who took advantage of suggestions made to them are doing their best to put them in practice with available facilities.

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 years under report was 23 and 39, respectively.

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 two places in this State, viz., the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and Nirmala Niketan, 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, 1961 there were 180 students including 129 men and 51 women studying in different departments of the Institute. Similarly on 31st March 1962 there were 179 students including 128 men and 51 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 1960-61, the total expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 3,84,422 of which an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was contributed by the Central Government, and an amount of Rs. 29,452 was contributed by the State Government and the rest was met from fees and other sources. During the year 1961-62, the total expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 3,10,262 of which an amount of Rs. 95,330 was contributed by the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 38,780 was contributed by the State Government and the rest was met from fees and other sources.

During the year 1961-62, there were 49 girls only in Nirmala Niketan, Bombay. The total expenditure of the Institute for the year 1961-62 was Rs. 26,440. As the Institute is an unaided institute no grant was received by it either from the Central or the State Government.

8.37. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE:

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 the Institution	Year of Establishment	Management	Number of students on 31st March					
				1961			1962		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon, Buldana.	1921	Private..	73	10	83	67	9	76

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.

During 1960-61, the total number of students was 83 including 73 Boys and 10 Girls and of the total 75 were from rural areas. The total expenditure on the institution during 1960-61 was Rs. 25,558 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 11,834. The total number of students in the institution on 31st March 1962 was 76 including 67 boys and 9 girls and of the total 68 students were from rural areas. The total expenditure on the institution during 1961-62 was Rs. 20,756 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 15,461.

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 four months' duration. Up to the end of June, 1961, the number of completed sessions of the Intermediate, Senior and Marketing courses was 14, 16 and 13,

respectively. At the end of June, 1962, the number of completed sessions of these courses were 15, 18 and 15, respectively. One session of the Intermediate course, two sessions of the Senior course and two sessions of the Marketing course were completed every year during the years under report. Since the establishment of the college in 1947, 837 candidates were trained in Intermediate course, 599 in the Senior course and 391 in the Marketing course, till 30th June 1962.

The total number of trainees preparing for the Intermediate Grade Officers' Training Course leading to the Higher Diploma in Co-operation in 1960-61 was 70. Of the 70 trainees, 27 were employees of the Co-operative Department of the Maharashtra State, seven were employees from the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives of the Maharashtra State. Fourteen were from Co-operative Industries and 15 were from Co-operative Department of the Gujarat State and five from Co-operative Industries of Gujarat State. During the year 1960-61 there was no private trainee. During the year 1961-62, the total number of trainees was 57 as against 70 in the year 1960-61. Of the 57 trainees, 24 were employees from the Co-operative Department of the Maharashtra State, 30 were from Co-operative Institutions and there were three private trainees during 1961-62.

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. Seventy-two candidates successfully completed the course of whom two were repeaters during 1960-61. During the year 1961-62, the training was divided into three parts—Study Tours, intensive practical field training and practical training in the local institutions. Forty-one candidates successfully completed the course.

Under the scheme of Co-operative Training sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1952, short-term classes of six 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, 1962, there were in all 17 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 four months' duration consisting of two months of theoretical training and two months' practical training. The number of trainees in the 11th session which commenced on 23rd March 1960 was 21. The 12th session which commenced on 18th August 1960 had on roll 24 trainees. For the 13th session commencing on 18th December 1960 there were 29 trainees. The number of trainees in the 14th session which commenced on 18th May 1961 was 23 and the 15th session which commenced on 25th September 1961 had 28 trainees. The 16th session started on 15th March 1962 had 28 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 1960-61 came to Rs. 1,89,279 of which no amount was met from State Government's funds. Similarly the total direct expenditure on the college during 1961-62 was Rs. 1,97,679 of which the entire expenditure was met from Central Government's funds.

8.39. CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING SCHOOLS:

During the years under report, the following seven co-operative training schools managed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative Board 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.	1947

Serial No.	Name of the School	Managed by	Year of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	Jalgaon Co-operative Training School, Jalgaon.	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.	1957
3	Regional Co-operative Training School, Nagpur.	Do.	.. 1955
4	Marathwada Co-operative Training School, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. 1958
5	Bombay Co-operative School ..	Do.	.. 1958
6	Co-operative School, Kolhapur ..	Do.	.. 1959
7	Co-operative School, Amravati ..	Do.	.. 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 two 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 1960-61 was 836 as against 1,026 in 1959-60. The total expenditure incurred during 1960-61 was Rs. 2,51,635 of which as much as Rs. 1,91,816 was met from Government funds. Similarly the total number of students during the year 1961-62 was 1,098 as against 836 in 1960-61. The total direct expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs. 2,94,752 of which as much as Rs. 2,83,470 was met from Government's funds.

8.40. COLLEGE OF HOME SCIENCE, BOMBAY:

During the years 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 1960-61 was 435 and was 503 during 1961-62. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,00,241 in 1960-61 and Rs. 1,97,296 in 1961-62 which was met from the fees alone.

8.41. OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR TRAINING IN HOME SCIENCE:

There were 6 schools for giving technical advice in Domestic Science. Of these two were managed by Government and the

remaining four by private agencies. Most of them provide one-year training courses.

The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1961 was 762 and the total expenditure of these institutions during 1960-61 was Rs. 3,21,313 of which Rs. 1,46,214 was met from Government funds and the remaining from fees and other sources. Similarly the total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1962 was 169 and the total expenditure on these institutions during 1961-62 was Rs. 1,23,998 of which an amount of Rs. 49,460 was met from Government's funds and the remaining from fees and other sources as usual.

There were 26 Multi-purpose Schools with Home Science as one of the courses during 1960-61 and 37 Multi-purpose Schools during 1961-62.

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 pattern beginning from June 1959. The University has started Three-Year Home Science course from 15th June 1961. Colleges in Bombay and Poona teaching this subject are upgraded and recognised as regional centres for promoting Home Science course. The scheme has been heavily subsidised by Government of India and is technically equipped by the Technical Co-operation Mission.

From the years under report, Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women, Nagpur, provided instruction in B.Sc. (Home Science). The total number of girls in the Home Science classes on 31st March 1961 was 171 and on 31st March 1962 was 163.

8.42. RURAL INSTITUTES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION:

There were two Rural Institutes for Higher Education in the State Rural Institute, Amravati and the Rural Institute, Gargoti during the year 1960-61. One more Institute, *i.e.*, Rural Institute at Wardha was added during 1961-62. All the three Institutes are affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of 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 three-years and the other of Civil and Rural Engineering also of three years. The Rural Institute, Wardha, offers Diploma Course of three years in Rural Services.

During the year 1960-61, the total number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1961 was 551 of whom 357 were in the Rural Institute, Amravati and 194 in the Rural Institute, Gargoti.

The total expenditure on these institutes for the year 1960-61 was Rs. 3,84,322 of which an amount of Rs. 1,69,200 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 84,602 by the State Government.

The total number of students in the three Rural Institutes on 31st March 1962 was 676 of whom 415 were in Rural Institute, Amravati, 202 in Rural Institute, Gargoti and 59 in Rural Institute, Wardha. The total expenditure on these institutes for 1961-62 was Rs. 4,05,444 of which an amount of Rs. 81,168 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 1,72,128 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 1962 was 156.

The number of cadets under training on 31st March 1961 was 162 and on 31st March 1962 was 156.

The total expenditure incurred on this institution during 1960-61 was Rs. 6,11,681 of which an amount of Rs. 5,12,688 was met from Central Government funds. Similarly, the total expenditure incurred on this Institution during 1961-62 was Rs. 7,13,600 of which an amount of Rs. 6,18,648 was met from Central Government funds.

8.44. G. S. COLLEGE OF YOGA AND CULTURAL SYNTHESIS:

There were two Institutes of Yoga, *i.e.*, G. S. College of Yoga, Lonavala and the Institute of Yoga, Santacruz, Bombay. The College of Yoga, Lonavala, was founded in 1950 by Swami Kuvalyanand with the object of organising scientific and literary training and research in Yoga. On 31st March 1961 there were 10 students on roll and on 31st March 1962 there were 37 students on roll. The Institute at Lonavala does not charge any fees.

There is another institute for Yoga, Health Centre at Bombay. The Institute had 701 students on its registration on 31st March 1961 and had 906 students on its registration on 31st March 1962.

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 henceforward designated as Social Education.

The year 1961-62 marks a radical change in the field of Social Education in Maharashtra State. Till the year 1960, Social Education workers were running the Literacy Classes for the adults and were preparing them for the first and second literacy tests, and they were receiving grants at the rate of Rs. 4 per adult passing the first test and Rs. 5 for passing the second test. The scheme of Social Education Centres was introduced from 23rd June 1960 in which the person conducting Social Education Centre was paid Rs. 10 per month as honorarium and Rs. 5 per month as contingent expenditure. Since 1958 novel experiments to give impetus to Social Education were continued and a scheme which aimed at making the villages cent per cent literate was evolved in 1960. The core of the scheme is to take the village as a unit and to make the whole village cent per cent literate at one and same time. This scheme is to be planned by the villagers for bringing about all-sided development of the village and it is to be executed by the villagers. This scheme is now popularly

known as Gram Shikshan Mohim. Literacy is a part of the scheme and the Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched by the State Government in the whole of the State in 1961 on an experimental basis from 17th April, the auspicious birth day of Shivaji the Great.

Owing to the formation of the Maharashtra State a State Social Education Committee was formed in place of the Regional Social Education Committee for West Maharashtra on 13th June 1961.

For creating a suitable atmosphere for Gram Shikshan Mohim the Committee prepared posters and displayed them in each and every village. The Education Officers convened meetings at centrally situated villages in each and every district. The Committee published a booklet, giving the details of the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim and supplied the copies to all the Education Officers and others actively concerned with the implementation of the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim. So also the Committee published instructions for the guidance of the workers and supplied adequate copies to Social Education workers. The work of literacy which was formerly being undertaken by the Social Education Classes was entirely taken up under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the whole of the State except Greater Bombay where the previous practice was continued.

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.

Grant was paid at 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure to the City Social Education Committees at Poona, Sholapur and Jalgaon and 60 per cent to City Social Education Committee, Bombay, of its approved expenditure.

As per Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd March 1962, only Bombay City Social Education Committee remained from 1961-62. 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 Officers 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 No. IX (1) shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them for the two consecutive years:—

Table IX (1)
Social Education classes first Test

	1959-60			1960-61		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maha-rashtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maha-rashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61						
Number of Classes for—						
Men ..	73	4,649	5,522	814	9,527	10,341
Women ..	440	1,561	2,001	446	5,735	6,181
Total ..	1,313	6,210	7,523	1,260	15,262	16,522
Enrolment—						
Men ..	21,749	90,347	1,12,096	19,738	1,48,042	1,67,780
Women ..	9,815	24,580	34,395	9,193	88,547	97,740
Total ..	31,564	1,14,927	1,46,491	28,931	2,36,589	2,65,520
Number made literate—						
Men ..	7,798	36,646	44,444	10,416	79,103	89,519
Women ..	2,931	11,912	14,843	4,219	72,547	76,766
Total ..	10,729	48,558	59,287	14,635	1,51,650	1,66,285
1961-62						
				Greater Bombay		
				Men	Women	Total
Number of Classes ..	..	..	..	565	393	958
Enrolment ..	..	..	..	14,321	7,891	22,212
Number made literate ..	..	..	..	7,436	4,716	12,152

There is an overall increase of 8,999 Classes during the year 1960-61. There appears to be a greater awakening amongst men and women during this year.

The enrolment shows a decided improvement, the increase being 1,19,029 (55,684 men and 63,345 women).

Those made literate show similar all-round increase from 59,287 in 1959-60 to 1,66,285 (79, 519 men and 76,766 women) in 1960-61.

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 16 and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 62.63 per cent in 1960-61.

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 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 No. IX (2) 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			1960-61		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maha-rashtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maha-rashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61						
Number of Classes for—						
Men ..	369	1,850	2,219	371	1,967	2,338
Women ..	135	439	574	158	1,347	1,505
Total ..	504	2,289	2,793	529	3,314	3,843

Table No. IX (2)—cont.

	1959-60			1960-61		
	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total	Greater Bombay	Rest of West Maharashtra	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61						
Enrolment—						
Men ..	9,952	28,007	37,959	10,188	25,322	35,510
Women ..	3,037	9,378	12,415	3,507	20,783	24,290
Total ..	12,989	37,385	50,374	1,36,965	46,105	59,800
Number that passed the test—						
Men ..	3,173	7,800	10,973	5,090	9,618	15,708
Women ..	799	1,495	2,294	1,722	4,474	6,196
Total ..	3,972	9,295	13,267	6,812	14,092	21,904
1961-62						
				Greater Bombay		
				Men	Women	Total
Number of Classes ..	..	..	..	231	143	374
Enrolment ..	..	..	..	6,204	2,719	8,923
Number made Literate ..	..	..	..	3,222	1,625	4,847

The classes for the second test show an increase of 1,050 classes, 119 for men and 931 for women during the year 1960-61. There is also an increase in the total enrolment from 50,374 in 1959-60 to 59,800 in 1960-61. The number that passed the second test is encouraging and shows an increase of 4,735 in men and 3,902 in women as compared to the corresponding performance of the previous year.

The syllabus for the Second Test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing. Besides, it lays greater 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.

The Table below shows the number of Classes run under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the districts of West Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay:—

Table No. IX-1 (a)
Gram Shikshan Classes
West Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay

	Regular Classes	Home Classes	Post- literacy Classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62				
Number of Classes—				
Men	21,331	91,471	257	1,13,059
Women	11,807	62,208	181	74,196
Total	33,138	1,53,679	438	1,87,255
Number of Enrolment—				
Men	3,55,092	1,71,097	17,719	5,43,908
Women	1,80,907	3,41,998	2,527	5,25,432
Total	5,35,999	5,13,095	20,246	10,69,340
Number made Literate—				
Men	1,45,445	70,081	7,255	2,22,781
Women	70,448	1,33,237	1,003	2,04,688
Total	2,15,893	2,03,318	8,258	4,27,469

There are three types of Classes, viz., regular classes, home classes and post literacy classes. It will be seen that the total number of all such classes was 1,87,255 and the total enrolment in all these classes was 10,69,340 of which 5,43,908 were men and 5,25,432 were women. However, the total number of men and women who were made literate in these Classes during the year 1961-62 was 4,27,469 including 2,22,781 men and 2,04,688 women, i.e., practically 50 per cent of the persons attending these classes attained literacy during the year 1961-62. As regards Greater Bombay the number of classes for the first and second tests was 1,332 and the total enrolment was in all these classes was 31,135. The number of persons who passed the first and second tests was 16,999 including 12,152 for the first tests and 4,847 for second test. The tables are on pages IX-371, and IX-373.

9.4. PROGRESS OF LITERACY WORK IN VIDARBHA:

In Vidarbha, the course in literacy classes run 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 No. IX (4) gives statistical information about the adult literacy classes in Vidarbha for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61:—

Table No. IX (4)
Adult Literacy Classes in Vidarbha

		1959-60	1960-61
1960-61			
Number of Classes—			
Men	.. .. .	1,075	1,201
Women	.. .. .	169	156
	Total	<u>1,244</u>	<u>1,357</u>
Enrolment—			
Men	.. .. .	22,296	24,524
Women	.. .. .	3,659	3,127
	Total	<u>25,955</u>	<u>27,651</u>
Number made Literate			
Men	.. .. .	8,551	11,217
Women	.. .. .	971	1,562
	Total	<u>9,522</u>	<u>12,779</u>

Vidarbha shows a constant increase in the number of Classes, in enrolment and in the number made literate. There is an increase of 113 Classes and the enrolment has increased from

25,955 in 1959-60 to 27,651 in 1960-61 showing an increase of 2,318 and the number of persons made literate has increased from 9,522 in 1959-60 to 12,779 in 1960-61 showing an increase of 3,257, 2,666 men and 591 women.

Table No. IX-4 (a)
Gram Shikshan Classes in Vidarbha

(1)	Regular Classes (2)	Home Classes (3)	Post Literacy Classes (4)	Total (5)
1961-62				
Number of Classes—				
Men	2,852	667	..	3,519
Women	806	599	..	1,405
Total ..	3,658	1,266	..	4,924
Number of Enrolment—				
Men	39,378	5,332	..	44,710
Women	20,407	11,926	..	32,333
Total ..	59,785	17,258	..	77,043
Number made Literate—				
Men	10,594	1,435	..	12,029
Women	3,628	2,120	..	5,748
Total ..	14,222	3,555	..	17,777

The literacy classes in 1961-62 in Vidarbha were held under Gram Shikshan Mohim. The total number of regular and home classes during 1961-62 was 4,924 and the total enrolment was 77,043 and the total number of persons made literate was 17,777 including 12,029 men and 5,748 women.

No Second Test is held in Vidarbha.

9.5. PROGRESS OF LITERACY WORK IN MARATHWADA:

The Social Education Classes in this Region are of four months' duration and are held three times in a year. The Vidarbha pattern of Social Education Centres was introduced in Marathwada from 23rd June 1960. The following Table No. IX (5)

gives statistical information about these classes for two consecutive years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Table No. IX-5
Social Education Classes in Marathwada

	1959-60			1960-61			
	I Test	II Test	Total	I Test	II Test	Social Education Centres (Vidarbha pattern)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			1960-61				
Number of Classes—							
Men ..	845	21	866	321	16	167	504
Women ..	28	..	28	29	..	1	30
Total ..	873	21	894	350	16	168	534
Enrolment—							
Men ..	23,449	523	23,972	8,107	347	2,951	11,405
Women ..	1,235	..	1,235	786	..	24	810
Total ..	24,684	523	25,207	8,893	347	2,975	12,215
Number made Literate—							
Men ..	16,413	398	16,811	5,834	222	2,350	8,406
Women ..	622	..	622	303	..	16	319
Total ..	17,035	398	17,433	6,137	222	2,366	8,725

The number of Classes, the total enrolment and number of persons made literate during the year 1960-61 show a decrease as compared to the corresponding figures for 1959-60. However, during the year 1961-62 with the introduction of Gram Shikshan Mohim in the Marathwada Region the number of such classes increased to 6,487 and the total enrolment also increased to 86,606. However, the total number of persons made literate

during 1961-62 was 47,071 including 33,806 men and 13,265 women.

Table No. IX-5 (a)
Gram Shikshan Classes in Marathwada.

	Regular Classes	Home Classes	Post Literacy Classes	Total
1961-62				
Number of Classes—				
Men	2,223	2,048	12	4,283
Women	1,087	1,110	7	2,204
Total ..	3,310	3,158	19	6,487
Number of Enrolment—				
Men	38,866	12,059	658	51,583
Women	21,368	13,470	185	35,023
Total ..	60,234	25,529	843	86,606
Number made Literate—				
Men	25,469	7,905	432	33,806
Women	8,093	5,102	70	13,265
Total ..	33,562	13,007	502	47,071

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 No. IX (7) gives the details of the total expenditure on Social Education during the years under report :—

Table No. IX (7)
Expenditure on Social Education

	Total Expenditure met from			Total
	Government Funds	Boards Funds	Other sources	
1960-61				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Maharashtra	3,25,656	..	1,85,615	5,11,271
Vidarbha	1,41,952	..	..	1,41,952
Marathwada	26,797	..	3,616	30,413
Total ..	4,94,405	..	1,89,231	6,83,636

Expenditure on Gram Shikhan Mohim Classes.

(1)	Total Expenditure met from			Total (5)
	Government Funds (2)	Boards Funds (3)	Other sources (4)	
1961-62				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Maharashtra ..	2,05,846	13,201	1,70,562	3,89,609
Vidarbha	12,296	605	174	13,075
Marathwada	9,597	26,720	11,725	48,042
Total ..	2,27,739	40,526	1,82,461	4,50,726

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. (1)	Name of the Organisation (2)	Amount of subsidy	
		1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1	The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Bombay.	1,000	1,000
2	The Bombay State Women's Council, Bombay ..	600	600
3	The Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi.	500	500
4	The Editor, 'Rehbar', Bombay	1,000	Nil.
	Total ..	3,100	2,100

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.

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 years. The Bombay City Social Education Committee has published so far 83 books in different languages—42 in Marathi, 15 in Hindi, 18 in Gujarati and eight in Urdu—for neo-literates.

(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, under the condition that 50 per cent of the remaining expenditure has to be incurred on purchase of books and 50 per cent for periodicals.

The following Table No. IX (8) shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the years under report:—

Table No. IX (8)

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries

Serial No.	Particulars	Numbers		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61 and 1961-62				
1	Number of Libraries	6,862	7,488	6,886
2	Number of Reading Rooms	3,665	2,543	3,534
3	Number of books in the libraries at the beginning of the year.	11,92,821	14,29,761	15,48,732
4	Number of books added during the year.	3,43,919	2,66,256	1,35,392
5	Number of books issued	12,37,940	14,01,089	16,28,068
6	Average daily attendance	1,74,907	1,71,273	1,74,003
7	Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms.	5,37,643	6,48,281	3,76,459

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 Principals of Graduates' Basic Training Centres in compact areas in villages roundabout Dhulia and Amravati. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 19,789 in 1960-61 and Rs. 16,361 during 1961-62.

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 had a stock of 5,000 books in 1960-61 and 5,563 books in 1961-62. The Library is made use of by officers, members of the Committee, field workers and 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, without about 690 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 1960-61, 25 such courses were organised, wherein 644 workers were trained at a total cost of Rs. 21,724. 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. However, the scheme was not in force during 1961-62.

Short-term training courses for Social Education Workers were organised during the winter 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 1961-62 the short-term training course in Social Education could not be organised as the old pattern of Social Education was discontinued.

During the year 1960-61 no activities under the scheme of orientation of Primary School teachers to Community Development were undertaken.

In the year 1961-62 three Seminars of Principals of Basic Training Colleges and two training courses for Assistant Masters of Basic Training Colleges were held at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre, Gargoti, District Kolhapur. In all 77 Principals and 75 Assistant Masters from the Training Colleges in Maharashtra State have been trained under the scheme of Orientation of Primary School Teachers to Community Development. A total expenditure of Rs. 9,152 has been incurred on account of T. A./D. A. of the Principals and Assistant Masters. In addition to this a total amount of Rs. 24,000 was sanctioned to 80 Basic Training Colleges for purchase of reference books and teaching material under the Orientation Scheme in question.

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 a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

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 No. IX (9) gives details of some of the Social Education activities in these areas:—

Table No. IX (9)
Social Education in C. & P. and N. E. S. Blocks
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1 Number of Social Education Classes	5,888	13,822	1,61,252
2 Number of Adults on rolls	1,08,937	2,25,256	9,25,690
3 Number of Adults made literate ..	54,000	17,133	3,47,001
4 Number of Village Libraries functioning.	1,106	4,438	4,165
5 Number of Mahila Mandals/Women Welfare Centres.	474	1,611	2,542
6 Number of Youth Clubs	897	2,921	1,484
7 Number of Farmers' Clubs	2,211	5,404	9,179
8 Number of Recreational Programmes arranged.	3,364	18,434	17,408
9 Number of Bhajan Mandals started ..	850	2,859	3,021
10 Number of Community Centres Organised.	254	719	499
11 Number of Educational Shibirs ..	412	527	864
12 Number of Educational Organised Library buildings constructed.	133	223	599
13 Number of study tours arranged ..	71	164	252
14 Number of Gymnasia established ..	39	121	203
15 Number of Rural Broadcasting Sets installed.	144	1,030	1,338
16 Number of Farm Forum listening groups started.	111	314	595
17 Number of Children's Welfare Centres started.	322	1,037	692
18 Number of Sports Clubs organised ..	186	1,091	1,019
19 Number of Other Social Education Activities undertaken, such as film shows, dramatics, etc.	200	2,845	1,447

9.11. GENERAL SOCIAL EDUCATION 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 position of the school 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 Centre is also established under the supervision and guidance of the Principal of Graduates' Basic Training Centre at Dhulia compact area. 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 years under report. Each district of Vidarbha Region is also provided with a Kalapathak consisting of seven Kalakars. They are equipped with musical instruments, stage equipments and green-room accessories. They visit villages and give performances in dramas, *bhajans*, etc.

The All India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State on 1st December 1960 and 1961 when activities which 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. 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 Kendras*.—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 Kendras in the city of Bombay, under the City Social Education Committee. In 1960-61 there were six Matru Vikas Kendras. One Kendra was closed due to poor attendance but two more Kendras were started in 1960-61 and at present there are seven Matru Vikas Kendras run by the Committee. There was no change during 1961-62. The

Centres are run on 50 per cent grant-in-aid basis. The Committee's expenditure on the Kendras is as given below:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ..	4,147	7,215	11,807

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 up 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.

9.13. The following are some of the high lights in the Social Education programme of 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Bombay.

(i) In Greater Bombay, Social Education Classes are conducted in about 117 Textile mills, Silk mills and factories under the Mills and Factories Scheme of the City Social Education Committee. The achievements are—

Number of Classes—	1960-61	
	Literacy	Post-Literacy
Men	94	71
Women	1	2
Total	95	73

	1959-60		1960-61	
	Literacy	Post-Literacy	Literacy	Post-Literacy
Enrolment—				
Men	11,835	4,465	2,283	1,760
Women	7,230	1,647	25	36
Total	19,065	6,112	2,308	1,796
Number Passed—				
Men	5,488	2,097	1,210	862
Women	3,353	773	15	24
Total	8,841	2,870	1,225	886

		1961-62	
		Literacy	Post-Literacy
Number of Classes—			
Men		57	54
Women		1	2
Total ..		<u>58</u>	<u>56</u>
Enrolment—			
Men		1,414	1,361
Women		22	50
Total ..		<u>1,436</u>	<u>1,411</u>
Number Passed—			
Men		751	738
Women		11	25
Total ..		<u>762</u>	<u>763</u>

(ii) Sewing and Cutting Classes conducted by the Committee under the Handicrafts Training Scheme is getting more and more popular with women. There are sewing and cutting classes and Matru Vikas Kendras for women in order to train women in the art of Home Science and mother craft.

(iii) During the year 1960-61 the 12th Social Education Week was celebrated in Bombay from 11th February to 17th February 1960. The week was inaugurated by Shri Jagjivanram, Union Minister for Railways. The total collection made during the week was Rs. 63,683. In 1961-62 the 13th Social Education Week was celebrated in Bombay from 16-12-61 to 26-12-61. The Week was inaugurated by Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture. The total collection made during the week was Rs. 76,952.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10.1. THE INSPECTORATE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

THE State maintained the Inspectorate for Physical Education consisting of the State Inspector for Physical Education and 24 A.D.E.Is. during the year 1960-61 but the number of A.D.Es. was reduced to 23 during the year 1961-62 as one post of A.D.E.I. in Marathwada Region was retrenched. Out of these A.D.E.Is. two posts have been allotted to the Nagpur Region (one post for Men and one post for Women) and one post for Marathwada. Bombay and Poona Regions also have one A.D.E.I. each for Physical Education. The districts of West Maharashtra are provided with one officer for each district and Greater Bombay has two officers.

The State Inspector for Physical Education is in charge of organisation, promotion and supervision of Physical Education in Primary as well as Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges under the overall control of the Director of Education. He also supervises the C. P. Ed. Courses in Physical Education and is responsible for the conduct of the examination in Certificate Course in Physical Education. The arrangements at the three camping sites at Mahabaleshwar, Bhore and Karla in so far as they concern this Department are under his control. The allotment of accommodation at these sites is directly made by him. He also organises Holiday Camps, Head Masters' Seminars, Subject-Teachers' Seminars, Coaching Camps and other similar activities. Associations conducting tournaments are paid grants by him. Administrative matters pertaining to Scouting, A. C. C. and Short-term courses in Physical Education for Primary teachers have, as hitherto, been his responsibility.

Government have set up a number of committees consisting of officials and non-officials wherever necessary to promote and organise efficiently Physical Education, games, sports and other allied activities. The State Inspector for Physical Education continued to work as Secretary of the following Committees during the years under report:—

- (i) Maharashtra State Sports Council.
- (ii) The State Committee on National Discipline Scheme.
- (iii) The Ad-hoc Committee for Playing-fields Associations.

- (iv) The State Committees for conducting Examinations in Diploma Courses and Certificate courses in Physical Education.

He is also nominated to work on the Central Advisory Board for Physical Education and Recreation of Government of India as the State representative. As the Secretary of the State Sports Council he has to deal with all matters pertaining to the promotion and co-ordination of the Sports activities and grant-in-aid to sports activities as well as to sports associations in the State.

As Secretary of the National Discipline Scheme he is concerned with the organisation of training courses, selection and appointment of physical education instructors and promotion of the National Discipline Scheme in Secondary Schools in the State. He is assisted by the A.D.E.Is. for Physical Education at Headquarters and in the Districts.

Considerable emphasis is laid by the Department on the training of teachers for Physical Education in order to ensure that Physical Education is promoted by duly qualified persons in Primary as well as Secondary Schools. Separate training programmes are organised for Primary and Secondary teachers.

10.2. (1) TRAINING OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

For effective promotion of Physical Education it is necessary to have rigorous training of teachers in Physical Education both at Primary and Secondary levels with a view to ensuring 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 8 weeks' duration. During the year 1960-61 six and in 1961-62 five short-term courses in Physical Education for teachers in Primary Schools were conducted and the number of teachers trained at these courses was 169 in 1960-61 and 168 in 1961-62 and the total cost to Government on this account was Rs. 9,637 in 1960-61 and Rs. 9,646 in 1961-62.

There are in all 135 Primary Teachers Training Colleges, (Government and Non-Government) in the State Physical Education being a Certificate subject, all the Primary Teachers under training receive training in Physical Education also. The course

is fairly comprehensive and the training prepares the teachers in organising and conducting games, sports and other Physical Education activities.

(2) TRAINING OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

Teachers of Secondary Schools are trained in Physical Education through—

- (i) Diploma Course in Physical Education conducted by Government for Graduates and
- (ii) Certificate course in Physical Education recognised by Government on grant-in-aid basis for S.S.C. passed candidates.

(i) *Diploma Course in Physical Education.*—The Diploma Course in Physical Education is conducted by the Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali. The upper age-limit which was 35 in the past has been brought down to 30. This is the first institution of its kind to be established by any State Government in India.

The total enrolment on 31st March 1961 was 61 including 55 men and 6 women and the same was 58 including 50 men and 8 women on 31st March 1962. The details regarding the number of students admitted to the institution from various divisions of the State and from other States during 1960-61 and 1961-62 were indicated on page 391.

The total expenditure of the Institute during 1960-61 was Rs. 1,05,166 of which Rs. 1,00,723 was met from Government funds and the balance from fees while during 1961-62 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,07,564 an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,346 was met from Government funds and the balance from fees. The total number of persons trained by the Institute since 1938 was 1,652 including 1,354 men and 298 women ending 1960-61 and was 1,710 including 1,404 men and 306 women ending 1961-62.

During the year 1960-61, 3 private institutions conducting course for Diploma in Physical Education have been recognised on grant-in-aid basis by Government. Out of the 3 institutions 2 are at Nagpur and one is at Poona. All these institutions continued to work during 1961-62. The table on page 392 shows the number of teachers appeared and the number of teachers trained for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Division (1)	Government			Non-Government			Private			Grand Total		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)	Men (11)	Women (12)	Total (13)
1960-61												
1. Maharashtra State—												
Bombay	7	1	8	5	1	6	1	..	1	13	2	15
Poona	13	2	15	10	..	10	5	..	5	28	2	30
Nagpur	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Aurangabad	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
2. Gujrat State	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	1	2	8	1	9
3. Other States .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Grand Total	28	4	32	18	1	19	9	1	10	55	6	61

1961-62												
1. Maharashtra State—												
Bombay	6	..	6	5	1	6	1	2	3	12	3	15
Poona	10	1	11	7	2	9	3	..	3	20	3	23
Nagpur	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
Aurangabad	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
2. Gujrat State .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	3	5	..	5
3. Other States	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Grand Total	28	1	29	14	3	17	8	4	12	50	8	58

Diploma Courses in Physical Education

Serial No.	Name of the Institute	Total number of pupil-teachers appeared			Total number of teachers trained		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61							
1	Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, Bombay.	63	7	70	53	7	60
2	Training Institute for Physical Education, Hanuman Nagar, c/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur.	6	..	6	3	..	3
3	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o Kreedha Mandal, Nagpur.	3	1	4	3	1	4
4	S. P. Mandali's Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona.	3	2	5	3	2	5
	Total ..	75	10	85	62	10	72
1961-62							
1	Training Institute for Physical Education, Bombay.	50	8	58	50	8	58
2	Training Institute for Physical Education, c/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur.	4	..	4	1	..	1
3	Training Institute for Physical Education, c/o Kreedha Mandal, Nagpur.	6	..	6	3	..	3
4	S. P. Mandali's Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Poona.	4	..	4	3	..	3
	Total ..	64	8	72	57	8	65

The total expenditure of the 3 Non-Government institutions started during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 34,869 in 1960-61 and Rs. 37,821 in 1961-62 out of which the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,935 was met from State funds during 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

(ii) *Certificate Course in Physical Education*.—In addition to the Diploma Course in Physical Education provided at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, the number of institutions providing Certificate Course in Physical Education of one year's duration increased from 11 in 1959-60 to 18 in 1960-61 but as one institution was closed during the year 1960-61 the total number of institutions was only 17 during the year 1960-61 and this number increased to 19 during the year 1961-62. The number of teachers trained by these institutions during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was as indicated below:—

Certificate Courses in Physical Education

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institute (2)	Total number of teachers trained		
		Men (3)	Women (4)	Total (5)
1960-61				
1	Maharashtra Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar.	28	8	36
2	Bharatiya Shareerik Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati.	58	16	74
3	Shri Shivaji Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.	23	3	26
4	Certificate Course in Physical Education, c/o Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, Bombay-28.	29	28	57
5	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o S. S. V. P. Sanstha, Dhulia.	61	..	61
6	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Islampur, c/o Walva Taluka Education Society, Islampur, District Sangli.	33	4	37
7	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon, c/o E. K. Maratha Vidya Prasarak, Co-op. Samaj Ltd., Jalgaon.	36	..	36
8	C. P. Ed. Institute, Kolhapur, c/o New Education Society, New Mahadwar Road, Kolhapur.	52	7	59
9	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o A. M. S. S. Mandal, Branch Malvan, District Ratnagiri.	6	16	22

Certificate Courses in Physical Education—cont.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institute (2)	Total number of teachers trained		
		Men (3)	Women (4)	Total (5)
1960-61—cont.				
10	Lokmanya Tilak Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o Ambabai Talim Sanstha, Miraj, District Sangli.	30	32	62
11	Training Institute for Physical Education, c/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur-3.	16	1	17
12	Nagpur Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o Kreedha Mandal, Mahal, Nagpur-2.	19	4	23
13	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Shivaji Nagar, Nasik.	34	..	34
14	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o S. P. College Compound, Poona.	24	28	52
15	C. P. Ed. (External) Course, c/o Maharashtra Mandal, Poona-2.	..	7	7
16	Kranti Smriti S. S. Vidyalaya, c/o Vyayam Mandal, Satara.	22	6	28
17	C. P. Ed. Institute, Tasgaon, c/o Tasgaon High School, Tasgaon, District Sangli.	17	..	17
	Total ..	488	160	648
1961-62				
1	Maharashtra Shareerik Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar ..	48	..	48
2	Bharatiya Shareerik Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati.	102	..	102
3	Shri Shivaji Shareerik, Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.	38	2	40
4	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Aurangabad ..	8	..	8
5	Certificate Course in Phy. Edn., c/o Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandal, Dadar, Bombay.	57	..	57
6	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Dhulia ..	55	..	55
7	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Islampur, c/o Walve Taluka Education Society, Islampur, District Sangli.	49	..	49
8	Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon, c/o E. K. Maratha Vidya Prasarak, Co/operative Samaj, Ltd., Jalgaon.	37	..	37
9	C. P. Ed. Institute, Kolhapur, c/o New Education Society, New Mahadwar Road, Kolhapur.	97	..	97
10	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, c/o A. M. S. S. Mandal, Branch Malvan, District Ratnagiri.	22	..	22
11	Lokmanya Tilak Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Miraj, c/o Ambabai Talim Sanstha, District Sangli.	43	..	43

Certificate Courses in Physical Education—cont.

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Institute (2)	Total number of teachers trained		
		Men (3)	Women (4)	Total (5)
1961-62—cont.				
12	Training Institute for Phy. Education, c/o Citizen's Education Society, Nagpur.	10	..	10
13	Nagpur Shareerik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, c/o Kreedamandal, Nagpur.	14	..	14
14	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Nasik	40	..	40
15	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, Osmanabad ..	22	..	22
16	Shareerik Shikshan Vidyalaya, S. P. College Compound, Poona-2.	40	37	77
17	C. P. Ed. External Course, c/o Maharashtra Mandal, Poona-2.	16	..	16
18	Kranti Smurti S. S. Vidyalaya, c/o Vyayam Mandal, Satara.	33	..	33
19	C. P. Ed. Institute, Tasgaon, c/o H. S. Tasgaon, District Sangli.	38	..	38
Total ..		769	39	808

The total amount paid by way of grants to these C. P. Ed. institutions during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 85,372 and was Rs. 1,27,050 during 1961-62.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above the Physical Training Class for women teachers conducted by the Y.W.C.A., Bombay, also imparts instruction in Physical Education.

The Training Class run by Y.W.C.A. admits only S.S.C. passed girls for a course of two years' duration. On 31st March 1961 the training class had an enrolment of 40 girls and the enrolment was 35 on 31st March 1962. The total expenditure during 1960-61 was Rs. 3,843 and in 1961-62 it was Rs. 3,847.

10.3. ORGANIZATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT LEVELS :

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 vie for honours in games, sports and athletics.

2. *Physical Education in Secondary Schools.*—All the Secondary Schools follow in general, the graded syllabus laid down by Government. Physical Education is a compulsory subject in Secondary Schools. The schools have tried to provide in general 4 periods a week for the lower standards and 3 periods a week for upper standards including instruction periods, participation periods, mass drill, etc. In a number of schools games are arranged after school hours. The school managements try to secure qualified teachers Diploma holders if possible or at least Certificate holders. The State Inspector for Physical Education observes that Secondary Schools in general appear 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 school managements to secure some open space for Physical Education purposes, and wherever it is not possible to secure an open space the schools are having gymnasias or indoor sheds for conducting indoor activities.

A number of pupils participated in various sports and competitions including inter-school competitions and sports, district sports, State sports festival, etc. Outdoor activities like hikes, excursions, educational trips and tours, camping, are becoming very popular in the student world. About 25,175 in 1960-61 and 14,000 in 1961-62 students attended various camps organised for them either by the Education Department or by the school managements.

Medical inspection has now become a regular feature in Secondary Schools. Medical inspections are arranged 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 standardwise syllabus prescribed by Government.

An increasing interest in activities like excursions, trips and hikes 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. About 1,90,764 children in 1960-61 and about a lakh children in

1961-62 took part in such competitions. The State Inspector for Physical Education reports that facilities in Primary Schools by way of open space, equipment, qualified staff for Physical Education have generally improved during the years under report. 33 per cent of the Primary Schools had play-grounds in 1960-61 and 1961-62, 4,000 schools arrange pupils tournaments and more than a lakh of pupils participated. About 33 per cent of the schools arranged for medical inspection during the year under report.

10.4. THE STATE SPORTS FESTIVAL:

The first Maharashtra State Sports Festival was organised in Poona during 1960-61. 1,518 players participated in the festival from all districts of the State. The festival included events in athletics, Kabaddi, Kho-kho, Wrestling, Volley-Ball and Rhythmic for women. Poona district won the general championship. The festival was organised under the auspices of the State National Sports Fund. Government contribution to the total expenditure on organisation of 1st Maharashtra State Sports Festival was Rs. 33,000 approximately. The second Maharashtra State Sports Festival sponsored by Maharashtra State National Sports Fund was held at Kolhapur from 28th December 1961 to 31st December 1961. About one lakh boys and girls participated in the festival. Government contribution to the total expenditure on organisation of 2nd Maharashtra State Sports Festival was Rs. 1,50,000 approximately. The festivals arranged by the Maharashtra State Sports Council are becoming popular every year.

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 sports at Taluka, District and State levels.

10.5. GYMNASIA:

There were 122 recognised Gymnasia in 1960-61 and 175 in 1961-62 in the State. These institutions conducted indigenous activities such as Dands, Baithaks, Malkhamb, Lathi, Lezim and Indian games such as Hututu, Kho-kho, Atyapatya, etc. Adults and children take advantage of the facilities available in the Gymnasia. Government paid about Rs. 65,690 in 1960-61 and

Rs. 56,000 in 1961-62 as grant-in-aid to these Gymnasias. In addition, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12,621 to 13 institutions for the purpose of special equipment during 1960-61. No such grants were paid during the year 1961-62.

10.6. ASSOCIATIONS CONDUCTING TOURNAMENTS :

In order to popularise games and sports, special associations conducting tournaments are encouraged by Government. 22 associations in 1960-61 and 23 associations in 1961-62 conducted tournaments in the years under report and an amount of Rs. 3,445 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,650 in 1961-62 was distributed amongst them as grant-in-aid for the purpose. In addition to this, 9 organisations conducting tournaments received special equipment grants amounting to Rs. 4,480 during 1960-61. No such grants were paid during the year 1961-62.

10.7. CAMPING :

In accordance with the scheme approved by the Department about 16 pupils' camps in 1960-61 and 237 camps in 1961-62 were held in which 885 pupils and 13,991 pupils took part in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. In addition, teachers' camps, five in 1960-61 and 28 in 1961-62 were also organised on regional basis for Primary as well as Secondary Teachers. In all 149 teachers and 285 teachers participated in these camps from Secondary Schools during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

10.8. A.C.C. AND JUNIOR N.C.C. TRAINING :

There were 170 Junior Division N.C.C. Troops in 1960-61 and 245 in 1961-62 in Maharashtra State. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps which imparts systematic training in leadership and citizenship and tries to create in children a sense of service, sacrifice, good manners, love of labour and discipline, continued to expand during the years under report. The recruitment to the A.C.C. is confined to Standards VIII to XI of Secondary Schools. The scheme was spread over 700 (in 1960-61) and 775 (in 1961-62). Secondary Schools having 1,303 troops in 1960-61 and 1,378 in 1961-62. There were 1,097 trained A.C.C. teachers in 1960-61 and 1,146 in 1961-62. The total number of cadets in the A.C.C. in Secondary Schools on 31st March 1961 was 65,150 which stood at 82,680 on 31st March 1962. The cost to Government on account of A.C.C. was about Rs. 2.01 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 2.70 lakhs in 1961-62.

During each year under report 5 Social Service Camps every year were organised for the A.C.C. The actual expenditure on account of these Camps was Rs. 46,311 in 1960-61 and Rs. 30,578 in 1961-62.

10.9. BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES :

Scouting continued to be encouraged in the State as before. The membership of Scouts and Guides was 57,463 in 1960-61 which increased to 59,450 in 1961-62 as against 48,614 in 1959-60. Thus it will be seen that during the last 2 years the membership of Scouts and Guides is increasing.

The details of the membership of Scouts and Guides for the last 2 years is as indicated below:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Bulbuls	6,058	6,152
Guides	8,898	9,575
Rangers	199	202
Guiders	815	820
Guide Section ..	15,970	16,749
Cubs	7,158	8,270
Scouts	31,111	21,229
Rovers	914	932
Scouters	2,310	2,270
Scout Section ..	41,493	42,701
Total ..	57,463	59,450

A grant of Rs. 62,839 in 1960-61 and Rs. 57,825 in 1961-62 was paid by Government to the associations during the years under report respectively. The following brief account is a record of the activities of the organisation:—

(1) Camps, Seminars and Rallies.—Sixteen Training Camps for Scouts in 1960-61 and 22 in 1961-62 and 7 training camps for Guides in 1960-61 and 14 in 1961-62 were held for Troop and Back Scouters and Bulbul and Guides-Guiders, respectively.

1960-61

(2) Sea Scout Masters' Training Camp.—A training Camp was conducted at the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, from 14th to 24th December 1960 which was attended by 20 Scouts from 8 different State associations.

(3) Third All India Jamboree.—The Third All India Jamboree was held at Bapuji-Nagar in Bangalore from 27th to 31st December 1960 which was attended by 832 Scouts and Guides from the State.

(4) The Fifth Class Scout/Guide Rally.—This was held on 29th and 30th December 1960 at Kanchanganga Sub-Camp of the 3rd All India Jamboree in which 79 First Class Scouts and 17 First Class Guides participated.

(5) Second Self-Reliance Rally at Satara.—This was held from 21st to 23rd January 1961 and was attended by about 3,700 Scouts and Guides.

(6) State Organising Commissioners' Study Circle.—Shri D. P. Joshi, National Organising Commissioner, organised a Study Circle at Poona for the Organising Commissioners (Scouts) from the various States from 27th May to 5th June 1960. The Conference catalogued several minimum targets to be achieved during 1960-61 from Group to State Headquarter level.

1961-62

(7) Training and Organising Commissioners' Meet.—This was arranged in Bombay from 7th to 9th July 1961 and 20 Training and Organising Commissioners attended the meet.

(8) Sixth First Class Scouts/Guides Rally.—This was held at New Model High School, Nagpur, from 2nd to 4th November 1961. Shri K. T. Mangalmurti, State Chief Commissioner, was present at the Rally. The Rally was attended by 270 Scouts and 52 Guides. Various projects including map making, estimation, observation, signalling, first-aid, etc., were taken up during the course of 3 days.

(9) Head Masters' Seminar.—Two Seminars for Head Masters and Educational Officers were held, the first at Kolhapur on 2nd, 3rd and 4th February 1962 for the districts of Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli and the second at Nasik on 2nd, 3rd and 4th March 1962 for the districts of Nasik, Thana, Jalgaon and Dhulia.

National and International Events.

(10) Far-East Regional Conference.—Sardar Lekshman Singh was appointed by the National Headquarters to lead the delegation to the second Far-East Regional Scout Conference held at Rangoon from 31st October 1960. The other 2 members of the delegation were from Rajasthan and Kerala. The Conference aimed at promoting unity and common understanding of

the fundamental principles of Scouting, establishing a closer link between Scout Associations in Asia and Australia and encouraging mutual assistance and co-operation among Scout Associations in order to achieve effective growth and development under their own leadership.

(11) Contingent to U.K.—Eight representatives from Bharat Scouts and Guides including 5 from Maharashtra State represented India at the Jubilee Celebrations at the U.K.

1961-62.

(12) President's Scouts and President's Guides.—During the year 1961-62 12 Scouts and 10 Guides from the State attended the Presidents' Scouts and Presidents' Guides Rally held at New Delhi in November.

Festivals and Functions.

(13) Send-off to Maharashtra State Contingent.—At the end of the Get-Together Camp held at Shivaji Park, Bombay, for the participants of the State Associations at the 3rd All India Jamboree held at Bangalore a function was organised for giving Send-off to the participants.

(14) Scout/Guide Week.—The Scout/Guide Week was celebrated from 27th November to 4th December 1960 throughout the State of Maharashtra. The week was inaugurated at the hands of Shri Jagjeevan Ram, Union Minister for Railways, at Shivaji Park, Bombay, on Sunday, 27th November 1960. A new feature of the Scout/Guide Week in Bombay during 1960-61 was opening of a Blood Bank.

1961-62

(15) The First Anniversary Celebration of Maharashtra State.—This was celebrated in a befitting manner by Scouts, Gides and Rovers of the Unchgaon Taluka School.

(16) Scout/Guide Week.—The Annual Scout/Guide Week was celebrated throughout the State from 26th November to 3rd December 1961. During the Week the Scouts and Guides demonstrated to the public the various benefits derived from the movement by holding Rallies, Camp Fires, Exhibitions, etc., and the way 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 in regard to other developments in Physical Education:—

(i) *National Discipline Scheme.*—The National Discipline Scheme sponsored by Government of India made further headway during the years under report. The scheme aims at making the younger generation mentally and physically healthy by installing 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. The Government appointed a State Committee on National Discipline Scheme with the Minister for Education as its Chairman and the Deputy Minister for Education as its Vice-Chairman, to promote the Scheme. The Director General of the National Discipline Scheme of the Government of India advises the Committee on all matters pertaining to the Scheme as a nominee of Government of India. The scheme was functioning in 360 Secondary Schools in 1960-61 and in 563 Secondary Schools in 1961-62, in the 4 Divisions of the State as against 250 in 1959-60. In all 1,84,193 pupils in 1960-61 and 2,17,986 pupils in 1961-62 were enrolled under the Scheme of which 43,694 in 1960-61 and 49,433 in 1961-62 were girls. A special staff of one Supervisor and one senior P.T.I. and 170 posts of P.T.Is. grade I and grade II was continued under the State Inspector for Physical Education during the years under report. In addition to the above staff, the Government of India places at the disposal of the State Government, about 472 P.T.Is. as their contribution. These P.T.Is. have been appointed in Secondary Schools of the State.

The salary of the P.T.Is. is borne by the Ministry of Education Government of India and also by the State Government. The cost to Government on the scheme was about Rs. 1,71,579 in 1960-61 and Rs. 2,70,521 in 1961-62. The divisional information about the National Discipline Scheme is as shown on page 403 for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

(ii) *Maharashtra State Sports Council.*—The Minister for Education is the President and the Deputy Minister for Education is the Vice-President of the State Sports Council.

The Council advises on all matters pertaining to the selection and deputation of State teams for participation in National School Games, preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan on Physical Education and various other matters pertaining to the development of games and sports in the State.

Division	Number of Schools	Number of pupils			Number of Physical Training Instructors		
		Boys	Girls	Total	State	Central	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61							
Bombay	107	48,430	16,963	65,393	56	152	208
Poona	178	54,928	20,329	75,257	75	217	292
Nagpur	33	26,762	4,911	31,673	15	42	57
Aurangabad	42	10,379	1,491	11,870	11	40	51
Total	360	140,499	43,694	184,193	157	451	608
1961-62							
Bombay	165	52,052	15,982	68,034	54	152	206
Poona	241	63,972	20,009	83,981	72	217	289
Nagpur	101	39,678	11,988	51,666	15	88	103
Aurangabad	56	12,851	1,454	14,305	10	40	50
Total	563	168,553	49,433	217,986	151	497	648

The Council frames rules for recognition and grant-in-aid to sports bodies/associations, for payment of maintenance grants and also grants for maintenance of play-grounds. About 70 associations in the State were sanctioned grants by Government on the recommendations of the Sports Council. These grants including financial assistance by way of *ad hoc* grants for the development of special projects such as sports tournaments, development of sports bodies in rural areas, etc.

The seminar of Sport Coaches was organised in February 1961 at Bombay in which 45 representatives of the different Sports' Associations in the State, participated.

Four Coaching Camps in athletics were conducted in the 4 Regions of the State in which 80 teachers received special training in coaching.

The total expenditure incurred on all the activities of the Council was Rs. 96,075 approximately against the provision of one lakh made by the State for the purpose during 1960-61.

During the year 1961-62, 10 candidates were deputed entirely at Government cost to All-India Coaching Camps in Athletics held at Bangalore.

As per recommendations of the Sports Council the State participated during the year 1961-62 in the Winter Games only arranged by the India School Games Federation exclusively for Secondary School children. The expenditure on the deputation of the State team was entirely borne by Government for which a provision of Rs. 17,933 was sanctioned. The State team won 5 out of 13 National Championships provided at the Winter Games. The National Championships were won by the State team in the following events:—

- (1) Athletics for girls—General.
- (2) Athletics for girls—Individual.
- (3) Basket Ball—Boys'.
- (4) Badminton—Boys'.
- (5) Badminton—Girls'.

In addition to these 28 Gold Medals (1st place), 10 Silver Medals (2nd place) and 13 Bronze Medals (3rd place) were awarded to the pupils of the Maharashtra State in token of their proficiency in individual as well as Team events. The State established new National records in three events in Athletics, viz., High Jumps, Shot-put, Javeline throw.

(iii) *Sixth and Seventh National School Meet.*—Maharashtra State participated in the Sixth National School Games held at

Indore and Trivendrum during 1960-61 and in the Seventh National Championship School Games held at Bhopal during 1961-62. Pupils from the Secondary Schools were selected on merit for participation in these games.

The National School Games have been started by the School Games Federation of India 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. These games are held in Athletics, Swimming and other team events such as Foot-ball, Hockey, Volley-Ball, Basketball, etc. 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 of Education, Secretary to Government and the Chairman of the 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 as the Secretary of the Organising Committee.

The Organising Committee worked out all the details regarding residential arrangements, boarding and transport of the participating teams, programme of the Games and organised the games in accordance with its plan.

The selected players were put through a special coaching class for a week before they were chosen to represent the State. The State Inspector for Physical Education acted as the Manager of the contingent. In all 1 lakh pupils from Secondary Schools in the State 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. 19,400 in 1960-61 and Rs. 11,355 in 1961-62. The Maharashtra State team which represented the National School Games during the last 2 years, won the following credits:—

		1960-61		
1.	Swimming Boys and Girls .. ..	..	..	Runners up.
2.	Kabaddi Boys .. ..	..	..	National Championship.
3.	Table Tennis .. ..	..	..	Do.
4.	Basket Ball .. ..	..	..	Runners up.
5.	Athletics Hurdles .. ..	..	..	First Place.
6.	1,500 M. Run .. ..	..	..	Third Place.

1961-62

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Athletic for Girls | General National Championship. |
| 2. Basket-ball for Boys | Do. |
| 3. Badminton for Boys and Girls | Do. |
| 4. In addition, 28 Gold Medals | 1st Place. |
| In addition, 10 Silver Medals | 2nd Place. |
| In addition, 13 Bronze Medals | 3rd Place. |

(iv) *Other Seminars—Development of coaching Scheme in Maharashtra State.*—The Maharashtra State Sports Council had convened a Seminar of Expert Coaches from Maharashtra State in February 1961 in Bombay. It was attended by 45 Experts in the field of Sports. The Minister for Education was the President of the Seminar. The Seminar reviewed in brief the steps taken by Government, at the Centre as well as in the State for the development of Coaching facilities. Thus the beginning was made to see that the technique and the methods of coaching in games and sports filtered down to the vast mass in the country through the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme. The All India Council for Sports on the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Games and Sports appointed Vanchoo Committee specially for the development of coaches for which Government of India started the National Institute of Sports, at Patiala.

(v) *The National Physical Efficiency Drive.*—The All India Council of Sports recommended that the National Physical efficiency Drive should be organised in the State in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched on the basis of precise and carefully selected physical tests with the object of popularising all the cult of Physical fitness and arousing enthusiasm of the people for retaining higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

As per plan of the efficiency drive, 179 testing centres were opened in the Maharashtra State in rural as well as in urban areas. The drive was organised at these centres from 19th January to 21st January 1962.

31,991 persons—25,769 men and 6,222 women participated in the drive. 11,678 men and 2,601 women were the winners of one, two and three stars. The percentage of winners is 45.5 for men and 41.8 for women. The Efficiency Drive was successful. The

following table indicates the number of participants who achieved certificates of proficiency under each group:—

State	Total Participants		Total Winners of 1, 2 and 3 Stars	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maharashtra	25,769	6,222	11,678	2,601

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was useful in arousing the enthusiasm amongst the students as well as the general public towards physical fitness.

(vi) *Examinations in Diploma Course and Certificate Course in Physical Education.*—Government have revised the rules for the conduct of examination in Diploma as well as in 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 of Physical Education, Poona, as the 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 both the years under report the Diploma Examination was conducted at 3 centres, while the C. P. Ed. Examination was conducted at 14 centres in the State during 1960-61 and at 16 centres during 1961-62. In all 85 candidates for the Diploma Examination and 765 candidates for the C. P. Ed. Examination appeared at Centres in the Maharashtra State, out of whom 72 in Diploma and 648 for C. P. Ed. were declared as successful during the year 1960-61. Similarly, in all 72 candidates for the Diploma Examination and 907 candidates for the C. P. Ed. Examination appeared at the centres in Maharashtra State out of whom 65 for Diploma and 808 for C. P. Ed. were declared as successful.

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, six of Poona Region, seven of Bombay Region, five 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 five 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 three District Inspectresses of Schools, eight 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 No. XI (1), on page 410, compare the special institutions for the education of girls and total enrolment of girls in these institutions during the last 3 years, i.e., 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

In the Table on pages 410 and 411 the enrolment is of girls in all institutions for girls.

The S. N. D. T. University was the only University catering to the educational needs of women in the State. The number of Arts and Science Colleges for girls increased from five in 1959-60 to seven in 1960-61 which further increased to nine in 1961-62. Thus there was an addition of four Arts and Science Colleges during the last two years. Only one Professional College, the Diploma in Teaching institution at Amravati continued to be exclusively for girls. As per instructions from the Ministry of Education, only those institutions meant for girls/women are classified as such since 1958-59. The number of Professional and Special Colleges increased from three in 1959-60 to four in 1960-61 which further increased to five in 1961-62 showing an addition of two Colleges during the last two years. All other institutions show increases during 1960-61 except Primary and except other schools during 1961-62. As separate Secondary and Primary Schools are opened only when the number of girls justify their opening, the number of Secondary Schools increased from 230 in 1959-60 to 249 in 1960-61 which further increased to 274 in 1961-62, thus showing a total increase of 44 Secondary Schools during the last two years, while in case of Primary Schools the number decreased by 323 during 1960-61 and again increased by 61 in 1961-62. Thus there is a decrease of 262 Primary Schools exclusively for girls during the last two years as compared to the number of Primary Schools exclusively for girls in 1959-60. However, Social Education Classes show an appreciable increase of 5,100 Classes in 1960-61 and 70,469 Classes during 1961-62 as these are opened exclusively for women and there is no co-education in these Classes. The increase of 28 institutions in 1960-61 and decrease of four institutions in 1961-62 only under other schools

Table No. XI (1)
Education of Girls
(1959-60 and 1960-61)

Institutions (1)	Number of Institutions specially meant for girls			Number of Girls in Girls' Institutions						
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	Increase (+) Decrease (-) (4)	1959-60		1960-61		Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Total (11)
				Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Boys (7)	Girls (8)	Boys (9)	Girls (10)	
Universities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	5	7	+2	..	3,635	..	3,638	..	+3	+3
Professional and Special Colleges	3	4	+1	..	619	..	708	..	+89	+89
Secondary Schools	230	249	+19	2,518	97,878	3,383	110,394	+865	+12,516	+13,381
Primary Schools	1,729	1,406	-323	45,574	379,709	10,410	339,128	-35,164	-40,581	-75,745
Social Education Classes	2,772	7,872	+5,100	..	-51,704	..	-125,928	..	+74,224	+74,224
Other Schools	249	277	+28	225	14,013	395	14,366	+170	+353	+523
Total	4,989	9,816	+4,827	48,317	547,558	14,188	594,162	-34,129	+46,604	+12,475

Table No. XI (1)—cont.
Education of Girls
 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

Institutions	Number of Institutions specially meant for girls			Number of Girls in Girls' Institutions							
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1960-61		1961-62		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.	7	9	+2	..	3,638	..	4,055	..	+417	+417	
Professional & Special Colleges.	4	5	+1	..	708	..	825	..	+117	+117	
Secondary Schools ..	249	274	+25	3,383	110,394	3,628	123,012	+245	+12,618	+12,863	
Primary Schools ..	1,406	1,467	+61	10,410	339,128	12,112	363,879	+1,702	+24,751	+26,453	
Social Education Classes.	7,872	78,341	+70,469	..	125,928	..	602,003	..	+476,075	+476,075	
Other Schools ..	277	273	-4	395	14,366	406	14,727	+11	+361	+372	
Total ..	9,816	80,370	70,554	14,188	594,162	16,146	1,108,501	+1,958	+514,339	+516,297	

is also noticed. Schools coming under this category are Nursery, Commerce, Industry, Non-Basic Training Colleges, Arts and Crafts, Medical, Oriental, S. T. C., etc.

The enrolment of girls in all institutions, however, shows an increase under all categories, the highest being 1,02,625 in 1960-61 and 1,14,129 in 1961-62 under Primary and the next highest 31,874 in 1960-61 and 34,670 under Secondary in 1961-62. The Table No. XI (2), on page 413, gives the regionwise distribution of educational institutions for girls and the enrolment in all educational institutions.

Taking the estimated female population as 1,90,85,000 in 1960-61 and 1,93,67,000 in 1961-62, 10.06 per cent for 1960-61 and 13.13 per cent in 1961-62 of this population was in educational institutions. The percentage was highest in the areas of Poona Division where 12.97 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the least in Marathwada where only 3.53 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the corresponding percentages for Vidarbha Region was 7.42 during 1960-61. However, during 1961-62, the percentage was the highest in the areas of Bombay Division where 17.79 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions and the least in Marathwada where 4.99 per cent of the female population was in educational institutions. The corresponding percentage for the Vidarbha Region was 8.80. The following table shows the divisionwise percentages of women in educational institutions:—

Division (1)	Estimated Females Population (2)	No. of girls in all institutions (3)	Percentage of women in educational institutions (4)
1960-61			
Bombay Division	84,21,000	8,18,270	9.72
Poona Division	50,78,000	6,58,417	12.97
Nagpur Division	45,03,000	3,33,967	7.42
Aurangabad Division	30,83,000	1,08,804	3.53
State	1,90,85,000	19,19,458	10.06
1961-62			
Bombay Division	65,29,000	11,61,337	17.79
Poona Division	51,44,000	8,24,749	16.03
Nagpur Division	45,71,000	4,01,847	8.80
Aurangabad Division	31,23,000	1,55,671	4.99
State	1,93,67,000	25,43,604	13.13

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Table No. XI (2)
Institutions and Pupils by Regions
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions (1)	Greater Bombay		Rest of Bombay Division		Poona Division	
	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls (2)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (3)	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls (4)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (5)	No. of Institutions specially meant for Girls (6)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (7)
Universities	1	268	..	..	..	150
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	66	..	..	..	20
Arts and Science Colleges	5	11,516	..	456	1	3,434
Professional and Special Colleges	3	2,628	..	25	..	473
Secondary Schools	79	87,746	25	33,212	50	43,182
Primary Schools	26	203,565	267	443,381	487	488,618
Social Education Classes	604	12,700	20	1,207	7,061	113,290
Other Schools	120	16,605	36	4,895	67	9,250
Total	838	335,094	348	483,176	7,666	658,417

Table No. XI (2)—cont.
Institutions and Pupils by Regions
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions (1)	Nagpur Division		Aurangabad Division		Total	
	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (8)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (9)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (10)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (11)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (12)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (13)
Universities		45	..	3	1	466
Research Institutions .. .. .		..	..	..	..	86
Arts and Science Colleges	1	2,679	..	175	7	18,260
Professional and Special Colleges	1	432	..	65	4	3,623
Secondary Schools	79	52,848	16	13,347	249	230,335
Primary Schools	413	266,039	213	93,315	1,406	1,494,918
Social Education Classes	156	3,127	31	843	7,872	131,167
Other Schools	45	8,797	9	1,056	277	40,603
Total	695	333,967	269	108,804	9,816	1,919,458

Table No. XI (2)—cont.
Institutions and Pupils by Regions
(1961-62)

Type of Institutions (1)	Greater Bombay		Rest of Bombay Division		Poona Division	
	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (2)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (3)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (4)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (5)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (6)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (7)
Universities	1	278	..	..	..	179
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	74	..	..	..	22
Arts and Science Colleges	5	12,700	1	740	2	3,904
Professional and Special Colleges	4	3,171	..	23	..	504
Secondary Schools	84	97,027	28	40,334	58	50,280
Primary Schools	32	214,965	276	473,637	517	522,148
Social Education Classes	536	10,610	47,227	287,738	26,969	237,694
Other Schools	125	11,255	36	8,785	57	10,018
Total	787	350,080	47,568	811,257	27,603	824,749

Table No. XI (2)—cont.
Institutions and Pupils by Regions
(1961-62)

Type of Institutions (1)	Nagpur Division		Aurangabad Division		Total	
	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (8)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (9)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (10)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (11)	No. of Institu- tions specially meant for Girls (12)	No. of Girls in all Institutions (13)
Universities		52		11	1	520
Research Institutions						96
Arts and Science Colleges	1	3,480		312	9	21,136
Professional and Special Colleges	1	494		78	5	4,270
Secondary Schools	86	60,894	18	16,470	274	265,005
Primary Schools	425	296,143	217	102,154	1,467	1,609,047
Social Education Classes	1,405	32,333	2,204	35,023	78,341	603,398
Other Schools	48	8,451	7	1,623	273	40,132
Total	1,966	401,847	2,446	155,671	80,370	2,543,604

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 No. XI (3) shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education:—

Table No. XI (3)
Co-education

Type of Institution	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)
1960-61			
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	3,638	15,174	18,812
Professional and Special Colleges	708	2,915	3,623
Secondary Schools	1,10,394	1,19,941	2,30,335
Primary Schools	3,39,128	11,55,790	14,94,918
Social Education Classes	1,25,928	5,239	1,31,167
Other Schools	14,366	26,237	40,603
Total	5,94,162	13,25,296	1919,458
1961-62			
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	4,055	17,697	21,752
Professional and Special Colleges	825	3,445	4,270
Secondary Schools	1,23,012	1,41,993	2,65,005
Primary Schools	5,63,879	12,45,168	16,09,047
Social Education Classes	6,02,003	1,395	6,03,398
Other Schools	14,727	25,405	40,132
Total	11,08,501	14,35,103	25,43,604

It will be seen from the above Tables that about 69.04 per cent in 1960-61 and 56.42 per cent in 1961-62 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. GIRLS' EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT STAGES:

The following paragraphs give brief comments on girls' education at different stages:—

(i) *Pre-Primary Education.*—There were no separate Pre-Primary Schools exclusively for girls during the years under report. There were in all 527 Pre-Primary Schools in the State during 1960-61 and there was no addition to this number in 1961-62. During the year 1960-61 the number of Pre-Primary Schools increased by 91 as compared to the number of Pre-Primary Schools in 1959-60. The enrolment in these schools was 33,931 of whom 18,561, *i.e.*, 54.7 per cent were boys and 15,370, *i.e.*, 45.3 per cent were girls during 1960-61 and in 1961-62 the enrolment in these schools was 35,814 of whom 19,259, *i.e.*, 53.8 per cent were boys and 16,555, *i.e.*, 46.2 per cent were girls. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of girls' enrolment in these schools has slightly increased during the last two years.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 41,78,024 pupils in Primary Schools of the State of whom 14,94,918, *i.e.*, 35.8 per cent were girls. Of the total 14,94,918 girls on roll 41.6 per cent were in urban schools and 58.4 per cent in the rural schools. The girls in urban areas formed 42.5 per cent of the total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas formed 32.2 per cent of rural enrolment during 1960-61. Similarly, there were in all 44,67,550 pupils in Primary Schools in the State of whom 16,09,047, *i.e.*, 36.02 per cent were girls. Of the total 16,09,047 girls on roll, 41.3 per cent were in urban schools and 58.7 per cent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas formed 42.9 per cent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas formed 32.4 per cent of the 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 1,12,672 teachers working in Primary Schools 25,286 or 22.4 per cent were women during 1960-61 and in 1961-62 out of the total number 1,17,862 teachers working in Primary Schools 27,026 or 22.9 per cent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 18,777 in 1960-61 and

20,076 in 1961-62 which comes to 74.3 per cent for both the years of the total women teachers in Primary Schools. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 59.7 in 1960-61 and 62.0 per cent in 1961-62 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 8,57,864 pupils in Secondary Schools in 1960-61, 2,30,335 or 26.8 per cent were girls as against 26.7 per cent in 1959-60. Similarly, in 1961-62 of the total enrolment of 9,79,444 pupils in all Secondary Schools, 2,65,005 or 27.06 per cent were girls which shows a continuous increase in the enrolment of girls during the last two years. However, it 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 249 in 1960-61 in a total of 2,468 Secondary Schools in the State and all of them except six were situated in urban areas. The number of such schools was 274 in a total of 2,901 Secondary Schools in the State in 1961-62 and all of them except seven were situated in urban areas. The number of girls in schools in rural areas was only 8.6 per cent in 1960-61 and 10.13 per cent in 1961-62 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 an appreciably rapid progress. In addition to this, other factors are also 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 35,038 teachers working in Secondary Schools, 8,522 or 24.3 per cent were women during 1960-61 and in 1961-62 out of a total 39,886 teachers working in Secondary Schools, 9,715 or 24.36 per cent were women, and almost all of them except 536 in 1960-61 and 672 in 1961-62 were working in Secondary Schools in urban areas. The staff of Secondary Schools 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 1960-61 there were 4,738 women teachers and 5,543

women teachers in 1961-62 in boys' Secondary schools. As at the Primary stage, the women teachers of the Secondary Schools show better percentage of training, 74.0 per cent in 1960-61 and 74.1 per cent in 1961-62 as against 58.2 per cent in 1960-61 and 59.6 per cent in 1961-62 for 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 a 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 1,13,951 in all institutions for Higher Education including S. T. C. institutions 24,053, *i.e.*, 21.1 per cent were girls in 1960-61 as against 20.8 per cent in 1959-60. Similarly, out of the total enrolment of 1,31,789 in all institutions for Higher Education including S. T. C. institutions 28,359 or 21.52 per cent were girls in 1961-62 as against 21.1 in 1960-61 showing a continuous increase in the percentage of girls during the last two years. It will be seen that Higher Education of Women increased by 0.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 0.4 per cent in 1961-62 and Secondary Education by 0.1 in 1960-61 and by 0.3 in 1961-62.

Out of the total of 5,871 teachers working at this level, 921 or 15.7 per cent were women in 1960-61 and out of 8,121 teachers working at this level in 1961-62 1,165, *i.e.*, 14.3 per cent were women. Although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional and Special Education*.—The Tables No. XI (4), on pages 421 and 422 show the 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 Tables present interesting data about the trend in Professional education. In education, women are fairly well represented, 34.86 per cent in 1960-61 and 33.85 per cent in 1961-62 in colleges and 32.48 per cent in 1960-61 and

Table No. XI (4)
Professional and Special Education of Women
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions (1)	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Education	1,916	21,652	23,568	668	7,033	7,701	34.86	32.48	32.67
Engineering	4,392	4,425	8,817	14	7	21	0.32	0.16	0.24
Technology-Mono and Polytechnic ..	656	204	860	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology-Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts ..	..	15,057	15,057	..	6,129	6,129	..	40.70	40.70
Medicine	4,850	4,643	9,493	1,279	3,308	4,587	26.37	71.25	48.32
Veterinary	332	271	603	2	..	2	0.60	..	0.33
Agriculture	1,666	2,483	4,149	5	6	11	0.30	0.24	0.26
Forestry .. .. .	..	93	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	10,842	23,583	34,425	535	4,832	5,367	4.93	20.49	15.59
Law	4,342	..	4,342	253	..	253	5.83	..	5.83
Applied Art and Architecture	1,060	..	1,060	156	..	156	14.72	..	14.72
Physical Education	76	755	831	9	198	207	11.84	26.22	24.91
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	1,929	1,929	..	1,215	1,215	..	62.99	62.99
Other Fine Arts	507	1,212	1,719	161	161	322	31.76	13.28	18.73
Oriental Studies	197	2,180	2,377	26	537	563	13.20	24.63	23.69
Social Education (Workers')	180	123	303	51	550	101	28.33	40.65	33.33
Certified Schools .. .. .	..	2,040	2,040	..	451	451	..	22.11	22.13
Physically and Mentally Handicapped ..	..	1,720	1,720	..	394	394	..	22.91	22.91
Other Schools	1,332	2,745	4,077	464	912	1,376	34.83	33.22	33.75
Total	32,348	85,115	117,463	3,623	25,233	28,856	11.20	29.64	24.57

Table No. XI (4)—cont.
Professional and Special Education of Women
(1961-62)

Type of Institutions (1)	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Education	2,183	24,813	26,996	739	7,644	8,383	33.85	30.81	32.90
Engineering	4,941	4,253	9,194	15	6	21	0.30	0.14	0.23
Technology—Mono and Polytechnic	924	637	1,561	..	13	13	..	2.04	0.83
Technology—Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	17,244	17,244	..	6,604	6,604	..	38.30	38.30
Medicine	5,413	6,013	11,426	1,522	3,744	5,266	28.12	62.26	46.09
Veterinary	367	52	419	3	..	3	0.82	..	0.71
Agriculture	2,046	3,005	5,051	8	4	12	0.39	0.13	0.24
Forestry .. .. .	..	159	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	11,655	7,349	19,004	570	1,423	1,993	4.89	19.36	10.49
Law	4,658	..	4,658	262	..	262	5.62	..	5.62
Applied Art and Architecture	1,701	..	1,701	166	..	166	9.76	..	9.76
Physical Education	72	927	999	10	209	219	13.89	22.54	21.92
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	1,947	1,947	..	1,167	1,167	..	59.94	59.94
Other Fine Arts	497	1,997	2,494	187	405	592	37.62	20.28	23.74
Oriental Studies	212	2,011	2,223	15	497	512	7.07	24.71	23.03
Social Education (Workers')	228	76	304	100	9	109	43.86	11.84	35.85
Certified Schools .. .. .	..	1,632	1,632	..	513	513	..	31.43	31.43
Physically and Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	3,699	3,699	..	420	420	..	11.35	11.35
Other Schools	1,790	3,005	4,795	673	450	1,123	37.60	14.97	23.42
Total	36,687	78,819	115,506	4,270	23,108	27,378	11.64	29.32	23.70

30.81 per cent in 1961-62 in schools. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 26.37 in 1960-61 and 28.12 in 1961-62 and 71.25 per cent in 1960-61 and 62.26 per cent in 1961-62, respectively, the latter relating to courses in Nursery and Midwifery. In Music and Dancing women almost monopolise with 62.99 per cent in 1960-61 and 59.94 in 1961-62. Engineering and Veterinary Science have tempted very few, 0.32 per cent in 1960-61 and 0.30 per cent in 1961-62 and 0.60 per cent in 1960-61 and 0.82 per cent in 1961-62, 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 69.04 per cent in 1960-61 and 56.42 per cent in 1961-62 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
1960-61

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure incurred in		Increase(+) or Decrease(—) (4)
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	12,88,723	15,24,748	+ 2,36,025
Professional and Special Colleges	1,89,612	3,09,514	+ 1,19,902
Secondary Schools	1,30,43,573	1,51,69,266	+ 21,25,693
Primary Schools	1,71,54,115	1,35,12,683	— 36,41,432
Social Education Classes	2,03,756	2,18,940	+ 15,184
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	37,37,295	39,37,047	+ 1,99,752
Total ..	3,56,17,074	3,46,72,198	— 9,44,876

Table No. XI (5)—cont.

**Direct Expenditure on separate Schools for Girls
by Types of Institutions
1961-62**

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure incurred in		Increase(+) or Decrease(—) (4)
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	15,24,748	21,75,407	+6,50,659
Professional and Special Colleges	3,09,514	4,38,801	+1,29,287
Secondary Schools	1,51,69,266	1,67,22,615	+15,53,349
Primary Schools	1,35,12,683	1,43,30,714	+8,18,031
Social Education Classes	2,18,940	1,71,655	—47,285
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	39,37,047	41,76,962	+2,39,915
Total	3,46,72,198	3,80,16,154	+33,43,956

Table No. XI (6)

**Expenditure on separate Schools for Girls
by Sources**

Source (1)	Expenditure incurred in		Increase(+) or Decrease(—) (4)
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	
1960-61			
Central Government Funds	5,97,103	6,59,280	+62,177
State Government Funds	1,50,37,002	1,65,28,734	+14,91,732
District Board Funds	3,32,795	3,97,809	+65,014
Municipal Funds	54,36,250	33,21,519	—21,14,731
Fees	1,04,43,996	1,05,22,894	+78,898
Other Sources	37,69,928	32,41,962	—5,27,966
Total	3,56,17,074	3,46,72,198	—9,44,876
1961-62			
Central Government Funds	6,59,280	4,57,309	—2,01,971
State Government Funds	1,65,28,734	1,83,10,039	+17,81,305
District Board Funds	3,97,809	2,68,516	—1,29,293
Municipal Funds	33,21,519	3,304,542	—16,977
Fees	1,05,22,894	1,21,34,563	+16,11,669
Other Sources	32,41,962	35,41,185	+2,99,223
Total	3,46,72,198	3,80,16,154	+33,43,956

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

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 1959-60 is to delimit the narrow conception of backwardness on caste basis and redefining 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 up to 1st June 1960 after which this was raised to Rs. 1,200. A more detailed account of this measure is given in Chapter I, pages I-24 to I-26.

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 interest 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 separated 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 No. XII (1) present the regionwise 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
(1961 Census)

Region	Total population	Backward Class Population			Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>1960-61</i>					
West Maharashtra ..	2,40,22,603	12,51,627	19,00,588	27,88,000	59,40,215
Vidarbha ..	92,33,742	3,46,553	3,93,921	6,15,000	13,55,474
Marathwada ..	62,97,373	6,28,734	1,02,650	61,000	7,92,384
Total ..	3,95,53,718	22,26,914	23,97,159	34,64,000	80,88,073
<i>1961-62</i>					
West Maharashtra ..	2,43,39,000	12,67,272	19,24,345	28,22,850	60,14,467
Vidarbha ..	93,43,000	2,50,295	3,98,175	6,21,642	13,70,112
Marathwada ..	63,68,000	6,38,856	1,04,302	61,982	8,05,140
Total ..	4,00,49,000	22,56,423	24,26,822	35,06,474	81,89,719

Region	Percentage of the Backward Class Population to the total Population			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>1960-61</i>				
West Maharashtra ..	5.2	7.9	11.6	24.7
Vidarbha ..	3.7	4.3	6.6	14.6
Marathwada ..	10.0	1.6	0.9	12.58
Total ..	5.6	6.1	8.7	20.4
<i>1961-62</i>				
West Maharashtra ..	5.2	7.9	11.6	24.7
Vidarbha ..	3.7	4.3	6.6	14.6
Marathwada: ..	10.0	1.6	0.9	12.58
Total ..	5.6	6.1	8.7	20.4

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 interest 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 separated 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 No. XII (1) present the regionwise 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
(1961 Census)

Region	Total population	Backward Class Population			Total
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>1960-61</i>					
West Maharashtra ..	2,40,22,603	12,51,627	19,00,588	27,88,000	59,40,215
Vidarbha ..	92,33,742	3,46,553	3,93,921	6,15,000	13,55,474
Marathwada ..	62,97,373	6,28,734	1,02,650	61,000	7,92,384
Total ..	3,95,53,718	22,26,914	23,97,159	34,64,000	80,88,073
<i>1961-62</i>					
West Maharashtra ..	2,43,39,000	12,67,272	19,24,345	28,22,850	60,14,467
Vidarbha ..	93,43,000	2,50,295	3,98,175	6,21,642	13,70,112
Marathwada ..	63,68,000	6,38,856	1,04,302	61,982	8,05,140
Total ..	4,00,49,000	22,56,423	24,26,822	35,06,474	81,89,719

Region	Percentage of the Backward Class Population to the total Population			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>1960-61</i>				
West Maharashtra ..	5.2	7.9	11.6	24.7
Vidarbha ..	3.7	4.3	6.6	14.6
Marathwada ..	10.0	1.6	0.9	12.58
Total ..	5.6	6.1	8.7	20.4
<i>1961-62</i>				
West Maharashtra ..	5.2	7.9	11.6	24.7
Vidarbha ..	3.7	4.3	6.6	14.6
Marathwada: ..	10.0	1.6	0.9	12.58
Total ..	5.6	6.1	8.7	20.4

The settlements of Scheduled Tribes are mostly to be found in dense forest areas and hilly tracts away from the thoroughfares of civilizing 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 Blocks.

The districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, 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 1961 Census, in the whole of the State, about 5.6 per cent of the population classifies as Scheduled Castes and 6.1 as Scheduled Tribes.

12.3 Pupils from Backward Classes

The Table No. XII (2) shows the enrolment of pupils from Backward Classes again under three categories in educational institutions at different levels.

Table No. XII (2)
Enrolment of Backward Classes
(1960-61)

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.	5,164	338	5,502	436	34	470
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	829	32	861	132	4	136
Total Higher Education ..	5,993	370	6,363	568	38	606
Primary Training Colleges ..	1,428	374	1,802	579	111	690
Secondary Schools	57,584	8,508	66,092	8,310	1,056	9,366
Primary Schools	291,948	128,378	420,326	125,915	43,724	169,639
Adult Classes	29,954	13,109	43,063	10,459	1,469	11,928
Other Professional and Special Schools.	4,388	1,456	5,844	792	206	998
Grand Total ..	391,295	152,195	543,490	146,623	46,604	193,227

Table No. XII (2)—cont.
(1961-62)

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)
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1,913	129	2,042	7,513	501	8,014	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	892	70	962	1,853	106	1,959	..
Total Higher Education.	2,805	199	3,004	9,366	607	9,973	9.04
Primary Training Colleges.	898	179	1,077	2,905	664	3,569	29.89
Secondary Schools	17,309	2,541	19,850	83,203	12,105	95,308	21.11
Primary Schools ..	226,378	100,694	327,072	644,241	272,796	917,037	21.95
Adult Classes ..	20,528	7,658	28,186	60,941	22,236	83,177	31.20
Other Professional and Special Schools:	3,252	1,215	4,467	8,432	2,877	11,309	17.82
Grand Total ..	271,170	112,486	383,656	809,088	311,285	1,120,373	19.8

Table No. XII (2)
Enrolment of Backward Classes
(1961-62)

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.	7,268	463	7,731	627	26	653
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,340	67	1,407	211	8	219
Total Higher Education ..	8,608	530	9,138	838	34	872
Primary Training Colleges ..	1,758	837	2,595	695	239	934
Secondary Schools ..	64,640	11,487	76,127	10,764	1,503	12,267
Primary Schools ..	312,145	130,814	442,959	139,909	45,895	185,804
Adult Classes ..	79,147	61,746	140,893	46,852	34,304	81,156
Other Professional and Special Schools.	3,292	908	4,200	620	167	787
Grand Total ..	469,590	206,322	675,912	199,678	82,142	281,820

Type of Institution (1)	Other Backward Classes			Total			Percentage of Enrolment of Backward class pupils to total enrolment from all communities (14)
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)	
University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	17,101	1,928	19,029	24,996	2,417	27,413	
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	7,288	556	7,844	8,839	631	9,470	
Total Higher Education.	24,389	2,484	26,873	33,835	3,048	36,883	27.98
Primary Training Colleges.	3,030	1,904	4,934	5,483	2,980	8,463	42.400
Secondary Schools	261,530	54,583	316,113	336,934	67,573	404,507	41.11
Primary Schools ..	255,653	115,614	371,267	707,707	292,323	1,000,030	22.38
Adult Classes ..	72,210	66,008	138,218	198,209	162,058	360,267	28.49
Other Professional and Special Schools.	5,604	1,584	7,188	9,516	2,659	12,175	22.154
Grand Total ..	622,416	242,177	864,593	1,291,684	530,641	1,822,325	26.20

From the Table No. XII (1) it will be seen that about 20.4 per cent of the total general population of the State belongs to the three categories of Backward Classes and about 79.6 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 20.4 of the total enrolment at each educational level. The Tables opposite, however, present the following percentages at different levels of education:—

	1960-61	1961-62
Higher Education	9.04	27.98
Primary Training Colleges	29.89	42.4
Secondary Schools	21.11	41.29
Primary Schools	21.95	22.38
Adult Education Classes	31.20	28.49
Other Special & Professionalsal Schools	17.82	23.1
Total	19.80	26.20

The percentages for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 show that—

(1) Only about 19.80 per cent in 1960-61 and 26.20 per cent in 1961-62 of the total enrolment in institutions at all levels belong to Backward Classes and 80.20 per cent in 1960-61 and 73.80 per cent in 1961-62 to non-Backward Classes showing that the total enrolment percentage of Backward Classes has increased during the years under report.

(2) During the year 1960-61 the percentage of Backward Class pupils was lowest, *i.e.*, 9.04 in Higher Education and was highest, *i.e.*, 31.20 in Adult Education Classes while during the year 1961-62 the lowest percentage was 22.38 in Primary Schools and highest was 42.4 in Primary Training Colleges.

(3) Under Adult Education Classes the percentage is fairly high and represents the highest percentage for the year 1960-61 while the same percentage of Backward Class pupils in Adult Education Classes is 28.49 in 1961-62. The percentage of Backward Class pupils in Secondary Schools during 1960-61 was 21.11 which increased to 41.29 during 1961-62 representing the second highest percentage during that year.

