

Report
ON
Public Instruction
IN THE
Baroda State

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

Baroda State

For the year 1924-25.

A short Summary of important events from the Report for the year 1924-25 as per H. O. No. 4 dated 1-12-21.

The year under report showed steady progress in Education on the 31st of July 1925, the total strength of Educational Institutions of all sorts was 2,916 as against 2,947 of the previous year and the total number of pupils came to 2,17,138, as against 2,15,130 of the preceding year. The nominal decrease of 31 in the former could be accounted for by the closing of small schools in some of the deserted Villages and the increase of 2,008 in the latter by the operation of a combination of causes such as strict supervision by the Inspecting staff, co-operation of the Revenue Department and the demand by the people for the opening of more Schools. In short during the year under report there were 1,49,409 boys and 67,729 girls under instruction in the Raj i.e. more than 10 p.c. of the total population.

2. On a comparison of the statistics of Educational Institutions with those of towns and villages it becomes obvious that there is on an average nearly one institution per town or village. Going by the standard of 15 percent of the Males and 12 percent of the females roughly the percentage of school-going boys comes to 90.6 as against 91.2 of the last year and that of girls comes to 55.1 as against

52.6 of the previous year showing an increase of 2.5 in case of girls. The percentage of the total number of school children to the total population came to 10.2 as against 10.1 in the preceding year showing a slight increase.

3. During the year the total number of secondary Schools English Education. rose from 70 to 78 and that of pupils from 14,077 to 14,425 showing an increase of 8 in the former and 348 in the latter. Besides in the Vernacular side 1,741 pupils were learning English of whom 1,407 belonged to 29 Primary Schools, 170 belonged to three Antyaja classes at Baroda, Patan, and Navsari and 164 belonged to the three Mixed Schools at Attarsumba, Gangpur and Beyt. The total number of pupils learning English both in Secondary and Primary Schools was 16,166 (15,817 boys and 349 girls) as against 15,300 (15,002 boys and 298 girls) of the last year.

4. The Baroda College had on its roll during the year Higher Education. under report 814 students including 13 lady students.

5. At the end of the year under report the number of Secondary Education. Secondary Institutions was 74 as against 67 showing an increase of 7. There were 13,321 pupils in these institutions as against 12,662 in the last year showing an increase of 659.

6. The total strength of the Vernacular Primary Institutions of all sorts at the end of the year Primary Education. under report was 2,838 as against 2,877 and the number of pupils was 2,02,713 as against 2,01,053 of the last year showing an increase of 1,660.

7. During the year the number of girls' Schools rose Education of women. from 382 to 385 showing an increase of 3 and the number of girls rose from 31,253 to 32,318 showing an increase of 1,065. Add to these 35,066 the number of girls studying in Mixed Schools ; the

total number of girls receiving Primary Education comes to 67,384 as againsts 64,415 in the last year showing an increase of 2,969 which was an indication of slow but steady progress in the education of girls.

8. At the end of the year the number of Technical Institutions was 5 as against 3 of the last year and the number of pupils was 1,225 as against 804 showing an increase of 2 in the former and 421 in the latter— a pace of progress which shows that the people have yet not got over their fondness for literary studies.

9. The total number of Mahomedan children learning in the Primary schools was 16,693 giving a percentage of 10.3. The number of Mahomedan & backward classes. children of backward classes such as Koli, Bhil, (besides the Forest tribes for whom Boarding Schools in principal centres are established, receiving education was 58,654 (38,811 boys and 19,843 girls).

10. At the end of the year under report there were 219 separate schools for the Depressed classes in which 9,072 boys and 265 girls were receiving instruction. Depressed classes. When the number of the so-called untouchables reading in the ordinary Vernacular Schools is added to the above figure the total comes to 13,936 equal to about 8 percent of their total population as against 7 percent of the preceding year which indicates their progress in education.

11. The total strength of Boy Scouts at the end of the year was 1,864 distributed in 45 different Boy Scouts. troops as against 1,125 of the last year in 30 troops showing an increase of 739 which shows the increasing interest taken in scouting by the school-boys.

12. There was practically no important change in the Personnel. personnel as well as the administrative machinery of the Department.

13. The following among others were important events Important Events. during the year under report:—

1. The people of Gangpur in the Palsana Taluka offered a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for opening a residential High School.
2. Miss M. L. Lux was appointed as French Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and members of the Royal family.
3. The offer of a sum of Rs. 1,500 by Sheth Sunderdas Padamshi of Beyt for converting the Beyt Vernacular School into a Mixed School.
4. Arrangements were being made in a few places like Kukarwada, Vankal and Khearlu during the year to provide facilities for adult education.
5. As a result of the spread of enlightenment a couple of widows of the Brahmin community from amongst the women teachers married outside their own circle thus showing that they after their education were not prepared slavishly to follow the old custom.
6. Government having approved of the departmental suggestion to open a Hostel for the Bhil children at Amroli in Tilakwada Taluka, the Huzur order that had remained unexecuted was given effect to during the year.
7. Some interesting and valuable Nepalese collection and curios with precious stones were purchased for the Baroda Museum for Rs. 50,000.

8. The revision scheme of the Kalabhavan sanctioned as per suggestions of Dr. Hay of the Bangalore Research Institute was being gradually given effect to during the year.
 9. Mr. Charles King Principal Engineering College Benares Hindu University was invited to visit the Kalabhavan and to report on its working. The suggestions and recommendations embodied in the report submitted to Government by him were receiving the attention of the Government.
 10. The Gandevi Public Library held its Diamond Jubilee Celebration along with a Library Exhibition.
 11. Rs. 31,241 were received from the people of certain villages in the State as people's contribution towards the erection of School buildings in their own villages.
 12. A Health Week was successfully celebrated at Navsari when a Health Exhibition was held in the Taluka School by the Divisional Inspector.
 13. The foundation Stones of the Patan High School Boarding House and Patan Ayurvedic Pathshala Boarding House were laid by H. E. the Dewan Saheb in the year under report.
 14. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was allotted out of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act Fines to give encouragement to private Akhadas as a part of the deliberate policy of the Government to push the course of physical education.
14. During the year 54 buildings were in progress. This number included additions to and alterations in the old buildings also. Of these 10 buildings were completed by the end of the year and were

handed over to the Education Department. There were 501 Government School Buildings.

15. The total expenditure incurred on all these Institutions amounted to Rs. 3,056,866-1-1 as against Rs. 2,899,235-1-4 of the last year a fact which is important as showing that the Government have no thought of reducing the expenditure on this head of the nation-building Department. The receipts amounted to Rs. 262,867-11-11 as against Rs. 224,146-4-1 of the last year. Deducting the receipts the net expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 2,793,978-5-2 while the net average cost per pupil came to Rs. 12-15-9 as against Rs. 12-6-11 of the last year.

16. The above statistics of the educational progress in the year under report bear the stamp of steady progress in education, Primary, Secondary and Higher which the Department had achieved. This is the result of a successful combination of efficiency with economy achieved no less by the combined efforts of the members of the department in the superior as well as the the subordinate service than by the willing cooperation of the Revenue Department.

In view of a number of difficulties bristling in the operation and enforcement of the Compulsory Act the Department finds it rather hard to achieve rapid progress but hopes to reach in course of time slowly though it may be, the ideal which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has in view. The people have grown keenly alive to the benefits of compulsory education. The educational conscience of the people is sufficiently awakened as to appreciate the importance of education. In view of the growing acuteness of the problem of financing Education by Government alone the people owe a duty to Government to help them in meeting the heavy cost of primary education with the assistance of the Municipalities, Town Councils and the Local Boards.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS.

At the end of the year 1924-25, there were in all 2,916 Educational Institutions of all sorts as against 2,947 of the preceding year showing a decrease of 31 Institutions.

Total number of Educational Institutions.

This number included,

1 College, 15 Government High Schools, 25 Government A. V. Schools, 15 Aided Institutions and Classes, 19 Unaided Institutions and Classes 1 Princes' School, 2,720 Primary Schools, 21 Special Institutions, 2 Scout Organisations, 3 Fund Schools, 24 Aided Primary Schools, 55 Unaided Primary Schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding Houses, 2 Orphanages, 1 Wagher Boarding House, 1 Pattan Sodagar Boarding House, 1 Pattan Ayurvedic Pathshala, 1 Amroli Boarding House, 1 Waghodia Boarding House, and 4 Kindergartn classes attached to Girls' Schools. Of these 2,720 Primary Schools, 2,352 were for boys and the remaining 368 were for girls.

2. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 2,17,138 as against 2,15,130 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,008 children which should be considered, indeed, satisfactory. In short, during the year under report, there were 1,49,409 boys and 67,729 girls studying in the whole Raj. Of these, 814 were studying in the Arts College Baroda, 13,605 in Secondary Schools, 6 in the Princes' School and 2,02,713 in Primary Schools. Of the total number of pupils studying in the Vernacular Institutions 1,35,329 were boys and 67,384 were girls as against 1,36,595 and 64,458 of the last year.

Total number of pupils receiving instruction.

3. The decrease in the number of Institutions is due to the closing of some small Schools which could not keep the required number of boys necessary for the continuance of a school in the deserted villages. The increase in the number of pupils, however, is due to various causes such as strict and proper supervision by the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and zeal and care on the part of the Revenue Department in collection of fines. Education is growing increasingly popular and the people repeatedly make earnest and insistent demands to have special facilities provided for giving education to their children in towns and villages and request for providing schools where there are none.

4. On a comparison of the number of Institutions with the number of towns and villages, it becomes obvious that, there is on an average nearly one institution per town or village. Approximately fixing 15 percent of the male population as the number of boys of school going age, the number of boys on the roll during the year gives a percentage of 90·6 as against 91·2 of the last year. Applying the standard of 12 percent to girls of school-going age, the percentage of girls at Schools comes to 55·1 as against 52·6 of the last year. The percentage of the total number of children to the total population was 10·2 as against 10·1 in the preceding year. There has been a slow but steady progress on the whole. And though the slowness rather than the progress becomes evident at the first sight, it is the magnitude of the task and not apathy on the part of the Government that is really responsible for it.

5. The total expenditure incurred on all these institutions amounted to Rs. 30,56,866-1-1 against Rs. 28,99,235-1-4 of the last year, whereas the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,62,867-11-11 as against Rs. 2,24,146-4-1 of the last year. Deducting the receipts, the net expenditure on educa-

tion amounted to Rs. 27,93,978-5-2 while the net average cost per pupil came to Rs. 12-15-9 as against Rs. 12-6-11 of the last year.

The expenditure on English Education amounted to Rs. 6,01,905-11-11 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,19,114-8-9. The net expenditure on account of the English Education amounted to Rs. 3,82,791-3-2 showing the average net cost per pupil of Rs. 26-8-7 as against Rs. 29-3-2 of the preceding year.

The expenditure on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 22,80,063-0-7, the receipts being Rs. 42,353-3-4 only. The net expenditure came to Rs. 22,37,709-13-3 showing the average cost of Rs. 11-0-7 per pupil as against Rs. 10-13-3 in the last year. Taking all English and Vernacular Institutions and all pupils together, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,81,968-12-6 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,61,467-12-1 and the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,20,501-0-5 showing the net average cost of Rs. 12-1-1 as against Rs. 11-14-8 of the last year. The expenditure of the Library Department and the Museum amounted to Rs. 89,571-11-4 and Rs. 85,325-9-3 respectively, and the receipts to Rs. 1,399-15-10 and Rupees nil respectively, the net expenditure of these being Rs. 88,171-11-6 and Rs. 85,325-9-3 respectively.

In calculating this expenditure it is to be noted that, Government diverted one-third of the total local cess towards education while the building grant of Rs. 2,36,900 for schools was shown as a charge to the Public Works Department. The amount of fines collected under the Compulsory Education Act was as usual set apart and utilised in constructing village school buildings and in affording pecuniary relief in the shape of scholarships to the poor to enable them to prosecute their studies in higher standards.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION

6. The Department of Education including the departments subordinate to it, such as, Libraries, Picture Gallery, Museum, Kalabhavan, School of Indian Music, and the Boy Scout Organisation, remained under the control of Mr. Nandnath K. Dikshit, B. A., M. C. P., (London), as Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhikari, during the year under report. He was assisted by the Naib Vidyadhikari, and by an Inspecting staff of four Divisional Inspectors, the two Inspectresses for the Girls' Schools, and twenty-seven Deputy Educational Inspectors, including Special officers for the Urdu and Antyaja Schools.

7. During the year under report, Mr. Prinakiprasad M. Desai continued as Inspector, Baroda Division. He also worked as Senior Inspector throughout the year. Mr. Goculdas M. Shah, Mr. Thakorlal M. Desai and Mr. Umedbhai L. Patel, were in charge of Kadi, Navasari and Amreli Prant respectively as Inspectors. The Department is pleased to note the good work done by the Officers of Inspecting staff and those in charge of special Institutions. Two of the Inspectors, one of senior and one of Junior grade, are foreign trained. Of the Deputy Inspectors as many as eleven are graduates while the rest are fully qualified as teachers and are gentlemen of ripe experience.

8. In Office work, I was assisted by Mr. Chunilal M. Desai, B. A., as Naib Vidyadhikari, and Mr. R. A. Chhaya, B.A.L.L.B., S.T.C.D. (First Class) as Superintendent, both of whom did their work to my entire satisfaction. In this year Mr. N.S. Shastri was appointed as Translator Assistant vice Mr. J.P. Joshipura

transferred as Deputy Educational Inspector in Kadi Division. Mr. M.B. Shah continued as Head Clerk English Branch whose work also I find very satisfactory. The subordinate clerical staff of both the branches of my office merit a word of praise for their conscientious and hard work.

9. Over and above the regular office work, the Commissioner of Education travelled over 3,621 miles for inspecting the various Institutions, moved in the three districts, Bārōda Kadi, and Navsari and inspected in all 171 institutions which included 19 High Schools and Anglo Vernacular Schools, 136 Primary Schools and 15 Libraries and 1 other Institution besides paying surprise visits to several Institutions in the City. During the year under report the records of some of the subordinate offices of the Department were Inspected by the Head Office and necessary instructions were given for their improvement.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

10. The features of the year are noted below:—

Features of the year.

1. The people of Gangpur in the Palsana Taluka of the Navsari Division offered a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for opening a residential High School with facilities for technical education which was accepted by Government and accordingly an English School under the name of "Gangadhara mixed School" teaching upto the Fifth standard was started on the understanding that it should be gradually raised to the status of a High Schulan with a technical side attached to it. The idea is to work it on the lines of a modern Real School of Germany.
2. Miss M.L.Lux was appointed as French Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and members of the Royal family on a salary of Rs. 500 p.m.
3. Government approval for opening a class to prepare candidates for the degree of B. T. in the Maharani High School for girls has been obtained and arrangements are being made to secure its affiliation to the Bombay University.
4. An amount of Rs. 200 was given as contribution to the Sports and Health Exhibition Committee towards the expenses of the Health Week which was held at Navsari.
5. The offer of a sum of Rs. 1,500 by Sheth Sunderdas Padamshi of Beyt for converting the Beyt Vernacular

School into a mixed School was accepted and a Mixed school teaching up to two English standards was started.

6. An additional sum of Rs. 15000/- was sanctioned for the purchase of furniture for the Baroda college and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for providing the Science Laboratories of the District High Schools with the necessary scientific apparatus.
7. Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for sending a team to Delhi for the Olympic Games.
8. In consideration of the annual donation of Rs. 6,000 to the Shanti Niketan of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, five students of the Baroda State were admitted there without charging any tuition fees.
9. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given as donation to the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda.
10. Professor Arte of the Baroda College, Messrs Shri-gondekar and Rangaswami of the Sanskrit Library and Mr. Bharatram B.Mehta of the Translation Branch, were deputed to attend the Third Oriental Conference held at Madras.
11. Arrangements were being made in a few places like Kukarwada, Vankal and Kheralu during the year to provide facilities for adult education though with little success. At the Hostel attached to the Training College for men at Baroda the attempt made in this direction had to be given up for want of pupils.
12. As a result of the spread of enlightenment a couple of widows of the Brahmin community from amongst the women teachers married outside their own circle thus showing that they after their education were not prepared slavishly to follow the old custom.

13. Government having approved of the Departmental suggestion to open a Hostel for the Bhill children at Amroli in Tilakwada Taluka the Huzur Order that had remained unexecuted was given effect to during the year.
14. Some interesting and valuable Nepalese collections and curios with precious stones were purchased for the Baroda Museum for Rs. 50,000/-.
15. Out of the amount of Compulsory fines clothes valued at Rs. 5,000/-were distributed to poor and needy boys and girls reading in the schools of the Raj.
15. The Jayasingrao Sarvajanik Library was awarded a grant of Rs. 500/-for two years.
17. The revision scheme of the Kalabhavan sanctioned as per suggestions of Dr. Hay of the Bangalore Research Institute was being given effect to during the year.
18. Mr. Charles King, Principal Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, was invited to visit the Kalabhavan and to report on its working. Accordingly he visited the Kalabhavan in March 1925 and had made some suggestions which were under consideration of the Government.
19. The posts of Gymnasium teachers in the Vernacular and English branches of the Department were graded at Rs. 20 to 25.
20. With a view to give encouragement to private Akhadas, Government sanctioned Rs. 2500/-for allotment out of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act fines. It was gratifying to note that more Akhadas were being started because of the help promised.

21. The Gandevi Public Library held its diamond Jubilee celebration along with a Library Exhibition.
 22. Rs. 31,241/-were received from the people of certain villages in the State as people's contribution towards the erection of school buildings in their own villages.
 23. Rs. 2,36,900/-were sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Department Budget for the construction of school buildings.
 24. Through the efforts mainly of the Suba Saheb, Navsari, a Health week was successfully celebrated at Navsari in the building of the Vernacular School when with the help of the Divisional Educational Inspector a Health Exhibition was held in the Taluka School at Navsari.
 25. The foundation stones of the Pattan High School Boarding House and Pattan Ayurvedic Pathshala Boarding House were laid by His Excellency the Dewan Saheb during the year under report.
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CHAPTER IV.

THE COLLEGE.

11. The Baroda College founded in the year 1882 and recognised by the University for full courses in Arts and Science in 1890 was under the charge of the Principal A. B. Clarke whose sad demise took place on 4th October 1924. During his career of nearly 25 years in the State service, he worked as Principal for about 15 years and as Commissioner of education for about five years. His knowledge of the Educational Problems of the day coupled with his experience of College work made him a very useful member of the Department and his services were highly valued by Government. Mr. S. G. Burrow was appointed Principal on 26th November 1924.

12. Mr. R. C Guha was engaged for six months as a temporary Professor of English and this arrangement was further extended for a period of six months. In the absence of Principal S. G. Burrow on sick leave, in the month of June, Professor Arte acted as Principal. Mr. C. A. Buch was appointed Lecturer in Physics for a year from June 1925.

13. The College had on its roll 814 students as against 844 of the last year. Of these, 13 were Lady students as against 10 in the Previous year. Although there are three Government hostels accommodating some 159 students there is still a great demand for additional accommodation. The Offer of Rs. 25,000/-for a hostel for Patidar students by Mr. Vrajbhai V. Patel and the offer of a bungalow in Baroda Camp by Sheth Samal Bechar to be used as an additional Hostel are being considered by Government.

14. The University Inspection Committee consisting of Principal Robinson, Principal Shah, and Dr. Meldrum, visited the College in December last. They reported favourably on the extent and the quality of teaching work and generally showed their satisfaction about the tone and discipline of the College.

15. The College possesses a good and well-stocked Library. Library containing about 13,000 books. The annual library grant is Rs. 1,000/-and in addition a special grant of Rs. 500/-is sanctioned for Science books. An initial grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of recognised literature in History was sanctioned. The library was well utilised by the staff and the students and besides this the students availed themselves of the free use of the Central Library located in the city.

16. The College Observatory established in 1891 was originally placed under the control of the Medical Officer of the Central Jail in 1913. However it was transferred to the charge of the Professor of Physics and remained in charge of Principal S. G. Burrow.

17. In the Baroda College there were 203 students from the Baroda City and 235 from the four districts. 268 were from Gujarat, 59 from Deccan, 6 from Central India, 17 from Sind and 26 from Central Provinces, making up a total of 814 in all.

18. Table xv shows the results of the various examinations. The total number of graduates turned out by the College upto the end of the year under report was 1,547.

19. The management of the College Botanical Garden and the College and High School grounds by Professor Shevade was reported to be satisfactory.

20. The students have formed a Union of their own. They have funds sufficient to enable them to make provision for their physical development. They play cricket, Hockey, Football, Tennis, etc. Along with their physical activities they also keep up their intellectual activities. They have a reading room, and they publish a College Magazine annually which gives them ample scope to develop their pen. They have a Debating Society for the discussion of topics relating to History, Philosophy, Science and allied subjects under different societies such as Historical, philosophical, scientific and the like. Professor J.M.Mehta works as General Secretary to the College Union.

21. The total expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 1,48,614 as against Rs. 1,52,910 of the preceding year. The receipts from fees etc. amounted to Rs. 91,718 as against Rs. 60,159 of the last year, thus the cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 183 in the year as against Rs. 181 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

22. During the year under report there were 74 Institutions (excluding Princes' School and the Scout-Organisation) against 67 of the last year showing a slight increase. Table XVI gives detailed figures pertaining to Secondary Education.

23. The total number of pupils learning English was 16,166 (15,817 Boys and 349 girls) as against 15,300 (15,002 Boys and 298 girls) of the last year, showing an increase of 866 as indicating steady progress in Secondary Education. There were 1,741 pupils learning English of whom 1,407 belonged to the 29 Primary Schools, 170 belonged to the Antyaja community studying in the Antyaja Schools at Baroda, Navsari and Pattan and 164 belonged to the three mixed schools at Atarumba, Gangpura and Beyt.

24. During the year there were 15 Government High Schools the number being the same as in the last year. Of these, the Maharani High School in the Capital is exclusively reserved for girls. In addition to these there were five aided High Schools, 2 at Baroda and one each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi. Table XVII shows how all these High Schools fared at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University.

25. Hostels have been attached to almost all these High Schools. They offer a fairly adequate accommodation. Those at Amreli and Pattan are conducted entirely at Government expense while the rest are run more or less on grant-in-aid principle. The English Schools at Dabhoi, Billimora, Sojitra, Sidhpur, Bhadran Kadi, Kathore, Sinore, and Karjan have got Hostels attached to them all being run on grant-in-aid principle. Dabu quarters at Navsari provide accommodation to outsiders studying in the Madressa High School there.

26. The number of Anglo Vernacular Schools both Government and aided was 31 during the year as against 30 in the last year. In addition to these, there were four aided fifth, Sixth and Seventh standard classes attached to the Government A.V. Schools and 19 unaided Schools and classes

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS

27. During the year there were 952 students in the Baroda High School. Baroda High School on the roll as against 885 of the previous year. This increase of 67 in the number of boys indicates the rapidity with which Secondary Education is spreading.

28. Out of 159 students on the roll as many as 149 were sent up for the Bombay University Matriculation results. School Leaving Examination of whom 96 passed. Out of nearly 9,000 candidates who appeared during the year at the School Leaving Examination there was only one who took up Drawing and Manual Training as optional subjects. He was sent from Baroda High School and he passed the examination successfully. In the Drawing Examination 14 appeared for the Elementary and 6 for the Intermediate grade of whom as many as 13 and 5 passed respectively.

29. The work of the several branches of the School activities such as Drawing, Sloyd, writing, Debating Societies, Scout work, continued to be satisfactory. A fresh activity of the school is the opening of co-operative Stores, the initiative having come from a band of young zealous teachers of the School. This movement is to be prized however for its educative value rather than for any pecuniary benefits.

30. The discipline of the school continued to be as satisfactory as ever. There is no lack of efforts on the part of the teachers to create such influences and develop such activities as would lead to the building of the moral manhood of the students of the school.

31. The Pattan High School had 562 students on the roll at the end of the year as against 528 of the last year showing an increase of 34. There is a Hostel attached to the school which affords accommodation to a fairly large number. Government as well as private prizes were awarded to the successful students.

32. There were at the end of the year in the Amreli High School 304 students on the roll as against 268 of the last year showing an increase of 36. The school Hostel which is housed in a Government building was supervised by a graduate teacher. Besides the Government Hostel there are at Amreli three private communal boarding houses. Government as well as private prizes were awarded to the successful candidates.

33 The number of second grade High Schools remained the same i e. 12. There were 611 students in Petlad High School, 589 in Sojitra, 316 in Bhadran, 374 in Dabhoi, 313 in Padra, 305 in Kathor, 269 in Sidhpur, 322 in Visnagar, 255 in Billimora, 289 in Mehesana, 173 in Dwarka and 330 in the Maharani High School for girls at Baroda. Necessary details regarding the results of the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University of the different High Schools are shown in Table XVII.

34. The Maharani High School for Girls at Baroda continued during the year to do good work under its enthusiastic Principal Miss Needham. There have been a very few changes in the staff, except that Miss Dhanbai Cooper who had been to England for higher studies had returned.

35. The number of girls on the register had during the year gone upto 330 as against 279 of the preceding year. This marked increase in the number of girls shows clearly that education amongst girls is also steadily progressing.

36. During the year 6 out of 9 girls sent up, passed the Bombay University Matriculation; 4 out of 9, the Karve Entrance; 10 out of 13, the Sir J. J. School of Art Drawing; 34 out of 37 the Royal Drawing Society; 11 out of 11, the St. John Ambulance and 4 out of 8, the Sick Nursing Examination.

37. Three features of the Dalton plan have been at present embodied in the school system of work in the upper school (1) the publication of monthly assignment in all subjects, (2) the setting aside of an hour or so every day for free study and for an individual approach to the subject teachers, (3) the giving to each subject-teacher a room supplied with its own books and equipment to which free access is given to students. People however do not yet seem to approve of this plan of teaching. Occasionally complaints are heard that the girls are not able to take full advantage of the useful features of the Dalton Plan. It is however quite likely that greater familiarity with it may lead to an appreciation of the plan by the pupils and the public.

38. The school took an active part in the Hind Vijaya Games and sports. Gymkhana sports held last December and carried off several prizes.

39. There are in the school two companies of Girl Guides and two flocks of Blue Birds. The guides helped in making the Baby Week Exhibition a complete success.

40. The Sahabai Parab Book Loan Fund has been found very useful and has been the means of helping 19 students.

41. The provision of a Boarding house for students of the Maharani Girls High School was sanctioned by Government during the year.

42. The outstanding features of the year was the visit paid by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb who was accompanied by Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal. A short interesting programme was arranged for Their Highness' entertainment.

43. The Syndicate's reply to the application made to the University of Bombay in November 1924 for affiliation of the school for the purpose of preparing candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching was not received upto the end of the official year.

44. The Educational Inspectors of the Divisions have been empowered to visit and inspect the High Schools falling under their Jurisdiction. It is however not practicable for them to examine High Schools.

Inspection and Examination of Secondary Schools.

The Annual Examinations of the High Schools are conducted therefore by their respective Head Masters with the help of their staff. The Annual Examination of the Anglo Vernacular Schools of the various grades, Government aided and unaided were conducted by graduate teachers and deputy Educational Inspectors with the help of the school staff as usual. The total expenditure on these 31 A.V. Schools 4 aided classes and 20 High Schools amounted to Rs. 4,09,113-3-6 as against Rs. 3,98,007-5-8 in the year under report and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,27,396-6-6 in the year under report as against Rs. 1,22,723-0-7 in the last year. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 32-3-7 as against Rs. 33-4-10 of the last year.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

45. The number of aided Institutions at the end of the year was 15 against 13 in the last year. The total number of students attending these Institutions was 2,067. The total grant given by Government amounted to Rs. 34,840-1-2 as against Rs. 33,738-0-4 of the last year.

46. Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda, continued to work satisfactorily under the Principalship of Mr. H.V.Shroff B.A. A Board of management of 9 members looked after the affairs of the school. The number of students in the school at the end of the year was 540 as against 550 in the last year. The result of the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University was good, 26 having passed out of 47 that were sent up. The school has been doing valuable work in the heart of the city and shows steady progress under its able and energetic Principal. It received an Annual grant of Rs. 5,400 from the Government.

47. The Maharani Chimnabai High School was under the direction and the supervision of the Head Master Mr. S. A. Malthankar, B.A. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 395 against 438 in the last year. 35 students were sent up for School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University of whom 14 were declared successful. The School received an Annual grant of Rs. 5,400. The outstanding feature of this institution is that special attention is paid to the physical training of the boys. It maintains a fine troop of Boy Scouts also.

48. During the year the Council of Monitors with the help of school scouts successfully carried through the Annual Ganpati Festival and the prize Distribution. Their Highnesses the Maharani Saheb of Baroda and the Maharani Saheb of Cooch Bihar graced the occasion with their presence the distribution of prizes being done by her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Coochbihar.

49. The High School at Dharmaj had 332 students on the roll as against 334 in the last year. It continued to work satisfactorily under its Head Master Mr. C. F. Sheth, M. A. The new building for the High School is under construction

and will be ready for use in a short time. Out of 11 students that were sent up for the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University 8 came out successful. Government as well as private prizes were awarded to successful students.

50. The Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa High School at Navsari is the oldest of its type in the Raj. It had 434 students on the roll as against 518 of the last year. Commercial Training is the special feature of this High School. It prepares candidates in various commercial subjects. Students who cannot afford to go to the University can earn their livelihood by qualifying themselves in commercial subjects. At the National Union of Teachers, Examination held in 1925, 6 out of 7 passed in advanced Book-keeping while 6 out of 7 were successful in commercial correspondence, 4 candidates appeared in Intermediate Book-keeping, 3 in Banking, 3 in Typewriting and 1 in shorthand. All of them have passed successfully in their respective examinations. Three students have appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Besides a decent Commercial Class the Madressa maintains a well-equipped gymnasium and a Boy Scout Organisation. It is one of the most efficient schools in the State.