(4) The percentage of Backward Class pupils for Primary Training Colleges was 29.89 in 1960-61 and was 42.4 in 1961-62 which was the highest percentage of Backward Class pupils at the different levels of education. The percentage was very high mainly because of special inducements that are offered to Backward Class pupils to take up this profession.

(5) The percentage of Backward Class pupils in 1960-61 was 9.04 in Higher Education which increased to 27.98 in 1961-62 which is mainly due to a rise in the number of non-Government colleges during the years under report.

(6) The total enrolment of 19.80 per cent in 1960-61 and 26.20 per cent in 1961-62 of Backward Classes in all institutions presents quite a favourable picture as against their percentage of 20.4 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.

(7) Though no percentages have been worked out to indicate the achievement of girls a scrutiny of the figures reveals the great leeway the girls have yet to make in reaching the modest level reached by the boys.

In 1960-61 the total enrolment of pupils of the non-Backward Communities at all stages of education was 45,37,747 which works out at about 14.4 per cent of the total non-Backward population as per 1961 Census. Similarly during the year 1961-62 the total enrolment of non-Backward Communities at all stages of education was 51,30,360 which works out at about 12.8 per cent of the total non-Backward population as per 1961 Census. As compared with this the total enrolment of the Backward Class pupils in 1960-61 was 11,20,373 which works out to be about 13.8 per cent of the total Backward Class population while in 1961-62 the total enrolment of Backward Class pupils increased to 18,22,325 which works out to be about 22.2 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 standards reached by 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 with a total enrolment of 3,83,656 pupils which is 11.07 per cent of their total population. Similarly during the year 1961-62 the total enrolment of 8,64,593 pupils is 24.6 per cent of their total population. The Scheduled Tribes whose total enrolment was 1,93,227 in 1960-61 and 2,81,820 in 1961-62 pupils yielded the percentages of 8.06 and 11.6 of their total population for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. The total enrolment of Scheduled Castes of 5,43,490 in 1960-61 and 6,75,912 in 1961-62 yields the corresponding percentages of 24.4 and 27.9.

The lowest among the three categories of Backward Classes is the percentage for Scheduled Tribes.

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 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.

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 1960-61 and 1961-62, 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 Tribe pupils only—

Primary	Std. I & II	..	Rs. 3	per annum
	Std. III & IV	..	Rs. 6	per annum

For Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste pupils—

Stds. V VII	Rs. 30 per annum
Stds. 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
--	------------------

During the year 1961-62 the rates of scholarships to be awarded to the Scheduled Tribe pupils for Standards I—IV remained the same as in 1960-61. Similarly, the rates of scholarships to be awarded to pupils from Standards V—VII for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes also remained the same during 1961-62 as in 1960-61 but for the higher standards from VIII to XI the rates of scholarships during 1961-62 for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste pupils were changed as indicated below:—

- (1) Rs. 20 per month for the first two Backward Class students who get minimum 50 per cent of marks in the previous annual examination and rank within the first 10 students in each class.
- (2) Rs. 10 per month for students who get 50 per cent or more marks in the previous annual examination.
- (3) Rs. 5 per month to others who get below 50 per cent of marks subject to the availability of funds.

The rates of scholarships for these pupils for Technical High Schools or Higher (Technical) Secondary Schools, and Professional courses in recognised institutions remained the same in 1961-62 as they were in force in 1960-61.

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 1960-61 is:

Sr. No.	Division	Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
		Rs.	Rs.		
		<i>1960-61</i>			
1	Bombay Division ..	3,26,737	39,379	874	90
2	Poona Division ..	5,23,693	18,565	1,430	35
3	Aurangabad Division ..	4,51,694		918	
4	Nagpur Division ..	8,65,998	97,180	3,101	224
	Total ..	21,68,122	1,55,124	6,323	349

Sr. No.	Division	Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
		Rs.	Rs.		
		1961-62			
1	Bombay Division ..	3,81,319	22,750	984	64
2	Poona Division ..	6,26,917	9,154	1,651	25
3	Aurangabad Division..	5,16,112	..	1,106	..
4	Nagpur Division ..	12,43,542	55,688	3,765	129
Total ..		27,67,890	87,592	7,506	218

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 1960-61 are:—

		Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		Rs.	Rs.		
		1960-61			
Scholarships, Tuition and Examination Fees ..	..	37,866	2,405		
Freeships in (non-Secondary) Schools ..	..	13,573	810		
Educational facilities in Colleges ..	..	1,28,500	4,517		
Lump-sum Scholarships ..	..	36,132	806		
Total ..		1,79,939	8,538		
		1961-62			
Scholarships, Tuition and Examination Fees ..	..	3,53,430	13,750		
Freeships in (non-Secondary) Schools ..	..	..	..
Educational facilities in Colleges ..	..	..	..
Lump-sum Scholarships ..	..	..	..
Total ..		3,53,430	13,750		

12.7. The scheme of sanctioning lump sum scholarships and free supply of books and slates to the pupils of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes was discontinued from the

year 1960-61. However, the concessions of scholarships to these pupils were continued. The particulars on this account are as indicated below:—

	Vimukta Jatis		Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	
	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries
	1960-61			
Scholarships	28,271	986	..	..
	1961-62			
Scholarships	56,135	2,827	Not available.	

12.8. The award of free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 153.02 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 260.27 lakhs in 1961-62 by way of reimbursement to non-Government educational institutions on account of the pupils falling under this category. The particulars of the award of freestudentships in the three regions of the State are:—

	1960-61		1961-62	
	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Rs.	Beneficiaries
West Maharashtra	1,15,70,908	2,02,926	1,72,84,644	2,27,386
Vidarbha	30,85,650	97,265	73,49,885	1,63,456
Marathwada	6,45,891	14,237	13,92,737	23,678
MAHARASHTRA	1,53,02,449	3,14,428	2,60,27,266	4,14,520

12.9. With a view to giving special facilities to Backward Classes for training abroad, six 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. Under this scheme during the year 1958-59 the first batch of six 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 further batch of 12 scholars was selected. Thus in all 18 scholars were selected under this scheme for studies abroad of which one proceeded abroad in 1958-59 while of the remaining 17, eight scholars in 1960-61 and nine scholars in 1961-62 went abroad for prosecuting their studies.

The expenditure incurred during 1960-61 was only Rs. 23,804 and was Rs. 69,014 in 1961-62. No new batch of Backward Class students has been selected during 1960-61 and 1961-62 as the scheme is not included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

12.10. The scheme for coaching class for I. A. S., I. P. S. and other competitive examinations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was implemented for the first time during the year 1959-60 and under this scheme four classes, one each at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad, were started during 1959-60 for coaching 139 students. It was observed that the attendance of the candidates was very poor and in view of this it was decided not to start separate classes for pre-examination training for I.A.S., I. P. S., etc., examinations exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but if any such classes are conducted by Universities for students in general Government will reimburse to these Universities their expenditure on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students joining such classes.

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 was conducted at Pimpalner, district Dhulia, and 56 teachers underwent this course during 1961-62. The expenditure incurred on this training course amounted to Rs. 4,040. In 1960-61 no such course was held due to Census work as the Primary teachers were asked by the revenue authorities to do Census work.

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 are charged to Backward Class candidates appearing at this examination.

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 school-less 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 54 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 50 per cent of the emolument 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. 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 grant 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 Caste students in colleges or the room-rent concessions sanctioned hitherto.

During the year 1960-61 and 1961-62, grants totalling to Rs. 29.68 lakhs and Rs. 30.74 lakhs were paid to Voluntary Agencies on hostels run for Backward Class pupils in West Maharashtra. During the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 new hostels were recognised in West Maharashtra region taking the number of hostels run by Voluntary Agencies to 391 and 411 on 31st March 1961 and 31st March 1962 respectively. The details of the grants paid to these hostels are given below separately for both the parts.

Item	Category	West Maharashtra	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries
		Rs.	Rs.
1960-61			
(i) Grant-in-aid	Scheduled Tribes	24,34,752	10,312
	Scheduled Castes		
	Other Backward Classes (including E. B. C.).		
	Vimukta Jatis		
	Nomadic & Semi-nomadic Tribes.		
(ii) Cosmopolitan Grant	Scheduled Tribes	14,474*	65*
	Scheduled Castes	3,32,550*	1,373*
(iii) Buildings Grants	Scheduled Tribes	52,386	hostels 11
	Scheduled Castes	23,43,17	hostels 15
	Other Backward Classes ..	5,547	hostels 1
Total		30,74,026	11,750 hostels 27

*Figures for Maharashtra State.

Item	Category	West Maharashtra	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62			
(i) Grant-in-aid	Scheduled Tribes	5,87,982	3,698
	Scheduled Castes	13,51,415	8,495
	Other Backward Classes (including E. B. C.)	5,29,947	3,333
	Vimukta Jatis		
	Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes.		
(ii) Cosmopolitan Grant..	Scheduled Tribes	8,124	45
	Scheduled Castes	1,21,137	671
	Other Backward Classes ..	3,138	34
(iii) Building Grants ..	Scheduled Tribes	48,414	hostels 6
	Scheduled Castes	3,15,165	hostels 31
	Other Backward Classes ..	516	hostels 1
Total ..		2,968,836	16,276 hostels 38

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		
	Expendi- ture	Beneficia- ries	Expendi- ture	Beneficia- ries	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		1960-61			
Grant-in-aid—					
Scheduled Tribes	4,90,555	3,230	5,56,574	3,067	
Scheduled Castes					
Other Backward Classes					
Vimukta Jatis					
Cosmopolitan Grant—					
Scheduled Tribes	14,474*	65*	14,474*	65*	
Scheduled Castes	3,32,550*	1,373*	3,32,550*	1,373*	
Building Grant—					
Scheduled Tribes		Hostels ..		Hostel	
Scheduled Castes		Hostels ..	52,535	Hostels 77*	
Other Backward Classes		Hostels ..		Hostels	
Vimukta Jatis		Hostels ..		Hostels	
		Hostels 65†		Hostels 87†	

*Figures for Maharashtra State.

†Voluntary Agency Hostels.

(1)	Marathwada		Vidarbha	
	Expendi- ture	Beneficia- ries	Expendi- ture	Beneficia- ries
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.		Rs.	
1961-62				
Grant-in-aid—				
Scheduled Tribes	27,589	169	1,23,010	742
Scheduled Castes	4,78,485	2,931	4,64,852	2,804
Other Backward Classes (including E. B. C.).	1,00,398	615	56,200	339
Cosmopolitan Grant—				
Scheduled Tribes	732	6	26,820	140
Scheduled Castes	29,892	245	1,51,536	791
Other Backward Classes	12,567	103	4,406	23
Building Grant—				
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	..	Hostels ..	..	Hostels ..
Scheduled Castes	30,038	Hostels 3	62,940	Hostels 10
Other Backward Classes .. .. .	..	Hostels ..	..	Hostels ..
Total ..	6,79,701	4,069 Hostels 81*	8,89,764	4,839 Hostels 105

*Voluntary Agency Hostels.

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 1960-61 and 1961-62 is shown below:—

(1)	Expenditure incurred		Beneficiaries	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Govt. Hostels for B. C. Boys, Poona (Sant Dnyaneshwar Vasatigriha).	74,378	70,983	119	122
2. Govt. Hostel for B. C. Boys, Nagpur.	69,456	57,926	98	105
3. Govt. Hostel for B. C. Girls, Poona (Sant Janabai Hostel, Poona).	33,805	29,973	46	46
4. Govt. Hostel for B. C. Girls, Nagpur (Sant Muktabai Hostel, Nagpur).	21,560	28,280	34	36
5. Govt. Hostel for Scheduled Tribes pupils at Kinwat, Nanded District.	12,131	69,000	35	35
6. Govt. Hostel for Other Backward Class pupils at Aurangabad.	26,051	9,807	75	38
7. Govt. Hostel at Kannad	3,030	3,042	23	30
8. Govt. Scheduled Tribes Hostel at Kinwat.	12,131	6,900	35	35
9. Govt. Hostel for Girls Bombay (Started in 1961-62).	..	600	..	21

12.14. PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN VIDARBHA :

For the educational development of Scheduled Tribes residing in Scheduled Areas of Vidarbha Region 167 Primary Schools and 16 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 1960-61, 5,934 students were taking education in Primary Schools, 693 in Middle Schools of which 422 students were residing in hostels, while during the year 1961-62, 9,512 students were taking education in Primary Schools, 945 in Middle Schools of which 506 students were residing in hostels. Mid-day refreshment at Rs. 2 per month per student was served to the students in schools during the years under report at a cost of Rs. 60,366 during 1960-61 and Rs. 67,330 in 1961-62. Girl students from these schools were provided with free uniforms. The expenditure on this was Rs. 38,321 in 1960-61 and Rs. 9,433 in 1961-62.

The students admitted in hostels were paid stipends at Rs. 20 per month and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 80,403 in 1960-61 and Rs. 53,920 in 1961-62.

Trained teachers are not available for schools in Scheduled areas. To overcome this difficulty stipends were awarded for their training in normal schools. During the year 1960-61, 37 candidates and in 1961-62, 41 candidates were awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per trainee. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 13,396 in 1960-61 and Rs. 10,250 in 1961-62. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 6,95,403 in 1960-61 and Rs. 7,45,688 in 1961-62.

Schools for Scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jatis in Marathwada.

With a view to accelerating the pace of educational progress nine Primary Schools in 1960-61 and ten Primary Schools in 1961-62 were started in Scheduled Tribes colonies during the Second Five-Year Plan and continued to function during the years under report and an amount of Rs. 10,304 was expended towards the maintenance of these schools in 1960-61 while during 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 1,819 was incurred on maintenance of ten of these schools opened during the Second Plan.

The Vimukta Jatis who led an unsettled life are rehabilitated in colonies. Each colony has a Primary School run by the Social Welfare Department for the education of Vimukta Jatis children. Five such schools continued to function during the year 1960-61 and an expenditure of Rs. 7,083 was incurred towards their maintenance. These schools were continued during 1961-62 and an expenditure of Rs. 7,000 was incurred towards their maintenance.

An expenditure of Rs. 400 was incurred towards the Refresher's course conducted for the teachers in Nanded district during the year 1960-61.

In order to increase the attendance of Vimukta Jati pupils clothing and mid-day meals were also supplied. During the year 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs. 250 and Rs. 220, respectively, towards the clothing and mid-day meals for the students studying in Vimukta Jati Schools was incurred while during the year 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 99.60 and Rs. 337 was incurred respectively towards the clothing and mid-day meals for the students studying in Vimukta Jati Schools.

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 has 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 years 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given in the statement below:—

Category (1)	Scholarships awarded		Expenditure incurred	
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	6,323	7,506	21,68,122	27,67,890
Scheduled Tribes	349	218	1,55,124	87,592
Other Backward Classes	897	913	5,87,524	5,99,698
Total ..	7,569	8,637	29,10,770	34,55,180

12.16. The Table No. XII (3) below show 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**
 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

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)
		1960-61			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	5,011	366	5,377	19,95,292	1,67,023	21,62,315
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,226	54	1,280	6,89,221	30,863	7,20,084
3	Primary Training Colleges	2,077	335	2,412	5,55,679	72,180	6,27,859
4	Secondary Schools	58,385	8,059	66,444	35,64,409	4,11,382	39,75,791
5	Primary Schools	32,815	9,709	42,524	4,02,086	65,010	4,67,096
6	Other Professional and Special Schools ..	2,729	589	3,318	6,41,090	1,26,186	7,67,276
	Total ..	1,02,243	19,112	1,21,355	78,47,777	8,72,644	87,20,421
		1961-62					
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	24,904	2,388	27,292	61,01,917	552,538	66,54,455
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	8,810	580	9,390	34,97,468	1,31,008	36,28,476
3	Primary Training Colleges	5,447	2,459	7,906	8,72,105	2,98,107	11,70,212
4	Secondary Schools	3,34,026	65,268	3,99,294	1,91,09,936	35,20,157	2,26,30,093
5	Primary Schools	49,121	18,521	67,642	3,96,127	96,186	4,92,313
6	Other Professional and Special Schools	6,134	1,247	7,381	12,43,697	2,39,146	14,82,843
	Total ..	4,28,442	90,463	5,18,905	3,12,21,250	48,37,142	3,60,58,392

The above table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Classes who are receiving financial assistance:—

	Enrolment	Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries
1960-61			
University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges.	8,014	5,377	67.1
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1,959	1,280	65.3
Primary Training Colleges	3,569	2,412	67.6
Secondary Schools	95,308	66,444	69.7
Primary Schools	917,037	42,524	4.6
Other Special and Professional Schools ..	94,486	3,318	3.5
Total ..	1,120,373	121,355	10.8
1961-62			
University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges.	27,413	29,292	99.55
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	9,470	9,390	99.15
Primary Training Colleges	8,463	7,906	93.41
Secondary Schools	404,507	399,294	98.71
Primary Schools	1,000,030	67,642	6.76
Other Special and Professional Schools ..	272,442	7,381	2.70
Total ..	1,822,325	518,905	28.47

In 1960-61 Secondary Schools with 69.7 per cent of the Backward Class students receiving financial assistance stood first. These were followed by Primary Training Colleges with 67.6 per cent beneficiaries while in 1961-62 University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges took the honours with 99.55 per cent of beneficiaries from Backward Classes. The second to stand in the row were Professional and Special Education Colleges with 99.15 per cent of beneficiaries from Backward Classes. Other significant categories were University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges (67.1 per cent) and Professional and Special Colleges (65.3 per cent) in 1960-61 and Secondary Schools (98.71) and Primary Training Colleges (93.41 per cent) in 1961-62. At the Primary level the percentage of 4.6 in 1960-61 and 6.76 in 1961-62 appears to be comparatively low, but this is due to the fact that education at this stage is practically free thus leaving no more scope for scholarships and concessions. The overall percentages work out at 10.8 in 1960-61 and 28.47 in 1961-62 including 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 tables.

12.17. The Table No. XII (4) below give 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
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Institutions (1)	Number of Boarders		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
1960-61			
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1,590	62	1,652
2. Professional and Special Colleges	511	50	561
3. Primary Training Colleges	2,629	400	3,029
4. Secondary Schools	12,198	509	12,701
5. Primary Schools	4,450	1,069	5,519
6. Other Special and Professional Schools	1,643	201	1,844
Total ..	23,021	2,291	25,312
1961-62			
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1,331	80	1,409
2. Professional and Special Colleges	1,228	256	1,484
3. Primary Training Colleges	3,337	528	3,905
4. Secondary Schools	15,472	804	16,276
5. Primary Schools	4,708	96,900	5,677
6. Other Special and Professional Schools	1,199	144	1,343
Total ..	27,275	2,781	30,056

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:—

	Enrolment	Boarders	Percentage of Boarders
1960-61			
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	8,014	1,652	20.6
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ..	1,959	561	28.6
Primary Training Colleges	3,569	3,029	84.9
Secondary Schools	95,308	12,707	13.3
Primary Schools	917,037	5,519	0.6
Other Professional and Special Schools	94,486	1,844	1.9
Total ..	1,120,373	25,312	2.2

	Enrolment	Boarders	Percentage of Boarders
1961-62			
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	27,413	1,409	5.13
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ..	9,470	1,484	15.67
Primary Training Colleges	8,463	3,905	46.14
Secondary Schools	404,507	16,276	4.02
Primary Schools	1,000,030	5,677	0.56
Other Professional and Special Schools	272,442	1,343	0.49
Total ..	1,822,325	30,056	1.65

The highest percentage of boarders 84.9 in 1960-61 and 46.14 in 1961-62 is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The other high percentages are at higher education levels, 20.6 and 28.6 in 1960-61 and 5.13 and 15.67 in 1961-62. The boarders at the primary stage (0.6 in 1960-61 and 0.56 in 1961-62) refer to those in Ashram Schools run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The overall percentage 2.2 in 1960-61 and 1.65 in 1961-62 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. There are some special schemes which are being implemented specifically for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Some of these schemes have been implemented during the First and the Second Five-Year Plan periods and are being continued during the Third Five-Year Plan period also. The most important schemes that are being implemented relate to the opening and maintenance of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. Some of these Ashram Schools have been opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period under the centrally sponsored programme wherein

cent per cent grants on account of expenditure incurred on these Ashram Schools was received from the Government of India. In such Ashram Schools, children of Scheduled Tribes, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic 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, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while other are allowed to join these schools as Day-Scholars. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 90 per cent of the admissible expenditure as per rules. Till this time stipends were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per month for 11 months for every inmate of the Ashram School including boys and girls but from the current year the rates of stipends have been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 in respect of boys and to Rs. 20 in respect of girls. Similarly, the fixed amount of contingency of Rs. 25 that was being sanctioned till this time has also been increased and is at present being paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for a unit of 30 students subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 480 per Ashram School. In addition to this, till this time no D. A. was being paid to the Cooks and Kitchen Servants working in the Ashram Schools, but from the current year D. A. at the rate of Rs. 45 per month is being paid to the Cook and Kitchen servant. An amount of Rs. 5,000 as additional building grants to Ashram Schools for construction of school building has been allowed by Government from the current year.

The total number of Ashram Schools run by the managements for Scheduled Tribes, Vimochit Jatis and Nomadic Tribes as on 31st March 1962 was as under:—

	No. of Ashram Schools	
	1960-61	1961-62
1. Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes	19	20
2. Ashram Schools for Vimochit Jatis	3	4
3. Ashram Schools for Nomadic Tribes	1	1
Total	23	25

The number of inmates residing in and Day-Scholars attending these Ashram Schools as on 31st March 1961 and 31st March 1962 was as under:—

Ashram Schools for (1)	Number of Inmates			Day Scholars (5)	Total (6)
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)		
1960-61					
Scheduled Tribes	937	577	1,514	1,070	2,584
Vimukta Jatis	186	78	264	10	274
Nomadic Tribes	35	15	50	..	50
Total	1,158	670	1,828	1,080	2,908
1966-62					
Scheduled Tribes	169	894	2,591	1,452	4,043
Vimukta Jatis	298	53	351	10	361
Nomadic Tribes	35	35	70	..	70
Total	2,030	982	3,012	1,462	4,474

The total expenditure incurred on account of grants sanctioned to 19 Ashram Schools in 1960-61 and 21 Ashram Schools in 1961-62 maintained under State schemes and to four maintained under the Centrally sponsored scheme amounted to over Rs. 5.37 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 6.29 lakhs during 1961-62.

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 though 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 a healthy social environment which provides opportunity to the village community to mix freely with each other and through joint responsibilities co-operate in the social life of the villages. The activities are of recreational and social nature for the children of the village.

No new Sanskar Kendras were opened during the year 1960-61. 15 Sanskar Kendras opened under the Second Five-Year Plan were continued during the year 1960-61 and an expenditure of Rs. 42,191 was incurred on these Sanskar Kendras. Besides 16 Sanskar Kendras opened during the First Five-Year Plan were maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,430 during the year 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 34,344 was incurred on 31 Sanskar Kendras under non-plan sector. During the year 1961-62, eight more Sanskar Kendras were organised taking the total number of Sanskar Kendras to 39. An expenditure of Rs. 11,520 was incurred on these eight Sanskar Kendras during 1961-62 under Plan Sector.

The ten Sanskar Kendras opened during the Second Five-Year Plan under the scheme for welfare of Nomadic Tribes were maintained during the year 1960-61 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,831 was incurred thereon. Ten Sanskar Kendras opened during the Second Five-Year Plan under the scheme for welfare of Nomadic Tribes were maintained during 1961-62 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,091 was incurred thereon. Besides one more Sanskar Kendra was opened under the Third Five-Year Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 2,295 was incurred on this Sanskar Kendra during the year 1961-62.

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 1960-61, 36 Balwadis, and in 1961-62, 41 Balwadis for Scheduled Castes and 13 in 1960-61 and 1961-62 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. During the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 59,987 and Rs. 59,888 respectively was incurred. Besides these, two more Balwadis were opened under Third Five-Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 2,422 was incurred on these two Balwadis during 1961-62.

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 programmes (Rs. 20), teaching of crafts to women (Rs. 25), and supply of medicines for normal simple ailments (Rs. 25). Five community-cum-recreation centres opened under the scheme for Welfare of Vimukta Jatis during the Second Plan were maintained during the year 1960-61 and an expenditure of Rs. 13,059 was incurred thereon. These centres are intended to wean the Vimukta Jati members from their criminal ways. These community-cum-recreation centres were maintained during the year 1961-62 and an expenditure of Rs. 15,700 was incurred thereon.

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:—

Centres (1)	1960-61	1961-62
	Phugewadi, Godoli, Satara, Dhulia (2)	Phugewadi, Kolhapur, Nasik (3)
Expenditure	Rs. 13,182	Rs. 19,332

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 rather than caste, Government have thrown open the facilities of free education to other weaker sections of the people who were so far 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.

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

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. BCS-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 years 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, with effect from 15th May 1959 and continued to be in force.

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 Aftercare 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, Akola town from 29th October 1959, Amravati and Badnera towns from 16th October 1960 and Chanda from 1st January 1961.

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 pre-licence, adoption pre-marriage, etc., case work services. The Probation Officer, thus, plays an important and vital role in the rehabilitation of a child.

There were 45 Probation Officers during 1960-61 and 53 during 1961-62 in the areas of West Maharashtra. All these Probation Officers work full-time. In addition, there were 103 and 54 Voluntary Probation Officers during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

In Marathwada and Vidarbha there was one Probation Officer working at each of the Remand Homes at Aurangabad, Nanded, Nagpur and Chanda. During 1961-62 also this position was continued with the addition of one each at Nagpur, Akola and Badnera.

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 25 during 1960-61 and 26 in 1961-62 out of which six were with girls section during 1960-61 and seven were with girls section during 1961-62. Their distribution by management was as follows:—

Management (1)	Number of Remand Homes	
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)
Children's Aid Society, Bombay	1	2
District Probation and Aftercare Associations ..	24	24
State ..	25	26

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, Sholapur, Nagpur and Sangli have separate arrangements for admission of girls.

The Remand Homes at Bhiwandi, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara and Baramati are housed in their own buildings. The Children's (Remand) Home at Umerkhadi, Bombay, is housed in Government buildings. During the year 1960-61 grants amounting to Rs. 1,54,550 were paid to some of the Remand Homes, Voluntary agencies which are recognised as certified schools or Fit person institutions and to the society for the welfare of physically handicapped children.

During 1961-62 also building grants to the extent of Rs. 30,000 have been paid to some of the Remand Homes.

The number of children on remand in these Remand Homes was 1,234 (1,010 boys and 224 girls) on 31st March 1961 and 1,915 (1,647 boys and 268 girls) on 31st March 1962.

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 individuals children, and
- (iv) Consideration about language.

The number of children on commitment basis as fit persons in these Remand Homes on 31st March 1961 was 441 (379 boys and 62 girls). (The number of children as on 31st March 1962 is not available.)

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 44 boys on remand on 31st March 1961 and 43 on 31st March 1962 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 34 boys on remand on 31st March 1961 and 23 on 31st March 1962 in this Remand Home.

13.5 JUVENILE COURTS:

Cases of children have to be tried in specially established courts known as Juvenile Courts. Sittings of the Juvenile Courts are held once or twice in a week in the Remand Homes excepting in Bombay (Umarkhedi) where there is a full-time stipendary Juvenile Court Magistrate. On 31st March 1961, there were 25 Juvenile Courts and on 31st March 1962 there were 19 Juvenile Courts under the Children's Act.

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 11 Government and 22 Non-Government Certified Schools during 1960-61 and 14 Government and 23 Non-Government Certified Schools during 1961-62.

On 31st March 1961, the number of children in these Schools was 3,509 (2,260 boys and 1,249 girls) and on 31st March 1962 it was 3,739 (2,360 boys and 1,379 girls). Of these two Certified Schools were in Marathwada and one in Vidarbha with 59 and 53 inmates respectively in 1960-61 and two Certified Schools were in Marathwada and two in Vidarbha with 86 and 90 inmates, respectively, in 1961-62.

It may be pointed out that all the Certified Schools are not educational institutions. Some of them are purely homes for children without any educational arrangements. Only 13 Certified Schools in 1960-61 and 14 in 1961-62 provide educational facilities and hence these 13 institutions in 1960-61 and 14 in 1961-62 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 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. XIII (1)
Reformatory School
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Institutions for—			
Boys	8	9	9
Girls	4	4	5
Total ..	12	13	14
Number of Pupils—			
Boys	1,567	1,589	1,119
Girls	455	451	513
Total ..	2,022	2,040	1,632
Expenditure—			
Government	913,054	936,306	1,072,646
Total ..	936,338	1,264,112	1,192,331
Teachers—			
Men	77	79	79
Women	21	22	23
Total ..	98	101	102

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 1960-61, in the 89 Fit Person Institutions, there were 1,729 children (1,115 boys and 614 girls) and during the year 1961-62, in the same number of Fit Person Institutions, there were 1,960 children (1,188 boys and 772 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 licence 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 1960-61, 684 children (575 boys and 109 girls) and during 1961-62, 519 children (447 boys and 72 girls) were released on licence.

Out of the 285 (247+38) licensees whose licence period was over, in 1960-61 and 191 (165+26) in 1961-62, 189 cases (155 boys and 34 girls) in 1960-61 and 155 cases (133 boys and 22 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 years under report also girls were helped in this manner. The Children's Act provides for maintenance of a child up to 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 at Bombay in the years under report. 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 up to 10 by keeping them separately in the Remand Home itself.

Certified Schools provide educational facilities up to the Primary stage within the institution 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:

The number of institutions for the physically handicapped children was 28 (26 boys and 2 girls) in 1960-61 and 31 (29 boys and 2 girls) in 1961-62. The number of students in these institutions increased from 1,413 on 31st March 1960 to 3,388 on 31st March 1961 and from 1,282 on 31st March 1961 to 1,413 on 31st March 1962. About 9.4 per cent and 30 per cent of the students were girls in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

The distribution of the institutions in the three regions of the State is given in the Table below:—

Table No. XIII (2)
Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
West Maharashtra—			
Institutions	18	20	21
Students—			
Boys	824	896	2,774
Girls	223	238	247
Total	1,047	1,134	3,021
Nagpur Division—			
Institutions	6	7	9
Students—			
Boys	195	215	273
Girls	40	45	72
Total	235	260	345

Table No. XIII (2)—cont.

				1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Marathwada Division—						
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Students—						
Boys	..	..	..	..	19	22
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	..	19	22
State—						
Institutions	..	..	..	24	28	31
Students—						
Boys	..	..	..	1,019	1,130	3,069
Girls	..	..	..	263	283	319
			Total	1,282	1,413	3,388

Of the 28 institutions, 11 with 688 students were meant for the blind, 11 with 485 students were meant either for the deaf-mutes or the deaf-mute and the blind, and the remaining six schools with 2,438 students were meant for other physically handicapped children.

During the year 1961-62, of the 31 institutions, 10 with 2,585 students were meant for the blind, 11 with 488 students were meant either for the deaf-mutes or the deaf-mute and the blind and the remaining eight schools with 320 students were meant for other physically handicapped children.

The total number of teachers in all these institutions for the physically handicapped increased from 171 including 131 men and 40 women in 1959-60 to 186 including 154 men and 32 women in 1960-61. While in 1961-62 the number of teachers in all these institutions for the physically handicapped increased from 186 including 154 men and 32 women in 1960-61 to 230 including 181 men and 49 women in 1961-62. Thus it will be seen that during the years under report, the number of teachers increased from 171 to 230 with an overall increase of 59 teachers in all these institutions for the physically handicapped.

The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 6,18,631 of which Rs. 4,17,192 or about 67.4 per cent was met from State Government funds during 1960-61, while in 1961-62, the total expenditure of these institutions was Rs. 12,33,893 of which Rs. 9,86,698 or about 79.96 per cent was met from the State Government funds. In 1959-60, the total expenditure of these institutions for the physically handicapped was Rs. 5,24,144 of which 53.1 per cent was met by the State Government. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of expenditure met by the State Government has increased from 53.1 per cent in 1959-60 to 79.96 per cent in 1961-62.

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 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 following Table gives the details of these institutions:—

Table No. XIII (3)
Institution for mentally Handicapped Children
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Item (1)	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)
	1960-61					
The Home for the Mentally Deficient Children, Mankhurd.	83	35	118	..	4	4
School for Children in need of Special Care, Sewri.	95	67	162	2	29	31
The Heaven Residential School for Handicapped Children, Bombay.	18	9	27	1	3	4
Total ..	196	111	307	3	36	39

Table No. XIII (3)—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961-62						
The Home for the Mentally Deficient Children, Mankhurd.	81	36	117	1	4	5
School for Children in need of Special Care, Sewri.	111	57	168	2	31	33
The Heaven Residential School for Handicapped Children, Bombay.	18	8	26	2	4	6
Total ..	210	101	311	5	39	44

The total expenditure on these three institutions came to Rs. 1,19,184 of which Rs. 62,269 or about 52.2 per cent was met from State Government funds during 1960-61. While in 1961-62, the total expenditure on these three institutions came to Rs. 2,04,114, of which Rs. 64,680 or about 31.7 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 from 436 with 28,509 pupils on 31st March 1960 to 527 with 33,931 pupils on 31st March 1961 and during 1961-62 the number of Pre-Primary Schools remained the same with the pupil enrolment at 35,814 on 31st March 1962. Details regarding the number of boys and girls and the number of schools for Pre-Primary education for the last three years is as indicated below:—

Table No. XIV (1)
Pre-Primary Education
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Average number of pupils per school
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959-60	436	15,377	13,132	28,509	66
1960-61	527	18,561	15,370	33,931	64
1961-62	527	19,259	16,555	35,814	68

Out of the 527 Pre-Primary Schools during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 one was conducted by Government, 60 were conducted by Local Bodies during 1960-61 and 53 during 1961-62 and the remaining 467 during the year 1960-61 were conducted by private agencies and the number was 473 during 1961-62. As many as 231 Private Pre-Primary Schools during 1960-61 and 318 during 1961-62 were aided by the Department. Of the total number of 33,931 pupils in Pre-Primary Schools in 1960-61, 2,802 pupils were reading in schools conducted by Local Bodies, 14,790 were in aided schools, 16,239 were in unaided schools and 100 were in Government Pre-Primary Schools. Similarly, during the year 1961-62 out of the total number of 35,814 pupils in Pre-Primary Schools, 2,547 were reading in schools conducted by Local Bodies and 21,647 were in aided schools, 11,520 in unaided schools and 100 were in Government Pre-Primary Schools. As the position stands at present Pre-Primary Education is heavily concentrated in urban areas as will be seen from the following Tables for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. XIV (2)
Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
31st March 1961.					
Number of Schools—					
Urban	165	90	157	17	429
Rural	12	23	61	2	98
Total	177	113	218	19	527
Number of Pupils—					
Urban	13,248	6,526	8,913	923	29,610
Rural	681	1,217	2,319	104	4,321
Total	13,929	7,743	11,232	1,027	33,931
Average number of Pupils per School—					
Urban	80	72	56	54	69
Rural	56	52	38	52	43
Total	78	68	51	54	64

Table No. XIV (2)—cont.

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
31st March 1962.					
Number of Schools—					
Urban	164	102	143	20	429
Rural	18	26	53	1	98
Total	182	128	196	21	527
Number of Pupils—					
Urban	14,035	6,888	8,344	2,108	31,375
Rural	940	1,359	2,078	62	4,439
Total	14,975	8,247	10,422	2,170	35,814
Average number of Pupils per School—					
Urban	85	67	58	105	73
Rural	52	52	39	62	45
Total	82	64	53	103	67

There were only 19 Pre-Primary Schools in 1960-61 which increased to 21 in 1961-62 in Marathwada region out of which 17 were in urban areas during the year 1960-61 and 20 during the year 1961-62. Other regions have most of these schools in urban areas and few in rural areas. The demand for these schools is greater only in urban areas. Of the 527 Pre-Primary Schools only 98, i.e., 18.6 per cent are in rural areas and the remaining 429, i.e., 81.4 per cent are in urban areas during the year 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 the position as regards the percentage of Pre-Primary Schools in urban and rural areas remained the same. Of the pupils in them 29,610 or 87.3 per cent were in urban schools and 4,321, i.e., 12.7 per cent were in rural areas during the year 1960-61, while during the year 1961-62 of the pupils in them 31,375, i.e., 87.6 per cent were in urban schools and only 4,439, i.e., 12.3 per cent were in rural schools. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 69 during 1960-61 and 73 in 1961-62 in urban areas and 43 in 1960-61 and 45 in 1961-62 in rural areas.

14.3. TEACHERS:

The following Tables give the details of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. XIV (3)
Teachers in Pre-primary Schools
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

(1)	Bombay Division (2)	Poona Division (3)	Nagpur Division (4)	Aurangabad Division (5)	Total (6)
1960-61					
Trained Teachers—					
Men	25	12	8	3	48
Women	412	169	334	12	927
Total	437	181	342	15	975
Untrained Teachers—					
Men	11	3	2	4	20
Women	174	103	58	21	356
Total	185	106	60	25	376
Total—					
Men	36	15	10	7	68
Women	586	272	392	33	1,283
Total	622	287	402	40	1,351
1961-62					
Trained Teachers—					
Men	26	11	2	1	40
Women	349	147	166	19	681
Total	375	158	168	20	721
Untrained Teachers—					
Men	13	8	1	4	26
Women	258	137	204	18	617
Total	271	145	205	22	643
Total—					
Men	39	19	3	5	66
Women	607	284	370	37	1,298
Total	646	303	373	42	1,364

It will be seen from the Table No. XIV (3) that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools during 1960-61 was 1,351 as against 1,164 in 1959-60 which increased to 1,364 in 1961-62. The number of trained teachers was 975 or 72.2 per cent of the total number of teachers in 1960-61 while the number of trained teachers was 721, i.e., 52.9 per cent of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers was about 94.9 in 1960-61 and 95.1 in 1961-62.

14.4. EXPENDITURE:

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools increased from Rs. 15,85,927 in 1959-60 to Rs. 16,94,955 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 18,81,768 in 1961-62. The distribution of the expenditure according to sources is given in the Table below:—

Table No. (4)
Expenditure on Pre-primary Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Central Govt. Funds	14,800	0.93	63,480	3.74	30,974	1.65
State Govt. Funds ..	1,37,576	8.67	1,23,773	7.30	2,12,450	11.29
District School Board Funds.	31,139	1.96	39,947	2.35	19,349	1.03
Municipal Funds ..	52,892	3.34	62,895	3.71	83,282	4.42
Fees	8,92,857	56.30	8,58,557	50.65	9,60,711	51.05
Other Sources ..	4,56,663	28.80	5,46,303	32.24	5,75,002	30.56
Total ..	15,85,927	100.00	16,94,955	100.00	18,81,768	100.00

It will be seen from the above Table that 50.7 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 51.0 per cent in 1961-62 was met from fees and the contribution from State Government funds decreased from Rs. 1,37,576 in 1959-60 to Rs. 1,23,773 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 2,12,450 in 1961-62. The expenditure during 1961-62 from State Government Funds is slightly more due to the fact that it is inclusive of reimbursement of the amount of tuition fees for the previous year.

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.

14.7. BAE BHAVAN :

The Parent-Teacher Group and Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic continued to do their work. At the Parent-Teachers' Group, psychological problems of children were discussed jointly by parents and teachers under the direction of expert child psychologists and psychiatrists, and a regular programme of meetings, discussions, lectures, talks, and seminars on child psychology and mental health topic was arranged. The child Guidance Clinic treats children suffering from all types of maladjustments in life, such as behaviour, personality problems, habit problems, and scholastic and other problems in the educational field. The Clinic functions as Demonstrative Clinic where teachers under training get 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 1960-61 there were 1,368 badge holders as against 1,317 during the previous year which increased to 1,384 during the year 1961-62. The average daily attendance remained at 250 during both the years under report. Cinema shows were regularly held thrice a week. Story telling programmes were arranged every Sunday alternatively in Marathi and Gujarathi and

occasionally in Hindi. A puppet show and paper-cutting demonstration were also arranged. A programme of shadowgraphy was also arranged.

Books in all languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and English were added to the Library during the years under report. The lending section is growing popular and more books in all languages were added during the years under report. A number of new magazines and books were added to the library.

No fees are charged to the children of Municipal Schools and schools for the blind attending the Bal Bhavan in parties under the supervision of teachers for reading books and playing games, etc. During the year 1960-61, 74 Municipal Schools took advantage of this facility and the blind children came for 30 terms. Some of the Municipal School children attended the cinema shows on Sundays. Admission to Bal Bhavan is free to all children and normal attendance is about 1,000. During the year 1961-62 some Municipal Schools and blind children from different institutions took advantage of these facilities.

During the years under report distinguished visitors from home and abroad visited the Bal Bhavan.

During the year 1960-61 a new feature was started inasmuch as the outings were extended over a period of four days. One 4 day outing to Nasik, Deolali, Bhandardara and two one day outings to Badlapur and Vajreshwari were arranged. During the year 1961-62 two outings were arranged one to Kanheri caves and National Park for one day and other to Lonavla and surroundings for three days.

The Bal Bhavan organised several excursions and celebrations including celebrations of the Bal Bhavan on 4th November 1960 and 12th November 1961.

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. Out-door games such as Kho-kho, Langdi, Hututu, etc., as well as Skipping, Foot-ball, etc., were organised and the Badminton Court was much in demand by the children.

The total number of fee receipts in 1960-61 was Rs. 2,813 as against Rs. 2,383 in 1960-61 and was Rs. 2,805 in 1961-62. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,600 in 1960-61 as against Rs. 23,979 in 1959-60 which decreased to Rs. 22,816 in 1961-62.

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 films shows.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the old Bombay State area are 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 years under report:—

Table No. XIV (5)
Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Year	Total Number of Secondary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out	Total Number of students examined	Total expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
1959-60 ..	2,110	957	2,97,816	1,02,148
1960-61 ..	2,468	1,102	3,37,793	1,20,330
1961-62 ..	2,901	1,701	3,80,115	1,83,882

As explained above under (a) (i), 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. During the years under report, only 8 District School Boards, 10 Authoritised Municipalities, including Bombay Municipal Corporation and all (4) Cantonment Boards have continued 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.

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 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 65,477 pupils in 1960-61 and 39,221 pupils in 1961-62 in the City and 18,932 pupils in 1960-61 and 17,694 in 1961-62 in the suburbs were examined during the years under report. Out of these, 56,944 in 1960-61 and 31,584 in 1961-62, children in the city and 15,134 in 1960-61 and 13,418 in 1961-62 in the suburbs were found to be suffering from one defect or the other. The defects noticed were communicated to the guardians and about 37,396 in 1960-61 and 16,378 in 1961-62 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 1960-61 was 3,195 as against 2,476 in 1959-60. The total number of Primary School in which Medical Inspection was carried out during 1961-62 was 3,373 as against 3,195 in 1960-61. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 3,91,734 in 1960-61 and 3,70,577 in 1961-62. The total expenditure on the Medical Inspection was Rs. 3,54,180 for 1960-61 and Rs. 3,36,969 for 1961-62.

(b) *School Meals*.—During the year 1960-61, 52,140 certified under-nourished children were continued to be given 6 ozs. toned pasteurised milk in a sealed bottle. In addition to this free supply of powered milk to the pupils of Standards I and II of Colaba group of schools from Lion's Club of Bombay was continued this year also. The scheme to study the effectiveness of free supply of milk and snacks, in Municipal Schools is in progress. During the year 1961-62, certified under-nourished children were continued to be given 6 ozs. toned pasteurised milk in a sealed bottle. In addition to this free supply of milk to the pupils of Standards I and II of Colaba group of schools from Lion's Club of Bombay continued during 1961-62 also.

The scheme of free-distribution of UNICEF Skim Milk powder to the pupils in public Primary Schools covered only about 1,268 schools during 1960-61 and 2,752 in 1961-62 (at each centre of four schools situated in the Schedule Areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Projects and the N.E.S. Blocks in the State). About 20,000 pupils took advantage of the scheme during the year 1960-61 and about 48,228 pupils during the year 1961-62. The actual expenditure incurred by the District School Boards for

making arrangement for distribution of milk was Rs. 32,000 in 1959-60 and Rs. 19,795 in 1961-62. The decrease in the number of centres and the expenditure was due to certain centre in Thana and Dhulia districts having been transferred to Gujarat State in May 1960.

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 years 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. 150 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 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 secure 75 per cent marks at the S.S.C./Intermediate Examination.

(4) Children/wards of destitute displaced widows from West Pakistan who are unable to continue their education due to lack of funds and who are living outside Homes and Infirmaries 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 per month.

(b) for students in Standard VII to XI—Rs. 15 per month.

The scholarships in Standards V to VII were tenable in Primary as well as in Secondary Schools.

During 1960-61 there were 85 Primary Schools and 33 Secondary Schools for displaced students, while in 1961-62 there were 64 and 29, respectively. There were 20,503 students including 10,328 in Primary Schools and 10,175 in Secondary Schools during 1960-61. This number increased in 1961-62 to 36,218 including 20,928 in Primary Schools and 15,290 in Secondary Schools. The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers during 1960-61 was 1,028 of whom 195 were women. Similarly the number of teachers for the year 1961-62 was 984 of whom 241 were women.

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.
- (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 the sub-bureaux one in Poona and another in Ahmedabad were opened. The sub-bureau in Poona was shifted to the Training College for Men Hostel Building, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2 which was located in the Tilak College of Education, Poona during 1959-60.

During 1960-61 the Institute at Bombay has sanctioned specialist officers—one Officer-in-Charge, two Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers, Counsellors, two Assistants to Vocational Guidance Officers and one Publication Assistant, five Clerks and four Peons. But during the year 1961-62, the pattern was slightly changed and the Institute had a sanctioned staff of six officers—one Officer-in-Charge in Class I, Assistant Vocational Guidance Officers in Class II, one Counsellor, one Assistant to Vocational Officer, and one Publication Assistant, three 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 8,886 during 1960-61 as against 9,978 during 1959-60. The number of persons individually guided at the Institute increased to 11,065 in 1961-62.

This brings the total number of queries since 1951 at the end of 1961-62 to 71,678. The total number of the queries answered was 3,208 in 1960-61 as against 3,300 during 1959-60 and the total number of queries answered was 3,068 in 1961-62. This brings the total number of queries answered since 1951 till the end of 1961-62 to 32,381. In addition to the above, the Sub-bureau of Poona guided either personally or through post, total number of 3,888 persons as against 3,124 during 1959-60. The total number of persons guided either personally or through post during 1961-62 was 3,977. Thus it will be seen that the number of persons receiving guidance from the Sub-Bureau of Poona has increased during the years under report.

Group Guidance was given through Career Conferences. The Institute organised 10 such Conferences during 1960-61. The best posters on Careers prepared by the institute were lent to many schools and other bodies for their exhibition. The Sub-Bureau at Poona organised 8 Conferences for High School pupils but during the year 1961-62 no Career Conference was organised. Every Officer of the Sub-bureau gave education to students of different schools and training institutions in Poona during the years under report. The Institute published during the year 1960-61 6 pamphlets, folders, etc., and nine pamphlets, folders, etc., during 1961-62. The number of old monograms was also revised, two new monograms were prepared.

The 'news letter' continued to keep the career masters in touch with the latest developments in the field. Other means adopted for dissemination of occupational information included Press articles, Radio talks, Literatures, 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.

Selection Work.—During the year the Institute carried out intelligence and aptitude testing to help the following:—

- (1) The Director of Education in selecting scholars for the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military Schools, Poona.
- (2) The Educational Inspectors of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhir, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nanded, Nasik,

Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Thana Districts in selecting pupils for the Government of Maharashtra open merit scholarships to bright and deserving pupils from rural areas.

(3) The Director of Technical Education in selecting Apprentices for the National Apprenticeship Scheme.

(4) The Headmaster, Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay and the Superintendents of the Government Technical High School, Ahmednagar, the K. E. VII Technical High School, Dhulia and the Government Technical High School, Kolhapur in selecting students for admission to Standard VIII of their schools.

(5) The Superintendent, Government Technical-cum-Commercial Centre, Nasik in selecting students for admission to Standard VIII Technical and Commercial of his centre.

(6) The Superintendent K. E. VII Technical School, Dhulia, in selecting students for admission to the Mechanical Engineering Certificate.

(7) The Ministry of Education, Government of India in selecting scholarship schools for Government of India Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools.

(8) The Officer-in-Charge, Physiotherapy Training School, Bombay in selecting students for admission to the course in Physiotherapy.

(9) The Director, Academy of Architecture, Bombay in selecting students for admission to the Diploma course in Architecture.

(10) The Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool, Bombay, in selecting candidates for recruitment as clerks.

(11) M/s Zandu Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bombay in selecting candidates for recruitment as Medical Representatives, Clerks and Accountants and for selection of candidates for supervisory posts.

(12) M/s Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay in selecting candidates with mechanical aptitude for supervisory posts. During the year 1961-62, the institute carried out intelligence and aptitude test to help the following:—

(1) The Educational Inspectors of Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldana, Chanda, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Wardha and Yeotmal districts in selecting pupils for the Government of Maharashtra open merit scholarships to bright and deserving pupils from rural areas.

(2) The Indian Insurance Companies Association, Pool, Bombay in selecting candidates for recruitment as clerks and typists.

(3) Mukund Iron Works, Bombay.

The Sub-bureau at Poona helped the following institutions in carrying out intelligent and aptitude testing during 1960-61 :—

(1) The Sangli High School, Sangli in the selection of students for the Technical Branch.

(2) The Educational Inspectors of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur Districts in Poona Division in selecting pupils for the Government of Maharashtra special open Merit Scholarships.

(3) The Superintendents of the Government Technical High Schools at Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Poona and Sangli in selecting students for admission to their Schools.

(4) The Yerawada Industrial School, Poona-6.

(5) In the selection of candidates for the technical course at the Agricultural Workshop Wing, Gramsevak Training Centre, Manjari (District Poona).

(6) The Assistant Employment Officer (Youth Employment Service) in selecting candidates for submission in vacancies of airmen apprentices.

1961-62—

(i) Government Technical Centre, Ahmednagar (150 pupils).

(ii) Government Technical High School, Poona (300 pupils).

(iii) Latthe Education Society's High School, Sangli (300 pupils).

(iv) Shri Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur (300 pupils).

(v) R. C. M. Gujarathi High School, Poona (72 pupils).

The Institute is being called upon by well established organisations to help them in personal selection.

Individual aptitude testing.—During the year 1960-61, 122 new guidance cases were handled at the Institute as against 236 during 1959-60.

During 1961-62, 110 new guidance cases were handled as against 122 during 1960-61. This work is extremely time-consuming but the cases handled give valuable experience which was passed to the teachers trained by the Institute.

Educational Guidance and Selection.—During 1960-61 the Institute helped the following in classification of pupils for diversified courses:—

- (1) The Headmaster, Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Akola.
- (2) The Principal, B.J.P.C. Institute, Bombay-4.
- (3) The Principal, J. J. Fort Boys' High School, Bombay-1.

During 1961-62, the Institute helped the following in classifying pupils for diversified courses:—

- (1) Vile Parle Technical High School.
- (2) C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.
- (3) Sharadashram Vidyamandir, Dadar.

Training and follow-up Section.—Some of the important activities undertaken by the Institute of Vocational Guidance during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 are as indicated below:—

(a) The final examination at the end of the fourth course for the Diploma in Vocational Guidance was held in the last week of April 1960. The results were declared in June 1960. Nine candidates out of twelve passed.

(b) The final test at the end of the special Career Master's Course for local teachers (sixteenth course) was held on 26th April 1960.

(c) The Fifth Diploma Course started on 1st September 1960. Seven trainees including one from the Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Amravati (Vidarbha) are under training.

(d) A Seminar on "The Vocation of a House-Wife" was organised for the benefit of Career Masters in Girls' and mixed schools.

(e) The First Maharashtra State Vocational Guidance Conference was held at Amravati from 3rd to 5th February 1961. About a hundred Career Masters and representatives of Training Colleges and similar institutions attended the Conference. A large number of the delegates actively participated in the discussions which were very useful.

1961-62:—

(a) The final Examination at the end of the Fifth Course for the Diploma in Vocational Guidance was held in the last week

of May 1961. The results were declared in June 1961. Nine candidates out of twelve passed.

(f) The Sixth Diploma Course started on 1st July 1961. Eight trainees including two Government employees and six from non-Government institutions attended the course. The final examination at the end of the course was held in the last week of March 1962.

(c) The Seventeenth Career Masters' Course was conducted from 3rd to 23rd May 1961.

(d) A Seminar on "Personal Problems in Schools" was organised at the Institute in Bombay from 21st to 23rd February 1962 for teacher and school counsellors in Bombay.

Research Section.—The work done by this Section was as follows:—

A study was launched to validate the Finger Dexterity Test for packer girls at M/s Johson & Johnson of India, Ltd., Bombay. The total expenditure for the year 1960-61 on the institute came to about Rs. 59,473 as against Rs. 67,131 in 1959-60 and was Rs. 58,343 in 1961-62. The expenditure on the Sub-bureau at Poona was Rs. 10,717 and Rs. 11,236 during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively.

14.11. ORIENTAL STUDIES:

Of the 86,482 candidates including the H.S.C. candidates for Marathwada for the March 1961, S.S.C. Examination conducted by the S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona, 44,656 offered a paper in Oriental language. Of the latter, 36,406 took Sanskrit, 5,321 Ardhamagadhi, 2,538 Persian, 109 Pali, 278 Arabic and 4 Avesta-Pehlavi. Similarly, out of 98,007 candidates for March 1962 S.S.C. Examination, 47,880 offered the paper in Oriental language. Of these 39,355 took Sanskrit, 5,273 Ardhamagadhi, 2,919 Persian, 91 Pali, 236 Arabic and 6 Avesta-Pehlavi.

Similarly, out of 26,350 candidates who appeared for the March 1961 S.S.C. Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha, 984 offered paper in Oriental language. 809 offered Sanskrit, 166 Persian and 9 Arabic. Out of 33,180 candidates who appeared for the S.S.C. Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Vidarbha during 1961-62 1,207 offered the paper in Oriental language including 973 for Sanskrit, 223 for Persian and 11 for Arabic.

The number of candidates who offered Oriental languages as main subject for their B.A. degree examination during 1960-61 and 1961-62 in respect of all universities was as indicated below:—

Subject (1)	B. A.		M. A.	
	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)
Sanskrit	552	240	80	61
Persian	40	41	25	9
Ardhamagadhi	40	34	5	6
Arabic	2	2	2	1
Pali	6	2	5	1
Avesta-Pehlavi .. ..	..	..	1	..
Total	640	319	118	78

In 1960-61, there were 33 Sanskrit Pathshalas and 6 Arabic Schools with 1,400 students in them. Corresponding to this in 1961-62 there were 32 Pathshalas and 6 Arabic Schools with 2,011 students, as against 27 Pathshalas and 4 Arabic Schools with 1,482 students during the year 1959-60.

The total expenditure on schools for oriental languages was Rs. 1,78,562 during 1960-61 of which State Government share was Rs. 30,830. The total expenditure on such schools during 1961-62 was Rs. 1,74,054 of which the State Government share was Rs. 34,507. The corresponding figures for the year 1959-60 were Rs. 1,12,334 as total expenditure and Rs. 26,844 as State Government's share, 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 and even an 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. INSPECTOR FOR VISUAL EDUCATION:

For the portion 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 1960-61 the following equipment was purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education:—

16 mm. Films	..	..	..	101
35 mm. Filmstrips	..	..	..	29
16 mm. Projectors	..	..	..	4
35 mm. Film-strip-projectors	..	..	..	3

No Microphones projectors, Radios, Epidioscope, Tape-recorders were purchased during the year 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 also, no purchase of equipment was made. The Table below gives the figures of the visual education equipment in the office of the Inspector for Visual Education for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, figures for the year 1959-60 have also been incorporated to show the progress made during the last three years in Visual Education Equipment:—

Table No. XIV (7)
Visual Education Equipment
(1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Magic Lanterns	52	75	75
Number of Sets of Magic Lantern Slides	429 Sets	429 Sets	429 Sets
Number of 2" x 2" Slides	89 Sets	89 Sets	89 Sets

Table No. XIV (7)—cont.
Visual Education Equipment
 (1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62)

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Silent Projectors	30	30	30
Number of Sound Projectors	63	67	67
Number of 35 mm. Filmstrip Projectors ..	32	41	41
Number of Electricity Generators	29	29	29
Planatorium	1	1	1
Number of Sound and silent 16 mm. Films	1,416	1,826	1,826
Number of 35 mm. Filmstrips	801	976	976
Microphones	53	58	58
Cameras	4	5	5
35 mm. Filmstrip Camera	1	..	..

14.14. FILM SHOWS:

The film shows continued to remain popular as over. 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 years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the preceding year:—

Table No. XIV (8)
Lectures and Film Shows
 (1960-61 and 1961-62)

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	1960-61	1961-62
1	Arts and Training Colleges	15	12
2	Secondary Schools	129	65
3	Private Organisations	169	158
4	Hospitals	5	10
5	Primary Schools	13	10
6	Women Organisations and Orphanages	21	17
7	Children's Associations	18	..
8	Balkanji Bari	5	5
9	Orphanages	1	..
10	Tourist Office	12	..
11	Disabled Persons	12	57
12	Rural Areas	7	7
13	Labour Welfare Centre	12	8
14	Prohibition Committee to Social Education..	10	10
15	Vocational Guidance	2	6
16	Bal Bhavan	150	158
17	Juvenile Service Bureau	13	1
	Total	584	472

The following figures refer to the shows given during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Table No. XIV (9)
Progress of Visual Education
(1960-61 and 1961-62)

	Shows under Plan scheme		Shows arranged by private institutions		Total	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Film Shows	2,247	2,251	2,657	2,641	4,904	4,692
Filmstrip Shows	57	92	955	964	1,012	1,056
Magic Lantern Shows ..	9	9	374	267	383	276

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:

In order to vitalize instructions and accelerate the process of learning it is necessary for every teacher to get himself acquainted with the modern methods of communication. With this in view the following courses were conducted by the Inspector for Visual Education during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

1960-61—

Pre-Service Training.—The training courses were conducted in the first term of the year for the benefit of teachers at the S. T. College, Bombay. General lectures on theory and practicals in manipulating different types of Audio-Visual Education aids were arranged.

In-Service Training.—Teachers should also keep pace with the findings of the methods of instruction and communications. A training course in Audio Visual Education for such teachers was conducted in the months of October-November 1960. Teachers from all over the Maharashtra State attended these courses. During this course, the trainees were given instruction in the preparation and use of different types of projected and non-projected aids.

Besides this course other types of courses were conducted for the persons to be trained as operators and Mechanics. Trainees for these courses were deputed from various departments and institutions. During the year 1960-61, 153 persons were trained in Audio Visual Education as indicated below:—

Pre-Service teachers ..	101
In-Service teachers ..	26
16 mm. Projector Operation	18
Mechanics	8

1961-62—

Pre-Service Training.—A course was conducted in the first term of the year for the benefit of teachers and trainees at the S. T. Colleges. 105 teachers took advantage of the same.

In-Serving Training.—This year in the summer vacation 30 trainees including teachers and Head Masters from all over the Maharashtra State attended it. Due to definite syllabus both in theory and practical work, the course has now become like any other Science course. In addition to this two other courses were also conducted for operators and mechanics. The advantage of these courses was taken not only by educational institutions but by Public Health Department, Haffkine Institute, Agricultural Extension Department and other private organisations.

14.16. EXHIBITIONS:

The Office took an active part in the celebration of Republic Days in the years under report. A float depicting the progress of Education was prepared and exhibited on a decorated float. During the year 1960-61 two Audio-Visual Aids exhibitions were arranged, one in Poona and the other in Bombay. Charts, maps, flash cards, dioramas, folded cards, flannel graphs, 3D models, slides, filmstrips and other A.V. equipment were displayed in these exhibitions.

In order to promote Audio-Visual Education among educational institutions exhibitions of Audio-Visual Aids were arranged at 4 different places during 1961-62. These exhibitions served a useful purpose of giving firsthand experience of Audio-Visual aids to the teachers and the students at (1) Panvel and (2) Bombay. Research: To study the effectiveness of the Visual Aid 'View-Master' in Schools, an experiment was conducted in one school in Kolaba district during 1961-62. The same experiment

is to be repeated in some other schools, after collecting sufficient data correct conclusions could be drawn from this experiment.

14.17. VISUAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS :

The use of Audio-Visual teaching aids is being made by an increasing number of secondary schools in the State. The Audio-Visual teaching aids include Radio-sets, Magic lanterns, 16 mm. Projectors and other equipment. The total number of Radio-sets purchased by the Secondary Schools is increasing which is a positive sign of the growing interest that schools take in school broadcasts which are specially organised by the 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.

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 amongst Government institutions and in special cases amongst non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc., as well. 43 books in 1960-61 and 26 in 1961-62 were purchased by way of Government patronage, at a cost of Rs. 5,552 in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,856 in 1961-62. 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 under this Act, 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 Maharashtra 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, Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and English. As Gujarat is now separated, the Gujarati School Book Committee has been discontinued from the year 1960-61. Books sanctioned by the Education Departments of other States, in modern Indian Languages, other than Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and Marathi are ordinarily deemed to have been sanctioned for use in schools teaching through these media. 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 School 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. Text-books in Secondary Schools in Vidarbha 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 Board have been allowed to be continued during the year under report.

During the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, a number of books were received for consideration of the Committee and some of them were sanctioned by the School Book Committee as under:—

Table No. XIV (14)

Language	1960-61		1961-62	
	Books Received	Books Recommended	Books Received	Books Recommended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. English	4	1	18	3
2. Marathi	1	1	7	1
3. Urdu	4	4	4	..
4. Hindi .. ..	..	..	2	..
5. Sindhi	1	..	..	..

14.23. LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS :

Under the Scheme of preparation and production of suitable literature for children and adults, a provision was made in the Second Five-Year Plan and the scheme was implemented for the benefit of the whole of the bilingual Bombay State. The activities of the scheme were—

- (i) Purchase of copies of books for children prepared by the Central Committee for Children's Literature;
- (ii) holding of workshops for children's literature in Vidarbha region and
- (iii) payment of grant to children's libraries or libraries having children's sections.

During the year 1960-61, an amount of Rs. 2,57,225 was provided for in the budget for the scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 1,89,970 was actually utilised as under:—

	Rs.
(i) Purchase of 20,000 copies of Nursery Rhyme book prepared by the Central Committee for Children's Literature.	28,745
(ii) Grants to libraries	1,50,000
(iii) Workshops for Children's Literature	11,225
Total ..	<u>1,89,970</u>

During the year 1961-62, however, no expenditure was incurred on this scheme since it was not at all implemented during that year.

14.24. DRAMATIC ART:

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.

Up to 1959-60, grant-in-aid to Music, Dance and Drama Schools and organisation of Sanskrit Natya Mahotsava were conducted by the Education Department. However, on transferring these activities to Social Welfare Directorate in 1960-61 these ceased to be conducted by this Department. During 1960-61, 46 dramas including nine for children and during 1961-62, 26 dramas including six for children were written in Marathi and were published,

These were received for competition during the years under report. Out of these ten dramas in 1960-61 including four for children and nine dramas including three for children during 1961-62 were selected for the award of prizes. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 6,250 in each of the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. Dramatic competitions were organised on district basis in secondary and primary schools during the years under report as in the past years. The organisation of this competition was entrusted to the Educational Inspectors and the Administrative Officers of the Districts concerned. One rolling shield was awarded to the team giving best performances from amongst the Secondary and Primary Schools of every district. Similarly, three medals for the best individual performances for each section (Secondary and Primary) were also awarded. The total expenditure on account of organisation of this competition was actually Rs. 23,609 during 1960-61 and Rs. 20,512 during 1961-62. Training Camps for primary teachers in the art of dramatics was also organised during the years under report. The idea underlying the organisation of these camps was that those teachers should be able to teach and prepare pupils taking part in dramatic competitions. During the years under report these camps were held at Poona and Nagpur. The duration of these camps was 15 days in each year. The instructional side of the course was entrusted to experts in the field of dramatics and they were paid reasonable honoraria for their services. The number of admissions to each of the centres was limited to 80. The total expenditure on the schemes during 1960-61 was Rs. 6,102 while during 1961-62 this was Rs. 6,902.

M.—MUSEUMS

14.25.

There are several museums in the State of Maharashtra. But only the following two are with the Education Department:—

(1) *Sangli State Museum*.—The management of the Sangli State Museum has been entrusted from 16th February 1959 for a period of five years to the Deccan Education Society of the Wellington College, Sangli, on a temporary basis. The museum received a special grant of Rs. 5,000 during 1960-61 from the Central Government from which picture post-cards and "Mahiti Patrak" in Marathi were got printed and kept in the Museum for the use of visitors. Show cases and other furniture were also purchased from this grant.

In 1961-62 also a similar grant of Rs. 5,000 was received by the Museum from the Government of Maharashtra. During the year 1960-61, 15,518 persons visited the Museum while in 1961-62 this number increased to 18,900 persons. Various trips, excursions and villagers from the vicinity as well as from long distance paid visits to the Museum and appreciated the collection of articles in it.

Central Museum, Nagpur.—On 17th May 1960 this museum was handed over by the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Nagpur Division, Nagpur, to the Curator who held this charge in addition to his duties as a Archaeological Assistant.

The Central Museum, Nagpur, is the oldest and Second biggest museum in Maharashtra State. During last few years activities of the museum have been directed towards developing the anthropological section, setting up of picture Gallery, building habitat groups in the natural History section and reorganising the coin cabinet in the Museum. During 1960-61 a small image of Vishnu and 10 copper coins and 14 modern foreign coins have been received in the Archaeological section. In 1961-62 no addition has been made to this collection. In Arts and Crafts section in 1960-61 the model in plaster "Return from the field" required major repairs which were carried out. The collection of two gold thread saris from Banaras, two wood carvings and one Silver Tray specimens was added during 1960-61 while in 1961-62 a small collection of Burmese art has been added to the Gallery. This collection includes some fine bronzes, ivory figures and shell work.

The specimen of wood carvings and Silver Tray have been prepared by well-known artists and acclaimed in the 6th Maharashtra State Art Exhibition in 1961. In Picture Gallery section three portraits, two compositions and one landscape painting have been acquired in 1960-61. There was no addition to this Gallery during 1961-62. Under Natural History section minor additions of two Indian Pythons, two cobras, one Dhaman and one Russels viper have been made during 1960-61, while in 1961-62 about half a dozen dead animals were received which included a full grown Tiger, a Tigress and a cub.

During 1960-61 the Museum received a grant of Rs. 45,000 from the Government of India for the improvement of the museum. Out of this Rs. 10,000 were utilised for equipments, and another Rs. 5,000 for publications of guides and folders in Hindi and 15,000 picture post-cards of selected exhibits in the

Museum. In 1961-62 no allotment was received towards the improvement of buildings, etc. The average daily attendance of visitors during the year 1960-61 was 586 which increased to 670 during 1961-62. The publications of Museum were sold at the gate and 128 copies in 1960-61 and 316 copies of illustrated guide books in 1961-62 were sold by the Museum.

Some of the distinguished visitors who paid visits to the Museum and expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Museum included Shri Medhi, Governor of Madras, and the Members of the Cultural Delegation from Fiji during 1960-61 and officers of the Directorate of Education, in 1961-62.

14.26. N. C. C.:

Military Education is provided to college students through the Senior Division of the N. C. C. and Education in Social service is imparted to Secondary School pupils through the A. C. C. and Junior Division of the N. C. C.

During the year 1960-61, 63 units of the Senior Division including 18 troops of the girls' wing were in existence while the strength was increased by three boys' units of Senior Division of the N. C. C. during 1961-62. The increase or the expansion of Senior Division of the N. C. C. in 1961-62 was made to meet the requirements of the various colleges in the State. The following three units were raised during 1961-62:—

(1) Three infantry three coys. Battalion at Kolhapur.

(2) Naval Unit at Poona.

(3) Medical Coy. (this could not be allotted to any of the medical colleges in the State).

In addition to this the existing unit of independent Coys. at Nagpur was extended to two Coy. Battalion and 17 Maharashtra Battalion N. C. C. at Ahmednagar was also extended to three Coy. Battalion. 65 Infantry Coys. (three at Kolhapur, one at Nagpur and one at Ahmednagar) were raised in the scheme of intensive training. The training to cadets in colleges as well as in schools was started intensively at the beginning of college terms, *i.e.*, in the month of June of these two years. The annual and Cadre camps were held as usual by these units and most of the cadets took part in the camps organised by the N. C. C. units. The N. C. C. Day was celebrated during both these years as usual during the first week of December.

Contingents of two N. C. C. Officers and 78 cadets in 1960-61 and two Officers and 71 cadets in 1961-62 were sent to New Delhi

from this State to participate in the Republic Day parade held on 26th January during both these years. The total expenditure incurred on the activities of the N. C. C. amounted to Rs. 27,92,700 in 1960-61 which further increased to Rs. 28,97,136 during 1961-62. The tables below summarise the distribution of N. C. C. units in the regions of the State and give particulars about these units so far as their authorised strength and actual strength are concerned.

Table No. XIV
National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division and Girls Division)

Category (1)	No. of Units (2)	1960-61 Authorised Strength of the Unit			Actual Strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)
<i>Bombay Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	12	81	4,570	4,651	73	3,958	4,031
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	2	154	156
Naval Unit ..	3	6	360	366	3	221	224
Boys Total ..	16	89	5,090	5,179	78	4,333	4,411
Girls Troops ..	7	18	810	828	16	581	597
Total ..	23	107	5,900	6,007	94	4,914	5,008
<i>Poona Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	11	84	4,376	4,460	68	3,356	3,424
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	1	150	151
Naval Unit ..			Not functioning.				
Boys Total ..	12	86	4,536	4,622	69	3,506	3,575
Girls Troops ..	4	7	315	322	4	256	260
Total ..	16	93	4,851	4,944	73	3,762	3,835
<i>Marathwada Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	3	25	1,294	1,319	19	948	967
Air Sqn. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Unit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys Total ..	3	25	1,294	1,319	19	948	967
Girls Troops ..	1	1	45	46	1	34	35
Total ..	4	26	1,339	1,365	20	982	1,002

Table No. XIV—cont.
National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division and Girls Division)

Category (1)	1960-61						
	No. of Units (2)	Authorised Strength of the Unit			Actual Strength of the Unit		
		Officers (3)	Cadets (4)	Total (5)	Officers (6)	Cadets (7)	Total (8)
<i>Vidarbha Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	12	72	3,902	3,974	65	3,029	3,094
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	2	160	162
Naval Unit ..	1	2	120	122	2	120	122
Boys Total ..	14	76	4,182	4,258	69	3,309	3,378
Girls Troops ..	6	12	540	552	6	298	504
Total ..	20	88	4,722	4,810	75	3,607	3,682
<i>Maharashtra State—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	38	262	14,142	14,404	225	11,291	11,516
Air Sqn. ..	3	6	480	486	5	464	469
Naval Unit ..	4	8	480	488	5	341	346
Boys Total ..	45	276	15,102	15,378	235	12,096	12,331
Girls Troops ..	18	38	1,710	1,748	27	1,169	1,196
Grand Total ..	63	314	16,812	17,126	262	13,265	13,527

Category (1)	1961-62						
	No. of Units (9)	Authorised Strength of the Unit			Actual Strength of the Unit		
		Officers (10)	Cadets (11)	Total (12)	Officers (13)	Cadets (14)	Total (15)
<i>Bombay Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	12	89	4,570	4,659	79	4,286	4,365
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	2	160	162
Naval Unit ..	3	6	360	366	6	296	302
Boys Total ..	16	97	5,090	5,187	87	4,742	4,829
Girls Troops ..	7	18	810	828	15	801	816
Total ..	23	115	5,900	6,015	102	5,543	5,645

Table No. XIV—cont.
National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division and Girls Division)

Category	No. of Units	1961-62					
		Authorised Strength of the Unit			Actual Strength of the Unit		
		Officers	Cadets	Total	Officers	Cadets	Total
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Poona Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	12	90	4,570	4,660	60	4,015	4,075
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	2	160	162
Naval Unit ..			Not functioning				
Boys Total ..	14	92	4,730	4,822	62	4,175	4,237
Girls Troops ..	4	7	315	322	5	260	265
Total ..	18	99	5,045	5,144	67	4,435	4,502
<i>Marathwada Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	3	25	1,294	1,319	18	1,294	1,312
Air Sqn. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Unit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys Total ..	3	25	1,294	1,319	18	1,294	1,312
Girls Troops ..	1	1	45	46	1	45	46
Total ..	4	26	1,339	1,365	19	1,339	1,358
<i>Vidarbha Region—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	12	89	4,689	4,778	73	4,045	4,118
Air Sqn. ..	1	2	160	162	1	150	158
Naval Unit ..	1	2	120	122	2	120	122
Boys Total ..	14	93	4,969	5,062	76	4,322	4,398
Girls Troops ..	6	12	540	552	9	471	480
Total ..	20	105	5,509	5,614	85	4,793	4,878

Table No. XIV—cont.
National Cadet Corps
(Sr. Division and Girls Division)

Category	No. of Units	1961-62					
		Authorised Strength of the Unit			Actual Strength of the Unit		
		Officers	Cadets	Total	Officers	Cadets	Total
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Maharashtra State—</i>							
Inf. and Tech. ..	39	293	15,123	15,416	230	13,640	13,870
Air Sqn. ..	3	6	480	486	5	477	482
Naval Unit ..	5	8	480	488	8	416	424
Boys Total ..	47	307	16,083	16,390	243	14,533	14,776
Girls Troops ..	18	38	1,710	1,748	30	1,577	1,607
Grand Total ..	65	345	17,793	18,138	273	16,110	16,383

14.27. A. C. C.

Particulars about the Auxiliary 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 those maintained by the Directorate of Social Welfare the following three hostels are also maintained by Government in the Education Department:—

- (1) Women Students' Hostel, Bombay-4.
- (2) Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay-50.
- (3) Government Temporary Hostel, Poona-4.

(1) *Women Students' hostel.*—Women students studying in different colleges in Greater Bombay are eligible for admission in this hostel. The normal intake capacity of the Hostel is 228. The flat reserved for the Superintendent being inconvenient, three rooms from this were allotted to students so that the capacity was 231. With the release of three drawing rooms in the second

term, the accommodation available is 234. During vacation period the hostel is rented to students as well as persons on excursions and during 1960-61, 90 students and in 1961-62 65 students took advantage of this concession. However on an average there were 25 girls in 1960-61 and 30 girls in 1961-62 present in the hostel during vacation period. In 1960-61 there were 390 applications for first term and 422 for the second term while in 1961-62 the number of applications in first term was 349 and 254 during the second term. The above figures would serve to indicate how students are in need of accommodation in Hostel and the utility of the hostel can also be justified by these figures. Catering arrangements continued to be conducted during these years under the supervision of the Superintendent. The Resident Medical Officer of a local hospital regularly visits the hostel and attends to medical (Physical) complaints of the residents of the Hostel. Indoor games were made available to students in the hostel as usual. The students elected their office-bearers for Students' Committee during these two years and performed various social as well as public functions under the auspices of these committees. One of the notable activities of the students during 1961-62 was a collection of Rs. 2,389 towards Tagore Centenary funds.

A big library is also a salient feature of the Hostel.

(2) *Students' Hostel, Bandra.*—This hostel mainly accommodates students from Government colleges and institutions having no suitable residential accommodation in Greater Bombay. During 1960-61 and 1961-62 137 students were allotted accommodation in each term in the Hostel. The Medical Officer attached to the hostel visits the hostel twice in a week and gives necessary medical advice. Some medicines recommended by the visiting Medical Officer are kept handy for immediate use. Public functions such as the Flag hoisting on 15th August and 26th January were observed during both these years by inmates of the Hostel. During 1960-61 Asprushyata Nivaran week (eradication of untouchability) was observed. Shri V. B. Parulkar, Under Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Education and Social Welfare Department, visited the hostel during this week and expressed satisfaction at the activities conducted in the Hostel.

(3) *Government Temporary Hostel, Poona-4.*—The Government Temporary Hostel, Poona-4, caters to the needs of college students in Poona, who are in dire need of accommodation. The building of the Hostel is situated at the foot of the Fergusson Hills near

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona-4. The approximate accommodation of the hostel is 80. However during both these years it was observed that many students who applied for accommodation had to be refused a seat for want of place in the Hostel. Some of the students were Backward Class students and reservation for them and for Post-Graduate students is made in the Hostel. During 1960-61, 85 students in Ist term and 78 students in IInd term took advantage of the Hostel on an average, while in 1961-62 this number was 87 in 1st term and 84 in Second. The buildings of the hostel are temporary so far as structure is concerned. Public function and Annual Social Gathering were organised by the students of the hostel as usual with great enthusiasm. Some recreational facilities exist in the hostel and students make use of these facilities to a great extent.

The receipts and expenditure of these 3 hostels are summarised in the following table:—

Name of the Hostel (1)	1960-61		1961-62	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Women Students' Hostel, Bombay-4.	48,000	50,069	47,709	47,648
2. Students' Hostel, Bandra, Bombay-50.	28,812	58,925	16,741	42,646
3. Govt. Temp. Hostel, Poona-4.	7,963	7,159	6,219	6,646

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS

Area in Square Miles : 118,459

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for						No. of scholars	
	Boys			Girls			Boys	
	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)	In Rural Areas [Included in column (3)]	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)	In Rural Areas [Included in column (6)]	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
Universities†	4	4	..	1	1	..	2,170	2,592
Research Institutions	16	15	1	..	..	..	269	212
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	59	74	3	5	7	..	55,661	56,969
Colleges for Professional Education ..	120	148	2	5	5	..	25,886	28,943
Colleges for Special Education ..	8	8	1	1	1	..	1,125	1,182

High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	1,823	1,980	834	226	218	5	541,797	598,243
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	..	8,148	8,813	7,371	634	633	210	1,458,232	1,574,171
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		23,114	24,614	22,331	1,099	804	355	1,095,566	1,138,221
Nursery Schools	.. .. .	436	527	98	..	..	..	15,377	18,561
Schools for Professional Education	..	572	635	82	227	251	2	49,285	51,242
Schools for Special Education	..	9,807	15,931	14,553	2,791	7,896	6,985	203,189	268,347
Total		44,109	52,751	45,276	4,989	9,816	7,557	3,448,557	3,738,683
<i>Unrecognised</i>	.. .. .	112	158	145	7	2	2	5,795	5,389
GRAND TOTAL		44,221	52,909	45,421	4,996	9,818	7,559	3,454,352	3,744,072

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS—*concl.*

Total Estimated Population ..	Males .. 20,419,059	Total Estimated Population of children of school-going age (Age-group 6—17).	Boys .. 5,200,735
	Females 19,085,235		Girls .. 4,981,246
	Total .. 39,504,294		Total .. 10,181,981

Type of Institution	Number of Scholars						Number of Teachers	
	Boys		Girls				Men	Women
	From Rural Areas* [Included in column (9)]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 [Included in column (9)]	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)	From Rural Areas* [Included in column (13)]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 [Included in column (13)]		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

Recognised—

Universities†	407	316	374	466	14	54	257	12
Research Institutions	8	125	75	86	2	23	63	10
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

College for General Education	..	17,332	3,106	17,424	18,239	2,027	774	2,890	653
Colleges for Professional Education	..	6,691	3,277	3,865	4,564	169	772	2,529	216
Colleges for Special Education	..	457	93	626	698	17	24	132	30
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	192,789	8,961	196,821	219,941	22,498	1,924	24,969	8,131
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	..	1,074,576	5,798	787,435	862,604	495,442	5,704	48,671	15,568
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.		801,765	2,281	606,498	642,708	386,851	4,083	40,262	10,109
Nursery Schools	.. .. .	2,180	..	13,132	15,370	2,141	..	68	1,283
Schools for Professional Education	..	17,521	10,106	20,843	19,883	2,714	2,664	4,291	1,120
Schools for Special Education	..	228,987	169,369	55,237	134,878	99,448	85,996	745	230
Total	..	2,342,713	203,432	1,702,330	1,919,437	1,011,323	102,018	124,877	37,362
Unrecognised	.. .. .	4,901	53	2,161	2,201	1,773	1	203	43
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,347,614	203,485	1,704,491	1,921,638	1,013,096	102,019	125,080	37,405

*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 in University Teaching Departments.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

		Rs.	
Total Revenue of the State	.. .. .	1,00,97,00,000	
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Govt. grants to Local Boards).	Recurring	Budgeted ..	16,08,63,025
		Actual ..	21,71,31,513
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted ..	1,09,58,975
		Actual ..	56,06,589
	Total	Budgeted ..	17,18,22,000
		Actual ..	22,27,38,102

Expenditure on Education for Boys

(i)	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)	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	Rs. 47,67,879	Rs. 60,29,375	99.7	..	0.3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.).	7,85,39,360	11,52,25,173	79.8	1.0	8.0	2.7	1.3	7.2
Total	8,33,07,239	12,12,54,548	80.8	0.9	7.6	2.6	1.2	6.9

<i>Recognised—</i>												
Universities*	..	..	..	..	1,20,93,064	1,29,30,251	33.0	..	..	58.8	1.1	7.1
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	17,91,701	21,76,309	61.1	..	..	1.1	5.0	32.8
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.					43,87,384	35,05,068	..	..	..	86.8	0.3	12.9
Colleges for General Education	..				2,06,53,741	2,35,92,782	21.6	0.2	0.6	65.6	0.04	12.5
Colleges for Professional Education	..				1,84,19,946	2,43,38,663	61.1	..	6.2	27.2	0.9	4.6
Colleges for Special Education	..	..			8,95,702	10,02,917	53.6	..	..	18.1	20.8	7.5
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..				7,03,99,001	8,15,71,903	37.9	0.1	0.3	51.4	0.5	9.8
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	..	..			6,61,25,068	8,55,43,791	69.4	4.1	15.5	2.9	0.2	7.9
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.					5,72,30,043	6,35,38,790	67.0	4.4	11.1	12.1	0.4	5.0
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	..	15,85,927	16,94,955	11.1	2.4	3.7	50.6	0.3	31.9
Schools for Professional Education	..				1,35,02,664	1,78,62,003	75.0	..	0.3	16.7	0.3	7.7
Schools for Special Education	..	..			30,31,255	31,89,030	55.9	..	1.2	12.7	2.4	27.8
					Total	.. 27,01,15,496 32,09,46,462	54.3	2.0	7.0	27.8	0.5	8.4
<i>Unrecognised</i>	..	..	..	..	1,47,533	1,35,762	..	..	..	42.2	14.9	42.9
GRAND TOTAL	..				35,35,70,268	44,23,36,772	61.5	1.7	7.1	21.0	0.7	8.0

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—*concl.*

		Rs.				Rs.	
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State		..	..	27,44,85,129			
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards	Recurring	..	Budgeted	5,67,24,634	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring	1,90,13,309
			Actual	5,24,51,459		Non-Recurring	1,78,50,247
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted	28,19,316	Total		..	3,68,63,556
		Actual	24,84,212				
	Total	..	Budgeted	5,95,43,950		Actual	5,49,35,671

Expenditure on Education for Girls

(1)	Previous Year (1959-60)	Current Year (1960-61)	Percentage of Expenditure from					
			Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Direction and Inspection	Rs. 1,69,429	Rs. 1,85,695	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	76,04,698	1,13,90,708	83.9	0.2	4.9	2.7	0.3	8.0
Total	77,74,127	1,15,76,403	84.1	0.2	4.8	2.7	0.3	7.9

Recognised—

Universities*	..	..	..	..	3,83,920	4,73,483	51.5	..	..	8.4	..	40.1
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	9,04,803	10,51,265	16.7	..	..	69.8	..	13.5
Colleges for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	1,36,856	2,25,445	59.5	..	..	16.0	..	24.5
Colleges for Special Education	..	..	..	..	69,114	1,00,241	..	..	..	100.0	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	1,29,94,011	1,47,24,241	34.7	..	0.1	56.1	0.5	8.6
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	..	..	..	..	96,13,981	81,93,421	69.9	3.0	20.0	1.7	0.3	5.1
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	..	..	..	..	75,89,696	57,64,287	58.1	2.5	26.3	9.9	0.4	2.8
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Professional Education	..	..	..	..	34,07,951	34,51,535	57.3	..	4.4	16.8	0.8	20.7
Schools for Special Education	..	..	..	..	5,16,742	6,88,280	67.8	..	0.3	9.6	0.2	22.1
Total	..	..	..	..	3,56,17,074	3,46,72,198	49.6	1.1	9.6	30.4	0.4	8.9
<i>Unrecognised</i>	..	..	..	..	22,172	2,511	..	..	..	..	94.0	6.0
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	4,34,13,373	4,62,51,112	58.2	0.9	8.4	23.4	4	8.7

*The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institution (1)	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Insti- tutions (8)	Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions Managed by								
	Government		District Board (4)	Municipal Board (5)	Private Bodies				
	Central (2)	State (3)			Aided (6)	Unaided (7)			
<i>Universities</i>	4	..	..	4	
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1	2	..	..	11	1	..	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	1	..	..	7	..	..	8	
Science	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	
Arts and Science	5	..	..	40	..	..	45	
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	5	5	
Others	12	12	
Total	8	66	74	

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<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	5	5
Applied Art and Architecture	2	2
Commerce	1	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	14
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	4	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	12
(ii) Under Graduate	1	..	..	..	58	..	14	..	..	73
Engineering	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	8
Medicine	6	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	14
Physical Education	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Veterinary Science	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others*	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total	1	30	..	3	98	16	..	..	..	148

<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Social Education	1	1
Others†	3	3
Total	1	7	8

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—cont.

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Type of Institution	For Girls							Total	Grand Total	
	Recognised Institutions Managed by						Unrecog- nised Institutions			
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies					
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
<i>Universities</i>	1	..	..	1	5
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	2
<i>Research Institutions</i>	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>										
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>										
Arts	4	..	..	4	12
Science	4
Arts and Science	1	..	..	1	46
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>										
With only Intermediate Classes	2	..	..	2	5
Others	2	..	..	2	14
<i>Total</i>	7	..	..	7	81

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

*Education—**(a) Basic Training Colleges—*

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	13
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	76
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
Physical Education	4
Technology	2
Veterinary Science	2
Others*	2

<i>Total</i>	2	3	5	..	153
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing
Other Fine Arts	1
Oriental Studies	3
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9

*Labour Institute, Bombay. Government Co-operative College, Purna, Aided.

†Rural Institute, Amravati. Rural Institute, Gargoti. College of Yoga, Lonavala. Nirjala Niketan, Bombay.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—cont.

Type of Institution (1)	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Institutions (8)	Total (9)
	Recognised Institutions Managed by								
	Government		District Board (4)	Municipal Board (5)	Private Bodies				
	Central (2)	State (3)			Aided (6)	Unaided (7)			
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Post Basic—									
Higher Secondary		22	..	6	51	1	..	80	
High		127	27	31	1,622	93	6	1,906	
Senior Basic		135	2,184	257	38	3	..	2,617	
Middle	5	244	4,892	637	356	62	14	6,210	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	..	333	1,095	44	11	..	..	1,483
Primary—									
Single-Teacher	29	3,603	10,131	107	1,589	25	99	15,583	
Others	5	1,416	4,340	907	811	168	31	7,678	
Nursery .. .. .	..	1	39	21	231	235	7	534
<i>Total</i>	39	5,881	22,708	2,010	4,709	587	157	36,091	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture		31	..	..	4	..	..	35
Commerce		8	..	..	18	213	..	239
Engineering		8	..	..	5	..	..	13
Forestry		2	..	..	..	..	..	2

Medicine	3	9	7	19
Physical Education .. .. .	..	17	..	17
Polytechnic	3	1	..	4
Others (Tech. Monotech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	114	1	25	26
Training—				
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	49	2	45	96
Normal Training Schools	1	..	21	10
Veterinary Science	4	..	..	4
Others .. .. .	..	..	7	7
Co-operative Marine	1	..	..	1
Total	1	223	3	152
			256	635

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	32	12	..	44
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	18	..	..	18
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	2	32	5	1	40
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	21	..	..	26
For Adults .. .. .	..	238	..	15,548	..	..	15,786
Reformatory .. .. .	..	7	..	2	..	..	9
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Total .. .. .	..	250	2	15,662	17	1	15,932
GRAND TOTAL	42	6,396	22,708	2,018	20,710	877	52,909

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*concl'd.*

Type of Institution (1)	For Girls							Total (17)	Grand Total (18)		
	Recognised Institutions Managed by						Unrecog- nised Institutions (16)				
	Government		District Board (12)	Municipal Board (13)	Private Bodies						
	Central (10)	State (11)			Aided (14)	Unaided (15)					
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>											
<i>Post Basic—</i>											
Higher Secondary	4	..	..	10	..	..	14	94	
High	19	..	3	159	..	23	204	2,110	
Senior Basic	6	56	46	5	..	..	113	2,730	
Middle	40	234	200	44	..	2	520	6,730	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	6	2	20	2	..	..	30	1,513	
<i>Primary—</i>											
Single-Teacher	28	34	3	3	..	1	70	15,653	
Others	2	272	172	176	..	7	706	8,384	
Nursery	534	
<i>Total</i>	2	375	498	448	299	33	2	1,657	37,748
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>											
Agriculture	35	
Arts and Crafts	240	
Commerce	1	..	13	
Engineering	2	
Forestry	

Medicine	31	..	3	11	14	..	59	78	
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Others (Tech. Monotech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	4	..	..	69	71	..	144	310
Training—									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	1	..	..	8	4	..	13	13
Basic Training Schools	9	..	1	21	..	..	31	127
Normal Training Schools	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	35
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Co-operative Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	46	..	4	111	90	..	251	886	
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	4	5	..	9	53
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
For Special Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	28
For Adults	5	..	..	7,867	..	..	7,872	23,658
Reformatory	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	13
Others	2	..	..	5	1	..	8	13
Total	10	..	..	7,879	7	..	7,896	23,828
GRAND TOTAL	2	433	498	452	8,300	131	2	9,818	62,727

*Schools for boys and 2 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for girls.
 †Includes 571 Recognised single-teacher junior basic/basic primary.

IV-A DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	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>	28	28	25	46	46	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,095	950	118
Science	1,762	1,539	207
Arts and Science	5,577	4,858	1,073
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	8,434	7,347	1,398

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>											
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,666	1,599	694
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	971	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471	1,184	65
<i>Education—</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	59	47
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	385	193
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	116	108
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	122	122	26	1,361	1,136	322
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,299	916	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,739	2,186	1,552
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	56	61
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	324	221
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	70	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	122	122	26	10,700	8,993	3,263
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	390	19
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	390	19

*May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*]

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	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>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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,404	1,325	739
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,404	1,325	739
<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.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Num-ber of Schol-ars (20)	Average Daily Atten-dance (21)	Num-ber of Residents in Approv-ed Hostels (22)
	Num-ber of Schol-ars (14)	Average Daily Atten-dance (15)	Num-ber of Residents in Approv-ed Hostels (16)	Num-ber of Schol-ars (17)	Average Daily Atten-dance (18)	Num-ber of Residents in Approv-ed Hostels (19)			
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments	3,058	2,488	557	..	..	..	3,058*	2,488	557
<i>Research Institutions.</i>	208	194	34	16	16	..	298†	284	59
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	2,234	1,797	161	..	..	..	3,329*	2,747	279
Science	1,170	898	..	..	..	..	2,932	2,437	207
Arts and Science	57,355	52,429	5,664	..	..	..	62,932*	57,287	6,737
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	1,075	902	76	..	..	..	1,075	902	76
Others	1,302	1,144	81	..	..	..	1,302	1,144	81
<i>Total</i>	63,136	57,170	5,982	..	..	..	71,570	64,517	7,380
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,666	1,590	694
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	971	..
Commerce	9,047	7,992	626	324	300	91	10,842	9,476	782

Education—

(a) Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	22	20	22	..	..	..	114* (a)	79	69
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	971	881	111	18	16	6	1,406*	1,282 (b)	310
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2,449	2,253	..	514	455	..	3,091	2,824	108
Engineering	..	..	..	2,909	2,568	670	..	..	..	4,392	3,826	1,018
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	3,043	2,453	291	..	..	..	4,342	3,369	291
Medicine	..	..	..	702	617	240	..	..	..	4,845	4,128	2,531
Physical Education	..	..	..	15	13	11	..	..	..	76	69	72
Technology	..	..	..	656	630	608	..	..	..	656	630	608
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	324	221
Others*	..	..	..	262	258	..	..	..	..	336 (c)	328	..
Total	..	..	..	20,076	17,685	2,579	856	771	97	33,158	28,896	6,704

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	390	19
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	176	15
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	197	176	15	..	..	..	180	180	90
Social Education	..	..	..	180	180	90	..	..	..	561	507	286
Others*	..	..	..	561	507	286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	938	863	391	..	..	..	1,445	1,253	410

* May be specified if any

*MA/Phd	..	Boys	Girls	†Edn.	..	Boy	Girls	Com.	..	Boys	Girls
B.Sc. Hons.	..	1,192	+ 361	..	..	16	+ 6	..	..	2,459	+ 14
Pharmacy	..	160	+ 21	..	..	..	..	Com.	..	88	+ 168
Law	..	155	+ 8	..	..	..	..	Law	..	91	+ 1
Tech.	..	120	+ 9	..	..	..	..	Agri.	..	254	..
Lib. Sci. Dip.	..	401	+ 6	..	..	..	..	Jour.	..	10	+ 211
Busi. Mang.	..	40	+ 33	..	..	..	..	Com.	..	68	..
L. S. G. D.	..	150	+ 2	..	..	..	..	Com.	..	233	+ 7
Diploma in Art.	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	(b)*T. D.	..	187	+ 107
Certificate in Art.	..	200+	11	M.Ed.	..	4	+ 1	(c) Labour	..	71	+ 3
	..	9	..	(Basic)	..	..	..	welfare	..	..	..
	..	..	..		..	(b)*M.Ed.	183	+ 99	..	..	..
	..	..	..		..	Ph.D. rts	4	+ 5	..	..	..
	..	..	..		..	(non Basic)	..	..	..	..	..

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	466	..	466
<i>Research Institutions</i>	86	..	86
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	705	..	705
Science	309	..	309
Arts and Science	13,235	..	13,235
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	183	..	183
Others	169	..	169
Total	14,601	..	14,601
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	5	..	5
Applied Art and Architecture	156	..	156
Commerce	535	..	535
<i>Education—</i>						
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>						
(i) Post Graduate	14	..	14
(ii) Under Graduate
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>						
(i) Post Graduate	386	..	386
(ii) Under Graduate	1,571	..	1,571

Engineering	14	14
Forestry .. .. .	..	..
Law	253	253
Medicine	1,274	1,274
Physical Education	9	9
Techonolgy .. .. .	..	..
Veterinary Science	2	2
Others*	4	4
Total	4,223	4,223

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..
Other Fine Arts	161	161
Oriental Studies	26	26
Social Education	51	51
Others*	25	25
Total	263	263

	Boys	Girls	*May be specified, if any.					
Diploma in Accountancy.	166+	14	Non-Basic.					
Dip. in Business Administration.	14+	2						
Certificate in Engineering.	874	..	Dip in Eng.	1,167	Drg. Teacher Trg.	31 + 2	Certi. course ..	149 + 25
In B. Teach (Elerical Eng).	90	..					Dip. in Rural Services.	161 + 16
							Dip. in Civil Eng.	280
							Agri. course ..	31 + 0
							Preparatory class	54 + 9

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

Instituion	In Reconigised Instituions					
	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—Post Basic—</i>						
Higher Secondary				11,486	10,157	847
High				49,860	42,042	1,862
Senior Basic				35,055	28,384	142
Middle	764	610		48,464	36,233	1,069
Junior Basic/Basic Primary				59,019	46,541	11
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,359	1,102		123,952	102,083	
Others	999	743		122,933	93,884	6
Nursery				100	72	
Total	3,122	2,455		450,869	359,396	3,937
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture				2,179	2,077	1,532
Commerce				278	249	
				(558)	(520)	
Engineering				2,495	1,863	362
Forestry				93	93	93
Medicine				253	235	56

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Physical Education
Polytechnic	165	151	..
Others (Tech. Industrial mono and Arts and Crafts)	5,457 (3,853)	4,818 (3,563)	7
Training—									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,714	7,006	7,238
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	129	135
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	249	165
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	162	162
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	162	162
							19,041 (4,411)	16,870 (4,083)	10,351
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	136	136
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,466	3,862	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	834	825	791
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,440	4,823	927
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,434	2,767	213
							496,037 (4,411)	397,865 (4,083)	19,895

523

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

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Institution	In Recognised Institutions						
	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—Post Basic—</i>							
Higher Secondary	8,406	7,717	105
High	6,756	5,961	323	21,061	18,998	221	
Senior Basic	649,828	477,529	2,498	134,488	103,064	253	
Middle	863,202	618,419	558	384,429	324,884	7	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	80,439	58,290	..	10,489	9,174	..	
<i>Primary—</i>							
Single Teacher	374,457	243,498	..	4,743	3,867	..	
Others	352,887	270,195	29	231,995	185,525	..	
Nursery	1,559	1,196	..	1,243	971	..	
<i>Total</i>	2,329,128	1,675,088	3,408	796,854	654,200	586	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>							
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	203 (173)	..	102 (86)	..
Training—										
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	71	..
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	283 (173)	..	173 (86)	..
School for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 (62)	..	43 (29)	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 (62)	..	43 (29)	..
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	2,329,128	1,675,088	3,408	798,610 (235)	655,741 (115)	1,325			

*May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Num- ber of Schol- ars	Average Daily Atten- dance	Num- ber of Resi- dents in Approv- ed Hostels
	Num- ber of Schol- ars	Average Daily Atten- dance	Num- ber of Resi- dents in Approv- ed Hostels	Num- ber of Schol- ars	Average Daily Atten- dance	Num- ber of Resi- dents in Approv- ed Hostels				(20)	(21)	(22)
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Schools for General Education—Post Basic—</i>									
Higher Secondary	41,228	36,718	1,936	1,417	1,392	..	62,537	55,984	2,888
High	537,852	480,203	22,765	31,084	27,982	1,647	646,613	575,186	26,818
Senior Basic	9,305	7,370	1,135	547	485	..	829,223	616,832	4,028
Middle	81,564	68,377	2,652	9,543	8,205	238	1,387	1,056	4,524
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	738	528	62	..	..	..	966	728	..
Primary—							150,685	114,533	73
Single-Teacher	63,127	45,914	14	918	637	..	568,556	397,101	14
Others	184,446	157,995	979	33,733	29,289	436	926,993	737,631	1,450
Nursery	14,790	11,334	..	16,239	13,104	..	33,931	26,677	..
<i>Total</i>	933,050	808,439	29,543	93,481	81,094	2,321	4,606,504	3,580,672	39,795
<i>Schools for professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	304	281	292	..	..	..	2,483	2,358	1,824
Commerce	2,389	1,956	..	20,862	18,144	102	23,529	20,349	102
Engineering	(322)	(113)	..	(5,576)	(4,183)	..	(6,456)	(4,816)	..
Forestry	1,930	1,679	195	..	..	..	4,425	3,542	557
	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	93	93

Medicine	999	886	76	318	286	64	1,570	1,407	196
Physical Education	755	710	247	..	..	..	755	710	247
	(9)	(8)	..	..	..	..	(9)	(8)	..
Polytechnic	39	39	..	..	..	..	204	190	57
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	1,633	1,448	351	2,001	1,390	..	9,294	7,758	1,121
	(101)	(88)	..	(57)	(35)	..	(4,184)	(3,772)	..
Training—									
Pre-Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	5,085	4,634	3,922	..	..	..	12,879	11,711	11,160
Normal and Training Schools	942	836	48	175	152	..	1,253	1,117	183
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	249	165
	836	750	291	..	..	..	836	750	291
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	162	162
Total	14,912	13,219	5,422	23,356	19,972	223	57,754	50,396	16,158
	(432)	(209)	..	(5,633)	(4,218)	..	(10,649)	(8,596)	..
<i>School for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	1,255	1,006	19	554	452	..	1,809	1,458	19
	(1,420)	(1,083)	..	(444)	(300)	..	(1,864)	(1,383)	..
Other Fine Arts	1,212	977	13	..	..	..	1,212	977	13
	(720)	(619)	..	..	..	..	(720)	(619)	..
Oriental Studies	1,836	1,634	135	275	268	..	2,180	1,945	135
	(629)	(580)	..	(30)	(30)	..	(721)	(639)	..
For Social Workers	83	81	77	..	..	..	83	81	77
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	307	278	175	..	..	..	307	278	175
Physically Handicapped	1,158	1,010	638	..	..	..	1,298	1,146	774
For Adults	260,880	217,697	..	..	..	..	266,346	221,559	..
Reformatory	752	752	752	..	..	..	1,586	1,577	1,543
Others*	1,162	757	81	..	..	..	1,162	757	81
	(298)	(143)	..	..	..	..	(298)	(143)	..
Total	268,645	224,192	1,890	829	720	..	275,983	229,778	2,817
	(3,067)	(2,425)	..	(474)	(330)	..	(3,603)	(2,784)	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,304,023	1,124,250	46,398	118,538	102,573	2,641	5,049,770	3,958,284	73,880
	(3,449)	(2,634)	..	(6,107)	(4,548)	..	(14,252)	(11,380)	..

*May be specified if possible.

†Figures in Col. (20) include 16,084 boys and 8,554 girls in recognised single-teachers Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in		Total (28)
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	
<i>Schools for General Education—Post Basic—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	5,679	..	5,679
High	286	199	68	108,513	38	108,551
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	203,788	..	203,788
Middle	927	841	..	442,735	99	442,834
Junior Basic/Basic Primary × Primary—	..	..	..	36,280	..	36,280
Single-Teacher	4,104	2,855	35	180,648	1,170	181,81
Others	1,677	1,393	..	298,088	503	298,591
Nursery	353	300	..	15,370	168	15,538
Total	7,347	5,588	103	1,291,101	1,978	1,293,079
<i>School for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	96
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	4,778 (1,130)	..	4,778 (1,130)
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	7
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	279	..	279
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	198 (1)	..	198 (1)

Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	..	..	66
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(6)	..	..	(6)
Training—											
Pre-Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..	..	321
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608	..	..	608
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
Veterinary science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,868	..	..	6,868
								(1,137)	..	..	(1,137)
Schools for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	..	..	1,103
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1,224)	..	..	(1,228)
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20	18	..	161	..	..	164
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(350)	..	..	(350)
For the Handicapped—								537	..	..	537
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(230)	..	..	(230)
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	111
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	188
								5,239	..	..	5,239
								318	..	..	318
								(100)	..	..	(100)
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1,904)	..	..	(1,904)
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	7,367	5,606	103	1,325,275	1,978	1,327,253	(3,041)			(3,041)

* May be specified if possible.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

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>
<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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	125
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	129
Colleges for Special Education—										
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

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)
Universities—						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	125
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	129
Colleges for Special Education—										
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 Institutions— <i>cont.</i>					
	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)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<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>(i) Post-Graduate</i>

(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.

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions— <i>cont.</i>									
	Private						Total			
	Aided			Un-aided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)	
	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)				
<i>Universities—</i>										
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>										
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>										
Arts	2,609	2,420	246	..
Science
Arts and Science	966	850	91	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>										
With only Intermediate Classes	63	58	..	..
Others
<i>Total</i>	3,638	3,328	337	..
<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 Colleges—												
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	143	135	..	..	..	..	143	135	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	76	71	..	..	..	..	201	196	125
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	219	206	..	..	..	..	349	335	130
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	435	380	..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Boys included in		
	Number of Scholars	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Column (20)	Column (23)	Total
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
<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

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
} Girls—									
} 276 Dip. in H.Sc.									
} 159 Cert. in H.S.									
Total									
..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institution	In Recognised Institutions—cont.					
	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>						
Post-Basic
Higher Secondary	2,536	2,245	80
High	8,733	7,799	..
Senior Basic	1,974	1,784	..
Middle	10,814	9,315	28
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	983	798	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	694	507	..
Others	294	213	35,047	27,966	..
Nursery
Total	294	213	60,781	50,414	108
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	1,939	1,877	1,858
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Mono Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	44	43	..

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Training—										
Pre-Primary Colleges	59	59	34	
Basic Training Schools	1,145	1,088	1,000	
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							..	..	..
							3,236	3,082	2,892	
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	94	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	358	358
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	47	49
Total							..	..	..
							562	499	407	
GRAND TOTAL							..	294	213	..
							64,709	54,124	3,537	
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)							..	3,434	2,767	213
							496,037	397,865	19,895	
							(4,911)	(4,083)		
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)							..	3,728	2,980	213
							560,746	451,989	23,432	
							(4,411)	(4,083)		

539

*Figures in column (20) includes 16,084 boys and 8,554 girls in recognised Single-Teachers Junio Basic/Basic Primry Schools.

†May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

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Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions—cont.					
	District School Board			Municipal School Board		
	Number of Scholars (8)	Average Daily Attendance (9)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (10)	Number of Scholars (11)	Average Daily Attendance (12)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (13)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	1,729	1,555	..
Senior Basic	17,784	13,050	116	22,724	18,017	5
Middle	61,003	44,330	28	95,825	77,048	40
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	131	73	..	8,435	7,306	34
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	2,032	1,240	..	176	127	..
Others	20,747	15,557	..	46,700	37,878	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	101,697	74,270	144	175,589	141,931	79
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	305	290	255
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Training—										
Basic Primary Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	162
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	..	452
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										
	..	101,697	74,270	144	176,067	142,383	334			
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)										
	..	2,329,128	1,675,088	3,408	798,610 (235)	655,741 (115)	1,325			
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)										
	..	2,430,825	1,749,358	3,552	974,677 (235)	798,124 (115)	1,659			

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institution (1)	In recognised institutions—cont.								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Un aided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
	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)			
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	6,906	6,284	181	..	..	..	9,442	8,529	261
High	80,320	73,227	1,893	8,810	7,878	581	99,592	90,459	2,474
Senior Basic	1,352	1,226	252	..	..	..	43,834	34,077	373
Middle	8,015	7,115	774	95	87	39	175,752	137,895	909
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	315	298	..	..	..	..	9,864	8,475	34
Primary—									
Single-Teacher	82	63	..	33	29	..	3,017	1,966	..
Others	17,015	14,832	51	2,011	1,813	30	121,814	98,279	81
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	114,005	103,045	3,151	10,949	9,807	650	463,315	379,680	4,132
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	54	52	4	54	52	4
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	282	253	221	547	539	495	3,073	2,959	2,829
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	3,579	3,090	27	2,140	1,843	2	5,763	4,976	29			
	(281)	(258)		(376)	(327)		(657)	(585)				
Training—												
Pre-Primary Trg. Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	2,350	2,171	1,327	..	..	..	3,668	3,421	2,327			
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,768	5,997	1,684	2,889	2,566	516	13,371	12,097	5,347			
	(281)	(258)		(376)	(327)		(657)	(585)				
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>												
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	61	16	52	42	..	120	103	16			
	(118)	(95)		(199)	(177)		(317)	(272)				
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	125,773	74,687	..	..	..	..	125,928	74,781	..			
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	460	375	..	76	65	..	585	487	49			
Total	126,512	75,320	222	168	147	40	127,242	75,966	669			
	(118)	(95)		(199)	(177)		(317)	(272)				
GRAND TOTAL	251,142	187,896	5,394	14,441	12,900	1,206	608,350	471,786	10,615			
	(399)	(353)		(575)	(504)		(974)	(857)				
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	1,304,023	1,124,250	46,398	118,538	102,573	2,641	5,049,770	3,958,284	73,880			
	(3,499)	(2,634)		(6,107)	(4,548)		(14,252)	(11,380)				
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	1,555,165	1,312,146	51,792	132,979	115,473	3,847	5,658,120	4,430,070	84,495			
	(3,898)	(2,987)		(6,682)	(5,052)		(15,226)	(12,237)				

*Figures in Col. (20) includes—Nil. boys and 131 girls in recognised Single—Nil teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.
†May be specified, if any.

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Boys included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post-Basic
Higher Secondary	725	..	725
High	2,560	..	2,560
Senior Basic	489	..	489
Middle	3,016	..	3,016
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	267	..	267
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	41	30	..	171	171
Others	182	150	..	6,565	6,565
Nursery
Total	223	180	..	13,793	13,793
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	44	..	44
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Tech. Educational and Arts and Crafts)	296 (184)	..	296 (184)

544

Training—Pre-primary Arts and Crafts—										
Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356 (184)	..	356 (184)
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (8)	..	8 (8)
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 (8)	..	31 (8)
GRAND TOTAL	..	223	180	..	..	..	..	14,188 (192)	..	14,188 (192)
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	7,367	5,606	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	..	7,590	5,786	103	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures in Col. (20) includes Nil boys and 131 girls in recognized 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>	1,83,485	34,134	..	..	7,789	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	23,05,041	12,075
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	4,04,251	..	..	20,936	..
Science .. .. .	..	10,36,292	..	..	2,42,861	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	14,66,890	..	..	6,74,621	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	29,07,433	..	..	9,38,418	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	19,27,018	..	..	1,52,009	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	1,77,771	..	..	1,70,885	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	8,000	..	..	2,55,860	18,319

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,16,811	..	..	8,477	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	3,61,578	..	..	63,172	..
	(iii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	72,993	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,64,148	12,42,984	..	4,36,489	1,390
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,311	..	1,85,498	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,549	37,84,409	..	7,32,512	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,723	..	4,443	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,968	6,70,171	..	3,341	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,047	..	14,520	..
	<i>Total</i>					..	3,42,665	85,01,816	..	20,27,206	19,709
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,584	..	39,401	1,866
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>					..	..	1,40,584	..	39,401	1,866

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
			Central	State		
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	2,25,408	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	4,51,537	27,68,653	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	4,25,187	..	..	..	..
Science	57,615	13,36,768	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	11,660	21,53,171	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	69,275	39,15,126	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,28,203	23,07,230	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	3,48,656	..	..	..	..
Commerce	5,525	2,87,704	..	..	..	..

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,288	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,007	4,28,757	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,032	74,025	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,919	19,51,930	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,91,809	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,94,585	47,61,055	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,166	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,02,480	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,567	..	..
<i>Total</i>						..	4,40,271	1,13,31,667	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,81,851	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>						..	..	1,81,851	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions			Total (17)	Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees (14)	Endowments etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)		Government Funds	
					Central (18)	State (19)
	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>						
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	..
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)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	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

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	..	..	..	..	..	15,08,483	3,67,450	2,625	79,310	19,63,368
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	15,08,483	3,67,450	2,625	79,310	19,63,368
Colleges for Special Education—										
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.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	13,19,492	29,44,339	..	..	76,06,440	1,38,512
<i>Research Institutions</i>	8,19,504	2,93,635	..	..	15,580	1,06,844
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	7,36,415	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	33,603	1,44,713	1,001	2,100	3,52,792	..
Science	10,357	1,11,973	..	3,000	1,85,377	..
Arts and Science	5,10,324	12,27,230	..	3,000	1,34,52,291	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	81,552	50,000	..	2,70,952	..
Others .. .. .	..	63,043	..	10,000	2,71,556	9,755
Total	5,54,284	16,28,511	51,001	18,100	1,45,32,968	9,755
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce	41,551	1,39,595	17,41,271	..

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Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	2,243	4,480	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	87,820	84,650	..	..	2,73,196	15,000
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	10,795	..	..	2,89,925	300
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	3,29,001	6,86,570	..	..	7,43,201	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,78,105	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,41,663	..	500	1,76,982	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	5,034	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	40,77,721	14,219	..	..	1,97,987	1,87,806
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,87,949	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	47,42,042	12,94,735	..	500	40,10,181	2,03,106

525

Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies	12,161	..	..	460	..
Social Education	1,00,000	29,452	..	..	50,560	2,04,410
Others*	1,69,200	86,415	..	..	90,781	2,275
Total		2,69,200	1,28,028	..	..	1,41,801	2,06,685

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

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Institution (1)	Private Institutions— <i>contd.</i>					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endowments, etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments	9,21,468	1,29,30,251	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	6,94,218	19,29,781	460	1,800	18,860	21,120
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	7,36,415	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts	1,30,548	6,64,757	..	..	..	..
Science	77,546	3,88,253	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	17,06,928	1,68,99,773	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	5,87,288	9,89,792	..	..	..	..
Others	3,80,727	7,35,081	..	..	..	..
Total	28,83,037	1,96,77,656	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1,06,409	20,28,826	1,50,719	..	..	1,50,719

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	4,525	11,248	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	83,741	5,44,407	5,030	..	14,478	19,508
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	32,023	3,33,043	62,841	..	503	63,344
Engineering	..	..	..	..	82,217	18,40,989	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	29,458	6,07,563	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	1,97,629	7,16,774	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	14,835	34,869	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	25,326	45,03,059	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,89,279	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	5,77,493	1,08,10,057	2,18,590	..	14,981	2,33,571
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	33,296	45,917	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	3,84,422	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	42,056	3,90,727	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	75,352	8,21,066	..	..	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees
	Central (38)	State (39)				(40)	(41)	(42)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	13,19,492	29,44,339	..	..	76,06,440
<i>Research Institutions</i>	10,02,989	3,27,769	..	..	23,829
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediats Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	30,41,456
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>					
Arts	33,603	5,48,964	1,001	2,100	3,73,728
Science	10,357	11,48,265	..	3,000	4,28,238
Arts and Science	5,10,324	26,94,120	..	3,000	1,41,26,912
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	81,552	50,000	..	2,70,952
Others .. .. .	..	63,043	..	10,000	2,71,556
Total	5,54,284	45,35,944	51,001	18,100	1,54,71,386
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	19,27,018	..	..	1,52,009
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	1,77,771	..	..	1,70,885
Commerce	41,551	1,47,595	..	..	21,47,850

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,054	..	..	12,957
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	87,820	4,46,228	..	..	3,41,398
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	83,788	..	..	3,52,766
Engineering	..	..	..	..	5,93,149	19,29,554	..	..	11,79,690
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	6,311	..	..	7,63,603
Medicine	..	..	..	..	55,049	41,26,072	..	15,08,983	12,76,944
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,723	..	..	9,427
Technology	..	..	..	..	40,77,721	14,219	..	..	1,97,987
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	28,968	6,70,171	..	..	3,341
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,87,949	33,047	..	..	14,520
				Total	..	50,72,207	97,96,551	..	15,08,983	66,23,427
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,584	..	..	39,401
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	12,161	..	..	460
Social Education	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	29,452	..	..	50,560
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,69,200	86,415	..	..	90,781
				Total	..	2,69,200	2,68,612	1,81,202

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure— <i>concl'd.</i>			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in Col. (45)]	
	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total		
	(1)	(43)	(44)		(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>					
University Departments	1,38,512	9,21,468	1,29,39,051	15,23,702	
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1,08,644	7,13,078	21,76,309	3,64,691	
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education—</i>	12,075	4,51,537	35,05,068	..	
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>					
Degree Colleges— Arts .. .. .	..	13,048	10,89,944	9,19,270	
Science .. .. .	..	1,35,161	17,25,021	8,88,023	
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	17,16,588	1,90,52,944	1,03,63,860	
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>					
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	5,87,288	9,89,792	2,60,116	
Others	9,755	3,80,727	7,35,081	2,38,875	
Total	9,755	29,52,312	2,35,92,782	1,23,70,144	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	2,28,203	23,07,230	6,00,689	
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	3,48,656	1,68,699	
Commerce	18,319	1,11,934	24,67,249	11,08,165	

Education—								
(a) Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	4,525	1,36,536	56,115
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	15,000	1,02,226	9,92,672	5,12,984
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	300	33,558	4,70,412	2,90,280
Engineering	..	..	..	..	1,390	89,136	37,92,919	21,35,251
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	29,458	7,99,372	3,67,400
Medicine	..	..	..	..	2,625	4,71,524	74,41,197	33,84,933
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	14,835	1,40,035	48,666
Technology	..	..	..	..	1,87,806	25,326	45,03,059	8,05,665
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,02,480	2,67,221
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	2,36,846	1,38,803
Total				..	2,25,440	11,12,055	2,43,38,663	98,84,781
Colleges for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	1,866	..	1,81,851	1,08,068
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	33,296	45,917	3,11,101
Social Education	..	..	..	..	2,04,410	..	3,84,422	1,50,946
Others*	..	..	..	..	2,275	42,056	3,90,727	2,34,388
Total				..	2,08,551	75,352	10,02,917	5,24,503

*May be specified, if any.

†Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions (Central and States)					
	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>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,44,976	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	21,00,295	..	..	3,01,085	5,266
High .. .. .	..	40,67,864	2,329	..	133	324
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	17,61,721	..	..	..	..
Middle	47,120	22,33,146	..	..	31,943	7,781
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	23,12,571	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	41,786	31,55,066	..	347	78	2,951
Others	45,509	43,06,221	..	..	..	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	14,144	..	..	..	..
Total	1,34,415	1,99,47,268	2,329	347	4,78,215	16,322
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	76,756	14,60,759	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	34,079	..	..	1,355	..
Engineering	3,13,010	21,68,215	..	..	1,16,690	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	23,510	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	2,11,584	..	..	24,354	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	14,436	1,24,318	..	..	6,925	..

Others (Technical, Industrial mono and Arts and Crafts).	3,50,470	37,98,303	..	..	19,470	418
Training—						
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	10,67,457	12,41,204	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	24,079	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	75,768	..	..	..	..
Co-operative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	5,12,688	..	..	..	83,340	..
<i>Total</i> ..	23,34,817	91,61,819	..	..	2,51,734	418
<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 .. ..	..	92,341	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. ..	..	8,965	..	..	..	35
Reformatory .. ..	..	5,97,358	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	6,98,664	..	..	..	35
GRAND TOTAL ..	29,95,382	4,13,91,718	2,329	347	60,47,804	50,425

*May be specified, if any

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	19,885	22,65,156	..	..	..	..
High	1,43,507	45,20,051	..	2,17,478	43,205	..
Senior Basic	2,573	17,64,751	26,74,594	1,70,88,838	15,58,352	..
Middle	52,823	23,72,813	23,94,904	2,13,94,285	18,90,556	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	23,12,571	2,01,711	20,50,060	1,88,929	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,086	32,01,314	11,61,386	99,17,298	8,87,216	..
Others	58	43,48,028	4,83,151	1,23,07,129	15,52,699	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	14,144	..	3,761	35,874	..
<i>Total</i>	2,19,932	2,07,98,828	69,15,746	6,29,78,849	61,56,831	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,85,066	18,22,581	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	35,434	..	..	..	..
Engineering	27,325	26,24,840	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	23,510	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	2,35,938	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	11,265	1,56,944	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	69,508	42,38,169	..	..	..	..

Training—									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	75,606	23,84,267	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	1,027	25,106	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	75,768	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	15,653	6,11,681	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			4,85,450	1,22,34,238	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	92,341	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	5,97,358	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			..	6,98,699	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			16,66,465	5,21,54,470	69,15,746	6,29,78,849	61,56,831	..	..

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Government Funds	
	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	Total	Central	State
	(14) Rs.	(15) Rs.	(16) Rs.	(17) Rs.	(18) Rs.	(19) Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,44,457
High	2,39,872	..	76,440	5,76,995	..	7,56,346
Senior Basic	87,005	207	6,71,422	2,20,80,418	2,52,185	31,90,277
Middle	5,47,136	53	8,81,462	2,71,08,396	72,906	67,07,687
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	97	..	61,829	25,02,626	4,217	2,24,125
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	335	..	3,51,787	1,23,13,022	3,032	82,747
Others	216	..	1,74,671	1,45,17,866	9,824	42,95,293
Nursery	817	..	13,756	54,208	..	4,676
Total	8,75,478	260	22,31,367	7,91,58,531	3,42,164	1,56,05,635
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic and Mono. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17,770

565

Training—								
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,770
Schools for Social Education—								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
GRAND TOTAL	..	8,75,478	260	22,31,367	7,91,58,531	3,47,664	1,56,24,625	

*May be specified, if any.

V-A.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—cont.

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	27,928	2,96,749	..	68,881	7,38,015
High .. .. .	..	1,64,763	8,35,834	..	47,234	18,04,177
Senior Basic	5,067	15,00,692	1,200	84	1,21,003	50,70,508
Middle	3,572	1,15,61,539	1,12,106	5,405	40,07,192	2,24,70,407
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	15	1,50,653	51	..	9,739	3,88,800
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	111	1,09,023	6	48	35,485	2,30,479
Others	137	60,31,039	493	1,646	11,89,380	1,15,27,812
Nursery .. .. .	..	45,195	10,597	..	9,733	70,201
Total	8,902	1,95,90,832	12,57,036	7,183	54,88,647	4,23,00,399
Schools for Professional Education—						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic and Mono. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts) .. .. .	..	21,924	8,232	..	..	47,926

Training—										
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,962
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,962
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,888
Schools for special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,362
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,362
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,43,38,017

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—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.	
Schools for General Education—						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	18,96,373	.. 300	.. 2,340	17,31,584	.. 1,758
High	31,445	2,15,12,199	40,757	68,080	3,33,28,398	2,40,600
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	2,00,805	5,625	12,203	14,450	5,478
Middle	2,000	13,43,719	10,349	2,21,344	12,69,489	79,906
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	20,705	..	..	4,673	1,054
Primary—						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	10,01,841	1,46,471	4,803	25,593	5,932
Others .. .. .	..	10,22,671	6,505	7,56,359	57,61,982	1,62,229
Nursery	63,480	1,01,192	4,073	17,700	2,27,625	3,993
Total	96,925	2,70,99,505	2,14,080	10,82,829	4,23,63,794	5,00,950
Schools for Professional Education—						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	1,25,684	..	..	4,520	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	2,550	.. 75	.. 100	1,29,596	.. 1,265
Engineering	68,117	2,99,266	..	..	4,49,593	.. 1,379
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	1,12,198	..	.. 1,450	1,08,626	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	85,372	..	.. 800	1,74,113	.. 5,394
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	7,701	..	..	10,971	..
Others (Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts)	3,569	1,73,455	.. 804	.. 2,200	1,95,951	.. 28,690

Training—									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	6,29,460	..	..	3,96,103	..	1,800
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	1,15,500	11,023	..	..	45,777	..	777
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	49,909	1,91,816	..	..	9,910	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	2,37,095	16,38,525	879	4,550	15,25,160	..	39,305

Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	1,080	47,758	..	550	1,02,419	5,134
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	2,970	70,002	500	3,250	1,51,239	15,937
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	625	29,680	100	200	1,983	40,331
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	11,834	400	2,000	4,633	6,691
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	14,465	47,804	..	..	56,915	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	55,555	2,29,675	..	8,370	5,184	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	3,45,892	..	..	466	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	1,26,442	..	23,534	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	98,167	..	..	35,571	633
<i>Total</i>	..	..	74,695	10,07,254	1,000	37,904	3,58,410	..	68,726
TOTAL (Direct)	..	..	80,95,237	3,60,34,532	2,66,960	11,43,883	7,12,90,749	..	12,73,883

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.*

Institution (1)	Private Institutions— <i>contd.</i>					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endowments etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic						
Higher Secondary	4,27,351	40,59,706	1,45,526	..	38,454	1,83,980
High	62,56,128	6,14,77,607	48,67,102	1,24,086	9,55,028	59,46,216
Senior Basic	39,029	2,77,590	..	..	16,248	16,248
Middle	7,37,075	36,63,882	4,65,517	39,884	2,13,377	7,18,778
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	8,255	34,687	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	3,92,963	15,77,603	10,768	1,214	9,768	21,750
Others	7,98,642	85,08,388	18,67,170	55,392	1,26,282	20,48,844
Nursery	2,47,206	6,65,269	6,19,518	365	2,71,250	8,91,133
<i>Total</i>	89,06,649	8,02,64,732	79,75,601	2,20,941	16,30,407	98,26,949
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	19,361	1,49,565	..	..	..	..
Commerce	7,601	1,41,187	9,71,383	93	38,891	10,10,367
Engineering	1,17,958	9,36,313	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	50,689	2,72,963	43,326	4,771	51,084	99,181
Physical Education	68,460	3,34,139	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	8,514	27,186	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts),	2,29,192	6,33,861	1,93,052	..	41,268	2,34,320

Training—									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	2,46,779	12,74,142	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	8,464	1,81,541	6,374	580	2,523	9,77
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	2,51,635	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	7,57,018	42,02,532	12,14,135	5,444	1,33,766	13,53,345
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	64,779	2,21,720	46,519	..	29,751	76,270
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	32,478	2,76,376	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	87,470	1,60,389	..	7,560	8,241	15,801
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	25,558	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	1,19,184	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	1,78,794	4,77,578	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	1,09,338	4,55,696	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	2,94,083	4,44,059	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	80,967	2,15,338	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	8,47,909	23,95,898	46,519	7,560	37,992	92,071
TOTAL (Direct)				1,56,63,144	13,37,68,388	94,55,305	2,35,745	18,36,006	1,15,27,056

*May be specified if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Funds (41)	Fees (42)
	Central (38)	State (39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	300	30,268	23,18,835
High	31,445	265,53,887	86,291	2,32,843	3,95,72,291
Senior Basic	29,26,779	2,22,41,641	15,69,044	15,12,895	1,02,788
Middle	25,16,930	3,16,78,837	19,04,477	1,17,82,883	24,26,191
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2,05,928	46,07,461	1,88,944	1,50,653	4,821
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-teacher	12,06,204	1,41,56,979	13,33,798	1,14,173	36,780
Others	5,38,484	2,19,27,554	15,59,341	67,87,398	76,29,861
Nursery	63,480	1,13,773	39,947	62,895	8,58,557
<i>Total</i>	74,89,250	12,56,31,257	63,82,142	2,06,74,008	5,29,50,124
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture	76,756	15,86,443	..	..	4,520
Commerce .. .. .	..	36,629	75	100	11,02,334
Engineering	3,81,127	24,67,481	..	..	5,65,883
Forestry .. .. .	..	23,510	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	3,23,782	..	1,450	1,76,306
Physical Education .. .. .	..	85,372	..	800	1,74,113
Polytechnic and Mono.	14,436	1,32,019	..	..	17,896
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	3,54,039	39,89,528	804	24,124	4,16,705
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

Training—							
Basic Training Schools	10,67,457	18,70,664	..	23,962	3,96,193		
Normal and training Schools	1,15,500	35,102	..	..	52,151		
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	75,768	..	..	..
Co-operative	49,909	1,91,816	..	..	9,910		
Others*	5,12,688	..	..	..	83,340		
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25,71,912	1,08,18,114	879	50,436	29,99,261		
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing	1,080	47,758	..	550	1,48,938		
Other Fine Arts	2,970	70,002	500	3,250	1,51,239		
Oriental Studies	625	30,900	100	1,342	1,983		
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	11,834	400	2,000	4,633		
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	14,465	47,804	..	..	56,915		
Physically Handicapped	55,555	3,22,016	..	8,370	5,184		
For Adults .. .. .	..	3,54,857	..	..	466		
Reformatory .. .. .	..	7,23,800	..	23,534	..		
Others* .. .. .	..	98,167	..	..	35,571		
Total ..	74,695	17,07,138	1,000	39,046	4,04,929		
TOTAL (Direct) ..	1,83,54,029	15,60,29,724	64,35,022	2,22,90,573	8,93,02,054		
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE							
Direction .. .. .	..	15,69,215	..	..	..
Inspection .. .. .	..	44,40,932	..	19,228	..		
Buildings††	1,19,70,746	2,16,58,949	6,64,640	74,98,182	7,38,769		
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	35,93,121	3,21,34,069	4,677	19,483	2,02,376		
Hostel Charges	2,94,875	17,15,425	6,064	40,916	19,15,754		
Miscellaneous	11,81,309	1,94,38,789	4,53,965	16,78,016	2,79,269		
TOTAL (Indirect) ..	1,70,40,051	8,09,57,379	11,29,346	92,55,825	31,30,168		
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect) ..	3,53,94,080	23,69,87,103	75,64,368	3,15,46,398	9,24,32,222		

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (47)] (46)
	Endowments etc. (43)	Other Sources (44)	Total (45)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	1,758	5,54,571	72,46,857	52,76,914
High	3,69,952	74,78,337	7,43,25,046	4,79,36,816
Senior Basic	6,093	8,50,275	2,92,09,515	2,64,69,678
Middle	1,33,029	58,91,929	5,63,34,276	4,65,50,669
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,054	79,823	52,38,684	46,02,905
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	10,145	7,91,089	1,73,49,168	1,59,97,922
Others	2,19,267	22,89,033	4,09,50,938	3,50,64,482
Nursery	4,358	5,41,945	16,94,955	11,08,179
<i>Total</i>	7,45,656	1,84,77,002	23,23,49,439	18,30,07,595
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	3,04,427	19,72,146	5,83,203
Commerce	1,358	46,492	11,86,988	5,88,911
Engineering	1,379	1,45,283	35,61,153	14,94,928
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	23,510	18,115
Medicine	4,771	1,01,773	6,08,082	3,40,809
Physical Education	5,394	68,460	3,34,139	1,35,352
Polytechnic and Mono. .. .. .	..	19,779	1,84,130	52,137
Others (Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	29,108	3,39,968	51,54,276	19,56,197
Pre-Primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Training—				
Basic Training Schools	1,800	3,22,385	36,82,371	18,76,737
Normal and Training Schools	1,357	12,014	2,16,124	1,05,878
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	75,768	37,991
Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	2,51,635	98,096
Others* .. .. .	..	15,653	6,11,681	1,48,270
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	45,167	13,76,234	1,78,62,003	74,36,624
Schools for Special Education—				
Music and Dancing	5,134	94,530	2,97,990	2,10,607
Other Fine Arts	15,937	32,478	2,76,376	1,62,402
Oriental Studies	47,891	95,711	1,78,552	1,12,552
For Social Workers	6,691	..	25,558	19,560
For the Handicapped—				
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	1,19,184	52,552
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	1,78,794	5,69,919	2,17,440
For Adults	35	1,09,338	4,64,696	2,48,402
Reformatory .. .. .	..	2,94,083	10,41,417	1,51,738
Others*	633	80,967	2,15,338	95,290
Total	76,321	8,85,901	31,89,030	12,70,543
TOTAL (Direct)	15,70,121	2,69,64,939	32,09,46,462	21,63,82,673
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE				
Direction .. .. .	..	..	15,69,215	..
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	44,60,160	..
Buildings†	7,08,386	46,72,667	4,79,06,339	..
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	4,85,784	8,72,691	3,73,12,201	..
Hostel Charges	1,02,909	7,91,989	48,67,932	..
Miscellaneous	2,22,942	18,84,411	2,51,38,701	..
TOTAL (Indirect)	15,20,021	82,21,758	12,12,54,548	..
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	30,90,142	3,51,86,697	44,22,01,010	..

*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.

†††Amount awarded by State Govt. (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated separately as a footnote.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

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 Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
..
<i>Board 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

Education--										
(a) Basic Training Colleges--										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges--										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	78,012	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	53,821	..	..	..	1,050	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
..	..	..	..	..	1,31,833	..	..	..	1,050	..
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)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources (8)	Total (9)	Government Funds		District Board Funds (12)	Municipal Board Funds (13)
			Central (10)	State (11)		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education</i>
<i>College 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

585

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	78,012	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	54,871	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,883	..	..	..
College 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	
	Fee (14) Rs.	Endow- ments etc. (15) Rs.	Other Sources (16) Rs.	Total (17) Rs.	Government Funds	
					Central	State
					(18) Rs.	(19) 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>						
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

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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)	Municipal Board Institutions— <i>cont.</i>					
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Board 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
Total
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Central	State	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments	1,31,666	1,12,316	..	..	39,651	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts .. .. .	..	1,08,876	..	..	4,89,902	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	61,616	..	..	2,41,437	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	5,000	..	..	2,400	..
Total .. .. .	..	1,75,492	..	..	7,33,739	..
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Arts and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

I-2517-38-A.

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,837	..
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	2,225	..	11,183	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	2,225	..	..	35,020	..
Colleges for Special Education—										
		Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

587

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

J-2517-38-B.

Institution (1)	Private Institutions—cont.					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	8,19,850	4,73,483	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>						
..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education</i>						
..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,20,220	7,18,998	..	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	3,03,053	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	21,814	29,214	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,42,034	10,51,265	..	..	..	..
<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 Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	52,553	76,390	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2,764	16,172	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	55,317	92,562	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,241	..	..	1,00,241
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,241	..	..	1,00,241

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure							Total expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (47)]	
	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	1,31,666	1,12,316	..	..	39,651	..	1,89,850	4,73,483	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Board of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts .. .. .	..	1,08,876	..	..	4,89,902	..	1,20,220	7,18,998	4,74,381
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	61,616	..	..	24,437	..	..	3,03,053	1,81,399
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	5,000	..	..	2,400	..	21,814	29,214	17,881
Total .. .. .	..	1,75,492	..	..	7,33,739	..	1,42,034	10,51,265	6,73,661

<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training</i>										
<i>Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training</i>										
<i>Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23,837	..	52,553	76,390	43,137	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	80,237	..	..	11,183	..	2,764	94,184	59,504	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	53,821	..	..	1,050	..	..	54,871	12,766	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	1,34,058	..	..	36,070	..	55,317	2,25,445	1,15,407	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,00,241	..	..	1,00,241	42,447	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,00,241	..	..	1,00,241	42,447	..

*May be specified, if any.

†Included allowances.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic
Higher Secondary	2,92,528	..	..	13,246	..
High	8,39,881	742	..	67,103	..
Senior Basic	1,03,737	..	..	..	..
Middle	4,95,604	..	..	864	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	38,031	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary</i>						
Single-Teacher	38,342	..	..	..	..
Others	16,450	15,31,628	..	..	3,394	..
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	16,450	33,39,751	742	..	84,607	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	8,46,722	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Technical Industrial, Arts and Craft)	12,688	..	..	..	..

Training—									
Pre-primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	50,640	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	92,210	3,65,249	..	..	..	1,504
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	30,307	..	..	456	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	92,210	13,05,606	..	..	456	1,504
Schools for General Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	277	..	..	..	30
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2,08,856	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	6,505	28,526	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	6,505	2,37,659	..	..	..	30
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	1,15,165	50,14,849	742	..	86,113	1,534

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic
(2) Higher Secondary	4,126	3,09,900	..	..	..	..
High	489	9,08,215	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	1,03,737	1,14,711	4,82,093	1,37,134	..
Middle	4,96,468	1,29,715	15,46,604	97,088	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	38,031	1,242	2,294	382	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	38,342	1,742	35,595	3,761	..
Others	15,51,472	11,179	6,04,587	1,36,818	..
Nuysery
Total	4,615	34,46,165	2,58,589	26,71,173	3,75,183	..
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	8,46,722	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Technical Industrial, Arts and Crafts)	12,688	..	..	..	..

Training—										
Pre-primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	50,640	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	3,152	4,62,115	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	30,763	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>				..	3,152	14,02,928	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	307	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	532	2,09,388	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	35,031	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>				..	532	2,44,726	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL				..	8,299	52,26,702	2,58,589	26,71,173	3,75,183	..

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
					Central	State
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	53,153
Senior Basic	117	30	17,466	7,51,551	34,544	4,29,378
Middle	1,832	5	98,843	18,74,087	92,825	20,69,705
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	146	4,064	..	1,51,295
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	2,616	43,714	..	1,965
Others	2	..	23,522	7,76,108	8,382	7,52,075
Nursery.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,951	35	1,42,593	34,49,524	1,35,751	34,57,571
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical Industrial and Arts and Craft) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Training—										
Pre-primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,900
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,900
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	..	1,951	35	1,42,593	34,49,524	1,35,751	34,69,471			

* May be specified, if any

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions— <i>cont.</i>					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic
Higher Secondary
High	10,838	1,05,183	..	25,792	1,94,966
Senior Basic	1,74,385	75	5	9,129	6,47,516
Middle	3,769	14,26,157	32,629	89	1,57,332	37,82,506
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,74,012	28	123	3,930	3,29,388
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	3,253	..	..	..	5,218
Others	12,23,395	11	7	24,398	20,08,268
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	3,769	30,12,040	1,37,926	224	2,20,581	69,67,862
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	93,162	..	..	..	93,162
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts)

Training—										
Pre-primary Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,668
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	11,768	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										
..	..	..	..	..	1,04,930	..	..	..	..	1,16,830

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										
..	..	3,769	31,69,970	1,37,926	..	224	2,20,581	70,84,692	..	..

* May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	General 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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic
Higher Secondary	3,28,344	..	350	2,75,203	25
High	35,99,141	6,268	3,926	56,97,181	51,686
Senior Basic	36,588	..	1,800	9,819	209
Middle	1,94,452	7,223	33,180	93,007	17,747
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,749	..	..	3,143	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,373	..	304	1,362	13
Others	1,50,032	3,874	1,15,962	4,47,695	17,983
Nursery
Total	43,14,679	17,365	1,55,522	65,27,410	87,663
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	81,419	..	28,040	..	8,831
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others (Technical and Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	7,460	88,339	..	2,903	1,48,823	7,205

Training—							
Pre-primary Training College	500	55,265	..	201	48,140	807	
Basic Training Schools .. ..	..	3,06,228	750	16,000	1,82,559	6,964
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	18,630	..	..	37,690	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,960	5,49,881	750	47,144	4,17,212	23,807	
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing .. ..	..	1,591	..	..	3,975	586
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	8,149	31,472	..	1,183	..	..
For Adults	2,000	1,37,271	..	..	4,377	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	3,650	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	36,271	..	700	43,434	540
Total	10,149	2,10,255	..	1,883	51,786	1,126	
TOTAL (DIRECT)	1,49,775	53,64,848	18,115	2,04,549	78,04,818	1,12,596	

*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.

†††Amount 98,530 awarded by the State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

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.*

Institution (1)	Private Institutions— <i>contd.</i>					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Post Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	1,56,581	7,60,503	..	..	..	..
High	8,61,530	1,02,19,732	20,95,422	24,826	2,10,677	23,30,925
Senior Basic	22,223	70,639	..	..	..	..
Middle	1,12,933	4,58,542	2,291	4,213	1,871	8,375
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,018	12,910	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	23	3,075	..	..	454	454
Others	1,00,260	8,35,806	1,13,108	3,647	682	1,17,437
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,58,568	1,23,61,207	22,10,821	32,686	2,13,684	24,57,191
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	16,743	..	..	16,743
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,02,518	2,20,808	..	..	2,41,157	2,41,157
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	1,10,793	3,65,523	1,36,296	18	62,555	1,98,869

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Training—							
Pre-primary Training Colleges	30,124	1,35,037	10,312	707	20,028**	31,047	
Basic Training Schools	1,37,393	6,49,894	..	..	..	..
Normal Training Schools	16,379	72,699	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,97,207	14,43,961	1,63,351	725	3,23,740	4,87,816	
Schools for special Education—							
Music and Dancing	5,043	11,195	11,820	..	1,407	13,227	
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	15,033	15,033	
For the handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	7,908	48,712	..	..	..	..
For Adults	74,985	2,18,633	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	9,657	13,307	..	..	..	..
Others*	23,755	1,04,700	5,853	..	1,28,94	18,747	
Total	1,21,348	3,96,547	17,673	..	29,334	47,007	
TOTAL (DIRECT)	21,64,324	1,58,17,025	24,92,086	33,411	5,66,758	30,92,255	

*May be specified, if possible.
 **Rs. 8,393 C. C. I. A. to unaided Training Colleges.
 †Includes allowances, if any.
 ††Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.
 †††Amount 98,530 awarded by the State Government (already included to) students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

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.*

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure							Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [Already included in col. (48)]		
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Post Basic	
Higher Secondary	6,20,872	..	350	2,88,449	25	1,60,707	10,70,403	7,88,867	
High	44,92,175	7,010	14,764	79,64,889	76,512	10,98,488	1,36,53,838	89,59,041	
Senior Basic	1,49,255	10,51,796	1,37,134	1,76,185	10,011	48,818	15,73,443	13,91,406	
Middle/Junior Basic/ Basic	2,22,540	43,06,365	1,08,080	14,59,337	1,30,623	22,054	3,70,979	66,19,978	
Primary	1,242	1,96,369	382	1,74,012	3,171	123	9,094	3,84,393	
Primary— Single-Teacher	1,742	77,275	3,761	3,557	1,362	13	3,093	90,803	
Others	36,011	30,38,322	1,40,692	13,39,357	5,64,210	21,637	1,48,862	52,89,091	
Nursery	
<i>Total</i>	4,10,790	1,37,83,174	3,97,05 ^a	31,67,562	89,62,715	1,20,608	18,40,041	2,86,81,949	2,11,89,645

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Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture
Commerce	16,743	16,743	8,859
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine..	..	..	..	9,28,141	..	1,21,202	..	8,831	3,43,675	14,01,849	4,31,944
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (T e c h n i c a l Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	7,460	1,01,027	..	2,903	2,85,119	7,223	1,73,348	5,77,080	3,56,460		
Training—											
P.e-primary Training Colleges.	500	**1,14,298	..	201	58,452	1,514	41,759	2,16,724	1,41,619		
Basic Training Schools	92,210	6,83,377	750	27,768	1,82,559	8,468	1,40,545	11,35,677	6,56,997		
Normal and Training Schools.	..	48,937	..	..	38,146	..	16,379	1,03,462	71,438		
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,00,170	18,75,780	750	1,52,074	5,81,019	26,036	7,15,706	34,51,535	16,67,317	

** Rs. 8393/C. C. L. A. to unaided pre. pry. trg. colleges.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	Total Direct Expenditure							Total Expenditure of Teachers [Already included in col. (45)]	
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		Total
	General	State							
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing .. ..	..	1,591	..	..	15,795	586	6,450	24,422	13,336
Other Fine Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,033	15,033	10,368
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	8,149	31,472	..	1,183	..	..	7,908	48,712	26,488
For Adults	2,000	1,37,548	..	..	4,377	30	74,985	2,18,940	96,801
Reformatory .. ..	..	2,12,506	..	..	..	..	10,189	2,22,695	17,294
Others*	6,505	64,797	..	700	49,287	540	36,649	1,58,478	61,496
<i>Total</i>	16,654	4,47,914	..	1,883	69,459	1,156	1,51,214	6,88,280	2,25,783
TOTAL (Direct)	6,59,280	1,65,28,734	3,97,809	33,21,519	1,05,22,894	1,47,800	30,94,162	3,46,72,198	2,39,14,260

Total Indirect Expenditure

Direction and Inspection	..	1,85,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,695
Buildings††	.. ..	5,93,638	7,65,104	16,676	4,82,903	43,693	2,681	3,17,621	22,22,407
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††		2,06,647	70,39,786	2,149	1,922	1,358	6,580	1,87,459	74,45,901
Hostel Charges	.. ..	9,911	5,15,860	..	27,180	2,42,919	16,450	3,07,854	11,20,174
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	4,21,561	2,069	45,632	25,896	5,346	1,01,722	6,02,226
TOTAL (Indirect)	..	8,10,196	89,28,006	20,985	5,57,637	3,13,866	31,057	9,14,656	1,15,76,403
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)		14,69,476	2,54,56,740	4,18,794	38,79,156	1,08,36,760	1,78,857	40,08,818	4,62,48,601
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	..	1,83,54,029	15,60,29,724	64,35,022	2,22,90,573	89,30,2,054	15,70,121	2,69,64,939	32,09,46,462
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons		1,90,13,309	17,25,58,458	68,32,831	2,56,12,092	9,98,24,948	17,17,921	3,00,59,101	35,56,18,660
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—Boys		3,53,94,080	23,69,87,103	75,64,368	3,15,46,398	9,24,32,222	30,90,142	3,51,86,697	44,22,01,010
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons		3,68,63,556	26,24,43,843	79,83,162	3,54,25,554	10,32,68,982	32,68,999	3,91,95,515	48,84,49,611
		At + 2,79,17,453						At + 2,79,17,453*	
		29,03,61,296						51,63,67,064	

*Includes Reimbursement on account of fees which is already included under fees.

†Rs. 8,393 C. C. L. A. to unaided Pre-primary Training Colleges.

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age group		School				
		Number of				
(1)		Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)
Below 5	Boys	13,574	1,086	39	8	..
	Girls	11,171	655	17	3	..
5—6	Boys	4,445	54,468	2,162	154	10
	Girls	3,760	32,035	1,267	124	22
6—7	Boys	774	225,791	27,233	2,896	181
	Girls	536	139,139	16,568	1,813	209
7—8	Boys	101	246,585	104,741	23,241	2,772
	Girls	76	163,885	61,589	14,051	1,768
8—9	Boys	1	165,510	145,701	80,427	19,494
	Girls	1	124,762	81,187	45,099	11,565
9—10	Boys	..	87,291	112,696	107,212	59,456
	Girls	..	76,705	66,106	56,421	32,455
10—11	Boys	..	51,286	75,527	99,000	88,429
	Girls	1	55,598	46,275	52,608	44,751
11—12	Boys	..	20,103	37,133	62,214	78,700
	Girls	..	22,934	22,408	31,582	37,184
12—13	Boys	..	7,542	17,447	34,328	56,664
	Girls	..	6,733	9,128	15,435	25,395
13—14	Boys	..	2,683	7,091	16,445	32,532
	Girls	..	1,891	3,156	6,281	12,112
14—15	Boys	..	1,124	2,777	6,507	16,094
	Girls	..	466	1,075	2,197	4,856
15—16	Boys	..	290	859	2,461	6,988
	Girls	..	97	239	659	1,668

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)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,846
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,239
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,208
29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,915
20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	158,300
245	49	8	..	..	..	..	..	377,742
116	41	10	..	..	..	..	..	241,536
2,719	216	44	14	10	..	..	..	414,136
1,530	87	31	11	3	..	..	..	264,276
16,651	2,256	200	73	25	15	..	..	385,875
9,763	1,117	100	15	18	..	..	..	242,700
48,250	13,698	2,040	295	44	9	..	..	378,578
25,387	7,173	998	104	15	..	..	..	232,910
66,586	34,879	10,243	1,997	270	43	13	..	312,181
29,670	18,508	5,257	804	56	13	..	..	168,416
62,722	48,298	26,028	8,998	1,754	204	61	..	264,046
24,193	21,759	13,748	4,604	568	48	12	..	121,623
46,270	46,532	36,315	21,994	7,065	1,453	168	3	218,551
15,579	17,628	15,600	10,860	3,551	593	47	..	87,298
28,053	35,867	36,080	29,398	16,942	5,902	1,057	14	179,815
7,447	10,876	12,982	11,174	7,989	2,583	384	6	62,035
14,803	23,750	28,665	28,224	23,067	13,830	4,265	58	147,260
3,206	5,508	8,141	8,418	8,804	6,223	1,963	7	44,933

VI-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age group	School					
	Nursery (2)	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	
16—17	Boys	..	123	356	885	2,378
	Girls	..	30	67	163	473
17—18	Boys	..	241	235	446	894
	Girls	..	7	22	67	148
18—19	Boys	..	20	53	102	302
	Girls	..	1	6	25	44
19—20	Boys	..	10	21	37	94
	Girls	..	2	4	11	21
20—21	Boys	..	21	11	21	45
	Girls	..	..	1	9	16
21—22	Boys	..	3	3	5	14
	Girls	..	1	2	6	4
22—23	Boys	..	..	1	2	9
	Girls	..	..	2	4	6
23—24	Boys	..	..	1	2	7
	Girls	..	..	1	4	5
24—25	Boys	..	1	3	..	6
	Girls	..	1	3	..	4
Over 25	Boys	..	2	..	2	11
	Girls	..	11	13	11	15
<i>Total</i>	Boys	18,895	864,180	534,090	436,395	365,080
	Girls	15,545	624,953	309,136	226,573	172,721
		Boys	Girls	Total		
	6—11	1,812,905	1,140,420	2,953,325		
	11—14	797,992	378,278	1,176,270		
	14—17	443,007	137,425	580,432		
	<i>Total</i>	3,329,196	1,740,623	5,069,819		

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

Education								
Students in Classes								
V (7)	VI (8)	VII (9)	VIII (10)	IX (11)	X (12)	XI (13)	XII (14)	Total (15)
6,576	12,443	19,439	22,684	22,497	18,304	9,101	124	114,910
923	2,281	4,220	4,924	6,314	6,762	4,190	6	30,353
2,495	5,818	11,063	15,026	18,309	17,428	11,641	218	83,814
318	766	1,838	2,462	3,667	4,669	4,610	19	18,593
1,016	2,395	5,650	8,917	12,535	14,287	10,598	323	56,198
115	283	750	1,152	1,881	2,640	2,947	7	9,851
359	931	2,176	4,168	6,725	8,944	7,528	166	31,159
45	117	290	455	811	1,308	1,486	..	4,550
161	378	878	1,928	3,422	5,184	5,176	117	17,342
36	50	144	223	372	630	797	1	2,279
75	118	271	714	1,419	2,415	2,562	45	7,644
7	17	43	75	154	251	335	..	895
42	63	101	341	563	1,067	1,195	24	3,408
8	10	25	36	59	94	152	..	396
28	20	47	154	256	615	582	3	1,715
8	5	16	25	33	43	67	..	207
17	15	41	108	131	308	324	..	954
6	13	27	12	7	24	24	..	121
24	12	35	118	164	269	370	..	1,007
19	24	60	23	24	47	50	..	297
297,121	227,749	179,324	145,151	115,198	90,277	54,641	1,095	3,329,196
118,396	86,278	64,289	45,377	34,326	25,928	17,064	46	1,740,623
		Boys	Girls	Total				
I--V		2,496,866	1,451,779	3,948,645				
VI--VIII		552,224	195,935	748,159				
IX--XIII		261,211	77,364	338,575				
<i>Total</i>	..	3,329,196	1,740,623	5,069,819				

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group		Collegiate						
		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes				No. of Students in		
		Arts		Science		Arts		
		1st Year pre-university (16)	2nd Year (17)	1st Year pre-university (18)	2nd Year (19)	1st Year (20)	2nd Year Jr. B. A. (21)	3rd Year Sr. B. A. (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	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	{ Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—15	{ Boys	8	8	83	..	..	..
	{ Girls	6	2	14	..	..	..
15—16	{ Boys	191	83	511	33	30	5	
	{ Girls	238	23	98	4	56	43	

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING

Age Group (1)		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes						Collegiate	
		Arts		Science		Arts			
		1st Year pre-university (16)	2nd Year (17)	1st Year pre-university (18)	2nd Year (19)	1st Year (20)	2nd Year Jr. B. A. (21)	3rd Year Sr. B. A. (22)	
16—17	Boys	848	209	1,963	242	110	100	11	
	Girls	758	175	431	79	114	72	14	
17—18	Boys	366	288	2,806	820	310	170	60	
	Girls	1249	235	515	204	298	132	42	
18—19	Boys	1621	474	2,383	1,133	450	456	144	
	Girls	1,087	320	384	245	420	338	177	
19—20	Boys	1,526	605	1,578	916	555	676	450	
	Girls	694	312	212	132	336	486	357	
20—21	Boys	1,383	602	943	514	430	772	486	
	Girls	424	301	93	42	249	377	511	
21—22	Boys	1,169	398	484	262	312	639	559	
	Girls	257	95	34	21	128	272	457	
22—23	Boys	685	616	316	120	239	677	531	
	Girls	127	161	34	5	84	186	303	
23—24	Boys	401	183	112	41	154	475	443	
	Girls	74	34	7	5	27	113	144	
24—25	Boys	278	100	69	16	123	373	357	
	Girls	43	15	5	3	20	57	68	
Over 25	Boys	613	225	73	10	241	848	701	
	Girls	81	52	8	3	47	101	143	
Total	Boys	10,089	3,791	11,321	4,107	2,954	5,191	3,742	
	Girls	5,038	1,725	1,835	743	1,779	2,177	2,221	
		Arts		Science		Arts			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	PD/PW :	6,458	2,832	7,056	737	II Year	3,717	1,299	
	F. Y. :	3,631	2,206	4,266	1,098	Jr. B.A. :	1,474	878	
						III Year :	1,978	1,277	
						Sr. B.A. :	1,764	944	

GENERAL EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*cont.*

education									
Degree Classes			No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes				No. of Research Students		Total
Science			Arts		Science		Arts	Science	
1st Year	2nd Year Jr.B.Sc.	3rd Year Sr.B.Sc.	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year			
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
334	76	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900
30	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,685
653	368	81	9	..	5	..	..	..	6,936
73	52	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	2,815
750	643	171	24	5	2	1	1	..	8,259
79	118	40	15	3	..	1	..	..	3,228
775	699	485	56	14	29	15	1	..	8,389
88	144	119	45	18	7	..	..	..	2,961
638	616	605	119	50	44	45	1	6	7,269
59	114	108	82	43	16	10	..	2	2,436
318	533	536	171	94	68	53	6	16	5,649
30	80	102	91	82	21	20	3	5	1,701
172	298	451	174	114	85	50	6	21	4,597
11	39	53	76	65	19	22	2	2	1,190
61	166	233	179	127	58	113	5	25	2,791
4	22	23	55	61	11	18	3	6	607
39	99	132	143	114	45	108	12	23	2,049
2	7	14	34	34	8	12	4	6	332
24	211	124	458	431	99	134	222	149	4,563
3	11	5	95	100	11	10	75	33	778
3,842	3,718	2,796	1,333	949	435	519	254	240	55,441
1,386	602	477	496	406	93	93	87	54	18,233

Science		7+1†	9+5†
Boys	Girls		
II Year :	2,368		
Jr.B.Sc. :	1,350		
III Year :	1,530		
Sr.B.Sc. :	1,266		
			†Research Education.

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	School Education												
	Pre-Primary Training Colleges	Teachers' Training						I. T. Inds. Centres Engineering, Industry and Technology*	Medicine and Veterinary**	Agriculture and Forestry***			
		Basic			Non-Basic								
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Below 10	37	14	..	..	..	..
10—11	6	2	..	..	..	..
11—12	16	3	..	..	..	..
12—13	11	1	..	..	..	..
13—14	30	2	..	..	..	..
14—15	52	4	21	..	..	..
15—16	2	..	247	4	20	..	..	..
16—17	1	145	153	11	17	514	1	79	19	13	..
17—18	20	353	584	17	22	821	7	154	466	38	..
18—19	97	684	670	41	132	1,628	4	170	488	61	..
19—20	80	849	522	44	97	2,261	41	221	461	305	..
20—21	98	974	377	41	75	1,436	31	242	472	353	..
21—22	74	783	294	58	85	992	17	160	307	355	..
22—23	64	822	230	66	62	658	9	145	287	277	..
23—24	44	793	172	88	70	..	2	95	151	214	..
24—25	26	..	..	44	43	..	1	78	161	181	..

25—26	..	..	45	836	168	29	21	353	1	50	89	11,	1
26—27	..	..	21	827	104	24	15	185	1	41	65	76	..
27—28	..	..	15	884	102	25	20	133	2	48	42	45	..
28—29	..	..	17	893	77	18	13	68	..	11	36	45	..
29—30	..	..	13	719	63	17	5	68	..	12	25	32	..
30—31	..	..	10	609	54	16	6	61	..	10	19	28	1
31—32	..	..	7	408	39	16	8	51	..	17	13	21	..
32—33	..	..	5	281	44	12	6	30	..	9	16	14	..
33—34	..	..	11	182	29	9	6	24	..	10	13	6	..
34—35	..	2	2	190	22	3	1	19	1	13	35	8	..
Over 35	..	..	14	346	31	67	28	66	..	..	..	51	3
Total	..	2	664	12,558	3,989	690	762	14,167	146	1,606	3,308	2,570	6

	Boys	Girls	*Break-up	Boys	Girls	**Break-up	Boys	Girls
J. J. School of Arts	31	+ 21	Engineering Poly	204	..	Medicine	1,643	+ 537
H. S. S.	284	+ 211	Rural Eng.	209	11	Veterinary	149	+ 25
Other Primary	375	+ 530	Architecture	280	..		1,792	+ 562
	<u>690</u>	<u>+ 762</u>	Engineering	6,459	7			
			Industrial School	2,439	95			
			I. T. Inds.	4,057	22			
			Tech. Centres	519	11			
				<u>14,167</u>	146			

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Age Group	School Education												
	Commerce		Arts and Crafts and Cottage Industries		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects†		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Below 10	21	64	362	173	309	189	729	441	
10—11	16	79	172	46	221	71	415	198	
11—12	15	113	119	19	232	74	382	213	
12—13	4	25	76	120	26	417	67	573	176	
13—14	16	23	68	91	44	369	105	513	235	
14—15	..	176	64	96	196	34	80	130	67	11,054	2,589	11,566	3,000
15—16	..	417	144	131	339	40	63	142	57	8,729	2,984	9,750	3,624
16—17	..	976	343	146	427	72	75	119	50	8,417	2,679	10,523	3,900
17—18	..	1,774	659	149	492	85	83	131	29	8,521	2,998	12,090	5,467
18—19	..	2,413	701	214	684	193	99	90	22	9,129	3,165	14,870	6,064
19—20	..	2,743	702	164	596	265	92	54	5	9,112	3,503	16,063	6,067
20—21	..	2,444	650	151	600	248	104	43	3	9,995	2,890	16,855	5,296
21—22	..	2,263	457	136	403	189	62	17	6	8,405	3,457	14,600	5,131
22—23	..	1,631	310	104	369	122	51	39	2	10,611	2,663	15,236	4,048
23—24	..	1,253	221	93	258	91	44	18	4	14,487	2,742	18,109	3,763
24—25	..	786	175	99	367	91	41	44	..	10,812	4,743	13,584	5,717
25—26	..	500	95	78	256	66	24	23	..	12,162	2,787	14,214	3,487
26—27	..	354	57	84	183	41	16	14	..	9,336	2,670	10,982	3,132
27—28	..	254	44	42	103	49	24	15	..	7,840	2,714	9,335	3,066
28—29	..	212	45	51	119	27	16	13	2	12,171	3,672	13,509	3,997
29—30	..	152	39	42	109	31	13	3	..	9,294	3,621	10,570	3,918
30—31	..	122	33	29	116	21	27	6	..	10,085	2,420	10,987	2,686

J-2517-40-A.

31-32	..	75	24	14	78	20	12	5	2	7,526	2,366	8,153	2,549
32-33	..	66	16	19	60	16	8	8	3	9,877	2,382	10,332	2,540
33-34	..	51	11	21	54	10	16	1	..	7,399	3,664	7,713	3,804
34-35	..	50	5	9	57	16	11	8	1	8,844	3,204	9,162	3,339
Over 35	..	219	53	41	108	48	39	5	1	61,131	68,882	61,974	69,159
Total	..	18,931	4,848	1,913	6,001	1,875	1,400	1,792	562	266,485	133,331	322,589	155,017

	Boys	Girls	***Break-up	Boys	Girls	†Break-up	Boys	Girls
	1,335	3,308	Agriculture	2,477	6	Physical Education	557	198
	271	..	Forestry	93	..	Handicapped	1,326	39
	<u>1,606</u>	<u>3,308</u>		<u>2,570</u>	<u>6</u>	Reformatory	1,589	451
Arts and Crafts	908	5,722	J. J. School	110	24	Social Workers	73	50
Cottage Industries	<u>1,005</u>	<u>279</u>	Music	714	1,215	Adults	261,107	131,187
	<u>1,913</u>	<u>600</u>	Fine Arts	1,051	161	Other subjects	1,833	1,071
Com. Schools	18,751	4,832		<u>1,875</u>	<u>1,400</u>	H. Science	..	744
Dip. in Acc.	166	14				Marine	162	..
Dip. in Business Management Public Administration.	14	2				Co-operative	827	9
	<u>18,931</u>	<u>4,848</u>				Other Special	844	318
							<u>1,833</u>	<u>+ 1,071</u>

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Age Group	Collegiate Education												
	Teachers' Training								Engineering and Techno-logy†		Medicine and Veterinary††		
	M.Ed., P.h.d.		Non-Basic T. D.		Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	
Below 10	
10-11	
11-12	
12-13	
13-14	
14-15	1	2	..	..
15-16	1	..	..	..
16-17	1	16	..	..	..	41	4	..	1	
17-18	39	130	..	..	..	184	41	29	20	
18-19	100	259	..	1	..	351	31	119	60	
19-20	148	248	6	5	652	36	394	182
20-21	..	1	..	213	255	..	4	7	27	739	29	519	222
21-22	..	2	8	207	255	1	3	11	24	615	11	608	212
22-23	..	2	3	193	194	11	2	23	23	536	7	512	169
23-24	..	2	7	158	110	14	..	24	37	310	2	489	159
24-25	..	8	4	164	114	6	1	61	46	256	..	390	111
25-26	..	7	7	128	79	19	..	56	25	129	..	278	49
26-27	..	5	6	94	68	12	..	78	23	139	2	211	42
27-28	..	6	12	79	70	10	..	51	26	45	..	138	23
28-29	..	9	2	59	61	4	..	58	29	27	..	106	26
29-30	..	7	6	52	29	6	..	42	18	24	..	71	5

30—31	..	14	1	36	27	6	1	51	16	18	..	68	11
31—32	..	10	..	33	24	4	..	49	16	9	..	48	13
32—33	..	7	11	22	8	2	1	34	12	..	..	26	6
33—34	..	7	10	20	21	1	..	26	9	7	..	23	2
34—35	..	16	14	16	21	..	..	28	12	3	..	14	4
Over 35	..	43	13	41	50	..	..	86	27	2	..	13	..
Total	..	146	105	1,803	2,039	96	13	691	375	4,089	165	4,056	1,318

	Boys	Girls	†Break-up	Boys	Girls	††Break-up	Boys	Girls
Non-Basic M. Ed.	138	99	Engineering	2,337	14	Medicine	3,571	1,279
Non-Basic P. hd.	4	5	Technology	656	..	Veterinary	330	2
Basic M. Ed.	4	1	Uni. Deptt. of Tech.	401	6	Pharmacy	155	8
	<u>146 +</u>	<u>105</u>	Architecture	320	26	Nursing (Attached Courses S.N.D.T.)	..	29
			Applied Art	375	119			
			Total	4,089	+ 165	Total	4,056	+ 1,318
			B. T. B. Ed.	691	318	Colleges	10,127	+ 519
			Attached	..	57	Attached Courses	2,993	+ 23
				<u>691 +</u>	<u>375</u>	Uni. Deptt.	150	+ 2
							<u>13,270</u>	<u>+ 544</u>

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—contd.

Age Group	Collegiate Education													
	Agriculture and Forestry†††		Commerce		Law		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects‡		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	29	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—16	..	14	..	264	4	..	..	2	..	..	3	45	284	50
16—17	..	145	..	758	36	..	..	7	2	2	12	67	966	126
17—18	..	293	..	1,468	69	3	..	4	5	..	14	61	2,034	326
18—19	..	329	3	2,128	102	33	7	10	8	..	11	118	3,081	590
19—20	..	311	..	2,207	92	110	18	11	5	2	110	151	3,951	737
20—21	..	324	..	2,000	90	228	34	4	20	2	93	52	4,130	736
21—22	..	240	1	1,454	69	390	52	1	17	1	85	33	3,615	683
22—23	..	138	1	874	30	530	32	35	16	1	80	25	2,935	502
23—24	..	69	..	653	21	551	34	33	8	..	74	15	2,377	393
24—25	..	47	..	424	11	498	27	26	7	2	60	12	1,942	333
25—26	..	14	..	274	6	485	21	18	6	2	45	8	1,455	201
26—27	..	5	..	184	3	307	14	11	9	3	37	5	1,086	172
27—28	..	1	..	140	5	258	5	8	2	5	28	5	769	149

28-29	..	1	..	94	1	174	4	10	2	2	..	33	7	577	132
29-30	..	10	..	73	..	148	2	5	2	..	..	26	7	464	69
30-31	..	..	..	59	1	144	3	4	2	..	..	28	2	428	64
31-32	..	3	..	35	..	103	2	..	..	..	..	22	1	316	56
32-33	..	2	..	35	..	84	..	3	4	..	..	26	..	241	42
33-34	..	..	..	28	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	199	42
34-35	..	..	..	44	2	53	1	1	1	..	..	11	1	186	56
Over 35	..	..	..	45	1	143	7	4	..	..	..	6	5	383	103
Total	..	1,946	5	13,270	544	4,300	263	205	116	22	1	833	620	31,457	15,564

†††Break-up	Boys	Girls	†Break-up	Boys	Girls
Agriculture	1,661	5	Physical Education	67	9
Forestry	..	..	Social Education	129	51
Attached Courses of Agri.	254	..	Home Science	..	496
Rural Insti.	31	..	Dip. in lib. Sc.	40	33
	1,946 +	5	Other Subjects.—		
			Dip. in Labour Welfare	71	3
			Dip. in Rural Services	215	25
			Journalism	10	2
Colleges	4,089 +	253	Yoga	10	..
Attached Courses	91 +	1	Co-operative	261	1
Uni. Deptt.	120 +	9	L. S. G. D.	30	..
	4,300 +	263	Total	833 +	620

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOL FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Institution (1)	Trained									All Persons (10)
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non- Matriculate		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
<i>Recognised—</i>										
Nursery Schools	17	56	12	388	19	483	48	927	975	
<i>Basic Schools—</i>										
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	4	..	641	65	1,738	293	2,383	358	2,741	
Senior Basic	40	5	5,063	529	10,237	2,418	15,340	2,952	18,292	
<i>Total</i>	44	5	5,704	594	11,975	2,711	17,723	3,310	21,033	
<i>Primary School (Other Primary)—</i>										
Government (Central and States)	2	2	246	39	639	628	887	669	1,556	
Dist. Board	3	..	1,013	44	8,140	656	9,156	700	9,856	
Municipal Board	40	39	900	353	3,014	1,947	3,954	2,339	6,293	
Private { Aided	100	115	296	1,127	906	1,202	1,302	2,444	3,746	
{ Unaided	32	97	57	353	126	203	215	653	868	
<i>Total</i>	177	253	2,512	1,916	12,825	4,636	15,514	6,805	22,319	

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<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>														
Government	18	11	333	139	171	182	522	332	854		
Dist. Board	39	9	3,551	251	10,300	1,764	13,890	2,024	15,914		
Municipal Board	..	..	..	46	75	1,574	1,553	2,754	4,159	4,374	5,787	10,161
Private	{	Aided	39	19	288	233	353	366	680	618	1,298
		Unaided	21	17	52	80	23	43	96	140	236
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	163	131	5,798	2,256	13,601	6,514	19,562	8,901	28,463
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>														
Government	..	..	..	724	155	730	154	174	75	1,628	384	2,012
Dist. Board	..	..	..	29	..	63	6	1	..	93	6	99
Municipal Board	..	..	..	301	47	243	46	22	2	566	95	661
Private	{	Aided	6,072	2,458	5,175	2,134	577	233	11,824	4,825	16,649
		Unaided	391	334	268	392	46	34	705	760	1,465
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	7,517	2,994	6,479	2,732	820	344	14,816	6,070	20,886
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	..	7,918	3,439	20,505	7,886	39,240	14,688	67,663	26,013	93,676
<i>Unrecognised—</i>														
Primary School	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	3	6
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	7	1	8
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	8	1	9
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	8	3	18	5	23
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	7,924	3,441	20,509	7,886	39,248	14,691	67,681	26,018	93,699

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—cont.

Institution (1)	Untrained									
	Graduate				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate	
	Certified		Uncertified		Certificae		Uncertificated		Certificaeated	
	Men (11)	Women (12)	Men (13)	Women (14)	Men (15)	Women (16)	Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)
<i>Recognised—</i>										
Nursery Schools	2	9	..	5	..	58	5	45	4	77
<i>Basic School —</i>										
Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	2	..	17	..	25	7	686	70	83	17
Senior Basic	13	2	30	7	409	32	1,479	599	435	138
<i>Total</i> ..	15	2	47	7	434	39	2,165	669	518	155
<i>Primary Schools— Other Primary</i>										
Government Central and State .. .. .	..	..	8	3	1	..	3,753	120	..	1
Dist. Board	1	..	3	2	617	25	1,472	130	2,127	88
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	3	2	67	13	397	101	62	39
Private { Aided	28	71	14	38	189	259	261	219	623	294
{ Unaided	9	34	10	18	27	85	25	75	27	67
<i>Total</i> ..	38	105	38	63	901	382	5,908	645	2,839	489

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>															
Government	..	..	..	..	5	4	34	2	39	12	612	60	7	4
Dist. Board	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	6	1,194	128	1,996	436	1,124	234
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	6	238	83	420	188	129	115
Private	{	Aided	20	11	71	20	286	107	407	151	143	101
		Unaided	3	4	7	6	26	12	56	70	5	2
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	41	19	142	40	1,783	342	3,491	905	1,408	456
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>															
Government	..	..	..	..	135	15	193	27	335	59	357	41	80	7
Dist. Board	..	..	..	..	17	..	49	..	28	..	109	2	1	..
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	43	5	129	11	53	4	206	17	1	..
Private	{	Aided	1,014	318	2,350	450	1,662	319	2,491	391	218	66
		Unaided	47	37	98	52	45	28	69	36	12	6
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	1,256	375	2,819	540	2,123	410	3,232	487	312	79
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	..	..	1,352	510	3,046	655	5,241	1,231	14,801	2,751	5,081	1,256
<i>Unrecognised—</i>															
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	2	69	13
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	3	..	6	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	17	8	14	2	75	13
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,358	510	3,049	655	5,258	1,239	14,815	2,753	5,156	1,269

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—cont.