51. The Gandevi Ready Money High School had 240 students on the roll as against 234 of the last year. It continued to work satisfactorily under the direction and supervision of Mr. N. S. Adhikari, B. A., as usual. The Government grant paid to the Institution amounted to Rs. 2,400. 17 students were sent up for the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University out of which 11 were declared successful. This School has got a specially trained Physical Instructor who imparts physical training to the school boys. Gandevi High School is a fairly old institution having been founded as long ago as 1864. The High School possesses a gymnasium of its own where physical instruction is imparted to the boys carefully by a special qualified physical instructor. The High School has been doing very good work.

‡ P. I.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

52. During the year under report there were 16 Unaided Unaided Schools. Schools, one Kanam School at Baroda one each at Changa, Chhani, Kundhela, Balisana, Valam, Sidhpur, Usifia Madressa, Kanisa, Nardipur, Unav, Rupal, Pansar, Vasai, Kadi Kadwa Patidar Vidyalaya, Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Navsari, and G. B. Patwardhan A. V. School, Maroli, three unaided classes one at Dhari and two at Kadi.

53. There is a great demand for English Education in small villages which is to a fair extent met by starting English Classes attached to the Vernacular Primary Schools wherein English is taught as a Compulsory subject to students in standards IV, V, and VI. There are 29 such classes attached to Primary Schools all of them being self-supporting excepting the five classes run at Government expense viz. those attached to the Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Patan and to the two Primary Schools in the Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

54. The aggregate Annual amount awarded by the State towards Scholarships, both for higher and Secondary Education was Rs. 2,5430. This includes an amount of Rs. 8,000 set apart for Huzur Khangi Scholarships for higher and Secondary education. scholarships out of which an amount of Rs. 5,900 was spent after the education of 24 boys and 3 girls, and an amount of Rs. 1,234 expended against the maintenance of children below the average school going age. (Vide Tables XIX a & b) It also includes an amount of Rs. 720 spent after two commercial scholarships tenable in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. An amount of Rs. 4,859 was also spent towards scholarships to students of depressed, backward, and artisan classes studying in the Baroda College as well as in Secondary Schools of the State. The agricultural scholarship tenable in the Agricultural College, Poona was discontinued under orders of Government. Two scholars

who were deputed to the Tibbi College, Delhi for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicines continued to receive a monthly scholarship of Rs. 50 each. Mr. Sajadali who was deputed to Delhi for the study of Unani Medicines was declared successful in the final and has been eventually appointed in the Muhamudwadi Dispensary where a branch of Medical help on Unani lines has been specially opened. One scholar sent to the National Medical Institute of Calcutta used to be paid Rs. 50 P. M.

55. Besides these scholarships His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been graciously pleased to set apart an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 for the education of Marathas, The interest on which was utilized as under:—

Scholarships for
Marathas.

1. Amount of interest on Rs. 25,000 was paid to the Maratha Educational Conference towards the "King Edward Memorial Fund".
2. An amount of Rs. 2,400 was paid to the Deccan Association Poona, and
3. (a) The remaining amount was spent towards the payment of scholarships for Higher, Secondary, Primary and Technical education. 40 boys and 8 girls took advantage of the same.
- (b) These scholarships were managed by a Committee consisting of General Shinde and Messrs. Khaserao Jadhav, R. R. Pawar and S. R. Shinde with the Commissioner of Education as President. Mr. Tawade represented the State at the meeting of the Council of the Deccan Association.

Besides this an amount of Rs. 4,360 was spent against the payment of Shree Sayaji Rao Maratha scholarships to the children of the Maratha caste out of the interest on Rs. 1,00,000 so graciously set apart for the spread of the Higher

Education amongst the members of the Maratha Caste by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. These scholarships were managed by the committee referred to above. A further amount of Rs. 1,800 was also paid as usual to the Deccan Association for the advancement of the Female Education amongst the Marathas.

56. Besides these Government grants, the following funds started by different philanthropists were managed by the Commissioner of Education the interest whereof was utilized in awarding scholarships and prizes.

Funds started by philanthropists and managed by Government.

	Name of the fund.	Amount Donated
1.	Elliot Memorial Fund ...	Rs. 10,000
2.	Mr. E. Obrien Memorial Fund ..	100
3.	Desai Prabhulal Mulchand Memorial Fund	1,148-1-0
4.	Mhalsabai Memorial Fund	4,000
5.	Petlad Tower Fund	6,500
6.	Tribhovandas Venidas Dasavayada scholarship Fund	5,000
7.	Bibi Janab Begum Scholarship Fund	6,400
8.	His Highness Birth Day Fund ..	300
9.	The Maharaja Silver Jubilee Memorial Fund	1,000
10.	Bal Yuvraj Memorial Fund	1,000
11.	Naginbhai Bholanath Memorial Fund	400
12.	Seddon Memorial Fund	2,500
13.	Himatlal Shivilal Memorial Fund ..	10,000
14.	Avabai Dadabhai Gaba Memorial Fund	200

15.	Ujamshi Pitambardas zarola Vanik Kelavani Fund	3,000
16.	Pattan High School Silver Jubilee Fund	1,100
17.	Pragji Thackersey and Govindji Thackersey Mulji Memorial Fund ..	2,000
18.	Harrison Memorial Scholarship Fund	900
19.	Punjalal Mulchand Fund	50
20.	Desai Bhimbhai Khandubhai Memorial Fund	500
21.	Bhikhabhai Jain Prize Fund	250
22.	Joitibai Maganlal Harichand Prize Fund	50
23.	Tulshibai Bakorbhai Memorial Fund	2,000
24.	Billimora Tata High School Scholarship Fund	3,000
25.	Bai Laxmikor Jain Scholarship Fund	500
26.	Dewan Bahadur Dhamnaskar Trust Fund	70,000
27.	Naranbhai Keshavlal Scholarship Fund	2,225
28.	Bedheka Memorial Fund	213-10-0
29.	Maharaja Holkar Prize Fund	1,000
30.	Prince Fattehsinhrao Gaekwad Scholarship Fund	800
31.	Baxi Dankeshrao Scholarship Fund	300
32.	Miss Parubai Memorial Fund	125
33.	Dr. Jivarj Amreli High School Students' Fund	1,600

34.	Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta Prize Fund	100
35.	Joshi Ranchhodlal Prabhuram Vidyottejak Fund	1,500
36.	Naranbhai Manibhai Scholarship Fund	3,000
37.	Becharlal Devi Scholarship Fund	1,500
38.	Bhandarkar Law Prize Fund...	1,860
39.	Shrimant Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Birthday Celebration Fund	500
40.	Dewan Saheb Manubhai Scholarship and Prize Fund	5,000
41.	Jayantilal and Sumitra Prize Fund	600
42.	Martandrao Prize Fund ...	600
43.	Parvatibai Charities Fund ...	40,393-14-8
44.	Desai Lalbhai and Chandrakor Prize Fund	400
40.	Vasant Shridhar Damle Prize Fund	100
46.	Lilavati Prize Fund	500
47.	Dharmajnyabala Himatbhai Prabhulal Prize Fund ...	500
48.	Shivabhai Mathurbhai Prize Fund	100
49.	Soni Gordhandas Manchand Chritable Fund	8,116-3-11
50.	Maherbai Khandalawala Scholarship Fund	500
51.	Bai Dahibai Parikh Prize Fund.	100
52.	Poor Boys' Fund	600
53.	Prince Jayasinbrao Medal Fund	500
54.	Dahyabhai Nathubhai Vakil Modh Prize Fund	250
55.	Anantray Memorial Fund ...	300

EDUCATION OF HIS HIGHNESS' GRAND CHILDREN.

57. Mr. B.A. English continued during the year as Principal of the School and as Tutor to Prince Princes' School staff. Princes' School staff. Pratalapsinhrao Raje. Mr. R.R. Vakharia of the Kalabhavan teaches Science while Mr. English teaches English and Mathematics.

58. One companion left. Two other companions, Prince Pratalapsinh of Sant Rampur and R. P. Desai having been successful in the University Matriculation Examination held in 1925 have joined the College to prosecute their studies further. Shirke and Pawar, the Maratha Companions, continued to read for the Matriculation examination.

59. The School was inspected on the 19th December 1924 by Principal Turner of the Rajkot Rajkumar College and he was favourably impressed with the work of the School.

60. On 20th June 1925, three new additional Companions V.K. Uplap, J.M. Oza and G.P. Dandaniyak, were taken up in addition to Messrs Shirke & Pawar.

61. Prince Pratalapsinhrao with his companions is working for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University.

62. Games and Drill were attended to as usual. Mr. B.D. Nimbalkar worked as Physical Instructor to the Prince at Lal Baug Wrestling is now not altogether unfamiliar to the Prince though he does not find sufficient time for it.

63. The total expenditure of the School amounted to Rs. 27,432-1-5 as against Rs. 28,193-11 10 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

64. At the end of the year under report, there were 2,720 Government, 24 aided and 55 Unaided Primary Schools. In the category of Vernacular Institutions are included 3 Fund Schools, 2 Orphanages, 1 Waghodia Boarding House, 1 Sodager Boarding House at Patan, 1 Amroli Boarding House in Tilakwada, 4 Kindergarten Classes attached to girls' Schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding Houses, 1 Wagher Boarding House, 22 Special Institutions which include 2 Training Institutions (one for Men and one for women), 5 Technical Institutions, 1 Reformatory at Baroda, 5 music Schools, 2 Deaf and Dumb Schools, 1 Shri Rajkeeya Sanskrit Pathshala, 5 Sanskrit Schools and 1 Pattan Ayurvedic Pathshala. Thus the total number of Vernacular Institutions of all sorts came up to 2,838 as against 2,877 of the last year thus showing a nominal decrease of 39 Institutions. The total number of pupils in all these Institutions was 2,02,713 as against 2,01,053 of the last year showing an increase of 1,660 which is a sure indication of slow but steady progress.

65. According to the Census of 1921 there were 2,949 towns and villages and in addition Table XXII will indicate full details. A few more numbering about 300 in all are served by Schools in neighbouring Villages, while the rest are too small to admit of a School being opened for want of a sufficient number of children. The question of how to provide for the educational needs of the scattered hamlets and paras is being carefully considered by the Department. It may be noted that efforts are being made to start new schools in those Villages where the people are very eager to educate their children and are ready to provide a school house free of cost.

66. The Vernacular Fourth Standard is fixed as the Compulsory standard limit for boys and girls while the age limit for boys is fixed from 8 to 14 and that for girls from 8 to 12. Usually a child is not admitted into a Primary School before the completion of the 7th Year but exceptions are not unknown and one occasionally comes across children of five and six years also reading in the Class room. Local Bodies and Municipalities continued to do the work of imposing fines on defaulting Parents and Guardians. The power of writing off irrecoverable fines remained with the Vahivatdars as before. A system of monthly exaction of fines was continued. From the amount of fines recovered under the Compulsory measure 5 p. c. is given to Patels and Talaties as remuneration, 35 percent is devoted towards helping children of poor parents and 60 percent is utilised in school Buildings.

67. During the year under report the fine levied under the Education Act, on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to school amounted to Rs. 2,83,375 which with the arrears of the past years of Rs. 1,21,496 & Rs. 1,25,749 were recovered and Rs. 31,190 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 1,26,436 to be recovered, at the end of the year.

68. During the year under report the Vernacular Sixth standard Examinations were held in Vernacular Schools. Table XXIX and XXX will indicate the full details. Table XXIII shows the number of Primary Schools and Institutions of various kinds and the number of children attending them in each division. Table XXIV shows the number of pupils arranged according to castes. Table XXVII shows pupils according to age and sex. Table XXVIII shows the number of children according to professions. Statements above noted are interesting and useful in giving detailed information regarding Primary Education in the Raj.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING OF MEN TEACHERS.

69. The idea of starting an Institution for training teachers was first conceived in 1872. Accordingly a normal class for training teachers was opened but without any practice or observation school. This class was, however, closed in the year 1876. In course of time, viz. in 1835, a Training College for men was established. It grew very popular. As a result of the employment of teachers of literary renown, the school turned out some of the best teachers in the department. After a notable career of thirteen years, the College was closed in the year 1898. Once again after a long spell of seven years, the present Training College for men was brought into being for training teachers already in State service. On the introduction of Complusory Education in the year 1906-07, the necessity of training many more teachers becoming apparent, the curriculum was revised, the period of study was extended so as to cover three years instead of two years and the staff was appreciably increased. In the year 1908 arrangements were made to admit as many as 250 students every year. In 1913. an additional Training College was opened which was after some time shifted to Pattan. Two more First year Training Classes were opened at Amreli and Navsari in 1918-19. With the exception of the Central Institution for training teachers, all other classes came to be closed in the year 1922-23. The present need of training teachers is not so acute as it was before. In order to effect possible retrenchment in the expenditure on education, without in any way marring the efficiency of training, the number of admissions in the only one full-fledged Training College at Baroda was also limited. At the end of the year there were 188 students in all under training, of whom 110 were in the 1st year, 44 in

History of the Training College.

the second and 34 in the Third year. The staff consisted of one Principal, a Vice Principal and 11 teachers most of whom were Graduates. There were five classes in all. Of these, three were for the First Year students, while 1 each was intended for the second and Third year students respectively. There are only 20 scholarships of Rs. 10 each in the Second Year while in the First year all get scholarships of Rs. 9 each. Four teachers from Ahmedabad joined the College in the Third Year Class, as the Third Year Class there was closed. They were charged Rs. 12 each per term.

70. In view of the liberal policy of the Government, towards Mahomedans and Backward classes, the Mahomedan boys have been offered special facilities and in each year one or two scholarships have been specially reserved for them to enable them to prosecute their studies further in the higher classes. Similarly special considerations have been shown to the Depressed class, and the Kaliparaj boys almost all of whom are given scholarships.

71. In Baroda the Training College for Men continued to occupy its own building situated at Kareli Baug far from din and noise of the city. At the College examination, 151 scholars appeared for the First Year, 47 for the Second year, and 29 for the Third year, of whom 97, 38 and 29 respectively were declared successful.

72. The Baroda Training College for Men has two Hostels. Hostels attached to it occupying rented buildings. The number of boarders was 142.

73. During the year seventeen students of the Third Year were sent in company with a member of the staff on a week's excursion. They went to Junagadh where they did sight-seeing to a certain extent besides visiting the famous tem-

ples of the Jains on Mount Girnar. They also went to see the old temples of Somnath in Prabhas-Patan. The feature of the excursion was that two Antyaja students accompanied them. These so-called untouchables mixed freely with their other companions. Government paid Rs. 180-4-7 towards the expenses of the trip.

74. The College has a Union and amongst its activities may be mentioned a Reading Room, a Debating Society and a Social service League.

Training College-
Union

75. The Baroda Training College for men has two Practising Schools attached to it, where practical instruction in the art of teaching is imparted to scholars studying in the College. Practising Schools are staffed with experienced Third Year trained teachers.

76. The total expenditure for training Primary School Men teachers amounted to Rs. 46,797 as against Rs. 53,522 of the last year, showing a reduction of Rs. 6,725.

Expenditure.

TRAINING CLASS AT DWARKA.

77. As Baroda was a far cry from Okhamandal, in the interests of the Vernacular teachers of the Okha Division, a First Year Training Class affiliated to the Baroda Male Training College was opened for one year. This class was financed not only by the Government—Monthly grant of Rs. 30, but it was also substantially helped by the Dwarka Educational Association.

Training Class at
Dwarka.

78. In honour of the visit of Prince Pratapsing Rao to Dwarka, a prize distribution Gathering was organised by the Naib Vidyadhikari Mr. C. M. Desai, who was sent there for conducting the examination of the Training class. The Prince made a little speech which was very much appreciated by the audience.

Prize distribution.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

79. The total number of Girls' Schools was 385 as against 382 of the last year, and the number of Girls' Schools. girls learning in them was 31,318 as against 31,253 of the previous year. In addition to these, there were 35,066 girls studying in Mixed Schools, which added to those learning exclusively in Girls' Schools, brought the total number of girls receiving Primary Education to 67,384 showing an indication of slow but steady progress in the education of girls.

80. The Zanana Class in Baroda had 67 pupils on the roll, as against 80 of the last year. Besides this, there was one aided Urdu Zanana Class at Kathore in the Navsari Division and other unaided class at Petlad. In spite of the best efforts on the part of the Department to induce grown up women to take advantage of such classes, it was obvious that there was no marked improvement in their desire to join them.

81. Needle-work, Drawing, and Embroidery were as usual taught to girls in principal Girls' Schools, Besides, Cookery classes were attached to schools at Baroda, Patan Provision of domestic subjects in Girls' Schools. Petlad, Navsari, and Amreli.

82. With a view to provide the Girls' Schools with a sufficient number of trained teachers the Training College for Women was started originally only as a Training Class with a very small number of pupils in the year 1882. Short history of the institution. In the course of a decade in the year 1893 it developed into a Training College.

83. It is located in a beautiful building on the banks of the Sursagar. It continued in charge of Mrs. Snehalata Pagar, A.M.B.S., (Columbia) as Principal. She was assisted by a Head Mistress and a staff consisting of three graduates, one Undergraduate, four trained teachers and three special teachers for Drawing, Embroidery and Needle-work.

84. Among the College activities the Girl Guides Movement, Physical Culture, Badminton Club, Garba competitions, Discussion of current topics and Excursion trips may be noted. A large number of scholars took part in the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Annual sports out of whom 45 carried off the prizes though the competition was very keen. The scholars also took part in the Autumn Festival celebrated under the auspices of the Baroda Sahitya Sabha. The elocution prize was won by a scholar of the College. The scholars had the good fortune to take part in the interesting ceremony of Barsa at the Laxmi Vilas Palace where the ladies and gentlemen were highly pleased with the songs specially prepared for the auspicious occasion. A series of lectures on Hygiene, Maternity and child welfare were delivered under the auspices of the Maternity League, Baroda. In the examination which was held afterwards, a scholar from the College won the prize.

85. Efforts in the direction of providing physical education suitable for ladies have been mainly successful under the direction of the Principal and a specially trained Tutoress who seek to maintain a high standard of discipline, moral courage, and activity amongst the scholars.

86. The number of women under training when the year closed was 69 as against 76 in the last year, showing a slight decrease due to the starting of a First Year Class at

Mehsana and an unaided Class at Petlad. The total number of lady teachers came to 340 during the year under report as against 313 in the last year, showing an increase of 27.

87. A beautiful building commanding a fine view of the Sursagar continued to be used as a Hostel attached to the Women's College. Hostel for the College scholars which was supervised by Mrs. Khory the Lady superintendent. During the year under report it had 41 boarders of the Training College as against 44 of the last year. Some outsiders from the Maharani High School for Girls were also accommodated in the Boarding House at the request of the High School Principal. During the year four orphan girls on their attaining puberty were married to partners of their own choice at the Boarding House in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of State Officials and many leading ladies and gentlemen from the City. The scholars residing in the Boarding House were taken on short trips by Mrs. Khory. They visited Ajwa, Dabka, Dabhoi and the sacred places on the river Narbada.

88. A Training Class for women originally started at Amreli and thence transferred to Mehsana Training Class for women. Mehsana continued to work under its Superintendent Miss Homawala. It had 30 pupils during the year under report.

89. Out of 69 women teachers that appeared at the different examinations 55 were successful, the percentage of passes being 70.7 as against 77.2 of the last year. The Results of Examination. The scholars of the 3rd Year Class were taken on an excursion to Mount Abu after the annual examination. Such excursions are very popular and result in widening their mental horizon.

90. Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal, Her Distinguished visitors. Highness the Begum Sahiba of Janjira and the princess of Jhalwad graced the College with their visit. Amongst other distinguished visitors

may be mentioned the names of Sir Warden Chilcott, the Editor of the United India and Indian States Delhi, a Number of American Tourists, the Superintendent of the Urdu Schools Bombay; the Deputy Educational Inspector Rajkot, and the Principal Rajkot Training College for women. They were all favourably impressed with the work and organisation of the institution.

91. The total expenditure on both the Training Institutions for women amounted to Rs. 21,671 as against, Rs. 20,387 of the last year.
- Expenditure.
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CHAPTER IX.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

92. The Technical Education in the State is imparted in the following Institutions:—

- (1) The Central School, known as the "Kala Bhavan."
- (2) The Sloyd and Drawing Classes.
- (3) The Reformatory.
- (4) The District Industrial Schools.
- (5) Industrial Classes attached to the Primary Schools.

The Technical Institute popularly known as "Kala-Bhavan" established in the year 1890 was for the first 6 years of its career placed under the guidance and devoted care of the Late Prof. T. K. Gajjar the well-known Chemist. From that time to November 1908 it was under a Foreign trained Graduate in Civil Engineering, Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel L. C. E., except for an interval of three years from 1899 to 1902 when the late Mr. Maganlal C. Desai, B. Sc. worked as Principal. For nearly 17 years last, Mr. C. H. Vora, A. M. I. C. E., has been in charge of the Institution. He is assisted by a well qualified staff. The Institute continued to work in the same six branches of study as shown in the pervious year. Of these, the first four were started from almost the very beginning of the Institute 35 years ago whereas the Textile Branch was added in 1897 and the School of Commerce was opened in the year 1906.

93. The total number of students in all the schools of the Kalabhavan was 404 as against 488 Number of students. in the last year. Table XXXI will give the detailed information regarding the number of pupils attending each group of students.

94. Out of the total of 404 students more than half the number viz. 207 were Baroda students. Analysis of students. Of these 109 were from Baroda City and 98 were from the districts, 71 from Baroda, 7 from Kadi, 17 from Navsari and 3 from Amreli. The remaining 197 came from outside Baroda territories. 142 from Different parts of the Bombay Presidency and other Native States the rest coming from outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, viz 9 from Central India Agency, 16 from Punjab, 11 from Bengal, 8 from C. Province, 4 from Madras, 2 from Berar, 1 from Goa, 2 from Rajputana, 1 from United Province and 1 from far off Asam.

95. At the first and second year annual examinations 250 appeared from the first 5 sections and Internal examinations 181 passed. At the final Diploma Examinations 96 appeared of whom 70 were declared successful in the respective branches.

96. At the Bombay Boiler Act Examinations 6 passed in the Second Class and one in the 3rd Class Certificates against 3 and 1 respectively, in the last year. Three more students were successful in the 2nd Class competency examination held under the new Boiler Rules. In the Commercial Class there were 34 entries from 16 students for the National Union of Teachers' Examination from which 19 entries were successful. Of 6 entries from 2 students at the London Chamber of Commerce none was declared successful. At the Art Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art of Bombay, 35 appeared in Drawing, 16 in Architecture and 9 in painting from which 22, 4 and 7 were successful in the respective branches. The Kalabhavan has recently been recognised as a centre for city and Guilds of London Institute Technological Examinations which were held for the first time in Baroda in the year 1925. Out of 81 students of Kalabhavan who appeared at these Examinations 47 were declared successful. The principal entries counted separate-

ly were in (1) Dyeing of cotton, silk and wool 29 and (2) Plain and fancy weaving 33, of these 26 and 17 passed in these branches respectively. Of the 19 who appeared in the various branches of Engineering and photography only 4 were successful.

97. Some of the important suggestions contained in the reorganisation scheme recommended by
 Important events. Dr. Hay of the Indian Institute of science Bangalore and sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb involving revision of the courses introductions of fresh studies, purchase of new apparatus and machinery and revision of the staff, were adopted during the year. The additions and alterations are likely to increase the efficiency of the Institute and exert beneficial influence on the industrial conditions of the State. Principal King of the Engineering College Benares was invited by Government to inspect the working of the Kalabhavan and for consultation on the problems left over by Dr. Alfred Hay. In the report submitted by Mr. King he emphasises the urgent necessity of:—

1. Re-building the Workshops.
2. Giving up the trading side of the shop in so far as it works in the slightest degree apart from the teaching side.
3. Building the Hostels.
4. Forming Engineering Laboratories and selecting their equipment.

These suggestions are receiving the best attention of the Government.

98. Professor C. M. Shroff and Mr. C. S. Patel both of
 Staff. the Department of Chemical Technology who had been deputed for further experience, the former to Europe and the latter to Bangalore returned in October and resumed their duties in Kalabhavan

Mr. Shroff worked at the large Colour works of the Badische Aniline Company and at Messrs Cassella in Germany. He also worked for a few months at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and paid occasional visits to several Factories and Technical institutions in Switzerland, Germany and England. Mr. Patel obtained training in Oil Technology at the Tata Institute as well as worked in the Soap Factory of the Government of Mysore. Mr. M. L. Dutt, M. E., M. Sc. E.E., (Illinois U. S. A.) was appointed as Professor of Mechanical Engineering on a salary of Rs. 500. He had formerly worked in Kalabhavan from 1916 to 1919 and returned after six years' further experience of varied work outside. Mr. B. B. Sarkar, M. Sc. (Cal), B. Sc. (Edin) was appointed as a Professor of Electrical Engineering. As suggested by Mr. King during his inspection of Kalabhavan, the Government sanctioned a post of Rs. 250 for one year for the Instructor in Machine Drawing to Improve that branch and Mr. Kedarnath Sharma, B. Sc. (B. H. U.) was appointed on the post.

99. The Government grant for scholarships at the Institute is Rs. 100 out of which stipends are given to two boys in each class. Besides these there are two Shrimant Pilajirao Scholarships—Medals and Prizes. Technical scholarships of Rs. 12 each for Baroda and Kadi Prants and six Prant Panchayat scholarships two each of Rs. 7 for Baroda, Navsari and Kadi Prants which are awarded to students fulfilling the necessary conditions. The Professor T. K. Gajjar Memorial Scholarship of Rs. 25 p. m. established by Rajratna Sheth Naranbhai of Petlad is awarded to the best student in Chemical Technology. Two Dewan Bahadur Dhamnaskar Memorial scholarships of Rs. 4 each are awarded to students in Mechanical Engineering and in Chemical Technology. One silver Medal worth Rs. 10 is awarded by rotation each year to the student who stands first in the final examination of the school of Art, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, the Chemical Technology and Weaving Technology. Another Khan-Bahadur J. A. Dalal Medal is

also awarded by the Education Department in rotation in the different sections above noted. 18 scholarships of the total amount of Rs. 147 varying from Rs. 6 to 11 per mensem were awarded to Maratha students studying in the Institution from Shrimant Sayaji Rao Maharaja Maratha Scholarship Fund. Prizes worth Rs. 200 were distributed by Government in all the branches of the Institute. Besides the above scholarships the following Native States also gave scholarships to the students from their territories.

Savantwadi	one of Rupees 30	per month.
Dhrangadra	two of Rupees 15 + 10	per month.
Dewas	one of Rupees 20	per month.
Bhavnagar	one of Rupees 15	per month.
Dhrangadra	one of Rupees 10	per month.
Jamnagar	two of Rupees 13	per month each.
Palitana	one of Rupees 10	per month.
Nandod	one of Rupees 10	per month.

In addition to these some scholarships were also received by some of the Kalabhavan students from private donations.

100 As in the previous years the students of Electrical and Civil Engineering classes undertook Students' visit. a week's visit to the Factories and Engineering Works of Bombay in the month of May last; The Mechanical Engineering students visited under the guidance of Prof. M. L. Dutt, the large Railway and Dock-yard Workshops, Electric undertakings and many other places of Technical interest at Bombay. The Dyeing class students were taken over important Dye Houses, Soap Factories and Chemical Factories etc. of Bombay by Mr. C. M. Shroff, Professor of Chemical Technology and Dye House Superintendent. The students of Civil Engineering class visited the large Reclamation Works in progress under the guidance of Mr. K.T.

Patwa the Surveying Instructor and under the supervision of Principal Mr. C. H. Vora. The Weaving students were taken over some important Mills etc. by Mr. V. S. Athvankar—the Lecturer in Power Loom Weaving.

101. In the Hostel attached to the Kalabhavan which is located in four separate buildings, one
 Hostels. Government and three rented, 103 students were provided with free quarters as against 74 in the last year. Steps are being taken to erect a spacious building for the purpose. The Hostel is supervised by a Member of the teaching staff. Some Bengali and Berar students have started their own Clubs in hired buildings. The Boarding Superintendent has been instructed to keep supervision over such clubs and has been asked to give them necessary help in every respect. The year under report show steady progress and keen interest taken by students in physical culture. Cricket, foot-ball, Hockey, and Tennis were regularly played by students and strong teams were formed in Cricket, Hockey and football. Our teams played as many as 10 fixtures in cricket with local teams and won in six of them. Foot-ball and Hocky matches were also played with local Military teams. Interest in Indian Games was also kept up and ten entries were made from amongst Kalabhavan students in the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Tournaments. Two students secured prizes in the tournaments.

102. The Workshops Department besides supplying Steam
 Nazarpaga Workshops. Mechanical Power and working material to the six mechanical shops, viz., Foundry, Smithy, Lathe, Shops etc. and the Carpentry, Weaving and Dyeing Departments, also manufactured a large number of articles in cast-iron and other metal work and office furniture for schools, dispensaries and other departments of the State. The aggregate value of such manufactured articles during the current year came to Rs. 40,168-8-10 as against Rs. 48,721 in the last year. It had been recently ordered by Government that the Kalabhavan Workshops should be remodelled so as to enable students to work out all the processes and produce finished articles instead of working on commercial lines with a view to make profit.