Institution (1)	Untrained—cont.								
	Non-Matriculate—cont.					Grand Total			
	Uncertified		Total			All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons
	Men (21)	Women (22)	Men (23)	Women (24)	(25)					(26)	(27)	(28)
<i>Recognised—</i> Nursery Schools	9	162	20	356	376	68	1,283	1,351	
<i>Basic Schools—</i> Junior Basic/Basic Primary ..	719	89	1,532	183	1,715	3,915	541	4,456	
Senior Basic	1,380	407	3,746	1,185	4,931	19,086	4,137	23,223	
<i>Total</i>	2,099	496	5,278	1,368	6,646	23,001	4,678	27,679	
<i>Primary Schools Other Primary—</i> Government (Central and State) ..	2,300	395	6,062	519	6,581	6,949	1,188	8,137	
Dist. Board	6,940	214	11,160	459	11,619	20,316	1,159	21,475	
Municipal Board	345	163	874	318	1,192	4,828	2,657	7,485	
Private { Aided	1,481	261	2,596	1,142	3,738	3,898	3,586	7,484	
Unaided	43	46	141	325	466	356	978	1,334	
<i>Total</i>	11,109	1,079	20,833	2,763	23,596	36,347	9,568	45,915	

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>													
Government	..	..	..	254	60	951	142	1,093	1,473	474	1,947
Dist. Board	..	..	..	2,521	288	6,862	1,092	7,954	20,752	3,116	23,868
Municipal Board	..	..	..	192	307	995	699	1,694	5,369	6,486	11,855
Private	{	Aided	184	94	1,111	484	1,595	1,791	1,102	2,893
		Unaided	7	19	104	113	217	200	253	453
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	3,158	768	10,023	2,530	12,553	29,585	11,431	41,016
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>													
Government	..	..	..	84	43	1,184	192	1,376	2,812	576	3,388
Dist. Board	..	..	..	1	..	205	2	207	298	8	306
Municipal Board	..	..	..	6	1	438	38	476	1,004	133	1,137
Private	{	Aided	294	104	8,029	1,648	9,677	19,853	6,473	26,326
		Unaided	26	22	297	181	478	1,002	941	1,943
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	411	170	10,153	2,061	12,214	24,969	8,131	33,100
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)			
			
<i>Unrecognised—</i>													
Primary Schools	..	..	..	57	8	137	25	162	140	28	168
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	11	..	34	..	34	41	1	42
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	20	7	27
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)			
			
GRAND TOTAL			
			

VII-B—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION—

Institution (1)	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>									
<i>Post Basic—</i>									
Agriculture	139	..	78	..	20	..	237	..	237
Commerce	215	13	412	58	78	15	705	86	791
Engineering	163	5	154	..	20	..	337	5	342
Forestry	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Medicine	264	72	144	105	6	11	414	188	602
Physical Education	51	3	42	9	15	1	108	13	121
Polytechnic	14	..	8	..	6	..	28	..	28
Others (Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts)	52	21	760	357	256	32	1,068	410	1,478
<i>Teachers' Training—</i>									
Pre-Primary Training Colleges ..	9	43	11	26	1	2	21	71	92
Basic Training Schools	699	217	323	70	115	8	1,137	295	1,432
Normal and Training Schools	86	21	68	30	11	1	165	52	217

Others † —													
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	1	..	35	..	35
Marine	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	..	..	..	20	..	20
Total				..	1,740	395	2,022	655	529	70	4,291	1,120	5,411
Schools for Special Education—													
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	36	17	128	30	46	9	210	56	266
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	14	..	88	9	5	2	107	11	118
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	26	2	53	3	33	..	112	5	117
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	7	..	15	2	17
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	19	..	13	3	36	39
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	12	10	102	21	40	1	154	32	186
For Adults	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	..	..	6	5	11
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	2	..	57	18	20	4	79	22	101
Others†	..	..	..	..	15	19	29	32	15	10	59	61	120
Home Science, Catering, Kirtan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Astrology, Hindi, Yogic Health, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				..	112	55	467	136	166	39	745	230	975
Grand Total				..	1,852	450	2,489	791	695	109	5,036	1,350	6,386

* This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

† May be specified, if possible.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and other Equivalent Examinations.												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
Pre-Degree Arts ..	7,398	1,457	8,855	2,225	573	2,798	3,626	1,353	4,979	1,535	520	2,055
Pre-Degree Sc. ..	6,848	762	7,610	2,949	265	3,214	720	43	763	359	20	379
Diploma in Social Welfare.	46	..	46	46	..	46	2	..	2	2	..	2
D. Sc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts) ..	54	8	62	38	5	43	2	1	3	1	1	2
Ph. D. (Science)	50	..	50	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Arts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Sc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	830	384	1,214	612	292	904	389	241	630	299	195	494
M.Sc.	557	132	689	411	65	476	73	13	86	53	7	60

B.A. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons.)—2 years' course.	193	9	202	84	3	87	48	1	49	25	..	..	25
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 years' course.	175	..	175	122	..	122	19	..	19	15	..	..	15
B.A.	4,202	1,290	5,492	2,504	574	3,078	2,878	1,423	4,301	2,041	799	..	2,840
B.Sc.	4,157	801	4,958	2,434	320	2,754	814	37	851	662	22	..	684
<i>Education—</i>													
M. Ed.	85	12	97	59	6	65	48	22	70	36	15	..	51
B. Ed.	733	19	752	723	8	731	462	2	464	451	1	..	452
Diploma in Basic Edn.	96	..	96	95	..	95	12	1	13	12	1	..	13
<i>Engineering—</i>													
B.E. Tele communication.	25	..	25	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E. Chemical Eng.	22	6	28	17	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E. Automobile	7	1	8	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	283	15	298	217	7	224	3	..	3	1	..	..	1
Bachelor of E.E.	133	5	138	92	3	95	2	..	2	2	..	..	2
Bachelor of M.E.	167	16	183	112	9	121	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Metallurgy.	17	..	17	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of other Engineering subjects*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Medicine—B.A.M.S.</i>	45	..	45	20	..	20	5	..	5	3	..	3
M.D.	20	41	61	6	10	16	6	15	21	1	3	4
M.B., B.S. ..	285	68	353	164	32	196	96	12	108	53	9	62
M.C.P. and S.	5	..	5	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
D.M.R.E. ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O. ..	14	..	14	9	..	9	30	..	30	23	..	23
F.C.P.S. ..	9	..	9	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
B.D.S.	38	11	49	22	8	30	6	..	6	2	..	2
D.O.M.S. ..	11	..	11	4	..	4	1	..	1
M.S.	49	20	69	20	8	28	1	..	1	1	..	1
M. Obstetrics	3	..	3	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Medicine)	1	..	1

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M.Sc.(Medicine)	7	1	8	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.P.B.	1	..	1
G.A.M.F. ..	76	..	76	35	..	35	18	..	18	6	..	6
D.O.	2	..	2
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	31	3	34	13	..	13	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.O.R.L. ..	12	..	12	9	..	9	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.C.H.	31	..	31	6	..	6	11	..	11	3	..	3
Diploma in Sudh Ayurveda.	63	..	63	28	..	28	25	..	25	16	..	16
B.Sc. (Home Science).	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	27	21	1	22
Dip. in Library Science.	44	12	56	34	4	38	46	8	54	31	5	36
Certificate in Foreign Langu- ages.	107	..	107	81	..	81	24	..	24	24	..	24
Diploma in Foreign Langu- ages.	20	..	20	19	..	19	4	..	4	4	..	4
B (Text) ..	20	4	24	20	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. (Text) ..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Rural Services.	35	8	43	29	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Yoga	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Diploma in Co-operation.	72	..	72	64	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>												
M.Sc. (Vet.)
B.Sc. (Vet.) ..	63	..	63	48	..	48
Others*

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—(contd.)

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Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Agriculture—</i>												
Master of Agriculture.	54	..	54	54	..	54	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bachelor of Agriculture.	183	5	188	162	4	166	1	..	1	1	..	1
Others Pre-Professional (Agriculture).	679	110	789	378	40	418	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Technology—</i>												
Master of Technology.	21	..	21	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology.	136	23	159	113	18	131	1	1	2	1	1	2
Others* Ph. D. (Technology).	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—Pre-Degree Commerce.</i>	4,292	465	4,757	1,828	220	2,048	109	1	110	67	1	68
M.Com. ..	189	84	273	134	53	187	4	4	8	3	3	6
B.Com. ..	1,477	444	1,918	862	148	1,010	92	19	111	63	9	72
Ph.D. (Commerce)	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diploma in Business Management.	39	21	60	21	10	31	1	..	1	..	..	..
Diploma in Local Self Govt.	23	..	23	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>												
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Laws	43	22	65	14	9	23	7	2	9	1	2	3
Bachelor of Laws	728	466	1,194	405	187	592	52	16	68	45	7	52
<i>Oriental Learning—</i>												
Acharya ..	62	10	72	46	7	53	5	1	6	4	1	5
D.O.L.	35	7	42	28	5	33	6	2	8	4	2	6
Kavya Tirtha ..	24	3	27	16	2	18	4	1	5	2	1	3
<i>Applied Art and Architecture—</i>												
Intermediate and other Equivalent Examination.												
Degree	53	32	85	21	16	37	1	1	2	..	1	1
Intermediate in Arts.	3,135	2,456	5,591	1,106	740	1,846	2,552	2,283	4,835	4,447	1,384	2,831
Intermediate in Science.	4,009	1,230	5,239	2,151	461	2,612	830	145	975	573	88	661
Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.	179	22	201	120	6	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering.	413	56	469	302	31	333	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Electrical Engineering.	202	25	227	113	9	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching—												
T. D.	325	..	325	318	..	318	267	1	268	256	..	256

*If possible, details may be given.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
S.T.C.	1,655	632	2,287	989	274	1,263	1,741	235	1,976	1,167	134	1,301
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	16,022	2,424	18,446	6,998	1,025	8,023	930	56	986	472	40	512
Licenciate of Agriculture.	11	14	25	3	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Co-operation.	970	196	1,166	483	82	565	7	4	11	..	2	2
Diploma in Physical Education.	64	6	70	58	4	62	9	1	10	9	1	10
Diploma in Journalism.	9	..	9	9	..	9	2	..	2	1	..	1
Licenciate in Journalism.	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diploma in Tele-communication.	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Metallurgy.	16	..	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Printing & Technology.	20	..	20	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Radio Engineering.	52	..	52	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Automobile.	11	..	11	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Catering.	26	..	26	25	..	25	2	..	2	1	..	1
Diploma in Drawing & Printing.	33	45	78	22	15	37	5	6	11	2	3	5
Bachelor of Architecture.	53	32	85	21	16	37	1	1	2	..	1	1
B.Sc. (Narsing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	10	..	10
School Examinations.												
<i>On completion of High School Course—</i>												
Higher Secondary	4,107	87	4,194	2,353	35	2,388	703	..	703	499	..	499
Higher Secondary (Technical).	263	..	263	162	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation ..	76,093	8,413	84,506	35,300	2,029	37,329	21,647	2,778	24,425	12,760	846	13,606
School Final ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Leaving Certificate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior H.S.S. (Senior) ..	10	..	10	7	..	7	2	..	2	2	..	2
	121	151	272	51	96	147	62	29	91	26	24	50

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>												
Senior Basic ..	47,491	84	47,575	42,193	47	42,240	8,432	26	8,458	7,211	12	7,223
Middle/Junior High.	1,20,397	2,913	123,310	104,935	2,407	107,342	48,628	2,050	50,678	43,004	1,757	44,761
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior	232	..	232	190	..	190	242	..	242	204	..	204
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Upper Primary (P.S.C.)	96,866	5,354	102,220	58,695	3,445	62,140	30,987	2,803	33,790	18,093	1,346	19,439
Lower Primary (IV Pry.)	258,550	552	259,102	207,253	404	207,657	130,658	234	130,892	102,258	174	102,432
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	82,833	160	82,993	63,661	121	63,782	27,180	59	27,239	20,702	43	20,745

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On completion of Professional and Special School Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Pre-P.T.C.												
Matriculate—												
Basic ..	1,615	1,732	3,347	1,552	1,167	2,719	549	260	809	516	218	734
Non-Basic
Non-Matriculate—												
Basic ..	4,437	1,185	5,622	3,526	496	4,022	1,096	392	1,488	810	162	972
Non-Basic
Drawing Teachers Certificate.												
In Engineering ..	1,430	..	1,430	978	..	978
In Technology ..	1,074	..	1,074	547	..	547
In Industry ..	518	..	518	470	..	470
In Nursing and Midwifery.	705	541	1,246	603	469	1,072
In Agriculture and Forestry.	985	..	985	795	..	795	4	..	4	4	..	4
In Commerce
In Music and Dancing.	263	68	331	224	43	267	498	57	555	465	55	520
In Arts and Crafts	287	..	287	176	..	176	2,817	..	2,817	2,111	..	2,111
In Other Fine Arts	275	5	280	140	5	145	36	..	36	28	..	28
In Oriental Studies	885	74	959	783	70	853	199	23	222	191	22	213
In C.P., Ed. ..	551	21	572	476	12	488	180	1	181	160	..	160
Social Workers ..	40	..	40	36	..	36
Elementary Drawing Grade.	26,838	729	27,567	17,764	427	18,191	3,621	119	3,740	2,349	65	2,424
Intermediate Drawing Grade.	13,055	1,163	14,218	8,716	820	9,536	1,837	128	1,965	1,255	93	1,348
Catering ..	64	..	64	35	..	35	1	..	1	1	..	1

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree and other Equivalent Examinations.												
<i>Arts and Science—</i>												
D. Litt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Arts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. (Science) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Arts) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phil. (Sc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	63	..	63	35	..	35	8	..	8	5	..	5
M. Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.D. Arts.	924	..	924	267	..	267	409	..	409	195	..	195

P. D. Sci.	..	460	..	460	177	..	177	29	..	29	16	..	16
B.Sc. (Hons.)—3 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)—2 years' course.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.	..	2,072	..	2,072	1,273	..	1,273	505	..	505	302	..	302
B.Sc.	..	1,329	..	1,329	488	..	488	97	..	97	56	..	56
<i>Education—</i>													
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Ed.	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
B.T. and L.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering—</i>													
B.E. (Chemical Eng.).	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. (Architecture)	52	..	52	26	..	26	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
B. (Text)..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	104	..	104	72	..	72	2	..	2	2	..	..	2
Bachelor of E.E.	52	..	52	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	79	..	79	54	..	54	2	..	2	2	..	..	2
Bachelor of Tele- Communication.	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of other Engineering sub- jects*.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* May be specified, if any.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Others*
<i>Medicine</i>												
M.D.
M.B., B.S.	..	379	..	379	243	..	243	153	..	153	97	97
M.C.P. and S.
D.A.	..	12	..	12	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
D.V.D.	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
D.M.R.E.	..	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
M. Sc. (Med.)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. (Med.)	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	56	..	56	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
B.D.S.	..	58	..	58	37	..	37	8	..	8	6	6

B.A.M.S.	..	50	..	50	23	..	23	8	..	8	5	..	5
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	..	10	..	10	9	..	9	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. (Pharmacy)	..	18	..	18	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Home Sci.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	4
Higher Dip. in foreign Languages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
<i>Veterinary—</i>													
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture—</i>													
Master of Agri- culture.	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agri- culture.	..	22	..	22	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-Degree	..	236	..	236	112	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Technology—</i>												
Master of Technology.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—</i>												
M.Com.	8	..	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Com. (Hons.)	925	..	925	362	..	362	32	..	32	14	..	14
B.Com. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>												
Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	989	..	989	539	..	539	31	..	31	19	..	19

Oriental Learning—

M.O.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.O.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Applied Art and Architecture—

Diploma or Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate, and other Equivalent Examinations.														
Intermediate in Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate in Medicine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Higher Certificate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenciate of Civil Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Licenciate, Diploma in Certificate or Teaching.
Diploma or Certificate in Veterinary Science.
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.
Licenciate of Agriculture.
Intermediate or Diploma in Law.
Diploma in Indian Music.

School Examinations.

On completion of High School Course—

Higher Secondary	852	..	852	247	..	247	190	..	190	50	..	50
Higher Secondary (Technical).	108	..	108	74	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation ..	24,778	..	24,778	9,421	..	9,421	6,751	..	6,751	2,970	..	2,970
School Final ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Leaving Certificate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>On completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—</i>												
Senior Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII-B—EXAMINATION RESULTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total	From Recognised Institution	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>On completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—</i>												
Upper Primary
Lower Primary
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.
<i>On completion of Professional and Special School Course—</i>												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Matriculate—												
Basic
Non-Basic

I-2517-42-A

Non-Matriculate— Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agriculture and Forestry. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Music and Dancing. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Physical Edu- cation. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Social Educa- tion. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*If possible, details may be given.

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

J-2517-42-B.

Type of Area under Compulsion	Year(s)† in which compulsion was introduced	Age- Group(s) of children under compulsion	Number of Towns/cities of Villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school- going age in area(s) under compulsion during the current year	Number of Insti- tutions 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, 24, 2728, 30, 31, 53, 54, 56, 60.	6-11 7-11	40	55,697	218	44,622	..
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls ..	1913, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 40, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60.	6-11 7-11	234	9,34,723	3,065	435,795	352,242
Total ..	..	7-11	274	990,420	3,283	480,417	352,242

Rural (Villages†) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	1923, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 53, 56, 60.	6-11 7-11	..	255	40,585	283	28,545	
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls ..	1911, 23, 29, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60.	6-11 7-11	15,264	1,859,473	16,392	724,826	466,674	
Total ..	..	6-11 7-11	15,519	1,900,058	16,675	753,371	466,674	
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	15,793	2,890,478	19,958	1,233,788	818,916	

*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.

There were 7,032 Girls in Boys Schools under compulsion in Urban Area and 5,227 Girls in Boys Schools in Rural Area.

‡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—(contd.)

Type of Area under Compulsion	Percentage of Enrol- ment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)	Percen- tage of Average Daily Atten- dance	Coercive Measures taken during the current year							Total Expenditure
			No. of Notices issued	No. of Attend- ance Orders passed	Prosecutions			No. of Atten- dance Officers		
					For Non- Enrol- ment	For Non- Atten- dance	Fines Realised			
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
							Rs.		Rs.	
Urban (Towns and Cities*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	80.1	75.9	8,096	3,181	101	56	53	17	12,77,703	
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and girls ..	84.3	80.0	31,211	4,344	48	23	24	1	3,00,19,082	
<i>Total</i>	84.1	79.8	39,307	7,525	149	79	77	18	3,12,96,785	
Rural (Villages ) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	70.3	70.0	6,607	3,428	513	573	149	20	6,65,222	
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For Both Boys and Girls ..	64.1	68.2	161,636	34,326	650	538	18	..	3,20,71,018
<i>Total</i> ..	64.2	68.2	168,243	37,754	1,163	1,111	167	20	3,27,36,240
GRAND TOTAL ..	71.0	72.9	207,550	45,279	1,312	1,190	244	38	6,40,33,025

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas					Number of Scholars* on Rolls in					
	Recognised				Un- recog- nised	Recognised Institutions				Un- recog- nised Insti- tutions	
	Government, Central and State	District Board	Private	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Boys (7)	Boys (8)	Boys (9)	Boys (10)	(11)
						Girls (7)	Girls (8)	Girls (9)	Girls (10)		
<i>For Males—</i>											
Universities
Research Institutions	1	1	..	..	..	8	8	..
									2	2	
Colleges for General Educa- tion.	3	3	..	..	..	1,462 243	1,462 243	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	3	3	..	..	..	919 9	919 9	..
Schools for General Educa- tion—Higher Secondary.	4	4	..	..	..	1,607 154	1,607 154	..
High	60	26	744	830	..	18,070 2,022	5,552 816	90,868 13,709	114,490 16,547	..
Middle/Junior High	..	209	4,780	186	5,175	..	29,557 6,416	574,087 254,842	20,574 7,599	624,218 268,857	..
Senior Basic	..	119	2,045	32	2,196	..	24,816 4,823	409,357 164,010	4,011 1,779	438,184 170,612	..

Primary (single and other primary).	4,970	14,306	1,702	20,978	..	185,502 50,684	476,002 239,314	49,800 30,123	711,304 320,121	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including Single Teacher Basic).	271	1,076	6	1,353	..	30,741 7,368	51,730 25,412	207 116	82,678 32,896	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	39	59	98	..	..	752 807	1,428 1,334	2,180 2,141	..
<i>Total</i> ..	5,629	22,272	2,733	30,634	..	288,686 71,313	1,517,480 685,201	1,68,495 54,814	1,974,661 11,328	..
Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
Pre-primary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training { Basic	16	..	18	34	..	2,398	..	2,056 35	4,454 35	..
Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	13	..	1	14	..	864	..	75	939	..
Tech., Industrial (Poly., Mono and other Technology).	29	..	3	32	..	1,089 178	..	275 31	1,364 209	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	16 15	16 15	..
For Adults	213	..	14,333	14,546	..	4,788	..	222,907	227,695	..
Others	4	..	4	8	..	275	..	181 24	456 24	..
<i>Total</i> ..	275	..	14,360	14,635	..	9,414 178	..	225,510 105	234,924 283	..

* Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on Recognised Institutions	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Unrecognised Institutions
		Recognised Institutions			Total	
		District Road Funds	Fees	Other Sources†		
(1)	Government Funds (12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>For Males—</i>						
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	5,270	..	250	8,080	13,600	..
Colleges for General Educa- tion.	51,636	1,500	4,29,949	1,91,583	6,74,668	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	3,82,093	..	2,98,099	74,026	7,54,218	..
Schools for General Educa- tion—Higher Secondary.	92,086	..	63,805	23,112	1,79,003	..
High	50,72,581	84,906	56,56,964	20,35,864	1,28,50,315	..
Middle/Junior High ..	2,47,67,849	18,62,238	10,18,324	12,92,246	2,89,40,657	..
Senior Basic	1,92,90,908	14,40,059	85,568	5,94,564	2,14,11,099	..

Primary (single and other primary).	3,11,07,064	22,96,449	1,06,360	6,82,727	3,41,92,600	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including Single Teacher Basic).	39,43,356	1,72,859	220	72,595	41,89,030	..
Nursery	29,881	40,806	15,257	86,897	1,72,841	..
Total ..	8,43,03,725	58,97,317	69,46,498	47,88,005	10,19,35,545	..

Schools for Professional and Special Education— Pre-primary.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training { Basic	9,14,860	..	1,36,035	1,14,434	11,65,329	..
{ Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	6,30,659	..	..	2,26,941	8,57,600	..
Tech., Industrial (Poly., Mono. and other Technology).	10,45,838	..	47,126	29,122	11,22,086	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	295	..	460	..	755	..
For Adults	2,30,148	..	..	35	2,30,183	..
Others	1,35,242	..	..	9,937	1,45,179	..
Total ..	29,57,042	..	1,83,621	3,80,469	35,21,132	..

†Includes income from Endowments, Contributions, Subscriptions, etc.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—(contd.)

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Teachers* in					Unrecognised Institutions (22)
	Recognised Institutions				Total (21)	
	Government (18)	District Board (19)	Private (20)			
<i>For Males—</i>						
Universities
Research Institutions	4	..	4	..
Colleges for General Educa- tion.	89	..	89	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	85	..	85	..
Schools for General Educa- tion—						
Higher Secondary	88	..	88	..
High	760	291	5,020	..	6,071	..

Middle/Junior High ..	992	21,688	1,078	23,758	..
Senior Basic	957	15,057	172	16,186	..
Primary	7,040	20,588	2,094	29,722	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,119	2,102	12	3,233	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	42	93	135	..
<i>Total</i> ..	10,868	59,768	8,557	79,193	..
Schools for Professional and Special Education—					
Pre-primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Training { Basic	176	..	186	362	..
{ Non-Basic.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	97	..	4	101	..
Technical Industrial Poly., Mono. and other Techno- logy. .	126	..	33	159	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	1	1	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others	18	..	13	31	..
<i>Total</i> ..	417	..	237	654	..

*Includes only those in the institution in Rural Area.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas					Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				
	Recognised				Un- recog- nised	Recognised Institutions				Un- recog- nised Insti- tutions
	Government Central and State	District Board	Private	Total		Government	District Board	Private	Total	
					Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys		
				Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>For Females—</i>										
Colleges for General Educa- tion.
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary
High	5	5	..	..	2	2	..
Middle/Junior High	4	175	3	182	..	670	466	288	754
Senior Basic	28	..	28	..	..	9,692	..	9,692
Primary	157	189	6	352	..	497	28	29	554
						10,753	20,564	114	31,431	..

Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including single Teacher Basic).	1	2	..	3	..	118	131	..	249	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	162	394	14	570	..	497 11,541	494 71,068	319 1,378	1,310 83,987	..
Schools for Professional and Special Education—										
Pre-primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training {	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	80	80	..
Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial (Poly., Mono. and others).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	5	..	6,978	6,983	..	155	..	99,024	99,179	..*
Others	2	..	1	2	..	49	..	10	59	..
<i>Total</i> ..	7	..	6,980	6,987	..	204	..	99,114	99,318	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,073	22,666	24,094	52,833	..	298,597 83,236	1,517,974 756,269	396,713 155,665	2,213,284 995,170	..

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in rural areas.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—(contd.)

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on Recognised Institutions Government Funds (12) Rs.	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Unrecognised Institutions (17) Rs.
		Recognised Institutions			Total (16) Rs.	
		District Board Funds (13) Rs.	Fees (14) Rs.	Other Sources† (15) Rs.		
<i>For Females—</i>						
Colleges for General Educa- tion.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	44,727	..	33,686	40,496	1,18,909	..
Middle/Junior High	12,59,732	20,790	2,190	78,325	14,11,037	..
Senior Basic	3,51,788	30,450	63	9,540	3,91,841	..
Primary	13,36,013	1,31,673	2	27,031	14,94,719	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including single Teacher Basic). Nursery	7,409	382	..	146	7,937	..
<i>Total</i>	29,99,669	2,33,295	35,941	1,55,538	34,24,443	..

Schools for Professional and Special Education—

Pre-primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training { Basic	14,160	..	5,985	11,824	31,969	..	..
{ Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial and (Poly., Mono. and others).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	52,7	..	..	..	52,780	..	..
Others	35,031	..	..	634	35,665	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,01,971	..	5,985	12,458	1,20,414	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,08,01,406	61,32,112	79,00,343	56,10,159	11,04,44,020	..	..

†Include income from Endowments, contribution, subscriptions, etc.

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—(contd.)

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Teachers* in				Unrecognised Institutions (22)
	Recognised Institutions			Total (21)	
	Government (18)	District Board (19)	Private (20)		
<i>For Females—</i>					
Colleges for General Education.	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	56	56	..
Middle/Junior High ..	21	1,020	29	1,070	..
Senior Basic .. ..	..	232	..	232	..
Primary	360	528	12	900	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (Including single Teacher Basic)	3	2	..	5	..
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	384	1,782	97	2,263	..

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Schools for Professional and Special Education—							
Pre-primary
Training	{ Basic	10	10	..
	{ Non-Basic	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial Poly., Mono. and others	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	.. ..	6	..	3	9	..	..
Total	.. ..	6	..	13	19	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	.. ..	11,675	61,550	9,082	82,307	..	..

* Includes only those in the institutions situated in Rural Areas.

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS**

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Type of Institution (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 Departments	110	17	1,03,794	21,023	115	15	35,720	5,113
<i>Research Institutions</i>	13	6	23,300	15,500	10	6	17,125	8,205
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	321	163	1,06,616	62,151	299	70	90,310	18,556
Science	183	15	99,120	13,759	95	19	38,106	11,144
Arts and Science	2,671	182	10,48,094	72,731	2,268	413	6,11,787	1,11,354
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	5	1	1,357	300	67	16	24,465	4,399
Others	38	4	13,173	1,313	22	6	5,105	1,205
Total	3,218	365	12,68,360	1,50,254	2,751	524	7,69,773	1,46,658
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	269	1	1,45,794	613	175	1	36,988	261
Applied Art and Architecture	5	..	4,200	..	16	1	3,644	180
Commerce	207	3	88,396	1,353	319	16	88,540	3,706

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Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	62	6	25,443	2,320
(ii) Under Graduate
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	6	1	2,511	280	149	48	53,070	15,934
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2	..	800	136	127	42,205	38,957
Engineering	..	..	161	..	1,40,898	..	225	..	1,15,261	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	91	1	35,554	1,798	63	1	13,051	100
Medicine	..	..	113	17	2,24,162	24,583	199	47	1,14,562	34,712
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1,400	..
Technology	..	..	17	..	17,300	..	51	..	1,47,992	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	2	1,48,651	960
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	200	..
Total	..	..	869	25	6,58,815	29,427	1,672	249	7,91,007	97,130
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	1	..	3,170	..	44	8	9,036	1,776
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	16,123	1,425
Others*	..	..	206	24	52,244	5,940	40	3	30,752	1,222
Total	..	..	207	24	55,414	5,940	102	13	55,911	4,423

*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)	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>Universities—</i>								
University Departments	254	62	53,883	13,704	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	7	5	8,100	9,000	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	23	19	1,828	1,598	..	..	..	..
Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	652	300	91,213	34,415	3	10	603	8,760
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes ..	56	21	7,939	3,477	..	..	..	..
Others	22	48	925	8,795	..	..	..	..
Total ..	753	388	1,01,905	48,285	3	10	603	8,760
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	207	23	20,418	2,450	..	..	..	..

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	1	1	40	40	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	32	..	9,278	..	2	..	765	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	72	4	4,532	170	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	62	16	16,382	4,899	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	8	..	3,658	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	382	44	54,308	7,559	2	..	765	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	7	3	5,466	684	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	7	3	5,466	684	..	..	..	..

*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)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by others				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Universities—								
University Departments	1	3	515	1,065	480	97	1,93,872	40,905
Research Institutions	35	5	1,77,519	19,446	65	22	2,26,044	52,151
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	18	59	1,871	6,603	661	311	2,06,625	88,908
Science	57	8	7,585	1,576	335	42	1,44,811	26,479
Arts and Science	549	222	73,553	24,537	6,143	1,127	18,25,250	2,51,797
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes—	1	..	540	..	129	38	34,301	8,176
Others	6	1	846	30	88	59	20,049	11,343
Total	631	290	84,395	32,746	7,356	1,577	22,25,036	3,86,703
Colleges for Professional Education—								
Agriculture	21	..	4,030	..	465	2	1,86,812	874
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21	1	7,844	180
Commerce	95	3	20,457	484	828	45	2,17,811	7,993

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	25,443	2,320
(ii) Under Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	80	26	20,585	3,539	236	76	76,206	19,793	
(ii) Under Graduate	1	1	120	120	137	130	42,325	39,877	
Engineering	150	..	58,974	..	570	..	3,25,176	..	
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	12	1	4,859	200	238	7	57,996	2,268	
Medicine	62	19	17,004	4,526	436	99	3,72,110	68,720	
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1,400	..	
Technology	42	..	16,298	..	118	..	1,85,248	..	
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	268	2	1,48,651	960	
Others*	261	1	88,573	340	263	1	88,773	340	
Total	724	51	2,30,900	9,209	3,649	369	17,35,795	1,43,325	
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dacning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	18	1	12,390	2,400	70	12	30,062	4,860	
Oriental Studies	23	..	4,215	..	23	..	4,215	..	
Social Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	2	16,123	1,425	
Others*	1	..	659	..	247	27	83,655	7,162	
Total	42	1	17,264	2,400	358	41	1,34,055	13,447	

*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)	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.		
Universities—										
University Departments	42	2	8,234	350	66	..	24,261	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	6	3	2,470	1,420	1	..	290	..	24	4
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts	778	365	91,810	54,036	1,047	398	1,67,778	68,546	..	..
Science	870	63	1,22,270	8,022	381	10	62,327	1,888	..	..
Arts and Science ..	4,053	886	5,20,974	3,35,514	12,826	1,181	90,71,025	2,86,249	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes.	51	69	8,710	12,190	332	24	70,234	6,918	..	..
Others	12	6	1,506	702	721	83	1,41,298	14,868	..	..
Total ..	5,764	1,389	7,45,270	4,10,464	15,307	1,696	95,12,662	3,78,469	..	..
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture	712	..	88,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture.	57	..	18,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	608	18	95,107	2,370	2,306	25	4,74,468	5,278	..	..

Education—											
(a) Basic Training											
Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate ..	4	1	650	250	1	..	130	..	42	3	
(ii) Under Graduate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training											
Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate ..	53	21	7,188	2,990	186	37	39,171	7,168	55	9	
(ii) Under Graduate ..	27	25	3,367	2,234	568	152	88,562	19,243	128	125	
Engineering	421	..	1,08,770	..	224	..	68,363	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	137	7	18,024	952	290	5	1,00,283	655	..	..
Medicine	632	149	1,80,775	43,227	132	5	28,541	1,085	..	..
Physical Education ..	2	..	540	..	4	..	1,027	..	46	5	
Technology	156	..	17,000	..	10	..	7,203	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	16	..	8,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	1	
Total ..	2,825	221	54,62,224	52,023	3,721	224	8,07,748	33,429	532	143	
Colleges for Special Educa-											
tion—											
Music and Dancing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts ..	61	6	6,351	584	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	26	
Social Education ..	9	2	2,700	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	64	17	5,960	3,520	213	12	23,708	1,257	10	..	
Total ..	134	25	15,011	4,904	213	12	23,708	1,257	166	26	

*May be specified, if possible.

**XI—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS**

Type of Institution (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—Post Basic—</i>									
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,052	437	1,82,109	23,770	
High	4	111	2,660	3,452	13,718	2,439	7,32,603	1,41,913	
Senior Basic	10	2	123	26	3,631	389	97,599	10,009	
Middle	22	4	265	84	8,210	1,609	3,23,605	49,787	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including Single Teacher Basic).	..	..	..	..	726	172	16,783	4,074	
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	588	161	8,372	538	
Others	3	1	12	20	2,910	215	37,211	3,962	
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	118	3,060	3,582	32,835	5,422	13,98,282	2,34,053	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	143	..	56,354	..	1,823	2	5,95,576	96	
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	..	
Engineering	157	..	87,413	..	391	1	97,367	342	
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	93	..	49,847	..	
Medicine	44	101	20,127	81,329	91	2,445	17,122	20,68,520	
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,105	..	

Polytechnic	3	..	1,850	..	78	..	25,612	..
Others (Tech., Mono. Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	205	11	58,952	2,850	2,345	344	5,85,503	55,005
Training—								
Pre-primary Training Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	23,150
Basic Training Schools	2,624	195	6,58,970	47,296	7,384	1,368	21,83,610	3,24,501
Normal and Training Schools	27	25	20,074	19,033	136	..	18,880	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	257	..	89,100	..
Others *	318	..	94,044	..	433	3	1,18,523	1,290
Marine	18	..	4,590	..	35	..	19,500	..
Total	3,539	332	10,02,374	1,50,508	13,070	4,242	38,01,835	24,72,904
Schools for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	9	1	8,970	540	5	6	1,740	1,017
Other Fine Arts	2	..	1,352	..	4	..	572	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43	..	4,087	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	25	734	7,500
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	1	..	180	..	39	9	11,300	2,500
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others * .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	46,865
Total	12	1	10,502	540	94	124	18,433	57,882
GRAND TOTAL	8,007	888	31,25,579	3,76,774	50,649	10,595	68,88,086	30,26,368

*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	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—Post</i>								
<i>Basic—</i>								
Higher Secondary	2	..	101	..	..	..	..	..
High	227	86	10,011	4,417	16	3	686	91
Senior Basic	75	..	97	..	2,348	324	53,481	2,017
Middle	231	26	4,357	1,608	1,451	680	9,131	5,663
Junior Basic/Basic Primary (including Single Teacher Basic).	..	..	..	..	159	1,195	90	524
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	695	11	2,560	53
Others	441	16	29,117	2,250	249	171	1,559	306
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	976	128	43,683	8,275	4,918	2,384	67,507	8,654
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	5	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	26	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	4	190	3,490	1,31,068	..	..	..	..

Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (Tech., Mono. Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	8	17	1,350	703	..	..	..	..	..
Training—									
Pre-primary Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	3	..	166	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	7	8	475	120	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	50	218	6,955	1,32,057	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	1	4	50	160	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	46	6	7,049	762	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	47	10	7,099	922	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,476	858	2,81,399	2,20,486	4,923	2,394	68,875	17,414	..

*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 others				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	No.		Total value per annum		No.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
<i>Schools for General Education—Post Basic—</i>			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Higher Secondary	1	3	14	71	3,055	440	1,82,224	23,841
High	206	107	10,022	4,941	14,171	2,746	7,55,782	1,54,814
Senior Basic	384	20	1,532	394	6,448	735	1,52,832	12,446
Middle	614	478	6,640	1,031	10,528	2,797	3,43,998	58,173
Junior Basic, Basic Primary-including Single Teacher Basic.	116	10	265	56	1,001	1,377	17,138	4,654
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,283	172	10,932	591
Others	84	26	3,495	319	3,687	429	71,394	6,857
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,405	644	21,968	6,812	40,173	8,696	15,34,500	2,61,376
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,966	2	6,51,930	96
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	130	..
Engineering	3	..	483	..	577	1	1,86,863	342
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	93	..	49,847	..
Medicine	2	61	360	21,338	141	2,797	41,099	23,05,225
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,105	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	81	..	27,462	..
Others (Tech., Mono., Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	..	12	..	579	2,558	384	6,45,805	59,137

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Training—									
Pre-primary Training Colleges	7	..	703	..	86	..	23,853
Basic Training Schools	73	11	10,748	1,048	10,081	1,577	28,53,328	3,73,011	..
Normal and Training Schools	4	6	418	3,358	174	39	39,847	22,511	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	257	..	89,100	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	751	3	2,12,567	1,290	..
	22	..	8,440	..	75	..	32,530	..	..
Total	104	97	20,449	27,026	16,763	4,889	48,31,613	27,824	..
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	1	..	900	15	12	10,760	2,617	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	1,924	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	89	6	11,136	762	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	25	734	7,500	..
For the Handicapped —									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40	9	11,480	2,500	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	46,865	..
Total .. ..	..	1	..	900	153	136	36,034	60,244	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,942	1,092	5,53,010	99,604	68,997	15,827	1,09,16,949	37,40,646	..

*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)	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>Schools for General Education—Post Basic—</i>										
Higher Secondary ..	7,123	1,374	2,21,278	35,667	39,032	8,359	12,02,577	2,43,134	1,627	638
High ..	42,847	15,930	23,35,754	9,15,365	2,41,950	51,910	1,28,01,506	25,88,865	32,861	8,683
Senior Basic ..	4,316	99	37,836	1,946	29,315	7,591	2,40,950	27,635	542,401	220,732
Middle ..	12,738	3,463	1,72,591	51,124	83,075	19,076	12,04,308	2,79,378	809,469	533,560
Junior Basic/Basic ..	25	..	407	..	6,242	3,479	3,963	1,775	106,615	41,282
<i>Primary. (Including Single Teacher Basic)</i>										
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher ..	4	..	72	..	7,075	1,615	34,172	5,579	368,378	170,993
Others ..	7,318	1,894	2,48,812	31,750	9,217	4,341	11,439	4,847	515,446	324,132
Nursery ..	498	348	14,204	6,777	361	262	6,348	3,920	1,566	1,560
Total ..	74,869	23,108	30,30,954	10,42,629	4,16,267	96,633	1,55,05,263	31,03,133	23,78,363	13,01,580
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture ..	66	..	633	..	48	..	1,000	..	2,416	6
Commerce ..	417	153	11,548	3,979	606	50	45,239	1,957	291	77
Engineering ..	536	..	40,378	..	568	..	1,11,035
Forestry	93	..
Medicine ..	103	36	32,947	4,277	190	5	31,663	739	44	3,029

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Physical Education ..	6	5	450	482	406	71	80,316	15,845
Polytechnic	7	..	487	..	8	..	2,320
Others (Tech., Mono. Industrial and Arts and Crafts).	303	94	20,803	4,550	638	531	93,706	55,490	931	48
Training—										
Pre-primary Training Colleges.	..	11	..	748	..	138	..	16,475	..	59
Basic Training Schools	10	45	868	3,019	2,289	867	2,00,454	92,330	7,773	1,339
Normal and Training Schools.	12	2	275	60	43	10	5,884	547	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,907	346	1,88,682	17,115	4,349	1,672	4,91,351	1,83,383	11,819	4,551
Schools for Special Education.—										
Music and Dancing ..	213	247	6,013	10,960	154	43	5,225	1,501	89	35
Other Fine Arts ..	87	22	3,525	749	120	3	13,635	471	..	..
Oriental Studies ..	1	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,605	536
For Social Workers ..	..	..	..	..	56	6	2,374	252	..	40
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	40	27	26,425	17,935	20	7	8,735	3,360	99	19
Physically Handicapped For Adults ..	13	2	472	72	..	..	..	..	670	174
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,589	451
Others*	11	12	492	636	..	..	..	..	..	49
Total ..	365	310	36,977	30,352	350	59	29,969	5,584	265,144	132,392
GRAND TOTAL ..	85,912	25,404	45,73,822	15,59,257	440,274	100,296	2,63,95,352	37,05,255	2,656,048	1,438,696

*May be specified, if possible.

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS

J-2517-44-B.

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	238	5	..	..	..	5,427	194
District Board
Municipal Board
Private { Aided	1	2	15,547	7,865	..	15	79	255,665	130,894
{ Unaided
<i>Total</i>	1	2	15,785	7,870	..	15	79	161,092	131,088

Managing body (1)	No. made Literate				Average duration of Literacy Course (in month) (16)	No. of Teachers Specially Trained			
	During the Previous Years		During the Current Year			Honorary		Paid	
	Men (12)	Women (13)	Men (14)	Women (15)	Men (17)	Women (18)	Men (19)	Women (20)	
Government	1,734	..	3,838	72	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private { Aided	75,015	17,797	..	78,559	..	3,922	782	6	
{ Unaided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	76,749	17,797	106,570	78,631	..	3,922	782	6	

Managing body	No. of teachers				Total (direct and indirect) expenditure from				
	Others				Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	Total
	Honorary		Paid						
	Men	Women	Men	Women	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Government	239	5	..	..	Rs. 9,242	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 65	Rs. 9,307
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private { Aided	10,601	3,000	..	..	5,04,535	..	..	2,60,515	7,65,050
{ Unaided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,840	3,005	..	..	5,13,777	..	..	2,60,580	7,74,357

*Includes night classes, if any.

XII-B—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS

Managing body (1)	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading rooms (6)	No. of books and journals (back number) in the Library			
	Stationary (2)	Moving (3)	Branches (4)	Total (5)		Stationary (7)	Moving (8)	Branches (9)	Total (10)
Government	10	805	1,470	2,285	10	115,074	186,200	56,172	189,866
District Board	32	..	..	32	32	15,625	..	..	15,625
Municipal Board	13	..	..	13	12	24,332	..	..	24,332
Private { Aided	4,828	299	..	5,134	2,465	1,170,193	15,054	820	1,186,067
Private { Unaided	24	24	24	13,87	13,871
<i>Total</i>	4,907	1,104	1,477	7,488	2,543	1,339,095	33,674	56,992	1,429,761

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Managing body (1)	No. of books and journals added during the current year				No. of books, journals, etc., issued during the current year from the library			
	Stationary (11)	Moving (12)	Branches (13)	Total (14)	Stationary (15)	Moving (16)	Branches (17)	Total (18)
Government	54,938	7,886	16,400	79,224	147,520	43,385	188,369	379,274
District Board	2,320	..	..	2,320	10,536	..	..	10,536
Municipal Board	2,736	..	..	2,736	44,703	..	..	44,703
Private { Aided	178,511	20	..	178,531	938,319	12,510	340	951,169
Private { Unaided	3,445	..	..	3,445	15,407	..	..	15,407
<i>Total</i>	241,950	7,906	16,400	266,256	1,156,485	55,895	188,709	1,401,089

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	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
(1)							(25)
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	4,333	810	5,143	Rs. 2,86,122
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	1,197	96	1,293	4,160
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	1,345	133	1,478	31,745
Private {	Aided .. .. .	..	3	98,101	63,948	162,049	3,21,899
	Unaided .. .. .	..	..	996	314	1,310	4,355
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	3	3	105,972	65,301	171,273	648,281

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Institutions for (1)	Recognised institutions managed by								Unrecog- nised ins- titutions For Boys (10)
	Government		Local bodies		Private bodies				
	For Boys (2)	For Girls (3)	For Boys (4)	For Girls (5)	Aided		Unaided		
					For Boys (6)	For Girls (7)	For Boys (8)	For Girls (9)	
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Physically handicapped—									
The Blind	3	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in speech .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	5	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	..

Institutions for	Unrecog- nised institu- tions	Number of teachers								
		Total			Specially trained				Others	
		For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Specially trained		Others		Total	
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Mentally Handicapped	3	..	3	15	..	21	3	36	
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	9	2	30	9	52	19	82	28	
The Deaf-Blind	1	..	5	..	2	..	7	..	
The Deaf	
The Deaf-Mute	10	..	11	3	38	1	49	4	
The Handicapped in Speech	
The Crippled	6	..	7	..	9	..	16	..	
Others	
<i>Total</i>	26	2	53	12	101	20	154	32	
GRAND TOTAL	29	2	56	27	101	41	157	68	

**XIII-B—ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by					
	Government			Local Boards		
	Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity	No. on Rolls	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind	89	83	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	40	34	3	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	20	20	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	149	137	3	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	149	137	3	..	..	..

Institutions for (1)	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions managed by							No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions		
	Private Bodies									
	Aided			Unaided						
	No. on Rolls			No. on Rolls			No. on Rolls			
	Maximum capacity (8)	Boys (9)	Girls (10)	Maximum capacity (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Maximum capacity (14)	Boys (15)	Girls (16)	
Mentally Handicapped	358	196	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	655	453	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind	40	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	545	322	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	270	194	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,510	993	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,868	1,189	391	..	..	..	..	..	..

XIII-B—ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED—*contd.*

(1)	Total	No. on Rolls		Number employed after completion of Course		Scholarships and stipends awarded during the year by			
						Government		Others	
						For Boys		For Girls	
						Maximum capacity	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number	Total value per annum (23)	Number	Total value per annum (25)
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Mentally Handicapped	358	196	111	8	..	..	Rs. ..	..	Rs. ..
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	744	536	152	16	2	..	..	..	..
The Deaf Blind	40	24	2	..	..	2	900	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf Mute	585	356	103	88	36	38	10,580	9	2,500
The Handicapped in Speech .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	290	214	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,659	1,130	283	104	38	40	11,480	9	2,500
GRAND TOTAL	2,017	1,326	394	112	38	40	11,480	9	2,500

Institutions for (1)	Scholarships and stipends awarded during the year by				Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions awarded			
	Others							
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
	Number (26)	Total value per annum (27) Rs.	Number (28)	Total value per annum (29) Rs.	Number (30)	Yearly amount spent Rs.	Number (32)	Yearly amount spent Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	60	35,160	34	21,295
Physically Handicapped—								
The Blind..
The Deaf Blind
The Deaf
The Deaf Mute	13	472	2	72
The Handicapped in Speech
The Crippled
Others
<i>Total</i>	13	472	2	72
GRAND TOTAL	73	35,632	36	21,367

XIII-C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Institutions for	Government Institutions						Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from					Total	Expenditure from		
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,769	..	56,915
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	40,489	..	..	..	..	40,489	2,57,474	8,683	1,265
The Deaf Mute Blind..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,720	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	36,671	..	..	..	..	36,671	72,370	100	3,907
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	29,381	..	..	..	..	29,381	93,687	770	12
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,06,541	..	..	..	..	1,06,541	4,30,251	9,553	5,184
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,06,541	..	..	..	..	1,06,541	5,02,020	9,553	62,099

Institutions for	Other Institutions			All Institutions					Total
	Expenditure from		Total	Expenditure from					
	Endowments etc.	Other Sources		Government Funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped ..	..	..	1,28,684	71,769	..	56,915	..	..	1,28,684
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	18,441	97,433	3,83,296	2,97,963	8,683	1,265	18,441	97,433	4,23,785
The Deaf Mute Blind..	..	16,450	23,170	6,720	..	..	..	16,450	23,170
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute ..	..	47,828	1,24,205	1,09,041	100	3,907	..	47,828	1,60,876
The Handicapped in Speech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. ..	..	68,471	1,62,940	1,23,068	770	12	..	68,471	1,92,321
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	18,441	2,30,182	6,93,611	5,36,792	9,553	5,184	18,441	2,30,182	8,00,152
GRAND TOTAL ..	18,441	2,30,182	8,22,295	6,08,561	9,553	62,099	18,441	2,30,182	9,28,836

XIV-B.—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Designation of Staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
	Scheduled and other Backward Classes		Others				
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Old Bombay Territory—							
Social Welfare Officers.	5 +1 S. T.	..	6	..	Graduate..	Rs. 250—15—325	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.
Old Bombay Territory—							
Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officer.	1	..	..	..	Do.	.. 250—15—325 ..	To supervise Social Welfare activities relating to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
Marathwada—							
Social Welfare Officers.	2	..	2	1	Graduate with Diploma in Social Science.	250—250—15— 370—370—EB— 15—430—20— 450.	To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department.

Vidarbha—

Social Welfare Officers.	.. ..	8	..	Post-graduate or equivalent honours degree and 4 years' experience in Educational 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.	1 ..	4	..	Graduate (preferably in Social Sciences or education).	200—15—320— 20—400.	(Two posts Vacant) To supervise Tribal Welfare activities of Social Welfare Department.

Old Bombay Territory—

House Master, Government Backward Class Hostel.	(Vacant)	..	(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 Government Hostel for Backward Class Boys at Poona.
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Vidarbha—

House Master, Government Backward Class Hostel.	Vacant	..	(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 Government Hostel for Backward Class Boys at Nagpur.
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XIV-B.—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Designation of Staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
	Scheduled and other Backward Classes		Others				
	Men	Woman	Men	Woman			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ra.							
Old Bombay Territory—							
Supervisor of studies in Arts Subjects (Poona).	1	..	..	..	(i) B. A. (in at least Second Class). (ii) Degree in Education.	220—15—400— EB—20—500— EB—25—600.	To coach students of Government Backward Class Hostel in Arts Subjects.
Vidarbha—							
Supervisor of studies in Science Subjects (Nagpur).	1	..	..	..	(i) B.Sc. (in at least Second Class). (ii) Degree in Education ..	Do. ..	To coach students of Government Backward Class Hostel in Science Subjects.
Regional Officer, Social Welfare, Nagpur.	..	..	1	..	Post-graduate degree or equivalent honour's degree having at least 4 years' experience in Government or Public concern.	350—350—25— 500—500—EB— 25—700—700— EB—30—850.	To supervise Social Welfare activities in Vidarbha Region.

J-2517-45-A.

Regional Officer, Tribal Welfare, Nagpur.	.. .. . (Vacant)	.. .. .	.. On Deputation from Revenue Department. Extra-Assistant Commissioner.	250—250—25— 400—400—20— 600—600—EB— 25—750— <i>plus</i> Spl. Pay Rs. 100 p.m.	To Supervise Tribal Welfare activities in Vidarbha Region.
Divisional Welfare Officer.	2	.. .. .	.. Post-graduate degree or equivalent honour's degree having at least 4 years' experience in Government or Public Concern.	350—350—25— 500—500—EB— 25—700—700— EB—30—850.	To supervise Social Welfare activities in Nagpur Division of Vidarbha Region.
Chief Artist	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. Master's degree in Arts	.. 300—300—20— 500—500—20— 600.	To help publishing of Welfare Scheme by drawing sketches for posters, etc.

XIV-C—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES.

J-2517-45-B.

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 other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only		Attached to Other Institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Universities			68		68						
Research Institutions											
Arts and Science Colleges			5,096	338	5,096	338			1,668	71	
Schools for General Education—											
Nursery			1,245	1,009	1,245	1,009					
Primary			107,853	52,249	107,853	52,249			64	8	
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary			13,233	4,751	13,233	4,751			8		
Middle/Junior High			110,001	50,516	110,001	50,516			703	160	
Senior Basic			65,546	22,133	65,546	22,133			752	111	

High	47,287	6,529	47,287	6,529	..	..	8,012	349
Higher Secondary	5,612	708	5,612	708	..	..	1,051	32
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Institutions for Professional and Special Education—								
Training {	Pre-primary .. .. .	..	53	..	53	..	..	8
	Basic Trg.	1,416	370	1,416	370	..	1,313	267
	Non-Basic Trg.	75	19	75	19	..	8	7
Engineering and Polytechnic	428	1	428	1	..	..	135	1
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts)	878	193	878	193	..	..	117	..
Medicine and Veterinary	162	80	162	80	..	..	55	47
Agriculture and Forestry	197	3	197	3	..	..	145	3
Commerce	1,442	56	1,442	56	..	..	181	..
Law	180	2	180	2	..	..	40	..
Music and Dancing	34	8	34	8	..	..	11	..
Oriental Studies	31	5	31	5	..	..	7	..
Others	30,511	172	30,511	13,172	..	..	260	63
GRAND TOTAL	391,295	152,195	391,295	152,195	..	..	14,530	1,127

XIV-C—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES—*concl.*

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)
Universities	50	..	Rs. 14,566	Rs. ..	28	..	15	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	4,172	300	17,06,452	1,37,087	586	23	137	10
Schools for General Education—								
Nursery	159	122	2,833	1,858	1,245	1,009	1,245	1,009
Primary	2,489	1,006	10,734	3,043	12,606	4,537	10,337	3,526
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary ..	418	474	6,200	1,571	2,293	627	1,825	515
Middle/Junior High	15,810	4,380	2,41,424	49,842	19,387	6,432	15,131	4,812
Senior Basic	5,027	858	94,650	6,274	11,457	2,085	9,405	1,599
High	38,936	5,291	25,07,720	2,86,278	7,272	582	2,119	193
Higher Secondary	3,767	614	2,55,801	25,275	4,910	700	4,073	550
					244	20	108	16
					1,207	117	1,012	81
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	{	Pre-primary	50	..	11,022	..	13	..	10
		Basic Trg.	948	207	2,67,383	49,671	882	115	643
		Non-Basic Trg. ..	41	18	15,418	5,757	89	11	40
Engineering and Poly technic Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts).		335	1	1,40,742	133	94	..	67	11
		737	151	2,53,389	14,160	66	40	51	30
Medicine and Veterinary		153	64	71,039	46,353	89	62	84	6
Agriculture and Forestry		172	..	70,712	..	51	..	48	..
Commerce		627	11	1,89,513	1,146	121	7	40	1
Law		150	2	74,110	1,175	60	2	24	1
Music and Dancing		12	..	3,457	..	7	3	6	3
Oriental Studies .. ..		..	..	..	..	30	5	28	3
Others .. ..		..	..	..	..	20,626	12,123	12,920	5,600
Grand Total ..		74,003	13,549	59,26,149	6,40,645	83,350	28,513	59,358	18,100

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities 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.

	Appear		Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Inter Arts	300	2	24	1
Inter Science	69	7	22	4
B.A.	157	12	68	4
B.Sc.	35	2	12	..
M.A.	20	..	2	..
Ph.D.	3	..	2	..
M.Sc.	2	..	..	..

XIV-C—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars						Number of students to Approved Hostels			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities only		In other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only		Attached to other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Universities			20		20					
Research Institutions										
Arts and Science Colleges			416	34	416	34			109	2
Schools for General Education—										
Nursery			207	173	207	173				
Primary			79,512	28,510	79,512	28,510			57	98
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary			7,024	2,478	7,024	2,478			106	39
Middle/Junior High			24,293	8,622	24,293	8,622			1,316	269
Senior Basic			16,154	4,281	16,154	4,281			1,516	345

High	6,071	737	6,071	737	1,399	57
Higher Secondary	1,171	152	1,171	152	201	..
Post-Basic
Institution for Professional and Special Education—														
Training	..	{	Pre-Primary	10	..	10	5
			Basic	579	111	579	111	558	54
			Non-Basic	30	2	30	2	1	1
Engineering and Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..
Technology and Industry including Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	123	3	123	3	..	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	44	9	44	9	..	..	9	3
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	116	..	..	..	70	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	219	6	219	6	..	..	3	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	2	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	33	3	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	10,530	1,473	10,530	1,473	..	..	64	1
<hr/>														
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	146,623	46,604	146,623	46,604	..	..	5,413	866

XIV-B—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

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)
			Rs.	Rs.				
Universities	13	..	1,988	..	4	..	2	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	373	28	1,35,912	10,209	36	2	17	..
Schools for General Education—								
Nursery	11	5	228	109	207	173	207	173
Primary	2,485	1,037	17,671	8,612	5,388	1,175	3,952	827
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary	180	77	1,905	348	697	183	537	116
Middle/Junior High‡	2,760	534	61,959	6,810	2,961	570	1,994	387
Senior Basic††	1,415	346	36,130	2,238	1,947	417	1,491	309
High	4,481	516	2,49,258	22,757	1,693	60	436	16
	..	..	..	..	350	40	295	29
Higher Secondary	902	117	57,854	5,186	90	8	57	8
	..	..	..	..	133	24	97	13
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	Pre-Primary	..	..	3	..	227	..	341	..	10	..	216	..	4
	Basic	..	437	28	105,167	6,024	..	17	..	..	..	10	..	..
	Non-Basic	..	11	1	3,006	315	..	18	..	..	..	8	..	..
Engineering and Polytechnic Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts).	..	..	62	..	35,613	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	1
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	44	4	18,215	1,760	..	30	..	7	..	29	..	7
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	83	..	35,564	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..
Commerce	..	..	35	..	12,239	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	..
Law	..	..	7	..	4,190	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	2	..	74	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,163	..	567	..	3,481	..	303
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	13,407	2,698	7,97,345	65,073	..	18,863	..	3,240	..	12,871	..	2,193

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities 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	8	..	3	..
Inter Science	1	1	..	..
B. A.	20	1	9	..
B. Sc.	4	..	2	..
M. A.	2	..	2	..
M. Sc.	1	..	1	..
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	†1,638	453	1,164	307
	††1,043	325	774	240

**XIV-C—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF
OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN 1960-61**

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars						Number of students to Approved Hostels			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities only		In other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities only		Attached to other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Universities			132	2	132	2	..	..	7	..
Research Institutions
Arts and Science Colleges			1,781	127	1,781	127	..	..	314	39
Schools for General Education—										
Nursery			942	798	942	798	..	..	..	..
Primary			106,295	49,854	106,295	49,854	..	..	25	..
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary			12,944	3,904	12,944	3,904	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High			67,095	32,926	67,095	32,926	..	..	121	26
Senior Basic			41,934	14,346	41,934	14,346	..	..	155	23

High	14,485	2,094	14,485	2,094	1,067	29
Higher Secondary	934	111	934	111	95	6
Post-Basic
Institution for Professional and Special Education—														
Training	..	{	Pre-Primary	14	..	14	3
			Basic	871	177	871	177	736	55
			Non-Basic	102	23	102	23	13	16
Engineering and Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	489	..	489	..	..	..	42	..
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts.)	..	..	..	..	..	577	200	577	200	..	..	41	8
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	324	117	324	117	..	..	58	51
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	262	1	262	1	..	..	198	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	919	31	919	31	..	..	31	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	20	1	..	..	6	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	76	8	76	8	..	..	24	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	9	3	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	20,979	7,749	20,979	7,749	..	..	145	42
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	271,170	112,486	271,170	112,486	..	..	3,078	298

XIV-C—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—*contd.*

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)
			Rs.	Rs.				
Universities	94	1	16,370	228	16	1	12	1
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	309	37	1,20,004	19,499	420	30	185	19
Schools for General Education—								
Nursery	35	33	815	712	942	798	942	798
Primary	574	264	2,359	884	8,888	4,442	6,631	3,408
Junior Basic, Basic/Primary	283	224	3,088	681	2,396	504	1,966	376
Middle/Junior High‡	3,785	1,047	43,462	9,936	9,733	3,432	6,861	2,517
Senior Basic††	1,618	275	15,708	1,183	6,705	1,613	5,247	1,139
High	5,975	674	3,46,326	44,472	1,719	199	718	178
{ S. S. C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	983	223	822	190
{ VII. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	295	34	14,240	1,002	131	12	57	6
{ H. S. C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	214	14	189	11
{ VII. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Institutions for Professional and Special Education —

Training	Pre-Primary	564	69	1,47,396	6,305	771	137	489	70
	Basic	76	12	17,309	4,108	151	22	140	20
	Non-Basic								
Engineering and Polytechnic		322		1,48,825		44		26	
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts.)		249	115	63,574	10,057	72	93	46	45
Medicine and Veterinary		200	72	80,082	65,768	195	75	192	74
Agriculture and Forestry		228	1	60,578	335	148		137	
Commerce		160	4	38,693	1,546	101	7	56	
Law		20	1	4,205	150	23		4	
Music and Dancing		46	2	1,249	60	3		3	
Oriental Studies						10		8	
Others						13,356	4,724	7,686	2,731
GRAND TOTAL		14,833	2,865	11,24,283	1,66,926	47,021	16,326	32,417	11,583

*Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities 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	74	3	15	2
Inter Science	17	1	9	1
B. A.	219	24	115	14
B. Sc.	91	1	41	1
M. A.	4	1	1	1
M. Sc.	4		4	
Ph. D. (Arts)	1			
	† 6,858	2,571	4,456	1,799
	†† 3,933	988	2,975	701

XV—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS WHO WENT ABROAD FOR FURTHER STUDIES FROM THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA DURING THE YEAR 1960-61

Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in												
Name of the Country (1)	Art Subjects		Science Subjects		Education		Engineering		Architecture and Design		Technology and Industry	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Men (12)	Women (13)
Canada
U. K.	1	..
U. S. A.
Australia	7	..
Grand Total	8	..

Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in											
Name of the Country (1)	Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry		Law		Commerce		Journalism		
	Men (14)	Women (15)	Men (16)	Women (17)	Men (18)	Women (19)	Men (20)	Women (21)	Men (22)	Women (23)	
Canada	
U. K.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. A.	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Australia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Number of scholars who went abroad for advanced studies in

Name of the Country	Banking and Insurance		Fine Arts		Nursing		Library Science		Other Subjects		Total		No. of stipendiary students included in Col. (34)&(35)	
	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Canada	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
U. K.	2	..	2	..
U. S. A.	1	..	6	..	6	..
Australia	9	..	9	..
Grand Total	1	..	..	1	..	17	1	17	1

XVI—STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE 1960-61 DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts Filled up by									Number of posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks
	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. Arrangements			Class I	Class II and Others	Total	
				Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total				
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<i>Direction—</i>																
Men ..	9	6	15	6	2	8	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..
Women ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
All Persons ..	9	7	16	6	2	8	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	..
<i>Inspection—</i>																
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Teaching—</i>																
<i>Collegiate—</i>																
Men ..	41	55	96	9	27	36	9	..	9	13	18	31	10	10	20	
Women ..	..	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
All Persons ..	41	67	108	9	28	37	9	..	9	13	19	32	10	10	20	
<i>Polytechnic—</i>																
Men ..	14	131	145	3	63	66	1	4	5	7	33	40	3	31	34	
Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	14	131	145	3	63	66	1	4	5	7	33	40	3	31	34	
<i>Others—</i>																
Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Persons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XVII—STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE 1960-61 DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

J-2517-46-A.

(1)	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts Filled up by									Number of Posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks
	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. Arrangements			Class I	Class II and Others	Total	
				Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
<i>Direction—</i>																
Men ..	12	1	13	8	..	8	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	1	13	8	..	8	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Inspection—</i>																
Men ..	25*	48†	73	10	12	22	14	35	49	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Women ..	3	4	7	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	28	52	80	11	12	23	16	39	55	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
<i>Teaching—</i>																
<i>Collegiate—</i>																
Men ..	58	287	345	26	207	233	20	46	66	..	..	..	12	34	46	..
Women ..	5	24	29	3	22	25	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	63	311	374	29	229	258	22	48	70	..	..	..	12	34	46	..
<i>School—</i>																
Men ..	9	122	131	5	12	17	4	106	110	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Women ..	2	33	35	1	3	4	1	30	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11	155	166	6	15	21	5	136	141	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
<i>Others—</i>																
Men ..	5	48	53	2	12	14	3	33	36	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Women ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5	50	55	2	12	14	3	35	38	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Total																
Men ..	109	506	615	51	243	294	45	221	266	..	..	..	13	42	55	..
Women ..	10	63	73	5	25	30	5	38	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	119	569	688	56	268	324	50	259	309	..	..	..	13	42	55	..

* Includes 3 Women holding Men's post.

† Includes 1 Woman holding Men's post.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE, 1960-61*

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Direction.</i>				
Director of Education ..	1	High academic qualification with sufficient administrative experience.	1,800—100—2,000	Head of the Department.
Jt. Director of Education ..	1	Do.	1,300—60—1,600 ..	To assist the D. E. in matters of administration, Policy, etc.
Dy. Director of Education (H. Qrs.).	3	Do.	300—350—30—650—E. B.—45—1,100 plus spl. 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.	4	Do.	Do.	To work as administrative Head of the Region.
Officer on Special Duty ..	1	Do.	300—1,100	To be in charge of Social Education in general and Gram Shikshan Mohim in particular.

Accounts Officer (G. S. S. 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 a repute.	Do.	..	To supervise the work in 'F' Accounts.
Officer in charge, Institute of Vocational Guidance.	1	High academic qualifications with a degree or diploma in Vocational guidance and sufficient adm. experience and experience in the field of vocational guidance.	Do.	..	To be in charge of Vocational Guidance Bureau and to guide the pupils in vocation and in selection of careers and to do research work.
Officer for O. and M.	..	1	A graduate of a statutory university..	200—220—15—400— E. B.—20—500— E. B.—25—650.	To devise methods to improve the working of the office and also of the Department.
<i>Inspection.</i>					
Divisional Superintendent of Education.	4	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	300—1,100.	..	To inspect Secondary and Primary Training Institutions etc.
District Educational Inspectors.	18	Do.	Do.	..	To inspect Secondary and Special Schools for boys and primary training institutions for men and to supervise primary education in general.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	3	Do.	Do.	..	To inspect secondary and special schools for girls and training institutions for women.
Inspector for Drawing and Craft work.	1	A high proficiency certificate or diploma in Drawing with sufficient adm. experience.	Do.	..	To inspect all secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned.
Inspector for Visual Education.	1	High academic qualifications with certificate of training in visual equipment and apparatus.	Do.	..	Incharge of the Deptt. of Visual Education.

*Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE, 1960-61*—contd.

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Inspection—contd.</i>			Rs.	
Inspector of Commercial Schools.	1	High academic qualifications in commerce with adequate administrative and inspecting experience of Commercial Schools.	300—1,000	.. To inspect all secondary schools so far as teaching of commerce is concerned.
District Inspectors of Schools	8	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	200—650	.. To inspect secondary middle schools and primary schools for boys.
District Inspectresses of Schools.	3	Do.	Do.	.. To inspect secondary middle schools and primary schools for girls.
State Inspector of Physical Education.	1	High academic qualifications and teaching degree in physical Education.	Do.	.. To inspect the teaching of physical Education in the Institutions.
Assistant Educational Inspectors.	3	Trained graduates with sufficient inspecting experience.	Do.	.. To assist the Educational Inspector, Gr. Bombay in the inspection of secondary and special schools for Boys and Training Institutions for Men.
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	1	Do.	Do.	.. To assist the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Inspection work.

Deputy Educational Inspectors.	18	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience for at least 5 years.	Do.	..	To inspect secondary schools and primary schools for boys.
Administrative Officer of D. S. Bs.	12	Do.	200—650 with a spl. pay of Rs. 30 p.m.	..	Administration of the schools in the District School Boards.
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craft work.	1	Matric and Art Master's certificate	200—650	..	To assist the Inspector for Drawing and Craft work in the inspection work.
Assistant Inspector for Commercial Schools.	1	B.Com. II and M.Com. II for direct recruits.	Do.	..	To assist the Inspector for Commercial Schools in the inspection work.
District Social Education Officers.	4	Trained graduates with administrative and inspecting experience for at least 5 years and experience in social education.	Do.	..	To organise the social Education in the Division.
<i>Others.</i>					
Research Officer	.. ..	1 High academic qualifications with administrative and Research experience.	300—1,100	..	To carry out research in the educational problems.
Accounts Officer for P. F.	..	1 A graduate of a statutory University	200—650	..	To supervise the accounts in connection with P. F. of teachers and the staff under the School Boards.

*Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE, 1960-61*—contd.

Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Others—contd.</i>				
Senior Supdts.	2	(1) Matriculation or its equivalent if appointment is made by promotion of a clerk. (2) A graduate in the case of a direct recruit.	200—650	.. To supervise the work done in the several branches in the D. E.'s office.
Junior Supdts.	6		200—220—15—385.	
Junior Supdts. (D. S. E.'s and E.I.'s office).	15	Do.	Do.	.. To supervise the work in connection with Plan schemes in the offices concerned.
Personal Assistant to the Director of Education.	1	A graduate of a statutory university ..	200—650 plus a spl. pay of Rs. 50 p.m.	.. To assist the D. E. in the administrative work.
Personal Assistants to the Reg. Deputy D. Es.	4	Do.	200—650	.. To assist the Dy. D. Es. in administrative work.
Registrars	9	A graduate of a statutory university ..	200—220—15—385	.. To assist the Principal of the College in the administrative work.
Curator of Libraires	1	High academic qualifications with a degree or diploma in Librarianship.	300—1,100	.. To organise and inspect libraries in the State.
Assistant Curator of Libraries.	2	A graduate of a statutory university with a degree or diploma in Librarianship.	200—385	.. To organise and inspect libraries in the region.
Statistician	1	A Master's degree in at least 2nd Class of a statutory university with statistics or Mathematics and Statistics.	200—650	.. To collect statistics for the Annual Report and to prepare the report for D.E.'s approval.

Non-Gazetted Class III.

Adm. Officers, M.S.Bs.	..	7	Trained graduate	..	..	..	160—250	..	Administration of the schools under the M. S. Bs.
Do.	..	3	Do.	..	..	..	70—200	..	Do.
Craft Organisers	..	..	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. E. Is. including those taken from the cadre of Primary Teachers.	591	(1)	Trained graduate	..	..	..	70—200	..	To supervise and inspect primary schools.
		(2)	Trained Pry. School Teachers	..	..	..	70—140.		
Asstt. Dy. Ednl. Inspectresses including those taken from the cadre of Primary Teachers.	132	(1)	Trained graduate	..	..	..	70—200	..	Do.
		(2)	Trained Pry. School Teachers	..	..	..	70—140.		

*Statistics for Men's Branch and Women's Branch may be given separately.

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Serial No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs.	
1	Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	1	At least Second Class in Engineering or a Post-Graduate in Engg. or Technology. 10 years Teaching Experience in Engineering or Technological College or at least 5 years experience as Technological and 5 years experience in an Executive and administrative capacity or 15 years combined experience. The post is filled up by promotion from amongst the senior most officers in B. E. S. Class I, either from Collegiate or Administrative Branch of the Department.	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 Technical 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 of 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 Admn. Branch).	To assist the Director in Administering the affairs of Technical Education in the State. To inspect Polytechnics and Collges.

3	Deputy Director of Training.	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 Government Department (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. Br.).	To look after all the works of planning under five year Plan of the Department.
6	Apprenticeship Advisor	..	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 subject. 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. Br.).	To look after all the matters pertaining to Audit and Accounts of the Directorate.

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION—*contd.*

Serial No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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 of 7 years experience in a position of responsibility or a combined experience of 10 years.	<p style="text-align: right;">Rs.</p> 300—350—650—EB—45—1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. in M. E. S. Class I (Admn. Br.). 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.
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.	200—220—15—400 EB—20—500—EB—25—650 M.E.S. Class II (Admn. Br.).	To assist the Regional Deputy Director of Tech. Education in their affairs and to inspect the institutions in region.

10 Deputy Inspectress of Tech. Education.	1	(i) Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce of a recognised University. (ii) A degree or Diploma in Domestic Science or a diploma in Tailoring and Embroidery or similar qualifications. (iii) Teaching and/or administrative inspections/experience of at least 3 years.	Do.	..	Do.
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APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of Scholars according to race or creed in
31st March

Type of Institution (1)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1961 (2)	Backward Class Pupils		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
1. Universities				
{ Men ..	4	220	2	222
{ Women ..	1	..	..	..
2. Research Institutions ..				
{ Men ..	15	..	..	..
{ Women ..	..	..	..	..
3. Colleges for General Edu- cation.				
{ Men ..	74	7,293	394	7,687
{ Women ..	7	..	105	105
4. Professional Colleges—				
(i) Agriculture Men ..	5	179	1	180
(ii) Applied Art and Archi- tecture. Men ..	2	40	..	40
(iii) Commerce Men ..	14	905	4	909
(iv) Education—				
(1) Post Graduate ..				
{ Men ..	15	46	9	55
{ Women ..	1	..	..	..
(2) Under-Graduate ..				
{ Men ..	73	122	6	128
{ Women ..	3	..	23	23
(v) Engineering Men ..	7	183	..	183
(vi) Law Men ..	8	212	3	215
(vii) Medicine				
{ Men ..	14	219	64	283
{ Women ..	1	..	..	..
(viii) Physical Education .. Men ..	4	3	..	3
(ix) Technology Men ..	2	50	..	50

I

Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions in the Maharashtra State as on 1961

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,372	464	2,836	2,592	466	3,058
..
212	86	298	212	86	298
..
49,676	14,207	63,883	56,969	14,601	71,570
..	3,533	3,533	..	3,638	3,638
1,482	4	1,486	1,661	5	1,666
864	156	1,020	904	156	1,060
9,402	531	9,933	10,307	535	10,842
1,074	391	1,465	1,120	400	1,520
..	143	143	..	143	143
1,398	1,565	2,963	1,520	1,571	3,091
8	170	178	8	193	201
4,195	14	4,209	4,378	14	4,392
3,877	250	4,127	4,089	253	4,342
3,352	1,210	4,562	3,571	1,274	4,845
..	5	5	..	5	5
64	9	73	67	9	76
606	..	606	656	..	656

APPENDIX

Type of Institution (1)		No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1961 (2)	Backward Class Pupils		
			Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
4. Professional Colleges—<i>contd.</i>					
(x) Veterinary science	.. Men ..	2	25	..	25
(xi) Other Professional	.. { Men ..	2	..	..	..
	.. { Women ..	..	..	..	..
Total Professional	.. { Men ..	148	1,984	87	2,071
	.. { Women ..	5	..	23	23
	Total ..	153	1,984	110	2,094
5. Special Colleges—					
(i) Music and Dancing	.. Men ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Fine Arts	.. Men ..	1	9	1	10
(iii) Oriental studies	.. Men ..	3	..	..	..
(iv) Social Education	.. Men ..	1	..	..	..
(v) Other Special	.. { Men ..	3	8	1	9
	.. { Women ..	1	..	..	..
Total Special Colleges	.. { Men ..	8	17	2	19
	.. { Women ..	1	..	..	..
	.. { Total ..	9	17	2	19
Total of all Higher Education (1 to 5).	.. { Men ..	249	9,514	485	9,999*
	.. { Women ..	14	..	128	128
	.. { Total ..	263	9,514	613	10,127

I 1960-61—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
305	2	307	330	2	332
332	4	336	332	4	336
..
26,951	4,136	31,087	28,935	4,223	33,158
8	318	326	8	341	349
26,959	4,454	31,413	28,943	4,564	33,507
..
337	160	497	346	161	507
171	26	197	171	26	197
129	51	180	129	51	180
528	24	552	536	25	561
..	435	435	..	435	435
1,165	261	1,426	1,182	263	1,445
..	435	435	..	435	435
1,165	696	1,861	1,182	698	1,880
80,376	19,154	99,530	89,890	19,639	109,529
8	4,286	4,294	8	4,414	4,422
80,384	23,440	103,824	89,898	24,053	113,951

Type of Institution (1)		No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1961 (2)	Backward Class Pupils		
			Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
6. Secondary Schools—					
Higher Secondary	Boys ..	80	7,704	402	8,106
	Girls ..	14	13	569	582
High Schools	Boys ..	1,900	67,842	5,564	73,406
	Girls ..	204	1	3,796	3,797
Middle Schools	Boys ..	239	7,618	1,089	8,707
	Girls ..	31	25	685	710
Total Secondary	Boys ..	2,219	83,164	7,055	90,219
	Girls ..	249	39	5,050	5,089
	Total ..	2,468	83,203	12,105	95,380
7. Primary Schools—					
Primary	Boys ..	33,188	642,844	224,989	867,833
	Girls ..	1,406	1,397	47,807	49,204
	Total ..	34,594	644,241	272,796	917,037
Nursery	Boys ..	527	2,394	1,980	4,374
8. Professional Schools—					
(i) Agriculture	Boys ..	35	369	3	372
(ii) Commerce	Boys ..	239	1,675	89	1,764
	Girls ..	1	..	..	..
(iii) Forestry	Boys ..	2	27	..	27
(iv) Medicine	Boys ..	19	174	18	192
	Girls ..	59	3	124	127

I 1960-61—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
49,154	5,277	54,431	56,858	5,679	62,537
712	8,148	8,860	725	8,717	9,442
470,258	102,949	573,207	538,100	108,513	646,613
2,559	93,236	95,795	2,560	97,032	99,592
21,570	4,660	26,230	29,188	5,749	34,937
73	3,960	4,033	98	4,645	4,743
540,982	112,886	653,868	624,146	119,941	744,087
3,344	105,344	108,688	3,383	110,394	113,777
544,326	218,230	762,556	627,529	230,335	857,864
2,029,852	930,801	2,960,653	2,672,696	1,155,790	3,828,486
9,013	291,321	300,334	10,410	339,128	349,538
2,038,865	1,222,122	3,260,987	2,683,106	1,494,918	4,178,024
16,167	13,390	29,557	18,561	15,370	33,931
2,108	3	2,111	2,477	6	2,483
17,076	4,689	21,765	18,751	4,778	23,529
..	54	54	..	54	54
66	..	66	93	..	93
1,117	261	1,378	1,291	279	1,570
41	2,905	2,946	44	3,029	3,073

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Type of Institution (1)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1961 (2)	Backward Class Pupils			Total (5)
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)		
8. Professional Schools—<i>contd.</i>					
(v) Physical Education ..	{ Boys ..	17	173	13	186
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Technology—					
(1) Poly. and Mono ..	Boys ..	39	801	1	802
(2) Other Technology ..	{ Boys ..	144	1,429	184	1,613
	{ Girls ..	144	99	212	311
(vii) Training Colleges—					
Basic	{ Men ..	96	2,863	49	2,912
	{ Women ..	31	..	609	609
Non-Basic	{ Men ..	32	42	6	48
	{ Women ..	16	..	77	77
(viii) Veterinary Schools ..	Boys ..	4	109	..	109
(ix) Marine	Boys ..	1	..	..	..
(x) Other Professional Schools.	{ Boys ..	7	5	..	5
	{ Girls ..	..	..	..	..
Total Professional Schools	{ Boys ..	635	7,667	363	8,030
	{ Girls ..	251	102	1,022	1,124
	{ Total ..	886	7,769	1,385	9,154
9. Special Schools—					
(i) Music and Dancing ..	{ Boys ..	44	112	14	126
	{ Girls ..	9	..	2	2
(ii) Other Fine Arts ..	Boys ..	18	85	3	88
(iii) Oriental Studies ..	Boys ..	39	73	11	84
(iv) Social Workers ..	{ Boys ..	1	2	..	2
	{ Girls ..	1	..	..	..

I 1960-61—*contd.*

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
384	185	569	557	198	755
..
7,104	28	7,132	7,905	29	7,934
3,920	456	4,376	5,349	640	5,989
197	5,255	5,452	296	5,467	5,763
9,695	272	9,967	12,558	321	12,879
..	3,059	3,059	..	3,668	3,668
603	602	1,205	645	608	1,253
16	720	736	16	797	813
162	..	162	271	..	271
162	..	162	162	..	162
822	9	831	827	9	836
..
43,219	6,505	49,724	50,886	6,868	57,754
254	11,993	12,247	356	13,015	13,371
43,473	18,498	61,971	51,242	19,883	71,125
594	1,089	1,683	706	1,103	1,809
8	110	118	8	112	120
966	158	1,124	1,051	161	1,212
1,570	526	2,096	1,643	537	2,180
71	10	81	73	10	83
..	40	40	..	40	40

APPENDIX

Type of Institution (1)		No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1961 (2)	Backward Class Pupils		
			Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
9. Special Schools— <i>contd.</i>					
(v) Handicapped—					
(1) Mentally	Boys ..	3	84	36	120
(2) Physically	Boys ..	26	237	33	270
	Girls ..	2	2	14	16
(vi) Adults	Men ..	15,786	60,941	792	61,733
	Women ..	7,872	..	21,444	21,444
(vii) Reformatory	Boys ..	9	431	..	431
	Girls ..	4	..	51	51
(viii) Others Special	Boys ..	5	..	..	..
	Girls ..	8	..	6	6
Total Special Schools ..	Boys ..	15,931	61,965	889	62,854
	Girls ..	7,896	2	21,517	21,519
	Total ..	23,827	61,967	22,406	84,373
Total of All Recognised Schools	Boys ..	52,749	807,548	235,761	1,043,309
	Girls ..	9,816	1,540	75,524	77,064
	Total ..	62,565	809,088	311,285	1,120,373
Total of All Unrecognised Schools.	Boys ..	158	1,821	579	2,400
	Girls ..	2	..	6	6
	Total ..	160	1,821	585	2,406
Grand Total of all Recognised and Unrecognised Schools.	Boys ..	52,907	809,369	236,340	1,045,709
	Girls ..	9,818	1,540	75,530	77,070
	Total ..	62,725	810,909	311,870	1,122,779

I, 1960-61—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
112	75	187	196	111	307
873	155	1,028	1,110	188	1,298
18	81	99	20	95	115
200,166	4,447	204,613	261,107	5,239	266,346
..	104,484	104,484	..	125,928	125,928
1,155	..	1,155	1,586	..	1,586
3	400	403	3	451	454
844	318	1,162	844	318	1,162
..	579	579	..	585	585
206,351	6,778	231,129	268,316	7,667	275,983
29	105,694	105,723	31	127,211	127,242
206,380	112,472	318,852	268,347	134,878	403,225
2,916,947	1,089,514	4,006,461	3,724,495	1,325,275	5,049,770
12,648	518,638	531,286	14,188	594,162	608,350
2,929,595	1,608,152	4,537,747	3,738,683	1,919,437	5,658,120
3,568	1,399	4,967	5,389	1,978	7,367
..	217	217	..	223	223
3,568	1,616	5,184	5,389	2,201	7,590
2,920,515	1,090,913	4,011,428	3,729,884	1,327,253	5,057,137
12,648	518,855	531,503	14,188	594,385	608,573
2,933,163	1,609,768	4,542,931	3,744,072	1,921,638	5,665,710

APPENDIX II

PART I

TABLE SHOWING THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1960-61 BY DISTRICTS

Name of the district	Total No. of towns and villages		No. of towns and villages with Schools		No. of towns and villages without Schools with a population of								Total	
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	1,000 and over	Bet-ween		Between		Between		Below 200		
						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)	
Greater Bombay	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	12	1,345	12	796	7	..	..	..	2	2	256	282	549
Jalgaon	..	29	1,423	29	1,096	11	1	1	4	6	8	103	193	327
Kolaba	..	12	1,776	12	1,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	176	724
Nasik	..	24	1,653	24	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	185	324
Ratnagiri	..	13	1,515	13	1,383	..	..	..	1	2	..	46	83	132
Thana	..	22	1,587	22	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	8	425
Ahmednagar	..	13	1,319	13	1,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	27	78
Kolhapur	..	19	1,078	19	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	40	79
Poona	..	32	1,469	32	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	166	222

Sangli	..	..	27	501	27	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Satara	..	..	15	1,153	15	1,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	93	144
Sholapur	..	..	14	934	14	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Akola	..	..	10	1,477	10	1,064	..	1	1	..	2	4	23	382	413
Amravati	..	..	17	1,567	17	917	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	564	650
Bhandara	..	..	4	1,491	4	873	5	..	..	..	2	232	201	178	618
Buldana	..	..	9	1,188	9	893	..	..	..	2	1	..	54	238	295
Chanda	..	..	7	2,494	7	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	1,342	1,495
Nagpur	..	..	13	1,667	13	699	2	..	..	..	1	..	386	579	968
Wardha	..	..	7	930	7	624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	306
Yeotmal	..	..	8	1,634	8	1,086	..	..	..	..	..	1	158	389	548
Aurangabad	..	..	9	1,855	9	1,238	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	397	617
Bhir	..	..	8	1,029	8	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	24	148
Nanded	..	..	13	1,548	13	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	346	546
Oamanabad	..	..	19	1,372	19	1,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	212	215
Parbhani	..	..	12	1,500	12	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	340	464
Total—(Maharashtra State).			369	35,505	369	25,199	25	2	2	7	16	247	3,442	6,565	10,306

APPENDIX II—contd.

PART II

NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF WHICH ARE SERVED BY NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE WITH A SCHOOL, DURING 1960-61

Name of the district	Number of Villages without Schools with a population of								Total
	1,000 and over	Between 999—900	Between 899—800	Between 799—700	Between 699—600	Between 599—500	Between 499 and 200	Below 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Greater Bombay
Dhulia	7	..	..	..	2	2	256	159	426
Jalgaon	11	1	1	4	6	8	102	139	272
Kolaba	541	16	557
Nasik	125	123	248
Ratnagiri	1	2	..	46	62	111
Thana	417	..	417
Ahmednagar	31	20	51
Kolhapur	38	30	68
Poona	56	132	188
Sangli	4	7	11

Satara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	71	122
Sholapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Akola .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	..	23	252	283
Amravati .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	469	533
Bhandara .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	222	..	181	82	492
Buldana .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	29	177	209
Chanda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	334	393
Nagpur .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	306	275	584
Wardha .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	177
Yeotmal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	126	306	433
Aurangabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omanabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Maharashtra State).	..	25	2	2	7	16	237	2,455	2,839	5,583		

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION INTRODUCED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.

Name of local authority and area of compulsion	Date on which compulsion has been introduced	Whether for boys or girls or for 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	1921	6-11 Boys	1960	19,631	18,890	3,121	.. .. .
Dhulia	1923	6-11 Both	1960	39,988	36,880	5,748	4,578
Primary Education Act, 1923							
Bombay City	1925	6-11 both	1960	2,826,300	1,723,700	179,211	158,079
	1940						
	1950						
	1957						
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.							
Ahmednagar	1927	6-11 Boys	1960	41,538	39,433	5,915	.. .. .
Sholapur City	1927, 1941, 1948, 1949 and 1950.	6-11 both	1960	138,963	127,046	23,757	16,185

Poona City	1943, 1949 and 1950.	6·11 both	.. 1960	261,032	224,454	39,153	33,669
Jalgaon	1947 .. .	6·11 both	.. 1960	36,338	32,125	5,130	3,978
Malegaon	1948	7·11 both	.. 1960	30,670	29,220	7,074	5,425
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.							
Nasik City	1952	7·11 both	.. 1960	50,394	42,014	8,554	7,245
Barsi	1947	7·11 both	.. 1960	21,703	20,257	3,320	2,929
Amalner	1957	7·11 both	.. 1960	23,096	21,550	4,740	3,327
Kolhapur	1958	7·10 both	.. 1960	71,360	65,475	17,354	13,820
District Local Board Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923 and 47.							
Satara	1947, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959 and 1960.	7·11 both	.. 1960	546,701	587,727	92,632	75,388
Jalgaon	1947, 1949, 1954, 1955 and 1956.	7·11 both	.. 1960	668,801	664,918	96,299	59,859
Sholapur	1946, 1948, 1954 and 1956.	6·11 both	.. 1960	625,609	593,606	71,188	52,718
Ratanagiri	1938, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1954 and 1956.	6·11 both	.. 1960	769,032	941,563	96,562	84,165
Dhulia	1929, 1947, 1954 and 1956.	6·11 both	.. 1960	527,744	519,743	95,651	46,060

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		Notices	Coercive measure taken			
			Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance			Atten- dance 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)
											Rs.
Local authority Municipality Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.											
Satara	3,121	..	100.0	..	79.0	..	137	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	5,204	4,266	86.8	93.2	84.7	86.4	1,299	81	..	..	..
Primary Education Act, 1923.											
Bombay City	173,615	149,230	96.0	94.0	84.5	84.5	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.											
Ahmednagar	5,530	..	93.7	..	85.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur City	22,100	14,681	92.8	90.7	73.5	75.9	1,964	600	..	..	..

Poona City	..	..	..	32,769	28,569	83.6	84.8	86.0	83.8	5,855	1,782	..	..	..
Jalgaon	..	..	..	4,428	3,716	86.3	93.4	88.5	82.4	1,190	56	..	..	..
Malegaon	..	..	..	5,833	4,492	82.0	83.0	80.5	80.0	671	121	..	..	..

**Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1947.**

Nasik City	..	..	..	8,386	7,196	98.0	99.0	69.6	71.3	267	..	..	..	..
Barsi	..	..	..	3,082	2,595	98.8	88.1	71.9	73.6	350	41	..	..	..
Amalner	..	..	..	2,829	2,287	60.3	68.7	54.7	73.1	305	147	..	..	..
Kolhapur	..	..	..	16,875	13,106	97.2	95.0	91.5	89.2	792	..	..	..	..

**District Local Board
Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1923 & 47.**

Satara	..	..	..	77,196	51,346	83.3	68.9	77.8	52.3	18,193	7,911	2	56	..
Jalgaon	..	..	..	86,925	58,600	86.8	58.8	75.7	64.1	21,418	6,335	49	2	4
Sholapur	..	..	..	65,686	45,653	87.3	76.6	75.8	49.7	21,347	1,778	21	18	..
Ratanagiri	..	..	..	88,284	72,423	91.4	86.4	72.4	62.8	26,120	9,702	119	115	15
Dhulia	..	..	..	65,557	27,021	68.5	58.6	61.6	66.5	8,381	2,016	294	..	..

APPENDIX III—contd.

Name of local authority and area of compulsion	Date of which compulsion has been introduced	whether for boys or girls or for 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)
Kolaba	1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 to 1958.	7-11 both	.. 1960	427,521	463,761	73,204	56,014
Thana	1947, 1954, 1956	7-11 both	.. 1960	796,365	707,918	77,266	65,854
Nasik	1947, 1948, 1954, 1956.	7-11 both	.. 1959-60	687,946	658,339	81,949	64,604
Ahmednagar	1947, 1949, 1954, 1956.	7-11 both	.. 1960	660,380	636,831	79,884	57,202
Sangli	1947, 1954, 1956	7-11 both	.. 1960	507,407	491,027	77,771	58,274
Poona	1947, 1954, 1956,	7-11 both	.. 1960	663,341	662,290	70,050	52,928
Kolhapur	1947, 1954, 1956	7-11 both	.. 1959	587,084	504,877	130,245	73,203
<i>Marathwada Region.</i>							
Aurangabad	1953	6-11 Boys	.. 1951	13,992	14,137	1,412	1,310
Bhir .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Parbhani	1953-56	6-11 both	.. 1951	20,486	16,265	2,595	1,026
Nanded	1953	6-11 both	.. 1951	14,875	12,175	1,605	426
Osmanabad	1953-56	6-11 both	.. 1960	24,286	22,389	2,789	2,422

**Local authority
Municipality Primary
Education Act, 1920.**

Vidarbha Region.

Akola	..	..	..	1930-31 1953-54.	..	6-14 Boys	..	1960	..	..	53,582	51,201	7,342	..
Amravati	..	..	..	1924 to 1931	..	6-11 Boys	..	1951	..	..	92,500	69,782	13,875	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	1930	..	6-11 Boys	..	1951	..	..	11,522	11,118	1,700	..
Buldhana	..	..	..	1925-26, 1931, 1935, and 1959.	..	6-14 both	..	1951	..	..	56,392	52,446	6,105	715
Chanda	..	..	..	1923-30	..	6-13 Boys	..	1951	..	..	26,430	26,131	3,821	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	1928, 1952, 1954	..	6-11 both	..	1960	..	..	516,016	430,437	24,670	19,520
Wardha	..	..	..	1928-30	..	6-13 boys	..	1961	..	..	39,278	37,126	5,231	..
Yeotmal	..	..	..	1928, 1952, 1955	..	6-11 Boys	..	1951	..	..	26,305	24,023	2,205	..

**Local authority
Janapada Sabha, Primary
Education Act, 1920.**

Akola	..	..	..	1923-24 1925, 1930 and 1931.	..	6-14 Boys	..	1960	..	..	30,902	27,803	5,171	..
Amravati	..	..	..	1924 to 1931	..	6-11 Boys	..	1951	..	..	108,390	24,320	16,258	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	1926	..	6-11 Boys	..	1951	..	..	87,288	70,561	8,497	..
Buldhana	..	..	..	1952-53	..	6-14 Boys	..	1951	..	..	25,692	25,194	3,348	..
Chanda	..	..	..	1928	..	7-14 Boys	..	1951	..	..	1,862	1,784	187	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	1929-30	..	6-11 Boys	..	1960	..	..	8,467	7,134	1,779	..

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		Notices	Coercive measure taken				
								Attendance orders passed	Prosecutions			Fines realised
	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's	Boys	Girl's	Non-enrolment		Non-attendances	(19)		
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Kolaba	49,104	30,352	61.3	54.3	72.7	62.4	31,889	..	..	..	Rs. ..
Thana	54,600	45,665	..	..	93.8	89.8	1,024	154	..	..	..
Nasik	75,594	51,510	90.6	85.5	73.8	59.8	10,042	3,001	29	33	..	
Ahmednagar	69,484	44,560	86.0	78.0	70.8	65.3	26,071	287	31	41	18	
Sangli	59,029	37,304	75.4	67.1	78.1	65.2	4,614	..	..	..	..
Poona	87,032	56,942	..	..	66.9	62.8	9,901	4,384	144	281	..
Kolhapur	76,689	43,502	..	..	52.9	54.2	1,510	..	..	..	..
<i>Marathwāda Region.</i>												
Aurangabad	1,050	315	71.0	24.0	88.2	77.4	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani	2,379	570	91.0	55.0	78.1	77.0	
Nanded	792	222	48.0	51.0	91.7	95.0	
Osmanabad	2,705	1,462	78.7	67.5	33	

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**Local Authority
Municipal Primary
Education Act, 1920.**

Vidarbha Region.

J-2517-48-A

Akola	..	..	..	5,257	..	71.6	..	78.3	..	1,878	641	17	55	40
Amravati	..	..	..	12,029	..	87.0	..	56.6	..	2,517	1,159	79	1	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	1,225	..	72.0	..	91.4	..	88	47	..	..	..
Buldhana	..	..	..	5,972	708	99.4	98.6	87.1	86.7	1,582	354	6	23	24
Chanda	..	..	..	2,939	..	78.0	..	90.3	..	587	489	..	..	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	24,050	19,328	97.0	99.0	94.3	94.8	836	412	12	..	..
Wardha	..	..	..	4,500	..	93.0	..	67.8	..	1,034	642	..	..	13
Yeotmal	..	..	..	2,205	..	100.0	..	93.4	..	677	197	5	..	..

**Local Authority
Janpad Sabha Primary
Education Act, 1920.**

Akola	..	..	..	4,165	..	80.5	..	80.2	..	1,408	568	7	132	149
Amravati	..	..	..	10,212	..	63.0	..	51.2	..	1,984	1,236	42	10	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	8,190	..	96.0	..	81.6	..	2,185	1,045	56	297	..
Buldhana	..	..	..	2,983	..	88.8	..	72.5	..	720	398	398	124	..
Chanda	..	..	..	113	..	60.0	..	63.7	..	78	16	10	10	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	1,040	..	57.0	..	81.0	..	232	165	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV
STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY LOCAL BODIES ON
PRIMARY EDUCATION DURING 1960-61

	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1960	Government		Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance i.e., columns (2) to (8) (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Greater Bombay.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorized Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	17,58,743	53,00,000	..	46,71,935	1,51,12,412	..	4,03,179	2,72,46,269
Total (b) ..	17,58,743	53,00,000	..	46,71,935	1,51,12,412	..	4,03,179	2,72,46,269
Total (a) and (b) ..	17,58,743	53,00,000	..	46,71,935	1,51,12,412	..	4,03,179	2,72,46,269
<i>Dhulia District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	64,293	50,60,598	1,22,925	2,66,483	..	1,021	2,99,943	58,15,263
Non-authorized Municipalities.	..	6,40,485	..	..	64,083	142	..	7,04,710
Total (a) ..	64,293	57,01,083	1,22,925	2,66,483	64,083	1,163	2,99,943	65,19,973

Authorised Municipalities.	16,745	2,14,450	..	..	3,18,090	..	..	5,49,285
Total (b) ..	16,745	2,14,450	..	..	3,18,090	..	..	5,49,285
Total (a) and (b) ..	81,038	59,15,533	1,22,925	2,66,483	3,82,173	1,163	2,99,943	70,69,258
<i>Jalgaon District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	5,29,642	59,53,398	1,64,770	3,09,590	..	1,859	1,85,018	71,44,277
Non-authorised Municipalities.	..	13,04,935	36,116	..	1,63,957	448	40,554	15,46,010
Total (a) ..	5,29,642	72,58,333	2,00,886	3,09,590	1,63,957	2,307	2,25,572	86,90,287
M. S. B., Jalgaon..	867	2,05,713	..	..	3,03,000	..	34,834	5,44,414
M. S. B., Amalner	21,713	95,858	16,996	..	1,75,821	109	7,883	3,18,380
Total (b) ..	22,580	3,01,571	16,996	..	4,78,821	109	42,717	8,62,794
Total (a) and (b) ..	5,52,222	77,59,904	2,17,882	3,09,590	6,42,778	2,416	2,68,289	95,53,081
<i>Kolaba District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	13,88,758	32,56,041	2,21,439	2,19,196	..	..	1,49,205	52,34,639
Non-authorised Municipalities,	..	4,88,235	32,200	..	96,084	..	4,996	6,21,515
Total (a) ..	13,88,758	37,44,296	2,53,639	2,19,196	96,084	..	1,54,201	58,56,154
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b) ..	13,88,758	37,44,296	2,53,639	2,19,196	96,084	..	1,54,201	58,56,154

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	EXPENDITURE							Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31st March 1961 (17)
	Recurring				Non- recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)			
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On manage- ments (13)					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Greater Bombay.</i>									
D. S. B.
Non-authorised Municipalities.
Total (a)
Bombay Municipal Corporation.	2,27,19,766	..	5,72,713	10,40,214	Expr is met from loan fund from 1960-61.	..	2,43,32,693	29,13,576	
Total (b) ..	2,27,19,766	..	5,72,713	10,40,214	Expr is met from loan fund from 1960-61.	..	2,43,32,693	29,13,576	
Total (a) and (b) ..	2,27,19,766	..	5,72,713	10,40,214	Expr. is met from loan fund from 1960-61.	..	2,43,32,693	29,13,576	
<i>Dhulia District.</i>									
D. S. B. ..	46,99,042	65,003	94,357	70,269	1,22,925	..	50,51,596	7,63,667	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,83,362	8,539	12,809	..	..	..	7,04,710	..
Total (a) ..	53,82,404	73,542	1,07,166	70,269	1,22,925	..	57,56,306	7,63,667	

Authorised Municipalities.	5,29,109	1,004	..	14,036	..	..	5,44,149	5,136
Total (b) ..	5,29,109	1,004	..	14,036	..	..	5,44,149	5,136
Total (a) and (b) ..	59,11,513	74,546	1,07,166	84,305	1,22,925	..	63,00,455	7,68,803
<i>Jalgaon District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	55,88,628	3,504	62,549	82,110	3,37,693	200	60,74,684	10,69,593
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	14,39,514	768	13,710	17,998	74,020	..	15,46,010	..
Total (a) ..	70,28,142	4,272	76,259	1,00,108	4,11,713	200	76,20,694	10,69,593
M. S. B., Jalgaon..	5,02,474	999	2,742	11,823	7,128	..	5,25,166	19,248
M. S. B., Amalner	2,57,729	..	..	4,173	..	..	2,61,902	56,478
Total (b) ..	7,60,203	999	2,742	15,996	7,128	..	7,87,068	75,726
Total (a) and (b) ..	77,88,345	5,271	79,001	1,16,104	4,18,841	200	84,07,762	11,45,391
<i>Kolaba District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	33,28,564	..	49,575	69,522	2,11,971	..	36,59,632	15,75,007
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	5,75,207	..	5,403	10,075	30,830	..	6,21,515	..
Total (a) ..	39,03,771	..	54,978	79,597	2,42,801	..	42,81,147	15,75,007
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b) ..	39,03,771	..	54,978	79,597	2,42,801	..	42,81,147	15,75,007

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1960	Government		Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance i.e., columns (2) to (8) (9)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nasik District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	3,56,652	46,95,460	1,41,516	2,21,510	..	1,676	2,61,700	56,78,514
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	7,04,311	..	..	1,96,205	523	39,252	9,40,291
Total (a) ..	3,56,652	53,99,771	1,41,516	2,21,510	1,96,205	2,199	3,00,952	66,18,805
M. S. B., Nasik ..	38,378	3,36,176	1,212	..	2,40,000	328	22,441	6,38,535
M. S. B., Malegaon	54,238	2,40,902	480	..	3,86,736	..	39,646	7,22,002
Cantt., Deolali ..	..	31,906	..	..	39,210	1,108	..	72,224
Total (b) ..	92,616	6,08,984	1,692	..	6,65,946	1,436	62,087	14,32,761
Total (a) and (b) ..	4,49,268	60,08,755	1,43,208	2,21,510	8,62,151	3,635	3,63,039	80,51,566
<i>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	8,42,611	79,76,530	1,14,087	1,62,438	..	927	39,148	91,35,741
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	4,98,539	8,378	..	59,154	269	3,960	5,70,300
Total (a) ..	8,42,611	84,75,069	1,22,465	1,62,438	59,154	1,196	43,108	97,06,041

Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	8,42,611	84,75,069	1,22,465	1,62,438	59,154	1,196	43,108	97,06,041	
<i>Thana District.</i>									
D. S. B.	4,24,673	48,20,176	32,408	1,41,625	..	..	3,25,824	57,44,706	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,08,904	..	..	2,44,042	..	..	7,52,946	
Total (a)	4,24,673	53,29,080	32,408	1,41,625	2,44,042	..	3,25,824	64,97,652	
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	4,24,673	53,29,080	32,408	1,41,625	2,44,042	..	3,25,824	64,97,652	
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>									
D. S. B.	2,15,248	56,72,952	1,83,797	1,28,087	..	589	89,709	62,90,382	
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	2,14,927	..	..	90,882	..	..	3,05,809	
Total (a)	2,15,248	58,87,879	1,83,797	1,28,087	90,882	589	89,709	65,96,191	
M. S. B., Ahmednagar.	16,309	2,23,561	..	..	2,05,975	125	19,560	4,65,530	
Cantr., Ahmednagar	..	34,253	20	..	27,346	165	..	61,784	
Total (b)	16,309	2,57,814	20	..	2,33,321	290	19,560	5,27,314	
Total (a) and (b)	2,31,557	61,45,693	1,83,817	1,28,087	3,24,203	879	1,09,269	71,23,505	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	EXPENDITURE							
	Recurring				Non-recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31st March 1961 (17)
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Nasik District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	43,42,011	1,584	2,05,494	94,355	5,06,880	..	51,50,324	5,28,190
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	8,63,917	348	..	..	76,026	..	9,40,291	..
Total (a) ..	52,05,928	1,932	2,05,494	94,355	5,82,906	..	60,90,615	5,28,190
M. S. B., Nasik ..	5,60,898	500	34,496	11,870	700	..	6,08,464	30,071
M. S. B., Malegaon	5,44,878	785	2,939	19,191	635	..	5,68,428	1,53,574
Cantt., Deolali ..	71,480	..	..	..	744	..	72,224	..
Total (b) ..	11,77,256	1,285	37,435	31,061	2,079	..	12,49,116	1,83,645
Total (a) and (b) ..	63,83,184	3,217	2,42,929	1,25,416	5,84,985	..	73,39,731	7,11,835
<i>Ratnagiri District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	72,56,834	..	1,29,933	1,26,701	1,14,056	..	76,27,524	15,08,217
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	5,35,005	..	26,886	..	8,409	..	5,70,300	..
Total (a) ..	77,91,839	..	1,56,819	1,26,701	1,22,465	..	81,97,824	15,08,217

Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	77,91,839	..	1,56,819	1,26,701	1,22,465	..	81,97,824	15,08,217
<i>Thana District.</i>								
D. S. B.	40,81,383	763	2,79,375	90,509	10,835	..	44,62,865	12,81,841
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	7,45,321	..	7,625	..	..	..	7,52,946	..
Total (a)	48,26,704	763	2,87,000	90,509	10,835	..	52,15,811	12,81,841
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	48,26,704	763	2,87,000	90,509	10,835	..	52,15,811	12,81,841
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>								
D. S. B.	50,46,167	41,694	3,59,919	1,30,791	2,09,539	..	57,88,110	5,02,272
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	3,05,809	..	..	..	..	..	3,05,809	..
Total (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. B., Ahmednagar.	4,11,324	70	28,466	8,790	..	..	4,48,650	16,880
Cantt., Ahmednagar	57,594	..	1,850	2,340	..	..	61,784	..
Total (b)	4,68,918	70	30,316	11,130	..	..	5,10,434	16,880
Total (a) and (b)	58,20,894	41,764	3,90,235	1,41,921	2,09,539	..	66,04,353	5,19,152

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Receipts Recurring and Non-recurring								
(1)	Opening balance on 1st April 1960 (2)	Government		Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation (5)	Municipal Funds (6)	Fees (7)	Miscellaneous (8)	Total including opening balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8) (9)
		Recurring (3)	Non-recurring (4)					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	4,44,834	47,65,902	32,258	..	..	95	1,37,472	53,80,561
Non-Authorised Municipalities ..	..	4,33,254	2,932	..	68,267	45	12,497	5,17,005
Total (a) ..	4,44,834	51,99,166	35,190	..	68,267	140	1,49,969	58,97,566
M. S. B., Kolhapur ..	41,946	3,26,586	250	..	5,84,000	29	1,26,038	10,78,849
Total (b) ..	41,946	3,26,586	250	..	5,84,000	29	1,26,038	10,78,849
Total (a) and (b) ..	4,86,780	55,25,752	35,440	..	6,52,267	169	2,76,007	69,76,415
<i>Poona District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	8,89,302	54,81,765	5,53,928	7,37,999	..	91	7,59,721	84,22,806
Non-Authorised Municipalities ..	..	3,50,895	57,593	..	88,246	3	..	4,96,737
Total (a) ..	8,89,302	58,32,660	6,11,521	7,37,999	88,246	94	7,59,721	89,19,543

P. M. C., Poona ..	1,49,001	10,25,683	8,855	..	17,77,105	418	12,946	29,74,008
Cantt., Poona ..	..	51,379	..	..	46,031	..	..	97,410
Cantt., Kirkee ..	..	53,355	..	..	36,570	24,845	..	1,14,770
Total (b) ..	1,49,001	11,30,417	8,855	..	18,59,706	25,263	12,946	31,86,188
Total (a) and (b) ..	10,38,303	69,63,077	6,20,376	7,37,999	19,47,952	25,357	7,72,667	1,21,05,731
<i>Sangli District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	5,10,607	42,27,905	5,69,577	1,60,209	..	613	4,42,571	59,11,482
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	7,89,912	1,06,212	..	2,03,334	141	82,044	11,81,643
Total (a) ..	5,10,607	50,17,817	6,75,789	1,60,209	2,03,334	754	5,24,615	70,93,125
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b) ..	5,10,607	50,17,817	6,75,789	1,60,209	2,03,334	754	5,24,615	70,93,125
<i>Satara District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	74,855	56,66,639	42,063	1,12,478	..	2,096	46,803	59,44,934
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	7,34,867	..	..	72,830	412	..	8,08,109
Total (a) ..	74,855	64,01,506	42,063	1,12,478	72,830	2,508	46,803	67,53,043
M. S. B., Satara ..	15,862	1,35,123	1,524	..	85,300	92	15,316	2,53,217
Total (b) ..	15,862	1,35,123	1,524	..	85,300	92	15,316	2,53,217
Total (a) and (b) ..	90,717	65,36,629	43,587	1,12,478	1,58,130	2,600	62,119	70,06,260

APPENDIX IV—contd.

EXPENDITURE								
(1)	Recurring				Non-recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31st March 1961 (17)
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Kolhapur District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	45,55,446	1,728	97,130	82,876	1,33,694	..	48,70,874	5,09,687
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	4,84,497	4,568	8,252	7,534	12,154	..	5,17,005	..
Total (a) ..	50,39,943	6,296	1,05,382	90,410	1,45,848	..	53,87,879	5,09,687
M. S. B., Kolhapur	5,73,522	144	2,18,984	21,873	2,27,636	..	10,42,159	36,690
Total (b) ..	5,73,522	144	2,18,984	21,873	2,27,636	..	10,42,159	36,690
Total (a) and (b) ..	56,13,465	6,440	3,24,366	1,12,283	3,73,484	..	64,30,038	5,46,377
<i>Poona District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	59,50,185	3,994	1,81,534	1,29,537	3,12,133	..	65,77,383	18,45,423
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	2,24,711	967	52,428	..	2,18,631	..	4,96,737	..
Total (a) ..	61,74,896	4,961	2,33,962	1,29,537	5,30,764	..	70,74,120	18,45,423

P. M. C., Poona ..	21,72,074	3,170	3,75,354	60,792	5,935	..	26,17,325	3,56,683
Cantt., Poona ..	31,005	..	65,317	..	1,088	..	97,410	..
Cantt., Kirkee ..	1,14,770	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,770	..
Total (b) ..	23,17,849	3,170	4,40,671	60,792	7,023	..	28,29,505	3,56,683
Total (a) and (b) ..	84,92,745	8,131	6,74,633	1,90,329	5,37,787	..	99,03,625	22,02,106
<i>Sangli District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	45,01,043	17,788	1,56,496	86,493	5,77,801	..	53,39,621	5,71,861
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	10,80,275	3,380	..	..	97,988	..	11,81,643	..
Total (a) ..	55,81,318	21,168	1,56,496	86,493	6,75,789	..	65,21,264	5,71,861
Total (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b) ..	55,81,318	21,168	1,56,496	86,493	6,75,789	..	65,21,264	5,71,861
<i>Satara District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	52,75,840	2,295	1,53,797	8,78,112	42,063	..	55,61,807	3,83,127
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	8,07,713	396	..	..	..	..	8,08,109	..
Total (a) ..	60,83,553	2,691	1,53,797	87,812	42,063	..	63,69,916	3,83,127
M. S. B., Satara ..	2,21,397	204	9,840	5,503	4,652	..	2,41,596	11,621
Total (b) ..	2,21,397	204	9,840	5,503	4,652	..	2,41,596	11,621
Total (a) and (b) ..	63,04,950	2,895	1,63,637	93,315	46,715	..	66,11,512	3,94,748

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	Receipts recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1960	Government		Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance, i.e., column is (2) to (8) (9)
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Sholapur District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	2,82,282	44,98,617	2,61,247	5,40,899	..	679	2,11,431	57,95,155
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	5,82,320	48,700	..	1,03,290	123	..	7,34,433
Total (a) ..	2,82,282	50,80,937	3,09,947	5,40,899	1,03,290	802	2,11,431	65,29,588
M. S. B., Sholapur	26,642	8,26,174	666	..	8,91,000	418	58,931	18,03,831
M. S. B., Barsi ..	40,528	1,46,725	..	..	1,40,313	..	..	3,27,566
Total (b) ..	67,170	9,72,899	666	..	10,31,313	418	58,931	21,31,397
Total (a) and (b) ..	3,49,452	60,53,836	3,10,613	5,40,899	11,34,603	1,220	2,70,362	86,60,985
<i>Akola District.</i>								
Janapad ..	5,33,851	35,49,683	43,450	3,64,786	..	89,307	13,497	45,94,574
Total (a) ..	5,33,851	35,49,683	43,450	3,64,786	..	89,307	13,497	45,94,574
Authorised Municipalities.	1,05,657	6,77,602	1,774	..	4,51,564	180	7,957	12,44,734
Total (b) ..	1,05,657	6,77,602	1,774	..	4,51,564	180	7,957	12,44,734
Total (a) and (b) ..	6,39,508	42,27,285	45,224	3,64,786	4,51,564	89,487	21,454	58,39,308

<i>Bhandara District.</i>									
Janapad	..	4,68,229	33,49,609	93,776	9,91,006	..	12,910	..	49,15,530
Total (a)	..	4,68,229	33,49,609	93,776	9,91,006	..	12,910	..	49,15,530
Authorised Municipalities.		82,397	2,19,390	1,000	..	2,62,581	4	..	5,65,372
Total (b)	..	82,397	2,19,390	1,000	..	2,62,581	4	..	5,65,372
Total (a) and (b)	..	5,50,626	35,68,999	94,776	9,91,006	2,62,581	12,914	..	54,80,902
<i>Buldhana District.</i>									
Janapad	..	2,01,963	26,95,274	3,268	6,06,934	..	1,68,886	530	36,76,855
Total (a)	..	2,01,963	26,95,274	3,268	6,06,934	..	1,68,886	530	36,76,855
Authorised Municipalities.		1,20,217	2,79,047	19,691	..	3,00,296	1,248	154	7,20,653
Total (b)	..	1,20,217	2,79,047	19,691	..	3,00,296	1,248	154	7,20,653
Total (a) and (b)	..	3,22,180	29,74,321	22,959	6,06,934	3,00,296	1,70,134	684	43,97,508
<i>Chanda District.</i>									
Janapad	..	10,03,275	21,06,858	..	2,48,073	..	..	17,062	33,75,268
Total (a)	..	10,03,275	21,06,858	..	2,48,073	..	..	17,062	33,75,268
Authorised Municipalities.		19,83,116	1,23,488	7,173	..	9,45,470	..	2	30,59,249
Total (b)	..	19,83,116	1,23,488	7,173	..	9,45,470	..	2	30,59,249
Total (a) and (b)	..	29,86,391	22,30,346	7,173	2,48,073	9,45,470	..	17,064	64,34,517

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	EXPENDITURE							Closing balance as on 31st March 1961 (17)
	Recurring				Non-recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)	Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Sholapur District.</i>								
D. S. B. ..	43,65,144	1,872	1,60,266	93,002	5,71,325	..	51,91,609	6,03,546
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	6,70,966	144	14,623	..	48,700	..	7,34,433	..
Total (a) ..	50,36,110	2,016	1,74,889	93,002	6,20,025	..	59,26,042	6,03,546
M. S. B., Sholapur	13,56,855	..	1,96,391	29,992	83,137	..	16,66,375	1,37,456
M. S. B., Barsi ..	1,93,347	..	31,010	6,673	26,639	..	2,57,669	69,897
Total (b) ..	15,50,202	..	2,27,401	36,665	1,09,776	..	19,24,044	2,07,353
Total (a) and (b) ..	65,86,312	2,016	4,02,290	1,29,667	7,29,801	..	78,50,086	8,10,899
<i>Akola District.</i>								
Janapad ..	43,14,491	..	..	1,11,740	38,380	..	44,64,611	1,29,963
Total (a) ..	43,14,491	..	..	1,11,740	38,380	..	44,64,611	1,29,963
Authorised Municipalities.	10,15,606	..	300	1,18,645	19,489	..	11,54,040	90,694
Total (b) ..	10,15,606	..	300	1,18,645	19,489	..	11,54,040	90,694
Total (a) and (b) ..	53,30,097	..	300	2,30,385	57,869	..	56,18,651	2,20,657

<i>Bhandara District.</i>									
A-2517-49-A	Janapad ..	34,24,526	34,333	2,28,606	..	36,87,465	12,28,065
	Total (a) ..	34,24,526	34,333	2,28,606	..	36,87,465	12,28,065
	Authorised Municipalities.	3,73,016	..	1,450	39,893	7,765	..	4,22,124	1,43,248
	Total (b) ..	3,73,016	..	1,450	39,893	7,765	..	4,22,124	1,43,248
	Total (a) and (b) ..	37,97,542	..	1,450	74,226	2,36,371	..	41,09,589	13,71,313
<i>Buldhana District.</i>									
Janapad ..	33,92,225	..	..	53,618	1,12,777	14,420	35,73,040	1,03,815
Total (a) ..	33,92,225	..	..	53,618	1,12,777	14,420	35,73,040	1,03,815
Authorised Municipalities.	6,00,447	..	..	20,747	72,219	..	6,93,413	27,240
Total (b) ..	6,00,447	..	..	20,747	72,219	..	6,93,413	27,240
Total (a) and (b) ..	39,92,672	..	..	74,365	1,84,996	14,420	42,66,453	1,31,055
<i>Chanda District.</i>									
Janapad ..	21,15,272	3,203	..	11,665	86,197	40,276	22,56,613	11,18,655	
Total (a) ..	21,15,272	3,203	..	11,665	86,197	40,276	22,56,613	11,18,655	
Authorised Municipalities.	2,64,336	..	100	..	5,606	..	2,70,042	27,89,207	
Total (b) ..	2,64,336	..	100	..	5,606	..	2,70,042	27,89,207	
Total (a) and (b) ..	23,79,608	3,203	100	11,665	91,803	40,276	25,26,655	39,07,862	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

I-2517-49-B.

(1)	Receipts recurring and Non-recurring							
	Opening balance on 1st April 1960	Government		Local Funds and other Local Board Taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance, i.e., columns (2) to (8)
	(2)	Recurring	Non-recurring	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nagpur District.</i>								
Janapad ..	13,15,850	19,46,126	16,632	17,34,856	..	..	354	50,13,818
Total (a) ..	13,15,850	19,46,126	16,632	17,34,856	..	..	354	50,13,818
Authorised Municipalities.	73,13,645	9,33,082	112	..	35,18,337	26	..	1,17,65,202
Total (b) ..	73,13,645	9,33,082	112	..	35,18,337	26	..	1,17,65,202
Total (a) and (b) ..	86,29,495	28,79,208	16,744	17,34,856	35,18,337	26	354	1,67,79,020
<i>Wardha District.</i>								
Janapad ..	..	14,52,616	23,750	2,62,493	..	16,267	52,047	18,07,173
Total (a) ..	..	14,52,616	23,750	2,62,493	..	16,267	52,047	18,07,173
Authorised Municipalities.	..	2,15,404	7,176	..	2,63,879	..	29,652	5,16,111

Total (b)	..	..	2,15,404	7,176	..	2,63,879	..	29,652	5,16,111
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	16,68,020	30,926	2,62,493	2,63,879	16,267	81,699	23,23,284
<i>Yeotmal District.</i>									
Janapad	..	..	26,39,625	26,800	1,77,613	..	2,07,099	11,300	30,62,437
Total (a)	..	..	26,39,625	26,800	1,77,613	..	2,07,099	11,300	30,62,437
Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	3,04,574	3,537	..	2,27,045	432	..	5,35,588
Total (b)	..	..	3,04,574	3,537	..	2,27,045	432	..	5,35,588
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	29,44,199	30,337	1,77,613	2,27,045	2,07,531	11,300	35,98,025

STATE ABSTRACT

D. S. Bs.	..	1,01,23,340	8,31,94,115	27,10,850	81,97,968	..	6,73,369	31,07,726	10,80,07,368
Non-Authorised Municipalities.	..	..	72,51,594	2,92,131	..	14,50,374	2,106	1,83,303	91,79,508
Total (a)	..	1,01,23,340	9,04,45,709	30,02,981	81,97,968	14,50,374	6,75,475	32,91,029	11,71,86,876
M. S. Bs.	..	1,19,14,244	1,21,65,922	1,00,877	46,71,935	2,64,92,555	3,725	7,80,844	5,61,30,102
Cantonments	..	..	1,70,893	20	..	1,49,157	26,118	..	3,46,188
Total (b)	..	1,19,14,244	1,23,36,815	1,00,897	46,71,935	2,66,41,712	29,843	7,80,844	5,64,76,290
Grand Total of (a) and (b).	..	2,20,37,584	10,27,82,524	31,03,878	1,28,69,903	2,80,92,086	7,05,318	40,71,873	17,36,63,166

APPENDIX IV—contd.

(1)	EXPENDITURE							
	Recurring				Non-recurring	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years	Total of Cols. (10) to (15)	Closing balance as on 31st March 1961
	On primary schools maintained	On scholarships	On approved schools	On managements				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nagpur District.</i>								
Janapad ..	20,16,828	..	1,361	40,283	46,508	47,936	21,52,916	28,60,902
Total (a) ..	20,16,828	..	1,361	40,283	46,508	47,936	21,52,916	28,60,902
Authorised Municipalities.	29,38,945	..	18,271	1,95,300	12,43,255	876	43,96,647	73,68,555
Total (b) ..	29,38,945	..	18,271	1,95,300	12,43,255	876	43,96,647	73,68,555
Total (a) and (b) ..	49,55,773	..	19,632	2,35,583	12,89,763	48,812	65,49,563	1,02,29,457
<i>Wardha District.</i>								
Janapad ..	16,60,706	..	..	12,453	99,180	34,834	18,07,173	..
Total (a) ..	16,60,706	..	..	12,453	99,180	34,834	18,07,173	..
Authorised Municipalities.	5,04,953	..	..	..	11,158	..	5,16,111	..

Total (b)	..	5,04,953	..	..	..	11,158	..	5,16,111	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	21,65,659	..	..	12,453	1,10,338	34,834	23,23,284	..
<i>Yeotmal District.</i>									
Janapad	..	27,36,655	..	..	17,293	1,04,173	6,162	28,64,283	1,98,154
Total (a)	..	27,36,655	..	..	17,293	1,04,173	6,162	28,64,283	1,98,154
Authorised Municipalities.		5,26,228	537	..	5,535	2,813	..	5,35,113	475
Total (b)	..	5,26,228	537	..	5,535	2,813	..	5,35,113	475
Total (a) and (b)	..	32,62,883	537	..	22,828	1,06,986	6,162	33,99,396	1,98,629

STATE ABSTRACT

D. S. Bs.	..	8,27,24,243	2,17,937	19,31,786	14,45,662	39,71,555	1,65,244	9,04,56,427	1,75,50,941
Non-Authorised Municipalities.		84,16,297	19,110	1,41,736	35,607	5,66,758	..	91,79,508	..
Total (a)	..	9,11,40,540	2,37,047	20,73,522	14,81,269	45,38,313	1,65,244	9,96,35,935	1,75,50,941
M. S. Bs.	..	3,69,38,230	7,413	14,93,056	16,19,153	17,59,941	876	4,18,18,669	1,43,11,433
Cantonments	..	2,74,849	..	67,167	2,340	1,832	..	3,46,188	..
Total (b)	..	3,72,13,079	7,413	15,60,223	16,21,493	17,61,773	876	4,21,64,857	1,43,11,433
Grand Total of (a) and (b).		12,83,53,619	2,44,460	36,33,745	31,02,762	63,00,086	1,66,120	14,18,00,792	3,18,62,374

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Authority Schools	1,61,57,608	8,85,728	..	..	Municipal School 3,43,099
Percentage to total expenditure ..	66.6	3.6	..	..	1.4
Aided Schools	56,94,997	9,08,702	..	..	2,16,821
Percentage to total expenditure ..	74.0	11.8	..	..	2.9
Local Authority Schools	45,53,125	87,932	443	..	District School 52,997
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.1	1.5	0.1	..	0.9
Aided Schools	1,16,818	327	..	..	227
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.8	0.2	..	..	0.1
Local Authority Schools	4,72,212	10,502	..	..	Municipal School 5,837 5,108
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.8	1.9	..	1.1	0.9
Aided Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Schools	62,85,709	87,781	7,015	2,269	District School 55,512
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Aided Schools	1,43,484	14,666	..	..	6,993
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.5	7.1	..	..	3.4
Local Authority Schools	4,11,007	34,771	672	..	Municipal School 523
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.7	6.7	0.1	..	0.1
Aided Schools	7,742	..	157	6	103
Percentage to total expenditure ..	36.8	..	0.8	..	0.4

DIX V

BY OBJECTS INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1960-61

School contingencies	Special service <i>i.e.</i> , medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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, Greater Bombay						
2,52,163	3,24,335	64,629	41,917	62,63,214	..	2,43,32,693
1.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	25.7	..	100.0
1,13,680	16,821	1,01,058	1,42,391	4,37,048	67,929	76,99,447
1.5	0.2	1.3	1.9	5.6	0.8	100.0
Board, Dhulia						
37,242	..	2,645	1,24,177	7,75,520	1,22,925	57,57,006
0.6	..	0.1	2.1	13.5	2.1	100.0
706	..	..	378	1,228	..	1,19,684
0.6	..	..	0.3	1.0	..	100.0
Board, Dhulia						
6,052	300	585	209	43,344	..	5,44,149
1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.9	..	100.0
..
..
Board, Jalgaon						
50,746	206	4,121	4,11,713	5,28,378	1,10,985	75,44,435
0.7	..	0.1	5.4	7.0	1.4	100.0
1,982	..	..	1,629	19,168	18,638	2,06,560
0.9	..	..	0.8	9.3	9.0	100.0
Board, Jalgaon						
2,309	214	543	..	72,385	..	5,22,424
0.4	..	0.1	..	13.9	..	100.0
16	..	..	12	12,987	..	21,023
0.1	..	..	0.1	61.8	..	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance (2) Rs.	Rent of school building (3) Rs.	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment (4-a) Rs.	Craft equipment (4-b) Rs.	Other equipment (4-c) Rs.
Local Authority Schools	2,19,582	9,501	58	Municipal School	
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.84	3.63	00.02	..	1,909
Aided Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	00.73
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Schools	34,76,100	32,507	761	District School	
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.2	0.8	..	..	20,035
Aided Schools	65,964	1,200	..	..	0.5
Percentage to total expenditure ..	96.1	1.7	..	..	380
Local Authority Schools	49,24,324	90,757	21,842	District School	
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.68	1.54	0.37	..	83,077
Aided Schools	2,84,298	14,096	2,609	..	1.41
Percentage to total expenditure ..	55.94	2.77	0.51	..	3,516
Local Authority Schools	4,47,320	35,064	..	Municipal School	
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.1	6.1	..	355	7,185
Aided Schools	1,22,988	6,476	..	..	0.1
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.99	4.62	..	..	1.3
Local Authority Schools	2,51,957	31,747	1,825	Municipal School	
Percentage to total expenditure ..	4.404	5.6	0.3	..	5,922
Aided Schools	11,617	1,754	..	..	1.0
Percentage to total expenditure ..	45.1	6.8	..	..	..

DIX V—contd.

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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						
2,504	..	314	..	28,008	26	2,61,902
0.95	..	0.12	..	10.70	00.01	100.0
..
..
Board, Kolaba						
37,403	..	2,995	12,533	4,01,034	2,42,801	42,26,169
0.9	..	0.1	0.3	9.5	5.7	100.0
1,128	..	..	..	..	..	68,672
1.6	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Board, Nasik						
49,782	..	3,781	64,753	2,79,759	3,67,046	58,85,121
0.84	..	0.06	1.10	4.76	6.24	100.0
5,530	..	..	1,106	24,010	1,73,014	5,08,179
1.74	..	..	0.21	4.72	34.04	100.0
Board, Nasik						
3,701	..	549	298	77,596	700	5,72,768
0.6	..	0.1	..	13.6	0.1	100.0
1,482	340	..	..	2,918	24,026	1,59,404
0.82	0.05	..	..	1.73	15.11	100.0
Board, Malegaon						
24,945	1,254	275	..	1,62,552	87,951	5,68,428
4.4	0.2	..	..	28.6	15.5	100.0
253	400	..	11,726	..	..	25,750
1.0	1.6	..	45.5	..	..	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	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	60,499	2,521	..	..	585
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.8	3.5	..	..	0.8
Aided Schools	7,356	..	..	..	122
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.7	..	..	..	1.5
					District School
Local Authority Schools	72,37,978	54,315	21,880	..	29,048
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.30	0.66	0.27	..	0.35
Aided Schools	2,17,377	2,699	..	..	1,753
Percentage to total expenditure ..	95.8	1.2	..	..	0.8
					District School
Local Authority Schools	40,92,667	2,12,034	571	11,280	47,901
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.47	4.07	0.01	0.22	0.92
Aided Schools	6,44,932	80,440	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	72.9	9.1	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools	49,91,913	92,322	39,916	..	31,071
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.9	1.5	0.7	..	0.5
Aided Schools	3,83,912	7,385	..	..	6,222
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.00	1.54	..	..	1.29
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools	3,15,570	43,708	..	1,236	5,200
Percentage to total expenditure ..	70.33	9.73	..	0.26	1.14
Aided Schools	84,000	8,956	505	..	1,152
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.10	8.21	0.45	..	1.05

DIX V—contd.

School contin- gencies	Special service i.e., medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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						
1,169	120	..	..	6,586	744	72,224
1-6	0-1	..	..	9-1	1-1	100-0
541	..	..	..	..	..	8,019
6-8	..	..	..	..	..	100-0
Board, Ratnagiri						
82,686	1,166	6,219	3,41,601	3,00,466	1,22,465	81,97,824
1-0	0-0	0-08	4-17	3-67	1-49	100-0
2,718	..	..	981	1,318	168	2,27,014
1-2	..	..	0-4	0-6	..	100-0
Board, Thana						
35,283	4,800	3,998	15,198	7,92,079	..	52,15,811
0-68	0-09	0-07	0-29	15-18	..	100-0
36,376	..	..	..	1,22,634	..	8,84,382
4-1	..	..	..	13-9	..	100-0
Board, Ahmednagar						
48,809	..	3,298	91,816	7,25,543	69,231	60,93,919
0-8	..	0-1	1-5	11-9	1-1	100-0
5,203	..	3,534	..	73,636	..	4,79,892
1-08	..	0-74	..	15-35	..	100-0
Board, Ahmednagar						
2,236	..	302	..	..	80,398	4,48,650
0-49	..	0-06	..	..	17-99	100-0
2,571	..	..	4,240	..	7,528	1,08,952
2-44	..	..	3-87	..	6-88	100-0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-aa)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment					
Local Authority Schools	53,452	3,408	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.2	5.7	..	..	..
Aided Schools	25,044	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	99.70	..	..	..	..
District School					
Local Authority Schools	46,30,906	64,512	43,850	1,500	53,138
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.0	1.2	0.9	0.03	1.00
Aided Schools	98,795	5,124	..	..	7,310
Percentage to total expenditure ..	60.9	3.1	..	..	4.5
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools	4,83,245	15,681	1,917	..	14,818
Percentage to total expenditure ..	68.9	2.2	0.3	..	2.2
Aided Schools	3,98,911	32,376	42	..	14,992
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.4	6.8	..	..	3.1
District School					
Local Authority Schools	56,40,837	1,29,674	39,622	..	72,717
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.5	1.9	0.6	..	1.0
Aided Schools	2,28,358	977	..	..	159
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.1	0.4	..	..	0.1
Municipal School					
Local Authority Schools	16,26,167	3,39,140	..	5,302	28,814
Percentage to total expenditure ..	72.6	15.1	..	0.2	1.3
Aided Schools	8,49,875	99,534	757	554	17,046
Percentage to total expenditure ..	73.4	8.6	0.1	0.1	1.5

DIX V—contd.

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical services, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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, Ahmednagar						
674	60	..	..	2,340	..	59,934
1-1	0-1	..	..	3-9	..	100-0
77	25,121
0-30	100-0
Board, Kolhapur						
46,582	..	3,198	52,568	2,61,152	6,593	51,63,999
0-90	..	0-06	1-0	5-78	0-13	100-0
5,300	45,595	178	1,62,302
3-3	28-0	0-2	100-0
Board, Kolhapur						
3,254	..	7,728	1,00,304	74,669	..	7,01,616
0-4	..	1-1	14-3	10-6	..	100-0
4,248	..	1,033	5,529	20,939	..	4,78,070
0-9	..	0-2	1-2	4-4	..	100-0
Board, Poona						
51,335	..	4,882	95,807	2,74,730	5,30,754	68,40,358
0-7	..	0-1	1-4	4-1	7-7	100-0
5,445	2,34,939
2-4	100-0
Board, Poona						
13,168	..	2,787	382	2,20,276	5,935	22,41,971
0-6	..	0-1	..	9-8	0-3	100-0
11,483	41,243	17,835	7,952	1,11,484	..	11,57,763
1-0	3-6	1-5	0-6	9-6	..	100-0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	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	9,542	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.8	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,32,837	13,355	..	..	4,148
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.6	8.3	..	..	2.6
					Cantonment
Local Authority Schools	96,281	..	..	..	4,000
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.8	..	..	..	3.5
Aided Schools	77,553	316	..	..	14,457
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.9	0.3	..	..	12.6
					District School
Local Authority Schools	50,90,899	1,03,619	38,076	..	55,765
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.22	1.59	0.52	..	0.85
Aided Schools	2,89,962	12,210	226	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	94.1	4.0	0.1	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools	57,23,761	27,638	5,680	..	5,615
Percentage to total expenditure ..	92.1	0.9	0.1	..	0.1
Aided Schools	1,76,733	825	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	98.3	0.5	..	..	..
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools	1,81,597	7,487	..	..	4,534
Percentage to total expenditure ..	75.2	3.1	..	..	1.9
Aided Schools	29,417	3,400	241	..	1,236
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.0	8.8	0.6	..	3.2

DIX V—contd.

School contin- gencies	Special service i.e., medical service school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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.	
Board, Poona						
977	..	111	..	..	..	10,630
9.2	..	1.0	..	..	..	100.0
8,295	..	..	2,211	..	..	1,60,846
5.1	..	..	1.4	..	..	100.0
Board, Kirkee						
4,960	..	110	..	9,419	..	1,14,770
4.3	..	0.1	..	8.3	..	100.0
5,000	..	600	9,721	6,796	..	1,14,437
4.4	..	0.5	8.4	5.9	..	100.0
Board, Sangli						
39,398	..	3,500	6,28,188	5,59,485	2,333	65,21,263
0.60	..	0.05	9.64	8.50	0.03	100.00
2,895	..	..	2,877	..	..	3,08,170
0.9	..	..	0.9	..	..	100.0
Board, Satara						
52,518	2,377	2,736	6,825	3,16,906	42,063	61,86,119
0.9	..	..	0.1	5.1	0.7	100.0
714	..	..	1,595	..	..	1,79,867
0.4	..	..	0.8	..	..	100.0
Board, Satara						
1,336	636	399	..	22,290	23,317	2,41,596
0.5	0.3	0.2	..	9.2	9.6	100.0
539	98	346	..	2,889	545	38,711
1.4	0.3	0.8	..	7.5	1.4	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance (2) Rs.	Rent of school building (3) Rs.	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment (4-a) Rs.	Craft equipment (4-b) Rs.	Other equipment (4-c) Rs.
					District School
Local Authority Schools	46,36,785	81,124	4,693	..	44,987
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.6	1.4	0.1	..	0.8
Aided Schools	2,19,703	2,084	..	..	941
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.8	0.9	..	..	0.4
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools	12,44,198	81,838	..	6,231	6,149
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.8	5.6	..	0.4	0.4
Aided Schools	2,77,960	38,576	..	3,334	5,007
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.0	10.7	..	0.9	1.4
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools	1,93,296	8,074	..	2,672	3,804
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.9	3.5	..	1.2	1.6
Aided Schools	42,443	3,573	..	..	1,044
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.1	6.4	..	..	1.8
					Akola
Local Authority Schools	40,91,352	12,390	..	..	52,849
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.0	0.2	..	..	1.1
Aided Schools	32,170	300	..	..	29
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.7	0.8	..	..	0.1
					Amravati
Local Authority Schools	41,59,195	13,675	..	586	51,596
Percentage to total expenditure ..	74.0	0.2	..	0.1	0.8
Aided Schools	1,14,837	784	..	601	768
Percentage to total expenditure ..	72.2	0.5	..	0.3	0.4

DIX V—contd.

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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, Sholapur						
81,745	..	4,163	19,768	2,62,027	6,15,861	57,51,153
1-4	..	0-1	0-3	4-6	10-7	100-0
412	..	..	..	1,499	..	2,24,639
0-2	..	..	..	0-7	..	100-0
Board, Sholapur						
6,185	1,800	..	..	1,01,483	1,593	14,49,477
0-4	0-1	..	..	7-2	0-1	100-0
4,102	..	..	..	33,845	..	3,62,824
1-1	..	..	..	8-9	..	100-0
Board, Barseil						
1,867	493	292	175	7,535	13,059	2,31,267
0-8	0-2	0-1	0-1	3-2	4-4	100-0
487	..	..	326	7,914	..	55,787
0-7	..	..	0-6	14-4	..	100-0
District						
71,591	342	2,308	2,83,715	3,81,347	93,590	49,89,484
1-4	..	0-1	5-7	7-6	1-9	100-0
275	..	..	..	3,465	..	36,239
0-7	..	..	..	9-7	..	100-0
District						
3,886	217	..	1,40,038	9,79,283	2,70,175	56,18,651
0-6	..	..	2-5	17-0	4-8	100-0
379	15	..	2,054	34,535	5,143	1,59,116
0-2	..	..	1-2	22-0	3-2	100-0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara					
Local Authority Schools	36,18,697	11,589	..	..	43,480
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.0	0.3	..	..	1.0
Aided Schools	68,886	4,371	..	..	3,268
Percentage to total expenditure ..	75.3	4.8	..	..	3.6
Buldana					
Local Authority Schools	35,26,648	8,654	142	10,492	64,327
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.0	0.2	..	0.2	1.5
Aided Schools	13,778	600	..	..	35
Percentage to total expenditure ..	59.0	2.6	..	..	0.1
Chanda					
Local Authority Schools	20,75,629	17,360	2,048	..	72,382
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.1	0.6	0.1	..	2.9
Aided Schools	75,632	..	..	..	17,898
Percentage to total expenditure ..	72.6	..	..	..	17.3
Nagpur					
Local Authority Schools	43,26,693	59,484	..	..	95,215
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.2	0.95	..	..	1.45
Aided Schools	4,91,375	49,063	..	..	7,733
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.3	7.8	..	..	1.2

DIX V—contd.

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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.
District						
42,546	..	6,048	1,70,567	1,83,135	33,527	41,09,589
1-0	..	0-2	4-2	4-5	0-8	100-0
3,713	..	512	2,821	6,189	1,722	91,482
4-0	..	0-6	3-1	6-7	1-9	100-0
District						
58,125	100	200	76,586	1,16,802	4,04,377	42,66,453
1-3	1-7	2-7	9-4	100-0
167	8,775	..	23,355
0-7	37-6	..	100-0
District						
83,512	1,26,328	1,09,120	40,276	25,26,655
3-4	5-0	4-4	1-5	100-0
2,792	7,719	..	1,04,042
2-7	7-4	..	100-0
District						
87,397	18,271	21,524	12,89,763	5,17,548	38,042	64,53,937
1-30	0-2	0-3	19-85	8-15	0-60	100-0
26,559	30,566	28,782	9,069	6,43,147
4-1	4-6	4-35	1-65	100-0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha					
Local Authority Schools	20,36,038	39,391	2,003	..	17,183
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.6	1.7	0.1	..	0.7
Aided Schools	25,627	..	43	..	1,896
Percentage to total expenditure ..	63.0	0.0	0.1	..	4.5
Yeotmal					
Local Authority Schools	30,73,653	8,114	1,402	..	50,240
Percentage to total expenditure ..	90.4	0.3	..	..	1.5
Aided Schools	54,954	1,540	..	885	2,053
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.8	2.1	..	1.8	2.8
Aurangabad					
Local Authority Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,09,793	1,525	..	..	393
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.0	1.0	..	..	1.1
Bhir					
Local Authority Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	45,959	1,713	..	3,241	776
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.6	2.5	..	4.9	1.2

DIX V—cont.

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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.
District						
14,509	193	1,321	20,728	99,464	92,454	23,23,284
0.6	..	0.1	0.9	4.3	4.0	100.0
670	..	120	364	7,393	4,894	41,007
1.4	..	0.7	0.3	18.0	12.0	100.0
District						
59,635	174	..	1,12,198	93,980	..	33,99,396
1.6	..	..	3.4	2.8	..	100.0
629	1,573	..	2,589	7,179	..	71,402
0.8	2.1	..	3.6	10.0	..	100.0
District						
..
..
7,424	79	19,202	..	1,38,416
4.7	0.1	13.1	..	100.0
District						
..
..
216	69	4,126	9,865	65,965
0.3	6.6	14.9	100.0

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(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowance	Rent of school building	Educational equipment		
			Basic craft equipment	Craft equipment	Other equipment
(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Nanded
Local Authority Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	77,790	1,428	..	..	605
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.7	1.6	..	..	0.7
					Osmanabad
Local Authority Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	43,963	1,800	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.5	3.4	..	..	..
					Parbhani
Local Authority Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	10,397	781	..	357	722
Percentage to total expenditure ..	68.1	5.1	..	2.3	5.0

DIX V—*contd.*

School contingencies	Special service i.e., medical service, school meals, etc.	Physical education	School building, 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.
District						
..
..
7,145	297	..	5,601	92,866
7.6	0.4	..	6.0	100.0
District						
..
..
701	3,492	2,687	52,643
1.3	6.7	5.1	100.0
District						
..
..
74	2,837	80	15,248
0.4	18.6	0.5	100.0

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS

Area in Square Miles 1,18,459

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for						No. of scholars	
	Boys			Girls			Boys	
	Previous Year (1960-61)	Current Year (1961-62)	In Rural Areas [Included in column (3)]	Previous Year (1960-61)	Current Year (1961-62)	In Rural Areas [Included in column (6)]	Previous Year (1960-61)	Current Year (1961-62)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Recognised—</i>								
Universities*	4	4	..	1	1	..	2,592	2,662
Research Institutions	15	15	1	..	..	..	212	212
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education ..	74	96	5	7	9	..	56,969	65,621
Colleges for Professional Education	148	192	3	5	5	..	28,943	33,468
Colleges for Special Education ..	8	15	1	1	2	..	1,182	1,467

High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,980	2,361	1,115	218	242	5	5,98,243	6,82,058
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	8,813	9,399	7,843	633	670	227	15,74,171	17,00,359
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	24,614	24,687	22,323	804	829	375	11,38,221	11,90,525
Nursery Schools	527	527	98	..	..	..	18,561	19,259
Schools for Professional Education	635	413	52	251	253	1	51,242	43,229
Schools for Special Education ..	15,931	1,21,784	1,06,987	7,896	78,359	63,123	2,68,347	6,70,221
Total ..	52,751	1,59,495	1,38,428	9,816	80,370	63,731	37,38,683	44,09,081
<i>Unrecognised</i>	158	80	69	2	1	..	5,389	3,341
GRAND TOTAL ..	52,909	1,59,575	1,38,497	9,818	80,371	63,731	37,44,072	44,12,422

*The figures, required in cols. (2) to (9) against this item, include only those in University Teaching Deptts.

I—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS—*concl.*

Total Estimated Population	{	Males ..	2,06,83,156	Total Estimated Population of children of school-going Age (Age group 6-17).	{	Boys ..	52,67,977
		Females ..	1,93,66,069			Girls ..	50,54,788
		Total ..	4,00,49,225			Total ..	1,03,22,765

Type of Institution	Number of Scholars						Number of Teachers				
	Boys			Girls			Men	Women			
	From Rural Areas* [included in column (9)]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 18 [included in column (9)]	Previous year (1960-61)	Current year (1961-62)	From Rural Areas† [included in column (13)]	Number of Married Students of and above the age of 14 [included in column (13)]					
	(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
<i>Recognised—</i>											
Universities*	597	377	466	520	23	62	297	29
Research Institutions	5	91	86	96	2	30	70	8
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.

Colleges for General Education ..	19,424	2,573	18,239	21,136	1,498	844	3,380	793
Colleges for Professional Education	8,661	3,121	4,564	5,637	412	705	2,996	288
Colleges for Special Education ..	512	180	698	970	21	39	202	33
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	2,41,843	8,951	2,19,941	2,53,042	31,151	1,566	28,436	9,278
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	11,74,828	5,679	8,62,604	9,45,940	5,50,153	5,838	51,696	16,500
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	8,34,685	1,700	6,42,708	6,75,070	4,05,202	2,621	40,875	10,963
Nursery Schools	2,377	..	15,370	16,555	2,360	..	66	1,298
Schools for Professional Education	17,737	10,400	19,883	17,622	2,670	4,228	4,126	1,129
Schools for Special Education ..	5,94,740	4,83,700	1,34,878	6,07,016	5,17,137	4,04,815	663	188
Total ..	28,95,409	5,16,772	19,19,437	25,43,604	15,10,629	4,20,748	1,32,807	40,507
<i>Unrecognised</i>	2,741	40	2,201	855	516	3	579	267
GRAND TOTAL ..	28,98,150	5,16,812	19,21,638	25,44,459	15,11,145	4,20,751	1,33,386	40,774

*The figures required in Cols. (10) to (17) against this item include only those in University Teaching Deptt.
† Includes all students from Rural Areas studying in institutions whether situated in Rural or Urban Areas.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

Total Revenue of the State									Rs. 1,10,62,00,000
Amount spent on Education from State Revenues (including Govt. grants to local Boards).	Recurring	Budgeted	..	20,71,21,616					
		Actual	..	22,97,51,154					
	Non-Recurring	Budgeted	..	65,73,574					
		Actual	..	55,46,259					
	Total	Budgeted	..	21,36,95,190					
		Actual	..	23,52,97,413					

Expenditure on Education for Boys

(1)	Previous year (1960-61) Rs. (2)	Current year (1961-62) Rs. (3)	Percentage of Expenditure from						
			Government Funds (4)	District Board Funds (5)	Municipal Board Funds (6)	Fees (7)	Endowments etc. (8)	Other Sources (9)	
Direction and Inspection	60,29,375	62,22,303	99.6	..	..	0.4	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostels charges etc.)	11,52,25,173	11,35,60,061	75.4	1.8	9.5	5.6	0.9	6.8	
Total ..	12,12,54,548	11,97,82,364	76.6	1.7	9.0	5.3	0.9	6.5	

Recognised—

Universities*	.. .. .	1,29,30,251	1,52,45,044	31.1	..	0.03†	57.3	1.2	10.4
Research Institutions	.. .. .	21,76,309	21,41,156	63.0	..	0.02†	1.1	4.0	31.8
Boards of Secondary | and/or Intermediate Education.		35,05,068	40,73,214	..	..	..	82.2	0.2	17.6
Colleges for General Education	.. .. .	2,35,92,782	2,77,26,735	22.0	0.4	0.2	65.6	1.9	9.9
Colleges for Professional Education	.. .. .	2,43,38,663	2,74,73,561	62.9	0.0	5.1	26.4	0.4	5.2
Colleges for Special Education	.. .. .	10,02,917	12,36,398	63.7	..	..	16.0	13.1	7.2
High/Higher Secondary Schools	.. .. .	8,15,71,903	9,44,81,571	35.2	0.2	0.3	54.2	1.2	8.9
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	.. .. .	8,55,43,791	9,30,64,133	68.3	3.1	17.9	3.2	0.2	7.3
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	.. .. .	6,35,38,790	6,91,32,574	67.3	3.6	11.7	12.0	0.4	5.0
Nursery Schools	.. .. .	16,94,955	18,81,768	12.3	1.0	4.4	51.7	4.4	26.2
Schools for Professional Education	.. .. .	1,78,62,003	1,69,47,536	74.2	0.01†	0.2	17.3	0.6	7.7
Schools for Special Education	.. .. .	31,89,030	33,03,342	65.6	1.0	1.0	12.2	3.1	17.1
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	32,09,46,462	35,67,07,032	52.9	1.6	7.4	29.4	0.8	7.9
<i>Unrecognised</i>	.. .. .	1,35,762	80,627	..	..	..	19.4	55.2	25.4
GRAND TOTAL	.. .. .	44,23,36,772	47,65,70,023	58.9	1.6	7.9	23.2	0.8	7.6

*The figures against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.
†Ignored in addition.

II—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—*contd.*

		Rs.		Rs.			
Total Revenue of Local Boards in the State		29,56,95,852					
Amount spent on Education from the Revenue of Local Boards.	Recurring ..	Budgeted ..	5,30,56,491	Grant for Education from the Central Govt.	Recurring ..	1,61,86,846	
		Actual ..	4,91,83,663		Non-Recurring	2,05,22,772	
	Non-Recurring ..	Budgeted ..	32,98,931		Total ..	3,67,09,618	
		Actual ..	32,77,533				
	Total ..	Budgeted ..	5,63,55,422				
		Actual ..	5,24,61,196				

Expenditure on Education for Girls

(1)	Previous year (1960-61)	Current year (1961-62)	Percentage of Expenditure from					
			Government Funds (12)	District Board Funds (13)	Municipal Board Funds (14)	Fees (15)	Endowments etc. (16)	Other Sources (17)
Direction and Inspection	Rs. 1,85,695	Rs. 2,32,168	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges etc.).	1,13,90,708	1,49,07,703	77.7	0.4	6.0	8.8	0.4	6.7
Total ..	1,15,76,403	1,51,39,871	78.2	0.4	5.8	8.6	0.4	6.6

Recognised—

Universities*	.. .. .	4,73,483	9,49,036	28.5	..	..	17.3	..	54.2
Research Institutions	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education,	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education	.. .. .	10,51,265	12,26,371	17.3	..	..	65.8	0.4	16.5
Colleges for Professional Education	.. .. .	2,25,445	2,31,446	59.2	..	..	16.3	0.1	24.4
Colleges for Special Education	.. .. .	1,00,241	2,23,736	..	..	..	61.8	..	38.2
High/Higher Secondary Schools	.. .. .	1,47,24,241	1,62,56,843	34.3	0.01†	0.2	57.2	0.5	7.8
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	.. .. .	81,93,421	84,46,264	71.2	1.9	20.2	2.3	0.2	4.2
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.	.. .. .	57,64,287	63,50,222	60.3	1.6	22.7	12.6	0.2	2.6
Nursery Schools	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Professional Education	.. .. .	34,51,535	36,98,579	62.3	..	3.0	17.4	1.1	16.2
Schools for Special Education	.. .. .	6,88,280	6,33,657	66.5	1.2	0.2	7.9	1.4	22.8
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	3,46,72,198	3,80,16,154	49.4	0.7	8.7	31.9	0.4	8.9
<i>Unrecognised</i>	.. .. .	2,511	1,468	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	.. .. .	4,62,51,112	5,31,57,493	57.5	0.6	7.9	25.3	0.4	8.3

*The figure against this item include those of University Teaching Departments also.
 † Ignored in addition.

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III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

Type of Institution	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Institutions	Total
	Recognised Institutions Managed by								
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private Bodies				
	Central	State			Aided	Un-aided			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Universities</i>	4	..	..	4
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.</i>	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1	2	..	..	11	..	1	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
<i>Arts</i>	1	..	..	9	..	..	10
<i>Science</i>	2	..	..	2	..	..	4
<i>Arts and Science</i>	5	..	..	47	..	..	52
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
<i>With only Intermediate Classes</i>	18	..	..	18
<i>Others</i>	12	..	..	12
<i>Total</i>	8	..	..	88	..	..	96
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
<i>Agriculture</i>	5	5
<i>Applied Art & Architecture</i>	3	3
<i>Commerce</i>	1	14	15

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Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate 2 1 3										
(ii) Under Graduate 1										
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate 4 11 15										
(ii) Under Graduate 1 60 .. 49 110										
Engineering 1 4 2 7										
Forestry										
Law 8										
Medicine 1 6 4 5 16										
Physical Education 1 3 4										
Technology 2 2										
Veterinary Science 2 2										
Others* 1 1 2										
Total 2 31 4 99 56 192										

Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing 1										
Other Fine Arts 1 4										
Oriental Studies 1 1										
Social Education 4 1 9										
Others† 2 2										
Total 2 3 9 1 15										

*1. Labour Institute, Bombay.
2. Co-op. College, Poona.

†1. Deep Sea Fishing Centre, Bombay.
2. Family Planning Centre, Bombay.
3. Vocational Guidance Institute, Bombay.
4. Yoga College, Bombay.
5. Rural Institute, Wardha.
6. Rural Institute, Gargoti.
7. Rural Institute, Amravati.
8. College of Journalism, Bombay.
9. Yoga College, Lonawala.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

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Type of Institution (1)	For Girls								Grand Total (18)	
	Recognised Institutions managed by							Total (17)		
	Government		District Board (12)	Muni- cipal Board (13)	Private Bodies		Unrecog- nised Institutions (16)			
	Central (10)	State (11)			Aided (14)	Unaided (15)				
<i>Universities—</i>	1	..	..	1	5
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	2
<i>Research Institutions</i>	15
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>										
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>										
Arts	4	..	..	4	14
Science	1	..	1	4
Arts and Science	1	..	..	1	53
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>										
With only Intermediate Classes	2	..	..	2	20
Others	2	..	..	2	14
<i>Total</i>	9	..	..	9	105
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	5
Applied Art and Architecture	3
Commerce	15

Education—												
(a) Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—												
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	113
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Medicine	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	197
Colleges for Special Education—												
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10
Others†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	17

†Nirmala Niketan, Bombay.

III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

Type of Institution	For Boys							Unrecog- nised Institutions	Total
	Recognised Institutions Managed by								
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board including Cantt. Boards	Private Bodies				
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>									
Higher Secondary	26	..	7	57	2	..	92
High	142	29	32	2,003	63	25	2,294
Senior Basic	142	2,573	71	44	3	..	2,833
Middle/Junior High	4	346	5,241	538	400	37	16	6,582
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	400	1,362	19	22	..	..	1,803
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher	30	3,467	9,966	60	1,435	47	37	15,042
Others	7	1,424	4,564	883	813	188	1	7,880
Nursery	1	33	20	318	155	1	528
<i>Total</i>	41	5,948	23,768	1,630	5,092	495	80	37,054
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture	33	..	..	4	..	..	37
Commerce	10	..	..	6	27	..	43
Engineering	11	..	..	4	..	..	15
Forestry	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Medicine	6	..	..	13	8	..	27
Physical Education	19	..	..	19
Polytechnic, Monotechnic and Polytechnic.	6	..	..	2	1	..	9
Others Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	50	..	1	25	44	..	120

Training—										
P. P. T. C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	49	..	1	47	..	..	..	35
Normal Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	34	..	..	..	1
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Co-operative .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Marine .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	1	169	..	2	161	80	..	..	413
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	17	3	..	..	21
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	21
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	32	4	..	..	38
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	22	..	..	..	29
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	121,657	..	..	..	121,657
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	9
Others* .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
(Astrology, Yogic Health, Kirtan Sanstha, Visual Edu. and Hindi Vidyalaya).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	16	..	3	121,758	7	..	..	121,784
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	47	6,178	23,768	1,639	127,223	640	80	..	159,555

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes 711 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for boys and 1 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools for girls.

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III—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	For Girls							Total (17)	Grand Total (18)	
	Recognised Institutions managed by									
	Government		District Board (12)	Muni- cipal Board (13)	Private Bodies		Unrecog- nised Institutions (16)			
	Central (10)	State (11)			Aided (14)	Unaided (15)				
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary	5	..	..	11	2	..	18	110
High	19	..	4	180	21	..	224	2,518
Senior Basic	7	96	14	5	..	..	122	2,955
Middle/Junior High	42	369	92	43	2	..	548	7,130
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	7	3	15	2	..	..	27	1,830
<i>Primary—</i>										
Single-Teacher	33	34	1	8	..	..	76	15,118
Others	2	268	195	88	11	1	727	8,607
Nursery	528
<i>Total</i>	2	381	697	288	337	36	1,742	38,796
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	37
Commerce	43
Engineering	15
Forestry	2
Medicine	30	..	3	13	10	..	..	83
Physical Education	56	19
Polytechnic	9
Others, Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	70	77	..	147	267

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Training—												
P.P.T.C.	1	11	12	12	
Basic Training Schools	9	..	1	25	35	132	
Normal Training Schools	1	2	3	38	
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	41	..	4	121	87	..	253	666
Schools for Special Education—												
Music and Dancing..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	26
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	31
For Adults†	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,341	..	..	78,341	199,998
Reformatory	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	14
Others* (Home Sc.)	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	6	11
Total	..	..	..	5	..	..	78,352	2	..	78,359	200,143
GRAND TOTAL	2	429	697	292	78,823	127	1	80,371	239,946

*May be specified, if possible.

†Includes 711 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools for boys and 1 recognised single-teacher Junior Basic Primary school for girls.

‡378 Villages were made literate during 61-62.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution	In recognised institution					
	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>	..	26	26	26	53	53
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,171	1,080	142
Science	1,716	1,350	216
Arts and Science	5,666	4,818	1,040
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
<i>Total</i>	8,553	7,248	1,398
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,046	1,865	1,136
Applied Art and Architecture	1,701	1,412	20
Commerce	1,400	1,360	63

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	86	92
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	356	146
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	114	29
Engineering	..	..	..	..	542	540	26	1,583	1,358	555
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,201	1,079	26
Medicine	..	..	..	..	27	25	6	3,275	3,044	511
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	57	58
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	311	261
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	70	..
Total	..	..	..	..	569	565	32	12,317	11,112	2,897
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	378	24
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	160	158	68	107	78	48
Total	..	..	..	..	160	158	68	604	456	72

*May be specified, if any.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars (8)	Average Daily Attendance (9)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (10)	Number of Scholars (11)	Average Daily Attendance (12)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (13)
<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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,442	1,345	476
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,442	1,345	476
<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.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions								
	Private						Total		
	Aided			Unaided			Number of Scholars (20)	Average Daily Attendance (21)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (22)
	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)			
<i>Universities—</i>									
University Departments	3,182	2,695	285	..	..	..	†3,182	2,695	285
<i>Research Institutions</i>	209	209	46	20	20	..	‡308	308	72
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>									
Arts	3,213	2,851	222	..	..	..	†4,384	3,931	364
Science	1,279	1,242	..	..	..	..	2,995	2,592	216
Arts and Science	65,594	58,331	5,741	..	..	..	†71,260	63,149	6,781
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>									
With only Intermediate Classes	2,551	2,076	138	..	..	..	*2,551	2,076	138
Others	1,512	1,361	194	..	..	..	*1,512	1,361	194
<i>Total</i>	74,149	65,861	6,295	..	..	..	82,702	73,109	7,693
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,046	1,865	1,136
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	††1,701	1,412	20
Commerce	10,255	9,356	712	..	..	..	††11,655	10,716	775
<i>Education—</i>									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	11	10	10	..	..	..	*106	96	102
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	1,310	1,160	126	..	..	..	*1,693	1,516	272
(ii) Under Graduate	2,864	2,586	41	1,904	1,681	117***	4,896	4,381	187

Engineering	2,816	2,526	329	..	..	..	†††4,941	4,424	910
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	3,457	2,679	208	4,658	3,758	234
Medicine	652	636	245	..	..	..	††15,396	5,050	1,238
Physical Education	14	13	4	..	..	..	72	70	62
Technology	924	904	86	..	..	..	924	904	86
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	311	261
Others*	210	206	130	..	..	..	A 290	276	130
Total	19,056	17,397	1,683	5,361	4,360	325	38,745	34,779	5,413
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	B 497	378	24
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	C 212	170	40
Oriental Studies	212	170	40	..	..	..	179	179	120
Social Education	179	179	120	..	..	..	D 997	831	427
Others*	692	557	311	38	38	..	..	..	..
Total	1,083	906	471	38	38	..	1,885	1,558	611
*May be specified, if any									
†M.A. Ph. D.	1,171	399	..	16	12	..	††Dip. Accountancy ..	156	14
M.Sc. Ph. D.	461	52	..	390	20	..	Dip. Busi. Management ..	13	3
B.Sc. (Hons.)	148	24	..	4,370	48	..	*Basic M. Ed.	5	0
B. Pharm.	100	7	..	100	189	..	*Non-Basic Ph.D.	0	2
Law	155	5	..	113	3	..	M. Ed.	123	79
Technology	399	8	..	374	1	..	T.D.	189	122
Dip. Lib. Sc.	43	23	..	18	4	..	Voc. Guidance	1	3
Dip. B.M.	147	2	..	551	9	..	***S.T.C.	2,516	2,252
L.S.G.D.	38	0	..	394	3	..	T.D.	128	0
Total	2,662	520	..	455	39	..	†††Dip. Engg.	1,243	0
†††Cer. in Dental Surgery	10	3	..	Arhc. Dip.	258	9	Cer. Engg.	758	0
A. Labour Welfare	77	3	..	Arhc. Certi.	9	0	B. Text.	85	0
B. D.T.C.	24	27	..	Poly. Engg.	461	1	Degree in Engg.	2,840	15
Arts & Crafts	60	32	..	Dip. Applied Art	145	65	..	..	..
C. Cert. in Oriental	78	3	..	Cer. Applied Art	207	52	..	..	..
D. Dip. Rural Services	216	28	..	Dip. Yoga	11	0	..	..	..
Dip. Rural Engg.	257	0	..	Cer. Yoga	19	7	..	..	..
Cer. Rural Agri.	43	0	..	Journalism	31	7	..	..	..
Pre. Courses	123	9	..	Voc. Guidance	77	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Deep Sea fishing	29	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Family Planning	26	105	..	..	..

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
Universities—						
University Departments	520	..	520
Research Institutions	96	..	96
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts	1,017	..	1,017
Science	325	..	325
Arts and Science	15,183	..	15,183
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	321	..	321
Others	235	..	235
Total	17,081	..	17,081
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture	8	..	8
Applied Art and Architecture	166	..	166
Commerce	570	..	570
Education—						
(a) Basic Training Colleges—						
(i) Post Graduate	8	..	8
(ii) Under Graduate

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	..	475
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,252	..	2,252
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	262
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,505	..	1,505
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,279	..	5,279
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	187
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	51
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	165
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	..	418

*May be specified, if any.

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				13,697	12,212	930
High				56,377	48,740	1,481
Senior Basic				40,271	32,059	116
Middle/Junior High	726		602	65,155	52,150	1,225
Junior Basic/Basic Primary				73,044	56,202	14
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	1,374		1,127	127,360	100,417	..
Others	1,199		933	127,781	95,086	..
Nursery				100	79	..
Total	3,299	2,662	..	503,785	396,945	3,766
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture				2,597	2,398	1,642
Commerce				212	153	..
Engineering				(1,478)	(1,211)	..
Forestry				2,547	2,054	333
Medicine				159	155	159
Physical Education				421	376	15

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Polytechnic	465	403	50
Others Tech., Industrial, and Arts & Crafts	6,081 (5,651)	4,915 (5,086)	757
Training—							
P.P.T.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,390	7,674	7,741
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	115	72	115
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	45	52
Others* Co-op. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	156	151	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21,039 (7,129)	18,245 (4,297)	10,864
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	(24)	(20)	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,070	1,975	2,002
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	754	716	754
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28	25	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,852 (24)	2,716 (20)	2,756
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	549,203 (7,153)	436,775 (6,317)	21,733

*May be specified, if possible.

IV. A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

Institution	In Recognised Institutions—contd.					
	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>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	8,318	7,066	473	8,686	7,680	131
Senior Basic	815,386	608,683	2,378	21,377	19,437	210
Middle/Junior High	987,856	724,336	755	37,735	31,023	71
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	103,734	77,935	..	357,443	306,487	31
Primary—				4,425	3,846	..
Single-Teacher	374,138	262,661	36	2,260	1,926	..
Others	387,408	305,173	..	224,621	201,142	..
Nursery	1,337	1,030	..	1,210	973	..
Total	2,678,177	1,986,884	3,642	657,757	572,514	443
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Tech., Industrial, Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	171	145	..

Training—										
P.P.T.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	36
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*Co-op.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	181
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	201
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 (43)	..	54 (36)
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291 (43)	..	255 (36)
GRAND TOTAL	..	2,698,177	1,986,884	3,642	659,707 (43)	574,295 (36)	919			

*May be specified, if possible.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions— <i>contd.</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	49,833	45,452	2,207	1,808	1,678	128	74,024	67,022	3,396	
High	626,942	550,575	25,290	26,290	24,059	1,370	739,304	649,877	28,824	
Senior Basic	10,120	7,867	1,805	598	518	..	904,110	680,150	4,370	
Middle/Junior High	86,327	70,568	1,414	7,782	6,577	76	1,505,289	1,160,720	3,501	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary†	2,186	1,763	282	..	..	..	183,389	139,746	296
Primary—										
Single-Teacher	57,150	40,797	31	1,972	1,700	..	564,254	408,628	67	
Others	193,987	170,072	1,147	38,997	33,454	457	973,993	805,860	1,604	
Nursery	21,647	17,327	50	11,520	9,427	49	35,814	28,836	99	
Total	1,048,192	904,421	32,226	88,967	77,413	2,080	4,980,177	3,940,839	42,157	
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture	408	358	386	..	..	..	3,005	2,756	2,028
Commerce	1,152	1,007	..	5,985	5,269	..	7,349	6,429	..	
(Others-Non-Bonafide)	(7)	(7)	..	(285)	(233)	..	(1,770)	(1,451)	..	
Engineering	1,706	1,565	108	..	..	..	4,253	3,619	441
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	155	159
Medicine	1,517	1,242	164	751	661	19	2,689	2,279	198	

Physical Education	927	852	190	..	..	..	927	852	190
Polytechnic	142	124	40	30	23	..	637	550	90
Others Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	1,804	1,427	270	3,358	2,721	55	†11,414 (5,651)	4,208 (5,086)	1,082
Training—									
P.P.T.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	5,495	5,074	4,322	..	..	..	13,924	12,784	12,063
Normal and Training Schools	982	876	36	..	..	..	§1,097	948	151
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	45	52
Others* Co-op.	1,098	1,007	611	..	..	..	1,098	1,007	611
Matine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	151	..
Total	15,231 (7)	13,532 (7)	6,127	10,124 (285)	8,674 (233)	74	46,760 (7,421)	40,783	17,065
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	1,439	1,189	..	129	116	..	1,794	1,506	..
Other Fine Arts	1,997	1,501	..	..	..	..	††1,997 (24)	1,501 (20)	..
Oriental Studies	1,896 (1,161)	1,763 (912)	109	50 (184)	40 (148)	12	2,011 (1,388)	1,857 (1,096)	121
For Social Workers	76	71	76	..	..	..	76	71	76
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	311	284	170	..	..	..	311	284	170
Physically Handicapped	1,202	1,065	598	..	..	..	3,272	3,040	2,600
For Adults	662,121	393,874	..	..	..	..	662,121	393,874	..
Reformatory	361	329	361	..	..	..	1,115	1,045	1,115
Others*	1,554	1,463	..	..	..	..	1,582	1,488	..
Total	670,957 (1,161)	401,539 (912)	1,314	179 (184)	156 (148)	12	674,279 (1,412)	404,666 (416)	4,082
GRAND TOTAL	1,832,059 (1,168)	1,406,560 (919)	48,447	104,689 (469)	90,661 (381)	2,491	5,828,038 (8,833)	4,498,737 (7,653)	77,378

† Figures in col (20) include—boys and girls—in recognised single-teachers Junior Basic/Basic Primary schools.

‡ Polytechnic Dip. 3,700-7.

§ Arts and Crafts 62-92.

†† D.T.C. 13-14 Dip. A.A. 216-17.

Cert. in Drg. 428-229. Dip. Arch. 536-9.
Dip. F. A. 399-146.

IV-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of Girls Included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	6,970	..	6,970
High	1,788	1,618	32	127,809	230	128,039
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	226,793	..	226,793
Middle/Junior High	1,025	685	3	485,936	118	486,054
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	46,659	..	46,659
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,186	801	..	178,727	417	179,144
Others	73	34	..	314,267	44	314,311
Nursery	20	18	..	16,555	..	16,555
Total	4,093	3,156	35	1,403,716	809	1,404,525
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	4
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	1,423	..	1,423
(Others-Non-Bonafide) .. .. .	..	..	..	(309)	..	(309)
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	6
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	477	..	477
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	209	..	209
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	13	..	13
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	1,071	..	1,071

Training—									
P.P.T.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* Co-op.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							3,885		3,885
							(309)		(309)
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	..	1,044
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	..	405
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	..	497
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	(544)	..	(544)
For the Handicapped—							9	..	9
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	101
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	..	219
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	..	1,395
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	..	438
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,108	..	4,108
							(544)	..	(544)
GRAND TOTAL	..	4,093	3,156	35	1,435,103	809	1,435,912		1,435,912
					(853)		(853)		(853)

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

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>
<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

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	125
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
..