103. There were only two Industrial Schools one each at Amreli and Navsari known as the District industrial Schools. Tata Hunnarshala which is conducted on the grant-in-aid principle, Government having given a grant of Rs. 3,400. Two more Industrial Schools were added during the year, one at Patan and the other at Petlad. Primary Education along with training in handicrafts was imparted to students in these four Industrial Schools. The Industrial School at Amreli has been working very well. At the end of the year the Amreli School had 224 students as against 235 of last year. 116 of these belonged to Artisan communities. Mechanical Engineering and Cabinet making are taught in three years' courses in the Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari. There were 87 students as against 81 of the last year. Of these 81 were studying Mechanical Engineering and only 6 were learning Cabinet making. 17 students were sent up for the Elementary and 9 for the Intermediate Art Drawing Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay, of whom 10 and 5 respectively were successful. One of the latter was awarded a prize for the best design in Nature studies. 18 students of the Tata Hunnarshala completed three years' course in Mechanical Engineering. Eight of them appeared at the Third Class Mechanical Engineering Examination under the Boiler Act at Bombay and five secured their certificates, one of them also secured Second Class Boiler Attendant's certificate. Two students also completed Three years' course in Cabinet making and were employed on good wages. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,202-13-9 as against Rs. 9,825-3-9 of the last year.

104. The Baroda Reformatory opened under the Children's Court Act, continued to be in charge of The Reformatory. Mr. Paradkar, the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Kalabhavan Principal. It had 22 inmates as against 18 of the last year. In addition to the Primary course of study, the boys were taught carpentry and they did a bit of gardening and farm work too in the compound. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,017-11-8 as against Rs. 3,462-9-2 of the last year,

105. The expenditure of the Kalabhavan including the Reformatory amounted to Rs. 1,14,331
Expenditure. while the income of fees etc., amounted
to Rs. 12,573. The expenditure on Amreli, Petlad and
Patan Industrial Schools amounted to Rs. 7,138, 2,785
and 3,279 respectively. Thus the total cost of Technical
education including the annual expenditure of Rs. 3,580 of
the Tata Industrial School at Navsari, reached to Rs. 1,31,113
as against Rs. 1,19,335 of the last year. The average net
annual cost of educating one pupil at each of the five
Institutions came to Rs. 283, Rs. 32, Rs. 7, Rs. 27, and Rs. 41
respectively.

CHAPTER X.

MAHOMEDANS AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

106. The mahomedan population in the State consists of 83,458 males and 78,879 females. There were in the year 124 Urdu Schools of which 98 schools were attended by 6,567 boys and the remaining 26 were attended by 1,782 girls. 8,344 Moslem children attended the Gujarati schools. The total strength of Mahomedan children attending Primary Schools was 16,693 giving a percentage of 10.3 as against 10.4 of the previous year. The average annual number of Mahomedan children attending Primary schools during the last five years was 16,000. These schools were inspected and examined by the Inspector specially appointed for them.

107. There were five Boarding Schools for Dhanka boys at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Anaval and Vankal, and one Boarding School for girls of the forest tribes at Songadh. The five boys' Schools had 100, 86, 30, 35 and 35 boys on their rolls respectively; while the Girls' School at Songadh had 44 girls. The schools at Songadh and Vyara have Model Farms attached to them where the pupils are given practical lessons in Agriculture. These Schools have influenced the lives of these Backward people in a marked degree. Besides turning out Model cultivators, they have also supplied scholars for the Training College from their communities. Efforts at ameliorating the condition of these tribes have been continuous. In fact, much has been done for these people by Government. There is still scope for doing more in this direction. In the year under report, 300 pupils appeared from these schools for the Examination, out of whom 233 passed.

108. In addition to the teaching of ordinary vernacular standards along with practical lessons in agriculture at the Model Farms attached to these Schools in Songadh and Vyara, the boys are given practical lessons also in carpentry so as to enable them to make and repair their implements. 44 and 70 students attended the Carpentry classes at Songadh and Vyara respectively, of whom 32 and 58 came out successful. 75 and 62 students appeared at the examination of Agriculture, of whom 73 and 51 passed the agricultural test respectively. Efforts were also made to introduce practical lessons in match-manufacture at Vyara Boarding School.

109. A combination of these Boarding schools with the local Vernacular schools has exercised a healthy social influence on the boys who get the benefit of receiving education along with boys of the higher communities.

110. Some of the boys of these backward classes on the successful completion of their courses joined the English schools, the Kalabhavan and the Training Colleges for Men and Women while the rest are utilising their education in following their hereditary agricultural profession more methodically and with greater intelligence and interest.

111. The total expenditure of these six schools amounted to Rs. 19,088 as against Rs. 19,354 of the previous year, showing a slight decrease. The receipts from the sale of Farm produce and other sundries amounted to Rs. 2,568 as against Rs. 3,647 in the previous year. The net average annual cost of educating each Dhanka Boarder came to Rs. 57 as against Rs. 41 in the last year.

112. These institutions are occasionally visited by social workers of adjoining British territories. The Bhil Seva Mandal in Panch-Mahals, and other allied Institutions far and near are watching with interest our efforts in this direction.

113. The number of children of other backward classes such as Koli, Bhil and others attending State Schools was 58,654 as against 54,825 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 3,829. Of these, 38,811 were boys and 19,843 girls. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to sanction special scholarships for these Backward Classes and consequently the number of boys and girls receiving higher education has been steadily on the increase.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

114. There were 219 schools in the year for the Depressed classes, whose population in the Raj, the last Census records at 1,76,821 souls. Of these, 214 were for boys and 5 for girls with 9,072 boys and 265 girls attending them. Besides these, 4,599 Antyaja children were learning in the Gujarati Primary Schools which brings the total number of such children receiving Primary instruction to 13,936 equal to about 8.0 per cent of their total population, as against 7.1 percent of the preceding year.

115. There were 170 boys learning English in the Antyaja schools at Baroda, Patan and Navsari. Besides these, there were 6 students studying in Baroda High School and 2 in the Maharani Girls' High School.

116. Furthermore in the Training College for Men, nine Antyaja scholars were reading along with the high caste scholars for the Teachers' Certificate Examination against 8 in the preceding year. It is noted with pleasure that the opposition against their free admission in English and Vernacular Institutions has practically ceased in very many places in the Raj.

117. Antyaja children are usually given all the requisites free by Government besides free boarding, lodging, etc. In the Primary schools scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded and in the Secondary schools scholarships of Rs. 54 were awarded as in the last year.

118. There were four Antyaja Boarding Houses, one each at Baroda, Patan, Navsari and Amreli with 45, 30, 30 and 28 boarders respectively.

Antyaja Boarding Houses.

119. His Highness' efforts for the uplift of these classes have borne fruit in that the high caste Hindus are now coming forward to work as teachers and inspectors for these schools.

The teaching and inspecting staff.

120. The Inspecting staff consists of one Antyaja Inspector and one Antyaja Deputy Inspector who are also assisted by the Divisional Inspectors in inspection and examination work in their respective divisions. The Inspector of Antyaja schools continued to exercise general supervision over all the Antyaja institutions in the State.

Inspection and examination.

121. As usual, a committee of three members administered the sum of Rs. 15,000 donated by Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta. The interest accruing from the amount being utilised in awarding prizes of Rs. 200 to students who creditably passed the Geeta Course, Rs. 200 for the Essay test, and Rs. 200 as honoraria to teachers who taught them Geeta.

Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla donation.

122. There were four Garoda classes attached to the four Boarding Houses for teaching the priests of the Antyajias of which one is discontinued.

Garoda Classes.

123. The Antyaja Boarding House at Baroda was visited by Mr. C. Laxman Rao of Mysore, Mr. A. M. Jani-Naib Dewan of Lunawada State, and Mr. Rupnarayan Kanungo, M.A., LL.B., of Dewas (Senior). The visitors were favourably impressed with the various activities such as the Boy Scouts, the work done by the Weaving Class, and the Needle and embroidery work taught there.

Visitors.

CHAPTER XII.

BARODA CITY SCHOOLS & OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

124. In the City of Baroda, there were during the year in all 100 educational institutions with 11,952 pupils in them as against 98 institutions with 12,048 pupils in the last year. Of these, 7 were special institutions, 2 Zanana classes, 3 Kindergarten schools and the remaining 88 were purely Primary Schools, of which there were 31 Gujarati, 31 Marathi, 15 Urdu, 6 Antyaja, 1 Aided and 4 Unaided schools. In addition to these, there were 5 Military schools supervised by Regimental Officers where children of the sepoys of the Baroda Army received instruction.

125. In the Baroda City there were in the year 31 Marathi Schools. Marathi schools with 2,936 pupils out of which 20 were for boys with 1,988 pupils and 11 were for girls with 948 girls in them.

126. The number of Kindergarten schools was 10 as against 7 of the last year, showing a slight increase. In some of these Kindergarten Schools. classes arrangements were made to feed the children during school hours. In response to the increasing demand from the people some more kindergarten classes are being started. Of these 10 schools, three were in Baroda with 538 children, 4 in Kadi with 269 children, 1 in Navasari with 75 children and 2 in Amreli with 200 children, making a total of 1,082 children. The age of these children varied from 4 to 6 years. Besides these there were 4 private classes of kindergarten in some of the Taluka towns, with 152 children attending them. There are 4 Kindergarten Classes attached

to Girls' schools with 201 children attending them. The kindergarten classes in general seem to grow in popularity and are able to demand financial assistance from the public. Arrangements were made to supply these schools with specially qualified teachers.

127. The seven schools attached to the different Military schools. regiments in the State for recruits continued to work satisfactorily. Of these, five were at Baroda, 1 at Dhari and 1 at Dwarka having altogether 316 pupils on the rolls. Of these, as many as 272 appeared at the annual examinations and 124 came out successful at various examinations.

128. The Jail school attached to the Baroda Central Jail Jail school. for the benefit of the convicts had 13 pupils during the year, out of which 10 appeared and 6 passed their examinations.

129. There were 24 aided Primary schools under Aided Primary Schools. private management during the year under report. The total amount of grants received by these schools came to Rs. 4,987 as against Rs. 6,517 in the preceding year. Of these, 4 were in Baroda with 182 pupils, 13 were in Kadi with 819 pupils, 5 in Navsari with 440 pupils and 2 in Amreli with 123 pupils making a grand total of 1,564.

130. The number of unaided schools was 55 with 2,722 Unaided Primary Schools. pupils attending them as against 57 with 2,636 pupils in the preceding year. Of the 55 schools, 13 were in Baroda with 554 pupils, 22 in Kadi with 690 pupils, 15 in Navsari with 1292 pupils and 5 in Amreli with 186 pupils. These 55 schools included 8 schools exclusively meant for girls and comprised the following private schools:—

7 Sanskrit Schools.

24 Gujarati Boys' Schools.

4 Kindergarten Classes.

1 Zanana School.

2 Urdu Girls' Schools.

8 Gujarati Girls' Schools.

2 Industrial Schools for Women.

4 Urdu Boys' Schools.

3 Antyaja Schools.

131. The Rajkeeya Sanskrit Pathshala was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on 3rd September 1915 to aid in the revival of Sanskrit learning and to facilitate the education of persons willing to follow the priestly profession, and other allied professions practised by and usually peculiar to those well-versed in Sanskrit. The college affords facilities for studying the Ayurvedic system of medicine, poetics, astronomy, astrology, and Pauranic literature. There were 14 classes with 105 scholars as against 16 classes with 87 scholars in the last year. Of the 77 candidates who appeared for the various examinations of the Pathshala during the year under report, 56 came out successful.

Rajkeeya Sanskrit
Pathshala.

132. Arrangements are made to provide practical training to medical scholars at the Uttamchand Jhaveri Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary under the supervision and guidance of the Vaidyaraj there.

Other arrangement
made for the medical
scholars for practical
training.

133. The Pathshala prepares different kinds of drugs to provide practical instruction in the art of drug-making. Some of these preparations are put on the market for the use of the public. Students are taken to fields with a view to give them first-hand acquaintance with medicinal plants, herbs, etc.

Instruction in the art
of drug-making.

134. Another marked feature of the Pathshala is that it is open to all devotees of Sanskrit learning irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

Admission open irrespective of caste, creed, or colour.

135. The students are taught English also along with Sanskrit. In all 45 scholarships ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per month were awarded in the different branches of study. Four more scholarships of Rs. 12 each were sanctioned during the year, 2 for Alankar and 2 for Jyotish. The amount of scholarships so distributed was Rs. 3,635-15-9 as against Rs. 3,445-9-8 in the last year. Students passing the highest standard with distinction are awarded Diplomas and Medals. The Thakore Saheb of Kanjri has donated Rs. 100, from the interest accruing whereon a Jyotish scholar was awarded a silver Medal during the year under report.

English is also taught. Scholarships awarded to scholars.

136. The Rajkeeya Sanskrit Pathshala is located in the Radha-Vallabh temple near Mandavi.

Rajkeeya Sanskrit Pathshala and the Boarding House. Due to a rise in the number of students and the addition of certain special classes for various branches of study, the Boarding House attached to the Institution which was located in the same building had to be removed to another rented building nearby.

137. The total expenditure came to Rs. 9,618-3-3 as against Rs. 8,310-15-1 of the preceding year.

Expenditure.

138. There were, during the year, 14 Sanskrit schools, 5 Government, 2 Aided and 7 Unaided Sanskrit schools with 435 students studying in them. Table XXXIII gives the requisite information as regards the number of students and other interesting details relating to these schools,

139. At the desire of Raj-Ratna Naranbhai Keshavlal of Petlad and Rameswar Dutt Sharma, a school and a hostel were started on the 22nd January 1923 by his brother Sheth Ramanlal Keshavlal. It is called "Narayan Vidyashala" and is housed in a building erected from the charity funds of Sheth Naranbhai. It had 19 students on the roll.

140. The special feature of the provision for Sanskrit learning is the institution known as Shravan Mas Dakshina Examination which continues to attract candidates from far off places in order to keep up and encourage the study of Sanskrit language and literature in the traditional old style. His Highness' Government has been pleased to earmark a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually for the purpose.

141. The schools for the defectives at Baroda and Mehsana continued to do very useful work and have shown satisfactory progress during the year. The total number attending them was 76 including 19 blind students as against 73 of the preceding year; There were 69 boys and 7 girls, 32 and 44 students in Baroda and Mehsana respectively. Both these schools were under the management of teachers specially trained for the purpose. The Deaf-Mutes were taught by the Lip Reading method, while the Braille system was followed in teaching the blind. The children of the former class were also taught Drawing, wood-work, and Tailoring as well, while those of the latter the three R's. Besides these to make life pleasant and cheerful for them, the teaching of Music is also provided. Four students from Mehsana Deaf and Dumb School passed the Elementary Drawing Examination of Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. Two Matriculate teachers are attached as scholars to receive training in the art of teaching the Deaf, Mute and the blind. They are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 35,

Their services when they are qualified will be utilised in meeting the requirements of the Schools at Baroda and Mehsana. A sum of Rs. 600 contributed by the Baroda Prant Panchayat towards supporting poor inmates of the Deaf-Mute and Blind School was spent in the year under report, for the object for which it was earmarked. On the occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb a dinner was given to the pupils of the Baroda School by Government. On festive occasions usually the inmates are fed by the charitably disposed persons who are interested in the welfare of the poor and the needy. Boarding Houses for the convenience of the children coming from the districts have been attached to both the Schools. The Association of the workers for the relief of the Deaf-Mutes which was started in Baroda in the year 1922 as a branch of the Ahmedabad Association for the Deaf-Mutes worked vigorously during the year. As a result of the district demonstration tours, a sum of Rs. 2,100 was deposited in the Baroda Savings Bank from the interest whereof the boarders are helped. The total expenditure incurred on these schools during the year under the report came to Rs. 12,413 as against Rs. 11,958 of the last year.

142. The Aesthetic side of education was well cared for. The Central School at Baroda known as School of Indian Music. the School of Indian Music had during the year 241 students on the roll. The subject of music continued to be taught in the Training Colleges for men and women and in the Middle School. The services of Ustads and Gavaiyas of the State are utilised in this school on payment of some extra allowance. The Baroda City Central Music School is held in the evening. The District Music Schools and Classes are working fairly well. Music is also taught in the larger Girl's Schools. The Sanai Class was continued during the year. It was the only class now existing in the whole of India. This class meets every morning in the Middle School building. Gurav and Holar students are methodically trained in what may be called their hereditary vocation. The work of this class is very much appreciated by the public specially among the Guravas and Hollars themselves.

143. The Shinga and Karna classes continued to work pretty well.
 The Shinga & Karna
 Classes.

144. As an experiment, one music class for the blind and one class for the Depressed are newly started.
 Classes for the blind
 and the depressed.

145. In addition to the Central School at Baroda, there are four Music schools at Amreli, Mehsana, Dabhoi and Navsari. Of these four district schools, the school at Dabhoi has been working well and efficiently. The school at Navsari is also doing good work. The district schools had 601 students.
 Disrriect Music schools.

146. Princess Kamala Devi Raje with her children and other Purdah ladies visited the school and were pleased with the work.
 Visitors.

147. The Principal and some of the State Ustads and Music teachers were deputed by Government to attend the All-India Music Conference at Lucknow and Benares where some of them were awarded Golden and Silver Cups and the title of " Doctor of Music and Sangit Chudamani " were bestowed on the Principal and the Head Master of the school respectively.
 Deputation to the All
 India Music Conference.

148. Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 200 were distributed to the deserving students of the various music classes as was done last year.
 Scholarships.

149. The total expenditure of all the Music schools amounted to Rs. 17,711-14-9 as against Rs. 18,160-9-10 in the last year. The expenditure of the Central School at Baroda amounted to Rs. 14,778-13-7 as against Rs. 15,177-8-10 of the preceding year.
 Expenditure.

150. In the orphanage at Amreli there were 50 pupils against 61 of the last year, 3 of whom were juvenile offenders. They were taught the 3 R's and some of the useful manual arts and handicrafts such as sewing, weaving, dyeing, printing, carpentry, according to their natural aptitude. A few of these pupils serve as apprentices to local artisans while others prosecute their studies further in English schools. The total expenditure amounted Rs. 6,670-0-7 as against Rs. 7,754-6-6 of the last year.

151. The Creche orphanage at Baroda was started in the year 1918 to afford shelter to parentless children. The Principal, Training College for Men, and Mrs. Travers continued to work as Secretary and Matron respectively. Lady Dhanavantagauri Mehta is the Chairman of the Committee appointed to look after the satisfactory working of and to suggest necessary improvements in the Institution. There were 31 boys and 11 girls, in all 42 inmates against 31 boys and 10 girls, in the preceding year. One Sub Assistant Surgeon examines the health of all the orphans. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,770-3-0 as against Rs. 5,462-7-9 of the last year.

152. The Wagher Boarding House was founded at Dwarka in the year 1920 for the uplift Education of Waghers. The Educational Assistant Mr. K. N. Joshi superintended the institution. There were 23 resident Wagher students at the end of the year as against 25 of the last year. The Military Medical Surgeon looks after the health of Wagher Boarders. The inmates of the Wagher Boarding House attended the local vernacular and English schools with ordinary boys. They are taught carpentry, smithy, wood-craft, furniture-designing, weaving and are provided facilities for physical training, sports and games. Hunting expeditions under the guidance of Captain Acquino

of the Okha Regiment are also arranged. 18 of these students appeared for the annual examination and 10 passed. One student has reached upto standard fourth of the High School and 2 in Standard sixth of the Vernacular School. The inmates of the hostel are given the facilities of a Workshop where they are taught the practical work of carpentry and smithy. They prepare implements of farming, carts, ploughs, etc. and some of them have picked up the art of preparing nice pieces of furnitures, such as chairs, tables, boxes and stools. Certain boys attend the weaving class that has been kept in Dwarka for the work of demonstration by the Commerce Department.

153. During the year amongst the distinguished visitors who visited the Wagher Boarding House, the name of the Baroda Resident is outstanding. The boarders were were much pleased by the presence of Prince Pratapsing Rao and H. E. the Dewan Saheb. The total expenditure of this institution for this year amounted to Rs. 3,909-1-8 as against Rs. 4,141-12-5 of the last year.

154. A Boarding house for the backward classes was opened at Waghodia on the 14th april 1924. It had 48 students against 50 of the last year. 46 students appeared at the examinations out of which 36 were declared successful. The expenditure of this Boarding house was Rs. 4,422 nearly against Rs. 2,376 of the last year. During the year another Boarding house at Amroli in Tilakwada was also started for the Backward classes therein. It had 41 pupils during the year.

155. Arrangements are being made in a few places like Kukarvada, Vankal and Kheralu to provide facilities for adult education by opening night schools.

156. There are two Industrial schools for Women in the State, one at Baroda and the other at Amreli with 31 and 48 ladies attending them.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BOY SCOUT ORGANISATION.

157. The Scout Movement has been in existence for over 6 years and a half and has given ample and obvious proof of its usefulness. Mr. D. Prasad whose services were secured through the Young Men's Christian Association in January 1919 started the work of training and organising a troop of Scouts and made a beginning with 100 boys. It continued to be controlled and directed by Mr. R. K. Nulkar B.A., the Scout Commissioner, Baroda State, during the year with the help of Mr. B. S. Dave as his Assistant and a number of Scout Masters. The movement has acted as a powerful factor in supplementing the efforts of the educational institutions in the building up of character and in cultivating the civic sense of the rising youth of the State.

158. The organisation continued to work under the same staff with the addition of three Scout-Masters each getting an honorarium of Rs. 15 p.m. Only two Head Quarters were maintained viz, the Baroda Central Head Quarters and the Navsari Head Quarters. The latter has now a fine building of its own. The Central Scout Head Quarters in the Capital are located in the spacious Hall of the basement of the Museum building in the Public Park. During the year the number of Scouts in the Central Head Quarters was 187. In addition to the Central Head Quarters there are four independent troops in the City such as the Baroda High School, the Maharani Chimnabai High School, the Middle School, and the Kalabhavan. Besides the above, other troops viz, the Elephant troop, the Eagle troop, the Virashram troop, the

Reformatory troop and the Depressed Class troop are progressing fairly well, under the direction of the Assistant Scout-Commissioner. In addition to these in the Mofussil there are other District Troops at Padra, Dabhoi, Petlad, Sojitra, Vaso, Karjan, Sinor, Waghodia, Gandevi, Kathor, Billimora, Karachia, Kherwadi, Patan, Mehsana, Visnagar, Vadnagar, Sidhpur, Unjha, Kadi, Kalol, Dehgam, Amreli and Dhari. All of them showed fairly satisfactory progress. The total strength of Scouts in the State at the end of the year was 1,864 distributed in 45 different troops as against 1,125 of the last year distributed in 30 total troops showing a steady increase of 739 excluding a reserve of over 500 who are yet under training for the tender-foot test.

159. It is a valuable achievement indeed during the last 5 years when we find that the Baroda Scouts have made a name for themselves far and wide earning good opinions of the founder of the Movement, Sir Baden Powell, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We sent out our young Leaders as organising Officers to Dhrangadra, Bikaner, Devghar-Baria and even to distant parts such as Sholapur and Allahabad, thus showing that the work done by the Baroda Scouts was valued not only in Gujarat and Kathiawar but far beyond the Presidency.

160. Time was now ripe to broadbase the Movement at home on universal and popular good will to remove old prejudices against the new order of things and to extend the movement further to suit local needs and requirements. In 1923 May, the Honourable Council sanctioned a Scheme for training teachers of different schools as Scout Masters. This enabled the Movement to have about 50 Scout Masters as Lieutenants to help in the realisation of Scout ideals throughout the State. How useful and serviceable these Scout Masters are and how popular the movement has grown to be

is obvious to every body in touch with it. When the Second training Camp was held in May 1924 a second batch of 30 Scout Masters was trained. The importance of training given in the training camp could best be judged by the fact that Bhavnagar, Wankaner, and Balasinore sent their representatives here for receiving Scout training and even those who were trained at the Lonawala Camp came once more for being trained with the Baroda Scouts. Both these Camps included men besides teachers who sought the training as private citizens. Almost every school in the State has one or more Scout Masters on its staff capable of starting troops and above all guide the physical culture of the school side by side with Scout craft. It was found possible to extend the public utility of the movement by developing the Ambulance Section and sending out the trained Scouts to Pavaghar, Chandod, Sidhpur, and Mira Datar. The Scout's motto "Be Prepared" and the Scout's religion of "A good turn daily" are thus being more extensively realised in the Scout family of the State. The boys are also enjoined to live a clean, sturdy life to go about doing their duties with a purpose in view. They are also required to be clean in thought, word and deed besides being serviceable to others.

161. Although a regular Training Camp was not organised this year, eight Scout Masters
 Scout-Training. were trained at the Head Quarters from Baroda, Waghodia and also from other Native States such as Balasinore, Palitana, and Kishangarh. Thus the Head Quarters continued to help those who wanted to take the Scout Training. The demand for a regular Scout training Camp was found to be increasing.

162. During the year under report, the Scouts rendered
 Important events notable services at the Navsari sports, the Baby week in Baroda and various other functions throughout the State. Scout Masters and Scout Officers from different parts of India paid visits of varying durations to study our methods. It was noteworthy that the
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advice of the Scout Commissioner was sought by the Rajpipla and Palitana States and the organisation had thus the credit of initiating the Scout movement at both these places. During the year the opening of the Head-Quarters at Navsari at the hands of H. E. Sir Manubhai Saheb was an important event. Sheth Nanabhai Chokshi with a handsome donation of Rs.15,000 enabled a splendid Head Quarters to be built thus giving a fine lead to the other prants. At Baroda, the 6th Anniversary was celebrated by a huge Camp fire under the Presidentship of H. E. the Dewan Saheb when all the leading officers and the gentlemen of the city were invited. Scout activity throughout the Raj was steadily becoming more purposeful and effective both in developing physical and mental fitness as well as a higher capacity for social service. The most notable hike of the year was organised in Patan Abhyas Griha Troop when 15 boys went to Dharnidhar and came back covering 175 miles in 15 days and rendering some social service in every village on their way. Besides Ambulance work, very useful and responsible service was rendered throughout the Raj at all public functions, Baby Week, Library Conference, Sports, Tournaments, Fairs and Fires. In this regard the Baden Powell Association Scout Magazine in reviewing the work has paid a very high compliment to Baroda Scouts and asked their Scouts to follow our example.

163. Through the instrumentality of Vyayam, Gujarati monthly magazine, owned by Shrimant Special features. Sardar Mujumdar, it is now possible to reach the Gujarati knowing public with Scout news and Scout reports. With a view to extend the movement to villages the scout literature is being translated into Gujarati. The outstanding feature of Kadi Prant troops is the contribution of the expenses of the Scout work by the Panchayets. This is a very encouraging sign indeed.

164. Ever since the inclusion of the school masters and the private citizens as active agents of Hopeful future. the organisation, support and confidence of the public is steadily increasing and the movement is

fairly heading towards self-reliance. The public are making the movement their own by forming their Scout associations in almost every locality. The policy laid down by the State of making the movement self-reliant in the long run is bearing good fruit. In a few years more it is confidently expected that except for the Central as an expert guide and inspecting agency for supervision and co-ordination of work the public at large will take full charge of the local work and supply all other Scout needs; the State providing the central guidance only.

165. The total expenditure on the Scouts organisation was Rs. 11,193 as against Rs. 12,318 of the last year. From the statistical figures of the expenditure of the last few years it could be seen that even with the reduced expenditure the organisation was spreading rapidly. In fact it was trying to be self supporting without impairing its efficiency.

166. Gymnasium teachers were attached to most of the important Secondary and Primary schools. The Physical culture work in the city has partly been placed under the guidance of the scout organisation and partly that of the Gymnasium Inspector, who is assisted by Trained Gymnastic Teachers. Scholars in the Training College for Women were taught by a lady teacher trained under Miss Mac. Donald now Mrs. A. Ashton sometime Directress of Physical Culture, Baroda. In some of the girls' schools physical instruction is imparted by women teachers trained under Miss Mac Donald. The scholars in the Training College for Men continued to receive systematic training in gymnastics and games by a graduate teacher specially trained in Madras for the purpose.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

167. Attempts were continued with some success to impart moral and religious instruction in the Primary and Secondary Schools. An hour in a week was set apart for this purpose in all secondary schools where teachers made use of

the books published by the Moral Education League. In the Vernacular Primary Schools " Niti Shikshan " and Dharma Varnan were used by the teachers to help them explaining to the classes the fundamental tenets of different religious faiths. During History and Literature lessons some of the competent teachers indirectly created influences calculated to build the moral manhood of their pupils.

FOREIGN TRAINING.

168. Mr. F. S. Kale, B.A., continued his post graduate studies and practical work in Hotel management at the Waldorf Austoria Hotel at New York where he studied the American system of Hotel management throughout the year and returned early in August 1925.

Mr. C. M. Shroff, M.A., continued his post-graduate study in chemical Technology in Germany and in England. He also helped Mr. K. R. Dotiwala in Exhibition work and returned to Baroda in October 1924.

Mr. K. R. Dotiwala continued his studies in Economics etc, along with his duties at the Empire Exhibition. He also went to Germany to learn practical work on behalf of the Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, under permission of Government and returned to Baroda early in April 1925.

Dr. (Miss) Shardabai Genesh Pandit, M.B.B.S., continued her course in higher medicine in London.

Miss D. A. Cooper, B.A., continued her studies at the Maria Gray Training College, London, throughout the year and returned in June 1925.

Dr. W. D. Korde finished his post-graduate studies in oil, Fats, and Candle manufacture in Germany and returned early in September 1924.

No new candidate was deputed for foreign training during the year under report.

CHAPTER XIV.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

169. This Branch of the Education Department was brought into being in the year 1910-11 at the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as a necessary supplement to the measure of free and compulsory education of the masses introduced by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb nearly fifteen years ago. By spreading a net work of free public libraries all over the State, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desired to bring within the easy reach of its subjects the knowledge that is so essential to the full development of a man. The Library Department was under the general direction of Mr. Newton M. Dutt as Curator of State Libraries, while Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, B.A., was incharge of the mofussil section. Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D., worked as Oriental Librarian and General Editor of the Gaekwar's Oriental Series. He continued to be in charge of the Oriental Section.

170. The activities of the Library Department are divided into four main branches :—

Branches of department.

1. The Central Library at Baroda, with all its allied institutions.
2. District Libraries.
3. The Travelling Libraries, and
4. The Visual Instruction Branch.

171. The Reading Room was open for 365 days. 140 periodicals were subscribed for and 62 were received free.

Reading Room.

172. During the year 2,436 volumes were purchased and 1,129 were acquired as gift. The greater portion of the Library of the comparative religion seminar consisting of 434 volumes except books relating to Hinduism and Mahomedanism was transferred from the College to the Central Library. They formed a valuable addition to the stock. The total stock at the close of the year was 1,05,340. The Travelling Library had a collection of 18,633 over and above this stock.

173. The number of registered borrowers was 3,542 consisting of 1,892 Gujaratis including Readers & circulation. the Parsees, Mahomedans, the rest being Deccanics and other non-Gujaratis including 20 Bengalis, 6 Madrasis, and a few Jews. Twenty-nine percent of these were Government servants, 46 percent students, while the remaining 25 percent were unconnected with the official or student world in Baroda territories. The total circulation of books came to 83,229 consisting of 30,213 English, 24,378 Gujarati, 23,481 Marathi and 5,157 Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu Books during the 274 days during which the Lending Library was open. This worked out daily average of 303 volumes.

174. The Sanskrit Section had already 31 manuscripts on loan with them and 11 more were Sanskrit Section. borrowed during the year. The total circulation of Sanskrit books during the year was 2,014. There were 5,804 printed books and 13,134 manuscripts. 90 books were purchased and 126 were transferred from the Sayaji Library collection. Two books viz. Samarangana volume I and Kavya-Mimansa were completed and published during the year. In all 25 volumes had appeared in the Series and 12 were in the Press.

175. The Central Library runs its own bindery which Bindery Branch. binds periodicals in volumes, the office registers, and forms. It repairs books worn out by use and also packs up the books of Gaekwar's Oriental Series ordered from places in India and also from Europe.

II. DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

176. At the close of the year there were 43 town and Prant Libraries all of which have been District Libraries. located in buildings of their own. These libraries have an aggregate stock of 1,83,687 volumes, showing an increase of 11,732. They circulated 1,52,471 books amongst their 16,987 readers as against 1,50,919 books amongst 17,304 readers during the last year. The total number of Village libraries during the year was 618,10 having been added during the year. 41 village Libraries had their own buildings. The Village Libraries had an aggregate stock of 1,94,802 volumes. They circulated 69,587 of them amongst 29,573 readers. There were during the year 87 Reading Rooms in the State. The Assistant Curator toured for 49 days during the year and visited 12 Town Libraries and 10 Village Libraries. The Village Libraries as usual were inspected by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department. The annual grant remained the same as in the last year.

177. Besides the free public Libraries mentioned above there are good libraries located in Semi Public Libraries. different towns of the state which are financed and managed by private bodies. A majority of them possessed excellent buildings of their own:

178. The success of the Library Movement owes a great deal to the sympathy and co-operation of Revenue Officers, Local Bodies like Donation from Panchayats. Panchayats and School Masters. Rs. 26,012-11-9 were contributed against Rs. 24,897-11-0 of the last year showing an increase which is a good indication of the increasing interest taken by the Panchayats.

179. 324 Volumes were added during the year bringing Travelling Libraries. up the total stock to 18,633 volumes. 13,396 books in 418 boxes were circulated in 123 mofussil Centres amongst 5,715 readers. The expenditure of the Travelling Libraries was 1,484-7-0 as against Rs. 983-3-9 for books, freight and dead-stock.

III. VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

180. The cinema Operator continued his tour in the districts as usual and gave 62 Cinema Shows to the people of several towns and villages which were attended by 50,293 people. The expenditure of this Branch was Rs. 2,110-8-0 for materials, contingencies, transportation and travelling.

181. During the year under report, the inspection work of village libraries was continued by the Inspection by Dy. Deputy Educational Inspectors. It is hoped that this method of inspection will bring more satisfactory results.

182. A new feature of the year under report with regard to the Library Movement was that some Important events. local enthusiastic men and energetic volunteers in the State held meetings of the Librarians and Secretaries of the Village and Town Libraries in the Taluka towns of Petlad, Waghodia, Dehgam, Kadi and Kalol to discuss questions re: the management of the libraries and if possible to suggest remedies for removing the difficulties. A Training Class was conducted for a fortnight in the Central Library Baroda by Messrs Amin and Divanji. They gave practical training in accessioning, classifying and cataloguing to twelve Librarians. The Taluka Library Associations called "Pustakalaya Mandals" which have been recently started at Waghodia and Petlad with a view to co-operate with the Department in giving better facilities for the Libraries and reading rooms in their Talukas are reported to have been doing useful work. Arrangements for periodical visits of the Village Libraries by volunteers have been made by some of these Associations. A striking feature of the Library Movement is the organisation of the Libraries' Co-operative Society, Limited with a capital of Rs. 50,000 divided into

2,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The main object of this Mandal is to give an impetus to the Library movement of the whole of Gujarat in general and of the Baroda State in particular, by securing facilities, (1) for purchasing books and periodicals at special concession rates, (2) for publishing and supplying at moderate rates forms, posters, leaflets, periodicals, books, card catalogues, etc. to the libraries in the Province of Gujarat. The Gandevi public Library celebrated its Diamond Jubilee when a Library Exhibition under the Distinguished Presidentship of His Excellency the Dewan Sahab - Sir Manubhai N. Mehta - was held. His speech on the occasion was full of suggestions for better working of the libraries and gave a great impetus to those working in the cause. The Gandevi Library workers also invited a Conference of persons interested in the library movement under the Presidentship of Mr. Matubhai H. Kantawala, a leading citizen and Editor of the Sahitya, a local Vernacular monthly magazine. The Conference was a great success. It was instrumental in bringing about a better understanding between the library workers and the departmental authorities, re : the library policy. Messrs. Bhattacharya, Shrigondekar and Rangaswami of the library staff represented the State at the Third Oriental Conference held at Madras in December 1924.

183. The Baroda Central Library, being unique as it is, has a reputation in and out of India which attracts eminent persons to visit the institution. Numerous requests for information from various institutions and individuals all over the Country were received during the year and appreciative references to the library were made on several occasions.

184. The expenditure of the Library Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 89,571-11-4 as against Rs. 77,588-10-6 of

the last year.

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ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE.

185. Table XXXVI gives a complete list of books published upto the end of the year under report by the Translation Branch under the Vidyadhikari. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to endow a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the enrichment of vernacular (Gujarati-Matathi-Hindi and Urdu) literature. From the interest of that sum the two series viz. Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala and Shree Sayaji Balajnana Mala are being financed. Among these books some are translations, some are adaptations and some are quite originals. With a view to fulfil the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, to popularise the upto-date knowledge of useful subjects and to encourage private publishers, the books of the two series have been entrusted for publication under contract to the two local Firms of publishers one for Gujarati and Marathi; and the other for Hindi.

186. Mr. J. P. Joshipura, M. A., continued to work as Translation Assistant upto 31st March 1925, when he was transferred to Kadi District as deputy Educational Inspector Sidhapur Division, and his vacancy was filled up by Mr. N. S. Shastri, B. A., from 1st April 1925.

187. The number of books published upto the year under report was 161 of which 157 were numbered while 4 though not numbered were financed from the interest of the fund. Besides 18 books were in the Press, 132 volumes were ready for the Press and 87 were under preparation. The total number of volumes that ran through a second edition upto the end of the year 1924-25 was twenty-two of which one had a third edition also. One fact deserves to be noted here that one book of the Sahitya Mala was prescribed by the University of Bombay as a text book in the School Leaving

Certificate Examination of 1926. Thus it will appear that the series are growing popular and useful. The total number of books published during the year under report was 16. These books supply literature for reading amounting to more than 2100 pages or 134 forms of Crown 16mo size.

188. Among the 74 authors who wrote or prepared 161 volumes of the two series published already upto the end of the year, 33 authors belonged to Edu. Department, 13 belonged to the departments other than Education, 7 were Baroda State subjects and 21 were authors residing in territories other than Baroda State. To sum up 53 were authors who belonged to Baroda State, while 21 hailed from outside the State.

Classification of authors.

189. Out of 161 volumes published, 28 were in Marathi, 126 in Gujarati and 7 in Hindi.

Classification of volumes by language.

190. In addition to the publications undertaken in these series Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,200 towards patronizing and encouraging authors in vernacular literature. For this purpose the number of books received during the year was 147 of which 122 books could be patronized and remuneration amounting to Rs. 2,148-4-0 in all was paid to authors from the grant above referred to.

Encouragement to private literary efforts.

191. Among one hundred different authors who wrote the 122 books encouraged by the Department no less than 81 hailed from outside Baroda State and only 19 belonged to Baroda State.

Classification of authors.

CHAPTER XV.

MUSEUM AND THE PICTURE GALLERY

192. The Museum and the Picture Gallery continued to be under the management and control of Mr. S. Ganguli, who had served before in the Imperial Museum of Calcutta. He was assisted by a special staff appointed for preserving the collection in good order.

193. Students of the local Colleges and Schools and from the mofussil visited the museum and the Picture Gallery and availed themselves of the collections of various specimens of Arts and Sciences. The Museum lent as before its scientific and astronomical apparatus temporarily to the Colleges and the Kalabhavan when required by them.

194. During the year under report steady progress was made in each and every section of the Museum and the Picture Gallery. The work of labelling in the Museum was taken up in hand and was in progress during the year. Descriptive labels for a large number of exhibits were printed and put up in glazed frames on stands against the cases to enable visitors to get a good idea of the articles displayed. This method of labelling is altogether different from that generally adopted in other Museums. These labels are instructive and contain fairly full description of the Exhibits. It will take some time to complete the work of labelling the Exhibits in all the Sections, but when finished it will have a great educative value. The Cinema Operator has prepared films illustrating several industries in the State. These are greatly appreciated by the public. Exhibits for the newly sanctioned ethnological court in the Museum are being collected.

195. The Museum and the Picture Gallery possess a very good collection of books on Fine Arts, Sciences etc., for the convenience of students and visitors who might like to refer to such books. The Picture Gallery has now an excellent collection of Oriental and Occidental pictures by famous artists of the different schools.

A library of fine arts and Sciences in the Picture Gallery.

196. During the year under report visitors to the Museum and the Picture Gallery other than students of the State as well as British territories numbered 2,32,784 as against 2,34,767 in the last year, the slight decrease being due to the closing of the Institution to the public for some months on account of repairs, annual cleaning etc. Among visitors of rank and distinction who graced the Museum with their presence were Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwad, Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Cooch Behar and Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Bhopal. The American Tourists some of whom were the Directors of Museum in the United States of America and who happened to visit the Museum, very much appreciated the exhibits and the arrangement in the Museum. Sir W. Chilcott also expressed himself satisfied with what he saw at the Picture Gallery and the Museum.

197. In addition to a fairly regular supply of new specimens of Fine Art, Metal-ware, Porcelain, Textiles, Crystal work, etc., a fine collection of unique and valuable specimens of Napalese and Tibetan Art has been acquired. The Nepalese collection has proved to be a great attraction and the rare specimens of Tibetan Art are very much admired by the visitors.

198. The total expenditure on account of the Museum and the Picture Gallery during the year under report was Rs. 85,325-9-3 as against Rs. 35,262-8-11 of the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

199. During the year under report, Rs. 2,36,900 were sanctioned for the construction of new school buildings and for additions and alterations to the old buildings. Of this amount, Rs. 1.75,900 were for the districts, while Rs. 61,000 were for the City of Baroda.

Grant for School buildings.

200. During the year, the work of constructing 54 School-houses was in progress. This number included additions and alterations to old buildings also. Of these, 10 buildings were completed by the end of the year and handed over to the Education Department. At the end of the year, there were 501 Government School Buildings.

Number of buildings.

201. In the departmental budget a sum of Rs. 10,500 is set apart to provide for prizes to be distributed immediately after the examination. Text books are usually given as prizes, so that they may be useful to the children when promoted. In addition people of different villages also give prizes to school children in the form of books and other articles.

Prizes in School.

202. The Book Depot continued to be managed by the Contractors "The Laxmi Electric Printing Press Company, Limited, Baroda.

The Book Depot.

203. The number of schools doing Postal work was 204 as against 200 of the previous year. They continued to receive remuneration varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 p.m. from the Postal Department.

Postal Work.

204. The meetings of the Teachers' Association were held in the principal Central Primary Teachers' Association. Schools for the purpose of discussing educational subjects. They were occasionally presided over by the members of the Inspectorial staff. The Association did useful work.

205. In order to facilitate the spread of sanskrit learning the institution of Shraavan Mas Dakshina Examinations is started which attracts candidates from far off places. In order to keep up and encourage the study of sanskrit language and literature in the traditional old style, His Highness' Government is pleased to earmark a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually for the purpose. At the Examination held in the year under report, 86 candidates had appeared out of whom 64 passed. A little modification in the original rules has been instrumental in attracting a large number of students from different parts of India. The total expenditure on the Institution, together with the Dakshina amount and the honorarium to Examiners, amounted to Rs. 4,934 as against Rs. 4,861 in the last year.

BARODA.
29th May 1926

C. M. D.

N. K. DIKSHIT.
Commissioner of Education,
(Vidyadhikari)
Baroda State.
Baroda.

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TABLE I.

Statement showing expenditure under different heads.

		1923-24.	1924-25.
University Education	{ Arts College ...	1,49,474	1,40,822
School Education, General	{ Secondary Schools.	3,60,418	3,74,273
	{ Primary Schools.	17,28,168	18,04,218
Do. Special	{ Training Schools.	46,600	44,036
	{ Other Special Schools...	1,81,152	1,96,939
Buildings and Apparatus...	... ..	1,50,000	1,50,000
Direction and Inspection ...	... ..	1,09,670	1,24,979
Scholarships ... ..	... ..	83,377	73,118
Miscellaneous ... ..	... ..	1,76,919	1,85,723
Princes' School ... ..	... ..	28,194	27,432
Total ...		30,13,972	31,21,540

N. B.—An Educational grant of Rs. 1,50,000 budgetted in Public Works Department for School buildings is shown in this statement and The amount of Rs. 85,325, the expenditure on account of the Baroda State Museum is not included in this statement.

TABLE

Abstract Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the

Total area in square miles.	Area and Population.		Public				
	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate Education.		School Education General	
				Arts College.	Princes' School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8126 Square miles	Towns 47	Males 10,98,748	For Males	1	1	39	2,355
			For Females	...	...	1	368
			Total ...	1	1	40	2,723
	Villages 2,902	Females 10,24,840	Males	801	6	9,251	1,29,033
			Females	13	...	332	66,093
	Total 2,949	Total 21,23,588	Total ...	814	6	9,583	1,95,126

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains
 A Municipality, whatever its population, has been entered as town.
 The population of School-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the
 The percentage is high because the number includes over-age

II.

Baroda State at the end of the official year 1924-25.

Institutions.			Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of.
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	36	2,433	34	63	2,530	Institutions to number of towns and village. } 98.8
1	...	370	...	16	386	
2	36	2,803	34	79	2,916	
188	3,213	1,42,492	3,738	3,179	1,49,409	Male scholars to male population of school-going age } 90.6
69	115	66,622	...	1,107	67,729	Female scholars to female population of school-going age } 55.1
257	3,328	20,9,114	3,738	4,286	2,17,138	

less than 5,000 inhabitants.

male population and 12 percent of the female population.
male scholars.

TABLE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public					
	Collegiate education	Princes' School.	School Education, General.		School tion.	
	Arts College.		Sec-ondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Institutions {	For Males	1,40,822	27,432	3,45,384	15,10,955	22,364
	For Females	28,889	2,93,263	21,672
Total ...	1,40,822	27,432	3,74,273	18,04,218	44,036	
2. Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2 to 13 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4'5	'9	12'0	57'8	1'4	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in:—						
Government Revenues. {						
Cost to Government Revenues ...	173	4,572	39	9	171	
Aided Institutions. {						
Cost to Government Revenues ...	...	...	12	3	...
Unaided Institutions. {						
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions. {						
Cost to Government Revenues	173	4,572	33	9	171	

N. B.—Rs. 85,326, the expenditure on Baroada State

III.

Instruction in the Baroda State for the Official year 1924-25.

Instruction.		Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.					Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
All other Special Schools.	Total.	Direction and Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,96,939	22,43,896	1,24,979	73,118	1,50,000	1,85,723	5,33,820	31,21,540
...	3,43,824						
1,96,939	25,87,720	1,24,979	73,118	1,50,000	1,85,723	5,33,820	31,21,540
6'3	82'9	4'0	2'3	4'8	8'0	17'1	100
59							
...							
...							
59							

Museum, is not included in the above statement.

TABLE

Return of the College, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.						Grand Total of Public Institutions.
	Under Public Management.			Under Private Management.			
	Managed by Government.		Aided by the Department.	Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>							
Arts College.	1	814	...	...	...	...	1
Princes' School.	1	6	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
School Education, General.	For High Schools.	14	5,534	5	1,941	...	19
	Boys. { Middle Schools.	25	3,719	10	826	19	971
	For High Schools.	1	330	...	...	...	1
	Girls. { Middle Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools:—						
	For Boys.	2,355	1,64,099	21	1,344	42	1,835	2,418
For Girls.	368	31,027	3	220	13	887	384
Total ...	2,763	2,04,709	39	4,331	74	3,693	2,876
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>							
School Education, Special.	Training School for Masters ...	1	188	...	...	...	1
	Training School for Mistresses ...	1	69	...	...	...	1
	Kala-Bhavan ...	1	404	...	...	...	1
	Technical and Industrial Schools...	3	734	1	87	...	4
	Other Schools...	31	2,103	...	...	...	31
	Total ...	37	3,498	1	87	...	...	38
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	2,802	2,09,027	40	4,418	74	3,693	2,916

IV.

Baroda State for the official year 1924-25.

Grand Total of Scholars on 31st July.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of July learning				Classification of Scholars on the 31st of July according to race or creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	English.	Scouting.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
814 6	814 6	...	...	...	...	754 6	25	28	7	13	...
7,475 5,516 330 ...	7,475 5,516 330 ...	...	...	...	...	6,852 4,828 294 ...	303 287 5 ...	310 311 22 ...	10 90 9 ...	2...	...
1,67,278 32,134	...	...	253	1,67,025 32,134	155	166,996	16,651	1,023	14,587	35,066	...
2,12,733	13,321	...	253	1,99,159	155	178,970	17,246	1,666	14,696	35,081	...
188 69 404	...	...	...	188 69 404	...	176 69 401	12...	...	...	...	...
821 2,103	...	...	...	821 1,637	...	805 2,083	16 13	...	7	...	...
3,585	...	284	182	3,119	...	3,534	42	9	...	...	...
2,17,138	14,141	284	435	1,98,278	155	183,264	17,313	1,703	14,703	35,081	...

TABLE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Object of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.				Aided Depart-		
	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other Sources.	Total.	State Revenue	Fees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Collegiate Education.—							
Arts College	53095	87727	..	140822	...	...
Princes' School	27432	...	...	27432	...	...
Secondary Schools.—							
School Education, General.	For Students { High Schools Middle Schools }	212373	127060	...	339433	34840	...
	Primary Schools.—						
	For Boys	1503767	2275	...	1506042	4913	...
	For Girls	293189	293189	74	...
	Total	2009329	129335	...	2138664	39827	...
Schools for Special Instruction.—							
School Education Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	22364	22364
	Training School for Mistresses	21672	21672
	Kala-Bhavan	104494	8621	...	113115
	Technical and Industrial Schools	12814	202	...	12814	3400	...
	Other Schools	67408	67610
Total	228752	8823	...	237575	3400	...	

V.

in the Baroda State for the official Year 1924-25.

Institutions.						Total Expenditure from			
Management.						State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
by the ment.		Unaided.							
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	53095	87727	...	140822
...	...	...	...	...	...	27432	...	...	27432
...	34840	...	...	...	...	247213	127060	...	254885 119388
...	4913	...	...	...	...	1508680	2275	...	1510955
...	74	...	...	...	...	293263	...	...	293263
...	39827	...	...	...	...	2049156	129335	...	2178491
...	...	...	...	...	...	22364	...	...	22364
...	...	...	...	...	...	21672	...	...	21672
...	...	...	...	...	...	104494	8621	...	113115
...	3400	...	...	...	...	16214	...	...	16214
...	...	...	...	...	...	67403	202	...	67610
...	3400	...	...	...	...	232152	8823	...	240975

TABLE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Object of Expenditure.	Public					
	Under Public					
	Managed by Government				Aided Dept.	
	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Buildings	1,50,000	...	...	1,50,000	...	...
Direction and Inspection	1,24,979	...	...	1,24,979	...	...
Scholarships held in {	Arts College	7,792	...	7,792	...	...
	Secondary Schools	3,638	...	3,638	...	...
	Special Schools	25,434	...	25,434	...	...
	Primary Schools	10,614	...	10,614	...	...
	Industrial Schools	1,783	...	1,783	...	...
	Miscellaneous	2,09,580	...	2,09,580	...	...
	Total...	5,33,820	5,33,820	...
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction	28,52,428	225885	...	30,78,313	4,3227	...

V—Concluded.

in the Baroda State for the official year 1924-25.

Institutions.						Total Expenditure from.			
Management.						State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
by the ment.		Unaided.							
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other Sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000
..	1,24,979	..	..	1,24,979
..	7,792	..	..	7,792
..	3,638	..	..	3,638
..	25,434	..	..	25,434
..	10,614	..	..	10,614
..	1,783	..	..	1,783
..	2,09,580	..	..	2,09,580
..	5,33,820	..	..	5,33,820
..	43,227	..	..	..	..	28,95,655	225885	..	31,21,540

TABLE

Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public
the end of the

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st July.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.	Government English.	39	9,253	2,396	...	2,396	6,857	...	6,857
	Aided English ...	15	2,767	1,100	...	1,100	1,667	...	1,667
	Unaided English ...	19	971	57	...	57	914	...	914
	Total ...	73	12,991	3,553	...	3,553	9,438	...	9,438
For Girls.	Government English.	1	330	...	91	91	...	239	239
	Aided English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	330	...	91	91	...	239	239
Total Secondary Schools.		74	13,321	3,553	91	3,644	9,438	239	9,677

VI.

Schools for general Education in the Baroda State at

Official Year. 1924-25.

Under Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage								
						Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	9253	..	9253
..	2767	..	2767
..	971	..	971
..	12991	..	12991
..	330	330
..
..
..	330	330
..	12991	330	13321

TABLE

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st July.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			
			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	Government ...	2,390	1,67,331	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ...	21	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ...	42	1,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	2,453	1,70,510	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls.	Government ...	369	31,096	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ...	3	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unaided ...	13	887	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total...	385	32,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary Schools.		2,838	2,02,713	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ...		2,912	2,16,034	3,553	91	3,644	9,438	239	9677

N. B.—Baroda College, Princes' School and Scout Organisations

VI. Concluded.

Under Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
34256	...	34256	64042	...	64042	33665	...	33,665	131963	...	131963
252	...	252	860	...	860	400	...	400	1,512	...	1,512
184	...	184	1300	...	1300	370	...	370	1,854	...	1,854
34692	...	34692	66202	...	66202	34435	...	34,435	135329	...	135329
...	5861	5,861	...	32667	32667	...	27867	27,867	...	66,395	66,395
...	62	62	...	122	122	...	30	30	...	214	214
...	96	96	...	579	579	...	100	100	...	775	775
...	6019	6,019	...	33368	33368	...	27997	27,997	...	67,384	67,384
34692	6019	40711	66202	33368	99570	34435	27997	62,432	135329	67,384	202713
34692	6019	40711	66202	33368	99570	34435	27997	62,432	148320	67,714	216034

are not included in this statement.

TABLE

The distribution of Schools throughout

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st July 1925.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda Division	1,921	838	7,04,578	1,106	88,225
Kadi Division	2,046	1,050	9,00,578	1,079	80,264
Navsari Division	1,807	772	3,40,372	440	28,701
Amreli Division	1,352	289	1,88,060	291	19,948
Grand Total...	8,126	2,949	21,23,588	2,916	2,17,138

VII.

the Baroda State is as under.

Increase or decrease of the year.				Number of Schools not yet recognised by the department as shown in columns 11 & 12 of Table II.	Number of Pupils in such Schools.	Percentage of total number of pupils in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles in each village with a School.
Schools.		Pupils.						
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	...	741	...	...	...	...	532	3'6
...	8	3,468	...	...	...	...	514	3'9
...	10	294	...	...	...	...	257	7'0
...	19	...	425	...	...	...	141	9'5
6	37	4,503	425	...	...	...	1444	5'6

TABLE
Statement showing

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	
	1923-24	1924-25
1	2	3
<i>English Education.</i>		
(1) Arts College	1	1
(2) Government High Schools for boys	14	14
(3) Government High School for girls	1	1
(4) Aided High Schools	5	5
(5) Government A. V. Schools	25	25
(6) Aided A. V. Schools	6	6
(7) Aided Classes, &c... ..	2	4
(8) Unaided A. V. Schools	9	16
(9) Unaided Classes, &c.	4	3
(10) Scholarships ... ..	...	...
(11) Princes' School	1	1
(12) Special Institutions	2	2
Total (Eng. Edu.) ...	70	78
<i>Vernacular Education.</i>		
(1) Direction and Inspection ... ..	...	...
(2) Primary Boys' Schools	2,388	2,352
(3) Primary Girls' Schools	368	368
(4) Fund Schools	6	3
(5) Aided Primary Schools	26	24
(6) Unaided Primary Schools	57	55
(7) Technical Schools	3	5
(8) Special Schools	15	16
(9) Orphanages	2	2
(10) Antyaja Boardings	4	4
(11) Wagher Boarding	1	1
(12) Waghodia Boarding	1	1
(13) Amroli Boarding in Tilakwada... ..	...	1
(14) Patan Ayurvedic Pathshala	1	1
(15) Sodagar Boarding house at Patan	1	1
(16) Kindergartens attached to Girls' Schools	4	4
Total ...	2,877	2,838
Encouragement, &c. ... ..	...	...
Book Depot ... ..	...	...
Expenses of Education of Students sent abroad ... ..	...	...
Scholarships ... ..	...	...
Total (Ver. Edu.) ...	2,877	2,838
Library Department ... ..	...	...
Museum ... ..	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,947	2,916

Note—An Educational Grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for School

VIII
General Progress.

Number of Pupils.		Expenditure.	Receipts.
1923-24	1924-25		
4	5	6	7
844	814	1,40,822- 6- 8	91,718-2-3
5,205	5,534	} 4,09,113- 3- 6	1,27,396-6-6
279	330		
2,074	1,941		
3,634	3,719		
719	752		
40	74		
623	904		
88	67		
...	...	13,344- 6-10	...
6	6	27,432- 1- 5	...
565	284	11,193- 9- 6	...
14,077	14,425	6,01,905-11-11	2,19,114- 8-9
...	...	1,35,132- 6- 6	7,847-11-1
1,63,684	1,63,847	15,37,115-14- 0	} 15,099- 6-1
30,041	31,027	2,93,262- 8- 3	
364	252	...	...
1,749	1,564	4,987- 3 -9	...
2,636	2,722	...	...
804	1,225	1,29,329- 4- 0	12,573- 4-10
1,220	1,484	86,813-11- 2	3,213-15- 1
102	92	13,440- 3- 7	...
131	133	...	...
25	23	3,909- 1- 8	...
50	48	...	...
...	41	...	...
25	44	...	...
11	10	...	...
211	201	...	...
2,01,053	2,02,713	22,03,090- 4-11	38,734- 5- 1
...	...	16,299-12- 7	...
...	...	...	3,618-14- 3
...	...	10,755- 4- 4	...
...	...	49,017-10- 9	...
2,01,053	2,02,713	22,80,063- 0- 7	42,353- 3- 4
...	...	89,571-11- 4	1,399-15-10
...	...	85,325- 9- 3	...
2,15,130	2,17,138	30,56,866-1-1	2,62,867-11-11

buildings is included in Public Works Department Accounts.

TABLE

A comparative statement showing number of Institutions, number of

Serial Number.	Name of the division.	1923-24.				1924-	
		Number of Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number of Institutions.	Boys.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda Division ...	1,100	62,869	26,097	88,966	1,106	61,069
2	Kadi Division	1,087	53,524	23,272	76,796	1,079	55,120
3	Navsari Division...	450	20,489	8,506	28,995	440	20,275
4	Amreli Division...	310	13,501	6,872	20,373	291	12,945
	Total...	2,947	1,50,383	64,747	2,15,130	2,916	1,49,409

IX.

Boys, number of Girls and Increase or Decrease of the last year.