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions					
	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>Universities—</i>						
University Department
<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

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.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution	In Recognised Institutions— <i>contd.</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)	
Universities—										
University Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts	2,792	2,552	232	..	..	..	†2,792	2,552	232	
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	1,020	896	90	..	..	..	1,020	896	90	
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes..	125	107	..	..	..	..	125	107	..	
Others	118	107	..	..	..	..	118	107	..	
Total	4,055	3,662	322	..	..	..	4,055	3,662	322	
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	131	125	..	..	..	..	..	131	125	..
(ii) Under Graduate	87	79	..	..	..	..	..	1212	204	79
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	↑17	17	12
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	218	204	..	..	..	..	..	360	346	91

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49	48	..	49	48
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	503	499	70	503	499
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	552	547	70	552	547

†B. Ed.	Boys	Girls	‡S. T. C.	Boys	Girls	††Nursing	Boys	Girls	§Home Sc.	Boys	Girls
Nursing .. .. .	..	65	T. D.	2	85	.. .. .	..	17	Cer. in Home	..	267
Home Sc. .. .. .	..	19	.. .. .	..	125	.. .. .	..	..	Sc.	..	218
.. .. .	..	270	.. .. .	..	..	.. .. .	..	..	Teacher's Trg.	..	18

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—cont.

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of boys included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column (20) (26)	Column (23) (27)	Total (28)
Universities—						
University Departments
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts
Science
Arts and Science
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
								2	..
Colleges for special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
							

IV-B.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Instiution (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	2,907	2,649	72
High	9,356	8,178	..
Senior Basic	2,321	1,914	..
Middle/Junior High	11,750	10,102	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,462	1,133	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	682	503	..
Others	304	227	..	35,363	28,684	..
Nursery
<i>Total</i>	304	227	..	63,841	53,163	72
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	2,048	1,803	1,584
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts

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Training—													
P. P. T. C.	58	56	34			
Basic Training Schools	1,180	1,099	912			
Normal and Training Schools	53	50	..			
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>								3,339	3,008	2,530			
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	356	363
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	24
<i>Total</i>								387	376	387			
GRAND TOTAL													
								304	227	..	67,709	56,689	3,080
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)													
								4,210	3,562	126	549,203	436,775	21,753
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)													
								4,514	3,789	126	616,912 (7,153)	493,464 (6,317)	24,833

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Recognised Institutions					
	District Board			Municipal Board		
	Number of Scholars (8)	Average Daily Attendance (9)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (10)	Number of Scholars (11)	Average Daily Attendance (12)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (13)
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High .. .. .	..	..	..	2,259	2,089	..
Senior Basic	38,665	31,888	135	7,073	6,063	..
Middle/Junior High	120,403	95,097	99	47,879	38,761	38
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	364	283	..	6,682	5,799	42
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	2,234	1,355	..	48	24	..
Others	25,505	18,053	6	45,734	34,801	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	187,171	146,676	240	109,675	87,537	80
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	359	320	187
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Training—										
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	147
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	467	187
<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*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	187,171	146,676	240	110,193	88,004	267			
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	2,678,177	1,986,884	3,642	659,700	574,295	919			
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	..	2,865,348	2,133,560	3,882	769,893 (43)	662,299 (36)	1,186			

*May be specified, if any.

IV-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—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	7,363	6,438	49	1,791	1,651	154	12,061	10,738	275
High	89,243	81,309	1,752	8,853	8,204	604	109,711	99,780	2,356
Senior Basic	1,402	1,207	269	..	..	..	49,461	41,072	404
Middle/Junior High	7,258	6,279	656	149	129	51	187,439	150,368	844
Junior Basic/Basic Primary*	500	442	..	..	..	..	9,008	7,657	42
<i>Primary—</i>									
Single-Teacher	373	283	..	..	..	..	3,337	2,165	..
Others	22,261	19,885	..	2,447	2,121	34	131,614	103,771	40
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	128,400	115,843	2,726	13,240	12,105	843	502,631	415,551	3,961
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Medicine	509	427	315	408	341	352	3,324	2,891	2,438
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	3,587	3,011	9	2,243	1,766	5	5,830	4,747	14
Training—									
P. P. T. C.	548	498	65	..	..	..	606	554	99
Basic Training Schools	2,847	2,651	1,555	..	..	..	4,186	3,897	2,467
Normal and Training Schools	92	87	19	..	..	..	145	137	19
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	7,583	6,674	1,963	2,651	2,107	357	14,091	12,256	5,037
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	105	87	13	48	42	..	153	129	13
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	116	108	116	..	..	..	116	108	116
For Adults	602,003	382,029	..	..	..	..	602,003	382,029	..
Reformatory	154	150	92	..	..	..	517	506	455
Others†	145	120	4	..	..	..	169	1,404	28
<i>Total</i>	602,523	382,494	225	48	42	..	602,958	382,912	612
GRAND TOTAL	742,779	508,877	5,236	16,491	14,801	1,270	1,124,647	815,274	10,093
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	1,832,059	1,406,560	48,447	104,689	90,661	2,491	5,828,038	4,498,737	77,378
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	2,574,838 (1,168)	1,915,437 (919)	53,683	121,180 (469)	105,462 (381)	3,761	6,952,685 (8,633)	5,314,011 (7,653)	87,471

*Figures in column (20) includes—
Boys and 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—*contd.*

Institution (1)	In Unrecognised Institutions			Number of boys included in		
	Number of Scholars (23)	Average Daily Attendance (24)	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels (25)	Column	Column	Total (28)
				(20)	(23)	
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	727	..	727
High	2,782	..	2,782
Senior Basic	520	..	520
Middle/Junior High	3,169	..	3,169
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	451	..	451
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	199	..	199
Others	103	85	..	7,892	57	7,949
Nursery
Total	103	85	..	15,740	57	15,797
Schools for Professional Education—						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	57	..	57
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts	297	..	297

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Training—							
P. P. T. C.	
Basic Training Schools	
Normal and Training Schools	
Veterinary Science	
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	354	354
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	30	30
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	16	16
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	4	4
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	50	50
GRAND TOTAL	..	103	85	..	16,146	57	16,203
GRAND TOTAL (Boys)	..	4,093	3,156	35	1,435,103	809	1,435,912
GRAND TOTAL (All Persons)	..	4,196	3,241	35

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Institution (1)	Government Institutions (Central and State)					
	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>	1,46,807	28,230	..	..	9,560	2,969
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	..	..	..	..	23,23,975	7,483
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	3,26,434	..	..	76,665	..
Science .. .. .	..	10,31,466	..	..	2,08,264	13,754
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	14,66,331	..	..	6,81,689	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	28,24,231	..	..	9,66,618	13,754
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	20,35,423	..	..	1,36,197	15,178
Applied Art and Architecture	6,69,487	2,09,766	..
Commerce	30,645	2,31,890	18,319

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Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	94,521	10,180	
	(ii)	Under Graduate	
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i)	Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	3,01,217	..	..	50,732
	(ii)	Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	75,119	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,82,902	13,83,549	..	4,00,015
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,837
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,000	35,37,863	..	8,65,898
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,346	..	6,218
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,700	7,95,024	..	13,600
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,200	..	15,720
Total		3,17,602	90,44,394	..	21,25,053	33,497
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	1,19,326	..	39,631	4,830
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,64,461	..	..	..
Total		2,64,461	1,19,326	..	39,631	4,830

*May be specified, if any.

V-A.—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Government Institutions (Central and State)		District Board Institutions			
	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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	46,122	2,33,688	..	..	..	..
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</i>	5,36,318	28,67,776	..	..	..	..
<i>College for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts .. .. .	..	4,03,099	..	..	..	..
Science	64,453	13,17,937	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	22,560	21,70,580	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	87,013	38,91,616	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,574	21,89,372	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	225	8,79,478	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2,081	2,82,935	..	..	..	..

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	1,05,905	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	4,907	3,56,856	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,119	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,66,466	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,837	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	2,84,414	47,10,175	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,564	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,21,324	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	39,302	75,222	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>						..	3,34,707	1,18,55,253
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	1,65,919	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	6,085	2,70,546	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>						..	8,217	4,36,465

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	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>						
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) NonBasic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>										18,000
Colleges for Special Education—										
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.*

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					
	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	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

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,84,403	3,81,542	46,061	40,555
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							<i>Total</i>	..	..	13,84,403
								..	..	3,81,542
								..	..	46,061
								..	..	40,555
								..	..	18,70,561
Colleges for Special Education—										
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.*

Institution (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	15,62,399	31,85,036	..	4,000	87,28,772	1,84,630
Research Institutions	9,09,792	2,64,261	..	500	12,775	81,044
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	10,24,492	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	53,551	1,68,214	..	4,000	4,79,105	32,778
Science	8,481	1,17,291	..	2,000	2,88,010	11,716
Arts and Science	5,87,299	21,35,930	75,478	26,500	1,56,30,716	3,57,209
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	1,79,440	32,139	11,251	4,85,059	91,546
Others .. .. .	..	13,069	5,000	10,000	3,45,011	34,844
Total	6,49,331	26,13,944	1,12,617	53,751	1,72,27,901	5,28,093
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	10,810	2,35,711	..	1,500	20,53,901	1,153
<i>Educator—</i>						
(a) Basic Training Colleges—						
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	2,605	..	..	3,300	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges--</i>										
	<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>	..	..	..	9,295	1,02,039	..	2,001	4,01,600	32,650
	<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	..	..	5,773	..	..	3,76,677	3,636
	Engineering	..	..	..	4,24,954	7,85,929	..	..	6,86,535	..
	Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	..	..	..	..	1,86,676	100	1,500	1,91,119	..
	Physical Education	..	..	..	..	13,935	..	..	4,601	..
	Technology	..	..	..	59,25,289	..	..	..	55,932	..
	Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others*	..	..	..	1,97,679	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	65,68,027	13,32,668	100	5,001	37,73,665	37,439
<i>Colleges for Special Education--</i>										
	Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental Studies	..	..	..	2,000	12,368	..	..	8,187	20,697
	Social Education	..	..	..	95,330	38,780	..	..	46,852	1,30,000
	Others*	..	..	..	81,168	1,74,028	..	..	92,163	5,983
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	1,78,498	2,25,176	..	..	1,47,202	1,56,680

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

J-2517—54-B.

Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	Total
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	15,80,207	1,52,45,044	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	6,08,789	18,77,161	2,106	1,800	26,401	30,307
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	1,80,946	12,05,438	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	78,516	8,16,164	..	..	..	..
Science	6,065	4,33,563	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	19,28,128	2,07,41,260	..	..	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	1,87,117	9,86,552	..	..	..	..
Others	4,49,656	8,57,580	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	26,49,482	2,38,35,119	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2,66,478	25,69,553	..	..	..	..

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	4,557	10,462	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges --										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	1,88,971	7,36,556	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	19,378	4,05,464	2,97,604	225	20,104	3,17,933
Engineering	..	..	..	..	15,074	19,12,492	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,68,399	2,355	1,35,171	8,05,925
Medicine	..	..	..	..	1,50,108	5,29,503	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	19,285	37,821	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	2,43,138	62,24,359	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,679	..	..	..	..
Total				..	9,06,989	1,26,23,889	9,66,003	2,580	1,55,275	11,23,858
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	15,388	58,640	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	3,10,962	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	60,685	4,14,027	11,325	..	4,979	16,304
Total				..	76,073	7,83,629	11,325	..	4,979	16,304

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution	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>Universities—</i>									
University Departments.	15,62,399	31,85,036	..	4,000	87,28,772	1,84,630	15,80,207	1,52,45,044	17,25,573
Research Institutions	10,56,599	2,92,491	..	500	24,441	85,813	6,81,312	21,41,156	4,17,254
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	33,48,467	7,483	7,17,264	40,73,214	..
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts	53,551	4,94,648	..	4,000	5,55,770	32,778	78,516	12,19,263	7,64,640
Science	8,481	11,48,757	..	2,000	4,96,274	25,470	70,518	17,51,500	8,96,708
Arts and Science	5,87,299	36,02,261	75,478	26,500	1,63,12,405	3,57,209	19,50,688	2,29,11,840	1,15,14,071
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	1,79,440	32,139	11,251	4,85,059	91,546	1,87,117	9,86,552	5,01,019
Others .. .. .	..	13,069	5,000	10,000	3,45,011	34,844	4,49,656	8,57,580	2,99,217
Total ..	6,49,331	54,38,175	1,12,617	53,751	1,81,94,519	5,41,847	27,36,495	2,77,26,735	1,39,75,655

Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture	20,35,423	..	..	1,36,197	15,178	2,574	21,89,372	6,80,219	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	6,69,487	..	..	2,09,766	..	225	8,79,478	3,11,327	..	..
Commerce	10,810	2,66,356	..	1,500	22,85,791	19,472	2,68,559	28,52,488	12,28,795	..
Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	97,126	..	..	13,480	..	5,761	1,16,367	61,532	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	9,295	4,03,256	..	2,001	4,52,332	32,650	1,93,878	10,93,412	6,06,234	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	80,892	..	..	6,74,281	3,861	39,482	7,98,516	4,35,023	..
Engineering	7,07,856	21,69,478	..	..	10,86,550	..	15,074	39,78,958	24,30,055	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,53,236	2,355	1,35,171	9,90,762	3,79,205	..
Medicine	22,000	37,42,539	100	13,85,903	14,38,559	46,061	4,75,077	71,10,239	35,39,296	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	45,281	..	..	10,819	..	19,285	1,45,385	99,479	..
Technology	59,25,289	..	..	..	55,932	..	2,43,138	62,24,359	9,45,697	..
Veterinary Science	12,700	7,95,025	..	..	13,600	..	..	8,21,324	4,12,530	..
Others*	1,97,679	20,200	..	..	15,720	..	39,302	2,72,901	1,32,378	..
Total	68,85,629	1,03,95,062	100	13,89,404	72,46,263	1,19,577	14,37,526	2,74,73,561	1,12,61,800	..
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	1,19,326	..	..	39,631	4,830	2,132	1,65,919	1,00,392	..
Social Education	2,000	12,368	..	..	8,187	20,697	15,388	58,640	42,664	..
Oriental Studies	95,330	38,780	..	..	46,852	1,30,000	..	3,10,962	1,62,172	..
Others*	3,45,629	1,74,028	..	..	1,03,488	5,983	71,749	7,00,877	3,42,680	..
Total	4,42,959	3,44,502	..	..	1,98,158	1,61,510	89,269	12,36,398	6,47,908	..

*May be specified, if any
† Includes allowances, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	23,48,468	..	..	1,60,759	..
High	5,753	42,14,149	200	5,151	2,81,158	15,804
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	17,83,730	..	..	29	..
Middle/Junior High	57,155	28,14,714	..	..	22,402	4,606
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	27,86,789	..	..	..	7,401
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	46,391	34,40,051	..	347	102	..
Others	37,216	42,74,717	..	..	215	..
Nursery .. .. .	..	17,890	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,46,515	2,16,80,508	200	5,498	4,64,665	27,811
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	2,47,968	13,91,732	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	32,984	..	..	690	..
Engineering	40,115	19,47,104	..	..	1,75,486	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	33,602	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	2,00,587	..	..	20,277	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	43,332	2,12,581	28,027	..
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts	4,43,616	31,96,010	24,455	500

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Training—								
P. P. T. C.								
Basic Training Schools	1,68,716	21,06,843
Normal and Training Schools	33,423	230
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	45,947	..	..	81,400
Others*	..	..	..	6,18,648	..	..	..	..
Co. op. Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			..	15,53,395	92,00,813	..	..	3,30,56,500
Schools for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	5,523	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	6,25,960	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	5,42,740	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	25,375	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			..	..	11,99,598	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			..	24,28,780	4,40,97,100	200	5,498	62,60,067
			..					90,844

*May be specified, if any.

v-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	7,130	25,16,357	..	..	..	..
High	33,701	45,55,916	..	2,39,194	81,753	..
Senior Basic	3,991	17,87,750	13,61,904	2,21,98,976	11,64,155	5,41,090
Middle/Junior High	19,172	29,18,049	10,50,571	2,73,56,334	16,67,447	3,24,219
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	37,498	28,31,688	1,43,474	29,11,504	1,84,947	17,025
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	168	34,87,059	3,16,585	1,08,22,609	6,03,094	8,600
Others	9,079	43,21,227	2,29,942	1,46,65,540	15,93,683	82,293
Nursery .. .. .	..	17,890	..	15,270	15,766	..
Total	10,739	2,24,35,936	31,02,476	7,82,09,427	53,10,845	9,73,227
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	1,57,036	17,96,736	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	33,674	..	..	..	..
Engineering	15,841	21,78,546	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	33,602	..	..	..	..
Medicine	44,140	2,65,004	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	13,043	2,87,983	..	..	..	..
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts	10,828	36,75,409	..	..	..	..

Training—							
P. P. T. C.							
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	50,481	23,26,040	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	1,207	34,860	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	45,947	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	13,552	7,13,600	..	..
Co-op. Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	30,61,128	1,13,91,401	..	..
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>							
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	5,523	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	1,400	6,27,360	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	5,42,740	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	25,375	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	1,400	12,00,998	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	14,30,644	5,43,13,133	31,02,476	7,82,09,427
						53,10,845	9,73,227

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees (14)	Endow- ments, etc. (15)	Other Sources (16)	Total (17)	Government Funds	
					Central (18)	State (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary						3,10,003
High	3,46,757	12,973	35,926	7,16,603		7,59,295
Senior Basic	77,535	206	6,57,802	2,60,01,668		5,96,495
Middle/Junior High	6,25,613	1,884	4,16,917	3,15,42,985		49,29,707
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	111	4	67,553	33,24,618		1,29,063
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	180		2,40,791	1,19,91,859		33,214
Others	5,987		1,51,318	1,67,28,763		44,76,758
Nursery	620	2,946	18,043	52,645		7,119
<i>Total</i>	10,56,803	18,013	16,88,350	9,03,59,141		1,12,41,684
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture						
Commerce						
Engineering						
Forestry						
Medicine						
Physical Education						
Polytechnic						
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts						20,287

Training—

P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co.-op.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,287

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590
GRAND TOTAL	..	10,56,803	18,013	16,83,350	9,03,59,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,80,561

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary		14,640	3,64,508	..	35,169	7,24,350
High		1,10,690	10,25,873	..	55,577	19,51,435
Senior Basic		9,21,716	166	..	35,961	15,54,338
Middle Junior High		1,45,90,262	1,70,897	5,070	42,72,577	2,39,96,513
Junior Basic/Basic Primary		52,448	..	..	..	1,81,511
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher		92,186	7	36	27,793	1,53,236
Others		69,81,810	1,421	1,450	12,19,150	1,26,80,589
Nursery		52,697	10,811	1,441	4,846	76,914
<i>Total</i>		2,28,16,449	15,73,683	7,997	56,51,073	4,12,90,886
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts		25,917	8,410	54,614

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Training—											
P. P. T. C.
Basic Training Schools	9,959	9,959
Normal and Training Schools
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co. op. Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	35,876	8,410	..	..	..	64,573
Schools for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,164	..	..	..	3,164
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	..	..	..	..	2,464
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	3,164	..	..	..	5,628
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	2,42,38,602	19,66,799	54,058	56,91,628	4,32,31,648	

*May be supplied, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.
	Central	State				
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	1,200	19,27,774	600	3,650	27,48,116	14,111
High	6,741	2,34,14,054	1,57,149	1,14,165	4,16,75,273	9,99,388
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	2,51,143	17,631	3,619	12,647	3,722
Middle/Junior High	2,665	2,06,669	23,788	2,86,306	16,83,485	1,46,582
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	60,317	..	3,526	6,464	4,052
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	9,62,251	1,02,786	9,222	46,246	6,570
Others	4,006	11,57,296	34,412	8,40,695	61,02,387	1,72,638
Nursery	30,974	1,160,170	3,583	30,585	3,59,794	63,844
Total	45,586	2,91,39,674	3,39,949	12,91,768	5,26,34,412	14,10,907
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	1,38,115	..	..	7,013	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	1,293	..	100	98,354	3,339
Engineering	23,872	2,96,212	..	..	4,90,850	57,393
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	1,19,263	200	1,950	2,79,031	8,045
Physical Education .. .. .	..	1,27,050	..	500	2,41,133	135
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	21,692	..	..	38,819	..
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts	350	77,207	944	350	85,344	1,376

Training—										
P. P. T. C.
Basic Training Schools	6,02,282	580	1,800	4,41,520	15,440	
Normal and Training Schools	81,302	23,793	..	..	200	74,964	5,534	
Veterinary Science	
Others*	1,23,694	1,57,856	..	..	..	13,202	..	
Co. op. Marine	
Total	2,29,224	15,64,763	1,724	4,900	17,70,230	91,262		

Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	21,726	..	350	75,384	1,734		
Other Fine Arts	500	78,944	..	..	1,76,215	10,710		
Oriental Studies	33,755	400	500	5,925	18,441		
For Social Workers	13,058	400	2,000	3,164	2,134		
For the Handicapped—	
Mentally Handicapped	9,600	55,080	..	3,000	1,12,559	..		
Physically Handicapped	45,324	2,82,669	500	15,108	7,016	63,825		
For Adults	1,40,618	32,684	..	327	5,293		
Reformatory	2,75,515	..	9,267	..	..
Others*	10,005	..	..	14,538	..		
Total	55,424	9,11,370	33,984	30,225	3,95,128	1,02,137		
TOTAL (Direct)	1,01,98,281	3,92,36,892	4,88,374	13,90,145	8,57,14,577	25,92,192		

*May be specified, if possible.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—contd.

Institutions (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endowments, etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	3,17,593	50,13,044	2,71,299	..	23,177	2,94,476
High	69,84,127	7,33,50,897	42,78,497	1,32,255	19,47,741	53,58,493
Senior Basic	37,533	3,26,295	..	..	12,359	12,359
Middle/Junior High	10,36,901	43,86,396	3,42,127	138	2,23,515	5,65,780
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	8,295	82,654	..	..	..	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	2,66,569	13,93,644	16,386	16,573	15,724	48,683
Others	12,47,294	95,58,728	21,01,864	43,108	2,03,343	23,48,315
Nursery	3,04,114	9,53,064	6,01,487	14,503	1,65,265	7,81,255
Total	1,02,02,426	9,50,64,722	76,11,660	2,06,577	15,91,124	94,09,361
Schools for Professional Education—						
Agriculture	42,676	1,87,804	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2,639	1,05,725	3,71,220	11,310	13,190	3,95,720
Engineering	8,498	8,76,825	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	77,412	4,85,901	84,027	..	37,248	1,21,275
Physical Education	19,551	3,88,369	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic	2,25,227	2,85,738	9,430	..	3,233	12,663
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts	1,91,274	3,56,845	3,49,825	..	75,242	4,25,067

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Training—									
P. P. T. C.
Basic Training Schools	2,97,302	13,58,924
Normal and Training Schools	10,155	1,95,954
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	2,94,752	..	..	..	..
Co. op. Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	8,74,734	45,36,837	3,14,502	11,310	1,28,913	9,54,725
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	28,723	1,27,917	4,827	..	844	5,671
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	39,223	3,05,592	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	1,03,934	1,62,955	..	..	8,635	8,635
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	20,756	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	23,875	2,04,114	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	1,35,309	5,49,751	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	1,00,148	2,79,070	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	93,120	3,77,902	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	29,810	54,353	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	5,54,142	20,82,410	4,827	..	9,479	14,306
TOTAL DIRECT	..	..	..	1,76,33,788	15,72,54,249	94,10,423	2,22,267	1,91,16,171	1,15,48,861

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure			
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Board Funds (41)
	Central (38)	State (39)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary	1,200	45,86,275	600	18,290
High	12,494	2,86,34,474	2,39,102	2,30,006
Senior Basic	13,61,904	2,48,30,344	11,81,786	14,66,425
Middle/Junior High	11,10,391	3,63,07,424	16,91,235	1,52,00,787
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,43,474	58,87,673	1,84,947	72,999
<i>Primary—</i>				
Single-Teacher	3,62,976	1,52,58,125	7,05,880	1,10,355
Others	2,71,164	2,45,74,311	16,28,095	79,04,798
Nursery	30,974	2,00,449	19,349	83,282
<i>Total</i>	32,94,577	14,02,79,075	56,50,994	2,50,86,942
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture	2,74,968	15,29,847	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	34,277	..	100
Engineering	63,987	22,43,316	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	33,602	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	3,19,850	200	1,950
Physical Education .. .. .	..	1,27,050	..	500
Polytechnic	34,332	2,34,273	..	..
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts ..	4,43,966	32,93,504	944	26,267

Training—									
P.P.T.C.									
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	1,68,716	27,09,125	580	11,759
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	81,308	57,216	..	200
Nursery Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	45,947	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,23,694	1,57,856	..	..
Co.op. Marine	..	..	..	..	6,18,648	..	..	..
Total					..	17,82,619	1,07,85,863	1,724	40,776
Schools for Special Education—									
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	21,726	..	350
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	500	84,467	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	34,345	400	2,374
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	13,058	400	2,000
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	9,600	55,080	..	3,000
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	45,324	9,08,629	500	15,108
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,618	32,684	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	8,18,255	..	9,267
Others *	..	..	..	..	..	35,380	..	..
Total					..	55,424	21,11,558	33,984	32,099
TOTAL (Direct)					..	1,57,29,537	17,28,31,762	57,99,419	2,66,07,472
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE									
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	15,16,644	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	46,81,133	..	24,526
Buildings ††	..	..	..	..	1,19,91,537	1,75,36,123	9,81,292	90,62,422
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions †††	..	..	..	..	42,05,543	3,42,69,796	2,96,823	44,879
Hostel Charges	..	..	..	..	1,33,781	11,15,656	34,283	63,429
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	32,62,534	1,30,31,478	7,10,374	16,43,964
TOTAL (Indirect)					..	1,95,93,395	7,21,50,830	20,22,772	1,08,39,220
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)					..	3,53,22,932	24,49,82,592	78,22,191	3,74,46,692

*May be specified, if any.

V-A—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Fees	Endow- ments, etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>					
Higher Secondary	35,44,682	14,111	3,83,069	85,48,227	62,98,815
High	4,76,075,58	11,60,420	1,80,49,290	8,59,33,344	5,46,64,752
Senior Basic	90,377	3,928	7,47,646	2,96,82,410	2,67,34,022
Middle/Junior High	28,44,524	1,58,280	60,69,082	6,33,81,723	5,10,17,595
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	6,575	11,457	1,13,346	64,20,471	57,01,543
<i>Primary—</i>					
Single-Teacher	62,921	23,179	5,51,045	1,70,74,481	1,57,37,873
Others	82,11,874	2,17,196	28,30,184	4,56,37,622	3,86,30,963
Nursery	9,72,712	82,734	4,92,268	18,81,768	11,40,715
<i>Total</i>	6,33,41,223	16,71,305	1,92,35,930	25,85,60,046	19,99,26,278
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>					
Agriculture	7,013	..	1,99,712	19,84,540	7,19,947
Commerce	4,70,264	14,649	15,829	5,35,119	3,22,270
Engineering	6,66,336	57,393	24,339	30,55,371	12,89,568
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	33,602	14,961
Medicine	3,83,335	8,045	1,58,800	8,72,109	5,40,098
Physical Education	2,41,133	135	19,551	3,88,369	1,69,685
Polytechnic	76,276	..	2,41,503	5,86,384	2,56,269
Other Tech. Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	4,68,034	1,876	2,77,344	45,11,935	20,08,194

Training—						
P.P.T.C.						
Basic Training Schools	4,41,520	15,440	3,47,783	36,94,923	22,37,550	
Normal and Training Schools	75,194	5,534	11,362	2,30,814	1,32,939	
Nursery Training				45,947	5,631	
Veterinary Science	13,202			2,94,752	84,132	
Others*	81,400		13,552	7,13,600	1,58,230	
Co. op. Marine						
Total	29,23,707	1,03,072	13,09,775	1,69,47,536	79,39,474	
Schools for Special Education—						
Music and Dancing	83,375	1,734	29,567	1,36,752	1,00,824	
Other Fine Arts	1,76,215	10,710	39,223	3,11,115	1,79,120	
Oriental Studies	5,925	18,441	1,12,569	1,74,054	1,16,554	
For Social Workers	3,164	2,134		20,756	17,390	
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped	1,12,559		23,875	2,04,114	55,253	
Physically Handicapped	7,016	63,925	1,36,709	11,77,111	2,46,669	
For Adults	327	5,293	1,00,148	2,79,070	2,100	
Reformatory			93,120	9,20,642	1,40,541	
Others*	14,538		29,810	79,728	38,292	
Total	4,03,119	1,02,137	5,65,021	33,03,342	8,96,743	
TOTAL (Direct)	10,44,08,664	29,77,374	2,83,52,799	35,67,07,032	23,67,90,685	
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE						
Direction				1,51,16,644		
Inspection				47,05,659		
Buildings††	19,62,165	5,30,325	38,63,051	4,59,06,915		
Scholarships and other Financial Concessions†††	11,42,500	1,84,360	7,09,105	40,83,006		
Hostel Charges	23,84,496	1,23,940	4,48,369	43,03,954		
Miscellaneous	9,03,616	2,17,794	27,06,426	2,24,76,186		
TOTAL (Indirect)	63,92,777	10,56,419	77,26,951	11,97,82,364		
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)	1,108,01,446	40,33,793	3,60,79,750	47,64,89,396		

*May be specified, if any.

† It includes Rs. 7,782 as Govt. Grant other than Maintenance Grant.

†† Amount spent by the Public Works Department (already included) may be indicated here separately as a footnote.

††† Amount awarded by State Govt. (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a footnote—Rs. 47,58,659.

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 for General Education—</i>						
Degree Colleges—						
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

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	80,818	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	53,307	..	..	4,076	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,34,125	..	..	4,076	..
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)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	Other Sources	Total	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds
			Central	State		
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
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>						
Degree Colleges—						
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

Education—									
(a) Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—									
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	80,818	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	57,383	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total						1,38,201	..	..	..
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 Department
<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

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*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Department
<i>Research Institutions</i>
<i>Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.</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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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)	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.	
Universities—						
University Departments	1,41,697	1,29,066	..	..	1,64,428	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts	30,376	1,02,483	..	..	5,20,615	5,267
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	13,697	54,135	..	..	2,47,094	..
Intermediate Colleges						
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	11,744	..	..	7,358	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32,503	..
Total	44,073	1,68,362	..	..	8,07,570	5,267
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,372	193
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	2,875	..	..	11,404	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total										
	..	..	..	..	..	2,875	..	..	33,776	193
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)	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities—						
University Departments	5,13,845	9,49,036	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and / or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts	1,46,990	8,05,731	..	..	..	..
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science .. .. .	..	3,14,926	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	33,240	52,342	..	..	..	..
Others	20,869	53,372	..	..	..	..
Total	2,01,099	12,26,371	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture
Applied Art and Architecture
Commerce

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Education—

(a) Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate
(ii) Under Graduate

(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—

(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	54,299	76,864	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	2,102	16,381	..	..	..	..

Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	56,401	93,245	..	..	..	..

875

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	13,200	..	13,240	26,440
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,090	..	72,206	1,97,296
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,38,290	..	85,446	2,23,736

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

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Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure							Total (45)	Total Expenditure on salaries of Teachers [already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Board Funds (41)	Fees (42)	Endow- ments, etc. (43)	Other Sources (44)		
	Central (38)	State (39)							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Universities—									
University Departments	1,41,697	1,29,066	..	..	1,64,428	..	5,13,845	9,49,036	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Inter- mediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts	30,376	1,02,483	..	..	5,20,615	5,267	1,46,990	8,05,731	5,30,375
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	13,697	54,135	..	..	2,47,094	..	..	3,14,926	1,72,613
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes .. .. .	..	11,744	..	..	7,358	..	33,240	52,342	26,184
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32,503	..	20,869	53,372	23,889
Total	44,073	1,68,362	..	..	8,07,570	5,267	2,01,099	12,26,371	7,53,061
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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>	..	..	..	..	..	22,372	193	54,299	76,864	47,440
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>	..	..	83,693	..	..	11,404	..	2,102	97,199	57,772
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	53,307	..	..	4,076	..	..	57,383	32,053
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	1,37,000	..	..	37,852	193	56,401	2,31,446	1,37,265

Colleges for Special Education—

Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	13,200	..	13,240	26,440	24,000
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,090	..	72,206	1,97,296	54,588
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,38,290	..	85,446	2,23,736	78,588

*May be specified, if any.

†Includes allowances, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*conid.*

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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	1,200	3,67,720	..	..	19,703	..
High	8,26,802	..	..	57,312	959
Senior Basic	1,27,598	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	5,58,906	..	..	5,056	..
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	53,003	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	34,138	..	..	..	..
Others	10,607	17,50,210	..	..	7,279	..
Nursery..
Total ..	11,807	37,28,377	..	..	89,350	959
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	12,03,940	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Others Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.

Training—											
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,653	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,829	4,02,398	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,514	..	..	419
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,829	16,98,505	..	..	419
Schools for General Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,44,629	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,255	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,81,884	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,636	28,42,891	..	..	93,845
											959

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—contd.

Institution (1)	Government Institutions		District Board Institutions			
	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>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	3,88,623	..	..	..	..
High	8,85,073	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	1,27,598	48,430	10,59,736	25,085	99,162
Middle/Junior High	5,63,962	1,16,081	31,57,262	1,24,765	2,79,530
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	53,003	655	10,129	114	1,193
Primary— Single-Teacher	112	34,250	743	44,514	1,952	..
Others	17,78,096	5,481	7,61,124	96,226	8,148
Nursery
Total	112	38,30,605	1,71,390	50,32,765	2,48,142	3,88,033
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	5,591	12,09,531	..	..	..	..
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts,

Training—													
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,653	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,383	4,51,610	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,933	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>							..	11,974	17,53,727
Schools for General Education—													
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—													
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,44,629	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,255	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>							2,81,884
GRAND TOTAL							..	12,086	60,04,417	1,71,390	50,32,765	2,48,142	3,88,033

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	District Board Institutions				Municipal Board Institutions	
	Fees	Endow-ments, 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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	74,916
Senior Basic	36	10	35,270	12,67,729	..	1,08,848
Middle/Junior High	3,067	24	77,956	37,58,685	..	6,66,424
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	107	12,198	..	1,10,761
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	371	47,580	..	642
Others	6	..	5,610	8,76,595	..	8,32,943
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	3,109	34	1,19,314	59,62,787	..	17,94,534
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Training—						
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	13,445
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>						13,445
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	..	3,109	34	1,19,314	59,62,787	18,07,979

*May be specified, if any.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Municipal Board Institutions					Total (25)
	District Board Funds (20)	Municipal Board Funds (21)	Fees (22)	Endowments, etc. (23)	Other Sources (24)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary
High	31,093	95,458	..	86	2,01,553
Senior Basic	1,59,244	67	..	6,976	2,75,135
Middle/Junior High	11,41,284	42,557	52	70,087	19,20,404
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,39,420	..	..	..	2,50,181
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,285	..	..	..	1,927
Others	12,03,164	10	3	4,070	20,40,190
Nursery
Total	26,75,490	1,38,092	55	81,219	46,89,390
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry
Medicine	87,524	..	..	..	87,524
Physical Education
Polytechnic
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts

Training—											
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	10,668	..	..	..	..	24,113
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>											
	..	..	..	..	..	98,192	..	..	..	..	1,11,637
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											
	..	..	..	..	..	27,73,682	1,38,092	55	81,219	..	48,01,027

*May be specified, 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)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	3,02,607	100	350	3,91,740	27,100
High	20	4,001,244	2,000	11,176	6,478,854	49,714
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	26,818	..	..	10,244	..
Middle/Junior High .. .. .	..	1,46,638	8,120	26,668	1,33,981	16,640
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	4,269	..	3,362	3,140	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	4,213	..	644	1,995	118
Others .. .. .	..	1,98,424	2,312	85,500	6,41,810	8,076
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	46,84,213	12,532	1,27,700	76,61,764	1,01,648
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	33,312	46,583	..	9,926	..	8,788
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts	9,554	85,914	..	2,401	1,74,887	1,132

<i>Training—</i>											
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,953	..	450	62,005	14,278
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	2,627	2,97,540	..	800	2,35,131	15,135
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,150	..	..	36,004	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	45,493	5,02,140	..	13,577	5,08,027	39,333

<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>												
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	1,592	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For the Handicapped—</i>												
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,700	..	1,550	..	7,589
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,121	7,842	..	6,336	1,411
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,762	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,915	..	..	37,181	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,39,748	7,842	1,550	45,109	9,000
TOTAL (Direct)	2,31,283	56,26,404	20,374	1,42,827	92,20,674	1,55,441

*May be specified, if possible.

V-B--EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS--contd.

Institution (1)	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources (32)	Total (33)	Fees (34)	Endow-ments, etc. (35)	Other Sources (36)	Total (37)
<i>Schools for General Education--</i>						
Higher Secondary	Rs. 1,36,574	Rs. 8,58,471	Rs. 1,29,130	Rs. ..	Rs. 51,263	Rs. 1,80,393
High	8,96,979	1,14,39,987	21,29,632	2,611	1,70,500	23,02,743
Senior Basic	33,360	70,422	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	1,21,416	4,53,463	..	..	8,866	8,866
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	8,992	19,763	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary--</i>						
Single-Teacher	1,672	8,642	..	..	..	..
Others	1,40,652	10,76,774	1,44,764	4,292	1,967	1,51,023
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,39,645	1,39,27,522	24,03,526	6,903	2,32,596	26,43,025
<i>Schools for Professional Education--</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	81,491	1,81,000	..	..	1,10,993	1,10,993
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts. Training--	1,14,852	3,88,740	1,32,159	2,272	67,665	2,02,096
P. P. T. C.	34,325	1,65,011	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	1,55,121	7,06,354	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	25,767	79,921	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	4,11,556	15,20,126	1,32,159	2,272	1,78,658	3,13,089			
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	868	2,710	4,868	..	1,955	6,823
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	15,943	56,782	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	68,945	1,71,655	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	17,298	27,060	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	38,647	86,743	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	1,41,701	3,44,950	4,868	..	1,955	6,823			
TOTAL (Direct)	..	26,64,247	1,80,61,250	26,78,843	9,175	4,98,655	31,86,673			

*May be specified, if possible.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure				
	Government Funds		District Board Funds (40)	Municipal Board Funds (41)	Fees (42)
	Central (38)	State (39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—					
Higher Secondary	1,200	6,70,327	100	350	5,40,573
High	20	49,02,962	2,000	42,269	87,61,256
Senior Basic	48,430	13,23,000	25,085	2,58,406	10,347
Middle/Junior High	1,16,081	45,29,230	1,32,885	14,47,482	1,84,661
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	655	1,78,162	114	1,43,975	3,140
Primary—					
Single-Teacher	743	83,507	1,952	1,929	1,995
Others	16,088	35,52,701	98,538	12,96,812	7,93,869
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,83,217	1,52,39,889	2,60,674	31,91,223	1,02,95,841
Schools for Professional Education—					
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	33,312	12,50,523	..	97,450	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	9,554	85,914	..	2,401	3,07,046
Training—					
P. P. T. C. .. .. .	..	1,14,606	..	450	62,005
Basic Training Schools	45,456	7,13,383	..	11,468	2,35,131
Normal and Training Schools	49,664	36,423
Veterinary Science
Others*
Total	88,322	22,14,090	..	1,11,769	6,40,605

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<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>					
Music and Dancing	250	..	6,460
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—					
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	31,700	1,550	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	87,121	7,842	6,336
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	2,54,391	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	48,170	..	37,181
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	4,21,632	7,842	49,977
TOTAL (Direct) .. .. .	..	..	4,57,309	1,83,10,039	2,68,516
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE					
Direction & Inspection .. .. .	..	..	2,32,168	..	..
Buildings†† .. .. .	..	..	7,52,179	11,426	5,39,676
Scholarships & other Financial Concessions†††	..	..	1,75,719	27,592	15,553
Hostel Charges .. .. .	..	..	1,440	5,382	5,60,692
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	39	23,703	1,90,806
TOTAL (Indirect) .. .. .	..	..	9,29,377	68,103	13,06,727
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect) .. .. .	..	..	13,86,686	2,91,82,311	3,36,619
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys .. .. .	..	..	1,57,29,537	17,28,31,762	57,99,419
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons .. .. .	..	..	1,61,86,846	19,11,41,801	60,67,935
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect)—Boys	..	..	3,53,23,932	24,49,82,592	78,22,191
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and indirect)—	..	..	3,67,09,618	27,41,64,903	81,58,810
All Persons.				+ 3,16,00,652	4,16,45,823
					12,42,42,736
					30,57,65,555

* May be specified, if possible.

V-B—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*

Institution (1)	Total Direct Expenditure			Total Expenditure on salaries† of Teachers [Already included in col. (45)] (46)
	Endowments, etc. (43)	Other Sources (44)	Total (45)	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>				
Higher Secondary	Rs. 27,100	Rs. 1,87,837	Rs. 14,27,487	Rs. 10,44,791
High	53,284	10,67,565	1,48,29,356	95,58,119
Senior Basic	10	75,606	17,40,884	14,70,064
Middle/Junior High	16,716	2,78,325	67,05,380	58,14,685
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	9,099	3,35,145	3,09,177
Primary—				
Single-Teacher	118	2,155	92,399	82,178
Others	12,371	1,52,299	59,22,678	48,87,068
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	1,09,599	17,72,886	3,10,53,329	2,31,66,082
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>				
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Medicine	8,788	1,98,075	15,88,148	4,34,572
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts	3,404	1,82,517	5,90,836	3,69,846
Training—				
P. P. T. C.	14,278	34,325	2,25,664	1,48,373
Basic Training Schools	15,135	1,61,504	11,82,077	7,58,103
Normal and Training Schools	25,767	1,11,854	84,732
Veterinary Science
Others*
Total	41,605	6,02,188	36,98,579	17,95,626

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Schools for Special Education—								
Music and Dancing	2,823	9,533	5,645	
Other Fine Arts	
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	7,589	15,943	56,782	29,509
For Adults	..	..	..	1,411	68,945	1,71,655	6,416
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	17,298	2,71,689	24,755
Others*	..	..	..	..	38,647	1,23,998	53,110
Total				..	9,000	1,43,656	6,33,657	1,19,435
TOTAL (Direct)				..	1,65,664	33,75,521	3,80,16,154	2,60,50,057

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE

Direction and Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	2,32,168	..
Buildings††	..	..	..	27,092	3,06,986	28,28,978	..
Scholarships & other Financial Concessions †††	..	..	..	14,726	2,19,330	96,07,102	..
Hostel Charges	..	..	..	21,669	2,31,830	12,73,195	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3,924	2,43,246	11,98,428	..
TOTAL (Indirect)	..	..	..	67,411	10,01,392	1,51,39,871	..
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect)	..	..	..	2,33,075	43,76,913	5,31,56,025	..
TOTAL (Direct)—Boys	..	..	..	29,77,374	2,83,52,799	35,67,07,032	..
TOTAL (Direct)—All Persons	..	..	..	31,43,038	3,17,28,320	39,47,23,186	..
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect)—Boys	..	..	..	40,33,793	3,60,79,750	47,64,89,396	..
GRAND TOTAL (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons.	..	..	..	42,66,868	4,04,56,663	52,96,45,421	..
Includes reimbursement on a/c of fees already included under fees.						56,12,46,073	..

*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. 98,734.

†††Amount awarded by the State Government (already included) to students studying outside the State may be indicated here separately as a foot-note.

VI-A--DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age group	School					
	Number of					
	Nursery	I	II	III	IV	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Below 5	Boys	13,987	1,153	2	..	..
	Girls	12,128	626	3	..	..
5-6	Boys	5,057	58,423	1,694	40	..
	Girls	4,102	33,499	952	22	..
6-7	Boys	938	238,419	28,228	2,704	57
	Girls	706	149,107	18,488	1,432	15
7-8	Boys	21	268,810	109,119	24,105	2,739
	Girls	14	178,084	65,662	15,062	1,653
8-9	Boys	8	174,349	146,774	83,588	22,517
	Girls	8	131,017	83,587	49,508	13,898
9-10	Boys	..	95,296	121,020	120,522	69,188
	Girls	3	84,659	72,235	64,174	38,389
10-11	Boys	..	50,149	74,793	102,317	95,098
	Girls	..	53,633	45,547	54,699	48,343
11-12	Boys	..	21,888	38,686	66,368	86,491
	Girls	..	23,446	23,855	33,155	42,492
12-13	Boys	..	8,252	18,103	36,075	61,648
	Girls	..	7,824	9,810	16,468	2,826
13-14	Boys	..	2,698	7,802	17,008	35,427
	Girls	..	2,062	3,555	6,879	14,059
14-15	Boys	..	1,043	2,799	7,579	17,669
	Girls	..	594	1,041	2,313	5,791
15-16	Boys	..	280	919	2,362	6,943
	Girls	..	109	288	560	1,751

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)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,757
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,214
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,575
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,353
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169,748
231	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	405,031
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260,529
2,805	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	430,238
1,865	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	279,955
17,652	2,845	377	..	..	..	..	..	426,900
10,737	1,702	151	..	..	..	..	..	272,050
51,579	16,615	2,778	366	..	..	..	..	393,695
27,150	9,299	1,239	166	..	..	..	..	240,076
70,825	41,147	12,355	2,629	230	..	..	..	340,619
32,315	21,448	6,641	1,051	137	..	..	..	184,540
66,908	54,912	30,799	10,359	1,976	264	..	..	289,296
27,805	24,637	16,802	5,254	798	81	..	..	137,305
49,140	52,155	42,393	24,525	8,463	1,467	140	..	241,218
16,902	18,877	18,892	12,039	4,236	641	91	..	98,233
30,288	38,979	39,398	33,084	19,663	6,779	1,147	18	198,446
8,264	12,081	14,559	12,623	9,444	3,208	535	11	70,464
15,752	23,923	31,417	31,993	26,452	14,848	4,759	20	159,718
3,274	5,711	8,750	9,555	9,945	7,344	2,278	8	49,573

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	..	190	367	879	2,397
	Girls	..	30	82	175	495
17—18	Boys	..	244	147	306	995
	Girls	..	9	31	47	141
18—19	Boys	..	22	56	121	266
	Girls	..	10	10	19	41
19—20	Boys	..	11	17	66	111
	Girls	..	3	6	8	24
20—21	Boys	..	1	11	76	34
	Girls	..	1	2	9	20
21—22	Boys	..	6	5	3	23
	Girls	..	1	2	3	7
22—23	Boys	..	..	2	1	15
	Girls	..	..	3	3	6
23—24	Boys	..	..	..	..	11
	Girls	..	..	1	4	7
24—25	Boys	..	1	1	..	13
	Girls	..	2	3	4	
Over 25	Boys	..	1	1	1	17
	Girls	..	2	13	12	13
Total	Boys	20,011	921,236	550,546	464,121	401,659
	Girls	16,961	664,718	325,176	244,556	194,979

EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Education								
Students in Classes								
V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
7,217	13,165	20,619	25,349	25,705	20,850	9,986	279	127,003
1,170	2,503	4,556	5,565	7,393	7,739	4,936	19	34,663
2,594	5,952	11,509	16,699	20,556	20,585	13,920	290	93,797
387	818	1,811	2,748	4,412	5,588	5,225	11	21,228
917	2,185	5,206	9,397	13,635	16,332	12,118	156	60,411
116	224	800	1,181	2,227	3,270	3,240	6	11,144
406	847	2,249	4,642	8,287	11,402	9,416	87	37,541
31	81	250	552	1,029	1,583	1,795	7	5,369
178	330	864	2,061	4,016	6,438	5,670	66	19,745
25	44	115	205	370	691	865	1	2,348
110	154	349	820	1,726	3,266	3,138	24	9,624
11	17	51	73	152	317	344	1	979
47	67	147	349	703	1,354	1,483	15	4,183
11	11	24	28	58	117	145	..	406
29	36	54	185	320	581	601	3	1,820
10	7	15	24	38	48	55	..	209
10	22	44	110	161	260	307	2	931
9	12	11	15	20	25	36	..	145
33	50	50	162	192	305	464	..	1,276
23	28	69	24	36	47	43	1	311
316,728	253,587	200,608	162,730	132,085	104,731	63,149	1,010	3,592,201
130,159	97,572	74,736	51,103	40,295	30,699	19,588	65	1,890,607

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age Group		Collegiate								
		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes					No. of Students in Degree Classes			
		B. Sc. (Hons.)	Arts		Science		Arts			
			1st Year pre-university P.D.	2nd Year	1st Year pre-university P.D.	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year and Jr. B.A.	3rd Year and Sr. B.A.	
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—14	Boys	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
	Girls	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
14—15	Boys	..	24	..	157	5	1	..	..
	Girls	..	35	2	46	..	15	10	..	
15—16	Boys	..	248	2	956	128	5	..	1	
	Girls	..	273	42	254	40	28	11	..	

VI-A—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING GENERAL

Age Group		No. of Students in Intermediate Classes					No. of Students in Degree Classes		
		B. Sc. (Hons.)	Arts		Science		Arts		
(1)		(16)	1st Year pre-university P.D. (17)	2nd Year (18)	1st Year pre-university P.D. (19)	2nd Year (20)	1st Year (21)	2nd Year and Jr. B.A. (22)	3rd Year and Sr. B.A. (23)
16—17	Boys	..	795	45	2,769	352	75	9	4
	Girls	..	911	167	541	124	141	75	36
17—18	Boys	..	1,385	256	3,439	920	443	169	40
	Girls	..	1,591	487	511	228	389	241	79
18—19	Boys	1	1,548	464	2,802	1,243	585	442	151
	Girls	1	1,238	648	338	341	459	574	157
19—20	Boys	9	1,615	434	1,767	1,022	579	739	476
	Girls	13	762	449	180	214	326	708	462
20—21	Boys	13	1,506	556	901	613	527	817	535
	Girls	6	547	261	72	75	214	505	571
21—22	Boys	29	1,084	463	501	357	400	713	746
	Girls	3	177	150	20	28	106	322	389
22—23	Boys	40	1,015	361	212	163	298	607	659
	Girls	1	92	77	10	18	55	190	194
23—24	Boys	13	508	277	122	53	188	445	493
	Girls	..	50	42	5	5	34	88	117
24—25	Boys	16	336	198	36	21	112	303	476
	Girls	..	28	25	8	3	19	50	42
Over 25	Boys	27	660	467	27	26	227	703	1,054
	Girls	..	97	65	6	3	45	91	85
Total	Boys	148	10,904	3,523	13,704	4,903	3,440	4,947	4,635
	Girls	24	5,802	2,415	1,993	1,079	1,831	2,858	2,132
•	Boys	..	3,284	3,523	5,625	4,903	..	1,934	1,422
	Girls	..	2,584	2,415	1,214	1,079	..	1,509	976
†	Boys	..	7,620	..	8,079	..	3,440	3,013	3,213
	Girls	..	3,218	..	779	..	1,831	1,349	1,156

*Bombay Universities (old 4 years degree classes)

EDUCATION BY CLASSES AND AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

No. of Students in Degree Classes			No. of Students in Post-Graduate Classes				No. of Research Students		Total
Science			Arts		Science		Arts	Science	
1st Year	2nd Year and Jr. B.Sc.	3rd Year and Sr. B.Sc.	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year			
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
426	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,666
43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,044
1,193	150	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	8,034
179	45	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3,753
1,015	554	154	28	4	3	..	..	..	8,994
108	169	52	7	4	1	..	..	..	4,097
950	756	429	38	11	15	7	..	..	8,847
74	194	140	25	13	6	..	..	..	3,559
598	640	790	77	26	51	27	1	..	7,678
37	97	139	65	39	10	10	..	..	2,648
306	465	735	204	90	82	78	1	2	6,256
18	50	93	105	87	25	25	..	1	1,599
190	225	515	145	144	92	114	6	2	4,788
9	17	52	101	107	19	35	1	1	979
80	124	274	154	150	91	167	14	5	3,158
4	8	18	42	72	16	29	7	8	545
36	69	175	180	134	53	94	9	11	2,259
3	4	5	38	58	8	11	4	2	308
14	52	169	357	527	80	142	299	200	5,031
2	4	8	94	144	3	14	92	34	787
4,842	3,045	3,279	1,185	1,086	467	629	330	220	61,287
482	596	509	475	524	88	124	104	46	21,082
..	1,486	1,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	395	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,842	1,559	2,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482	201	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

†Other Universities (new 3 years degree classes).

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	School Education											
	Pre-primary Training Colleges		Teachers' Training				Engineering and Technology*		Medicine and Veterinary†		Agriculture and Forestry‡	
			Basic		§Non-Basic							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 10
10—11	27	1	..	..
11—12	15	1	..	..
12—13	19	1	..	..
13—14	61	..	..	..
14—15	90	1	..	..
15—16	2	2	1	..	..	167	2	..	..
16—17	15	41	..	1	..	259	2	1	19
17—18	3	89	219	10	23	..	569	4	10	20
18—19	50	311	561	18	28	1,189	21	76	38	58
19—20	90	526	713	36	64	2,290	39	153	523	205
20—21	76	751	606	49	50	2,877	58	218	573	318
21—22	71	793	441	77	61	2,902	24	262	562	434
22—23	52	918	324	75	43	2,465	18	378	489	494
23—24	51	977	319	69	44	1,804	21	293	407	558
24—25	30	869	247	59	20	1,177	8	224	275	364
25—26	29	1,013	209	46	22	765	7	172	174	212
26—27	21	999	185	46	16	385	..	156	127	173
27—28	17	952	130	29	22	228	..	74	95	82
28—29	17	1,003	110	30	10	187	1	77	70	42
29—30	18	937	78	26	8	122	..	40	47	49
30—31	16	923	74	16	8	99	..	29	32	33
31—32	11	730	59	25	1	64	2	48	29	28
32—33	13	499	56	24	6	53	..	23	18	13
	11	343	40	15	6	45	..	4	14	11

33-34	..	..	6	246	31	11	2	27	..	13	21	16	..
34-35	..	..	11	234	20	14	6	18	..	8	22	30	..
Over 35	..	..	13	481	34	39	18	78	..	72	40	44	2
<i>Total</i>	..	Nil	606	13,611	4,499	715	459	17,982	211	2,331	3,747	3,203	4

			Boys	Girls						Boys	Girls
*Engineering	..	..	13,923	137	†Medicine	..	..	..	..	2,269	3,744
Certified Schools	..	..	164	..	Veterinary	..	..	..	..	52	..
Industrial Courses	..	..	166	3	Certificate in Dental	..	..	..	..	10	3
Diploma in Architecture	..	..	803	18	‡Agriculture	..	..	..	..	3,001	4
Certificate in applied Art	..	..	207	12	Forestry	..	..	..	..	159	..
Certificate in Engineering	..	..	2,462	1	Rural Agriculture	..	..	..	..	43	..
Diploma in Rural Engineering	..	..	257	..	§Drawing Teachers Training	..	..	..	..	217	221
					Non-Basic Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	498	238

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Age Group (1)	School Education												
	Commerce		Industrial and Technical, Arts and Crafts†		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts‡		Oriental Studies§		Other Subjects		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Below 10	55	..	90	199	203	106	334	136	709	442
10—11	21	..	52	142	130	86	115	80	333	309
11—12	21	..	84	133	100	60	140	89	364	283
12—13	45	..	38	112	110	50	131	98	385	260
13—14	40	42	59	99	105	50	183	124	477	316
14—15	..	38	32	65	169	67	106	150	15	19,445	18,905	19,935	19,231
15—16	..	141	68	98	320	58	62	145	10	24,537	21,943	25,273	22,448
16—17	..	324	131	69	471	73	51	138	17	25,271	21,243	26,573	22,200
17—18	..	450	172	85	567	33	37	110	16	25,012	21,017	27,342	22,659
18—19	..	658	210	125	751	54	63	105	17	23,735	22,371	27,887	24,841
19—20	..	719	166	100	710	72	49	36	13	24,245	23,431	29,385	25,732
20—21	..	778	157	120	590	68	58	90	13	28,238	25,963	33,762	27,940

21-22	..	651	111	84	477	80	59	20	12	27,438	27,803	32,603	29,388
22-23	..	524	81	127	436	63	39	45	8	29,495	25,372	33,955	26,778
23-24	..	414	82	82	317	64	15	30	10	25,583	24,734	28,866	25,738
24-25	..	315	44	112	234	43	34	14	4	28,232	27,156	30,924	27,913
25-26	..	267	38	81	234	34	26	27	2	33,883	27,947	36,051	28,596
26-27	..	178	34	76	201	35	17	8	2	26,330	25,045	27,992	25,563
27-28	..	141	22	63	199	18	8	4	2	28,727	25,566	30,292	26,005
28-29	..	94	19	56	144	33	13	1	..	27,368	27,406	28,726	27,733
29-30	..	68	21	54	135	8	9	6	2	25,331	26,028	26,567	26,325
30-31	..	93	9	66	154	18	20	5	2	26,043	28,176	27,120	28,463
31-32	..	44	11	37	79	23	9	3	..	22,754	25,260	23,473	25,454
32-33	..	40	9	26	80	4	14	..	..	22,408	22,470	22,896	22,644
33-34	..	38	1	19	67	7	4	..	..	24,635	22,153	25,012	22,285
34-35	..	27	5	30	68	9	6	2	..	26,889	23,261	27,261	23,399
Over 35	..	93	17	44	162	21	12	5	3	121,514	91,625	122,391	91,926

Total	..	6,095	1,440	1,801	6,607	1,208	1,396	1,592	500	668,016	605,402	716,554	624,871
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*Govt. Comm. Dip. and Course	..	5,926	1,423									1,422	6,483
Certificate Business Manage	..	169	17									257	..
												62	92
												60	32
												780	1,167
												428	229
												1,514	497
												78	3
												718	209
												3,977	933
												..	387
												67	9
												660,726	603,398
												1,086	12
												156	..
												686	246
												123	9
												26	2
												17	5
												53	1

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*contd.*

Age Group (1)	Collegiate Education											
	Teachers' Training				Engineering & Technology		Medicine & Veterinary		Agriculture & Forestry		Commerce	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)	Boys (34)	Girls (35)	Boys (36)	Girls (37)
	Boys (26)	Girls (27)	Boys (28)	Girls (29)								
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	1	..	..	..	2	..	31	1
15—16	3	1	..	..	..	9	..	166	15
16—17	8	27	163	28	..	2	162	1	738	37
17—18	120	114	407	27	49	33	319	1	2,214	109
18—19	240	231	624	31	143	119	419	3	2,584	133
19—20	295	382	767	32	279	178	525	1	3,395	114
20—21	302	412	803	16	473	234	392	2	2,504	95

J-2517-58-A	21-22	..	2	1	391	323	746	6	598	299	247	..	1,768	53
	22-23	..	1	2	355	314	533	3	691	225	198	1	1,421	25
	23-24	..	7	..	312	245	225	..	549	151	63	..	742	10
	24-25	..	1	..	295	176	137	..	458	104	41	..	412	5
	25-26	..	10	..	269	214	191	1	427	73	20	..	269	9
	26-27	..	3	2	205	135	186	..	212	55	8	..	145	2
	27-28	..	13	..	196	127	71	..	172	28	1	..	88	2
	28-29	..	10	..	150	97	73	..	103	18	2	..	66	1
	29-30	..	14	..	156	95	50	..	53	10	..	..	44	1
	30-31	..	8	..	151	66	41	..	45	4	1	..	39	2
	31-32	..	6	1	122	59	36	..	26	5	..	..	25	..
	32-33	..	5	..	78	43	1	..	14	1	1	..	19	..
	33-34	..	4	..	60	30	2	..	14	4	2	..	22	1
	34-35	..	4	2	74	48	1	..	6	2	..	..	18	1
	Over 35	..	10	..	200	129	6	..	33	3	..	..	58	1
	<i>Total</i>		..	98	8	3,979	3,331	5,064	144	4,345	1,548	2,412	9	16,768	617

VI-B—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY AGE GROUPS—*concl.*

J-2517-58-B

Age Group (1)	Collegiate Education									
	Law		Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects		Total	
	Boys (38)	Girls (39)	Boys (40)	Girls (41)	Boys (42)	Girls (43)	Boys (44)	Girls (45)	Boys (46)	Girls (47)
Below 10
10—11
11—12
12—13
13—14
14—15	13	4	..	..	..	..	46	6
15—16	22	2	5	..	11	7	214	27
16—17	22	21	..	3	8	22	1,101	141
17—18	..	7	1	45	23	15	2	15	3,191	400
18—19	..	24	8	52	35	23	..	23	4,132	728
19—20	..	101	24	50	31	18	..	40	5,470	872
20—21	..	245	33	81	40	13	3	41	4,854	946

21—22	..	409	51	62	32	5	2	88	76	4,316	843
22—23	..	523	35	72	25	9	2	87	52	3,890	684
23—24	..	641	31	54	16	9	..	75	36	2,677	489
24—25	..	563	24	41	14	10	..	102	21	2,060	344
25—26	..	467	19	33	11	7	..	140	115	1,833	442
26—27	..	381	10	20	2	1	..	45	7	1,206	213
27—28	..	260	6	15	3	..	..	43	9	859	175
28—29	..	237	9	5	5	..	..	56	11	702	141
29—30	..	175	3	12	4	..	..	44	11	548	124
30—31	..	129	4	5	2	4	..	30	10	453	88
31—32	..	104	4	5	1	..	..	33	10	357	90
32—33	..	98	2	6	..	..	..	26	5	248	51
33—34	..	66	..	1	1	..	..	18	4	189	40
34—35	..	51	2	1	..	..	..	9	2	164	57
Over 35	..	183	4	8	2	..	..	31	4	529	143
<i>Total</i>	..	4,664	270	625	274	119	12	965	831	39,039	7,044

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Institution (1)	Trained									All persons (10)
	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non- Matriculate		Total			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)		
<i>Recognised— Nursery Schools</i>	17	64	8	350	15	267	40	681	721	
<i>Basic Schools— Junior Basic/Basic Primary</i> ..	6	1	699	60	2,064	334	2,769	395	3,164	
Senior Basic	41	10	5,520	582	10,691	2,651	16,252	3,243	19,495	
<i>Total</i> ..	47	11	6,219	642	12,755	2,985	19,021	3,638	22,659	
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
Government			274	62	640	585	914	647	1,561	
District Board	11	4	1,274	57	9,415	860	10,700	921	11,621	
Municipal Board	47	30	998	522	2,789	1,885	3,834	2,437	6,271	
Private { Aided	116	145	335	1,155	939	1,132	1,390	2,432	3,822	
{ Unaided	34	105	48	410	113	226	195	741	936	
<i>Total</i> ..	208	284	2,929	2,206	13,896	4,688	17,033	7,178	24,211	

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>														
Government	..	..	..	25	12	386	152	190	164	601	328	909
District Board	..	..	..	43	10	4,285	605	11,266	2,501	15,594	3,286	18,800
Municipal Board	..	..	..	54	85	1,948	1,905	2,035	3,197	4,037	5,187	9,224
Private	{	Aided	56	52	349	322	312	323	717	697	1,414
		Unaided	16	25	42	99	18	24	76	148	224
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	194	184	7,010	3,083	13,821	6,299	21,025	9,566	30,591
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>														
Government	..	..	..	813	221	787	152	136	52	1,736	425	2,161
District Board	..	..	..	49	1	100	6	1	..	150	7	157
Municipal Board	..	..	..	341	59	297	57	11	2	649	118	767
Private	{	Aided	7,074	2,907	6,410	2,532	576	174	14,060	5,613	19,673
		Unaided	395	347	195	366	32	17	622	730	1,352
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	8,672	3,535	7,789	3,113	756	245	17,217	6,893	24,110
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	..	9,138	4,078	23,955	9,394	41,243	14,484	74,336	27,956	102,292
<i>Unrecognised—</i>														
Primary Schools	..	..	..	2	8	9	38	15	32	26	78	104
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	4	6	11	21	7	25	22	52	74
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	98	16	121	35	8	1	227	52	279
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	104	30	141	94	30	58	275	182	457
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	9,242	4,108	24,096	9,488	41,273	14,542	74,611	28,138	102,749

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—contd.

Institution (1)	Untrained												
	Graduate				Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate				
	Certified		Uncertified		Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
<i>Recognised— Nursery Schools</i>	23	..	12	6	146	2	110	11	129
<i>Basic Schools— Junior Basic/Basic Primary</i>	..	3	..	2	..	145	20	592	88	282	34		
<i>Senior Basic</i>	..	19	7	13	1	661	310	1,172	310	882	283		
<i>Total</i>	..	22	7	15	1	806	330	1,764	398	1,164	319		
<i>Primary Schools— Government</i>	2	464	27	2,865	120	301	39	
<i>District Board</i>	..	2	..	26	2	503	31	1,443	86	2,159	105		
<i>Municipal Board</i>	..	4	2	4	3	149	73	263	69	46	73		
<i>Private</i> { <i>Aided</i>	..	24	72	28	46	251	311	350	307	894	280		
{ <i>Unaided</i>	..	8	30	17	33	31	92	64	121	43	69		
<i>Total</i>	..	38	104	75	86	1,398	534	4,985	703	3,443	566		

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>															
Government	..	..	..	12	2	16	2	103	12	722	57	51	12
District Board	..	..	..	11	1	13	3	819	279	2,471	412	1,258	307
Municipal Board	..	..	..	13	4	2	3	333	122	149	29	94	121
Private	{	Aided	49	17	44	20	528	146	335	96	171	88
		Unaided	2	5	3	5	11	5	8	37	8	6
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	87	29	78	33	1,794	564	3,685	631	1,582	534
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>															
Government	..	..	..	250	22	71	17	445	53	193	45	140	49
District Board	..	..	..	47	1	15	..	108	1	36	..	8	..
Municipal Board	..	..	..	113	9	41	8	148	13	80	2	8	..
Private	{	Aided	2,929	605	940	268	3,134	552	1,536	259	419	171
		Unaided	105	56	27	27	30	51	26	28	17	33
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	3,444	693	1,094	320	3,865	670	1,871	334	592	253
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	..	3,591	856	1,262	452	7,869	2,244	12,307	2,176	6,792	1,801
<i>Unrecognised—</i>															
Primary Schools	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	22	7
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	30	..	14	8
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	55	15	21	9	40	15	69	7	5	..
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	56	17	21	9	49	32	99	7	41	15
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	3,647	873	1,283	461	7,918	2,276	12,406	2,183	6,833	1,816

VII-A—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—*concl'd.*

Institution (1)	Untrained								Grand Total		
	Non-Matriculate				Total						
	Uncertificated										
	Men (21)	Women (22)	Men (23)	Women (24)	All Persons (25)	Men (26)	Women (27)	All Persons (28)			
<i>Recognised—</i>											
<i>Nursery Schools</i>	7	197	26	617	643	66	1,298	1,364			
<i>Basic Schools—</i>											
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	744	122	1,768	264	2,032	4,537	659	5,196			
Senior Basic	1,072	320	3,819	1,233	5,052	20,071	4,476	24,547			
<i>Total</i>	1,816	442	5,587	1,497	7,084	24,608	5,135	29,743			
<i>Primary Schools—</i>											
Government	2,234	332	5,864	520	6,384	6,778	1,167	7,945			
District Board	5,742	316	9,875	540	10,415	20,575	1,461	22,036			
Municipal Board	266	131	732	351	1,083	4,566	2,788	7,354			
Private { Aided	1,089	304	2,636	1,320	3,956	4,026	3,752	7,778			
{ Unaided	35	50	198	395	593	393	1,136	1,529			
<i>Total</i>	9,366	1,133	19,305	3,126	22,431	36,338	10,304	46,642			

<i>Middle/Junior High Schools—</i>													
Government	..	..	..	296	66	1,200	151	1,351	1,801	479	2,286
District Board	..	..	..	2,831	468	7,403	1,470	8,873	22,997	4,676	27,673
Municipal Board	..	..	..	83	54	674	333	1,007	4,711	5,520	10,231
Private	{	Aided	157	72	1,284	439	1,723	2,001	1,136	3,137
		Unaided	7	7	39	65	104	115	213	328
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	3,374	67	10,600	2,458	13,058	31,625	12,024	43,649
<i>High/Higher Secondary Schools—</i>													
Government	..	..	..	102	28	1,201	214	1,415	2,937	639	3,576
District Board	..	..	..	1	..	215	2	217	365	9	374
Municipal Board	..	..	..	10	1	400	33	433	1,049	151	1,200
Private	{	Aided	229	70	9,187	1,925	11,112	23,247	7,538	30,785
		Unaided	11	16	216	211	427	838	941	1,779
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	353	115	11,219	2,385	13,604	28,436	9,278	37,714
TOTAL (RECOGNISED)	..	..	..	14,916	2,554	46,737	10,083	56,820	121,073	38,039	159,112
<i>Unrecognised—</i>													
Primary Schools	..	..	..	13	1	39	18	57	65	96	161
Middle/Junior High Schools	..	..	..	14	..	64	17	81	86	69	155
High/Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	4	1	194	47	241	421	99	520
TOTAL (UNRECOGNISED)	..	..	..	31	2	297	82	379	572	264	836
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	14,947	2,556	47,034	10,165	57,199	121,645	38,303	159,948

VII-B—TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Institution	Number of Teachers								
	Possessing a Degree ^a		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	134	..	110	..	..	..	244	..	244
Commerce	149	7	65	8	16	1	230	16	246
Engineering	145	3	168	..	..	..	313	3	316
Forestry	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Medicine	463	60	95	126	..	..	558	186	744
Physical Education	57	1	57	6	16	1	130	8	138
Polytechnic	34	3	40	3	3	..	77	6	83
Others—Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts	84	25	867	384	163	50	1,114	459	1,573
<i>Teachers' Training—</i>									
P. P. T. C.	4	50	7	15	2	7	13	72	85

Basic Training Schools	803	258	286	54	123	24	1,212	336	1,548
Normal and Training Schools	109	20	65	17	2	6	176	43	219
Veterinary	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Others† { Co-operative	29	..	3	..	..	..	32	..	32
{ Marine	16	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	20
<i>Total</i>	2,030	427	1,771	613	325	89	4,126	1,129	5,255
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	23	4	85	15	14	3	122	22	144
Other Fine Arts	34	1	65	3	2	..	101	4	105
Oriental Studies	23	..	97	2	2	..	122	2	124
For Social Workers	2	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	11
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	3	8	2	12	..	19	5	39	44
Physically Handicapped	21	17	104	25	56	7	181	49	230
For Adults	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	7	10
Reformatory	5	3	56	13	18	7	79	23	102
Others†j	8	12	31	30	..	..	39	42	81
<i>Total</i>	120	47	450	101	93	40	663	188	851
GRAND TOTAL	2,150	474	2,221	714	418	129	4,789	1,317	6,106

*This includes persons possessing a University Degree in any subject, whatever.

†May be specified, if possible.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (2)	Privately (3)	Total (4)	From Recognised Institutions (5)	Privately (6)	Total (7)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
Master of Arts	931	415	1,345	688	323	1,011
Master of Science	532	132	664	380	62	442
B.Sc. (Hons.) 3 years	158	..	158	131	..	131
B.A.	4,065	2,389	6,424	2,147	1,130	3,286
B.Sc.	4,234	704	4,938	2,715	298	3,013
P. D./F.Y. (Arts)	6,345	1,940	8,285+7,475*	2,592	687	3,279+2,899*
P.D./F.Y. (Sc.)	7,961	203	8,164+6,235*	4,303	62	4,365+3,770*
Inter Arts	3,025	2,632	5,657	1,032	773	1,805
Inter Science	6,187	1,398	7,585	3,056	484	3,540
B.Sc. (Home Sc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter (Home Sc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>						
Master of Laws	55	29	84	22	10	32
Bachelor of Laws	773	431	1,204	512	223	735

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<i>Education—</i>									
Master of Education	72	8	80	43	2	45			
Bachelor of Education	596	11	507	574	1	575			
Bachelor of Teaching	314	..	314	307	..	307			
Dip. Basic Education	93	1	94	93	1	94			
Drawing Trs. Certi.	184	..	184	103	..	103			
Art Master's Certi.	22	78	100	9	30	39			
Drawing Master's certi.	10	64	64	5	25	30			
T.D./Dip. T./D. Ed.	400	5	405	376	4	380			
S.T.C.	3,767	..	3,767	2,494	..	2,494			
Dip. in Phv. Edn.	105	7	112	99	7	106			
Hin. Shikshak Sanad (Jr.)	326	29	335	105	17	122			
Hin. Shikshak Sanad (Sr.)	106	88	194	40	47	87			
Jr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	1,503	15	1,516	1,435	9	1,444			
(Non.-S.S.C.)	5,614	1,264	6,878	4,589	536	5,125			
Sr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	1,104	1,136	2,240	1,025	769	1,794			
Pre.-Pri. Teacher's Certi. .. .. .	..	..	.. 1	.. 1	..	.. 1			
C.P.Ed.	746	..	746	644	..	644			
Kinder garten Exam. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trained Trs. Certificate (Anglo-Indian)	4	..	4	1	..	1			

*Break-up for boys and girls has not been supplied by Poona University.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (8)	Privately (9)	Total (10)	From Recognised Institutions (11)	Privately (12)	Total (13)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
Master of Arts	370	214	584	297	1,651	458
Master of Science	93	15	108	73	8	81
B.Sc. (Hons.) 3 years	28	..	28	26	..	26
B.A.	2,304	1,708	4,012	1,760	1,015	2,775
B.Sc.	964	45	1,009	792	22	814
P.D./F.Y. (Arts)	4,633	1,117	5,750	2,868	520	3,388
P.D./F.Y. (Sc.)	1,379	11	1,390	867	4	871
Inter Arts	2,273	978	3,251	1,186	355	1,541
Inter Science	1,651	190	1,841	1,025	101	1,126
B.Sc. (Home Sc.)	43	2	43	455	2	37
Inter (Home Sc.)	30	15	54	31	9	40
<i>Law—</i>						
Master of Laws	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bachelor of Laws	70	18	88	63	16	79

<i>Education—</i>									
Master of Education	44	21	65	23	13	36			
Bachelor of Education	385	2	387	369	1	370			
Bachelor of Teaching	84	..	84	84	..	84			
Dip. Basic Education	7	..	7	7	..	7			
Drawing Trs. Certi.	56	..	56	32	..	32			
Art Master's Certi.	4	3	7	3	2	5			
Drawing Master's Certi.	3	6	9	1	1	2			
T.D./Dip. T./D. Ed.	457	8	465	446	3	449			
S.T.C.	2,976	..	2,976	2,283	..	2,283			
Dip. in Phy. Edn.	15	4	19	15	4	19			
Hin. Shikshak Sanad (Jr.)	182	6	188	67	4	71			
Hin. Shikshak Sanad (Sr.)	81	18	79	32	9	41			
Jr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	374	4	378	336	4	340			
(Non-S.S.C.)	1,578	306	1,884	1,259	119	1,378			
Sr. P.T.C. (S.S.C.)	95	187	282	86	130	216			
Pre.-Pri. Teacher's Certi.	533	..	533	399	..	399			
C.P. Ed.	208	..	208	188	..	188			
Kinder-garten Exam.	72	..	72	46	..	46			
Trained Trs. Certificate (Anglo-Indian)	3	..	3	3	..	3			

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

Name of Examination	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology	5	..	5	4	..	4
Bachelor of Technology	131	19	130	117	11	128
Diploma in Technology	39	..	39	29	..	29
Diploma in Prtg. Tech.	21	..	21	21	..	21
Certi. in Technology	947	..	947	398	..	398
Certi. in Catering	40	..	40	21	..	21
Trs. Trg. Courses (Handicrafts)	235	..	235	120	..	120
Industrial Schools Certificate	506	..	506	422	..	422
<i>Engineering—</i>						
M.E. (Civil)	6	..	6	4	..	4
M.E. (Elec.)	3	..	3	3	..	3
M.E. (Metallurgy)	4	..	4	4	..	4
B.E. (Civil)	169	17	186	135	12	147
B.E. (Elec.)	155	2	157	104	1	105

B.E. (Mech.)	170	13	183	142	12	15
B.E. (Tele-com.)	35	..	35	28	..	28
B.E. (Met.)	15	..	15	13	..	13
B.E. (Chem.)	38	6	44	36	6	42
M.E. (Auto.)	10	3	13	6	.	6
M. Sc. (Engg.)	17	..	17	15	..	15
B. (Text.)	28	..	28	26	..	26
B. Arch.	52	24	76	18	8	26
Dip. Arch.	80	21	161	40	22	62
Int. Arch.	119	34	153	60	15	75
Dip. in Civil Engg.	408	6	416	284	6	390
Dip. in Elec. Engineering	244	5	249	148	4	152
Dip. in Mech. Engineering	239	4	243	146	4	150
Dip. in Telecom.	7	..	7	6	..	6
Dip. in Metallurgy	15	..	15	12	..	12
Dip. in Radio Engg.	31	..	31	28	..	28
Dip. in Auto. Engg.	17	3	20	15	3	18
Dip. in Catering	27	..	27	22	..	22
Crt. Lic. Courses in Engg.	1,768	..	1,768	1,108	..	1,108
Arts and Crafts (TCUCG)	410	..	410	279	..	279

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

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Name of Examination (1)	GIRLS					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (8)	Privately (9)	Total (10)	From Recognised Institutions (11)	Privately (12)	Total (13)
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology
Bachelor of Technology	3	3	3	3
Diploma in Technology
Diploma in Prtg. Tech.
Certi. in Technology	1	1	..	..
Certi. in Catering
Trs. Trg. Courses (Handicrafts)	87	87	29	29
Industrial Schools Certificate	2	2	2	2
<i>Engineering—</i>						
M.E. (Civil)
M.E. (Elec.)
M.E. (Metallurgy)
B.E. (Civil)	1	1	1	1
B.E. (Elec.)	1	1	1	1
B.E. (Mech.)

B.E. (Telecom.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E. (Met.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E. (Chem.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.E. (Auto.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Engg.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. (Text.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Arch.	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	
Dip. Arch.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Int. Arch.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	5	
Dip. in Civil Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Elec. Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Mech. Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Telecom.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Radio Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Auto. Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Catering	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Crt. Lic. Courses in Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts (TCUCG)	..	..	..	..	..	2,962	..	2,962	2,039	..	..	2,039	

*Break-up for boys and girls has not been supplied by Poona University.

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Education—</i>						
M.B.B.S.	231	54	285	152	44	196
M.D.	30	44	74	13	15	28
M.C.P.S.	4	..	4	2	..	2
F.C.P.S.	6	..	6	5	..	5
D.G.O.	9	..	9	5	..	5
B.D.S.	13	22	40	15	21	36
M.D.S.	18	14	32	10	8	18
D.O.M.S.	5	..	5	3	..	3
D.M.R.E.	13	1	14	10	1	11
M.S.	34	27	61	7	5	12
M. Obstetrics .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	13	4	17	11	3	14
D.O.	1	..	1	1	..	1

B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	..	27	16	43	1	6	25
D.P.M.	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	2	..	2
M.Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3
D.P.B.	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
GFAM/BAMS	..	..	..	..	522	..	522	279	..	279
D.O.R.I.	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	6	..	6
D.C.H.	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	12	..	12
Dip. Anaesthesiology	..	..	..	..	16	6	22	8	4	12
B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and Midwifery	..	..	..	..	1	12	13	..	10	10
Int. Dip. Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	9	..	9
D.V. and D.	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
D.M.R.D.	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2
T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	3
D. Phy.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Dip. Chem. Pathology	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	4
B. Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3
<i>Veterinary—</i>										
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	27	6	33	23	2	25
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	96	..	96	66	..	66

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—*contd.*

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Medicine—</i>						
M.B.B.S.	72	21	93	38	21	59
M.D.	6	12	18	2	3	5
M.C.P.S.	1	..	1	1	..	1
F.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	41	..	41	30	..	30
S.D.S.	2	1	3	2	1	3
M.D.S.	1	..	1	1	..	1
D.O.M.S.	1	..	1	..	..	..
D.M.R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	2	..	2	1	..	1
M. Obstetrics	2	..	2	1	..	1
..

D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
D.P.M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GFAM/BAMS	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	91	..	66	..	66
D.O.R.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.C.H.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	5	..	5
Dip. Anesthesiology	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	6	..	6
Nursing and Midwifery	..	..	..	..	..	739	551	1,290	683	482	1,165	..	..
Int. Dip. Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Phy. and D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.M.R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Phy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. Chem. Pathology	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Veterinary—</i>													
M.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet.)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Privately	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Commerce—						
M.Com.	259	68	327	175	35	210
B.Com.	1,501	584	2,085	996	257	1,253
P.D./F.Y. Com.	4,401	365	4,766+3,551*	2,034	155	2,189+1,730*
Ph.D. (Com.)	1	..	1	1	..	1
Dip. Business Management	38	23	61	11	13	24
Dip. Industrial Management	12	7	19	7	7	14
Inter Commerce	1,394	836	2,230	494	318	812
Lond. Chamber of Com.	55	10	65	17	1	18
Int./Cer. Commerce	15	1	16	3	..	3
Elements of Commerce	7	1	8	..	..	..
Govt. Com. Certificate	13,113	2,887	16,000	6,943	1,386	8,329
Govt. Com. Diploma	752	432	1,184	160	144	304
B.Sc. (Medicine)	3	..	3	3	..	3

<i>Agriculture—</i>											
M.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	54	..	54
B.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	277	3	280	240	1	241
P.D./F.Y. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	533	86	619	252	39	291
Int. Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	219	..	219	159	..	159
Lic./Certi. in Agri.	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	27	17	8	25
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3,001	..	3,001	3,001	..	3,001
Forestry Schools	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	159	159	..	159
<i>School Education—</i>											
Higher Sec. (Non-Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	5,093	547	5,640	2,729	190	2,919
Higher Sec. (Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	239	130	..	130
Matriculation (S.S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	88,031	9,968	97,999	44,204	2,454	46,658
Sr. Basic (Std. VII)	..	..	..	..	..	56,159	76	56,235	50,269	50	50,319
Std. VII Pry. (Basic+Non-Basic)	..	..	..	..	..	120,710	269	120,979	107,623	176	107,799
Std. VII Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	71,694	137	72,831	63,161	96	63,257
Pri. Sch. Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	106,680	6,698	113,378	59,742	3,203	62,945
Std. IV Pri. (Basic+Non-Basic)	..	..	..	..	..	371,285	960	372,245	298,829	705	299,534
Std. IV Basic	..	..	..	..	..	119,478	211	119,689	100,828	145	100,973
Cam. Sch. Cer. Exam./Indian Sch. Cer. Exam. (Jr. Cam.)	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	244	230	..	230
Cam. Hr. Sch. Cer. (Sr. Cam.)	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	14	..	14
Nursery/Pre-Primary	..	..	..	..	..	19,259	..	19,259	19,259	..	19,259

*Break-up for boys and girls has not been supplied by Poona University.