25.		Institutions.		Boys.		Giris.		Total.	
Girls.	Total.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27,156	88,225	6	...	...	1,800	1,059	...	741	...
25,144	80,264	...	8	1,596	...	1,872	...	3,468	...
8,426	28,701	...	10	...	214	...	80	294	...
7,003	19,948	...	19	...	556	131	...	...	425
67,729	2,17,138	6	37	1,596	2,570	3,062	80	4,503	425

TABLE

The List of Institutions for Boys in each Division and the

Name of the Division.	Managed by Government.				Aided by the	
	1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda Division	931	74,098	935	73,052	14	1,944
Kadi Division	899	62,990	888	65,470	12	659
Navsari Division	383	23,421	375	23,235	9	1,610
Amreli Division	251	16,148	235	15,801	2	150
Grand Total...	2,464	1,76,657	2,433	1,77,558	37	4,363

X.

figure: contrast with those of the previous year as under:

Department.		Unaided.				Total.			
1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	1,750	16	617	16	688	961	76,659 -13,790	963	75,490 -14421
							62,869		61,069
13	670	29	916	29	1,035	940	64,565 -11,041	930	67,175 -12055
							53,524		55,120
9	1,568	10	859	12	962	402	25,890 - 5,401	396	25,765 - 5,490
							20,489		20,275
2	123	4	133	4	121	257	16,431 - 2,930	241	16,045 - 3,100
							13,501		12,945
36	4,111	59	2,525	61	2,806	2,560	1,83,545 -33,162	2530	1,84,475 -35066
							1,50,383		1,49,409

TABLE

The list of Institutions for Girls in each Division and the figures

Divisions.	Managed by Government.				Aided by the Depart-		
	1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.		1924
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baroda Division ...	137	12,232	141	12,667	...	...	...
Kadi Division ...	114	11,941	143	12,760	1	182	2
Navsari Division ...	42	2,519	38	2,301	1	37	1
Amreli Division ...	51	3,852	48	3,828	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	374	30,544	370	31,556	2	219	3

XI.

contrast with those of the previous year is as under:

ment.	Unaided.				Total.				
	1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
-25.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	2	75	2	68	139	12,307 + 13,790	143	12,735 + 14,421	
						26,097		27,156	
180	2	108	4	149	147	12,131 + 11,041	149	13,089 + 12,055	
						23,272		25,144	
40	5	549	5	595	48	3,105 + 5,401	44	2,936 + 5,490	
						8,506		8,426	
...	2	90	2	75	53	3,942 + 2,930	50	3,903 + 3,100	
						6,872		7,003	
220	11	822	13	887	387	31,585 + 33,162	386	32,663 + 35,066	
						64,747		67,729	

XII.

closed on account of Plague etc.

Division.		Navsari Division.				Amreli Division.				Total.			
1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..
..
..	9	1,118	..	..	9	1,118	..	..
..
..	9	1,118	..	..	9	1,118	..	..

TABLE XIII.

Statement showing the number of teachers in the English Education
Department.

Institutions.	Professors and Tea- chers in 1923-24.	1924-25.			
		Graduates.	Under- Gradu- ates.	Speci- alists, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government.	467	152	277	56	485
Aided.	116	50	58	20	128
Unaided.	33	4	36	2	42
English classes in Vernacular Schools.	25	...	29	...	29
Total...	641	206	400	78	684

TABLE XIV.

Statement showing the number of students, etc., in the Baroda College.

Baroda College.	1	Name of the Institution.	
1st January 1882.	2	When established.	
754	3	Hindus.	No. of pupils on the roll at the end of the official year.
25	4	Mahomedans.	
28	5	Parsis	
7	6	Others.	
814	7	Total.	
828.5	8	Average number on the roll.	
706	9	Average daily attendance.	
Rs. 100- 0- 0	10	Yearly rate of fees.	
Rs. 12700- 2- 8	11	Monthly rate of establishment.	
Rs. 1,52,402- 0- 6	12	From Government.	Receipts.
Rs. 95,019-10- 3	13	From fees, rent &c.	
Rs. 2,47,421-10- 9	14	Total.	
Rs. 1,46,330-14- 0	15	Ordinary	Disbursements.
Rs. 6,071- 2- 6	16	Extra ordinary.	
Rs. 95,019-10- 3	17	Fees, etc., remitted to the treasury.	
Rs. 2,47,421-10- 0	18	Total.	
Rs. 60-14-11	19	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Rs. 109- 4- 6	20	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.	
repairs to buildings are done by the State P. W. Department.	21	Remarks.	

TABLE XV.

Statement showing the University results of different examinations in the College.

Examinations.	Number of students.				Total number of students graduated from the College upto July 1924.	Remarks.	
	1923-24.		1924-25.				
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. A. (Honours) ...	3	1	5	3		52	
B.A., October (Honours.)	36	9	35	11			
B.A., April (Honours.)	35	21	52	31			
B.A., Pass ...	50	23	57	16	1st Class. 16 2nd Class.	1,353	
Intermediate Arts ...	195	104	242	89	7 2nd Class.	1,758	
B.Sc., (New) ...	12 23	12 13	9 25	7 14	3 2nd Class.	146	
Intermediate (Science) ...	84	24	116	55	1st Class 19 2nd Class.	195	
Pre. Science (October)	5	2	...	...		64	
Pre. Science (April)							
First Year's Certificate examination ...	331	230	354	214	1st Class 21 2nd Class.	958	
Total ...	774	439	895	440		4,526	

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT.						
<i>Baroda Division.</i>						
1	Baroda High School	1871	894	29	24	5
2	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda	1905	294	5	22	9
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	1873 1917	565	46	...	...
4	M. M. High School Sojitra	1878 1918	583	6	...	...
5	T. B. High School, Bhadran	1909 1917	311	5	...	...
6	Dabhoi High School	1878 1921	360	14	...	...
7	Padra High School	1896 1921	306	6	1	...
<i>Kadi Division.</i>						
8	Patan High School	1879 1890	546	16	...	...

XVI.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1924-25.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
952	681	271	835	730	Std. VII ... 3- 0- 0 " VI ... 2- 8- 0 " IV&V ... 2- 0- 0	4,180-14-11
330	91	239	280	195	...	2,308- 6-10
611	103	508	532	502	Std. VII ... 3- 0- 0 " VI ... 2- 8- 0 " V ... 2- 0- 0 " IV ... 1- 8- 0 " I to III ... 1- 0- 0	1,665-15- 9
589	118	471	173	416	Do.	1,477- 2- 3
316	86	230	277	259	Do.	1,048- 9- 4
374	147	227	351	287	Do.	1,149- 0-10
313	137	176	295	245	Do.	1,035- 6- 7
562	261	301	523	432	Do.	1,879- 0- 9

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and Extra ordinary.	Fees, etc. remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
	HIGH SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT			
	<i>Baroda Division.</i>			
1	Baroda High School... ..	68,291- 4- 5	50,171- 3- 3	18,120- 1- 2
2	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda	28,889- 2-10	27,701- 2-10	1,188- 0- 0
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	29,675- 0-11	19,991-12-11	9,683- 4- 0
4	M. M. High School, Sojitra...	26,374- 5- 8	17,725-11- 8	8,648-10- 0
5	T. B. High School, Bhadran	17,370- 4- 2	12,583- 0- 8	4,787- 3- 6
6	Dabhoi High School... ..	19,761- 7- 2	13,788- 9- 8	5,972-13- 6
7	Padra High School... ..	17,056- 7- 7	12,424-15- 7	4,631- 8- 0
	<i>Kadi Division.</i>			
8	Patan High School... ..	31,471- 9- 7	22,548- 9- 7	8,923- 0- 0

XVI.—Contd.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1924-25.

Endowments and all other sources.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
...	68,291- 4- 5	...	37-10- 5	40-15- 5	...
...	28,889- 2-10	...	98-14-11	100- 5-11	...
...	29,675- 0-11	...	18 ² -15- 0	21-10- 8	...
...	26,374- 5- 8	...	17- 4- 9	17- 1- 4	...
...	17,370- 4- 2	...	45-11- 7	44- 2- 4	...
...	19,761- 7- 2	...	21- 9-11	20- 9- 5	...
...	17,056- 7- 7	...	25- 3- 8	20- 1- 7	...
...	31,471 -9 -7	...	25-11- 8	25- 7- 2	...

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Kadi Division—concl'd.</i>						
9	G. D. High School, Visnagar ...	1882 1915	296	23	...	3
10	T. J. High School, Mehsana ...	1886 1920	270	15	3	1
11	L. S. High School, Sidhpur ...	1881 1921	242	25	2	...
<i>Navsari Division.</i>						
12	M. & R Tata High School, Billimora	1895 1916	169	30	56	...
13	V. D. Galliarda High School, Kathore.	1909 1922	187	17	...	1
<i>Amreli Division.</i>						
14	Amreli High School	1879 1899	283	21	...	...
15	Dwarka N. D. H. High School ...	1886 1919	169	4	...	...
Total....		...	5,475	262	108	19
HIGH SCHOOLS, AIDED.						
<i>Baroda Division.</i>						
1	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda...	1906	522	16	2	...

XVI—Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
322	124	198	276	132	Std. VII ... 3- 0- 0	
					" VI ... 2- 8- 0	
					" V ... 2- 0- 0	1,088- 0- 6
					" IV ... 1- 8- 0	
289	90	199	258	208	" I to III ... 1- 0- 0	
					Do.	1,070- 8- 2
269	97	172	268	231	Do.	1,148- 1- 1
255	67	188	229	195	Do.	973- 8- 9
205	83	122	202	150	Do.	1,078-12- 3
304	190	114	269	232	Do.	1,334- 8- 7
173	43	130	160	148	Do.	844-10- 1
5,864	2,318	3,546	4,928	4,362		22,282-10- 8
540	228	312	514	449	Std. VII ... 3- 0- 0	1,417-12- 9
					" VI ... 2- 8- 0	
					" V ... 2- 0- 0	
					" IV ... 1- 8- 0	
					Std. I to III ... 1- 0- 0	

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and extra ordinary.	Fees, etc., remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
	<i>Kadi Division—Concl'd.</i>			
9	G. D. High School, Visnagar	17,694-15- 4	13,056- 6- 4	4,638- 9- 0
10	T. J. High School, Mehsana	17,452- 4- 8	12,951- 8- 1	4,500-12- 7
11	L. S. High School Sidhpur...	18,232- 6- 5	13,776-12-11	4,455- 9- 6
	<i>Navsari Division.</i>			
12	M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora	14,951-11- 5	11,682- 8-11	3,269- 2- 6
13	V. D. Galliara High School, Kathore	16,157- 9-10	12,943-12- 4	3,213-13- 6
	<i>Amreli Division.</i>			
14	Amreli High School ...	20,419- 7-11	16,014- 7- 8	4,405- 0- 3
15	Dwarka N. D. H. High School	11,856-11-11	10,135- 8- 8	1,721- 3- 3
	Total...	3,55,654-13-10	2,67,496- 3- 1	88,158-10- 9
	HIGH SCHOOLS AIDED.			
	<i>Baroda Division.</i>			
1	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda	19,980- 5- 6	19,980- 5- 6	...

XVI—Contd.

ments.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
...	17,694-15- 4	...	40- 8- 9	30- 0- 5	...
...	17,452- 4- 8	...	31- 1- 7	32- 0- 2	...
...	18 232- 6- 5	...	34- 4- 6	39-12- 9	...
...	14,951-11- 5	...	35-15-10	46- 9- 2	...
...	16,157- 9-10	...	43-11- 4	32-15- 4	...
...	20,419- 7-11	...	42-11- 1	45- 9-11	...
...	11,856-11-11	...	51- 8-11	61- 4- 6	...
...	3,55,654-13-10	...	36- 6- 3	36- 4- 8	...
...	19,980- 5- 6	38-13-11	10- 8- 1	11- 0- 8	5,400- 0- 0

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Baroda Division—Concl'd.</i>						
2	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda	1911	391	2	2	...
3	Dharmaj High School	1904	329	3	...	...
<i>Navsari Division.</i>						
4	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari...	1856	239	14	181	...
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi...	1879	190	11	39	...
	Total ...	...	1,671	46	224	...
A. V. SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT.						
<i>Baroda Division.</i>						
1	Baroda A. V. School	1883	897	52	10	1
2	Savli A. V. School	1909	140	9	...	...
3	Sinore A. V. School	1909	89	2	...	2
4	Sankheda A. V. School	1909	100	5	...	...
5	Bahadarpur A. V. School	1920	60	0	...	...
6	Shree Sayaji Golden Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan	1919	81	1	...	...

XVI.--Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
395	221	174	393	332	Std. VII ... 3- 0- 0 " VI ... 2- 8- 0 " V ... 2- 0- 0 " IV ... 1- 8- 0 " I to III 1- 0- 0	1,337-14- 1
332	93	239	321	302	Do.	1,145- 2- 4
434	344	90	461	431	Std. V-VII ... 2- 8- 0 " IV ... 2- 0- 0	2,617- 6- 0
240	96	144	227	185	" IV-VII ... 2- 0- 0 " I-III ... 1- 0- 0	783- 6-11
1,941	982	959	1,916	1,699		7,301-10- 1
960	...	960	872	760	" I to III ... 1- 0- 0	1,736 -7-10
149	19	130	135	108	" V. ... 2- 0- 0 " IV. ... 1- 8- 0 " I-III ... 1- 0- 0	292-10- 9
93	9	84	95	75	Do.	308-10- 0
105	...	105	95	71	" IV ... 1- 8- 0	230- 7- 8
60	...	60	59	43	Do.	216-12-11
82	...	82	80	61	Do.	237- 3- 8

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and Extra ordinary.	Fees, etc. remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
	<i>Baroda Division—Concl'd.</i>			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda	14,775- 4- 0	16,054- 9- 0	...
3	Dharmaj High School	13,741-12- 2	13,741-12- 2	...
	<i>Navsari Division.</i>			
4	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari	35,582- 4- 6	31,408- 8- 6	...
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	10,368- 5-10	9,401- 3- 9	...
	Total	94,448- 0- 0	90,586- 5-11	...
	A.V. SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT.			
	<i>Baroda Division.</i>			
1	Baroda A. V. School	29,523-11-10	20,837-14- 4	8,685-13- 6
2	Savli A. V. School	5,265- 1- 2	3,652-13- 2	1,612- 4- 0
3	Sinore A. V. School	4,858- 8- 3	3,703- 8- 3	1,155- 0- 0
4	Sankheda A. V. School	3,792- 4- 4	2,765-12- 1	1,026- 8- 3
5	Bahadarpur A. V. School	3,170- 6- 3	2,601-10- 3	568-12- 0
6	Shree Sayaji Golden Gubilee A. V. School, Karjan	3,777-10- 2	2,846-12- 2	930-14- 0

XVI.—Contd.

Endowments and all other sources.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	16,054- 9- 0	40-13- 8	13-11-10	10-15- 3	5,400-0-0
...	13,741-12- 2	42-11-11	10- 1- 6	10- 5- 7	3,240-0-0
...	31,408- 8- 6	68- 2- 1	11-11- 5	10-11- 5	5,400-0-0
...	9,401- 3- 9	41- 5- 0	10- 9- 1	11-14- 1	2,400-0-0
...	90,586- 5-11	47- 4- 5	11- 6- 4	10-14- 7	21,840-0-0
...	29,523-11-10	...	12- 1- 1	10-12- 4	...
...	5,265- 1- 2	...	13-14-10	17- 4- 7	...
...	4,858- 8- 3	...	26- 6- 6	26-13- 9	...
...	3,792- 4- 4	...	17- 4- 9	15-10- 7	...
...	3,170- 6- 3	...	33- 0-10	43- 8- 1	...
...	3,777-10- 2	...	21-15- 7	20- 8- 6	...

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Baroda Division—concl'd.</i>					
7	Vaso A. V. School	1887	291	7	...	...
8	Waghodia A. V. School	1920	97	...	...	...
9	Mehlav A. V. School	1921	91	1	..	...
	<i>Kadi Division.</i>					
10	Kadi A. V. School	1879	127	4	...	9
11	Vadnagar do.	1894	133	7	...	...
12	Unjha do.	1895	99	1	...	...
13	Dehgam do.	1909	128	...	...	...
14	Kalol do.	1909	95	4	...	28
15	Vijapur do.	1909	115	7	...	...
16	Chanasma do.	1909	82	1	...	...
17	Kheralu do.	1909	42	10	...	...
	<i>Navsari Division</i>					
18	Fouzdar Inderji A. V. School Vesma	1914	80	5	...	...
19	Vyara A. V. School	1915	66	4	...	...
20	Mahuva do.	1918	32	...	6	...
21	Durlabhbhai Bhimblai A. V. School, Palsana	1919	82	8	...	...

XVI—Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
298	69	229	290	250	Do.	684- 7- 6
98	...	98	77	56	Do.	206- 1-10
92	...	92	86	75	Do.	247-12- 1
140	24	116	131	107	Do.	327-13- 1
140	13	127	130	110	Do.	366-13- 1
100	...	100	103	80	Do.	235- 2- 0
128	20	108	129	111	Do.	349- 6-11
127	...	127	107	85	Do.	231-14- 6
122	15	107	103	87	Do.	345-13- 2
83	...	83	65	55	Do.	198- 2- 4
52	...	52	45	34	Do.	209- 4- 6
85	...	85	81	69	Do.	223- 9- 9
70	...	70	65	52	Do.	199-15- 9
38	...	38	44	33	Do.	193- 2- 9
90	...	90	77	63	Do.	215- 4- 9

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and extra ordinary.	Fees, etc., remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
	<i>Baroda Division—concl'd.</i>			
7	Vaso A. V. School	12,297- 6- 2	8,213-10- 2	4,083-12- 0
8	Waghodia A. V. School	3,298-11- 9	2,473- 3- 9	825- 8- 0
9	Mehlav A. V. School	3,941- 0- 6	2,973- 0- 6	968- 0- 0
	<i>Kadi Division.</i>			
10	Kadi A. V. School	5,698-12-11	3,933-13- 2	1,764-15- 9
11	Vadnagar do.	5,980-14- 6	4,395-13- 6	1,585- 1- 0
12	Unjha do.	3,946-15- 3	2,821- 8- 9	1,125- 6- 6
13	Dehgam do.	6,556- 9- 0	4,680- 4- 6	1,876- 4- 6
14	Kalol do.	4,022- 2- 5	2,782-14- 5	1,239- 4- 0
15	Vijapur do.	5,476- 0- 1	4,149-14- 1	1,326- 2- 0
16	Chanasma do.	3,401- 8- 1	2,575- 2- 4	826- 5- 9
17	Kheralu do.	2,849- 1- 7	2,508- 4- 7	340-13- 0
	<i>Navsari Division.</i>			
18	Fouzdar Inderji A. V. School, Vesma	3,503-11-11	2,735-10-11	768- 1- 0
19	Vyara A. V. School... ..	3,345- 9-10	2,577- 7-10	768- 2- 0
20	Mahuva do.	2,667- 2-10	2,318- 1- 4	349- 1- 6
21	Durlabhbhai Bhimbhai A. V. School, Palsana	3,362-11- 0	2,583- 9- 3	779- 1- 9

XVI—Contd.

ments.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
...	12,297- 6- 2	...	14- 2- 2	16-15- 8	...
...	3,298-11- 9	...	20-14- 2	28-12- 7	...
...	3,941- 0- 6	...	19-12- 5	25- 2- 2	...
...	5,698-12-11	...	16- 4- 1	19- 8- 6	...
...	5,980-14- 6	...	21- 5- 0	18- 0- 1	...
...	3,946-15- 3	...	16- 1-11	21- 0- 6	...
...	6,556- 9- 0	...	18- 4- 4	16- 7- 7	...
...	4,022- 2- 5	...	13- 3- 7	28- 1- 5	...
...	5,476- 0- 1	...	27- 0- 0	27-10- 0	...
...	3,401- 8- 1	...	25- 6- 2	19-15- 7	...
...	2,849- 1- 7	...	48-12- 0	42- 9- 2	...
...	3,503-11-11	...	21-12- 5	23-10- 8	...
...	3,345- 9-10	...	37-12- 1	36-12-10	...
...	2,667- 2-10	...	43- 7- 0.	29- 0-10	...
...	3,362-11- 0	...	21-12- 8	24- 8- 0	...

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Amreli Division.</i>						
22	Amreli A. V. School... ..	1919	363	43	...	5
23	Kodinar do.	1909	63	14	...	...
24	Dhari do.	1921	66	6	...	4
25	Damnagar do.	1921	24	2	...	17
	Total ... ..	...	3,443	194	16	66
AIDED A. V. SCHOOLS,						
1	Nar A. V. School	1906	172	...	...	...
2	Pij do.	1909	75	...	...	...
3	S. S. J. A. V. School, Maroli	1907	38	...	...	...
4	D. K. Tata A. V. School, Navsari... ..	1881	194	26	218	...
5	Mangrol Madressa	1918	...	18	...	...
6	The S. Heart English School, Baroda ... ..	...	...	...	...	11
AIDED CLASSES.						
1	Vaso Std. VII	1925	15	...	...	...
2	Vaso Std. VI	1915	28	...	...	...

XVI.--Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
411	...	411	381	331	Do.	806- 3- 3
77	...	77	68	56	Do.	221-14- 9
76	...	76	68	66	Do.	168-14- 3
43	...	43	42	36	Do.	175- 7- 5
3719	169	3550	3428	2874		8629- 8- 6
172	44	128	158	132	Std VII 2- 8- 0	468- 4-11
					" VI 2- 0- 0	
					" IV 1- 8- 0	
					" I to III 1- 0- 0	
75	...	75	64	57	Do.	216- 4-11
38	...	38	36	30	Std. IV 1- 8- 0	257- 1- 2
					" I-III 1- 0- 0	
438	...	438	418	355	Do.	1154- 9- 4
18	...	18	17	16	Do.	...
11	...	11	10	9	Do.	...
15	15	...	15	15	" VII 2- 8- 0	} 617 -4 -8
28	28	...	28	26	" VI 2- 0- 0	

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and Extra ordinary.	Fees, etc. remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
	<i>Amreli Division—Concl'd.</i>			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22	Amreli A. V. School ...	12,638- 8- 9	9,674- 7- 0	2,964- 1- 9
23	Kodinar do. ...	3,201- 8- 3	2,663- 1- 3	538- 7- 0
24	Dhari do. ...	2,561- 2- 0	2,027- 0- 0	534- 2- 0
25	Damnagar do. ...	2,462-13- 4	2,105- 9- 4	357- 4- 0
	Total ...	141600- 0- 2	104600-14-11	36,999- 1- 3
	AIDED A. V. SCHOOLS.			
1	Nar A. V. School ...	5,619-11- 3	5,538-11- 3	81- 0- 0
2	Pij do. ...	3,389- 3- 4	2,595-11- 4	793- 8- 0
3	S. S. J. A. V. School, Maroli.	3,084-14- 6	2,652- 6- 6	432- 8- 0
4	D. K. Tata do. Navsari.	11,442- 9- 0	14,455- 2- 3	...
5	Mangrol Madressa ...	...	...	...
6	The S. Heart English School Baroda ...	...	...	...
	AIDED CLASSES.			
1	Vaso Std. VII ...	7407- 8- 2	6,523- 8- 2	88+- 0- 0
2	Vaso Std. VI ...			

XVI—Contd.

Endowments and all other sources.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	12,638- 8- 9	...	17- 2- 7	17- 4-10	...
...	3,201- 8- 3	...	29- 6- 0	30- 9- 0	...
...	2,561- 2- 0	...	21- 8- 2	26- 5- 0	...
...	2,462-13- 4	...	48-15- 6	41-15- 6	...
...	1,41,600- 0- 2	...	19-11- 6	19- 8-10	...
...	5,619-11- 3	10- 3-11	9- 4-10	10- 7- 0	1620- 0- 0
...	3,389- 3- 4	28- 2- 6	17- 2- 9	26-12- 5	1099- 2- 0
...	3,084-14 -6	61- 9- 0	25- 0- 0	25-14- 1	900-0 - 0
...	14,455- 2- 3	34- 9- 3	4- 4- 9	4-13- 2	3600- 0- 0
...	...	...	...	...	360- 0- 0
...	...	...	...	...	300- 0- 0
...	7,407- 8- 2	...	24- 8- 9	...	1440- 0- 0 1200- 0- 0

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Dehgam Std. VI	1925	17	...	...	...
4	Kalol Std. V	1921	14	...	...	...
	Total...	...	553	44	218	11
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
1	Chhaga A. V. School	1918	78	1	...	...
2	Chhani do.	1919	49	...	...	...
3	Kundhela do.	1921	15	...	...	...
4	Kanam do. Baroda... ..	1925	26	...	...	...
5	Kanisa do.	1925	28	...	...	5
6	K. P. Vidyalaya, Kadi	1921	124	5	...	...
7	Sidhpur Usuffia Madressa	1916	...	26	...	...
8	Balisana A. V. School	1921	27	3	...	...
9	Valam do.	1920	82	2	...	4
10	Nardipur do.	1925	23	...	...	...
11	Unava do.	1925	55	...	...	...
12	Rupal do.	1925	13	...	...	...

XVI—Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.	
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
17	17	...	16	16	The figures are included in Dehgam A. V. School.		
14	14	...	14	13			73- 3- 5
826	118	708	776	669	Std. V	...2-0-0	2,786-12- 5
79	...	79	66	59	...	...	...
49	...	49	45	36	...	...	...
15	...	15	16	13	...	...	...
26	...	26	22	21	...	...	...
33	...	33	19	17	...	...	...
129	...	129	134	121	...	...	...
26	...	26	26	24	...	...	...
30	...	30	24	27	...	...	...
88	...	88	80	66	...	...	...
23	...	23	21	20	...	...	...
55	...	55	45	43	...	...	...
13	...	13	13	12	...	...	...

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and extra ordinary.	Fees, etc., remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
3	Dehgam Std. VI		The figures are included	
4	Kalol Std, V	739-13- 0	878- 9- 6	...
	Total...	31,663-11- 3	32,644- 1- 0	2,191- 0- 0
	UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.			
1	Chhaga A. V. School ... ..	...	...	...
2	Chhani do. ... ..	...	...	...
3	Kundhela do. ... ..	...	...	...
4	Kanam do. Baroda... ..	...	...	...
5	Kanisa do. ... ..	...	...	...
6	K. P. Vidyalaya, Kadi ... ..	...	...	...
7	Sidhpur Usuffia Madressa ... ..	...	...	...
8	Balisana A. V. School ... ..	...	...	...
9	Valam do. ... ..	...	...	...
10	Nardipur do. ... ..	...	...	...
11	Unava do. ... ..	...	...	...
12	Rupal do. ... ..	...	...	...

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the roll official			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Pansar A. V. School	1925	13	...	...	...
14	Vasai do.	1925	59	1	...	...
15	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Navsari	1863	90	11	77	3
16	G. B. Patvardhan Shastri Memorial A. V. School, Maroli Station ...	1923	84	...	...	...
17	Kadi Std. VII	1919	20	...	...	...
18	Do. Std. VI	1917	37	...	...	...
19	Dhari Std. IV	1923	9	...	...	1
	Total ... ..	...	832	49	77	13
	Grand Total ... ..	...	11,974	595	643	109

XVI—Contd.

at the end of the year.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
Total.	In high stage.	In middle stage.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	...	13	12	11	...	...
60	...	60	59	58	...	...
181	...	181	164	145	...	...
84	...	84	86	68	...	...
20	20	...	20	17	...	...
37	37	..	36	30	...	...
10	...	10	13	11	...	...
971	57	914	901	799	...	...
13,321	3,644	9,677	11,949	10,403	...	41,000- 9- 8

TABLE

Serial No.	Name of institution.	Receipts.	Disburse	
			Ordinary and Extra ordinary.	Fees, etc. remitted to the Treasury.
1	2	15	16	17
13	Pansar A. V. School ...	...	...	...
14	Vasai do. ...	...	...	...
15	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Navsari ...	...	...	...
16	G. B. Patvardhan Shastri Memorial A.V.School, Maroli.	...	...	...
17	Kadi Std. VII ...	...	...	...
18	Do. Std. VI ...	...	...	...
19	Dhari Std. IV ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	6,23,366-9-3	4,95,327-8-11	1,27,348-12-0

XVI.—Contd.

ments.		Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Award of fixed grant for the year.
Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government last year.	
18	19	20	21	22	23
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::
...
...	6,22,676-4-11	30-12-8	12-4-10	10-5-10	33,125-2-0

TABLE XVII.—concluded.

Number.	Name of the School.	Number of Students								Total number of students that passed S. L. C. Examination upto 31-7-25.	Total number of students that passed S. F. Examination upto 31-7-25.
		School Leaving Certificate Examination.		School Final.		Drawing.					
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Elementary.	Intermediate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	11
	Ex-students	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Unaided.										
6	Kadi Kothari Matriculation Class	23	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	1
7	Vaso Matriculation Class.	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Ex-students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	214	112	9	4	11	6	5	...	1,313	162
	Grand Total	719	360	20	9	83	44	46	17	4,887	446

TABLE XVIII.

Statement showing results of the Annual Examination of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Classes, Government and Aided.

No.	Name of the School.	Standards taught.	No. on the roll at the time of Examination.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	Percentage of the Passed.		Remarks.
						1924-25.	1923-24.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Baroda A. V. School ...	I-III	868	805	487	60	72	
2	Savli Do. ...	I-V	128	123	79	64	65	
3	Sinore Do. ...	I-V	96	71	41	58	76	
4	Sankheda Do. ...	I-IV	93	82	55	67	71	
5	Bahadarpur Do. ...	I-IV	58	46	35	76	63	
6	Shree Sayaji Golden Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan. ...	I-IV	80	69	41	59	40	
7	Vaso A. V. School ...	I-V	294	282	82	29	57	
8	Waghodia Do. ...	I-IV	72	60	40	66	70	
9	Mehlav Do. ...	I-IV	82	74	49	64	66	
10	Kadi Do. ...	I-V	136	127	65	51	63	
11	Vadnagar Do. ...	I-V	125	121	83	71	61	
12	Unza Do. ...	I-IV	103	94	70	74	64	
13	Dehgam Do. ...	I-V	134	130	86	66	60	
14	Kalol Do. ...	I-IV	102	96	65	67	73	
15	Vijapur Do. ...	I-V	101	100	61	61	52	
16	Chanasma Do. ...	I-IV	71	68	43	63	60	
17	Kheralu Do. ...	I-IV	45	42	24	63	77	

TABLE XVIII.—Concluded.

No.	Name of the School.	Standards taught.	No. on the roll at the time of Examination.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	Percentage of the Passed.		Remarks.
						1924-25.	1923-24.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Fouzadar Inderji A. V. School, Vesma.	I-IV	80	77	55	71	68	
19	Vyara A. V. School ...	I-IV	67	61	31	55	50	
20	Mahuva Do. ...	I-IV	44	42	29	69	66	
21	Durlabhbhai Bhimbhai A. V. School, Palsana.	I-IV	76	70	57	81	66	
22	Amreli A. V. School ...	I-III	414	333	215	64	60	
23	Kodinar Do. ...	I-IV	62	58	39	67	75	
24	Dhari Do. ...	I-III	58	57	45	79	85	
25	Damnagar Do. ...	I-III	44	38	20	52	64	
	Schools and Classes, Aided.							
1	Nar A. V. School ...	I-VI	168	167	103	61	69	
2	Pij Do. ...	I-IV	63	60	24	52	58	
3	S. S. J. A. V. School, Maroli	I-IV	39	38	24	63	60	
4	D. K. Tata, A. V. School, Navsari.	I-III	218	214	132	64	76	
5	Sixth Std., Vaso ...	VI	22	22	3	14	31	
6	Fifth Std., Kalol ...	V	15	15	12	80	81	

TABLE XIX.

Statement showing Khangi Scholarships.

No. of Scholarships.	Where held.	Monthly amount.
4	Baroda College	140
1	Grant Medical College	50
1	M. T. B. Arts College, Surat	20
3	Baroda High School	43
1	Maharani High School	10
1	Government High School, Nadiad	7
1	Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad *	7
1	Dabhoi High School	15
1	Maratha High School, Lashkar-Gwalior	6
4	Baroda Middle School	39
1	Kala Bhavan	40
1	Private Sanskrit Study	20
1	Govt. Marathi Boys' School No. 1	7
2	Do. do. do. V	27
1	Do. do. do. VI	12
1	Do. do. do. XII	7
1	Marathi Girls' School No. 1	10
1	Do. do. IV	15
27	Total...	475

TABLE XX.

Statement of expenditure incurred against Maintenance for the children of Government servants of different Departments.

No. of children maintained.	Department to which the servant belonged.	Amount spent per month, Rs.
1	Education Department	10
2	Revenue Department	30
1	Military Department	10
2	Police Department	40
1	Khangī Department	15
7	Total ...	105

N. B.—This information is in connection with children who have not attained the age required for Compulsory Education.

TABLE

A Statement showing number of students from

No.	Name of the Institution.	British territories.								
		Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Nadiad.	Broach.	Surat.	Bombay.	Deccan.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>High Schools, Government.</i>									
1	Baroda High School	5	2	3	2	3	6	2	12	35
2	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda... ..	5	...	...	3	5	5	3	8	29
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	17	90	...	6	4	7	...	9	133
4	M. M. High School, Sojltra	12	17	...	4	...	3	...	5	41
5	T. B. High School, Bhadran	2	7	6	3	3	...	...	19	40
6	Dabhoi High School ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5
7	Padra High School ... ..	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	13	26
8	Pattan High School	9	...	1	...	...	10	...	8	28
9	G. D. High School, Visnagar	5	6	...	...	...	...	2	11	24
10	T. J. High School, Mehsana	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	45
11	L. S. High School, Sidhpur	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20
12	M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora	2	1	...	1	82	5	6	...	97
13	V. D. Galliara High School, Kathore	3	...	...	3	37	9	3	...	55
14	Amreli High School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
15	N. D. Haloo High School, Dwarka ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	93	131	10	29	134	47	16	121	581

XXI.

Baroda State and outside the State in the year 1924y25,

Native States.														Total number of out- side students.	Total number of State students.	Grand Total.
Junagadh.	Jamnagar.	Jetpur (Kathia- war).	Rajkot.	Bhavanagar.	Nadod.	Palanpur.	Bharatpur.	Limdi.	Panch Mahal.	Savantwadi.	Others.	Total.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	65	887	952
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	300	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	478	611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	547	589
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	30	70	246	316
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	15	359	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	33	280	313
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	15	43	519	562
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	12	36	286	322
1	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	16	26	71	218	289
...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	9	16	36	233	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	99	156	255
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	58	147	205
10	8	8	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	79	82	222	304
4	12	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	30	143	173
19	22	9	8	36	...	12	...	3	...	...	153	262	843	5021	5,864

TABLE

A Statement showing number of students

No.	Name of the Institution.	British territories.								
		Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Nadiad.	Broach.	Surat.	Bombay.	Deccan.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Aided.</i>									
1	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda... ..	17	5	...	8	8	2	...	30	70
2	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda	4	...	...	14	...	...	4	11	33
3	Dharmaj High School... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76
4	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa. Navsari	5	...	...	6	15	..	...	...	26
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi ... ..	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	8	30
	Total ...	26	5	...	28	43	4	4	125	235
	Grand Total ...	119	136	10	57	177	51	20	246	816

XXI.—Concluded.

from Baroda State and outside the State in the year 1924-25.

Native States.														Total number of out-side students.	Total number of State students.	Grand Total.
Junagadh.	Jamnagar.	Jetpur (Kathia-war).	Rajkot.	Bhavnagar	Nadod.	Palanpur.	Bharatpur.	Lindi.	Panchmahal.	Savantwadi.	Others.	Total.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
4	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	31	101	439	540	
...	15	15	48	347	395	
...	1	1	77	255	332	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	32	402	434	
...	30	210	240	
4	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	42	53	288	1653	1941	
23	22	9	9	40	...	14	...	3	...	...	195	315	1131	6674	7805

TABLE

Statistical Return showing important details regarding

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	No. of inhabited towns and villages as per last Census.	Population according to the Census of 1921.
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA DIVISION.				
1	Baroda City	12	1	91,778
2	Baroda Taluka	209	110	66,714
	Total ...	221	111	1,58,492
3	Dabhoi	215	96	62,950
4	Sinore	129	45	32,665
	Total ...	344	141	95,615
5	Sankheda	215	130	55,463
6	Tilakwada	33	33	8,257
	Total ...	248	163	63,720
7	Savali	239	68	54,925
8	Waghodia	168	70	30,331
	Total ...	407	138	85,256
9	Petlad	183	74	1,26,723
10	Bhadran	84	52	43,327
11	Padra	197	81	78,462
12	Karjan	237	98	53,083
	Total Baroda Division ...	1,921	838	7,04,578

XXII.

the spread of Vernacular Education at one view.

Towns and villages having schools.	Population of towns and villages having schools.			Number of schools at the end of July 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Special Institutions.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	49,739	42,039	91,778	57	36	7	100
83	33,590	31,068	64,658	117	10	...	127
84	83,329	73,107	1,56,436	174	46	7	227
45	25,372	22,720	48,092	70	7	1	78
39	15,723	14,329	30,052	57	7	...	64
84	41,095	37,049	78,144	127	14	1	142
47	16,209	14,661	30,870	67	3	...	70
8	2,667	2,393	5,060	10	1	1	12
55	18,876	17,054	35,936	77	4	1	82
34	14,782	12,744	27,526	54	5	...	59
28	8,916	8,265	17,181	38	3	...	41
62	23,698	21,009	44,707	92	8	...	100
74	69,407	56,698	1,26,105	156	41	2	199
27	22,291	18,857	41,148	62	10	...	72
69	37,153	33,939	71,092	128	12	...	140
77	25,065	23,441	48,506	107	5	...	112
532	3,20,914	2,81,154	6,02,068	923	140	11	1,074

TABLE

Statistical Return showing important details regarding

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Number of children at the end of July 1925.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I	2	14	15	16
	BARODA DIVISION CONCLD.			
1	Baroda City	8,160	3,792	11,952
2	Baroda Taluka	5,798	3,011	8,809
	Total	13,958	6,803	20,761
3	Dabhoi	4,146	1,814	5,960
4	Sinore	2,473	1,239	3,712
	Total	6,619	3,053	9,672
5	Sankheda	2,896	1,244	4,140
6	Tilakwada	422	160	582
	Total	3,318	1,404	4,722
7	Savali	2,481	1,300	3,781
8	Waghodia	1,835	739	2,574
	Total	4,316	2,039	6,355
9	Petlad	10,519	5,792	16,311
10	Bhadran	4,165	2,149	6,314
11	Padra	5,852	3,437	9,289
12	Karjan	4,466	2,136	6,602
	Total Baroda Division	53,213	26,813	80,026

XXII.

the spread of Vernacular Education at one view.

Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Percentage.			Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
			Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having schools.	Children to the total population of towns and villages having schools.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,796.5	8,956.4	90.0	16.4	9.0	13.0	12
7,645.3	5,793.8	86.8	17.3	9.7	13.7	2.5
19,752.9	14,750.2	88.4	16.8	9.3	13.3	2.6
5,239.4	3,630.6	87.7	16.3	7.8	13.1	4.7
3,193.2	2,225.7	86.0	15.7	8.6	12.3	3.3
8,432.6	5,856.3	87.1	16.0	8.2	12.7	4.0
4,198.9	2,753.4	88.4	17.7	8.5	13.4	4.5
499.1	321.6	86.7	15.8	6.1	11.5	4.1
4,688.0	3,075.0	87.5	16.7	7.3	12.4	4.5
3,353.3	2,217.1	87.0	16.8	10.0	13.7	7.0
2,253.5	1,428.8	87.0	20.7	8.6	14.9	6.0
2,803.4	1,822.9	87.0	18.7	9.3	14.3	6.5
15,773.3	11,261.2	96.0	16.5	10.2	12.7	2.4
5,527.6	4,045.1	87.5	18.6	11.4	15.3	3.1
8,851.9	7,071.5	95.0	21.7	10.0	13.4	2.8
5,973.5	3,898.1	90.0	17.8	9.1	13.7	3.0
73,305.3	53,603.3	73.1	16.5	9.5	13.2	3.6

TABLE

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	No. of inhabited towns and villages as per last Census.	Population according to the Census of 1921.
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA DIVISION.				
13	Patan	400	139	111,648
14	Harij	149	38	19,226
15	Chanasma	342	119	81,405
Total ...		891	287	2,12,279
16	Mehsana	239	84	80,546
17	Kadi	333	121	86,716
18	Kalol	266	91	89,059
19	Visnagar	172	56	65,099
20	Kheralu	245	91	76,262
Total ...		417	147	1,41,361
21	Dehgam	242	96	55,485
22	Atarsumba	77	56	20,726
Total ...		319	152	76,211
23	Vijapur	323	87	1,17,482
24	Sidhpur	258	81	96,924
Total Kadi Division...		3,046	1,050	9,00,578

XXII.—Continued.

Towns and villages having schools.	Population of towns and villages having schools.			Number of schools at the end of July 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Special Institutions.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
43	36,754	35,419	72,173	84	22	3	109
6	3,548	3,163	6,711	7	...	...	7
56	30,469	28,901	59,370	84	5	...	89
105	70,771	67,483	1,38,254	175	27	3	205
55	36,045	33,293	69,338	92	12	1	105
55	31,311	30,061	61,372	98	11	...	109
50	37,420	35,895	73,315	86	19	...	105
41	30,001	29,673	59,674	76	13	...	89
41	28,823	29,584	58,407	75	12	...	87
82	58,824	59,257	1,18,081	151	25	...	176
41	20,774	19,245	40,019	64	14	...	78
19	5,920	5,391	11,311	25	3	...	28
60	26,694	24,636	51,330	89	17	...	106
63	49,278	48,598	97,876	117	18	...	135
44	38,509	37,392	75,901	93	20	...	113
514	3,48,852	3,36,615	6,85,467	901	149	4	1,054

TABLE

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Number of children at the end of July 1925.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	14	15	16
	KADI DIVISION—Concl'd.			
13	Patan	5,315	2,800	8,115
14	Harij	389	147	536
15	Chanasma	4,410	1,923	6,333
	Total ...	10,114	4,870	14,984
16	Mehsana	5,385	2,668	8,053
17	Kadi	4,547	1,996	6,543
18	Kalol	5,491	2,491	7,982
19	Visnagar	4,496	2,452	6,948
20	Kheralu	4,191	1,976	6,167
	Total ...	8,687	4,428	13,115
21	Dehgam	3,133	1,611	4,744
22	Atarsumba	1,033	632	1,665
	Total ...	4,166	2,243	6,409
23	Vijapur	7,687	3,423	11,110
24	Sidhpur	6,184	3,025	9,209
	Total Kadi Division...	52,261	25,144	77,405

XXII—Continued.

Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Percentage.			Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
			Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having schools.	Children to the total Population of towns and villages having Schools.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7,742.0	5,292.8	64.7	14.6	7.9	11.7	9.3
508.7	298.0	55.8	10.8	4.7	8.0	24.8
6,082.3	4,282.9	67.6	14.5	6.7	10.6	6.1
14,333.0	9,873.7	62.7	13.3	6.4	10.1	8.4
7,617.8	5,315.2	68.3	14.4	7.8	11.2	4.3
6,048.4	4,223.0	64.5	14.5	6.6	10.1	6.0
7,424.8	5,167.9	64.7	14.7	6.9	10.9	5.3
6,519.9	4,844.7	69.7	15.0	8.3	11.6	4.1
5,956.3	4,076.1	66.1	14.6	6.7	10.8	5.9
66,561.7	49,771.3	67.9	14.8	7.5	11.2	5.0
4,406.2	3,046.9	64.2	15.1	8.4	11.8	5.9
1,585.3	1,144.2	68.7	17.8	11.7	14.7	4.0
5,991.5	4,191.1	66.4	16.4	10.0	13.2	5.0
10,427.4	7,794.3	70.2	15.6	7.0	11.3	5.0
8,242.6	4,235.3	46.8	15.9	8.1	12.0	5.8
66,561.7	49,771.3	74.7	14.9	7.4	11.2	5.9

TABLE

Statistical Return showing important details regarding

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	No. of inhabited towns and villages as per last Census.	Population according to the Census of 1921.
1	2	3	4	5
	NAVSARI DIVISION.			
25	Navsari	125	61	59,429
26	Gandevi	46	30	34,630
	Total ...	171	91	94,059
27	Palsana	90	51	26,188
28	Mahuva	143	69	38,466
	Total ...	233	120	64,654
29	Kamrej	157	72	42,673
30	Mangrol	346	126	39,501
	Total ...	503	198	82,174
31	Vyara	322	152	58,258
32	Songadh	578	211	41,277
	Total ...	900	353	99,535
	Total Navsari Division ...	1,807	772	3,40,372
	AMRELI DIVISION.			
33	Amreli	255	59	53,498
34	Bhimcutta	6	1	1,008

XXII.

the spread of Vernacular Education at one view.

Towns and villages having schools.	Population of towns and villages having schools.			Number of schools at the end of July 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Special Institutions.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
40	25,916	27,973	53,889	76	18	2	96
20	15,162	15,444	30,606	36	9	...	45
60	41,078	43,417	84,495	112	27	2	141
30	10,094	9,981	20,075	44	3	...	47
49	15,629	15,427	31,056	56	2	...	58
79	25,723	25,408	51,131	100	5	...	105
44	18,031	18,675	36,706	77	10	...	87
18	7,967	7,302	15,269	26	1	...	27
62	25,998	25,977	51,975	103	11	...	114
45	17,178	16,222	33,400	49	2	...	51
11	3,971	3,667	7,638	13	2	...	15
56	21,149	19,889	41,038	62	4	...	66
257	1,13,948	1,14,691	2,28,639	377	47	2	426
48	26,258	25,490	51,748	79	16	3	98
1	501	507	1,008	2	1	...	3

TABLE

Number	Name of Talukas.	Number of children at the end of July 1925.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I	2	14	15	16
	NAVSARI DIVISION—Concl'd.			
25	Navsari	4,695	2,352	7,047
26	Gandevi	2,572	1,328	3,900
	Total ...	7,267	3,680	10,947
27	Palsana	1,553	792	2,345
28	Mahuva	2,320	926	3,246
	Total ...	3,873	1,718	5,591
29	Kamrej	2,912	1,513	4,425
30	Mangrol	1,094	368	1,462
	Total ...	4,006	1,881	5,887
31	Vyara	2,343	971	3,314
32	Songadh	513	176	689
	Total ...	2,856	1,147	4,003
	Total Navsari Division ...	18,002	8,426	26,428
	AMRELI DIVISION.			
33	Amreli	4,244	2,555	6,799
34	Bhimcutta	63	49	112

XXII—Continued.

Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Percentage.			Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
			Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having schools.	Children to the total Population of towns and villages having Schools.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6,869.2	4,999.7	72.6	18.1	8.4	13.1	3.1
3,816.3	2,830.5	72.4	16.9	8.6	12.7	2.3
5,342.7	3,915.1	72.5	17.5	8.5	12.9	2.8
2,293.7	1,477.7	64.4	15.0	7.9	11.7	3
3,052.1	2,069.2	67.8	14.8	6.0	10.0	2.9
2,672.9	1,773.4	66.1	14.9	6.9	10.8	2.9
4,232.5	2,870.0	67.8	16.2	8.1	12.5	3.5
1,374.8	965.6	70.3	13.7	5.4	9.6	19.4
2,803.6	1,917.8	69.0	14.9	6.7	11.0	8.1
3,128.0	2,007.0	64.1	13.6	5.9	9.9	7.1
676.7	449.6	66.4	12.9	4.8	9.1	5.2
3,804.7	1,228.3	65.2	13.2	5.3	9.5	16.0
25,443.3	17,669.3	69.4	15.8	7.3	11.5	7.0
6,443.6	5,881.1	85.5	16.4	10.0	13.2	5.3
89.7	80.7	72.0	12.5	9.6	11.1	6

TABLE

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	No. of inhabited towns and villages as per last Census.	Population according to the Census of 1921.
1	2	3	4	5
35	Damnagar	113	26	18,088
36	Ratanpur... ..	54	8	4,021
	Total...	428	94	76,615
37	Dhari	294	57	27,664
38	Khambha... ..	148	31	11,778
39	Kodinar	207	64	36,528
	Total...	649	152	75,970
40	Okhamandal	271	42	21,507
41	Beyt	4	1	3,968
	Total...	275	43	25,475
	Total Amreli Division...	1,352	289	1,78,060
	Grand Total...	8,126	2,949	21,23,588
	Grand Total of the last year...	8,126	2,949	21,23,588

XXII.—Continued.

Towns and villages having schools.	Population of towns and villages having schools.			Number of schools at the end of July 1925.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Special Institutions.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	9,095	8,403	17,498	36	6	...	42
6	1,770	1,683	3,453	9	1	...	10
77	37,624	36,083	73,707	126	24	3	153
22	11,306	10,555	21,861	35	8	...	43
7	2,871	2,610	5,481	10	1	...	11
24	13,411	12,757	26,168	37	10	...	47
53	27,588	25,922	53,510	82	19	...	101
10	7,850	6,756	14,606	17	4	2	23
1	2,034	1,934	3,968	5	2	...	7
11	9,884	8,690	18,574	24	6	...	30
141	75,096	70,695	1,45,791	230	49	5	284
1,444	8,58,810	8,03,155	16,61,965	2,431	385	22	2,838
1,419	8,58,166	8,02,321	16,60,487	2,476	382	19	2,877

TABLE

Number.	Name of Talukas.	Number of children at the end of July 1925.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	14	15	16
35	Damnagar	1,513	921	2,434
36	Ratanpur... ..	313	216	529
	Total...	6,133	3,741	9,874
37	Dhari	1,856	1,085	2,941
38	Khambha... ..	484	286	770
39	Kodinar	1,959	1,229	3,188
	Total...	4,299	2,600	6,899
40	Okhamandal	1,111	506	1,617
41	Beyt	310	154	464
	Total...	1,421	660	2,081
	Total Amreli Division...	11,853	7,001	18,854
	Grand Total...	1,35,329	67,384	2,02,713
	Grand Total of the last year...	1,36,595	64,458	2,01,053

XXII—Continued.

Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Percentage.			Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
			Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having schools.	Children to the total population of towns and villages having schools.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2,218·2	1,370·2	56·3	16·6	10·9	13·9	5·1
424·9	301·3	56·9	17·7	12·8	15·3	9
2,294·1	1,908·3	67·6	15·8	10·8	13·3	5·5
2,637·4	2,237·3	76·0	16·4	10·3	13·5	13·3
613·7	374·2	48·6	16·8	10·9	14·0	21·1
2,879·3	2,739·0	85·9	14·6	9·6	12·2	8·6
2,043·4	1,783·5	70·1	15·9	10·2	13·2	12·2
1,604·2	1,205·5	73·5	14·8	7·5	11·2	27·1
436·7	326·6	70·4	15·2	7·9	11·8	4
2,040·9	1,532·1	71·9	15·0	7·7	11·5	25
17,347·7	14,515·9	83·6	15·7	9·9	12·9	9·5
1,82,658·0	1,35,559·8	74·2	15·7	8·3	12·1	5·6
1,80,680·6	1,28,401·7	69·9	16·0	8·3	12·2	5·6

TABLE

Statistical Return showing the number of schools of various kinds with the

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division excluding the City.		Baroda Division.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government Schools :—						
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools.	16	3,402	721	52,668	737	56,070
	(b) Gujarati Girls' Schools.	15	1,925	101	8,575	116	10,500
	(c) Gujarati Zenana Classes.	2	67	...	...	2	67
	Total ...	33	5,394	822	61,243	855	66,637
	(a) Marathi Boys' Schools.	20	1,988	5	91	95	2,079
	(b) Marathi Girls' Schools.	11	948	...	...	11	948
	Total...	31	2,936	5	91	36	3,027
	(a) Urdu Boys' Schools ...	9	639	33	2,061	42	2,700
	(b) Urdu Girls' Schools ...	6	390	3	255	9	645
	Total ...	15	1,029	36	2,316	51	3,345
	(a) Antyaja Boys' Schools.	5	521	95	3,579	100	4,100
	(b) Antyaja Girls' Schools.	1	95	...	...	1	95
	Total...	6	616	95	3,579	101	4,195

XXIII.

Number of Pupils attending them in each Division in the year 1924-25.

Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
731	55,617	329	20,300	208	13,195	2,005	1,45,182
130	12,050	32	2,018	44	3,476	322	28,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67
861	67,667	361	22,318	252	16,671	2,329	1,73,293
6	114	5	127	3	57	39	2,377
...	...	2	36	...	...	13	984
6	114	7	163	3	57	52	3,361
33	2,091	17	1,103	6	673	98	6,567
9	540	4	247	4	350	26	1,782
4	2,631	21	1,350	10	1,023	124	8,349
95	4,297	14	476	5	199	214	9,072
4	170	...	...	...	...	5	265
99	4,467	14	476	5	199	219	9,337

TABLE

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division excluding the City.		Baroda Division.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kindergarten Classes ...	3	538	...	...	3	538
	Total Government Schools.	88	10,513	958	67,229	1,046	77,742
2	Aided Schools :--						
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools	1	94	2	58	3	152
	(b) Marathi Boys' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Urdu Boys' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Urdu Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Urdu Zenana School.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Sanskrit Schools	...	...	1	30	1	30
	(g) Antyaja Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Aided Schools	1	94	3	89	4	182
3	Unaided Schools :--						
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools	3	253	...	...	3	253
	(b) Gujarati Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Sanskrit Schools	...	...	3	52	3	52
	(d) Zenana School	...	...	1	37	1	37
	(e) Night School	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Kindergarten Schools.	...	...	2	123	2	123

XXIII.—Continued.

Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	269	1	75	2	200	10	1,682
1,012	75,148	404	24,382	272	18,150	2,734	1,95,422
8	332	...	...	1	61	12	545
...
2	245	4	400	1	62	7	707
2	180	...	...	...	...	2	180
...	...	1	40	...	...	1	40
1	62	...	...	...	...	2	92
...
13	819	5	440	2	123	24	1,564
11	313	10	697	...	...	24	1,263
3	132	5	595	...	...	8	727
3	89	...	...	1	20	7	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37
...
...	...	...	...	2	91	4	214

TABLE

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division excluding the City.		Baroda Division.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(g) Gujarati Boys' Antyaja Schools ... ..	...	...	3	58	3	58
	(h) Urdu Boys' Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) Urdu Girls' Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(j) Industrial School for Women	1	31	...	...	1	31
	Total Unaided Schools ...	4	284	9	270	13	554
4	Fund Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Special Schools :-						
	(a) Training Colleges for Men Teachers ...	1	188	...	...	1	188
	(b) Training College for Women Teachers ...	1	69	...	...	1	69
	(c) Kala Bhavan... ..	1	404	...	...	1	404
	(d) Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	1	388	1	388
	(e) Reformatory	1	22	...	...	1	22
	(f) Pattan Ayurvedic Pathshala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(g) Rajakiya Sanskrit Pathshala	1	105	...	...	1	105
	(h) Other Sanskrit Schools ... ..	...	...	2	47	2	47

XXIII.--Continued.

Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	58
4	139	...	...	...	...	4	139
1	17	...	...	1	27	2	44
...	...	...	...	1	48	2	79
22	690	15	1,292	5	186	55	2,722
3	252	...	...	...	...	3	252
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	404
1	122	1	87	1	224	4	821
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
1	44	...	...	...	...	1	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105
...	...	...	...	3	135	5	182

TABLE

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division excluding the City.		Baroda Division.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(i) Music Schools ...	1	241	1	52	2	293
	(j) Deaf and Dumb Schools	1	32	...	...	1	32
	Total ...	7	1,061	4	487	11	1,548
	Grand Total of Schools...	100	11,952	974	68,074	1,074	80,026

Of these 2,02,664 Children 1,35,267 boys learn in Boys' schools learn in Mixed Schools.

Besides these, there are 14 special Institutions. One orphanage Houses at Baroda, Patan, Navsari and Amreli. One Wagher Boarding House at Waghodia. One Boarding House at Amroli in Tilakwad Taluka

XXIII.—*Concluded.*

Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	236	1	227	1	36	5	842
1	44	...	...	...	...	2	76
4	496	2	314	5	395	22	2,753
1,654	77,405	426	26,428	284	18,854	2,838	2,02,713

and 32,331 Girls learn in Girls' schools and the remaining 35,066 Girls

at Amreli, the other Creche Orphanage at Baroda, four Antyaja Boarding House at Dwarka, one Sodagar Boarding House at Patan one Boarding and four kindergartens attached to Girls' Schools.

Statistical Return showing the number of

Division.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils of special studies.	Number of		
			7th Standard.	6th Standard.	5th Standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda Division... ..	1,074	1,630	...	2,213	4,428
Kadi Division	1,054	647	...	2,170	4,261
Navsari Division... ..	426	314	...	593	1,181
Amreli Division	284	415	...	327	649
Total...	2,838	3,006	...	5,303	10,519
Total of the last year ...	2,877	2,250	...	5,044	10,519

XXIV.

Pupils by Standards in different sorts of Schools.

Pupils in						Grand Total.	Grand total of the last year.
4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8,325	12,533	14,323	10,404	26,170	78,396	80,026	81,382
8,879	13,637	15,254	10,023	22,534	76,758	77,405	74,247
2,557	4,009	4,074	5,299	8,401	26,114	26,428	26,645
2,122	3,322	3,613	3,079	5,327	18,439	18,854	18,779
21,883	33,501	37,264	28,805	62,432	1,99,707	2,02,713	2,01,053
21,225	31,962	42,984	86,637	...	1,98,803	2,01,053	...

TABLE
The Divisional Returns for

Division.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Special Institutions' Pupils.	Upper Primary Stage.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda Division ...	1,074	80,026	1,548	12,856	2,192	15,048
Kadi Division ...	1,054	77,405	496	13,748	1,713	15,461
Navsari Division ...	426	26,428	314	3,005	1,326	4,331
Amreli Division ...	284	18,854	395	2,399	719	3,118
Total...	2,838	2,02,713	2,753	32,008	5,950	37,958

XXV.

all Primary Schools.

Lower Primary Stage.			Not reading printed books.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
24,067	13,193	37,260	14,811	11,359	26,170	53,213	26,813	80,026
26,091	12,823	38,914	11,926	10,608	22,534	52,261	25,144	77,405 -
9,734	3,648	13,382	4,949	3,452	8,401	18,002	8,426	26,428
6,310	3,704	10,014	2,749	2,578	5,327	11,853	7,001	18,854
66,202	33,368	99,570	34,435	27,997	62,432	1,35,329	67,384	2,02,713

TABLE XXVI.

Statistical Return showing Pupils arranged according to castes.

Caste.	Total Population of the caste (Census 1921).	Percentage to the total population.	Number of children attending School.	Percentage to the total number of children attending School.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Brahmins	1,13,752	5·4	16,774	8·2	
Kshatriyas. { Warriors.	Writer Class ...	3,063	·1	1,082	·5
	Marathas ...	15,764	·8	1,760	·9
	Waghers ...	3,718	·2	445	·2
	Others ...	82,656	3·9	8,583	4·2
Lavanas and Bhatias ...	12,791	·6	2,088	1·0	
Banias	28,490	1·8	6,704	3·3	
Patidars and Kanbis ...	4,33,367	20·4	52,003	25·7	
Non-Brahmins and religious mendicants ...	49,420	2·3	4,713	2·3	
Wandering and low profession classes ...	4,88,028	22·9	25,880	12·8	
Unclean castes	1,76,821	8·4	13,936	6·9	
Other Hindus	3,21,964	15·1	36,278	17·9	
Total	17,39,834	81·9	1,70,246	83·9	
Arya Samajis	645	·1	78	·1	
Jains	43,219	2·1	5,375	2·7	
Animistic	1,63,066	7·6	9,050	4·4	
Parsis	7,400	·3	1,032	·5	
Mahomedans	1,61,771	7·6	16,693	8·2	
Christians	6,929	·3	155	·1	
Others	724	·1	84	·1	
Total	21,23,588	100	2,02,713	100	

TABLE XXVII.

Statistical Return showing Pupils according to age and sex.