VII. EXAMINATION RESULTS (Annual)

Name of Examination	Data					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions (8)	Privately (9)	Total (10)	From Recognised Institutions (11)	Privately (12)	Total (13)
Commerce						
M.Com.	5	3	8	2	2	4
B.Com.	60	19	87	52	10	62
F.D./B.Y. Com.	163	2	165	119	..	119
M.D. (Com.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. Business Management	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. Industrial Management	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter Commerce	137	50	187	77	26	103
Local Chamber of Com.	1	..	1	..	..	..
Int. Cer. Commerce	2	..	2	1	..	1
Elements of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. Com. Certificate	1,946	140	2,086	1,049	79	1,126
Govt. Com. Diploma	63	33	96	21	10	31
B.Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Agriculture—</i>										
M.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.D./F.Y. (Agri.)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Int. Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lia. Certi. in Agri.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	4
Forestry Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Education—</i>										
Higher Sec. (Non-Tech.)	..	..	..	836	74	910	607	19	..	626
Higher Sec. (Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation (S.S.C.)	..	..	..	24,431	3,414	27,845	15,837	1,021	..	16,858
Sr. Basic (Std. VII)	..	..	..	10,981	22	11,003	9,143	18	..	9,161
Std. VII Pry. (Basic+Non-Basic)	..	..	..	38,207	117	38,324	34,688	83	..	34,771
Std. VII Secondary	..	..	..	31,595	35	31,630	28,149	31	..	28,180
Pri. Schl. Certificate	..	..	..	36,328	3,233	30,961	18,111	1,501	..	19,612
Std. IV Pri. (Basic+Non-Basic)	..	..	..	169,661	444	170,105	136,180	332	..	136,512
Std. IV Basic	..	..	..	37,656	104	37,760	30,439	85	..	30,524
Cam. Sch. Cer. Exam./Indian Exam. (Jr. Cam.)	..	..	..	297	..	297	268	..	..	268
Cam. Hr. Sch. Cer. (Sr. Cam.)	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Nursery/Pre-primary	..	..	..	16,555	..	16,555	16,555	..	..	16,555

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Fine Arts—</i>						
Music and Dancing	780	..	780	780	..	780
Ele. Drawing	28,658	939	29,597	18,473	560	19,033
Int. Drawing	12,953	1,517	14,470	8,568	952	9,520
Dip. in Drawing and Painting	37	52	89	23	18	41
Arts and Crafts (Drawing)	37	7	44	34	..	34
Other Fine Arts	57	61	118	40	22	62
<i>Others—</i>						
Dip. in Foreign Languages	25	..	25	21	..	21
Dip. in Librarianship	53	25	78	40	13	53
Dip. in Rural Engineering	79	61	140	41	46	87
Dip. in Rural Services	73	12	85	54	3	57
Dip. in Yoga	30	..	30	30	..	30
Dip. in Local Self-Government	30	1	31	28	1	29

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Dip. in Co-operation	890	198	1,088	495	89	584
Dip. in Journalism	16	..	16	13	..	13
Dip. in Labour Welfare	39	13	52	24	8	32
Dip. in Social Sciences	128	..	128	128	..	128
Cer. in Foreign Languages	128	..	128	92	..	92
Cer. in Journalism	3	..	3	1	..	1
Cer. in Social Work	67	..	67	67	..	67
Oriental—						
Shastri/Ratna Madhyamas	151	..	151	118	..	118
Bachelor of Ori. Languages	10	..	10	5	..	5
Dip. in Ori. Languages	34	..	34	21	..	21
Acharya	21	..	21	16	..	16
Kavya Teerth	24	..	24	10	..	10
Oriental Schools (Certi.)	1,514	844	2,353	1,514	844	2,358

VIII-A—EXAMINATION RESULTS (ANNUAL)—cont.

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Fine Arts—</i>						
Music and Dancing	1,167	..	1,167	1,167	..	1,167
Ele. Drawing	4,201	127	4,328	2,702	94	2,796
Int. Drawing	1,854	190	2,044	1,144	129	1,273
Dip. in Drawing and Painting	5	3	8	3	1	4
Arts and Crafts (Drawing)	3	..	3	3	..	3
Other Fine Arts	10	9	19	3	1	4
<i>Others—</i>						
Dip. in Foreign Languages	17	..	17	15	..	15
Dip. in Librarianship	45	9	54	27	5	32
Dip. in Rural Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dip. in Rural Services	11	..	11	7	..	7
Dip. in Yoga	7	..	7	7	..	7
Dip. in Local Self-Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dip. in Co-operation	4	1	5	2	..	2
Dip. in Journalism	3	1	4	3	1	4
Dip. in Labour Welfare	1	1	2	..	1	1
Dip. in Social Sciences	51	..	51	51	..	51
Cer. in Foreign Lang.	32	..	32	23	..	23
Cer. in Journalism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cer. in Social Work	9	..	9	9	..	9
<i>Oriental—</i>						
Shastri/Ratna Madhyamas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Ori. Languages	1	..	1	1	..	1
Dip. in Ori. Languages	2	..	2	2	..	2
Acharya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavya 'Teerth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Schools (Certi.)	497	544	1,041	497	544	1,041

VIII-B—SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
Bachelor of Arts	1,748	526	2,274	821	288	1,109
Bachelor of Science	733	764	1,497	287	498	785
Pre-professional (Int. Sc.)	112	..	112	55	..	55
Pre-degree/First Year Arts	1,160	439	1,599	479	216	695
Pre-degree/First Year Science	557	..	557	231	..	231
B.Sc. (Home Science) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Int. Home Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law—</i>						
Bachelor of Law	661	364	1,035	303	150	453
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology	3	..	3	2	..	2
Bachelor of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Technology	5	..	5	4	..	4
Certificate in Catering	17	..	17	10	..	10
Teacher Trg. (Handicrafts)	4	..	4	4	..	4
<i>Oriental—</i>						
Diploma in Oriental Languages	3	..	3	1	..	1
<i>Commerce—</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce	698	393	1,091	249	239	488
Pre-degree/First Year Commerce	676	..	676	340	..	340

Agriculture—										
J-2517-60-A.	Master of Science (Agri.)	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7
	Bachelor of Science (Agri.)	..	..	..	37	..	37	31	..	31
	Pre-degree/First Year Sc. (Agri.)	..	..	..	144	..	144	60	..	60
Medicine—										
	M.B. B.S.	..	..	..	292	34	326	154	24	178
	M.D.	..	..	..	43	24	67	18	11	29
	M. C. P. S.	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
	F. C. P. S.	..	..	..	9	..	9	3	..	3
	D. G. O.	..	..	..	21	..	21	14	..	14
	M. D. S.	..	..	..	11	9	20	3	3	6
	B. D. S.	..	..	..	33	4	37	20	4	24
	D. O. M. S.	..	..	..	9	..	9	5	..	5
	D. M. R. E.	..	..	..	7	2	9	4	2	6
	M. S.	..	..	..	38	34	72	12	12	24
	M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D. P. H.	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	3
	D. Ortho.	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	D. Ophthal.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	D. P. M.	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	2
	D. P. B.	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	D. O. R. L.	..	..	..	14	..	14	10	..	10
	D. C. H.	..	..	..	27	..	27	8	..	8
	D. Anesthesiology	..	..	..	9	7	16	6	6	12
	D. V. and D.	..	..	..	11	..	11	7	..	7
	D. M. R. D.	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
	T. D. D.	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	2
	D. Chem. Pathology	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	..	..	..	10	..	10	6	..	6
	B.Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
	M. Sc. (Medicine)	..	..	..	5	1	6	1	..	1
	B.A.M.S./G.F.A.M.	..	..	..	47	..	47	19	..	19
	B.Sc. (Nursing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII-B—SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS—*contd.*

I-2517-50-B.

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Arts and Science—</i>						
Bachelor of Arts	295	158	453	192	103	295
Bachelor of Science	71	74	145	30	50	80
Pre-professional (Int. Sc.)	5	..	5	3	..	3
Pre-degree/First Year Arts	273	383	656	108	240	348
Pre-degree/First Year Science	25	..	25	17	..	17
B.Sc. (Home Science)	7	..	7	7	..	7
Int. Home Science	5	..	5	1	..	1
<i>Law—</i>						
Bachelor of Law	33	13	46	19	5	24
<i>Technology—</i>						
Master of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Catering	3	..	3	3	..	3
Teacher Trg. (Handicrafts)	11	..	11	9	..	9
<i>Oriental—</i>						
Diploma in Oriental Languages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Commerce—</i>						
Bachelor of Commerce	10	24	34	5	15	20
Pre-degree/First Year Commerce	4	..	4	2	..	2

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Agriculture—

Master of Science (Agri.)	1	..	1	1
Bachelor of Science (Agri.)	1	..	1	1
Pre-degree/First Year Sc. (Agri.)	1	..	1	1

Medicine—

M. B. B. S.	147	10	157	93	8	101
M.D.	15	11	26	3	7	10
M. C. P. S. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. C. P. S.	1	..	1	..	..	..
D. G. O.	36	..	36	30	..	30
M. D. S. .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1
B. D. S.	7	..	7	5	..	5
D. O. M. S.	1	..	1	..	..	..
D. M. R. E. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	3	2	5	1	1	2
M. Obstetrics	1	..	1	1	..	1
D. P. H.	2	..	2	1	..	1
D. Ortho. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Ophal. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. M. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. B. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O. R. L. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. C. H.	9	..	9	6	..	6
D. Anesthesiology	3	2	5	2	..	2
D. V. and D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. M. R. D. .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1
T. D. D. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Chem. Pathology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medicine) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Sc. (Medicine)	1	..	1	..	..	..
B. A.M.S./G.F.A.M.	8	..	8	5	..	5
B.Sc. (Nursing)	10	..	10	7	..	7

VIII-B—SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS—*contd.*

Name of Examination (1)	Boys					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Public (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)
<i>Engineering—</i>						
Bachelor of Engg. Civil	39	6	45	24	4	28
Electrical	105	1	106	92	1	93
Mechanical	63	10	73	61	7	68
Tele-com.	7	..	7	7	..	7
Met.	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chemical .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2	2
Bachelor of Architecture	25	50	50	..	..	25
Diploma in Architecture	32	..	32	10	..	10
Intermediate Architecture	28	..	28	12	..	12
Diploma in Engineering Civil	113	..	113	74	..	74
Elec.	76	..	76	44	..	44
Mech.	72	..	72	41	..	41

Tele-Com.	1	..	1	1	..	1
Met.	3	..	3	2	..	2
Certificate/Lic. courses in Engg.	1,467	..	1,467	927	..	927
<i>Veterinary—</i>						
Bachelor of Vet. Science	7	24	31	6	23	29
<i>School Examinations—</i>						
Hr. Secondary (Non-Tech.)	3,302	1,009	4,311	1,161	297	1,458
Hr. Secondary (Technical)	872	27	899	263	6	269
Secondary School Certificate	25,463	7,969	33,432	10,226	2,769	12,995
<i>Fine Arts—</i>						
Elementary Grade Drawing . . . . .	..	2,005	2,005	..	1,215	1,215
Intermediate Grade Drawing . . . . .	..	1,218	1,218	..	762	762

VIII-B—SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS—concl'd.

Name of Examination (1)	Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	Public (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Public (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
<i>Engineering—</i>						
Bachelor of Engg. Civil
Electrical	2	..	2	2	..
Mechanical
Tele-Com.
Met.
Chemical
Bachelor of Architecture	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Architecture
Intermediate Architecture
Diploma in Engineering Civil
Elec.
Mech.

Tele-Com. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Met. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate/Lic. courses in Engg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Veterinary—</i>										
Bachelor of Vet. Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School Examinations—</i>										
Hr. Secondary (Non-Tech.) . . . . .	..	..	..	212	161	373	78	62	140	
Hr. Secondary (Technical) . . . . .	..	..	..	41	..	41	11	..	11	
Secondary School Certificate . . . . .	..	..	..	6,594	2,198	8,792	2,884	822	3,706	
<i>Fine Arts—</i>										
Elementary Grade Drawing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	474	474	..	277	277	
Intermediate Grade Drawing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	227	227	..	146	146	

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Type of Area under compulsion	Year (s)* in which compulsion 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 (5)	Number of Institutions where compulsion† is in force	Number of Students on Rolls under compulsion		Percentage of Enrolment under compulsion to total population given in column (5)
						Boys	Girls	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Urban (Towns and Cities)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	1921-23-24-27-28-30-31-53-54-56-60.	6—11 6—13 6—14	40	66,059	220	45,735	6	69.2
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	1913-23-25-28-30-31-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-56-57-58-60-40-44.	6—11 7—11 7—10 6—13 6—14	234	14,60,522	3,423	4,57,060	3,70,371	56.6
<i>Total</i> .. ..	..	7—11	274	15,26,581	3,463	5,02,795	3,70,371	57.2

Rural (Villages†)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	..	..	1923-24-25- 26-28-29- 30-31-53- 60-1956.	6-11 6-14 7-14	198	38,722	221	29,712	§	76.7
For Girls only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	..	..	1911-1929- 1923-46- 47-48-50- 52-53-54- 56-57-60- 1938- 1940.	6-11 7-11	15,361	20,85,868	16,951	7,23,072	4,91,637	58.2
Total	..	..		6-11 6-14 7-14 7-11	15,559	21,24,590	17,172	7,52,784	4,91,637	58.6
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	15,833	36,51,171	20,635	12,55,579	8,62,008	58.0

1 *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.

2 †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.

3 ‡If compulsion is introduced only in certain wards of Cities or Towns, this may be specified brackets along with the number of towns or cities.

4 §There were 18,562 Girls in Boys Schools under compulsion in Urban Area and 4,258 Girls in Boys Schools in Rural Area.

IX—PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION—*contd.*

Type of Area under Compulsion	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance	Coercive Measures taken during the current year					No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
		No. of Notice issued	No. of Attend- ance Orders passed	Prosecutions		Fines Realised		
				For Non- Enrolment	For Non- Attendance			
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
						Rs.		Rs.
Urban(Towns and Cities*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	76.4	9,126	3,343	472	211	..	14	14,58,679
For Girls only .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	79.5	27,828	3,115	..	5	4	..	4,17,60,948
<i>Total</i> ..	79.3	36,954	6,458	472	216	4	14	4,32,19,627

Rural (Villages†)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys only	..	..	64.6	5,822	2,977	110	287	..	20	6,58,609
For Girls only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls			74.4	1,52,181	26,724	536	366	56	..	3,70,88,767
<i>Total</i>	..		74.1	15,80,003	29,701	646	653	56	20	3,77,47,376
GRAND TOTAL	..		76.3	1,94,957	36,159	1,118	869	60	34	8,09,67,003

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expendi- ture (Direct and Indirect) on Recogn- ised In- stitutions		
	Recognised				Recognised Institutions						
	Government Central and State	District Board	Private	Total	Government Central and State	District Board	Private	Total	Government Funds		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
					Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Rs.		
<i>For Males—</i>											
<i>Universities—</i>											
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5 2	5 2	3,000 ..
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	2,016 292	2,016 292	1,84,094
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	1	..	..	3	4	188	..	..	870 1	1,058 1	5,56,557
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>											
High/Higher Secondary	Hr. Sec.	2	..	4	6	536 85	..	..	1,653 178	2,189 263	1,62,576
	High	79	28	1,002	1,109	24,028 3,211	6,902 1,004	1,20,974 18,612	1,51,904 22,827	60,72,487	

Middle/Junior High	..	309	4,951	199	5,459	42,802	611,767	21,571	676,140	2,78,47,747
						10,426	276,237	7,260	293,923	
Senior Basic	.. ..	124	2,225	35	2,384	28,305	450,288	5,496	484,089	2,05,57,288
						5,767	185,536	2,457	193,760	
Primary	.. .. .	4,851	14,247	1,544	20,642	192,890	485,235	45,102	723,227	3,23,12,558
						52,224	244,885	27,483	324,592	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary		342	1,322	17	1,681	38,913	64,858	761	104,532	46,95,290
						9,531	32,966	312	42,809	
Nursery	.. .. .	..	33	65	98	..	648	1,554	2,202	43,681
							689	1,548	2,237	
<i>Total</i>	..	5,707	22,806	2,866	31,379	327,474	1,619,698	197,111	2,144,283	9,16,91,627
						81,244	741,317	57,850	880,411	

Schools for Professional and Special Education—P. P. T. C.—

Training	{	Basic	..	15	..	18	33	2,424	..	2,041	4,465	7,52,533
		Non-Basic	16	16	..
Agriculture	.. .. .	12	..	1	13	952	..	..	80	1,032	7,02,352
Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.		1	..	4	5	8	..	..	165	173	16,793
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	.. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	7	536
For Adults	.. .. .	..	..	106,981	106,981	..	..	..	9	9	..
									5	5	..	
Others	.. .. .	3	..	3	6	192	..	..	593,620	593,620	14,860
						9	..	..	1,395	1,395	..
Forestry (1), Oriental (3), Reformatory (2).						..	..	..	118	310	1,13,267
						..	..	..	6	15	..
<i>Total</i>	..	31	..	1,07,008	107,039	3,576	..	..	596,033	599,609	16,00,341
						9	..	..	1,429	1,438	..

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*contd.*

Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Number of Teachers* in				
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions				
	District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
<i>For Males—</i>									
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	..	450	15,402	18,852	..	..	2	2	2
Colleges for General Education.	4,000	5,66,014	17,781	7,71,889	..	..	148	148	148
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	3,43,530	19,631	9,19,718	28	..	90	118	118
Schools for General Education—	..	1,03,281	45,702	3,11,559	34	..	93	127	127
High Higher Secondary	1,84,707	80,43,549	27,84,048	1,70,84,784	971	355	6,714	8,040	8,040

Middle/Junior High ..	16,15,077	12,89,459	9,70,432	3,17,22,715	1,455	22,721	1,195	25,371
Senior Basic	10,34,348	84,372	6,48,303	2,23,24,311	1,053	16,163	210	17,426
Primary	23,16,059	1,18,818	7,19,649	3,54,67,084	6,563	20,631	1,803	28,997
J u n i o r Basic/Basic Primary.	1,78,667	105	1,10,843	49,84,905	1,354	2,654	31	4,039
Nursery	18,428	15,776	1,00,371	1,78,256	..	38	111	149
Total ..	53,47,279	96,56,360	53,79,348	11,20,73,614	11,430	62,562	10,157	84,149

P. P. T. C.—

Schools for Professional and Special Education—								
Training { Basic ..	500	1,58,915	1,53,229	10,65,177	186	..	187	373
Non-Basic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	70,953	7,73,305 (7,73,305)	75	..	5	80
Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	1,370	19,923	38,086	4	..	23	27
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	100	9,804	10,440	..	..	7	7
For Adults	37,013	..	10,728	62,601	..	..	..	..
Others	300	..	4,307	1,17,874	13	..	4	17
Total ..	37,813	1,60,385	2,68,944	20,67,483	278	..	226	504

X—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS—*contd.*

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions in Rural Areas				Number of Scholars* on Rolls in				Expenditure Direct and Indirect on Recognised Institutions		
	Recognised				Recognised Institutions						
	Government	District Board	Private	Total	Government Central and State	District Boards	Private	Total	Government Funds		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
					Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Rs.		
					Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls			
<i>For Females—</i>											
Colleges for General Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—											
High/Higher Secondary	Hr. Sec.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High	5	5	2	2	37,082	
Middle/Junior High	..	3	190	5	198	..	345	829	829	14,52,378	
Senior Basic	29	..	29	497	46,548	176	521	47,378	
						..	10,126	10,126	4,50,629

Primary	163	202	7	372	737	28	48	813	15,17,952
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1	2	..	3	10,976	23,574	348	34,898	8,152
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	131	131	..	262	..
<i>Total</i> ..	167	423	17	607	737	373	226	1,336	34,66,193
					11,604	80,379	1,510	93,493	
Schools for Professional and Special Education—P. P. T. C.—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training { Basic .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	81	14,560
Non-Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	63,121	63,121	..	..	..	..	2,314
Others	2	..	..	2	..	..	515,545	515,545	37,255
Home Sc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	24	..
<i>Total</i> ..	2	..	63,122	63,124	..	24	..	515,626	54,129
					24	..	..	515,650	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,908	23,229	173,022	202,159	331,975	1620,071	796,261	2,748,307	9,75,55,941
					92,881	821,696	576,710	1,491,287	

*Includes only those in the institutions situated in rural areas.
 †Oriental School.

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X--EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS--contd.

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Type of Institutions (1)	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect) on				Number of Teacher in			
	Recognised Institutions				Recognised Institutions			
	District Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources†	Total	Government	District Board	Private	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
<i>For Females—</i>								
Colleges for General Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for General Education—								
High/Higher Secondary.	Hr. Sec. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High ..	40,811	35,828	1,13,721	..	..	56	56
Middle/Junior High ..	93,365	5,418	46,917	15,98,078	14	1,150	25	1,189
Senior Basic	23,097	10	30,393	5,04,129	..	243	..	243

Primary	.. ..	88,315	820	20,157	16,27,244	387	580	12	979
Junior Primary.	Basic/Basic	114	..	30	8,296	3	3	..	6
Nursery	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,04,891	47,059	1,33,325	38,51,468	404	1,976	93	2,473

P. P. T. C. Schools for Professional and Special Education—

Training	{ Basic	7,856	13,658	36,074	.. ..	..	..	11	11
	{ Non-Basic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tech., Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	.. ..	7,842	..	4,384	14,540	..	..	..	..
Others	.. ..	..	..	..	37,255	6	..	..	6
Total	..	7,842	7,856	18,042	87,869	6	..	11	17

GRAND TOTAL	..	56,01,825	1,07,80,654	58,52,473	11,97,90,893	12,146	64,538	10,727	87,411
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† Includes income from endowments, contributions, subscriptions etc.

MAHARASHTRA STATE, 1961-62
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE No. X FORM A

Type of Institutions (1)	I to IV					
	Government		D. S. B./Janapad		Private	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)
Boys Schools—						
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	10,697	2,008	..	..	24	4
Middle Schools	33,141	9,434	422,138	232,085	5,955	3,484
Senior Basic	20,172	4,528	309,379	157,746	3,518	1,994
<i>Total</i> ..	64,010	15,970	731,517	389,831	9,497	5,482
Girls Schools—						
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools .. ..	..	413	294	36,374	110	181
Senior Basic .. ..	..	..	..	7,797	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	..	413	294	44,171	110	181

Type of Institutions (1)	V to VII					
	Government		D. S. B./Janapad		Private	
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)
Boys Schools—						
Higher Secondary	297	68	..	..	668	113
High Schools	7,913	926	3,730	780	26,048	6,627
Middle Schools	9,584	979	188,740	44,081	13,638	3,551
Senior Basic	8,133	1,239	140,909	27,790	1,978	463
Total	25,927	3,212	333,379	72,651	42,332	10,754
Girls Schools—						
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	483
Middle Schools .. ..	..	84	51	10,174	60	136
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	2,329	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	84	51	12,503	62	619

MAHARASHTRA STATE, 1961-62
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE No. X FORM A—contd.

Type of Institutions (1)	VIII to XI					
	Government		D. S. B./Janapad		Private	
	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)	Boys (18)	Girls (19)
Boys Schools—						
Higher Secondary	239	17	..	..	985	65
High Schools	5,418	277	3,172	224	94,902	11,981
Middle Schools	77	13	889	71	1,978	225
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	5,734	307	4,061	295	97,865	12,271
Girls Schools—						
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	346
Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	16
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	362

Type of Institutions (1)	Total					
	Government		D. S. B./Janpada		Private	
	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)	Boys (24)	Girls (25)
Boys Schools—						
Higher Secondary	536	85	..	..	1,653	178
High Schools	24,028	3,211	6,902	1,004	120,974	18,612
Middle Schools	42,802	10,426	611,767	276,237	21,571	7,260
Senior Basic	28,305	5,767	450,288	185,536	5,496	2,457
Total	95,671	19,489	1,068,957	462,777	149,694	28,507
Girls Schools—						
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	829
Middle Schools .. ..	..	497	345	46,548	176	333
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	10,126	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	497	345	56,674	178	1,162

**XI.—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			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		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 Departments	178	11	2,27,829	9,146	44	5	20,026	2,580
<i>Research Institutions</i>	18	6	44,400	12,600	4	1	5,775	1,800
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>								
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>								
Arts	670	131	2,43,497	51,052	79	96	22,486	32,528
Science	167	15	73,224	8,617	162	32	59,831	16,053
Arts and Science	4,117	195	1,56,528	73,530	1,869	220	3,79,365	63,552
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>								
With only Intermediate Classes	190	8	53,329	2,425	42	5	12,818	1,123
Others	21	2	6,225	398	48	4	20,764	606
<i>Total</i>	5,165	351	19,41,556	1,36,022	2,200	357	4,95,264	1,13,862
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	232	2	1,40,769	1,070	188	..	50,669	..
Applied Art and Architecture	145	2	83,722	1,900	248	..	1,10,564	..
Commerce	568	4	2,35,990	3,426	81	18	22,837	3,025
<i>Education—</i>								
(a) Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63	6	25,709	2,374
(ii) Under Graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>										
		44	6	9,074	1,840	149	39	51,673	15,467	
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>										
		2	8	555	3,031	172	132	45,285	40,054	
Engineering		319	1	2,76,238	1,150	230	..	1,35,969	..	
Forestry .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law		216	1	80,481	3,066	37	..	9,140	..	
Medicine		185	46	2,75,866	57,951	105	56	42,674	30,259	
Physical Education .. .. .		..	..	..	..	5	2	1,040	960	
Technology		33	..	34,486	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .		..	..	..	..	269	2	1,15,080	840	
Others*		1	..	520	..	3	..	325	..	
<i>Total</i>		1,745	70	11,37,701	73,434	1,550	255	6,10,965	92,979	

<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts		10	..	7,122	..	61	13	20,554	3,648	
Oriental Studies .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education		2	..	4,670	..	2	..	1,220	..	
Others*		251	120	72,848	32,572	77	6	44,515	2,616	
<i>Total</i>		263	120	84,640	32,572	140	19	66,289	6,264	

*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)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		Total value per annum	
	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Universities—								
University Departments	244	61	85,627	17,499	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	23	6	39,969	5,100	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts	6	14	823	1,100	..	..	..	..
Science	4	..	552	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	1,728	699	1,92,902	78,011	5	8	2,061	7,800
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes	30	20	1,555	1,346	..	..	..	..
Others	27	15	2,346	1,699	..	..	..	..
Total	1,795	748	1,98,178	22,156	5	8	2,061	7,800
Colleges for Professional Education—								
Agriculture	19	..	4,795	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture	37	1	4,050	144	..	..	..	..
Commerce	353	25	35,959	3,027	..	..	..	..
Education—								
(a) Basic Training Colleges—								
(i) Post Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Under Graduate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
<i>(i) Post Graduate</i>										
<i>(ii) Under Graduate</i>										
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21	1	1,725	150	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	56	4	6,520	549	..	..
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	359	..	4,78,100	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	847	33	5,31,350	4,072	..	..
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	3	1,437	609	..	..
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	3	1,437	609	..	..

*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	
	Number		Total value per annum		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	138	15	78,245	59,080	604	92
<i>Research Institutions</i>	8	3	13,320	840	53	16
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	37	91	3,469	9,595	792	332
Science	116	16	18,111	2,447	449	63
Arts and Science	680	177	1,75,548	26,487	8,399	1,299
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	2	3	265	280	264	36
Others	8	..	505	..	104	21
<i>Total</i>	843	287	1,97,898	38,809	10,008	1,751
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	439	2
Applied Art and Architecture	18	2	18,000	2,000	448	5
Commerce	104	13	16,908	1,742	1,106	60

Education—											
(a) Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i) Post Graduate	63	6
	(ii) Under Graduate
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—											
	(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	55	13	16,841	3,397	248	58
	(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	142
Engineering	..	..	..	..	110	..	65,231	..	659	1
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	18	..	1,898	..	292	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	86	49	44,313	14,537	432	155
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Technology	..	..	..	..	45	..	40,684	..	437	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	2
Others*	..	..	..	..	210	2	74,597	420	214	2
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	646	79	2,78,472	22,096	4,788	437
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	9	..	5,156	..	87	16
Oriental Students	..	..	..	..	15	..	1,500	..	15	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	14	2	19,165	2,700	18	2
Others*	..	..	..	..	11	..	1,447	..	339	126
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	49	2	27,268	2,700	459	144

*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)	Total of all Scholarships and Stipends		Free Studentships			
	Total value per annum		Number		Yearly amount foregone	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	4,11,727	35,133	21	..	2,954	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	1,03,464	20,340	3	2	550	300
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	2,70,275	94,275	471	279	53,721	41,009
Science	1,51,718	27,117	271	31	59,328	2,606
Arts and Science	23,15,157	2,49,380	5,120	1,470	6,34,391	1,61,214
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	67,967	5,174	82	111	7,391	25,836
Others	29,840	2,703	102	38	10,854	4,175
<i>Total</i>	28,34,957	3,78,649	6,046	1,929	7,65,685	2,34,840
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	1,96,233	1,070	1,004	5	1,20,816	522
Applied Art and Architecture	2,16,336	4,044	313	1	34,130	300
Commerce	3,11,694	11,220	461	19	76,272	2,201

Education—										
(a) Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	25,709	2,374	13	..	1,500	..
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate	..	..	..	..	77,588	20,704	85	21	12,669	2,935
(ii) Under Graduate	..	..	..	..	46,041	43,287	20	38	2,094	2,539
Engineering	..	..	..	..	4,77,438	1,150	609	..	1,63,196	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	93,244	3,216	260	11	18,224	972
Medicine	..	..	..	..	3,69,373	1,03,296	469	134	1,25,948	29,649
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	1,040	960	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	5,53,270	..	259	..	77,400	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	1,15,080	840	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	75,442	420	3	..	500	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	25,58,488	1,92,581	3,496	229	6,32,747	39,118
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	34,269	4,257	66	5	5,284	328
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	25,055	2,700	8	7	2,400	3,600
Others*	..	..	..	..	1,18,810	35,188	56	21	3,475	4,190
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	1,79,634	42,145	130	33	11,159	8,118

XI.—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

Type of Institutions (1)	Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in Institutions where education is free	
	Number		Yearly amount spent		Boys (34)	Girls (35)
	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)		
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Universities—</i>						
University Departments	116	1	26,136	150	..	..
<i>Research Institutions</i>	8	1	3,016	377	46	23
<i>Colleges for General Education—</i>						
<i>Degree Colleges—</i>						
Arts	1,622	624	..	88,129	..	..
Science	521	10	96,184	1,984	..	..
Arts and Science	20,159	2,327	37,56,872	4,18,830	..	..
<i>Intermediate Colleges—</i>						
With only Intermediate Classes	1,516	124	2,37,731	19,031	..	..
Others	781	147	1,63,184	31,041	..	..
<i>Total</i>	24,599	3,232	45,05,959	5,59,015	..	..
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art and Architecture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	3,510	39	5,32,963	7,019	..	..
<i>Education—</i>						
(a) Basic Training Colleges—						
(i) Post Graduate	3	..	720	..	44	1
(ii) Under Graduate

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(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—										
(i) Post Graduate										
..	345	82	74,634	17,038	51	12
(ii) Under Graduate										
..	..	..	..	..	1,528	406	1,94,181	51,086	128	125
Engineering	..	..	..	..	310	..	84,997	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	484	2	69,587	170	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	135	12	37,235	2,422	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	7	..	2,096	..	59	10
Technology	..	..	..	..	11	..	6,830	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	148	1	7,430	40	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	2
Total				..	6,481	542	10,10,653	77,775	490	150
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	15	1	908	60	125	11
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	417	64	61,889	10,886	111	59
Total				..	432	65	62,797	10,946	236	70

*May be specified, if any.

XI.—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

J-2517-62-B.

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		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	1	1	770	825	7,159	824	3,70,935	50,341
High	41	3	12,608	428	24,378	3,613	13,80,793	2,13,216
Senior Basic	6	4	103	24	5,255	919	1,24,853	17,430
Middle/Junior High	19	9	205	66	10,107	2,265	3,15,215	71,431
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,318	290	30,447	3,077
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,911	221	11,023	1,941
Others	3	..	12	..	3,943	1,198	36,261	14,806
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	..	300	..
<i>Total</i>	70	17	13,698	1,343	55,083	9,330	22,69,827	3,72,242
<i>School for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	124	..	41,235	..	2,338	..	6,93,178	..
Commerce	3	..	161	..	206	25	23,722	2,086
Engineering	142	..	69,970	..	115	..	38,201	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	159	..	66,353	..
Medicine	130	254	70,138	1,51,091	130	2,350	48,722	19,00,448
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	2	2,535	528
Polytechnic	5	..	3,160	..	63	..	22,805	..
Other Technical, Industrial and arts and Crafts.	171	2	53,239	611	1,195	159	3,22,972	32,739

Training—										
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	31,940
Basic Training Schools	..	..	611	199	1,37,024	46,331	8,955	1,542	26,65,469	4,04,664
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	32	16	20,732	11,040	115	9	18,404	822
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	360	..
Others*	..	..	156	..	46,593	..	548	5	1,31,155	1,051
Co-op. Marine	..	..	18	..	4,590	..	8	..	3,840	..
Total	..	..	1,392	471	4,46,842	2,09,073	13,842	4,200	40,37,716	23,74,058

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing..	..	..	6	..	3,960	..	5	1	1,820	200
Other Fine Arts	..	..	7	..	3,200	..	15	1	2,160	120
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	470	60
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	1	..	360	..	67	14	13,459	2,984
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	148	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	7,322
Total	..	..	14	..	7,520	..	94	39	18,057	10,686
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	8,845	1,046	39,04,186	4,74,190	72,957	14,206	75,23,919	29,74,471

*May be specified, if possible.

XI.—SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS
TO STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

J-2517-62-B.

Type of Institutions (1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Central Government				State Government			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		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	1	1	770	825	7,159	824	3,70,935	50,341
High	41	3	12,608	428	24,378	3,613	13,80,793	2,13,216
Senior Basic	6	4	103	24	5,255	919	1,24,853	17,430
Middle/Junior High	19	9	205	66	10,107	2,265	3,15,215	71,431
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,318	290	30,447	3,077
<i>Primary—</i>								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,911	221	11,023	1,941
Others	3	..	12	..	3,943	1,198	36,261	14,806
Nursery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	..	300	..
<i>Total</i>	70	17	13,698	1,343	55,083	9,330	22,69,827	3,72,242
<i>School for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	124	..	41,235	..	2,338	..	6,93,178	..
Commerce	3	..	161	..	206	25	23,722	2,086
Engineering	142	..	69,970	..	115	..	38,201	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	159	..	66,353	..
Medicine	130	254	70,138	1,51,091	130	2,350	48,722	19,00,448
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	2	2,535	528
Polytechnic	5	..	3,160	..	63	..	22,805	..
Other Technical, Industrial and arts and Crafts.	171	2	53,239	611	1,195	159	3,22,972	32,739

Training—											
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	31,940		
Basic Training Schools	..	..	611	..	199	1,37,024	46,331	8,955	1,542	26,65,469	4,04,664
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	32	..	16	20,732	11,040	115	9	18,404	822
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	360	..
Others*	..	..	156	..	..	46,593	..	548	5	1,31,155	1,051
Co-op. Marine	..	..	18	..	..	4,590	..	8	..	3,840	..
Total	..	..	1,392	..	471	4,46,842	2,09,073	13,842	4,200	40,37,716	23,74,058

Schools for Special Education—

Music and Dancing..	..	..	6	..	..	3,960	..	5	1	1,820	200
Other Fine Arts	..	..	7	..	..	3,200	..	15	1	2,160	120
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	470	60
For the Handicapped—											
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	1	..	..	360	..	67	14	13,459	2,984
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	148	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	7,322
Total	..	..	14	..	..	7,520	..	94	39	18,057	10,686
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	8,845	..	1,046	39,04,186	4,74,190	72,957	14,206	75,23,919	29,74,471

*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 (I)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by							
	Institution itself				Local Boards			
	Number		Total value per annum		Number		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	6	2	508	179	74	..	5,010	..
High	1,296	487	59,400	31,969	89	13	2,939	417
Senior Basic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,357	323	36,854	3,216
Middle/Junior High	87	11	3,925	572	1,547	807	10,138	4,061
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	127	..	69	..
Primary—								
Single-Teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	423	166	854	156
Others	1,008	22	30,912	3,314	225	170	946	627
Nursery	24	10	1,123	306	28	7	581	64
<i>Total</i>	2,421	532	95,868	36,340	3,870	1,486	57,391	8,341
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	15	..	5,520	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	2	..	170	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	25	..	5,142	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	..	83	..	34,092	..	28	..	26,981
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	12	5	480	152	42	..	196	..

Training—										
P. P. T. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	6	..	..	342	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-op. Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	54	94	11,312	34,586	42	28	196	26,918	
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	603	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	89	4	202	39	..	..	..	..	..
For Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	89	4	202	39	9	..	603	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	5,480	1,481	9,63,943	1,80,401	3,926	1,522	60,251	43,259	

*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 others				Total of all Scholarships and Stipends	
	Number		Total value per annum		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	61	27	2,976	2,207	7,301	854
High	426	277	14,833	8,547	26,230	4,393
Senior Basic	2	..	105	..	6,620	1,246
Middle/Junior High	150	28	2,314	492	11,910	3,120
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13	..	193	..	2,458	290
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	7	..	181	..	2,341	387
Others	34	18	331	458	5,213	1,408
Nursery	19	..	221	..	83	17
<i>Total</i>	712	350	21,154	11,704	62,156	11,715
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,447	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	211	25
Engineering	3	..	293	..	285	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	159	..
Medicine	36	232	20,420	1,14,668	296	2,947
Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	2
Polytechnic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	68	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts .. .. .	..	9	..	513	1,420	175

Training—							
P. P. T. C. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Basic Training Schools . . . . .	..	..	4	6	636	1,066	1,753
Normal and Training Schools . . . . .	..	..	4	14	276	7,542	39
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	704
Co-op. Marine . . . . .	..	..	47	..	22,470	..	73
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	..	94	261	44,095	1,23,789	15,424
Schools for Special Education—							
Music and Dancing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
For Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	..	..	12	1	2,954	220	12
Physically Handicapped . . . . .	..	..	1	3	390	720	158
For Adults . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Reformatory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	15	..
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	..	13	5	3,344	955	219
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	2,503	1,002	6,63,796	2,06,801	93,711

*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)	Total of all Scholarships and Stipends		Free Studentships			
	Total value per annum		Number		Yearly amount foregone	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Higher Secondary	3,80,199	53,552	9,371	1,665	4,20,659	41,214
High	14,70,573	2,54,577	46,773	26,509	25,51,859	11,28,980
Senior Basic	1,61,915	20,670	18	51	378	612
Middle/Junior High	3,31,797	76,622	6,723	3,283	1,50,166	46,286
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	30,709	3,077	33	..	358	..
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	12,058	2,097	49	28	300	280
Others	68,462	19,205	8,138	1,177	3,09,532	25,188
Nursery	2,225	370	716	441	16,686	10,359
Total	2,457	4,30,170	71,821	33,154	34,49,938	12,529
Schools for Professional Education—						
Agriculture	7,39,933	..	8	..	672	..
Commerce	24,053	2,086	51	13	2,802	844
Engineering	1,13,606	..	1,187	2	1,05,840	550
Forestry	66,353	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,39,280	22,27,217	151	21	20,419	3,229
Physical Education	2,535	528	4	5	250	460
Polytechnic	25,965	..	6	..	600	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts	3,76,887	34,015	127	85	4,919	4,069

Training—										
P. P. T. C. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526
Basic Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	28,03,129	452,183	..	2	28	..	204	2,056
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	39,412	19,404	..	5	1	..	170	30
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	1,77,748	1,051	..	2	..	..	40	..
Co-op. Marine .. .. .	..	..	30,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	45,40,161	27,68,424	..	1,543	163	..	1,35,916	11,764
Schools for Special Education—										
Music and Dancing .. .. .	..	..	5,780	200	..	55	59	..	2,950	3,018
Other Fine Arts .. .. .	..	..	5,360	120	..	94	22	..	4,095	902
Oriental Studies .. .. .	..	..	603	..	..	26	13	..	2,085	570
For Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	470	60	..	9	1	..	18	2
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	2,954	220	..	81	35	..	50,135	24,715
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	14,411	3,743	..	144	17	..	7,029	552
For Adults .. .. .	..	..	148	..	..	8	16	..	304	570
Reformatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others* .. .. .	..	..	..	1,337	..	24	17	..	1,152	672
Total .. .. .	..	..	29,726	11,680	..	441	180	..	67,768	31,001
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	1,31,16,095	38,79,122	..	83,501	35,690	..	50,66,719	15,78,060

*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)	Other Financial Concessions				Number of students in Institutions where education is free	
	Number		Yearly amount spent		Boys (34)	Girls (35)
	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)		
			Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Higher Secondary	43,895	11,444	20,22,650	4,72,148	2,002	575
High	3,08,980	70,260	1,73,12,926	38,71,382	34,591	10,689
Senior Basic	59,047	9,285	2,77,472	31,046	6,64,763	2,71,581
Middle/Junior High	1,20,512	28,117	16,07,628	4,24,531	9,29,287	6,20,574
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	8,132	262	14,237	693	1,36,713	54,864
<i>Primary—</i>						
Single-Teacher	25,256	1,932	30,247	2,138	3,84,738	1,81,311
Others	16,059	5,240	19,577	8,606	5,47,763	3,49,349
Nursery	510	212	8,545	3,941	2,298	2,280
<i>Total</i>	5,82,391	1,26,752	2,12,93,282	48,14,485	27,02,155	14,91,223
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>						
Agriculture	185	..	9,377	..	2,895	4
Commerce	773	84	66,681	5,367	140	..
Engineering	263	1	60,431	200	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	159	..
Medicine	578	71	1,06,243	9,829	57	3,267
Physical Education	598	58	1,29,279	11,590	..	..
Polytechnic	33	..	549	..	..	..
Other Technical, Industrial and Arts and Crafts.	712	898	1,17,393	72,173	5,152	7

Training—									
P. P. T. C.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basic Training Schools	.. .. .	2,596	1,763	3,01,230	1,32,780	8,100	1,39	58	
Normal and Training Schools	.. .. .	90	13	11,350	1,207	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	..	..
Others*	.. .. .	47	1	1,880	40	..	..	..
Co-op. Marine	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	5,875	3,141	8,04,413	2,56,792	16,555	4,675		
<i>Schools for Special Education—</i>									
Music and Dancing	.. .. .	56	83	1,118	3,284	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	.. .. .	221	6	27,156	405	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	.. .. .	4	..	162	..	1,415	438	..	
For Social Workers	.. .. .	56	6	2,103	300	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	81	36	..	
Physically Handicapped	.. .. .	2	2	40	65	2,933	239	..	
For Adults	.. .. .	4	67	76	3,096	6,60,701	6,03,299	..	
Reformatory	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,152	519	..	
Others*	.. .. .	..	14	..	1,290	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	343	178	30,655	8,440	6,66,282	6,04,531		
GRAND TOTAL	..	6,20,245	1,33,912	2,77,36,911	57,27,980	33,85,764	21,00,672		

*May be specified, if possible.

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Managing Body	No. of Regular Schools for			No. of Literacy Centres/ Classes* for			No. of Scholars on Rolls in				
							Regular Schools		Literacy Centres/Classes		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private .. {	Aided ..	1	2	..	121,656	78,339	..	25	99	660,701	603,29
	Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	1	2	..	121,656	78,339	..	25	99	660,701	603,299	

*Include Night classes, if any

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS—*contd.*

Managing Body	Number made Literate				Average duration of Literacy course (in Months)	Number of Teachers				
	During the Previous Classes		During the Current Year			Specially Trained				
						Honorary		Paid		
	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private ..	Aided ..	106,570	78,631	279,274	230,042	..	27,682	8,645	3	7
	Unaided
<i>Total</i> ..	106,570	78,631	279,274	230,042	..	27,682	8,645	3	7	

XII-A—EDUCATION OF ADULTS—*contd.*

Managing Body	No. of Teachers				Total (Direct and Indirect) Expenditure from						
	Others				Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources	Total		
	Honorary		Paid								
	Men	Women	Men	Women	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	{ Aided	..	112,821	50,002	2,38,139	82,706	..	3,06,307	6,27,152
	{ Unaided
	<i>Total</i>	..	112,821	50,002	2,38,139	82,706	..	3,06,307	6,27,152

XII-B--LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS

Managing Body	No. of Libraries				No. of Reading Rooms	No. of Books and Journals (Back number) in the Library				
	Station-ary	Moving	Branches	Total		Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	
										(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Government	604	457	1,037	2,098	1,026	1,52,089	71,873	34,762	2,58,724	
District Board	16	4	..	20	20	7,875	2,249	..	10,124	
Municipal Board	8	..	..	8	8	18,967	..	..	18,967
Private .. {	Aided	4,364	348	13	4,725	2,463	12,34,183	17,646	848	12,52,677
	Unaided	35	35	17	7,315	925	..	8,240
<i>Total</i>	5,027	809	1,050	6,886	3,534	14,20,429	92,693	35,610	15,48,732	

XII-B—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS—*contd.*

Managing Body (1)	No. of Books and Journals added during the current year				No. of Books, Journals, etc., issued during the current year from the Library			
	Stationary (11)	Moving (12)	Branches (13)	Total (14)	Stationary (15)	Moving (16)	Branches (17)	Total (18)
Government	2,199	963	1,128	4,290	1,53,297	1,03,751	1,88,827	4,45,875
District Board	1,162	102	..	1,264	4,974	2,351	..	7,325
Municipal Board	1,606	..	..	1,606	37,956	..	..	37,956
Private .. { Aided ..	1,21,462	3,365	..	1,24,827	10,88,250	14,625	390	11,03,265
Private .. { Unaided ..	3,405	..	..	3,405	32,722	925	..	33,647
<i>Total</i> ..	1,29,834	4,430	1,128	1,35,392	13,17,199	1,21,652	1,89,217	16,28,068

XII-B—LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS FOR ADULTS—*contd.*

J-2517-63-A

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 Expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms during the current year
	State Government	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total	
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Government	4*	17*	21	5,740	1,720	7,460	Rs. 1,13,892
District Board .. .. .	..	..	..	500	51	551	3,625
Municipal Board .. .. .	..	..	..	855	107	962	6,143
Private .. {	Aided .. .. .	..	..	1,36,088	28,154	1,64,242	2,47,164
	Unaided .. .. .	..	..	609	179	788	5,635
<i>Total</i>	4	17	21	1,43,792	30,211	1,74,003	3,76,459

*The publications issued by Govt. or others were meant for all libraries.

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

J-2517-63-B.

Institutions for (1)	Recognised Institutions managed by							
	Government		Local Bodies		Private Bodies			
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Aided		Unaided	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—								
The Blind	4	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	7	..	..	..	22	2	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	7	..	..	..	25	2	..	..

XIII-A—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED—*contd.*

Institutions for (1)	Unrecog- nised institu- tions		Total		Number of Teachers					
	For Boys (10)	For Girls (11)	For Boys (12)	For Girls (13)	Specially Trained		Others		Total	
					Men (14)	Women (15)	Men (16)	Women (17)	Men (18)	Women (19)
Mentally Handicapped	3	..	5	20	..	19	5	39
Physically Handicapped—										
The Blind	10	2	72	24	27	5	99	29
The Deaf-Blind	1	..	5	..	2	..	7	..
The Deaf
The Deaf-Mute	10	..	31	8	26	2	57	10
The Handicapped in Speech
The Crippled	8	..	17	10	1	..	18	10
Others
<i>Total</i>	29	2	125	42	56	7	181	49
GRAND TOTAL	32	2	130	62	56	26	186	88

**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								
	Maximum capacity (2)	No. on Rolls		Maximum capacity (5)	No. on Rolls		Aided			Unaided			Maximum capacity (14)	No. on Rolls	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	No. on Rolls		No. on Rolls						
		(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	Maximum capacity (8)	Boys	Girls	Maximum capacity (11)	Boys	Girls		(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Mentally Handicapped .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	210	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—															
The Blind	1,990	1,967	..	..	..	..	655	460	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	40	34	7	..	..	..	545	314	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Handicapped in Speech .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	70	53	9	..	..	..	310	227	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	2,100	2,054	16	..	..	..	1,550	1,015	303	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,100	2,054	16	..	..	..	1,908	1,225	404	..	..	..	..	..	..

**XIII-B—ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED—contd.**

Institutions for (1)	Total		Number employed after completion of Course		Scholarships and Stipends awarded during the year by				
	Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Boys	Girls	Government		Others	
		Boys	Girls			For Boys		For Girls	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	Number	Total value per annum	Number	Total value per annum
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)						
Mentally Handicapped	358	210	101	12	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	2,645	2,427	155	20	4	3	446	1	44
The Deaf-Blind	40	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	585	348	123	90	40	35	10,198	9	2,600
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	380	280	40	..	..	30	3,175	4	340
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	3,650	3,069	319	110	44	68	13,819	14	2,984
GRAND TOTAL	4,008	3,279	420	122	44	68	13,819	14	2,984

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**XIII-B—ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.,
FOR THE HANDICAPPED—contd.**

(1)	Scholarships and Stipends awarded during the year by				Free Studentships and other Financial Concessions awarded			
	Others							
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls	
	Number (26)	Total value per annum (27)	Number (28)	Total value per annum (29)	Number (30)	Yearly amount spent (31)	Number (32)	Yearly amount spent (33)
Mentally Handicapped	12	Rs. 2,954	1	Rs. 220	81*	Rs. 50,135	35	Rs. 24,715
Physically Handicapped— The Blind	90	592	7	759	80	4,800	..	..
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute .. .. .	..	..	..	..	66	2,269	19	617
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	90	592	7	759	146	7,069	19	617
GRAND TOTAL	102	3,546	8	979	227	57,204	54	25,332

**XIII-C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Institutions for	Government Institutions					Total
	Expenditure from					
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments, etc.	Other Sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind	5,76,534	..	..	..	..	5,76,534
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	13,808	..	..	..	..	13,808
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	35,618	..	..	..	1,400	37,018
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	6,25,960	..	..	..	1,400	6,27,360
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,25,960	..	..	..	1,400	6,27,360

**XIII-C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED—*contd.***

Institutions for (1)	Other Institutions					Total (13)
	Expenditure from					
	Government Funds (8)	Local Board Funds (9)	Fees (10)	Local Board Endowments, etc. (11)	Other Sources (12)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	64,680	3,000	1,12,559	..	23,875	2,04,114
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind	2,16,942	15,253	2,295	57,192	28,195	3,19,877
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	155	30	..	4,006	4,191
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	67,746	1,000	4,691	12,753	57,294	1,43,484
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	75,005	750	..	1,469	61,757	1,38,981
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	3,59,693	17,158	7,016	71,414	1,51,252	6,06,533
GRAND TOTAL	4,24,373	20,158	1,19,575	71,414	1,75,127	8,10,647

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**XIII C—EXPENDITURE (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE HANDICAPPED—contd.**

Institutions for (1)	All Institutions					Total (19)
	Expenditure from					
	Government Funds (14)	Local Board Funds (15)	Fees (16)	Endowments, etc. (17)	Other Sources (18)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped	64,680	3,000	1,12,559	..	23,875	2,04,114
Physically Handicapped—						
The Blind	7,93,476	15,253	2,295	57,192	28,195	7,96,411
The Deaf-Blind .. .. .	..	155	30	..	4,006	4,191
The Deaf .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Deaf-Mute	81,554	1,000	4,691	12,753	57,294	1,57,292
The Handicapped in Speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Crippled	1,10,623	750	..	1,469	63,157	1,75,999
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	9,85,653	17,158	7,016	71,414	1,52,652	12,33,893
 GRAND TOTAL	 10,50,333	 20,158	 1,19,575	 71,414	 1,76,527	 14,38,007

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XIV-B—SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAFF FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Designation of Staff	Number belonging to				Minimum Academic Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Duties
	Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities		Others				
	Men	Women	Men	Women			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. <i>Poona Division</i> —							
					Rs.		
(i) Divisional Social Welfare Officer.	..	..	i	..	Graduate	.. 350—1,100	.. To supervise all Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department of the Division.
(ii) Assistant Director (Education)	1	..	..	..	Do.	.. 350—650	.. To supervise educational activities of Backward Classes in State.
(iii) Social Welfare Officer	..	1 +(1 S.T.)	..	3 1	Do.	.. 250—15—325	.. To supervise all Social Welfare activities in the District.
(iv) Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officer, Poona.	1	..	..	..	Do.	.. Do.	.. To supervise activities relating to Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
(v) House Master	..	..	..	1	Do.	.. 220—650	.. To supervise Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys at Poona.

2. *Bombay Division—*

(1) Divisional Officer.	Social Welfare	.. ..	1 ..	Do. ..	350—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities of the Social Welfare Department in the Division.
(2) Social Welfare Officer	.. ..	5 ..	2 ..	Do. ..	250—325	.. ..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.

3. *Aurangabad Division—*

(i) Divisional Officer.	Social Welfare	1 ..	.. ..	Do. ..	350—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the Division.
(ii) Social Welfare Officer	.. ..	1 ..	4 ..	Do. ..	250—250—15—370 —370—E.B.—15— 430—20—450.	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.
(iii) House Master	.. ..	..	(post vacant)	Do. ..	220—650	.. ..	To supervise Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys at Aurangabad.

4. *Nagpur Division—*

(1) Divisional Officer.	Social Welfare	1 ..	.. ..	Do. ..	350—1,100	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the Division.
(2) Social Welfare Officer	.. ..	2 ..	6 ..	Do. ..	200—15—320—20— 400.	..	To supervise Social Welfare activities in the District.
(3) Area Organiser, Tribal Welfare	.. ..	1 ..	5 ..	Do. ..	Do.	..	(1 post vacant) To supervise Tribal Welfare activities of Social Welfare Department.

XIV-E—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes only		In other Institutions		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities			178	4	17	4
Research Institutions .. .. .			..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges			16,923	1,924	15,923	1,024
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery			875	675	875	675
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	259	149	18,121	5,004	18,380	5,153
Middle/Junior High	1,091	2,418	82,842	37,044	83,933	39,462
Senior Basic	1,006	415	45,524	15,668	46,530	16,083
High .. .. .	..	..	218,804	46,795	218,804	46,795
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	28,421	3,557	28,421	3,557

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

		Pre-primary	..	..	..	..	191	..	191	
Training	..	Basic	..	..	..	..	3,052	1,598	3,052	1,598
		Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	1,640	399	1,640	399
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,805	1	1,805	1
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts).	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	659	634	659
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	170	1,006	170
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,708	105	3,708	105
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	7	1,333	7
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	1	199	1
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	83	34	83
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	5	70	5
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,498	66,154	73,498	66,154
		<i>Total</i>	2,356	2,982	498,667	180,044	501,023	183,026

XIV-E—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	No. of students in Approved Hostels				Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*	
	Attached to Institutions for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes only		Attached to other Institutions		Number	
	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)
Universities	178	4
Research Institutions
Arts and Science Colleges	376	55	16,923	1,924
<i>Schools for General Education—</i> Nursery	11	28	263	88
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	13	8	603	247
Middle/Junior High	305	42	18,331	6,149
Senior Basic	376	39	4,435	834
High	1,966	107	218,804	46,795
Higher Secondary	293	50	28,421	3,557

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Institutions for Professional and special Education—

Training	..	{	Pre-primary	7	..	191
			Basic	1,060	161	3,052	1,598
			Non-Basic	122	8	1,640	399
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	50	..	1,805	1
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts).	..	..	..	144	2	634	659
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	209	40	999	170
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	101	..	3,708	105
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	334	1	1,333	2
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	8	..	199	1
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	32	24
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	222	38	1,135	186
<i>Total</i>			5,590	586	302,527	62,935

*Excludes free-studentships.

XIV-F—ENROLMENT, STIPENDS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*— <i>cont.</i>		Examination Results†			
	Total Value per annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Universities	49,535	600	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	33,83,162	391,643	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery	3,940	1,839	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,295	861	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	5,72,408	1,65,181	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	31,171	5,911
High	1,28,80,998	25,89,722
Higher Secondary	11,74,067	1,33,285

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Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

		Pre-primary	17,949
Training	..	Basic	..	..	2,56,312	1,39,912	..	..	..
		Non-Basic	..	..	2,39,622	45,917	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	3,94,579	200	..	..	..
Technology and Industry (including Arts and Crafts).	..	..	..	..	1,34,688	53,176	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	2,88,184	73,614	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	7,16,806	10,788	..	..	..
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	2,72,936	1,070	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	35,553	130	..	..	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	992	469	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	2,147	60	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	224,786	20,971	..	..	..
		<i>Total</i>	..	..	2,06,66,181	36,53,298	..	..	..

*Excludes free-studentships.

†Includes the examination results of all S. SC., S. Ts. and O. B. Cs. students reading in any institution. In case of Middle and High School examinations, combined results of final class of each stage may be given.

XIV-D—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED TRIBES

J-2517-64-B.

Type of Institutions (1)	Number of Scholars					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Tribes		In Other Institutions		Total	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)
Universities			12	..	12	..
Research Institutions .. .. .			..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges			615	26	615	26
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery			249	232	249	232
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,717	587	7,920	2,342	9,637	2,929
Middle/Junior High	4,071	1,070	20,543	6,820	24,614	7,890
Senior Basic	2,969	981	15,774	4,047	18,743	5,028
High .. .. .	..	..	7,077	890	7,077	890
Higher Secondary .. .. .	..	..	2,189	292	2,189	292

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

								8	..	8	
Training	..	..	Pre-primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Basic	695	130	695	130
			Non-Basic	39	5	39	5
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	..
Technology and Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	17	86	17
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	16	48	16
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	1	163	1
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	64	1
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,956	34,311	46,956	34,311
		<i>Total</i>	..	8,757	2,638	102,496	49,138	111,253	51,776		

XIV-D—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Number of students in Approved Hostels				Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*	
	Attached to Institutions for		Attached to Other Institutions		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities					10	..
Research Institutions
Arts and Science Colleges			68	..	542	24
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery			2	5	1	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary			114	64	493	243
Middle/Junior High			1,048	132	4,590	2,259
Senior Basic			1,924	457	3,405	700
High			2,054	105	6,420	715
Higher Secondary			186	1	2,142	259

XIV-D—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*— <i>contd.</i>		Examination Results†			
	Total Value per annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Universities	2,560	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	1,46,214	5,931	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery	20	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	3,636	1,529	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	83,949	20,345	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	39,388	2,319	..	..	..	..
High	3,81,930	50,150	..	..	..	..
High Secondary	1,35,776	11,490	..	..	..	..

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	Pre-primary	1,058	
			Basic	1,58,886	31,328
			Non-Basic	8,097	713
Engineering	..	..	..	..	8,649	..	..	..	..
Technology and Industry	..	..	..	..	13,630	961	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	19,853	11,180	..	..	..
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	52,139	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	11,838	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	5,849	..	..	..	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	13,345	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			10,85,925	1,37,004	

*Excludes free-studentships.

†Includes the examination results of all Scheduled Tribes students reading in any institution. In case of Middle and High School examinations, combined results of final class of each stage may be given.

XIV-C—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED CASTES

Type of Institution (1)	Number of Scholars					
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes		In Other Institutions		Total	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)
Universities			77	2	77	2
Research Institutions			2	..	2	..
Arts and Science Colleges			7,189	461	7,189	461
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery			1,093	835	1,093	835
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	363	121	14,960	4,836	15,313	4,957
Middle/Junior High	974	495	104,834	47,106	105,808	47,601
Senior Basic	1,164	372	68,763	22,929	69,927	23,301
High			50,448	8,040	50,448	8,040
Higher Secondary			8,678	1,302	8,678	1,302

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

		Pre-Primary	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
Training	..	Basic	..	..	..	1,758	492	1,758	492
		Non-Basic	..	..	..	164	34	164	34
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	243	..
Technology and Industry	..	..	..	..	..	956	213	956	213
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	180	131	180	131
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	360	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	718	5	718	5
Law	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	225	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	38	7	38	7
Oriental studies	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	22	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	79,703	61,798	79,703	61,798
		Total	2,501	988	340,401	148,232	342,902	149,220

XIV-C—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Number of students in Approved Hostels				Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*	
	Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes		Attached to Other Institutions		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Universities			1	..	71	..
Research Institutions			1	..	2	..
Arts and Science Colleges			885	25	6,919	436
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery			15	8	55	47
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary			17	18	1,995	690
Middle/Junior High			571	112	16,581	6,346
Senior Basic			685	85	9,051	2,932
High			9,143	459	40,245	6,820
Higher Secondary			1,412	39	8,677	1,167

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

								13	..	36	
Training	..	..	Pre-primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Basic	1,633	267	1,687	492
			Non-Basic	49	6	141	25
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	224	..
Technology and Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	2	643	134
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	84	139	120
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	332	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	671	5
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	223	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	45	152	9
		<i>Total</i>		..	..	..	15,488	1,163	96,840	19,269

*Excludes free-studentships.

.XIV-C—OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62
SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions*— <i>contd.</i>		Examination Results †			
	Total Value per annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Universities	28,065	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	2,700	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	24,89,681	1,54,364	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery.. .. .	936	584	..	..	..	..
<i>Primary—</i>						
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	14,877	5,345	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	3,00,396	87,321	..	..	..	..
Senior Basic	103,268	12,179	..	..	..	..
High	31,52,629	4,45,097	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	579,517	66,375	..	..	..	..

Institutions for Professional and Special Education—

Training	}	Pre-primary	4,163
		Basic	4,54,152	1,02,218
		Non-Basic	41,493	6,176
Engineering .. ..	..	..	1,20,581	..	..	..	..
Technology and Industry .. ..	..	..	1,97,873	36,796	..	..	..
Medicine and Veterinary .. ..	..	..	1,17,520	1,06,307	..	..	..
Agriculture and Forestry .. ..	..	..	1,29,793	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	96,359	1,341	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	89,455	..	..	..	..
Music and Dancing .. ..	..	..	682	46	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	55,342	367	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>			80,77,319	10,28,679	..	..	..

*Excludes free-studentships.

†Includes the examination result of all Scheduled Castes students reading in any institution. In case of Middle and High School examinations, combined results of final class of each stage may be given.

XIV-C—EXAMINATION RESULTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Type of Institution (1)	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes	
	No. Appeared		Number Passed		No. Appeared	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Universities	24	3	7	..	2	..
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	3,487	205	1,037	77	356	15
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>						
Nursery	1,093	835	1,093	835	249	232
Primary	21,177	8,652	17,530	7,226	7,013	2,076
Jr. Basic/Basic Pri.	2,332	574	1,777	420	1,037	197
Middle/Jr. High	19,881	7,561	15,609	5,659	3,084	703
Senior Basic	13,987	3,048	11,796	2,471	2,372	653
High	7,488	741	2,865	267	951	113
Higher Secondary	360	14	174	13	69	8
<i>Institutions for Professional and Special Education—</i>						
Training	Pre-primary .. .. .	..	15	..	12	..
	Basic	916	195	733	117	374
	Non-Basic	93	12	72	10	19

Engineering (and Polytech.)	..	..	88	..	54	..	29	..
Industrial and Technical	..	..	80	39	37	23	52	34
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	111	104	106	104	24	15
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	303	..	279	..	154	..
Commerce	..	..	543	9	168	4	96	..
Law	..	..	28	..	11	..	4	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	10	..	7	..	2	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	22	1	22	1	12	..
Others (incl. adult education)	..	..	35,618	24,432	35,616	24,432	18,873	13,647
<i>Total</i>	..	..	117,641	46,440	88,993	41,671	34,772	17,740

XIV-C—EXAMINATION RESULTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES.—*contd.*

Type of Institution (1)	Scheduled Tribes— <i>contd.</i>		Other Backward Classes				
	Number Passed		Number Appeared		Number Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Universities	2	..	8	1	4	1	
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges	94	5	2,436	374	749	220	
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>							
Nursery	249	232	875	675	875	675	
Primary	5,286	1,523	14,228	7,450	11,553	5,804	
Jr. Basic/Basic Pri.	842	147	3,253	650	2,452	540	
Middle/Jr. High	2,371	529	12,477	4,656	9,061	3,180	
Senior Basic	1,910	497	7,944	2,054	6,032	1,499	
High	395	45	2,933	354	1,499	180	
Higher Secondary	33	4	247	2	146	2	
<i>Institutions for Professional and Special Education—</i>							
Training	Pre-primary .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
	Basic	248	19	1,101	159	789	98
	Non-Basic	19	4	337	27	250	20

Engineering (and Polytech.)	..	..	14	..	126	..	94	..
Industrial and Technical	..		35	29	53	133	30	95
Medicine and Veterinary	..	..	24	15	676	116	672	116
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	148	..	657	..	499	..
Commerce	..	..	27	..	1,075	1	420	1
Law	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	..
Music and Dancing	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	12	..	38	4	38	4
Others (incl. adult education)	..	..	18,872	13,647	33,234	23,505	33,160	23,498
<i>Total</i>	..	..	30,583	16,696	81,717	40,162	68,332	35,934

XIV-C—STATISTICS OF BACKWARD CLASSES

J-2517-65-B.

(1)	No. of Scholars in					
	Institutions for B. C.		Other Institutions		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Primary—</i>						
Scheduled Castes	2,337	1,171	124,274	55,929	126,611	57,100
Scheduled Tribes	28,100	9,374	60,313	20,995	88,413	30,369
Other Backward Classes	3,380	1,213	117,735	57,934	121,115	59,147
<i>Original Totals—</i>						
Scheduled Castes	2,501	988	340,401	148,232	342,902	149,220
Scheduled Tribes	8,757	2,638	102,496	49,138	111,253	51,776
Other Backward Classes	2,356	2,982	498,667	180,044	501,023	183,026
<i>Corrected Totals—</i>						
Scheduled Castes	4,838	2,159	464,675	204,161	469,513	206,320
Scheduled Tribes	36,857	12,012	162,809	70,133	199,666	82,145
Other Backward Classes	5,736	4,195	616,402	237,978	622,238	242,173

XIV-C—STATISTICS OF BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*

(1)	No. of students Attached to Institutions for Backward Classes		No. of students in approved hostels Attached to other Institutions		Students getting Stipends and other Financial Concessions						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number		Total value per annum				
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				
<i>Primary—</i>											
Scheduled Castes	91	24	4,657	1,443	26,387	8,936	
Scheduled Tribes	26	..	71	26	3,439	1,621	15,283	4,686
Other Backward Classes	1,858	1,012	6,088	5,611	
<i>Original Totals—</i>											
Scheduled Castes	15,488	1,163	96,840	19,269	81,54,393	10,28,679	
Scheduled Tribes	6,318	857	18,690	4,355	10,85,925	1,37,004	
Other Backward Classes	5,090	586	302,529	62,999	2,06,66,289	36,56,838	
<i>Corrected Totals—</i>											
Scheduled Castes	15,579	1,187	101,497	20,712	81,80,789	10,37,615	
Scheduled Tribes	26	..	6,389	883	22,129	5,976	11,01,208	141,690
Other Backward Classes	5,090	586	304,387	64,011	2,06,72,377	36,62,449	

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—1961-62

(1)	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts filled up by Offg.									Number of Posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks (17)	
	Total			Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. arrangements			Total				
				Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total					Class I	Class II and Others	Total
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
<i>Direction—</i>																	
Men	12	1	13	8	..	8	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	
Total	12	1	13	8	..	8	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Inspection—</i>																	
Men	25	49	74	7	13	20	15	26	41	4	4	..
Women	3	4	7	..	1	1	5	9	14	1	..	1	..
Total	28	53	81	7	14	21	20	35	55	1	4	5	..
<i>Teaching—</i>																	
<i>Collegiate—</i>																	
Men	63	315	378	33	200	233	18	58	76	6	26	32	..
Women	3	25	28	3	6	9
Total	63	315	378	36	225	261	21	64	85	6	26	32	..

<i>Schools—</i>																		
Men ..	..	11	129	140	2	17	19	4	98	102	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Women	..	..	27	27	3	2	5	2	31	33	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	..	11	156	167	5	19	24	6	129	135	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
<i>Others—</i>																		
Men ..	..	5	49	54	2	14	16	3	32	35	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5	49	54	2	14	16	3	33	36	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total	{	Men ..	116	543	659	52	244	296	44	215	259	6	39	45	..
		Women	3	31	34	6	28	34	10	47	57	1	1	2	..
		Total ..	119	574	693	58	272	330	54	262	316	7	40	47	..

As regards the posts in the Collegiate Branch, it may be mentioned that these posts are common posts and that no posts for Women are reserved in this Branch.

STATEMENT No. I

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE—1961-62

(1)	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts filled up by									Number of Posts vacant or held in abeyance			Remarks (17)
	Total			Direct Recruitment			Promoted Officers			Offg. arrangements			Total			
	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Total	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
<i>Direction—</i>																
Men	8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
<i>Inspection—</i>																
Men .. ..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	6	6	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Collegiate—</i>																
Men	36	69	105	6	28	34	14	13	27	6	17	23	10	11	21	..
Women .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36	70	106	6	29	35	14	13	27	6	17	23	10	11	21	..

Polytechnic—

Men	..	..	25	135	160	5	57	62	3	10	13	8	38	46	9	30	39	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	25	135	160	5	57	62	3	10	13	8	38	46	9	30	39	..

Schools—

Men	..	..	3	27	30	..	11	11	2	9	11	..	..	..	1	7	8	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	3	27	30	..	11	11	2	9	11	..	..	..	1	7	8	..

Others—

Men	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

Total—

Men	..	..	73	237	310	16	102	118	19	32	51	17	55	72	21	48	69	..
Women	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	73	239	312	16	103	119	19	32	51	17	56	73	21	48	69	..

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
1961-62

Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs.				
<i>Direction.</i>				
Director of Education	.. 1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience.	1,800—100—2,000..	Head of the Department.
Joint Director of Education	.. 1	Do.	1,300—60—1,600 ..	To assist the Director of Education in matters of administration, policy, etc.
Deputy Director of Education (Head Quarters).	3	Do.	300—350—30—650 —EB—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, Secondary and Higher Education, etc.
Regional Dy. Directors of Education.	4	Do.	Do.	To work as administrative head of the Region.
Officer on Special Duty D. E.'s Office.	1	Do.	300—1,100	To be in charge of Social Education in general and Gram Shikshan Mohim in particular.

Accounts Officer, G. S. S., 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 "F" Branch (Accounts) in D. E.'s Office.
Officer in Charge of Institute of Vocational Guidance.	1	High academic qualifications with a degree or diploma in Vocational Guidance and sufficient administrative experience and experience in the field of Vocational Guidance.	Do.	..	To be in charge of Vocational Guidance Bureau and to guide the pupils in Vocation and selection of careers and to do research work.
Officer for Organisation and Methods.	1	A graduate of a statutory University	200—220—15—400 —EB—20—500— EB—25—650.		To devise methods and improve the working of the office and also of the Department.
<i>Inspection.</i>					
Divisional Superintendent of Education.	4	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree in addition.	300—1,100	..	To inspect Secondary and Primary training institutions, etc.
District Educational Inspectors	18	Do.	..	Do.	.. To inspect secondary and special schools for boys and primary training institutions for men and the supervise primary education in general.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	3	Do.	..	Do.	.. To inspect secondary and special schools for girls and training institutions for women.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
1961-62—cont.

Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs.				
<i>Inspection—cont.</i> Inspector for Drawing and Craft Work.	1	A high proficiency certification or diploma in drawing with sufficient administrative experience.	300—1,100	.. To inspect all secondary schools so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned.
Inspector of Visual Education	1	High academic qualifications with certificate of training in visual equipment and apparatus.	Do.	.. In charge of the Department of Visual Education.
Inspector of Commercial Schools.	1	High academic qualifications in Commerce with adequate administrative experience and inspecting experience of Commerce Schools.	Do.	.. To inspect all secondary schools so far as teaching of Commerce is concerned.
District Inspectors of Schools	8	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably teaching degree in addition.	200—650	.. To inspect secondary, middle schools and primary schools for boys.
District Inspectresses of Schools	3	Do.	Do.	.. To inspect secondary, middle schools and primary schools for girls.
State Inspector of Physical Education.	1	High academic qualifications and teaching degree in physical education.	Do.	.. To inspect the teaching of physical education in the institutions.

Assistant Educational Inspectors	4	Training graduates with sufficient inspecting experience.	Do.	..	To assist the E. I., Greater Bombay, in the inspection of secondary and special schools for boys and training institutions for men.
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	1	Training graduates with sufficient inspecting experience.	200—650	..	To assist the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the inspection work.
Deputy Educational Inspectors	18	Trained graduates with administrative or inspecting experience of at least 5 years.	Do.	..	To inspect secondary and primary schools for boys.
Administrative Officers of D. S. Bs.	12	Do.	.. 200—650 with special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.	a	Administration of the schools in the District School Boards.
Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork.	1	Matric and Art Master's Certificate	200—650	..	To assist the Inspectors for Drawing and Craftwork in the inspection work.
Assistant Inspector for Commercial Schools.	1	B. Com. II, and M. Com. II for direct recruits.	Do.	..	To assist the Inspector for Commercial Schools in the inspection work.
District Social Education Officers.	4	Trained graduates with administrative and inspecting experience for at least 5 years and experience in social education.	Do.	..	To organise the Social Education in the Division.
<i>Others.</i>					
Research Officer	.. ..	1 High academic qualifications with administrative and research experience.	300—1,100	..	To carry out research in the educational problems.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
1961-62—cont.

Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs.				
<i>Others—cont.</i>				
Accounts Officer	1	A graduate of a statutory university ..	200—650	.. To supervise the accounts in connection with Provident Fund of teachers and the staff under the School Boards.
Secretary, Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur.	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and teaching degree in addition.	300—1,100 plus spl. pay of Rs. 120 p.m.	To execute the decisions arrived at by the Board and to conduct the examinations entrusted to the Board.
Chairman, S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona.	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience.	1,300—1,600	.. Head of the S. S. C. Examination Board. To decide in consultation with the Board all matters relating to the S. S. C. Examination.
Secretary, S. S. C. Examination Board, Poona.	1	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and teaching degree in addition.	300—1,100 plus spl. pay at Rs. 100 p.m.	To execute the decisions arrived at by the Board and to conduct examinations entrusted to the Board.

Senior Superintendents	..	2	(1) Matriculate or its equivalent if appointed by promotion or a clerk or	200—650	..	} To supervise the work done in the several branches in the D. E.'s Office.
Junior Superintendents	..	6	(2) Graduate in the case of direct recruits.	200—220—15—385	..	
Junior Superintendents (D. S. Bs. and E. Is' Offices).	..	15	Do.	Do.	..	To supervise the work in connection with Plan schemes in the offices concerned.
Personal Asstt. to the Director of Education.	..	1	A graduate of a Statutory University	200—650 plus a spl. pay of Rs. 50 p.m.	..	To assist the D. E. in the administrative work.
Personal Assts. to the Regional Dy D. Es.	..	4	Do.	200—650	..	To assist the Dy. D. Es. in administrative work.
Registrars	..	9	A graduate of a Statutory University	200—385	..	To assist the Principal of the College in the administrative work.
Curator of Libraries	..	1	High academic qualifications with a degree or diploma in librarianship.	300—1,100	..	To organise and inspect libraries in the State.
Asstt. Curator of Libraries	..	2	A graduate of a Statutory University with a degree or diploma in Librarianship.	200—385	..	To organise and inspect libraries in the Region.
Statistician	..	1	A Master's degree in at least 2nd Class of a Statutory University with Statistics or Mathematics and Statistics.	200—650	..	To collect statistics for the Annual Report and to prepare and report for D. E.'s approval.
Senior Auditor	..	1	Second class degree in Commerce or a post-graduate degree in Commerce with Accountancy or Auditing as one of the subjects.	200—650	..	To audit the accounts of Non-Govt. Secondary Schools in the State.

XVIII—STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
1961-62—cont.

Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum Educational qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs.				
<i>Non-Gazetted Class III.</i>				
Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards.	7	Trained Graduates	160—250	.. Administration of Schools under the Municipal School Boards.
Do.	3	Do. ..	70—200	.. Administration of Schools under the Municipal School Boards.
Craft Organisers	5	Trained Graduates 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. D. E. Is. including those taken from the cadre of primary teachers.	612	(1) Trained Graduates	70—200	.. } To supervise and inspect primary schools.
		(2) Trained Primary School Teachers	70—140	
Asstt. Deputy Educational Inspectresses including those taken from the cadre of primary teachers.	132	(1) Do. ..	70—200	.. } To supervise and inspect primary schools.
		(2) Do. ..	70—140	

STATEMENT II
STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
(GAZETTED AND INSPECTING ONLY)—1961-62

Serial No.	Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs.	
1	Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	1	At least Second Class in Engineering or a Post-Graduate in Engg. of Technology. 10 years' Teaching Experience in Engineering or Technological College or at least 5 years' experience as Technological and 5 years' experience in an Executive and Administrative capacity or 15 years' combined experience. The post is filled up by promotion from amongst the senior-most officers in B. E. S., Class I, either from Collegiate or Administrative Branch of the Department.	1,600—100—1,800 (Super time scale).	To control and administer the affairs of the Technical Education in Maharashtra State.
2	Deputy Director of Technical Education.	1	At least Second Class Degree in Engineering or a post-graduate Degree in Engg. or Tech., 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 — 1,000 <i>plus</i> spl. pay of Rs. 150 p.m. (in M.E.S. Class I— Admn. Branch).	To assist the Director, Administering the affairs of the Technical Education in the State. To inspect Polytechnics and Colleges.

STATEMENT II
STATE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE
(GAZETTED AND INSPECTING ONLY) 1961-62—cont.

Serial No.	Designation	No. of posts	Prescribed minimum qualifications	Scale of pay	Duties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Deputy Director of Training	1	Not yet prescribed, the post being created in 1959.	Rs. 300—350—30—650— E B—45—1,000, plus spl. pay of Rs. 150 p. m. (in M. E. S. Class I Admn. Branch.	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 Second 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.	500—350—30—650— —EB—45—1,100 in M.E.S. Class I. (Admn. Br.).	To look after all the works of Planning under Five-year Plan of the Department.
6	Apprenticeship Advisor ..	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.

A-2517-66-A.	7	Accounts Officer	..	1	Qualified registered Accountant or a Second Class Degree in Commerce with Accountancy and Auditing as optional subject. Experience of at least 5 years in accountancy and auditing desira	220-220-15-400- EB-20-500-EB -25-650 M.E.S. Class II (Admn. Branch).	To look after all the matters pertaining to Audit and Accounts of the Directorate.
	8	Deputy Director of Technical 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 experience in Engineering or Technological College or 7 years' experience in a position of responsibility or a combined experience of 10 years.	300-350-650-EB -45-1,100 plus spl. pay of Rs. 150 p.m. in M.E.S. Class I (Admn. Branch). Conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. to the Director of Technical Education, Bombay.	To control and administer the affairs of Technical Education in the respective regions To inspect institutions under their control.
	9	Deputy Inspector of Technical Education.		5	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.	200-220-15-400- EB-20-500-EB -25-650 (M.E.S. Class II) (Admn. Branch).	To assist the Regional Deputy Director of Technical Education in their affairs and to inspect the institutions in region.
	10	Deputy Inspectress of Technical Education.		1	(i) A Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce of a recognised University. (ii) A Degree or Diploma in Domestic Science or Diploma in Tailoring and Embroidery or similar qualifications. (iii) Teaching and/or administrative inspection/experience of at least 3 years.	Do.	

LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I—Universities.					
1	Bombay University, Bombay	.. Aided	.. ..	Teaching and affiliating.	
2	Poona University, Poona	.. Do.	.. ..	Do.	
3	Nagpur University, Nagpur	.. Do.	.. ..	Do.	
4	S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay.	Do.	.. ..	Do.	
5	Marathwada University, Auran- gabad.	Do.	.. ..	Do.	
University Department.					
1	University Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay.	Do.	.. Bombay	.. B.Sc., Chem. Engr. B.Sc., Tech. (in Tech. Chemistry Food Technology, Intermediate, Dyes., Plastic Pigments, Paints and varnishes oils, Oil-fats, waxes, etc.), B. Pharm. M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D. Tech., M.Sc. (by Research) in Physics and Chemistry and Ph.D. (Sc.) in Chemistry.	
2	University Department of Economics, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. (by paper and research) in Economics, Ph.D. Diploma in Business Management, D.I.M.	

3	University Department of Sociology, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. (by paper and research) in Sociology, Ph.D.
4	University Department of Politics and Civics, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. (by paper and research) in Politics and Civics, Ph.D.
5	University Department of Statistics, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. (Stat.), M.Sc. (Stat.) and Ph.D. in (Stat.)
6	University Department of Applied Psychology, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A., Ph.D.
7	University Department of Law, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	LL.M. (by papers) Ph.D. (Law).
8	University Department of Library, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Dip. in Library.
9	University Department of Chemistry, Poona.	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Research), Ph.D. and D.Sc.
10	University Department of Physics, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Research), Ph.D. and D.Sc.
11	University Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and M.A. (Maths.) and Ph.D.
12	University Department of Zoology, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D.
13	University Department of Geography, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., M.A. Ph.D.
14	University Department of Politics and Public Administration, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. and Ph.D.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
University Department—cont.					
15	University Department of Marathi, Poona.	Aided	.. Poona	.. M.A. and Ph.D.	
16	University Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. and Ph.D.	
17	University Department of Experimental Psychology, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. and Ph.D.	
18	University Department of Botany, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and Ph.D.	
19	University Department of Geology, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and Ph.D.	
20	University Department of Hindi, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A. Ph.D.	
21	University Department of English, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.	
22	University Department of Archaeology, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.	
23	University Department of Linguistics, Poona.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.	

24	University Department of Professor in charge, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..
25	University Department of Bio-chemistry, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Nagpur	.. M.Sc. and Ph.D.
26	University Department of Geology, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. B.Sc. (Pass), M.Sc. (Pure and applied) and Ph.D.
27	University Department of Library Science, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. Dip. in Library Science.
28	University Department of B. Pharmacy, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. B. Pharm.
29	University Department of Political Science, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.A, Ph.D.
30	University Department of Public Administration and Local Self-Govt., and Ancient Indian History and Cultural, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D. and Dip. in L.S.-G. (L.S.-G.D.)
31	Post-Graduate Teaching in Humanities, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.A. (Econ., Eng., Hin., Mar., Phil., Sanskrit Pali and Prakrit and History).
32	Department of Economics, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada	M.A. (Economics), Ph.D.
33	Department of Marathi Language and Literature, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.A., Ph.D.
34	Department of Chemistry, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.Sc. (Chemistry).
35	Department of Zoology, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	.. M.Sc. (Zoology).

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Research Institutions.					
1	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay	Unaided	Bombay	M.A. (by papers) in Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi and Guj. M.A. (by research) in Ardhamagadhi. Ph.D. (Arts) in S.A.G. and Ancient Indian History and Cultural.	
2	Natural History Society, Bombay	Aided	Do.	M.Sc., Ph.D.	
3	Marathi Samshodhan Mandal, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	Ph.D. (Arts) in Marathi.	
4	Indian Institute of Education, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	M.Ed. (by Research only) and Ph.D. (Edn.).	
5	Haffkine Institute, Bombay	Govt.	Do.	Ph.D. and M.Sc. (Med.) in Pathology and Bacteriology, M.Sc. (by Research) in Zoology, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology, Ph.D. (Sc.), Ph.D. (Medicine) in Pathology and Bacteriology, Organic Chemistry.	
6	Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.	Aided	Do.	M.Sc., in Physics, Bio-Chemistry and Organic Chem., Zoology and Microbiology, Ph.D. (Sc.).	
7	Taraporawala Marine Biological Research Institute, Bombay.	Govt.	Do.	M.Sc. (by Research) in Ph.D. (Sc.)	

8	Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute, Bombay.	Aided	..	Do.	..	M.A. and Ph.D. (Arts) Urdu.
9	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	Do.	..	Poona	..	Ph.D.
10	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.A. and Ph. D. both in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture.
11	Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Ph.D.
12	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Sc., Ph.D. (by Research) in Botany Microbiology and Zoology (Entomology).
13	G. K. Institute of Rural Education, Gargoti.	Do.	..	Do.	..	M.Ed., Ph.D.
14	Demographic Training Institute, Bombay.	Central Govt.	*		..	Diploma and Certificate in Demography.
15	Psychological Research Institute, Khar, Bombay.	Aided	..	Bombay	..	M.Ed., Ph.D.
Colleges for General Education.						
1	Elphinstone College, Bombay	..	Govt.	..	Bombay	.. B.A., M.A. (by Papers) in English, German, French, History, Philosophy, Economics and Maths., M.A. (by Research) in Philosophy, Ph.D. (Arts), Intermediate Science and F. Y. (Sc.).
2	Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri (Jogeshwari).	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers) in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, French, Gujarati, Marathi, Arabic, History, Economics, Islamic Culture, Philosophy and Maths. M.A. (by Research) in Philosophy Ph.D. (Arts) in English and Urdu, I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., (by papers) in Maths., Ph.D. (Sc.).

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institutions	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colleges for General Education—cont.					
3	Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Govt.	Poona	I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., and Ph.D.	
4	Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	Do.	Nagpur	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Science) B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc.	
5	College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	Do.	Marathwada	Pre-Uni. (Humanities and Science) Pre-Prof. (Medical and Engr.) B.A. and S.C. (Three-year Degree).	
6	Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Do.	Nagpur	B.A., M.A. (Pre-Univ.) (Arts).	
7	Institute of Science, Bombay	Do.	Bombay	B.Sc., M.Sc. (by papers and research) Ph.D. (Sc.), D.Sc.	
8	College of Science, Nagpur	Do.	Nagpur	Pre-Univ. (Sc.) Pre-Prof. (Engr. and Tech.) and (Med. and Phar.) M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., M.A. (Maths. and Stat.).	
9	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara	Aided	Poona	B.A., M.A.	
10	G. K. G. College, Kolhapur	Do.	Do.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.	
11	Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim.	Do.	Nagpur	B.A. (Pre-Univ.) (Arts).	
12	Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.	Do.	Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Sc.), B.A., B.Sc.	