Number.	Age of Pupils.		Number of Pupils.			Percentage.			
			Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Above	20	Years.	472	139	611	'4	'1	'3
2	Of	20	"	167	26	193	·1	'1	'1
3	"	19	"	83	27	110	·1	'1	·1
4	"	18	"	225	46	271	·1	'1	'1
5	"	17	"	682	69	751	0·5	'1	0'3
6	"	16	"	1,974	135	2,109	1·5	'1	1'1
7	"	15	"	5,128	291	5,419	3'8	'4	2'7
8	"	14	"	9,573	695	10,268	7·1	1·1	5·1
9	"	13	"	12,587	3,452	16,039	9'3	5'1	7'9
10	"	12	"	16,222	7,989	24,211	11·9	12'1	11'9
11	"	11	"	18,105	11,736	29,841	13'4	17'4	14'7
12	"	10	"	20,764	13,054	33,818	15·3	19·4	16'7
13	"	9	"	20,367	13,279	33,646	15'1	19'7	16'6
14	"	8	"	20,906	13,961	34,867	15'6	20·7	17·2
15	"	7	"	7,605	2,222	9,827	5'6	3'3	4'8
16	"	6	"	226	128	354	'1	·1	'2
17	"	5	"	243	135	378	'1	·1	·2
Total...			1,35,329	67,384	2,02,713	100	100	100	

TABLE XXVIII.

Statistical Return showing number of children according to Professions.

	Government or private servants.	Zamindars or cultivators.	Teachers.	Traders or Shop-keepers.	Petty Traders or Gumastas	Artisans.	Priests.	Others.	Without occupation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number	10,961	1,06,780	1,668	23,319	2,260	19,100	2,777	32,823	3,025	2,02,713
Percentage	5.4	52.7	.8	11.5	1.1	9.5	1.3	16.2	1.5	100

TABLE.
Statistical Return showing

Number.	Name.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the time of examination.	Number	
				Special Standards.	
				Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	{ Baroda City	96	11,113	177	96
	{ Baroda Mahals	956	55,894	135	62
2	Kadi Division	971	69,796	118	96
3	Navsari Division	414	23,053	...	...
4	Amreli Division	276	16,773	68	48
5	Fund Schools	3	252	...	...
6	Aided Schools	17	1,523	...	...
7	Unaided Schools	27	2,935	126	74
8	Special Institutions	18	2,250	1,958	1,530
	Total...	2,778	1,83,589	2,582	1,906
	Total of the last year...	2,759	1,82,529	2,598	1,969

XXIX

Examinations and Results.

of pupils examined and passed.

Standard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard. V.	
Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils Passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	252	137	495	284
...	...	1,709	1,069	2,601	1,544
...	...	1,670	1,185	3,118	2,105
...	...	475	295	1,053	492
...	...	260	219	458	318
...	...	5	5	9	8
...	...	23	18	38	13
51	29	41	18	205	131
...
51	29	4,435	2,947	7,987	4,895
11	8	4,094	2,766	6,881	4,653

TABLE
 Statistical Return showing

Number.	Name.	Number of pupils			
		Standard IV.		Standard III.	
		Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
1	2	13	14	15	16
1	Baroda City	827	582	897	646
	Baroda Mahals	4,808	2,990	7,092	4,280
2	Kadi Division	6,337	4,371	9,186	6,138
3	Navsari Division	1,985	929	2,992	1,310
4	Amreli Division	1,369	981	2,307	1,563
5	Fund Schools	10	5	25	12
6	Aided Schools	51	29	96	58
7	Unaided Schools	195	121	195	155
8	Special Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total...	15,582	10,008	22,790	14,162
	Total of the last year...	14,659	9,649	21,584	13,819

XXIX.

Examinations and Results.

examined and passed.							
Standard II.		Standard I.		Below Standard.		Total.	
Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
957	723	1,195	797	...	...	4,800	3,265
8,575	5,809	14,464	7,957	...	...	39,384	23,711
12,738	9,325	17,302	10,303	151	81	50,620	33,604
3,938	2,225	6,459	2,986	...	...	16,912	8,238
3,131	2,440	4,868	3,049	...	...	12,461	8,618
22	14	23	18	...	...	94	62
109	84	146	107	...	...	463	309
310	207	247	182	...	...	1,370	917
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	1,530
29,780	20,827	44,704	25,399	151	81	1,28,062	80,254
27,863	19,754	46,834	27,145	142	71	1,24,666	79,834

TABLE

Statistical Return showing the number of Girls on the rolls and of those

Number.	Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools at the end of July 1925.	No. of Pupils at the end of July 1925.	No. of Schools examined.	No. of Girls at the time of Examination.		
					In different Standards.	Below Standard.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools ...	324	28,111	285	25,073	160	25,233
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ..	13	984	11	874	...	874
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ...	26	1,782	25	1,479	...	1,479
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ...	5	265	3	252	...	252
5	Special Girls' Schools * ...	1	69	1	73	...	73
6	Aided Girls' Schools ...	3	220	3	205	...	205
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ...	13	900	7	553	...	553
	Total ...	385	32,331	335	28,509	160	28,669
	Total of the last year...	382	31,352	334	28,322	180	28,502

XXX.

that presented and passed at the Annual Examination in all Standards.

7th Standard.			6th Standard.			5th Standard.			4th Standard.		
On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	137	124	101	439	384	246	1,676	1,414	949
...	7	7	5	24	21	20	122	94	77
...	4	3	2	8	7	5	54	46	32
...	2	2	1	19	17	12
...
...	13	8	3
...	36	31	24	61	55	35	96	94	62
...	184	165	132	534	469	307	1,980	1,673	1,135
16	11	8	190	166	132	465	406	284	1,869	1,383	1,075

TABLE

Statistical Return showing the number of Girls on the rolls and of those

Number.	Kind of Schools.	3rd Standard.			2nd Standard.		
		On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools ...	3,659	3,011	1,747	5,998	4,726	3,194
2	Marathi Girls' Schools ...	143	107	84	231	157	149
3	Urdu Girls' Schools ...	110	85	55	234	136	73
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools ...	25	17	12	70	52	29
5	Special Girls' Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aided Girls' Schools ...	39	29	19	65	35	28
7	Unaided Girls' Schools ...	145	138	90	114	103	78
	Total ...	4,121	3,387	2,007	6,712	5,209	3,551
	Total of the last year...	3,925	3,190	1,986	6,436	5,037	3,453

XXX—Concl.

that presented and passed at the Annual Examination in all Standards.

1st Standard.			Below Standard.			Total number of Girls that passed.		
On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	In different Standards.	Below Standard.	Total number of Girls that passed.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
13,126	7,217	4,620	198	106	81	10,857	81	10,938
347	191	157	...	...	...	492	...	492
1,069	705	289	...	...	...	456	...	456
136	90	35	...	...	...	89	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
88	67	39	...	...	...	89	...	89
101	90	75	...	...	...	364	...	364
14,867	8,360	5,215	198	106	81	12,402	81	12,483
15,327	9,428	5,307	180	100	70	12,316	70	12,386

TABLE XXXI.

Number of branches of Study and pupils in Technical Institute.

No.	Name of the School.	Number of boys in	
		1923-24	1924-25
1	2	3	4
1	School of Arts	76	72
2	School of Civil Engineering... ..	87	81
3	School of Mechanical Engineering ...	115	124
4	School of Chemical Technology ...	83	46
5	School of Textile Manufacture ...	101	59
6	School of Commerce... ..	26	22
	Total ...	488	404

TABLE XXXII.

Statistical Return showing the results of Forest Tribes.

Name	No. allowed by rules.	Actual number.	Average attendance.	No. presented for examination.	No. passed.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Songadh Boys' School ...	100	100	76	91	80	79
Vyara Boys' School ...	100	86	69	80	50	62
Mahuva Boys' School ...	30	30	20	26	20	76
Wakal Boys' School ..	35	35	32	35	34	97
Anaval Boys' School ...	35	35	29	32	25	78
Songadh Girls' School ...	50	44	25	36	24	66
Total...	350	330	251	300	233	458

TABLE XXXIII.

Statistical Return showing the results of Music Schools.

Name.	No. of boys on the roll at the end of July 1925	No. of boys presented for examina- tion.	No. of boys passed.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	241	118	96	81
Dabhoi	61	45	37	82
Mehsana	286	Not examined		
Navsari	160	111	96	86
Amreli	36	23	20	90
Total ...	784	297	249	84

TABLE XXXIV.
Statistical Return showing results, &c., of Sanskrit Schools.

Number	Name of Schools.	No. on the rolls at the time of examinations.		Examination Results.		Percentage.	Date of opening.
		1923-24.	1924-25.	No. of Students presented.	No. of Pupils passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Government Schools.						
1	Petlad Vyakaran Shala	31	30	13	7	53	1-5-90
2	Dwarka Ved Shala	66	67	56	37	87	1-2-76
3	Dwarka Path Shala	42	40	33	25	78	1-9-74
4	Karnali Sanskrit School	18	17	13	8	63	29-7-88
5	Amreli Sanskrit School	34	28	25	21	84	3-5-13
	Aided.						
6	Sidhpur Sanskrit Shala	54	62	35	25	71	1-6-97
7	Bhadran Sanskrit Shala	25	30	31	26	83	21-10-18
	Unaided.						
8	Petlad Ved Shala	15	10	...	...	...	1-1-04
9	Petlad Jyotish Shala	33	23	...	...	...	21-5-09
10	Petlad Narayan Pathshala	22	19	...	...	...	10-2-23
11	Patan Sanskrit Shala	25	28	...	...	...	24-5-98
12	Beyt Sanskrit Pathshala	15	20	16	15	72	5-3-93
13	Mehsana do. do.	...	48	33	31	94	
14	Kadi do. do.	...	13	...	...	...
	Total ...	380	435	255	195	76	...

TABLE XXXV.

Statistical Return showing Shravan Mas Dakshina Examinations' results.

Serial No.	Subject.	No. of Candi- dates that appeared.	No. of Candi- dates that passed.	Amount of Dakshina.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Vedas (recitation ) ... ..	...	...	...
2	Shraut Rituals (oral)	0	0	...
3	Smart Rituals (oral)	1	1	30- 0- 0
4	Interpretation of Vedas (written)... (a) With the ancient commentaries of Sayan, Mahidhar, Uvata, &c. (b) and of Vedic texts alone.			
5	Tantra Shastra or the science of mysticism (oral and written ) ...	...	...	...
6	Dharma Shastra or the religious codes (written)	3	1	50- 0- 0
7	Purva Mimansa or the Science of right interpretation (written) ...	3	2	32- 0- 0
8	Uttar Mimansa or the Vedant philosophy (written)	4	2	75- 0- 0
9	The Science of Grammar written ...	12	12	950- 0- 0
10	Indian Logic (written)	5	5	424- 0- 0
11	Literature (written)	7	4	106- 0- 0
12	Astrology (written)... ..	12	11	255- 0- 0
13	Astronomy (written)	6	5	282- 0- 0
14	The Indian Medical Science ...	16	12	514- 0- 0
15	Hindu Mythology (written & oral)...	16	8	185- 0- 0
16	Kirtan or the Religious Sermon with Music (written & oral) ...	1	1	60- 0- 0
	Total...	86	64	2,963- 0- 0

TABLE XXXVI.

List of Books published out of the interest on the Translation Fund of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs) upto the end of the year 1924-25.

(A) SHREE SAYAJI SAHITYA MALA.

No.	Name of the book.	Translator or writer.	Language.
1	History of Sanskrit Literature.	Mr. S. V. Pendse.	Marathi.
2	Physiography.	„ K. N. Joshi.	Gujarati.
3	Our Little English Cousins.	„ J. P. Joshipura.	„
4	Alice in Wonderland.	„ „	„
5	Ma Bap ne be bol.	„ B. B. Mehta.	„
6	Gods of India.	R. B. K. P. Trivedi.	„
7	Rashdall's Ethics.	Mr. A. K. Trivedi.	„
8	Premanand.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
9	History of the World, Pt. 1.	„ G. M. Shah.	„
10	Kindergarten Teaching at Home.	„ V. G. Apte.	Marathi.
11	Principles of Physiology.	„ L. S. Dave.	Gujarati.
12	Foundations of Science.	„ C. B. Purani.	„
13	Insurance as Investment.	„ B. J. Oza.	„
14	Dayaram.	„ J. D. Modi.	„
15	Civilization and Progress.	„ D. N. Apte.	Marathi.
16	Heroes.	„ B. B. Mehta.	Gujarati.
17	Botany: the Modern Study of Plants.	„ L. S. Dave.	„
18	Spiders.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
19	Our National Institutions.	„ H. M. Bhatta.	„
20	Miranbai.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
21	Discipline.	Col. N. G. Shinde.	Marathi.
22	Animal World.	Mr. B. N. Mehta.	Gujarati.
23	Deeghanikaya, Pt. 1.	„ C. V. Rajwade.	Marathi.
24	Civilization in Palestine.	„ S. R. Gharekhan.	Gujarati.
25	Anthropology.	„ M. S. Desai.	„
26	History of the World, Pt. 2.	„ G. M. Shah.	„
27	Neetivivechana.	Messrs. Widgery. Trivedi & Zala.	„
28	Kindergarten Teaching at Home.	Mr. B. B. Mehta.	„
29	Cobbett's Advice.	„ C. H. Pandya	„
30	Girdhar.	„ J. D. Modi.	„
31	Parliament.	„ H. B. Buch.	„
32	Comparative Religion.	„ M. M. Yajnik.	„
33	Bhalan.	„ R. C. Modi.	„
34	Dawn of History.	„ V. J. Avashia.	„
35	Biology.	„ C. B. Purani.	„
36	Foundations of Religion.	„ R. K. Desai.	„
37	Moral Life & Moral Worth.	„ K. K. Nanavati.	„
38	Comparative Philology.	„ P. N. Kachchhee.	„
39	Military History of India and the Armies of the Allies.	Col. N. G. Shinde.	Marathi.

TABLE XXXVI.—Contd.

No.	Name of the book.	Translator or writer.	Language.
40	Tukaram.	Mr. B. B. Mehta.	Gujarati.
41	Maharaja Shivaji.	„ S. V. Pendse.	Marathi.
42	Religion.	„ R. K. Desai.	Gujarati.
43	Evolution of New Japan.	„ C. L. Mehta.	„
44	Northern Mythology.	„ G. N. Kazi.	„
45	Vishnudas.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
46	History of Politics.	„ K. C. Desai.	„
47	Introduction to Sociology.	„ K. N. Joshi.	„
48	The Baby.	„ C. B. Purani.	„
49	Shivaji: the Maratha.	„ M. N. Mehta.	„
50	The Child: its nature and Nurture.	„ H. G. Anjaria.	„
51	Story of Life's Mechanism.	„ L. S. Dave.	„
52	Methods and Manners in the Class-room.	„ C. M. Desai.	„
53	Manishankar Kikani.	„ J. P. Joshipura.	„
54	Civilization and Progress.	„ B. B. Mehta.	„
55	Civilization in China.	„ G. M. Shah.	„
56	Napolean Bonaparte Pt. 1.	„	„
57	Do. Do. Pt. 2.	„	„
58	Physics and Politics, Pt. 1.	„ J. P. Joshipura.	„
59	Local Self-Government in Ancient India.	„ C. L. Mehta.	„
60	Dalpatram.	„ K. M. Dave.	„
61	Lectures on Electricity in Book-form.	„ H. K. Mehta.	„
62	Eugenics.	„ N. D. Mehta.	„
63	Modern History of India, Marathi Riyasat, Middle Pt. 1	„ G. S. Sardesai.	Marathi.
64	Do. Do. Pt. 2	„	„
65	Outlines of Zoology.	„ B. N. Mehta.	Gujarati.
66	Modern History of India, Marathi Riyasat, Middle Pt 3.	„ G. S. Sardesai	Marathi,
67	Civilization of India.	„ M. M. Pota.	Gujarati.
68	Principles of Chemistry.	„ L. S. Dave	„
69	Moral Teachings of Stoics:	„ M. A. Buch.	„
70	Samudragupta.	„ B. B. Mehta.	„
71	Responsible Government.	„ M. R. Bhide.	Marathi.
72	Miranbai.	„ D. N. Apte.	„
73	Baroda Economics.	Translation Branch, Vidyadhikari Office.	Gujarati.
74	Neetivivechana.	Mr. K. K. Nanavati.	Hindi.
75	King Ashoka.	„ H. B. Buch.	Gujarati.
76	Samudragupta.	„ R. A. Chhaya.	Hindi.
77	English Etiquette.	„ C. V. Joshi.	Marathi.
78	Comparative Religion.	„ Pandit Atmaram.	Hindi.
79	Problems of Truth.	„ H. V. Shroff.	Gujarati.
80	History of Rome.	„ B. B. Mehta.	„

TABLE XXXVI.—Contd.

No.	Name of the book.	Translator or writer.	Language.
81	Parliament.	Mr. D. N. Apta.	Marathi.
82	Sanaivadan Pathmala, Pt. 3.	" G. P. Vasaikar.	"
83	Do. Do. Pt. 4.	" "	"
84	Essence of the Avatars.	" Pandit Atmaram.	Hindi.
85	Duties of the Citizens.	" K. G. Gogate.	Marathi.
86	Evolution of Living Organisms.	" S. N. Datar.	"
87	History of Education in Ancient India.	" B. B. Mehta.	Gujarati.
88	Famous Battles of the Marathas.	Col. N. G. Shinde.	Marathi.
89	Mechanics, Pt. 1.	Mr. S. V. Apte.	"
90	Co-operation and Nationality.	" A. K. Patel.	Gujarati.
91	Consumption in India.	" M. C. Parikh.	"
92	Marathi Literature of Baroda.	" G. R. Dandavate.	Marathi.
93	Wrestling.	" B. H. Jeshthi.	Gujarati,
94	Ethnology.	" M. S. Desai.	"
95	Psychology.	" H. K. Bakshi.	"
96	Unpublished Historical Lives.	" V. S. Vakaskar.	Marathi.
97	Childhood of the World.	" K. N. Joshi.	Gujarati.
UNNUMBERED.			
1	Shree Sayaji Scientific Glossary.	Messrs. J. P. Joshipura & B. N. Mehta.	Gujarati.
2	Sagunopasana.	Mr. S. M. Phadke.	Marathi.
3	Sanaivadana Pathmala, Pt. 1.	" G. P. Vasaikar.	"
4	Do. Do. Pt. 2.	" "	"
(B) SHREE SAYAJI BALAJNANA MALA.			
1	The Greatness of Girnar.	Mr. J. P. Joshipura.	Gujarati.
2	The Seasons.	" B. N. Mehta.	"
3	Mechanism of Human Body.	" K. N. Joshi.	"
4	Maharana Pratap.	" R. V. Desai.	"
5	The Story of the Cell.	" G. N. Mehta.	"
6	Patan-Siddhapur.	" R. C. Modi.	"
7	Pavagadh.	" R. V. Desai.	"
8	Aurangzeb.	" M. M. Pota.	"
9	Honeycomb.	" B. N. Mehta.	"
10	Ranjitsinh.	" B. B. Mehta.	"
11	Healthy Body.	" K. B. Divatia.	"
12	Shree Harsha.	" B. B. Mehta.	"
13	The Rays of the Sun.	" L. S. Dave.	"
14	The Atmosphere.	" "	"
15	The Eclipse.	" B. N. Mehta.	"

TABLE XXXVI.—Concluded

No.	Name of the book.	Translator or writer.	Language.
16	Napoiean for the Child.	Mr. D. P. Joshipura.	Gujarati.
17	The Story of the Cell.	„ S. A. Pandit.	Hindi.
18	The Beauty of the Blood.	„ L. S. Dave.	Gujarati.
19	Shree Harsha.	„ A. A. Pandit.	Hindi.
20	Alexander's Invasion.	„ S. S. Mehta.	Gujarati.
21	Surat.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
22	Acquaintance of Asia, Pt. 1.	„ K. N. Joshi.	„
23	The Story of the Strata of the Earth.	„ L. S. Dave.	„
24	Lord Wiliam Bentick.	„ H. H. Ganatra.	„
25	Nana Fadnavis-	„ R. V. Desai.	„
26	The Moon.	„ S. R. Gharekhan.	„
27	Baroda.	„ J. D. Mcdi-	„
28	Mahadji Sindhia.	„ V. L. Chhaya.	„
29	House Laundry.	„ B. N. Mehta.	„
30	The Flea.	„ I. D. Desai.	„
31	Digestion and Milk.	„ L. S. Dave.	„
32	Acquaintance of Asia, Pt. 2.	„ K. N. Joshi.	„
33	The Story of the Foetus.	„ G. N. Mehta..	„
34	Babar for the Child.	„ M. M. Pota.	„
35	Nervous System.	„ L. S. Dave.	„
36	Buddhist Caves.	„ C. B. Purani.	„
37	Mahabaleshwar.	„ S. M. Mehta.	„
38	Indian Shipping.	„ M. M. Parikh.	„
39	Race and Caste, Pt. 1.	„ B. C. Joshi.	„
40	„	„	„
41	W. E. Gladstone.	„ H. H. Ganatra	„
42	Shiwaji the Brave.	„ B. B. Mehta	„
43	Healthy Body-	„ S. A. Pandit	Hindi.
44	Seashore.	„ B. N. Mehta	Gujarati.
45	Ice and Water.	„ L. S. Dave	„
46	Introductory Economics.	„ B. B. Mehta	„
47	Sambhaji Maharaj.	„ K. M. Rangnekar.	Marathi.
48	Maharana Pratap.	„ P. T. Katdare	„
49	The Story of the Coal.	„ L. S. Dave .	Gujarati.
50	The Story of the Stomach.	„ G. H. Mehta	„
51	Duke of Wellington.	„ H. H. Ganatra	„
52	Bug and Louse.	„ I. D. Desai	„
53	Work of Rain & Rivers, Pt. 1.	„ K. N. Joshi	„
54	„ Pt. 2.	„	„
55	Introduction to Science.	„ L. S. Dave	„
56	Childhood of the World.	„ M. M. Parikh	„
57	Weather and Water.	„ M. P. Bakshi	„
58	Mine and the Miner.	„ R. I. Desai	„
59	Excretory System.	„ C. C. Dave	„
60	The Story of the Cell.	„ R. B. Falnkar	Marathi.

TABLE

Statement showing expenditure and income in

No.	Institutions.	Expen		
		Salary.	Contingent.	Scholarsh!ps.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baroda College	1,02,763- 2-1	20,962- 6-7	7,791-15-11
2	Secondary Schools	3,20,090-11-3	22,534- 3-3	3,637-13-11
3	Aided Schools and Classes.	34,840- 1-2	...	...
4	Prince's School	17,403- 5-8	5,403-14-5	...
	Total...	4,75,097- 4-2	48,900- 8-3	11,429-13-10

N. B.—Rs. 11,193-9-6, the expenditure for Scout Organisations and in this statement.

XXXVII.

English teaching Institutions.

Expenditure.		Total.	Income.
Dead Stock.	Temporary Establishment.		
6	7	8	9
6,214- 9-9	10,882- 4-3	1,48,614- 6-7	91,718- 2-3
8,988- 4-8	22,659-15-2	3,77,911- 0-3	1,27,396- 6-6
...	...	34,840- 1-2	...
4,624-13-4	...	27,432- 1-5	...
19,827-11-9	33,542- 3-5	5,88,797- 9-5	2,19,114- 8-9

Rs. 1,914-9-0, the expenditure of the helpless children are not included

TABLE XXXVIII.

Statistical Return of actual expenditure under different heads for two years.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1923-24.	1924-25.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction and Inspection.				
	Officers' Salary ...	1,05,037-12- 7	1,07,513- 1- 8	2,475- 5- 1	...
	Contingencies, &c. ...	29,119-12- 7	10,153- 5- 0	...	18,966- 7- 7
	Temporary Establishment ...	4,632- 9- 1	17,465-15-10	12,833- 6- 9	...
	Total ...	1,38,790- 2- 3	1,35,132- 6- 6	15,308-11-10	18,966- 7- 7
2	Primary Boys' Schools.				
	Salaries ...	12,99,415- 0- 6	13,49,393- 8-10	49,978- 8- 4	...
	Dead-stock ...	20,064- 0- 4	18,960- 2- 4	...	1,103-14- 0
	Contingencies, &c. ...	1,24,055- 9- 3	1,47,852-15- 6	23,797- 6- 3	...
	Temporary Establishment ...	15,009-15- 5	20,909- 3- 4	5,899- 3-11	...

	Aided Primary Boys' Schools	...	6,185- 3- 9	4,913- 2- 9	...	1,272- 1- 0
		Total ...	14,64,729-13- 3	15,42,029- 0- 9	79,675- 2- 6	2,375-15- 0
3	Primary Girls' Schools					
	Salaries	...	2,50,077- 9- 6	2,59,338- 4- 7	9,260-11- 1	...
	Dead-Stock	...	330-12- 3	407- 7- 3	76-11- 0	...
	Contingencies, &c.	...	29,668- 6- 9	29,890- 8- 7	222- 1-10	...
	Temporary Establishment	...	2,857-14- 9	3,626- 3-10	768- 5- 1	...
	Aided Primary Girls' School	...	331-11- 2	74- 1- 0	...	257-10- 2
		Total ...	2,83,266- 6- 5	2,93,336- 9- 3	10,327-13- 0	257-10- 2
4	Technical Education.					
	Salaries	...	64,720-15- 3	72,725- 9- 3	8,004-10- 0	...
	Dead-Stock	...	6,763- 7- 2	13,160- 6- 7	6,396-15- 5	...
	Contingencies, &c.	...	4,618-10- 6	30,221-15- 8	5,603- 5- 2	...
	Temporary Establishment	...	14,205-13- 5	9,821- 4- 6	...	4,384- 8-11
	Aided Technical Schools	...	3,400- 0- 0	3,400- 0- 0	...	...
		Total ...	1,13,708-14- 4	1,29,329- 4- 0	20,004-14- 7	4,384- 8-11

5	Special Institutions, &c.				
	Training Colleges for Men Teachers ...	26,212- 3- 6	22,364- 5-10	...	3,847-13- 8
	Training College for Women Teachers.	20,387- 9- 1	21,671- 8- 8	1,283-15- 7	...
	Sanskrit Schools ...	11,078- 5-10	12,343- 5- 0	1,264-15- 2	...
	Music Schools ...	18,160- 9-10	17,7. 1-14- 9	...	448-11- 1
	Deaf and Dumb Schools ...	11,957-14- 2	12,412- 8-11	454-10- 9	...
	Orphanages ...	17,328-10- 8	17,349- 5- 3	20-10- 7	...
	Aided Special Institutions ...	438- 9- 6	310- 0- 0	...	128- 9 -6
	Total ...	1,05,563-14- 7	1,04,163- 0- 5	3,024- 4- 1	4,425- 2- 3
6	Scholarships :				
	Foreign Scholarships ...	21,423- 1- 7	10,755- 4- 4	...	10,667-13- 3
	Scholarships in Primary Schools ...	9,850- 6- 9	10,613-13-11	763- 7- 2	...
	Do. in Technical Institutions ...	2,335- 0- 4	1,783- 3- 7	...	551-12- 9
	Do. in Special Institutions ...	27,923- 3- 2	25,433-14- 7	...	2,489- 4- 7
	Do. in Others ...	13,036-11- 4	11,186-10- 8	...	1,850- 0- 8
	Maintenance Scholarships for helpless Children ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	74,568- 7- 2	59,772-15- 1	763- 7- 2	15,558-15- 3

7	Encouragement to Sanskrit Learning, &c.	4,861- 6- 1	4,933-15- 2	72- 9- 1	...
8	Encouragement to Authors ...	7,945- 2- 4	11,365-13- 5	3,420-11- 1	...
	Total...	21,93,434- 2- 5	22,80,063- 0- 7	1,32,597- 9- 4	45,968-11-2
9	Central Library :				
	Salaries ...	28,416- 5- 6	28,892-13- 9	476- 8- 3	...
	Dead-Stock ...	9,816- 5- 0	11,957-13- 0	2,141- 8- 0	...
	Contingences. ...	9,445-10- 2	16,315-12-10	6,870- 2- 8	...
	Temporary Establishment ...	5,591- 3- 5	7,809- 2- 8	2,217-15- 3	...
	Travelling Libraries ...	966- 6- 9	1,460- 7- 5	494- 0- 8	...
	Grant-in-aid Libraries ...	23,352-11- 8	23,135- 9- 8	...	217- 2- 0
	Total...	77,588-10- 6	89,571-11- 4	12,200- 2-10	217- 2- 0
	Grand Total...	22,71,022-12-11	23,69,634-11-11	1,44,797-12- 2	46,185-13- 2

TABLE XXXIX.

Table showing the work done by the Educational Inspectors.

No.	Name.	No. of Schools examined.	No. of Pupils examined.	No. of Schools visited.	No. of miles travelled.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ed. Inspector, Baroda Division	29	2,473	107	1,245
2	Do. Do. Kadi Division...	23	2,332	143	1,387
3	Do. Do. Navsari Division...	12	1,346	110	3,515
4	Do. Do. Amreli Division...	34	3,961	64	1,327
5	Ed. Asstt. to Okha Commr.	19	1,336	14	...
6	Ed. Inspectress Baroda Division...	49	3,461	59	794
7	Antyaja Ed. Inspector ...	75	3,000	36	1,735
8	Urdu Ed. Inspector ...	54	2,357	64	1,392

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE
YEAR 1924-25.

The report on Public Instruction in the State for 1924-25, submitted by Mr. N. K. Dixit, the Commissioner of Education, gives an interesting account of the work done in the different branches of the Department, during the year.

I. SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS.

2. At the end of the year there were 2,916 Educational Institutions of all kinds against 2,947 in the preceding year ; and the total number of students attending them was 2,17,138 against 2,15,130 in the preceding year. The following table indicates the main types of institutions and the students attending them, and compares them with the figures of the past year :—

Type of institution.	Institutions.		Students.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Arts College	1	1	844	814
High Schools... ..	21	21	7,564	7,811
Middle Schools	46	54	5,104	5,516
Primary Schools	2,762	2,723	1,94,089	1,95,126
Technical Schools	3	5	804	1,225
Special Schools	31	33	2,340	2,360
Aided Primary Schools	26	24	1,749	1,564
Unaided Primary Schools	57	55	2,636	2,722
Total	2,947	2,916	2,15,130	2,17,138

3. The decrease in the number of institutions is due to the closing of some small primary schools which were attended by a number of pupils which was not sufficient for their continuance. In spite of this, the number of pupils increased by 2,008, which is satisfactory.

4. Out of the total number of 47 towns and 2,902 villages in the State, 1,444 had these 2,916 educational institutions distributed amongst them. The rest, that is, 1,505 are too small to have a school of any kind.

5. Of the total population of 21,23,588, 10·2 p.c. were receiving education of one kind or another. The percentage of students to population in each district was as under :—

Baroda	...	...	...	12·5
Kadi	...	...	...	8·9
Navsari	...	...	...	8·5
Amreli	...	...	...	10·5

Assuming 15 p.c. of the population as of school-going age, we find that Baroda had 83·5 per cent of its population of school-going age actually attending school. Next to it comes Amreli with 70·7 p.c. Kadi follows with 59·4 and Navsari stands last with 56·3 p.c. In connection with these figures it may be recalled that the comparatively high percentage of school children in the Amreli District is due to the fact that it was in this District that the compulsory Education Act first came into operation in the State. The position of Navsari at the bottom of the scale is due mainly to the large bulk of Kaliparaj population in the district.

II. EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure incurred on all institutions together was Rs. 30,56,866-1-9 against Rs. 28,99,235-1-4 in the perceding year,

showing an increase of Rs. 1,57,631-0-5. This increase was mainly due to the grade increments in the salaries of the teachers in the Department.

7. The receipts from fees, etc., amounted to
 Rs. 2,62,867-11-11 as against
 Receipts. Rs. 2,24,146 4-1, showing an
 increase of Rs. 38,721-7-10 which is due to the increase
 in the number of students in the Secondary Schools.

8. Of the total expenditure on education, Rs. 18,43,254
 were spent on Primary Education in
 Expenditure on the State, Rs. 4,01,705 for Secondary
 various branches. Education and Rs. 1,40,822 for College
 Education and Rs. 1,96,939 for technical and special edu-
 cation. Besides these amounts, there was an indirect
 expenditure of Rs.5,33,820 for Inspection, Buildings, Scholar-
 ships, etc.

III. THE BARODA ARTS COLLEGE.

9. The Baroda Arts College whose full course affiliation
 with the Bombay University is now 36
 The Baroda College. years old, and which was under the
 control and guidance of the late lamented Principal Clarke
 during the year under report, was inspected during the year
 by the University Inspection Committee. Government are
 pleased to note that the Committee found the quality of teach-
 ing work and discipline highly satisfactory.

10. Of the total number of 814 students in the College,
 +38 were from the State territory, 268
 Number of students from the State and out- from British Gujarat districts, 59 from
 side. Deccan, 26 from Central Provinces, 17
 from Sind and 6 from Central India.

11. Of the 438 students from State territory, 203 were
 from the Baroda city, 132 from Baroda
 Number of students classified by District. District, 58 from Kadi District, 24 from
 the Navsari District, and 21 from the

Amreli District. Compared with population, the proportion of College students comes to 45 in 10,000 in the Baroda city and 2.5, 66, 7, and 1.05, for the Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts respectively. Baroda stands first while Kadi stands last in receiving the benefit of College education. In this connection, however, it is necessary to observe that a large number of students from the Navsari District go to Bombay or Surat, and those from Kadi District to Ahmedabad for their higher education owing to the proximity of these places.

12. The result of the University examinations was 49.1 p.c. which is good. It is, however, necessary to observe in this connection that post-graduate work is not much in evidence at the College, except in the Chemistry department. It is necessary to develop this branch of work and it would not at all be difficult to encourage post-graduate research work both on the Arts and Science sides, looking to the facilities and the staff available.

13. Government note with satisfaction that physical development of the students, is receiving proper attention and that the students have sufficient funds for cricket, tennis, hockey and other games.

14. During the year under report the expenditure on higher education amounted to Rs.1,48,614 and receipts from fees to Rs. 91,718. The net cost for educating 814 students, therefore, comes to Rs. 181 per student.

15. During the Golden Jubilee celebrations, the people of the State seem to have conceived an idea of having in Baroda a University of their own. How far the idea realises into maturity is a matter for serious consideration. But this much is certain that at present, it is an anomaly that the

whole policy of the State with regard to College and High School education should be regulated by an outside body, and that as a result the State should not be free to shape a policy of its own with regard to the higher education to be given to its subjects.

IV. HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

16. There were 21 High Schools, of which the Maharani High School was exclusively reserved for girls, and five were private ones receiving grants-in-aid.

Number of High Schools.

Besides these, there was one unaided High School at Navsari for the girls of the Parsi community. The report does not make any mention of this school and the figures for the number of students, etc., have not been included in the returns. As this school has been recognised by Government, it should be included in the number of schools in future. Of the 21 High Schools, 4 are in the Baroda city and the rest in the districts of the State.

17. There were 31 Anglo-Vernacular or middle Schools, out of which 4 had aided 5th, 6th and 7th Standard classes. In addition to these, there were 29 unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools and classes.

Number of A. V. Schools

18. The desire for learning English is spreading with considerable rapidity. People, even of very moderate means, are no longer satisfied with purely vernacular education for their children and have a belief that if they acquire some knowledge of English their future is assured. In response to this desire for learning even a little of English, classes have been started in connection with some Vernacular Schools where English is taught as a compulsory subject to students in Standards IV, V and VI. There were during the year under report 29 such classes. It is doubtful if these classes without proper equipment and proper staff, do any good. A policy

Keen desire for English education.

of encouraging higher primary classes with a curriculum specially suitable to rural needs might be instrumental in bringing about better results.

19. The wastage in educational effort consisting of non-promoted pupils and of pupils who leave schools before completing the course, though not so large in English schools, as in Primary schools (vide paras 24 and 25) is yet considerable. It will be seen by a comparison of the total number of pupils in Standard I, with those in Standard II and of those in Standard II with those in Standard III and so on with each higher Standard that the number is gradually decreasing, and not more than one-half of those who take to English education reach the Matriculation class. A little English, learnt in the lower Standards is soon forgotten, and the time and money spent in acquiring it, is wasted. It would be better for all concerned if those who have the means and the desire to complete High School education joined English Schools and the rest either completed the full vernacular course, or acquired professional training.

20. The problem of the medium of instruction in Secondary Schools upon which there was much discussion in the past has now been solved and it is decided that instruction upto the Matriculation Standard may be given through the medium of the vernaculars.

21. The problem of suitable building for English Schools has been practically solved, most of the schools having suitable buildings built for them. Only a few schools now remain unsatisfactorily housed, and Government hope that under their policy of a regular programme for providing school building this defect will soon be removed so far as Secondary education is concerned. At those places where the accommodation is not sufficient, the shift system by which the school is held in two sessions, part of the pupils attending in the morning

session and the rest in the after-noon is being tried with the object of minimising the difficulty of adequate building accommodation.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

22. The total number of schools in which Primary education is imparted was 2,720 and the number of pupils was 2,02,713. The distribution of these schools and pupils by districts together with the expenditure incurred after them is exhibited and compared with the corresponding figures of the past year in the following table.

Number of Primary
Schools and students
by district.

Schools.		Districts.	1923-24.			1924-25.			Expenditure 1924-25.
1923- 1914.	1924- 1925.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
									Rs.
98	100	Baroda City ...	8,348	3,700	12,048	8,160	3,792	11,952	1,47,818
986	974	Baroda Dist. * ...	47,211	22,123	69,334	44,991	19,034	68,025	5,65,969
1,068	1,054	Kadi Dist. ...	50,975	23,272	74,247	52,261	25,144	77,405	2,73,232
436	426	Navsari Dist. ...	18,131	8,506	26,645	18,202	8,426	26,428	6,40,394
289	284	Amreli Dist. ...	11,922	6,857	18,779	11,853	7,001	18,854	1,81,790
2,877	2,838	Total ...	1,36,595	64,458	2,01,053	1,35,329	67,384	2,02,713	18,09,204

* Figures for the Baroda District do not include those for Baroda City.

23. Of these 2,02,713 students in the Primary schools, 1,83,885, were in the lower primary stage or that prescribed by the Compulsory Education Act. The distribution of these 1,83,885 pupils in the different standards was as under:—

Standard.	No. of pupils.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in each standard over the figures in the standard just below it.	Percentage of increase or decrease to figures in standard below.
1	2	3	4
Below Standard	62,432	...	...
Standard I.	28,805	—33,627	—53'8
Standard II.	37,264	+88,459	+29'3
Standard III.	33,501	— 4,763	—12'8
Standard IV.	21,833	—11,718	—35'0

24. From this it appears that in each upper standard the number of pupils is less than in the standard immediately below it, showing that all those who join Primary schools do not reach the IV or the highest standard of Compulsory Education. The increase in standard II over the number in standard I is only apparent, because in the preceding year there was no class below standard I. This seeming discrepancy disappears if we add up the numbers in the two lowest classes and then compare the total with the figure for standard II. This process is made more clear when we take a retrospective view of the past four years and see the amount of loss in each higher standard from the figures of the standard immediately preceding it, as shown by the following table :—

2. p. i.

Standard.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Average loss or wastage from preceding standard
1	2	3	4	5	6
Standard I.	88,193	83,162	86,637	28,805 *	...
Standard II.	40,696	40,283	42,984	37,264	54,820
Standard III.	28,079	30,345	31,962	33,501	9,385
Standard IV.	19,120	20,262	21,225	21,883	9,005

* The sudden fall in this standard during this year is due to the opening of a class below standard I.

The above figures show that out of 88,193 who were in standard I in 1921, only 40,283 went up to standard II in 1922 and out of these 31,962 reached standard III in 1923 and out of the last, only 21,883 reached standard IV. But the state of affairs in the village schools must be much worse than even what these figures reveal, because they include also the town schools where fewer children are retarded and eliminated.

25. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue if real success in Compulsory Primary Education is to be achieved. Educational efficiency is to be tested by the effective duration of school life and not merely by its actual duration. It is of little use in the task which the State has undertaken of breaking down the illiteracy within its territory, if a boy remains at school for four years spending his whole time in the same class. If, however, the same boy spends only one year in each of the standards I, II, III and IV, he has at the end of four years reached a stage of comparative literacy and is of advantage to himself and to the State. In the former case, the effective duration of school life is one year, in the latter case the effective duration is four years

The true measure of educational efficiency is the effective duration of school life and not its actual duration. From the figures given in para 23 it would seem that at present the wastage in educational effort, consisting of non-promoted pupils and of pupils who leave school is more than 75 p.c. and prompt measures must be taken for its prevention.

26. The decreasing number of students in the higher standards which cause the present wastage in educational efforts, may be attributed mainly to, (1) the irregular attendance of the pupils of the backward and agricultural classes who require their children to assist them in the household work at home or in out-door work in the field or factories; (2) apathy, and lack of interest on the part of village, Taluka and Prant Panchayats, Municipalities and men of light and leading; and (3) inefficiency of teachers. As regards the first and the second cause mere fining has not been and is not likely to be effective. In this matter it is the parent who has to be educated so as to realise that the permanent advantage to his child of becoming literate is greater than his economic value in leading cattle or doing household work. This can be and ought to be done both by teachers who have a real interest in their work and by the leaders of the people such as members of Panchayats in each locality, who have the true welfare of their country at heart. The third cause of the wastage in the present educational efforts should be removed by the Educational Department keeping a watchful eye to secure that inefficient teachers are promptly removed, that the best teacher is assigned to the lowest grade and by training the village teachers in such a manner as to use the children's time profitably. For good teaching will tend to lessen both retardation and elimination.

27. Complaint is often heard in the public Press to the effect that most of the children lose more time than is actually necessary to acquire what little they acquire in the Primary Schools. They are allowed to linger or rot in the lower classes.

below standard or infant class, as long as a year or even more. What they learn during this period is hardly more than a mere acquaintance with the alphabet and the numbers. They can, if proper attention is paid to them for about four or five months at three hours a day, allowing time for games, etc., very easily cover the whole course for the lowest standard. It is also alleged that the present practice of penting up children of the below standard classes in the school for a full period of 5 hours is not only unnecessary, but positively harmful to their health.

28. Another complaint which relates to the quality of education deserves serious consideration. It is said that after finishing the IVth Standard, that is, completing the Compulsory Primary Education course, the children do not really become literate. If they are literate they ought to be able to read their vernacular fluently enough. But as a matter of fact the majority of children who are said to have finished the IVth Standard cannot often read without spelling the words and are unable to catch the meaning easily; that they write but a very indifferent hand; and that about 30% of them who go out to manual labour forget the three R's in a very short time. They are, therefore, only literate in name.

29. The Vidyadhikari should inquire thoroughly how far these allegations are true, and if they are true, to adopt prompt measure to remove the defect which does not permit the full utilization of a child's time and energy during the most valuable part of his life. The village boy should no doubt be given a knowledge of the three R's. But it must be seen that his bias towards his ancestral business continues. He should not spend more time than is absolutely necessary at school. He should have time left to be trained in the trade or craft or pursuit to which he will naturally go after he leaves school. The first two or three years may be given to make the boy literate but then he must be made to learn

that his literacy is not an object in life, but a means to an end by his becoming a better worker owing to his literacy than others who lack that advantage. He should be able to work more intelligently and thus be more productive than others and more fit to fight the battle of life.

30. The fines imposed on parents or guardians for default in sending to school their children of school-going age amounted in the year under report to Rs. 1,61,879 as against Rs. 1,14,963 in the preceding year. This together with arrears amounted to Rs. 2,83,375, out of which Rs. 1,25,749 were recovered and Rs. 31,190 written off as irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the parties concerned.

31. Government have passed strict orders to the effect that school masters and the local revenue staff should endeavour by persuasion and warning to induce parents to send their children to school, and to resort to the imposition of fines only when all other measures have failed to produce the desired effect. Judging from the amount of fines imposed Government do not feel quite satisfied that these orders are carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived. It is, therefore, ordered that strict measures should be adopted to see that these orders are properly carried out and result in having more children at school, and lesser occasions for imposition of fines.

32. A detailed examination of the fine cases discloses that those who are fined are mostly the backward classes, like Kolis, Bhils, Vagharis, Dharalas and similar other castes. The parents of these backward classess, not being themselves educated, do not appreciate the advantages of educating their children, and deeply, though silently, resent the compulsion and believe that they are unnecessarily fined and harassed. It is, therefore, worth while considering whether our Compulsory Education Act should not be so amended as to exempt under certain circumstances

a particular class or community from the operation of the Compulsory Act. Such a provision has been made in almost all similar enactments in British India (Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, Section 11; Punjab Act No. VII of 1919, Sections 5 and 6; Bengal Act No. IV of 1919, Sections 7 and 15; United Provinces Act No. VII of 1919, Section 14; Madras Elementary Education Act No. VIII of 1920, Section 48). The Commissioner of Education should give this question full consideration and submit proposals to Government for such action as may be necessary to take in this connection.

33. In spite of Government having spent a large sum of money every year for Primary school buildings, only 521 out of 2,734 Primary Schools, that is about 19 per cent. of Primary Schools, have suitable housing accommodation. The people of some places have voluntarily given small sums ranging from a hundred to a thousand rupees or more as their contribution for a building for their school. Though these donations are insignificant compared with the minimum amount required for providing a suitable building, Government with a view to encourage such voluntary efforts have been giving preference to such places in providing buildings and hope that the time is not distant when with liberal local help, the problem of providing suitable buildings for all schools will be solved. Till this is done it is suggested that the department might try the shift system of holding schools in two batches in the morning and the afternoon where accommodation is limited. Government think that this would tend also to minimise the evils of one teacher schools in as much as the teacher instead of having to attend all the classes at the same time will be able to pay undivided attention to one or two classes at a time. Looking both to the age of the children and the curriculum it is not necessary for the children of the lower classes to meet for five or six hours as at present. Two hours and a half's teaching would, it is believed, be quite enough for them.

VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.

34. The progress of female education is indicated by the following table which has been specially compiled from the Report of the Department :—

Number of schools for girls and the number of students.

Nature of Institution.	Number of Institution.		Female pupils.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Girls' Vernacular Schools.	382	385	31,253	32,318
Mixed Schools	Not available		33,162	35,066
Middle Schools—High Schools	1	1	279	330
College	1	1	10	13
Training School and classes.	1	1	76	69
Zanana classes	8	3	80	67
Total	388	391	64,860	67,865

35. The figures in the table show that out of the total female population of the State, 67,865 or 6·8 per cent. were under instruction of one kind or another.

Percentage of girls attending schools to female population.

36. The number of pupils receiving High School and College education, though yet very small, is steadily increasing, the credit for which is due to Miss Needham, the able and energetic Principal of the Maharani Girls' School, which is the only special Government Institution for girls for higher education. Elsewhere the number of girls willing to receive such education is so small that Government schools for Middle and High School education cannot be started

Girls in Secondary School.

specially for them. But a Hostel under a Lady Superintendent has lately been opened in connection with the Maharani High School at the capital, which provides facilities for parents wishing to give their girls the benefit of higher education, and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken of it in course of time.

37. Though there may be little scope for the English education of girls in the districts, it will not be found difficult to attract girls to Vernacular Secondary Classes which may be attached to the Girls' schools in important towns where there are flourishing girls' schools teaching up to the sixth standard. These classes can impart education in certain important subjects specially suitable for girls in vernacular. Some such scheme was prepared by Mrs. Shardabehn Mehta and the Department would do well to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of institutions and persons interested in the advance of the education of girls beyond the primary stage and make a beginning in this respect.

Secondary education of girls in vernacular might be attempted.

38. The figures of girls learning in the Primary Schools when analysed like those of the boys and girls together as in para 23 show the same lamentable tale. Though separate figures for girls by standard is not available, it is known that out of a total number of 67,384 girls attending the vernacular schools, only 5,950 were in the upper primary stage.

Wastage of effort evident in Girls' Schools.

39. There are more reasons for the retardation and elimination of girls in Primary schools than those of the boys. Education of girls is still considered unnecessary by many parents who are themselves illiterate, and the custom of seclusion of girls and early marriages especially among the Rajputs, Musalmans and similar other classes come in the way of girls going to school, or at any rate staying there longer than absolutely necessary.

Additional reasons in the case of girls for this wastage.

40. Want of sufficient number of women teachers is also a great drawback in the promotion of education of women. The total number of such teachers at the end of the year was 340 which does not give even one women teacher per girl school on an average, even if we do not consider the mixed schools, in which there are all male teachers. There is sufficient material for providing the medical profession with the necessary number of nurses, and the Education Department with a sufficient number of women teachers in the population in the State. There are many widows, for instance, who are starving or who eke out a wretched existence in a joint family. But the customs of the country, and the lower social scale in which the profession of a teacher is regarded, do not induce them to take to this useful work. Moreover on account of social obstacles and dangers it is practically impossible for women to teach in villages unless they are accompanied by their husbands or adult relations.

41. As suggested by Dr. Olcott in his excellent book on "Village Schools in India" (pages 197 198), the Department may do well to attempt to increase the supply of women teachers by (1) training of employing the wives of village teachers ; (2) laying the opportunities of teaching as a profession before school girls who have the requisite qualifications, (3) encouraging Hindu widows to take to teaching as a life work, (4) and limiting women teachers' course to one year whenever the present scanty supply cannot be eagerly augmented in other ways.

42. The small number of 67 women attending Zannana classes in the whole State shows that in spite of the efforts of the Department to induce grown up women to take advantage of these classes, very few come forward to join them. The time for holding such classes is in the afternoon when women are generally free from their household work and yet the attendance is so poor

that there have been many cases in which classes once opened, had to be closed down and now only one in Baroda is kept going on. This is a matter in which persons having public good at heart should join hands with the Department and help to start many more such classes. This is essential if the present ignorance of adult women is to be removed and greater impetus given to the education of the girls.

43. In this connection, it may be suggested that perhaps a purely literary curriculum may not appeal to grown up women. If along with the teaching of the three R's, some training in sewing, lace making and domestic sanitation was included in these schools, it might be possible to attract women in larger numbers.

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

44. The following table indicates the number and type of institutions for technical education, and the number of pupils taking advantage of them and their annual expenditure:—

Type of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Pupils.		Expenditure.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Industrial Schools ...	2	4	316	821	11,492	16,214
Kala Bhavan.	1	1	488	404	1,02,217	1,13,115
Total ...	3	5	805	1,225	1,13,706	1,29,329

45. This shows that only 6 in ten thousand of the population, and 6 in a thousand of the total number of students in all educational institutions are under training in

Want of keenness for technical education.

the industrial institutions in the State. It is evident from a study of these figures how unwilling our people are to take to technical education. While the number of students in the Arts College at Baroda was no less than 814, the number in the Kala Bhavan was 404, and more than one-half of the latter came not from within the State but from many other parts of India.

46. What the country really wants is not so many Arts graduates that are turned out every year, but more young men trained in the technique of local arts and crafts, and the sooner steps are taken to give a professional bias to the training of young persons in the beginning of the educational career the better it would be.

Professional bias necessary.

47. In the beginning of the year, there were only two industrial schools in the State, one at Amreli and one at Navsari. As a tentative measure, two more were added during the year at Patan and Petlad under special instructions from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Training in handicrafts is provided in these schools along with Primary education and it is yet to be seen how far they realise the object with which they have been started. Of these schools, the one at Amreli which is the oldest might be said to be working very well as it succeeds in attracting a large number of children from the artisan classes such as weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

Two more industrial schools.

48. Analysing the figures for the number of students attending the Diploma the Certificate and the Apprenticeship courses, it appears that greater attention is needed to encourage the apprenticeship courses in the various handicrafts. Out of the 404 students at the Kalabhavan, 218 or more than half had taken up the Diploma courses, 116 the Certificate courses and 70 had been enrolled for the apprenticeship classes. The last alone will succeed in improving the efficiency of our carpenters, blacksmiths and

Greater attention necessary for boys of the artisan classes.

other artisans. It was for this purpose that the Kala-Bhavan was originally intended, and it is necessary to see that more students from these classes take advantage of the institution. Here they can compare their own tools and plant with those used in the West and learn how labour can be saved and better work turned out as a result of better equipment.

49. The Kala Bhavan (lit. Temple of Arts), which is the Central Polytechnique of the State, continued its work under the control of Principal C. H. Vora in the same six branches of study as in the previous year. The following table gives the number of students in each of the six sections of the Institute. Average of previous three five year periods or quinquennia give a perspective view of the same :—

No.	Name of section.	Number of students.		Quinquennial Average.		
		1923-24	1924-25	1909-10 to 1913-14.	1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Art and Architecture ...	76	72	85.6	75.6	70.6
2	Civil and Sanitary Engineering...	87	81	102.2	99.0	70.6
3	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ...	115	124	83.8	99.6	112.2
4	Chemical Technology ...	83	46	37.2	30.8	64.2
5	Textile Manufacture ...	101	59	41.4	42.8	83.2
6	Commerce ...	26	22	25.4	29.8	30.4
	Total ...	488	404	375.6	377.6	431.2

50. Out of the total of 404 students, 207 were Baroda State students and the rest from other parts of India. Of the Baroda students, 109 belonged to the Baroda city

Classification of students by districts.

and 98 to the districts. The number from Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts being 71, 7, 17 and 3 respectively. This shows that very few students come from the Kadi and the Amreli districts. The department would do well to inquire into the causes and arrange that more students from these districts may take advantage of the Kala Bhavan. Of the 197 students from outside the Baroda State, 142 came from different parts of the Bombay Presidency, 2 from Rajputana, 9 from Central India Agency, 1 from the United Provinces, 16 from the Punjab, 11 from Bengal, 1 from far off Assam, 8 from the Central Provinces, 4 from the Madras Presidency, 2 from Berar, and 1 from Goa.

51. In 1924, when His Highness the Maharaja Saheb went to Benares as the Chancellor of the Hindu University, he was struck with the fine organisation of the Engineering College there and as a result its Principal, Mr. King, was invited to visit Baroda and inspect the Kala-Bhuvan with a view to suggest improvements. Mr. King visited the Kala-Bhavan from the 26th to 31st March 1924 and submitted a report in which many helpful hints and suggestions were given which are being carried out so that in the near future the Kala-Bhavan has a brilliant future in store for it.

Reorganisation of
the Kala-Bhavan.

VIII. REFORMATORY.

52. Boys from the Reformatory School, before their discharge are taught a little of carpentry in the school, but it is possible to teach them some other work by enlisting the sympathy of the Alembic Chemical Works, the Sayaji Mills and other industrial concerns in the neighbourhood of the school. At present boys after their discharge drift back to towns and villages and do not do the carpentry work they have been taught. Nothing is being done to keep in touch with the boys after their discharge. "After care" committees in various localities are needed to keep an eye on them and

Future of Refor-
matory boys.

to help them in their difficulties, so that they may be able to earn an honest living.

IX. EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

53. The term backward classes for the purpose of education includes some thirty six castes according to the schedule to which the Barot class has recently been added.

List of castes considered backward.

54. All the ordinary schools are open to the backward classes and they have also the privilege of free studentship in all educational institutions. They are also given books and other materials free of charge. Besides these, there are several scholarships specially reserved for the children of these classes.

Special facilities for this class.

56. There are also some special institutions for them. Of these, the following existed at the end of the year :—

Special institutions for them.

Institution.	Students.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.
Urdu Schools for Mahomedans ...	16,904	19,693
Antyaja Schools... ..	14,001	13,957
Antyaja Boarding	131	133
Dhanka Boarding House	349	350

56. Of the total Mahomedan population in the State of 1,62,328, 16,693 or 10.3 p.c. and of the total Antyaja population of 1,76,821, 13,957 or 8 p.c. were at school. This shows that the percentage of the children of backward classes in schools to the total population is very much the same as the average percentage for the whole population in the State, so far as Primary education is concerned. The above percentage is for boys and girls

Percentage of backward class children in schools.

together, but when we view the figures for girls of the backward classes, we find that only a very small percentage of them goes to school. The Antyaja and Kaliparaj girls do not attend schools, on account of the ignorance and apathy of their parents. But Mahomedans want separate schools for their girls, and object to their going to mixed schools.

57. The main practical difficulties which have to be contended with in the education of Mahomedans is that of the medium of instruction. Although most of the Mahomedans speak Gujarati, the language of the area in which they reside, the majority of Mahomedans demand instruction through Urdu. The difficulty of obtaining bilingual teachers is a serious obstacle to the advance of Mahomedan education.

Medium of instruction for Mahomedan children.

X. SCOUTING.

58. There has been a general extension of the Boy Scouts movement in nearly every Taluka in the State. The movement is gaining ground in the vernacular as well as in the English Schools. It has enlisted considerable public sympathy. School Masters are united in the praise of the good influence of scouting on Scouts and their fellows. The chief difficulty at present is the insufficient supply of qualified school masters, but this is being met with by holding training classes every year during the long summer vacation.

Scouting appreciated.

59. The Girls' Guide movement has so far been confined only to the Maharani Girls' High School at Baroda.

Girls' Guide.

XI. LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

60. The Library Department continued its useful work both in the city and in the districts. The total stock of books at the Central Library was 1,05,340 against 1,02,500 of the previous year.

Stock of Books.

The various branches of the department such as the Travelling Libraries, the Children's Library, the Ladies Library and the Visual Instruction branch all carried out their work in a satisfactory manner.

61. Government note with much satisfaction that during the year under report, the Library movement in the State gained a considerable impetus from several activities connected with the movement. The meetings of librarians and secretaries at many places, the inauguration of the training class for Librarians at the Central Library, the establishment of the Taluka Library Associations to co-operate with the department in its effort to advance the movement, the establishment of the Libraries' Co-operative Society for co-operative purchase of books and periodicals, and the holding of the first Library Conference of the State at Gandevi on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of this the oldest Library in the State, all point to the increasing interest taken by the public in the advancement of the movement.

62. The total expenditure on the Library branch of the department amounted to Rs. 89,571-11-4 against Rs. 77,588-10-6 in the preceding year.

XII. THE MUSEUM.

63. The total number of persons other than students who visited the Museum and the Picture Gallery during the year came to 2,32,784 against 2,34,767 in the preceding year. During the year, a collection of Nepalese and Tibetan art was acquired for the Museum. It seems the work of labelling has not yet been finished. It should be done at an early date as the exhibits lose much of their educational value in the absence of properly made out descriptive labels.

64. It is not a wise policy to have ignorant peons to take the visitors round the Museum. Trained men necessary to show round the Museum. If the Museum is to be used to its best advantage, we should have intelligent and well informed men to explain things to visitors. This would also put a stop to the practice of extracting money from the visitors. It is suggested that the department should work out a definite scheme in this connection and submit it to the Government for orders at an early date.

XIII. ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE.

65. During the year under report, sixteen new books were published by the Translation branch under the department, bringing the total to 161. This very useful literary activity is being financed from the interest of the endowment of two lakhs of rupees graciously given by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the purpose. Eighteen more volumes were in the press and 132 ready for the press. Both Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala and the Balajnana Mala have won good recognition and it is gratifying to note that the University of Bombay has also turned to one of these series for text books. Besides this, patronage in varying amounts was given to the authors of 122 books, out of a total of 147 submitted from the purpose.

66. The Government in its review of the Report of the department for the year 1922-23 had drawn special attention of the department to the necessity for taking some measures to create facilities for adult education; for training in agriculture, laying out of school gardens and the need for fostering a spirit of co-operation and self-help amongst the students by the organisation of co-operative societies of students. It is hoped that the Department has taken up the activities mentioned above

and that the annual reports in future will give the necessary information in connection with the suggestions made by Government in their review of the previous reports.

67. In conclusion, Government note with pleasure the increasing efficiency of the department and its successful administration by the Commissioner of Education and all the officers of the Department.

P. R. KAPADIA.

Chief Secretary to Government, Baroda.