13	Sirabai Arts College, Akola ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc. and Com.) B.A., LL.B., B.Com. and B.Sc.
14	Dhanavate National College, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts) B.A., Pre-Uni. Com. Pre-Uni. (Sc.) B.Sc., B.Com.
15	Shri Shivaj College, Amravati ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc., Agri. and Commerce), B.A., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B.
16	Sadguru Gadge Maharaj College, Karad.	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.A., F.Y.Sy. (Com.).
17	Yogeshwari Science College, Mominabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	Pre-Degree Arts and Science, Pre-Uni. and Pre-Prof. B.Sc., B.A., First and Second Year B.Com. First Year.
18	Wilson College Chowpatty, Bombay.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by research) M.Sc. (by papers) Ph. D. (Sc.).
19	St. Xavier's College, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Arts and Sc.).
20	R. N. Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts) I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by papers), M.Sc. (by research), Ph.D. (Sc.) Dip. in Education.
21	D. E. Society's Kirtee College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers), Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc. and B.Sc., M.Sc.
22	K. C. College, Bombay	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., I.Sc., B.Sc., M.A. (by papers), M.A. (by research) M.Sc. (by papers).
23	R. L. and S. H. National College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., I.Sc., B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).
24	Siddarth College of Arts and Science, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers) I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., (by papers), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).
25	Jai Hind College, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers) I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., (by papers).

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colleges for General Education—cont.					
26	D. G. Ruparel College, Bombay	Aided	Bombay	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by papers), M.Sc. (by research), Ph.D. (Arts).	
27	Khalsa College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	I.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts) I.Sc., B.Sc. and M.Sc.	
28	M. M. Arts and N. M. Institute of Science, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	I.A., B.A., M.A. (by papers), Ph.D. (Arts), I.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc. (by papers), Ph.D. (Sc.).	
29	Bhavan's College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Arts and Science).	
30	Parle College, Bombay	Do.	Do.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.).	
31	Somaiya Vidya Vihar Arts and Sc. College, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	B.A., M.A. and B.Sc.	
32	Fergusson College, Poona	Do.	Poona	B.A. (Spl. and General), B.Sc. (Genl.).	
33	S. P. College, Poona	Do.	Do.	B.A. (Spl. and Genl.), B.Sc. (Genl.).	
34	M. E. Society's College of Arts and Sc., Poona.	Do.	Do.	B.A. and B.Sc. (Genl.).	
35	N. Wadia College, Poona	Do.	Do.	B.A. (Genl. and Spl.), B.Sc. (Genl.) and P.D. Com. and T.D.	

36	H. P. T. College, Nasik	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A. (Genl. and Spl.), M.A., B.Sc. (Genl.).
37	Sangmeshwar College, Sholapur		Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A. and B.Sc., P.D. Commerce.
38	Dayanand College, Sholapur	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc. and M.A., Ph.D.
39	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar		Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. (Research) P.D., F.Y., S.Y. (Com.).
40	M. J. College of Arts and Sc., Jalgaon.		Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. (Research), P.D., F.Y., S.Y. (Com.).
41	Pratap College, Amalner	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and P.F., P.D., F.Y., S.Y. (Com.).
42	R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri		Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., T.D., P.D. and F.Y. Commerce.
43	Willingdon College, Sangli	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A. (Genl. and Spl.), B.Sc. (Genl.), M.A., Ph.D., M.Sc. (Research).
44	S. S. V. P. Sanstha's Arts and Sc. College, Dhulia.		Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Com.
45	Mudhoji College, Phaltan	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.A., P.D., F.Y., S.I. (Com.).
46	Science College, Karad	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., F.Y., S.Y., and T.Y. in Science.
47	MSC Arts and Science College, Malegaon.		Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., F.Y., S.Y. in Arts, Sc. and Com.
48	G. S. College of Arts and Sc., Khamgaon.		Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Un. (Arts, Sc., Com.), I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc., B.Com., Pre-Prof. (Engr. and Tech. and Med. and Pharm).
49	S. B. City College, Nagpur	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni. (Arts), B.A.
50	Hislop College, Nagpur	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Prof. (Engr. and Tech. and Med. and Pharm), Dip. and Cert. in Journalism, B.A., B.Sc., M.A.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colleges for General Education—cont.					
51	People's College, Nanded ..	Aided	.. Marathwada	Pre-Uni. Pre-Prof., B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc.	
52	Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. Do.	Pre-Degree B.A., B.Sc.	
53	St. Francis De Sales' College, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Nagpur	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Sc.), Pre-Prof. (Engr. and Tech. and Med. and Pharm.), B.A., B.Sc.	
54	Arts and Commerce College, Jalna.	Do.	.. Marathwada	B.A. and B.Com.	
55	Shri Shivaj Mofat College, Kandhar.	Do.	.. Do.	PUC (Humanities) and B.A.	
56	Arts College, Buldhana (Jijamata College).	Do.	.. Nagpur	Pre-Uni. (Arts), B.A.	
57	Janata Mahavidyalaya, Chanda	Do.	.. Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts, Sc. and Com.), B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. and Ph.D. (Agri.).	
58	N. M. D. College of Arts and Science, Gondia.	Do.	.. Do.	Pre-Uni. (Arts and Com.), B.A. and B.Com.	
59	M. M. College of Science, Nagpur	Do.	.. Do.	Pre-Uni. (Sc.), Pre-Prof. (Engr. Tech. Med. and Pharm.), I.Sc. and B.Sc.	

60	S. I. E. Society's Arts and Science College, Matunga, Bombay.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Arts), B.Sc. and M.Sc.		
61	Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.A.		
62	Mahatma Phule Vidyalaya, Warud	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D., F.Y., and S.Y. Arts.		
63	S. V. Sanstha's College of Arts and Science and Commerce, Osmanabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada		P.U.C. (Humanities) and Science), P.P.C., B.A. and F.Y., S.Y. of B.Com.		
64	Shri Chatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.U.C. (Humanities and Science), P.P.C., B.A. and F.Y., S.Y. and B.Sc., F.Y.		
65	Deogiri Arts and Sc. College, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.U.C. (Humanities and Science), P.P.C., B.A. and B.Sc., F.Y. and S.Y.		
66	M. S. P. Mandal's Arts and Sc. College, Bhir.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.U.C. (Humanities and Science), P.P.C., F.Y. and S.Y., B.A. and B.Sc.		
Intermediate Colleges.								
67	Arts College, Nagpur	Aided	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Un . F.Y. Arts.
68	Dharampeth Arts and Sc., Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Un . F.Y. Arts.
69	Raj Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Un . F.Y. Arts.
70	Arts College, Akot	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Un . F.Y. Arts.
71	Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	Do.	..	Poona	..	Do.	..	P.D. Arts and Com. and F.Y. Arts.
72	Sangli College, Sangli	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. in Arts and Sc. and P.D. Com.
73	Phandharpur College, Phandharpur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. in Arts, Sc. and Com.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
EDUCATION DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Intermediate Colleges—cont.					
74	R. B. N. Borawake College, Shrirampur.	Aided	.. Poona	.. P.D. and F.Y. in Arts, Sc. and Com.	
75	Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barshi.	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. and F.Y. in Arts, Sc. and Com.	
76	Science College, Jalna	Do.	.. Marathwada	P.U.C. Science.	
77	J. S. M. College, Alibag ..	Do.	.. Poona	.. P.D. Arts, Science and Commerce.	
78	P. K. College, Sawantwadi ..	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts and Science.	
79	Dr. Ambedkar College, Mahad	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts, Science and Commerce.	
80	Vengurla College, Vengurla ..	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts and Commerce.	
81	Bhaurao Patil College, Islampur	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts and Commerce.	
82	Janata College, Arjunnagar ..	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts, Science and Commerce.	
83	Chalisgaon College, Chalisgaon	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts, Science and Commerce.	
84	Faizpur College, Faizpur ..	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts and Science.	
85	Sangamner College, Sangamner	Do.	.. Do.	.. P.D. Arts and Commerce.	
86	Lokhit Arts Mahavidyalaya, Pusad	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. P.D. and F.Y. Arts.	

87	Phuising Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. Arts and Commerce.
88	Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. Arts.
89	R. S. Bidkar College of Arts and Com., Hinganghat.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y., Arts and Com.
90	Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhaman- gaon.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. Arts and Com.
91	Arts College, Mehekar	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. Arts.
92	Arts and Com. College, Karanja	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. Arts and Com.
93	Arts and Com. College, Daryapur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. Arts and Com.
94	Arts College, Wani	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.D. and F.Y. Arts.
95	Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani ..	Do.	..	Marathwada	..	P.U.C. (Humanities and Sc.), P.P.C., B.A , F.Y.
96	Dayanand College, Latur ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	P.U.C. (Humanities and Sc.).

Professional Colleges.

Education.

1	S. T. College, Bombay	Govt.	..	Bombay	..	B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D.
2	S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur ..	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Ed. and M.Ed.
3	Govt. B. T. College, Akola ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.T. (Genl.).
4	Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathawda	..	B.Ed.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER
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Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Education—cont.					
5	St. Xavier's College of Education, Bombay.	Aided	.. Bombay	.. B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D., Dip. (in Edn.), Dip. in Voc. Guid.	
6	Tilak College of Education, Poona.	Do.	.. Poona	.. B.Ed. and M.Ed.	
7	Azad College of Education, Satara.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Ed.	
8	Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	Do.	.. Do.	.. E.Ed., M.Ed.	
9	University Training College, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. Dip. in teaching, B.T. (Genl.), M.Ed.	
10	Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dhulia.	Govt.	.. *	D.B.Ed.	
11	Post-Graduate Basic Trg. College, Amravati.	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. B.T. (Basic), M.Ed.	
12	G. B. Training College, Gargoti	Aided	.. *	Dip. in Basic Education.	
13	Govt. Diploma Training Institute for Men, Amravati.	Govt.	.. Nagpur	.. Dip. in Teaching.	
14	Janata Secondary Teachers Training College, Chanda.	Aided	.. De.	.. Dip. T. and B.T.	

15	Swawlambi College of Edn., Wardha.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Dip. T. and B.T.
16	Shri Shivaji B. T. College, Amravati.	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.T.
17	College of Education, Dhulia ..	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Ed.
18	College of Education, Sangli ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	B.Ed.
19	College of Education, Osmanabad	Do.	..	Marathwada		B.Ed.

Engineering Colleges.

1	Nautical Engineering College, Bombay.	Central Govt.				Navigation and Engineering.
2	College of Engineering, Poona ..	Govt.	..	Poona	..	F.E., S.E., B.E., M.E. (All Branches) M.Sc. (Engr.).
3	Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	B.E. (Civil, Elect. and Mech.).
4	College of Engineering, Karad ..	Do.	..	Poona	..	F.E., S.E., (Civil).
5	Govt. College of Engineering, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada		B.E. (Civil).
6	Victoria Jubilee Technical Insti- tute, Bombay.	Aided	..	Bombay	..	B.E. (Civil, Mech., and Elec.), B. Text. M. Text., F.E., S.E., B.E., M.E. (Auto.), D.I.M.
7	Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	Do.	..	Poona	..	F.E., S.E., B.E. (Civil, Mech. and Elec.).

Medicine.

1	Grant Medical College, Bombay	Govt.	..	Bombay	..	M.B.B.S., B.Sc., M.Sc., (M.Ed.), M.D., M.S., D.P.H., D.A., D.V., and D.D.P.M., D.M. R.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., Med.).
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**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Medicine—cont.					
2	C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay	Govt.	.. Bombay	.. B.D.S., M.D.S., (Part I and II).	
3	B. J. Medical College, Poona	.. Do.	.. Poona	.. M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S.	
4	R. A. Podar, Ayurvedic Medical College, Bombay.	Do.	.. *	G.F.A.M.	
5	Medical College, Nagpur	.. Do.	.. Nagpur	.. M.B.B.S., M.Sc. (Med.), M.D., M.O., M.S., Ph.D., Dip. in Ophthalmology, Dip. in Anesthesiology.	
6	Government Medical College, Aurangabad.	Do.	.. Marathwada	M.B.B.S.	
7	S. G. S. Medical College, Bombay	Municipal	.. Bombay	.. M.B.B.S., M.Sc. (Med.), M.D., M.O., M.S., D.P.H., D.A., D.V., and D.D.I.M., D.M. R.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., (by Research), Ph.D. (Sc.).	
8	Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. M.Sc., Ph.D. (Sc.), M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., Ph.D. (Med.), D.A.D.M.R.E., D.M.R.D., D.P.M., D.V. and D.M.Sc. (Med.).	
9	Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.D.S., M.D.S. (Part I and II).	
10	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona..	Aided	.. Poona	.. B.A.M.S.	

11	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmed-nagar.	Do.	..	•	G.F.A.M.
12	Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidya-laya, Satara.	Do.	..	•	G.F.A.M.
13	Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidya-laya, Amravati.	Do.	..	Nagpur	.. B.A.M. and S (Degree course).
14	College of Pharmacy, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Bombay	.. Dip. in Pharmacy.
15	Occupational Therapy Training School, Bombay.	Central Govt.		•	Occupational Therapy.
16	Physio Therapy Training Centre, Bombay.	Municipal	..	•	Physio Therapy.

Veterinary.

1	Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay.	Govt.	..	Bombay	.. B.V.Sc.
2	Veterinary College, Nagpur ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	.. B.V.Sc.

Agriculture.

1	Government Agriculture College, Poona.	Govt.	..	Poona	.. Inter (Agri.), B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.
2	College of Agriculture, Nagpur ..	Do.	..	Nagpur	.. Pre-Uni. (Agri.), B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.).
3	College of Agriculture, Akola ..	Do.	..	Do.	.. Pre-Uni. (Agri.), B.Sc. (Agri.).
4	College of Agriculture, Parbhani	Do.	..	Marathwada	B.Sc. (Agri.).
5	College of Agriculture, Dhulia ..	Do.	..	Poona	.. I year (Agri.), to B.Sc. (Agri.).

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Commerce.					
1	Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.	Govt.	.. Bombay	.. Inter Com. B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D. Com., Dip. in Business, Management, Accounts and Secretariat Practice, etc.	
2	Dayanand College of Commerce, Sholapur.	Aided	.. Poona	.. B.Com.	
3	Bhikusa Yarnasa Kahatriya College of Commerce, Nasik.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Com.	
4	College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	Do.	.. Do.	.. B.Com., M.Com.	
5	G. S. College of Economics and Commerce, Nagpur.	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. Pre-Uni. Com., B.Com., M.Com.	
6	G. S. College of Commerce, Wardha.	Do.	.. Do.	.. Pre-Uni. (Com.), B.Com., M.Com.	
7	R. A. Podar College of Comm- erce, Bombay.	Do.	.. Bombay	.. F.Y., I.Com., B.Com., M.Com., Ph.D. (Com.).	
8	Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	Do.	.. Do.	.. I.Com., B.Com., M.Com.	

9	Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	Do.	..	Poona	..	P.D., F.Y. and S.Y. Commerce.
10	Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada		B.Com.
11	Parle Commerce College, Vile Parle, Bombay.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	F.Y. and Inter. Commerce.
12	Hyderabad Board's Commerce College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	F.Y. (Com.), Inter. (Com.), B.Com., M.Com.
13	B. M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Do.	..	Poona	..	B.Com., M.Com.
14	Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Uni. (Com.), F.Y. (Com.).
15	Bandra College of Commerce and Economics, Bandra.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	F.Y. Com., Inter. Com.

LAW

1	Government Law College, Bombay.	Government		Bombay	..	LL.B., LL.M.
2	University College of Law, Nagpur.	Unaided	..	Nagpur	..	LL.B., LL.M.
3	Siddharth College of Law, Bombay.	Do.	..	Bombay	..	LL.B.
4	Law College, Poona	Do.	..	Poona	..	LL.B., LL.M.
5	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Law Pre., LL.B.
6	M. L. E. Society's Pahade Law College, Aurangabad.	Do.	..	Marathwada		LL.B.
7	Law College, Bombay	Do.	..	Bombay	..	Law Pre. LL.B., LL.M.
8	New Law College, Bombay ..	Do.	..	Do.	..	LL.B., LL.M.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree, Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Applied Art and Architecture					
1	J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.	Government	Bombay	.. B.Arch.	
2	J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay.	Do.	..	.. Certificate and Diploma in Commercial Art and Apprentice Training Courses.	
3	Government Polytechnic, Nagpur	Do.	.. Nagpur	.. Dip. in Art and B. Architecture.	
Technology					
1	Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	Aided	.. Nagpur	.. B.Tech. M.Tech. (Oil Tech. and Chem. Engineering).	
2	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.	Do.	..	.. Civil, Mechanical, Chemical, Metallurgical, Electrical, Engineering.	
Fine Arts					
	J.J.School of Art, Bombay	.. Government	..	.. Diploma and Degree in Fine Arts (Arts and Crafts, Teachers Training Drawing and Painting, Sculpture and Modelling.)	

Physical					
1	Training Institute for Physical Edn., Kandivali.	Government	•	..	D. P. Ed. (Dip. in Physical Education).
2	Nagpur Sharirik Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Aided	•	..	Dip. in Phy. Edn.
3	Training Institute for Phy. Edn., Nagpur.	Do.	•	..	Dip. in Phy. Edn.
4	S. P. Mandal's Sharirik Vid., Poona.	Do.	•	..	Diploma in Phy. Edn.
Social					
	Tata Institute of Social Education, Bombay.	Aided	•	..	Dip. in Social Services.
Oriental					
1	S. K. Mahavidyalaya, Nanded	Aided	•	..	Marathwada Dip. in O. L. and B. O. L.
2	S. R. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna.	Do.	•	..	Dip. in O. L.
3	Jalna Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalna.	Do.	•	..	Marathwada Dip. in O. L.
4	Brahma-Karma Vardhini, Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	Do.	•	..	Acharya, Sahstri, Degree.
Others					
1	G. S. College of Yoga and Culture, Lonavala.	Aided	•	..	Special Education in Yoga (Dip. and certificate)
2	Yog Institute, Santacruz, Bombay.	Government	•	..	Certificate in Yog.

**LIST SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPARTING HIGHER EDUCATION
DURING 1961-62—cont.**

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	Management	Name of the affiliating University, if any	Degree/Diploma Certificate for which Instruction is provided	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Others—cont.					
3	Co-operative Training College, Poona.	Aided	..	•	.. Higher Diploma in Co-operation.
4	Rural Institute, Amravati	.. Do.	..	•	.. Diploma in Rural Services, Engineering and Certificate in Agriculture.
5	Rural Institute, Gargoti	.. Do.	..	•	.. Diploma in Rural Services, Civil and Rural Engineering.
6	Rural Institute, Wardha	.. Do.	..	•	.. Diploma in Rural Services and Village Industry.
7	Labour Institute, Bombay	.. Government	Bombay	•	.. Diploma in Labour Welfare.
8	Bombay College of Journalism, Bombay.	Unaided	..	•	.. Diploma in Journalism.
9	Institute of Vocational Guidance, Bombay.	Government	..	•	.. Diploma in Vocational Guidance.
10	Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.	Central Govt.	..	•	.. Higher Education in Fabrication of Nets, Designing of gears, Deck arrangements and detection of behaviour of fish.
11	Family Planning, Bombay	.. Do.	..	•	..
Colleges for Women					
1	Sophia College, Bombay	.. Aided	.. Bombay	•	.. Inter Arts, B.A., M.A. (by papers), Inter Science.

2	S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay.	Do.	..	S.N.D.T.	..	B.A., M.A., F.Y. (Hom. Sc.) J. B.Sc. (H.Sc.) F.Y. (Nursing) Inter Sc. and Jr. B.Sc., (Nursing) B.Sc. (Nursing).
3	M. G. S. M. Women's College, Bombay.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-Uni., F.Y. Arts and S. Y. Arts and B.A.
4	S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.	Do.	..	Do.	..	S. Y. Art., B.A., M.A., B.Ed.
5	Lady Amritbai Daga College for Women, Nagpur.	Do.	..	Nagpur	..	Pre-Uni. Arts., I.Sc. (H.Sc.), B.Sc. (H.Sc.).

Intermediate

6	M.S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bombay.	Aided	..	S.N.D.T.	..	Pre-University, F. Y. Arts.	
7	S.R.P. Mahila Vidyalaya, Ghatko- par.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-University, F. Y. Arts.	
8	Kirti College, Kolhapur	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	Pre-University.
9	Girls' College, Ulhasnagar	..	Do.	..	Poona	..	Pre-University.

Professional Colleges

Education

1	P.V.D.T. College, Bombay	..	Aided	..	S.N.D.T.	..	B.Ed. and M.Ed.
2	Govt. Diploma Training Institute for Women, Amravati.	Government		Nagpur	..	Dip. in Teaching.	

Medicine

1	College of Nursing, Bombay	..	Government	Bombay	..	B.Sc. (Nursing).
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Social

1	Institute of Social Services, Bom- bay.	Unaided	..	•	..	Diploma in Social work.
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Special—Others for Women

1	Nirmala Niketan, Bombay	..	Unaided	..	•	..	Diploma in Home Science and Diploma in 'Teachers' Training—Extension Classes.
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APPENDIX

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS IN THE**

Type of Institutions (1)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1962 (2)	Backward Class pupils			Total (5)
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)		
1. Universities	{ Men .. 4	267	6	273	
	{ Women .. 1	..	..	..
2. Research Institutions ..	{ Men .. 15	2	..	2	
	{ Women .. ..	..	..	..
3. Colleges for General Education.	{ Men .. 96	24,727	1,937	26,664	
	{ Women .. 9	..	474	474	
4. Professional Colleges—					
(i) Agriculture	Men .. 5	1,127	8	1,135	
(ii) Applied Art and Architecture	Men .. 3	318	..	318	
(iii) Commerce	Men .. 15	3,495	31	3,526	
(iv) Education—					
(1) Post Graduate ..	{ Men .. 18	277	31	308	
	{ Women .. 1	..	1	1	
(2) Under Graduate	{ Men .. 110	1,521	360	1,881	
	{ Women .. 3	..	36	36	
(v) Engineering	Men .. 7	738	..	738	
(vi) Law	Men .. 8	444	1	445	
(vii) Medicine	{ Men .. 16	397	91	488	
	{ Women .. 1	..	..	..
(viii) Physical Education	Men .. 4	9	..	9	
(ix) Technology	Men .. 2	46	..	46	
(x) Veterinary	Men .. 2	48	..	48	
(xi) Other Profes- sional.	Men .. 2	1	..	1	
Total Professional ..	{ Women .. ..	..	..	..
	{ Men .. 192	8,421	522	8,943	
	{ Women .. 5	..	37	37	
Total ..	197	8,421	559	8,980	

1

ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED IN RECOGNISED AND
MAHARASHTRA STATE AS ON 31st MARCH 1962

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,395	514	2,909	2,662	520	3,182
..
210	96	306	212	96	308
..
40,894	15,144	56,038	65,621	17,081	82,702
..	3,581	3,581	..	4,055	4,055
911	..	911	2,038	8	2,046
1,217	166	1,383	1,535	166	1,701
7,590	539	8,129	11,085	570	11,655
1,039	452	1,491	1,316	483	1,799
..	130	130	..	131	131
1,123	1,892	3,015	2,644	2,252	4,896
2	174	176	2	210	212
4,188	15	4,203	4,926	15	4,941
3,952	261	4,213	4,396	262	4,658
3,494	1,414	4,908	3,891	1,505	5,396
..	17	17	..	17	17
53	10	63	62	10	72
878	..	878	924	..	924
316	3	319	364	3	367
284	5	289	285	5	290
..
25,045	4,757	29,802	33,466	5,279	38,745
2	321	323	2	358	360
25,047	5,078	30,125	33,468	5,637	39,105

APPENDIX

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1962	Backward Class pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Special Colleges—				
(i) Music and dancing	Men .. ..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Fine Arts	Men	1	28	8
(iii) Oriental Studies	Men	4	32	1
(iv) Social Education	Men	1	8	..
	Women	1	..	..
(v) Other special	Men	9	443	25
	Women	1	..	39
Total Special Colleges.	Men	15	511	34
	Women	2	..	39
	Total	17	511	73
Total of all Higher Education (1 to 5).	Men	322	33,928	2,499
	Women	17	..	550
	Total	339	33,928	3,049
6. Secondary Schools—				
Higher Secondary	Boys	92	39,257	2,533
	Girls	18	31	2,618
High Schools	Boys	2,269	276,292	35,468
	Girls	224	37	20,257
Middle Schools	Boys	266	21,234	3,858
	Girls	32	83	2,839
Total Secondary	Boys	2,627	336,783	41,859
	Girls	274	151	25,714
	Total	2,901	336,934	67,573

I—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
..
282	179	461	310	187	497
165	14	179	197	15	212
120	51	171	128	51	179
..	49	49	..	49	49
389	140	529	832	165	997
..	464	464	..	503	503
956	384	1,340	1,467	418	1,885
..	513	513	..	552	552
956	897	1,853	1,467	970	2,437
69,500	20,895	90,395	103,428	23,394	126,822
2	4,415	4,417	2	4,965	4,967
69,502	25,310	94,812	103,430	28,359	131,789
27,797	4,437	32,234	67,054	6,970	74,024
696	8,716	9,412	727	11,334	12,061
335,203	92,341	427,544	611,495	127,809	739,304
2,745	86,672	89,417	2,782	106,929	109,711
11,028	3,356	14,384	32,262	7,214	39,476
36	1,910	1,946	119	4,749	4,868
374,028	100,134	474,162	710,811	141,993	852,804
3,477	97,298	100,775	3,628	123,012	126,640
377,505	197,432	574,937	714,439	265,005	979,444

Type of Institutions (1)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1962 (2)	Backward Class Pupils			
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	
7. Primary Schools—					
Primary	Boys ..	33,820	705,500	238,566	944,066
	Girls ..	1,467	2,207	53,757	55,964
	Total ..	35,287	707,707	292,323	1,000,030
Nursery	Boys ..	527	2,217	1,742	3,959
8. Professional Schools—					
(i) Agriculture	Boys ..	37	666	..	666
(ii) Commerce	Boys ..	43	995	80	1,075
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Forestry	Boys ..	2	63	..	63
(iv) Medicine	Boys ..	27	774	91	865
	Girls ..	56	2	135	137
(v) Physical Education	Boys ..	19	616	67	683
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Technology—					
(1) Poly and mono ..	Boys ..	24	1,339	1	1,340
(2) Other Technology	Boys ..	120	1,532	443	1,975
	Girls ..	147	98	446	544
(vii) Training Colleges—					
Basic	Men ..	97	5,505	..	5,505
	Women	35	..	2,220	2,220
Non-Basic	Men ..	35	53	32	85
	Women	15	..	239	239
(viii) Veterinary Schools	Boys ..	1	10	..	10
(ix) Marine	Boys ..	1	1	..	1
(x) Other Professional Schools.	Boys ..	7	61	1	62
	Girls ..	..	..	..	..
Total Professional Schools	Boys ..	413	11,615	715	12,330
	Girls ..	253	100	3,040	3,140
	Total ..	666	11,715	3,755	15,470

I—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,140,891	1,006,602	3,147,493	2,846,391	1,245,168	4,091,559
9,905	310,122	320,027	12,112	363,879	375,991
<u>2,150,796</u>	<u>1,316,724</u>	<u>3,467,520</u>	<u>2,858,503</u>	<u>1,609,047</u>	<u>4,467,550</u>
17,042	14,813	31,855	19,259	16,555	35,814
2,335	4	2,339	3,001	4	3,005
4,931	1,343	6,274	5,926	1,423	7,349
..
96	..	96	159	..	159
1,438	386	1,824	2,212	477	2,689
55	3,132	3,187	57	3,267	3,324
102	142	244	718	209	927
..
3,532	18	3,550	4,871	19	4,890
8,811	628	9,439	10,343	1,071	11,414
199	5,087	5,286	297	5,533	5,830
8,106	313	8,419	13,611	313	13,924
..	1,966	1,966	..	4,186	4,186
687	325	1,012	740	357	1,097
..	512	512	..	751	751
42	..	42	52	..	52
155	..	155	156	..	156
1,025	11	1,036	1,086	12	1,098
..
31,260	3,170	34,430	42,875	3,885	46,760
254	10,697	10,951	354	13,737	14,091
<u>31,514</u>	<u>13,867</u>	<u>45,381</u>	<u>43,229</u>	<u>17,622</u>	<u>60,851</u>

APPENDIX

Type of Institutions (1)	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1962 (2)	Backward Class pupil			Total (5)	
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)			
9. Special Schools—						
(i) Music and dancing	..	Boys ..	21	66	87	153
		Girls ..	5	11	3	14
(ii) Other Fine Arts	..	Boys ..	21	246	11	257
(iii) Oriental Studies	..	Boys ..	38	72	5	77
(iv) Social Workers	..	Boys ..	1	67	7	7
		Girls ..	..	..	..	..
(v) Handicapped— (1) Mentally	..	Boys ..	3	10	..	10
		Boys ..	29	247	41	288
(2) Physically	..	Girls ..	2	1	15	16
		Men ..	121,657	198,209	..	198,209
(vi) Adults	..	Women	78,341	..	162,058	162,058
		Boys ..	9	291	..	291
(vii) Reformatory	..	Girls ..	5	..	12	12
		Boys ..	5	26	1	27
(viii) Others	..	Girls ..	6	..	..	..
		Boys ..	121,784	199,234	152	199,386
Total Special Schools	..	Girls ..	78,359	12	162,088	162,100
		Total ..	200,143	199,246	162,240	361,486
Total of all Recognised Schools.	..	Boys ..	159,171	1,255,349	283,034	1,538,383
		Girls ..	80,353	2,470	244,599	247,069
		Total ..	239,524	1,257,819	527,633	1,785,452
Total of all unrecognised Schools.	..	Boys ..	80	414	105	519
		Girls ..	1	..	1	1
		Total ..	81	414	106	520
Grand Total of all recogni- sed and unrecognised Schools.	..	Boys ..	159,251	1,255,763	283,139	1,538,902
		Girls ..	80,354	2,470	244,600	247,070
		Total ..	239,605	1,258,233	527,739	1,785,972

I—contd.

Others			Total		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
684	957	1,641	750	1,044	1,794
19	120	139	30	123	153
1,346	394	1,740	1,592	405	1,997
1,442	492	1,934	1,514	497	2,011
..	2	2	67	9	76
..
200	101	301	210	101	311
2,806	178	2,984	3,053	219	3,272
15	85	100	16	100	116
462,517	..	462,517	660,726	..	660,726
..	441,340	441,340	..	603,398	603,398
824	..	824	1,115	..	1,115
4	501	505	4	513	517
1,118	437	1,555	1,144	438	1,582
..	169	169	..	169	169
470,937	2,561	473,498	670,171	2,713	672,884
38	442,215	442,253	50	604,303	604,353
470,975	444,776	915,751	670,221	607,016	1,277,237
3,034,158	1,127,280	4,161,438	4,289,507	1,410,314	5,699,821
13,674	860,332	874,006	16,144	1,104,931	1,121,075
3,047,832	1,987,612	5,035,444	4,305,651	2,515,245	6,820,896
2,870	704	3,574	3,284	809	4,093
57	45	102	57	46	103
2,927	749	3,676	3,341	855	4,196
3,037,028	1,127,984	4,165,012	4,292,791	1,411,123	5,703,914
13,731	860,377	874,108	16,201	1,104,977	1,121,178
3,050,759	1,988,361	5,039,120	4,308,992	2,516,100	6,825,092

J-2517—68-A.

APPENDIX II

PART I.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1961-62

Name of the District	Total No. of towns and villages		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 999—900	Bet-ween 899—800	Bet-ween 799—700	Bet-ween 699—600	Bet-ween 599—500	Bet-ween 499—200	Below 200		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Greater Bombay	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	12	1,345	12	796	7	..	..	..	2	2	256	282	549
Jalgaon	29	1,423	29	1,104	11	1	2	4	6	9	102	184	319	
Kolaba	12	1,776	12	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	163	666
Nasik	24	1,653	24	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	182	321
Ratnagiri	13	1,515	13	1,431	..	..	..	1	2	..	46	35	84
Thana	22	1,587	22	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	8	425
Ahmednagar	13	1,319	13	1,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	27	78
Kolhapur	19	1,078	19	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	39	75
Poona	32	1,469	32	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	166	222
Sangli	27	501	27	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11

Satara	..	..	..	15	1,153	15	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	88	124
Sholapur	..	..	..	14	934	14	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Akola	..	..	..	10	1,477	10	1,066	..	1	1	..	2	4	21	382	411
Amravati	..	..	..	17	1,567	17	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	564	644
Bhandara	..	..	..	5	1,490	5	888	..	..	..	..	..	227	199	176	602
Buldana	..	..	..	9	1,189	9	894	..	..	..	2	1	..	53	239	295
Chanda	..	..	..	8	2,725	8	1,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	1,457	1,569
Nagpur	..	..	..	13	1,667	13	719	2	..	..	..	1	..	373	572	948
Wardha	..	..	..	7	930	7	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	293
Yeotmal	..	..	..	8	1,634	8	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	1	129	389	519
Aurangabad	..	..	..	9	1,855	9	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	397	607
Bhir	..	..	..	8	1,029	8	891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	138
Nanded	..	..	..	12	1,317	12	911	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	216	406
Osmanabad	..	..	..	19	1,372	19	1,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	172	194
Parbhani	..	..	..	12	1,500	12	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	340	462
Total	..	..	..	370	35,505	370	25,905	20	2	3	7	14	243	3,157	6,524	9,970

APPENDIX II—contd.

PART II.—No. OF VILLAGES, THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF WHICH ARE SERVED BY NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE WITH A SCHOOL DURING 1961-62

Name of the District	Number of villages without schools with a population of								Total
	1000 and over	Between 999—900	Between 899—800	Between 799—700	Between 699—600	Between 599—500	Between 499—200	Below 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Greater Bombay
Dhulia	7	..	..	..	2	2	254	151	416
Jalgaon	11	1	2	4	6	9	102	134	269
Kolaba	410	141	551
Nasik	123	141	264
Ratnagiri	1	2	..	45	16	64
Thana	417	..	417
Ahmednagar	32	19	51
Kolhapur	34	30	64
Poona	56	132	188
Sangli	4	7	11
Satara	36	86	122
Sholapur	8	8

Akola	1	1	..	2	4	21	257	286	
Amravati .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	64	469	533
Bhandara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	218	178	60	456
Buldana .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	29	177	209
Chanda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	89	411	500
Nagpur	2	..	..	1	..	293	268	564
Wardha .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	65
Yeotmal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	54	180	235
Aurangabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Maharashtra State)	20	2	3	7	14	234	2,241	2,752	5,273

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION INTRODUCED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

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	Boys	27-1-62	29,163	26,637	3,113	..
Dhulia	1-3-23	Both	1-6-61	50,412	46,493	6,271	4,780
Primary Education Act, 1923							
Bombay City	{ 2-1-25 1-1-40 } { 15-4-50 1-12-57 }	Both	12-8-60	24,60,800	16,92,700	2,04,000	1,82,000
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923							
Ahmednagar	1-6-27	Boys	27-3-62	52,366	49,712	6,372	..
Sholapur City	1927, 1941, 1948, 1949, 1950.	Both	2-3-62	1,77,726	1,59,818	26,655	23,970
Poona City	10-5-50	Both	5-2-62	3,29,080	2,82,967	35,322	31,031
Jalgaon	15-10-47	Both	24-3-61	45,810	40,999	5,749	4,525
Malegaon	June 1948	Both	23-12-61	38,665	36,837	7,171	5,428

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**Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1947**

Nasik City	1-3-52	..	Both	26-2-62	..	63,530	52,966	8,213	7,240
Barsi	..	..	..	1947	..	Both	..	..	2-3-62	..	26,110	24,265	2,702	2,243
Amalner	..	..	..	1-6-57	..	Both	..	..	24-5-61	..	29,116	27,167	4,944	3,575
Kolhapur	..	..	..	1-6-58	..	Both	..	..	1-3-61	..	89,962	62,543	17,560	14,582

**District Local Board
Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1923 and
1947**

Satara	..	..	..	1947, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1956, 1960.	Both	..	..	22-4-61	..	6,89,221	8,58,233	92,632	75,388
Jalgaon	..	..	..	1947, 1949, 1954, 1955, 1956.	Both	..	..	3-3-62	..	8,43,151	8,38,255	99,103	62,503
Sholapur	..	..	..	1946, 1948, 1954, 1956.	Both	..	..	27-1-62	..	7,84,689	7,47,852	73,237	53,586
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	1938, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1956.	Both	..	..	8-6-61	..	9,69,511	1,77,661	89,398	82,597
Dhulia	..	..	..	1929, 1947, 1954, 1956.	Both	..	..	7-12-61	..	6,65,321	6,55,235	89,608	82,534
Kolaba	..	..	..	1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959.	Both	..	..	27-4-61	..	5,38,970	5,84,629	76,346	59,224
Thana	..	..	..	1947, 1954, 1956	Both	..	..	April 1961	..	10,03,970	8,92,465	90,722	77,503
Nasik	..	..	..	1947, 1948, 1954, 1956.	Both	..	..	5-5-61	..	8,67,286	8,29,961	80,342	58,016
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	1947, 1949, 1954, 1956.	Both	..	..	27-6-61	..	8,32,536	8,02,850	87,965	62,131
Sangli	..	..	..	1947, 1954, 1956	Both	..	..	28-3-62	..	6,39,682	6,19,031	77,947	58,949
Poona	..	..	..	1947, 1954	Both	..	..	15-6-61	..	8,36,267	8,35,093	74,893	54,665
Kolhapur	..	..	..	1947, 1954, 1956	Both	..	..	3-5-61	..	6,05,879	5,90,012	1,37,299	78,034

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 1962		Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance		notices	Coercive measure taken			
			Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance			Attendance Orders passed	Non-enrolment	Non-attendances	Fines realised
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Local authority Municipality Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918											
Satara	3,113	..	100	..	2,561	..	107	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	5,658	4,287	90.2	89.7	85.1	95.2	1,564	125	..	..	..
Primary Education Act, 1923											
Bombay City	1,85,914	1,58,514	91.1	87.1	87.9	92.8	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923											
Ahmednagar	5,842	..	90	..	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur City	20,657	15,168	77.5	63.3	83.7	93.3	2,253	645	..	..	..
Poona City	32,600	28,317	92.3	91.3	84.4	83.5	4,385	1,014	..	..	..
Jalgaon	4,798	3,998	83.5	88.4	83.8	83.4	1,166	261	..	..	..
Malegaon	6,208	4,532	86.6	83.4	80.3	80.8	976	50	..	..	..

**Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1947**

Nasik City	..	..	..	8,134	7,291	99.0	99.0	66.0	70.4	225	13	..	..	..
Barsi	..	..	..	2,923	2,504	108.1	111.7	72.3	71.2	229	..	..	..	..
Amalner	..	..	..	2,868	2,256	58.0	66.9	82.5	80.3	201	36	..	..	..
Kolhapur	..	..	..	17,560	14,582	100.0	100.0	96.9	87.4	770	..	..	..	..

**District Local Board
Bombay Primary
Education Act, 1923 and
1947**

Satara	..	..	..	77,761	51,782	83.9	68.7	75.9	83.9	21,014	8,331	..	..	..
Jalgaon	..	..	..	92,625	62,884	93.5	100.7	71.5	70.5	13,228	3,408	112	153	4
Sholapur	..	..	..	67,342	46,291	91.9	86.4	91.9	86.3	13,190	1,208	24	21	..
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	83,259	66,738	93.1	80.8	73.1	68.5	6,532	241	48	..	36
Dhulia	..	..	..	68,877	40,843	76.9	49.5	76.7	53.8	7,817	1,816	121	77	..
Kolaba	..	..	..	50,973	32,239	66.8	54.4	77.8	63.9	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	..	..	..	57,800	48,695	63.7	62.8	75.3	87.3	156	..	..	..	..
Nasik	..	..	..	57,095	43,511	71.0	75.0	87.2	66.5	1,112	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	72,149	45,193	82.0	72.7	73.4	66.3	23,196	234	18	15	20
Sangli	..	..	..	57,417	48,506	73.7	82.3	96.0	67.8	4,518	1,075	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	89,565	58,738	119.6	107.4	76.0	69.0	9,534	3,542	20	54	..
Kolhapur	..	..	..	82,127	42,679	59.8	54.7	59.6	46.9	364	260	..	..	..

APPENDIX III—cont.

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 (5)	Females (6)	Boys (7)	Girls (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Marathwada Region							
Aurangabad	October 1933 ..	Both	1961	15,294	16,777	2,060	2,260
Bhir	1953, 1956 ..	Both	1961	22,824	19,811	3,101	2,674
Parbhani	1953, 1956 ..	Both	1961	25,596	20,391	2,995	2,026
Nanded	1950, 1953 ..	Both	1961	17,850	14,610	3,450	2,980
Osmanabad	1953, 1956 ..	Both	1961	24,571	23,695	3,134	2,917
Local authority Municipality Primary Education Act, 1920							
Vidarbha Region							
Akola	1953, 1954 ..	Boys	1961	48,209	54,944	6,480	6,210
Amravati	1924, 1931 ..	Boys	1961	94,360	71,176	14,076	5,609
Bhandara	1930 ..	Boys	1961	14,720	13,607	1,983	1,818
Buldhana	1925, 1931, 1935, 1956, 1958, 1959.	Both	1961	58,689	54,434	15,428	10,742
Chanda	1923, 1930 ..	Boys	1961	32,616	32,257	4,392	4,345
Nagpur	1928, 1930, 1952, 1953, 1955.	Both	1961	4,39,969	3,91,484	59,383	52,732
Wardha	1928, 1930 ..	Boys	1961	42,157	37,917	5,678	5,107
Yeotmal	1928, 1952, 1955	Boys	1962	32,588	29,760	4,390	4,008

**Local authority Janapad
Sabha Primary Education
Act, 1920**

Akola	..	..	..	1923, 1925, 1930, Boys 1931.	..	1961	..	42,057	38,725	5,670	5,265
Amravati	..	..	..	1924, 1931 .. Boys	..	1961	..	1,18,627	72,087	11,790	9,732
Bhandara	..	..	..	1926, 1930 .. Boys	..	1961	..	93,539	80,241	12,594	10,802
Buldhana	..	..	..	1952, 1956 .. Boys	..	1961	..	26,239	25,730	7,972	..
Chanda	..	..	..	1928 .. Boys	..	1961	..	2,298	2,202	310	296
Nagpur	..	..	..	1929, 1930 .. Boys	..	1961	..	10,270	8,653	1,386	1,165

APPENDIX III—contd.

Name of Local authority and area of compulsion (1)	Number of children of school-going age actually in the schools in the compulsory area on 31st March 1962		Percentage of enrolment		Percentage of average daily attendance		Coercive measure taken					
	Boys (9)	Girls (10)	Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Boys (13)	Girls (14)	Atten- dance notices † (15)	Orders passed (16)	Prosecutions			
									Non- enrol- ment (17)	Non- attend- ances (18)	Fines realised (19)	
Marathwada Region												
Aurangabad	1,957	492	95.0	21.8	84.4	62.6	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir	3,023	483	97.5	18.1	91.1	93.1	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani	2,781	640	92.8	31.6	75.3	87.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nanded	876	228	25.4	7.6	94.6	97.8	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad	2,644	937	84.4	32.1	82.6	69.6	..	..	..	..	..
Local authority Municipality Primary Education Act, 1920												
Vidarbha Region												
Akola	4,832	..	74.6	..	90.3	..	1,171	421	163	169	..	
Amravati	12,131	..	86.2	..	79.1	..	3,861	1,680	79	21	..	
Bhandara	1,266	..	63.8	..	92.5	..	29	29	..	..	..

Buldana	..	..	..	6,716	1,009	43.5	93.9	86.2	100.0	1,562	629	84	24	..
Chanda	..	..	..	3,336	..	75.9	..	80.9	..	66	306	146	..	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	26,360	23,717	44.4	45.0	86.6	76.4	373	75	..	..	..
Wardha	..	..	..	4,870	..	80.5	..	90.7	..	1,754	32	..	..	..
Yeotmal	..	..	..	2,110	..	48.1	..	93.7	..	286	182	..	..	..
Local authority Janapad Sabha Primary Education Act, 1920														
Akola	..	..	..	4,923	..	86.8	..	84.1	..	1,509	577	1	47	..
Amravati	..	..	..	11,562	..	98.1	..	45.1	..	1,984	1,206	51	10	..
Bhandara	..	..	..	9,303	..	73.9	..	85.4	..	1,909	916	53	216	..
Buldana	..	..	..	2,845	..	35.7	..	35.8	..	216	165	..	9	..
Chanda	..	..	..	183	..	59.0	..	49.2	..	17	8	5	5	..
Nagpur	..	..	..	896	..	64.6	..	90.2	..	187	105	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BODIES (BY SOURCES) PRIMARY EDUCATION 1961-62

Name of the District (1)	Opening Balance on 1-4-61 (2)	Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring						Total columns (2) to (8) (9)
		Government		Local Fund and other Local Board Taxation (5)	Municipal Funds (6)	Fees (7)	Miscellaneous (8)	
		Recurring (3)	Non-recurring (4)					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay Region								
Greater Bombay	29,13,576	48,26,660	..	47,07,013	2,13,02,589	..	6,40,634	3,43,90,472
<i>District Dhulia.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Dhulia	7,63,667	45,08,040	1,00,395	1,97,245	..	1,077	2,43,305	58,13,729
Non-authorized Municipalities .. .. .	..	5,54,785	..	..	91,515	132	..	6,43,432
Total (a)	7,63,667	50,62,825	1,00,395	1,97,245	91,515	1,209	2,43,305	64,60,161
(b) Authorized Municipalities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,73,207	..	..	6,10,513
Dhulia	5,136	2,32,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	7,68,803	52,94,995	1,00,395	1,97,245	4,64,722	1,209	2,43,305	70,70,674
<i>District Jalgaon.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Jalgaon	10,69,593	53,31,909	1,60,144	4,40,316	..	2,252	53,711	70,57,925
Non-authorized Municipalities .. .. .	..	11,91,943	35,800	..	2,09,360	528	12,074	14,59,705
Total (a)	10,69,593	65,23,852	1,95,944	4,40,316	2,09,360	2,780	65,785	85,07,630

(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaigaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amalner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District Kolaba.

(a) D. S. B. Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District Nashik.

(a) D. S. B. Nashik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nashik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cantonment Board, Deolali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District Ratnagiri

(a) D. S. B. Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of the District (1)	Expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring							Total of cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3-62 (17)
	Recurring Expenditure				Non recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)			
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholar- ships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On manage- ments (13)					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay Region									
Greater Bombay	2,66,96,022	..	5,91,040	10,83,243	•	..	2,83,70,305	60,21,067	
<i>District Dhulia.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Dhulia	47,87,879	54,624	1,25,304	74,034	1,00,395	..	57,57,786	7,02,375	
Non-authorized municipalities ..	5,93,335	6,620	15,595	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a)	53,81,214	61,244	1,40,899	74,034	1,00,395	..	57,57,786	7,02,375	
(b) Authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	5,46,310	1,060	..	14,502	..	..	5,61,872	48,641
Total (a) and (b)	59,27,524	62,304	1,40,899	88,536	1,00,395	..	63,19,658	7,51,016	
<i>District Jalgaon.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Jalgaon	59,50,237	3,738	70,966	1,05,764	1,13,251	299	62,44,265	85,482	
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	13,65,771	838	7,005	..	37,269	..	14,10,883	..	
Total (a)	73,16,008	4,586	77,971	1,05,764	1,50,520	299	76,55,148	8,52,482	

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(b) Authorised Municipalities
Jalgaon	5,13,085	.. 952	.. 955	.. 11,406	.. 1,903	.. 53	.. 5,28,351	.. 568
Amalner .. .. .	..	3,01,158	..	..	.. 7,851	..	..	.. 3,09,009	.. 50,226
Total (b)	..	8,14,243	952	955	19,257	1,903	53	5,37,360	50,794
Total (a) and (b)	..	81,30,251	5,538	78,926	1,25,021	1,52,423	352	81,92,508	9,03,276
<i>District Kolaba.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Kolaba .. .. .	..	37,48,314	..	69,051	70,500	1,63,043	..	40,50,908	14,12,043
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	5,48,215	..	5,971	9,545	53,803	..	5,40,906	..
Total (a) and (b)	..	42,96,529	..	75,022	80,045	2,16,846	..	45,91,814	14,12,043
<i>District Nasik.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Nasik .. .. .	..	47,76,521	1,583	2,02,297	95,222	4,04,108	..	54,79,731	7,37,335
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	7,96,087	347	..	..	67,352	..	8,63,786	..
Total (a)	..	55,72,608	1,930	2,02,297	95,222	4,71,460	..	63,43,517	7,37,335
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik .. .. .	..	6,11,991	.. 250	.. 56,558	.. 11,845	..	..	.. 6,80,644	.. 3,125
Malegaon .. .. .	..	5,87,309	.. 1,019	.. 4,000	.. 21,076	.. 708	..	.. 61,41,122	.. 57,958
Cantonment Board, Deolali	..	60,972	..	.. 10,737	..	..	..	.. 71,709	..
Total (b)	..	12,60,272	1,269	71,295	32,921	708	..	13,66,475	61,083
Total (a) and (b)	..	68,32,880	3,199	2,73,572	1,28,143	4,72,168	..	77,09,992	7,98,418
<i>District Ratnagiri.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Ratnagiri .. .. .	..	76,49,364	36,106	1,70,944	1,30,658	1,65,086	..	81,52,158	11,76,221
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	6,20,152	2,927	..	..	13,384	..	6,36,463	..
Total (a)	..	82,69,516	39,033	1,70,944	1,30,658	1,78,470	..	87,88,621	11,76,221

*Expenditure is met from Loan funds from 1960-61.

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district (1)	Opening balance on 1-4-61 (2)	Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring						Total Columns (2) to (8) (9)
		Government		Local Fund and other Local Board taxation (5)	Municipal Funds (6)	Fees (7)	Miscella- neous (8)	
		Recurring (3)	Non- recurring (4)					
<i>District Thana.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) D. S. B. Thana	12,81,841	41,69,379	20,000	15,947	..	..	1,31,154	5,61,832
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	..	11,09,843	..	..	1,23,500	..	..	12,33,343
Total (a)	12,81,841	52,79,222	20,000	15,947	1,23,500	..	1,31,154	68,51,664
Poona Region								
<i>District Ahmednagar.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Ahmednagar	5,02,272	57,95,373	26,160	3,39,225	..	530	82,673	67,46,233
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	..	2,10,355	..	..	1,05,852	..	..	3,16,207
Total (a)	5,02,272	60,05,728	26,160	3,39,225	1,05,852	530	82,673	70,62,440
(b) Authorized Municipalities								
M. S. B. Ahmednagar	16,880	2,03,852	..	..	2,44,558	130	37,720	5,03,140
Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar ..	..	29,000	20	..	42,974	266	..	72,260
Total (b)	16,880	2,32,852	20	..	2,87,532	396	37,720	5,75,400
Total (a) and (b)	5,19,152	62,38,580	26,180	3,39,225	3,93,384	926	1,20,393	76,37,840

<i>District Kolhapur.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Kolhapur	5,09,687	49,76,258	17,897	2,20,273	..	21	1,19,344	58,43,480	
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	4,49,050	1,923	..	90,922	7	12,820	5,54,722	
Total (a)	5,09,687	54,25,308	19,820	2,20,273	90,922	28	1,32,164	63,98,202	
(b) Authorised Municipalities Kolhapur	36,690	3,48,530	250	..	5,70,988 ₹	27	87,433	10,43,918	
Total (a) and (b)	5,46,377	57,73,838	20,070	2,20,273	6,61,910	55	2,19,597	74,42,120	
<i>District Poona.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Poona	18,45,423	53,08,845	9,464	2,60,963	..	1,229	4,24,424	78,50,348	
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	5,85,680	..	..	55,537	104	38,512	6,79,833	
Total (a)	18,45,423	58,94,525	9,464	2,60,963	55,537	1,333	4,62,936	85,30,181	
(b) Authorised Municipalities Poona Municipal Committee	3,56,683	8,95,000	8,522	..	15,00,000	..	12,322	27,72,527	
Cantonment Board, Poona	..	51,000	850	..	2,12,510	..	..	2,64,360	
Cantonment Board, Kirki	..	44,000	..	..	61,466	25,877	..	1,31,343	
Total (b)	3,56,683	9,90,000	9,372	..	17,73,976	25,877	12,322	31,68,230	
Total (a) and (b)	22,02,106	68,84,525	18,836	2,60,963	18,29,513	27,210	4,75,258	1,16,98,411	
<i>District Sangli.</i>									
(a) D. S. B. Sangli	5,71,861	49,78,104	2,03,711	1,59,293	..	938	51,131	59,65,038	
Non-authorised Municipalities	..	6,89,393	37,583	..	1,95,400	..	9,555	9,31,931	
Total (a) and (b)	5,71,861	56,67,497	2,41,294	1,59,293	1,95,400	939	60,686	68,96,969	

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district (1)	Expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring							
	Recurring expenditure				Non-recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)	Total of Cois. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing balance as on 31-3-62 (17)
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholarships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On managements (13)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>District Thana.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Thana	37,96,587	..	2,04,201	83,925	15,529	..	40,99,242	15,19,079
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	11,49,390	..	83,953	..	..	..	12,33,343	..
Total (a) ..	49,45,977	..	2,88,154	83,925	15,529	..	53,25,585	15,19,079
Poona Region								
<i>District Ahmednagar.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Ahmednagar	55,53,690	2,458	3,44,434	1,14,875	26,160	..	60,41,617	7,04,616
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	3,10,334	..	..	5,873	..	..	3,16,207	..
Total (a) ..	58,64,024	2,458	3,44,434	1,20,748	26,160	..	63,53,824	7,04,616
Authorized Municipalities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. B. Ahmednagar	4,36,215	..	40,975	5,000	866	..	4,83,056	20,084
Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar ..	67,804	..	1,900	2,556	..	..	72,260	..
Total (b) ..	5,04,019	2,458	42,875	7,556	866	..	5,55,316	20,084
Total (a) and (b) ..	63,68,043	2,458	3,87,309	1,28,304	27,026	..	69,09,140	7,24,700

<i>District Kolhapur.</i>										
(a)	D. S. B. Kolhapur	.. ..	48,31,178	.. ..	94,113	91,543	1,25,099	.. ..	51,41,933	7,01,547
	Non-authorized Municipalities	.. ..	5,18,964	.. ..	12,487	9,833	13,438	.. ..	5,54,722	..
	Total (a)	.. ..	53,50,142	.. ..	1,06,600	1,01,376	1,38,537	.. ..	56,96,655	7,01,547
(b)	Authorized Municipalities	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Kolhapur	.. ..	6,26,424	1,069	2,50,316	22,711	40,739	.. ..	9,41,259	1,02,659
	Total (a) and (b)	.. ..	59,76,566	1,069	3,56,916	1,24,087	1,79,276	.. ..	66,37,914	8,04,206
<i>District Poona.</i>										
(a)	D. S. B. Poona	.. ..	58,87,192	4,390	2,18,620	1,04,568	2,71,848	.. ..	64,86,618	13,63,730
	Non-authorized Municipalities	.. ..	6,20,904	506	21,904	9,500	27,019	.. ..	6,79,833	..
	Total (a)	.. ..	65,08,096	4,896	2,40,524	1,14,068	2,98,867	.. ..	71,66,451	13,63,730
(b)	Authorized Municipalities	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Poona Municipal Committee	.. ..	21,93,606	12,706	3,87,594	64,780	4,548	.. ..	26,63,234	1,09,293
	Cantonment Board, Poona	.. ..	53,029	.. ..	84,481	.. ..	1,26,000	850	2,64,360	..
	Cantonment Board, Kirkee	.. ..	1,23,343	.. ..	8,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,31,343	..
	Total (b)	.. ..	23,69,978	12,706	4,80,075	64,780	1,30,548	850	30,58,937	1,09,293
	Total (a) and (b)	.. ..	88,78,074	17,602	7,20,599	1,78,848	4,29,415	850	1,02,25,388	14,73,023
<i>District Sangli.</i>										
(a)	D. S. B. Sangli	.. ..	48,40,163	13,647	1,69,521	85,960	2,03,711	.. ..	53,13,002	6,52,036
	Non-authorized Municipalities	.. ..	8,91,800	2,548	.. ..	.. ..	37,583	.. ..	9,31,931	..
	Total (a)	.. ..	57,31,963	16,195	1,69,521	85,960	2,41,294	.. ..	62,44,933	6,52,036

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district	Opening Balance on 1-4-61	Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring						Total Columns (2) to (8)
		Government		Local Fund and other Local Board taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous	
		Recurring	Non-recurring					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>District Satara.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Satara	3,83,127	61,72,945	9,569	3,21,922	..	..	45,731	69,33,294
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	..	4,36,260	..	..	99,801	..	..	5,36,061
Total (a) ..	3,83,127	66,09,205	9,569	3,21,922	99,801	..	45,731	74,69,355
(b) Authorized Municipalities, Satara	11,621	1,00,123	683	..	1,37,317	81	1,984	2,51,809
Total (a) and (b) ..	3,94,748	67,09,328	10,252	3,21,922	2,37,118	81	47,715	77,21,164
<i>District Sholapur.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Sholapur	6,03,546	50,43,319	92,232	72,995	..	162	2,01,046	60,13,300
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	..	6,20,507	..	..	1,21,952	31	..	7,42,890
Total (a) ..	6,03,546	56,64,226	92,232	72,995	1,21,952	193	2,01,046	67,56,190
(b) Authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	1,37,456	5,58,645	24,416	..	10,34,000	408	37,974	17,92,899
Barsi	69,897	1,03,700	..	..	1,58,484	..	3,818	3,35,899
Total (b) ..	2,07,353	6,62,345	24,416	..	11,92,484	408	41,792	21,28,798
Total (a) and (b) ..	8,10,899	63,26,571	1,16,648	72,995	13,14,436	601	2,42,838	88,84,988

Nagpur Region

District Akola.

(a) Janapad .. .. .	..	7,68,956	37,60,913	2,260	6,73,410	..	2,47,318	65,432	55,18,289
(b) Authorised Municipalities ..	..	84,704	5,30,098	..	..	4,67,881	..	2,418	10,85,101
Total (a) and (b) ..	..	8,53,660	42,91,011	2,260	6,73,410	4,67,881	2,47,318	67,850	66,03,390

District Bhandara.

(a) Janapad .. .. .	..	12,28,065	35,55,703	9,889	9,92,005	..	17,404	..	58,90,066
(b) Authorised Municipalities ..	..	1,43,248	2,42,664	3,906	..	3,81,655	..	..	7,71,473
Total (a) and (b) ..	..	13,71,313	37,98,367	1,00,795	9,92,005	3,81,655	17,404	..	66,61,539

District Buldhana.

(a) Janapad .. .. .	..	1,21,365	32,47,595	10,246	1,03,434	..	5,791	550	34,88,981
(b) Authorised Municipalities ..	..	2,05,554	3,19,751	4,781	14,540	4,51,185	21	..	9,95,832
Total (a) and (b) ..	..	3,26,919	35,67,346	15,027	1,17,974	4,51,185	5,812	550	44,84,813

District Chanda.

(a) Janapad .. .. .	..	11,18,655	24,11,073	..	2,24,427	..	..	35,962	37,90,117
(b) Authorised Municipalities ..	..	27,89,207	2,12,751	..	..	1,14,363	..	2,395	31,18,716
Total (a) and (b) ..	..	39,07,862	26,23,824	..	2,24,427	1,14,363	..	38,357	69,08,833

District Nagpur.

(a) Janapad .. .. .	..	28,60,902	23,18,356	..	1,99,217	..	1,27,266	13,726	55,19,467
(b) Authorised Municipalities ..	..	73,68,555	11,99,064	..	..	38,43,637	18	92	1,24,11,366
Total (a) and (b) ..	..	1,02,29,457	35,17,420	..	1,99,217	38,43,637	1,27,284	13,818	1,79,30,833

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district (1)	Expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring						Total of Cols. (10) to (15) (16)	Closing Balance as on 31-3-62 (17)
	Recurring expenditure				Non- recurring (14)	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years (15)		
	On primary schools maintained (10)	On scholar- ships (11)	On approved schools (12)	On manage- ments (13)				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>District Satara.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Satara	59,16,611	2,168	1,81,191	72,579	5,333	..	61,77,882	7,55,412
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	5,35,693	368	..	..	..	..	5,36,061	..
Total (a) ..	64,52,304	2,536	1,81,191	72,579	5,333	..	67,13,943	7,55,412
(b) Authorized Municipalities, Satara	2,11,998	154	13,107	5,223	1,366	..	2,31,848	19,961
Total (a) and (b) ..	66,64,302	2,690	1,94,298	77,802	6,699	..	69,45,791	7,75,373
<i>District Sholapur.</i>								
(a) D. S. B. Sholapur	47,62,173	2,421	1,41,193	1,03,727	2,77,667	..	52,87,181	7,26,129
Non-authorized Municipalities ..	7,42,890	216	16,872	..	1,122	..	7,42,890	..
Total (a) ..	54,86,853	2,637	1,58,065	1,03,727	2,78,789	..	60,30,071	7,26,129
(b) Authorized Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	14,26,620	..	1,65,225	26,239	88,334	..	17,06,418	86,481
Barsi	2,13,926	..	51,029	6,579	17,628	..	2,89,162	46,737
Total (b) ..	16,40,546	..	2,16,254	32,818	1,05,982	..	19,95,580	1,33,218
Total (a) and (b) ..	71,27,399	2,637	3,74,319	1,36,545	3,84,751	..	80,25,651	8,59,347

Nagpur Region										
<i>District Akola.</i>										
(a) Janapad	42,26,406	3,78,898	..	300	20,413	3,35,494	..	49,61,211	5,57,078
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	9,28,932	..	..	300	4,208	39,378	..	9,72,818	1,12,283
Total (a) and (b)	..	51,55,338	3,78,898	..	300	24,621	3,74,872	..	59,34,029	6,69,361
<i>District Bhandara.</i>										
(a) Janapad	36,01,163	..	..	2,250	35,690	2,37,938	..	38,74,791	20,15,275
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	4,72,360	..	..	2,250	40,922	7,496	..	5,23,028	2,48,445
Total (a) and (b)	..	40,73,523	..	..	2,250	76,612	2,45,434	..	43,97,819	22,63,720
<i>District Buldhana.</i>										
(a) Janapad	32,22,100	2,481	..	..	97,041	35,184	5,571	33,62,377	1,26,604
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	5,01,139	..	..	..	12,869	12,907	9,890	5,36,805	4,59,027
Total (a) and (b)	..	37,23,239	2,481	..	..	1,09,910	48,091	15,461	38,99,182	5,85,631
<i>District Chanda.</i>										
(a) Janapad	25,14,080	700	..	..	26,414	80,399	2,04,033	28,25,626	9,64,491
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	3,20,048	..	..	1,800	7,066	23,252	..	3,52,166	27,66,550
Total (a) and (b)	..	28,34,128	700	..	1,800	33,480	1,03,651	2,04,033	31,77,792	37,31,041
<i>District Nagpur.</i>										
(a) Janapad	25,60,468	..	..	1,152	47,297	38,082	150	26,47,149	28,72,318
(b) Authorised Municipalities	..	34,96,762	..	..	5,108	1,47,751	14,94,138	..	51,43,759	72,67,607
Total (a) and (b)	..	60,57,230	..	..	6,260	1,95,048	15,32,220	150	77,90,908	1,01,39,925

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district	Opening balance on 1-4-61	Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring						Total Cols. (2) to (8)	
		Government		Local Fund and other Local Board taxation	Municipal Funds	Fees	Miscellaneous		
		Recurring	Non-recurring						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>District Wardha.</i>									
(a) Janapad	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(b) Authorised Municipalities	16,86,858	25,213	52,431	..	21,459	5,937	17,91,898	
Total (a) and (b)	3,16,761	13,160	..	1,93,892	..	11,834	5,35,647	
<i>District Yeotmal.</i>									
(a) Janapad	28,42,763	3,56,591	1,88,294	..	91,287	13,329	34,92,264	
(b) Authorised Municipalities	3,05,845	9,300	..	2,74,917	41	399	5,90,502	
Total (a) and (b)	31,48,608	3,65,891	1,88,294	2,74,917	91,328	13,728	40,82,766	
<i>District Amravati.</i>									
(a) Janapad	1,29,963	38,44,334	85,308	10,02,027	..	55,434	416	51,17,482
(b) Authorised Municipalities	90,694	6,70,668	81,418	..	6,33,021	5,150	4,59,200	18,66,881
Total (a) and (b)	2,20,657	45,15,002	93,456	10,02,027	6,33,021	60,584	4,59,616	69,84,363

APPENDIX IV—cont.

Name of district	Expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring							Total of Cols. (10) to (15)	Closing Balance as on 31-5-62
	Recurring expenditure				Non- recurring	Excess of State grants refunded for previous year or years			
	On primary schools maintained	On scholar- ships	On approved schools	On manage- ments					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
<i>District Wardha.</i>									
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Janapad	16,92,702	..	..	16,155	72,072	4,819	17,85,748	6,150
(b) Authorised Municipalities	5,21,784	..	..	6,917	6,946	..	5,35,647	..
Total (a) and (b)	22,14,486	..	..	23,072	79,018	4,819	23,21,395	6,150
<i>District Yeotmal.</i>									
(a) Janapad	29,19,741	..	..	34,824	4,20,431	1,17,268	34,92,264	..
(b) Authorised Municipalities	5,35,421	..	..	9,767	45,314	..	5,90,502	..
Total (a) and (b)	34,55,162	..	..	44,591	4,65,745	1,17,268	40,82,766	..
<i>District Amravati.</i>									
(a) Janapad	46,46,244	..	..	1,57,912	1,57,385	..	59,61,541	1,55,941
(b) Authorised Municipalities	14,82,014	..	400	1,18,601	1,66,177	..	17,67,192	99,689
Total (a) and (b)	61,28,258	..	400	2,76,513	3,23,562	..	67,28,733	2,55,630

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Municipal school
Local Authority Schools ..	1,75,19,456	8,22,479	..	..	1,94,764
Percentage to total expenditure ..	61.7	2.9	..	..	0.7
Aided Schools	60,96,375	4,04,115	..	..	44,025
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.3	6.0	..	..	0.7
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	46,58,932	94,150	2,128	..	98,008
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.9	1.6	0.0	..	1.7
Aided Schools	1,46,740	1,594	..	..	168
Percentage to total expenditure ..	96.2	1.1	..	..	0.1
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	4,89,828	16,065	3,113	..	5,027
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.1	2.8	0.6	..	0.9
Aided Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	65,01,829	90,314	..	6,923	74,594
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.5	1.2	..	0.1	0.9
Aided Schools	1,43,619	5,900	726	..	2,803
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.9	2.8	0.3	..	1.3
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	4,37,671	38,420	1,343	..	3,192
Percentage to total expenditure ..	83.0	7.3	0.2	..	0.6
Aided Schools	9,631	..	41	..	3
Percentage to total expenditure ..	60.4	..	0.3	..	0.0

DEX V

BY OBJECTS INCURRED DURING THE YEAR, 1961-62

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., medical services, school meals, etc. 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, Greater Bombay						
1,85,221	3,33,775	87,220	59,571	91,67,819	..	2,83,70,305
0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	32.3	..	100.0
20,167	3,154	5,956	4,935	88,142	14,962	66,81,83
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0
Board, Dhulia						
42,552	..	3,293	7,477	7,50,851	1,00,395	57,57,786
0.7	..	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.7	100.0
782	..	..	..	3,244	..	1,52,528
0.5	..	..	..	2.1	..	100.0
Board, Dhulia						
7,592	300	42	70	39,835	..	5,61,872
1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	..	100.0
..
..
Board, Jalgaon						
46,455	642	4,983	72,768	8,65,365	1,26,021	77,89,894
0.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	11.1	1.6	100.0
1,445	..	..	..	6,128	51,059	2,11,680
0.7	..	..	..	2.9	24.1	100.0
Board, Jalgaon						
2,427	241	193	..	43,909	..	5,27,396
0.5	0.1	0.0	..	8.3	..	100.0
22	..	..	..	1	6,248	15,946
0.1	..	..	..	0.0	39.2	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Authority Schools	2,38,032	9,819	625	..	29,089
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.0	3.2	0.2	..	9.4
Aided Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Authority Schools	37,68,054	35,174	6,613	..	30,155
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.3	0.8	0.2	..	0.7
Aided Schools	71,242	1,800	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	95.0	2.4	..	..	..
Local Authority Schools	32,85,595	96,519	..	..	10,653
Percentage to total expenditure ..	86.0	1.6	..	..	0.2
Aided Schools	2,90,944	12,196	375	65	3,449
Percentage to total expenditure ..	62.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.7
Local Authority Schools	4,96,010	50,844	308	..	3,089
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.4	8.1	0.1	..	0.5
Aided Schools	1,21,142	6,649	..	..	13,051
Percentage to total expenditure ..	61.2	3.4	..	..	6.6
Local Authority Schools	6,85,202	32,509	..	..	13,072
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.0	5.3	..	..	2.1
Aided Schools	16,817	675	..	..	190
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.6	9.6	..	..	1.0

DIX V—cont.

School contingencies (5)	Special services, i.e., medical services, school meals, etc., etc. (6)	Physical education (7)	School buildings, construction and repairs (8)	Other expenditure		Total of Columns (2) to (9-b) (10)
				Recurring (9-a)	Non-recurring (9-b)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Amalner						
2,418	..	252	..	7,851	20,923	3,09,009
0-8	..	0-1	..	2-5	6-8	100-0
..
..
Board, Kolaba						
39,962	..	2,529	12,258	3,85,292	1,85,038	44,65,075
0-9	..	0-1	0-3	8-6	4-1	100-0
1,980	..	..	..	..	..	75,022
2-6	..	..	..	..	..	100-0
Board, Nasik						
50,700	..	3,695	32,069	2,88,391	3,73,598	61,41,220
0-8	..	0-1	0-5	4-7	6-1	100-0
4,884	..	..	310	34,207	1,20,517	4,66,947
1-0	..	..	0-1	7-3	25-8	100-0
Board, Nasik						
4,103	..	294	..	69,260	..	6,23,908
0-7	..	0-1	..	11-1	..	100-0
1,652	..	180	2,340	52,785	..	1,97,799
0-8	..	0-1	1-2	26-7	..	100-0
Board, Malegaon						
10,366	1,371	348	..	70,894	360	6,14,122
1-7	0-2	0-1	..	11-5	0-1	100-0
1,082	..	..	..	..	..	18,764
5-8	..	..	..	..	..	100-0

APPEN

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Cantonment
Local Authority Schools ..	50,400	2,521	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	70.4	3.5	..	..	..
Aided Schools	9,022	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.7	..	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	76,67,565	76,377	2,108	14,702	44,037
Percentage to total expenditure ..	87.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5
Aided Schools	2,10,836	2,858	188	409	2,028
Percentage to total expenditure ..	93.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	40,99,817	1,25,214	10,000	15,233	50,341
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.9	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Aided Schools	7,34,914	97,552	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	70.7	9.4	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	45,41,865	89,228	35,656	..	19,969
Percentage to total expenditure ..	95.6	1.9	0.8	..	0.4
Aided Schools	3,44,434	7,144	..	..	5,840
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.8	1.6	..	..	1.3
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	3,22,635	46,598	..	1,923	3,078
Percentage to total expenditure ..	73.0	10.5	..	0.4	0.7
Aided Schools	98,896	12,762	..	..	3,063
Percentage to total expenditure ..	64.8	8.3	..	..	2.0

DIX V—cont.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., medical services, school meals, etc. 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						
1,757	240	114	..	16,677	..	71,709
2.4	0.3	0.2	..	23.2	..	100.0
211	9,233
2.3	100.0
Board, Ratnagiri						
74,468	1,417	90	59,456	7,19,106	1,38,295	87,88,621
0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.2	1.6	100.0
2,649	2,667	2,101	1,199	2,24,935
1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0
Board, Thana						
46,301	..	3,504	4,385	9,77,790	..	53,32,585
0.9	..	0.1	0.1	18.3	..	100.0
36,432	2,500	1,68,102	..	10,39,500
3.5	0.2	16.2	..	100.0
Board, Ahmednagar						
35,606	..	2,935	1,323	..	26,160	47,52,742
0.7	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.6	100.0
4,960	..	4,220	..	70,940	..	4,37,538
1.1	..	1.0	..	16.2	..	100.0
Board, Ahmednagar						
2,250	..	397	..	64,334	866	4,42,081
0.5	..	0.1	..	14.6	0.2	100.0
1,591	36,507	..	1,52,819
1.0	23.9	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances (2)	Rent of school building (3)	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft (4-a)	Craft (4-b)	Other equipment (4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Cantonment
Local Authority Schools ..	63,234	3,381	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.9	4.8	..	..	..
Aided Schools	24,430	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	94.6	..	..	..	..
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	48,88,680	76,000	27,017	..	58,198
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.2	1.4	0.5	..	1.0
Aided Schools	2,11,807	5,348	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.9	2.0	..	..	..
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	5,32,186	13,958	3,902	..	19,209
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.0	2.0	0.6	..	2.8
Aided Schools	4,75,381	37,117	91	..	20,726
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.0	6.6	0.0	..	3.7
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	59,06,975	1,32,819	33,394	..	6,873
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.3	1.9	0.5	..	0.1
Aided Schools	2,33,866	977	..	..	166
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.2	0.4	..	..	0.0
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	18,63,288	2,53,860	..	1,196	13,001
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.8	11.2	..	0.1	0.5
Aided Schools	9,49,660	1,05,377	1,226	958	18,392
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.4	8.6	0.1	0.1	1.5

V--cont.

School contingencies (5)	Special services, i.e., medical services, school meals, etc., etc. (6)	Physical education (7)	School buildings, construction and repairs (8)	Other expenditure		Total of columns (2) to (9-b) (10)
				Recurring (9-a)	Non-recurring (9-b)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Board, Ahmednagar						
1,129	60	..	..	2,556	..	70,360
1.6	0.1	..	..	3.6	..	100.0
1,396	..	..	..	..	..	25,826
5.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Board, Kolhapur						
54,590	..	3,094	51,026	3,16,107	3,957	54,78,669
1.0	..	0.1	0.9	5.8	0.1	100.0
5,400	..	..	..	42,566	..	2,65,121
2.0	..	..	..	16.1	..	100.0
Board, Kolhapur						
3,462	..	7,362	31,582	79,282	..	6,90,943
0.5	..	1.1	4.6	11.4	..	100.0
4,335	..	1,121	1,805	25,001	..	5,65,577
0.8	..	0.2	0.3	4.4	..	100.0
Board, Poona						
52,625	..	..	36,436	4,57,948	2,98,867	69,25,927
0.8	..	..	0.5	6.6	4.3	100.0
5,695	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,520
2.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Board, Poona						
11,394	1,450	2,300	50	1,24,551	4,550	22,75,640
0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.2	100.0
12,261	37,926	14,664	6,131	79,548	..	12,26,133
1.0	3.1	1.2	0.5	6.5	..	100.0

APPEN

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Cantonment
Local Authority Schools ..	47,574	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	26.6	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,38,318	14,605	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	63.0	6.6	..	..	..
					Cantonment
Local Authority Schools ..	1,10,947	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.9	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	91,305	354	..	..	29,486
Percentage to total expenditure ..	66.0	0.3	..	..	21.3
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	60,01,461	68,603	..	..	5,333
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.8	1.0	..	..	0.1
Aided Schools	1,84,648	1,740	..	..	4,376
Percentage to total expenditure ..	94.9	0.9	..	..	2.2
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	1,95,439	8,004	..	..	1,930
Percentage to total expenditure ..	88.0	3.6	..	..	0.9
Aided Schools	38,126	3,870	176	..	2,617
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.4	8.1	0.4	..	5.4
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	53,00,388	1,13,769	20,599	..	31,331
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.0	1.8	0.3	..	0.5
Aided Schools	2,31,596	13,398	8,013	..	4,001
Percentage to total expenditure ..	79.3	4.6	2.7	..	1.4

DIX V—cont.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., 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, Poona						
1,240	..	224	1,26,000	2,994	997	1,79,029
0.6	..	0.1	70.4	1.7	0.6	100.0
4,604	..	..	..	62,142	..	2,19,669
2.1	..	..	..	28.3	..	100.0
Board, Kirkee						
2,496	..	120	..	9,840	..	1,23,403
2.0	..	0.1	..	8.0	..	100.0
8,905	..	725	..	7,550	..	1,38,325
6.4	..	0.5	..	5.5	..	100.0
Board, Satara						
50,785	5,071	1,749	3,004	3,96,746	..	65,32,752
0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.1	..	100.0
1,402	..	..	2,628	..	..	1,94,794
0.7	..	..	1.3	..	..	100.0
Board, Satara						
1,364	697	390	..	12,918	1,366	2,22,108
0.6	0.3	0.2	..	5.8	0.6	100.0
431	109	..	..	1,077	1,648	48,054
0.9	0.2	..	..	2.2	3.4	100.0
Board, Sangli						
41,235	..	3,094	2,37,810	2,55,413	2,41,294	62,44,933
0.7	..	0.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	100.0
2,298	..	..	..	32,794	..	2,92,100
0.8	..	..	..	11.2	..	100.0

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					District School
Local Authority Schools ..	50,99,499	91,150	..	..	31,767
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.4	1.5	..	..	0.5
Aided Schools	1,92,321	1,938	..	..	1,280
Percentage to total expenditure ..	97.7	1.0	..	..	0.6
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	13,20,754	83,384	..	370	38
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.8	5.4	..	0.0	0.0
Aided Schools	3,06,472	40,970	..	5,816	7,110
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.2	9.0	..	1.3	1.6
					Municipal School
Local Authority Schools ..	1,95,515	7,497	2,681	..	4,220
Percentage to total expenditure ..	82.1	3.1	1.1	..	1.8
Aided Schools	45,580	4,054	..	..	996
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.4	6.9	..	..	1.7
					Akola
Local Authority Schools ..	43,03,272	14,651	..	..	54,916
Percentage to total expenditure ..	72.5	0.2	..	..	0.9
Aided Schools	32,929	300	..	..	25
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.6	0.7	..	..	0.1
					Amravati
Local Authority Schools ..	47,38,658	14,500	1,350	120	32,594
Percentage to total expenditure ..	70.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Aided Schools	1,49,720	3,527	660	90	644
Percentage to total expenditure ..	61.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.3

DIX V—cont.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., 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, Sholapur						
58,873	..	4,003	21,303	3,87,913	2,74,786	59,69,294
1-0	..	0-1	0-4	6-5	4-6	100-0
206	..	..	..	1,094	..	1,96,839
0-1	..	..	..	0-6	..	100-0
Board, Sholapur						
6,473	1,800	3,235	..	1,25,139	..	15,41,193
0-4	0-1	0-2	..	8-1	..	100-0
4,820	..	..	..	35,928	54,910	4,56,026
1-0	..	..	..	7-9	12-0	100-0
Board, Barsi						
1,151	668	382	160	17,648	8,211	2,38,133
0-5	0-3	0-2	0-1	7-4	3-4	100-0
529	..	..	68	6,980	..	58,207
0-9	..	..	0-1	12-0	..	100-0
District						
87,853	213	2,113	3,12,842	9,17,824	2,40,345	59,34,029
1-5	0-0	0-0	5-3	15-5	4-1	100-0
318	..	..	..	7,265	..	40,837
0-8	..	..	..	17-8	..	100-0
District						
50,612	1,258	2,936	1,00,698	12,04,003	5,82,004	67,28,733
0-8	0-0	0-0	1-5	17-9	8-6	100-0
6,214	102	64	1,738	13,562	76,789	2,44,110
2-5	0-0	0-0	0-7	5-6	27-8	100-0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Bhandara
Local Authority Schools ..	36,90,479	13,058	3,837	..	33,106
Percentage to total expenditure ..	84.0	0.3	0.1	..	0.8
Aided Schools	78,542	4,680	..	..	2,973
Percentage to total expenditure ..	59.6	3.5	..	..	2.2
					Buldana
Local Authority Schools ..	34,69,141	7,979	400	..	72,018
Percentage to total expenditure ..	89.0	0.2	0.0	..	1.8
Aided Schools	13,922	600	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.6	3.9	..	..	..
					Chanda
Local Authority Schools ..	23,47,644	7,125	370	..	40,543
Percentage to total expenditure ..	73.8	0.2	0.0	..	1.3
Aided Schools	51,350	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	78.0	..	..	..	..
					Nagpur
Local Authority Schools ..	52,65,207	63,046	..	26,935	1,31,891
Percentage to total expenditure ..	67.7	0.8	..	0.3	1.7
Aided Schools	6,29,752	50,163	..	..	5,320
Percentage to total expenditure ..	85.0	6.8	..	..	0.7
					Wardha
Local Authority Schools ..	20,89,802	3,616	..	..	16,713
Percentage to total expenditure ..	90.0	0.2	..	..	0.7
Aided Schools	35,395	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	69.3	..	..	..	..

V—cont.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., 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.
District						
61,815	874	7,552	1,96,486	1,79,035	2,09,327	43,95,569
1.4	0.0	0.2	4.5	4.0	4.7	100.0
3,941	..	467	34,948	4,795	1,622	1,31,968
3.0	..	0.3	26.6	3.6	1.2	100.0
District						
50,490	70	..	73,563	1,18,846	1,06,675	38,99,182
1.3	0.0	..	1.9	3.0	2.8	100.0
327	..	..	111	..	239	15,199
2.2	..	..	0.7	..	1.6	100.0
District						
37,681	..	..	53,413	5,87,365	1,03,651	31,77,792
1.2	..	..	1.7	18.5	3.3	100.0
7,200	..	..	..	7,200	..	65,750
11.0	..	..	..	11.0	..	100.0
District						
1,06,183	23,533	17,936	15,52,061	4,65,878	1,31,828	77,84,498
1.4	0.3	0.2	19.9	6.0	1.7	100.0
28,412	..	..	..	19,829	7,785	7,41,261
3.8	..	..	..	2.7	1.0	100.0
District						
29,144	296	337	56,565	96,683	28,239	23,21,395
1.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.2	1.2	100.0
264	..	305	14,194	953	..	51,111
0.5	..	0.5	27.8	1.9	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teachers' salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Yeotmal
Local Authority Schools ..	32,72,635	8,446	..	1,736	33,946
Percentage to total expenditure ..	80.2	0.2	..	0.0	0.8
Aided Schools	60,307	3,552	..	..	232
Percentage to total expenditure ..	43.3	2.5	..	..	0.1
					Aurangabad
Local Authority Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,24,885	3,061	..	..	27,156
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.1	1.9	..	..	16.8
					Bhir
Local Authority Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	53,736	1,585	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	81.1	2.4	..	..	..
					Nanded
Local Authority Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,20,227	2,162	..	..	13,258
Percentage to total expenditure ..	77.6	1.4	..	..	8.6
					Osmanabad
Local Authority Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	1,48,063	360	..	..	12,700
Percentage to total expenditure ..	91.9	0.2	..	..	7.9

V—cont.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., 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.
District						
61,560	146	..	2,10,880	2,58,629	2,34,988	40,82,766
1.5	0.0	..	5.2	6.3	5.8	100.0
4,507	967	433	4,951	64,208	480	1,39,637
3.2	0.7	0.3	3.5	46.1	0.3	100.0
District						
..
..
1,833	..	..	2,518	2,311	240	1,62,004
1.1	..	..	1.6	1.4	0.1	100.0
District						
..
..
153	..	..	31	..	10,719	66,224
0.2	..	..	0.1	..	16.2	100.0
District						
..
..
10,149	..	..	500	..	8,572	1,54,868
6.6	..	..	0.3	..	5.5	100.0
District						
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,61,123
..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0

APPENDIX

(1)	Teacher's salaries including allowances	Rent of school building	Educational equipment of		
			Basic craft	Craft	Other equipment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parbhani					
Local Authority Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided Schools	18,273	885	..	..	..
Percentage to total expenditure ..	76.6	3.7	..	..	..

V—concl'd.

School contingencies	Special services, i.e., 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.
District						
..
..
95	4,000	602	23,855
0.4	16.8	2.5	100.0